



# An Experiment in the Management of Indian Labour

by

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*One of the outstanding problems of the present phase of colonial development in Asia and Africa is that of the best and most scientific methods for the organisation of work in large-scale agricultural undertakings. The author of this short article, who is a well-known authority on tropical agriculture and has for thirty years contributed to the scientific improvement of agriculture in the East as Imperial Economic Botanist at the Government of India Research Station at Pusa, at Quetta, and latterly in the State of Indore, describes a small-scale experiment from which many lessons may perhaps be drawn. The experiment has been tried in the State of Indore under the stimulus of having to obtain an adequate labour force to carry on the work of an agricultural experimental station in competition with the rival attractions exercised by work in neighbouring factories. No doubt the conditions are not entirely on all fours with those of plantations carried on under competitive conditions, but they are sufficiently similar to give the experiment a living and practical interest. As the author points out, the financial basis is provided mainly by the cotton industry in India and by the Indian States members of the Institute of Plant Industry, without any call for assistance by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments. As the article shows, the best results have been obtained under a scheme which provides for a working day of from six to seven-and-a-half hours, paid leave, medical attendance, good housing, and opportunity for promotion for the labour employed.*

**T**HE foundation of the new Institute of Plant Industry at Indore in Central India in October 1924 provided the opportunity of breaking new ground in at least four directions, namely :

- (1) The best method of applying science to crop production<sup>1</sup>;
- (2) The general organisation and finance (including audit) of an agricultural experiment station ;
- (3) The most effective way of getting the results taken up by the people ; and
- (4) The management of the labour force employed.

The present article deals with the last of these items : with the methods by which a contented and efficient body of labour can be maintained for the day-to-day work of an agricultural experiment station, largely devoted to the production of raw cotton.

#### THE INSTITUTE AND ITS ORGANISATION

The Institute of Plant Industry at Indore is supported by an annual grant of Rs. 1,15,000 from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and by subscriptions, amounting at the moment to Rs. 47,550 a year, from twenty of the states of Central India and Rajputana.<sup>2</sup> During the financial year 1929-1930, the income from all sources was Rs. 1,79,080, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,75,041. The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors, seven in number, elected by the subscribers, the Director of the Institute being Secretary of the Board. It will be seen that the main source of the funds available for the payment of labour is derived from the Indian Central Cotton Committee (a statutory body representing the growers, the cotton trade and the officers engaged in research on cotton) created for implementing the Indian Cotton Cess Act of 1923 : an Act which provides for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of raw cotton in India. This fund is now levied at the rate of two annas per standard bale of 400 lb. on all cotton used in the Indian mills or exported from the country. The money available for the payment of labour at the Indore Institute is thus largely drawn from the cotton industry itself. At no period in the history of the institution has any financial assistance of any kind

<sup>1</sup> This aspect has been dealt with in *The Application of Science to Crop-Production, an Experiment carried out at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore* ; [Oxford University Press, 1929.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to these sources, the Institute makes use of the produce of the experimental area of 300 acres, of the royalties on its publications and of a number of miscellaneous items of income, including the fees earned for advice to individuals and bodies outside the Society.

been asked for or obtained from the Government of India or from any of the Provincial Governments.

At the beginning, great difficulties were experienced in obtaining an efficient labour force. The Institute lies alongside the city of Indore, an important manufacturing and distributing centre with a population of over 100,000. Nine large cotton mills (with 177,430 spindles, 5,224 looms, an invested capital of Rs. 1,67,97,106 and utilising 68,000 bales of cotton a year) find work for 12,000 workers. In addition there are a number of ginning factories and cotton presses. The Institute therefore had to meet a good deal of local competition in building up its labour force. It was clearly useless attempting to recruit workers at rates below those readily obtained at the mills or in the city. Further, it soon became apparent that if the Institute was to succeed the Director would have to pay attention to the labour problem and devise means by which an efficient and contented body of men, women and children could be attracted and retained for reasonable periods.

Consideration of this problem led the Director to the conclusion that it could be solved by providing for the regular and effective payment of wages, for good housing, for reasonable hours of work, with regular and sufficient periods of rest, and for suitable medical attention.

The application of these principles soon met with success. An adequate labour force has been built up partly from men recruited locally and from the Rajputana States and partly from the wives and children of the sepoys of the Malwa Bhil Corps, the lines of which adjoin the Institute. A permanent labour force of about 118 is now employed throughout the year. In addition, a certain amount of temporary labour is employed for seasonal work.

The precise manner in which the principles above mentioned have been carried out in practice may now be described.

## CONDITIONS OF LABOUR AT THE INSTITUTE

### *Payment of Labour*

Wage rates for men on the permanent staff range from about Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 a month, while men on the temporary staff are paid 7 annas a day, women 5 annas, boys 3 to 6 annas, and girls 3 to 5 annas. After the rate of wages has been settled in each case, care is taken that (1) the payment of wages is made

at *regular intervals* and (2) the wages are paid into the hands of the workers themselves and there are no illicit deductions on the part of the men who disburse the money.

Regularity of payment is a matter of very great importance in dealing with Indian labour. At Indore workers on daily rates receive their wages twice a month—on the 18th and the 3rd, in each case at 2.30 p.m. The permanent labour is paid monthly on the third working day of the following month. To ensure that all payments are actually made according to the attendance registers all disbursements are made in the presence of two responsible members of the staff. Both of these men have to sign a statutory declaration that the payments have actually been made. The signed statements come regularly before the Director for signature, and are in due course placed before the auditors. In making payments the envelope system is used, the payee making a thumb impression in ink in the register or signing his or her name. These arrangements have been found to prevent any illicit deductions on the part of the staff. The payments are made in public; the rate of everybody's pay is known; the signing of a proper declaration in the register makes it possible to institute criminal proceedings at once for any irregularity; the Director is always available for enquiring into any complaints. That none have ever been made proves that the labourers actually receive their pay in full at regular intervals. Payment is made in coin; no attempt at payment in kind has ever been made; no shops for the sale of food exist on the estate and nothing whatever is done to influence the workers as to how they should spend their wages.

### *Hours of Labour*

After the regular payment of wages, the hours of labour come next in importance. Indeed, in India rest and wages are to a certain extent interchangeable, as the workers regard any extra rest as equivalent to an increase in pay. At first, the Institute observed the ten-hour day so common in India, but this was soon given up. It was found during the hot months of April, May and June that both the labour and the cattle required more protection from the hot sun. An experiment was therefore made to reduce the hours of labour during the hot months to six daily, beginning work at sunrise and ending the day at sunset. The actual working hours of the three hot months were arranged in

two shifts — four hours in the morning and two in the afternoon with six hours' rest during the heat of the day, i.e. from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. At the same time the work was speeded up and both labour and supervising staff were given to understand that the six-hour day in the hot months could only be enjoyed if everybody worked continuously and conscientiously.

The first result observed was a marked improvement in the health and well-being of the men and animals, probably due to the operation of two factors : the health-giving properties of the early morning air and avoidance of excessive sunlight. With the improvement in general health there was a corresponding reduction in cases requiring medical assistance. To everyone's surprise, it was found possible to speed up the work very considerably. The experiment of shortening the hours of labour was then extended to the rest of the year : working hours were reduced from ten to seven-and-a-half.

These working periods, six hours in the hot weather and seven-and-a-half during the rest of the year, refer to the time actually at work ; an extra half-hour daily is spent in travelling to and from the place of work. In no case does the working period exceed seven-and-a-half hours, except for about a week at the sowing time of the monsoon crops. During this period, both man and beast do not obtain much more than two hours off duty for food during the hours of daylight. A full ten-hour day at high pressure is then the rule as all realise that the sowing of cotton and other crops is a race against time. As soon, however, as sowing is over, the workers enjoy an extra day's rest on full pay. The sowing of the monsoon crops is the only agricultural operation in Central India for which anything more than a seven-and-a-half-hour day is necessary.

For three years the agricultural operations of the Institute have been conducted on the short hours system. The result has been successful beyond all expectation. The miracle of speeding up Indian labour has been achieved and shorter working hours have led not only to contentment but also to an increased output of work. This result has only been achieved, however, by careful and detailed planning of the work to be done each day. The daily work programme is drawn up by the Assistant in charge of the farm during the previous afternoon and submitted to the Director as a matter of routine, so that at daybreak each day the Assistant knows at once what has to be done and no time is lost in deciding what tasks have to be performed. The taking

of the attendance and the allocation of labour to the various tasks occupies less than five minutes. In less than ten minutes after assembly, the various gangs are at work in the fields. A great point is made of getting down to the job at once. Punctuality is now the rule, and it is becoming rare to have to deal with late arrivals.

While it is important to start work with the sun, it is equally important to allow the labourers to reach their homes by sun-down, particularly during the rains when snakes abound. Indian workers like to reach home in daylight—a point of great importance in obtaining their willing co-operation. Finally, it is very interesting to note that the policy of the square deal on the part of the Institute towards its labourers as regards hours is now being answered by a natural desire on the part of the workers to give the Institute a square deal. Less supervision is becoming necessary; everybody realises that a reduction in hours is only possible if real work is done.

### *Leave and Holidays*

The Institute is closed, except for work of extreme urgency, on Sundays and on twelve important festivals during the year. In addition to these 64 days, the permanent labourers are allowed one day's casual leave and one day's sick leave every month provided they work 25 full days during the month. In cases of injury while on duty, they are allowed full pay up to a maximum of 7 days. In the case of temporary labour, all holidays and leave, except the extra day allowed after the sowing of the monsoon crops, are given without pay.

### *Housing*

As regards living accommodation, the demands of Indian labour are very modest. A roof which does not leak during the rains, a dry earthen floor, a room which can be locked up, a partially closed-in verandah, which serves both as a kitchen and as a storehouse for firewood, are all that is expected. At Indore the one-room cottages are arranged in blocks of six round an open courtyard in which four trees have been planted to provide shade. The quarters are fumigated and whitewashed once a year, when any petty repairs to the roofs and brickwork are attended to.

After a storm-proof room, the next essential is a supply of good drinking water and a separate well for washing. The water used for drinking is raised by a simple wheel pump ; the well is provided with a masonry coping about two feet high ; no drinking vessels are allowed to be dipped into the water. In this way the risk of cholera is greatly reduced. Once a simple wheel pump is installed, the labourers and their wives never attempt to lower a bucket by means of a rope.

### *Provident Fund*

So far no provident fund for the workers has been instituted. The existing provident fund only applies to the permanent staff of the Institute drawing Rs. 30 per month or more. Till the completest confidence between the workers and the management has been achieved, any suggestion of keeping back the pay of a labourer for a provident fund is likely to be misunderstood. It was decided to start a provident fund for the educated staff and gradually to extend its benefits to the labour force if and when a demand comes from the workers themselves.

### *Medical Arrangements*

The workers and staff employed at the Institute obtain free medical attendance. In addition, the workers and the staff drawing less than Rs. 30 per month obtain free medicaments. The workers are examined weekly by the doctor so that any precautionary treatment or any advice can be given in good time. In cases of childbirth the services of a nurse are provided free of charge. The personality of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon dealing with Indian labour is very important. The workers deal with an unpopular man in a very effective fashion—they never make use of his services.

### *Certificates of Efficiency and Promotion*

An experimental station, like any employer of labour, needs some system by which the labour force can automatically renew its youth. The annual export of trained labour to centres at which improvements are being taken up is one of the important functions of the Institute. For these reasons therefore a supply of promising recruits must be arranged. To bring this about some system of promotion for proved efficiency had to be

devised. At first this took the form of an annual promotion examination for the ploughmen. As they increased in efficiency and could manage and assemble their implements and also plough a straight furrow, their pay was increased by Re. 1 per month. This system is now being superseded by the certificate plan. All the permanent workers in the Institute are eligible for special training so that they can earn efficiency certificates for such operations as (1) cultivation, sowing and the care of the work cattle, (2) compost making, (3) improved irrigation methods, including the cultivation of sugar-cane by the Java method, (4) the manufacture of sugar. A certificate of efficiency (with suitable illustrations) signed by the Director can be awarded for proficiency in any of these items. Each certificate which is awarded annually will carry with it an increase of Re. 1 per month on the basic pay. When a member of the labour force has gained all four certificates, he will become eligible for transfer to other centres on higher pay. In this way the Institute holds out hope and places it within the power of any man to increase his starting pay in four years by about 30 per cent. It also enables an ambitious labourer to save enough money in a few years to purchase a holding and to become a cultivator. This is now taking place. Every year a few of the labourers return to their villages with their savings to take up a holding on their own account. Others are deputed for work in the contributing States on increased pay. The vacancies are automatically taken either by younger members of the same family or by volunteers on the waiting list of temporary workers.

#### CONCLUSION

It is possible that the system described in this article is only fully realisable on a farm working under model conditions. Nevertheless, there are a certain number of elements in this experiment which the writer feels are of universal validity in dealing with primitive labour. From the point of view of the worker it is perhaps most essential that he should feel that he is receiving a square deal. From the point of view of the management the best results are obtained by scrupulous attention to pay, short hours of intensive work, proper housing and medical care, and by interesting the worker in the undertaking through giving his work an educational value.





## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1929

In 1930 the International Labour Office undertook a further enquiry into conditions of work in the coal-mining industry. The enquiry related to the year 1929 and was carried out on similar lines to those adopted for the two previous enquiries for 1925 and 1927.<sup>1</sup> Its essential results, for wages and for hours of work respectively, are given below.

#### PART I: WAGES IN EUROPEAN COAL MINES IN 1929

For wages a new questionnaire, reproduced below in Appendix II, was carefully drafted so as to cover all the important items on which it seemed indispensable to obtain comparable information.

Replies to this questionnaire have been received from the following countries :

European countries		Non-European countries
Belgium	Great Britain	Canada
Czechoslovakia	Poland	India
France	Netherlands	South Africa
Germany	Saar	

As on previous occasions, only the information relating to European countries has been utilisable as a basis for international comparisons, as the special conditions attaching both to the production and to the mining statistics of non-European countries make it impossible to include in comparative tables the information received from them.

The following figures show the distribution of coal production in Europe in 1929 ; it will be seen that the European countries covered by the enquiry supplied 92.3 per cent. of the total amount produced.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry*. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work), No. 18. Geneva, 1928. 279 pp.

<sup>2</sup> "Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1927", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XX, No. 4, Oct. 1929 (Wages) and No. 6, Dec. 1929 (Hours of Work) (errata : No. 6, Dec. 1929, p. 903).

<sup>2</sup> The world production in 1929 amounted to about 1,324,657,000 metric tons ; the United States alone supplied about 42 per cent. of this total (552,469,000 tons). Among other non-European countries may be mentioned Japan (31,957,000 tons), British India (22,721,000 tons), South Africa (12,622,000 tons), Canada (12,273,000 tons), and Australia (10,532,000 tons).

Country	Gross production (thousands of metric tons)	Per cent. of total production
Belgium	26,932	4.2
Czechoslovakia	16,752	2.6
France	53,736	8.3
Germany	163,441	25.4
Great Britain	262,045	40.7
Netherlands	11,575	1.8
Poland	46,236	7.2
Saar	13,579	2.1
Russia	40,092	6.2
Spain	7,035	1.1
Other countries	2,959	0.4
Total	644,382	100.0

The present enquiry, like its predecessors, relates solely to bituminous and anthracite coal mining, excluding lignite mining. Moreover, it aims at covering the working conditions of manual workers only, excluding wherever possible supervising and salaried staff as well as workers in ancillary establishments (coke ovens, briquette factories, etc.). In practice, however, the last-named category of workers in particular cannot always be eliminated from the statistics, as will be seen later on.

The calculation of the average labour cost<sup>1</sup> per coal-mining worker is based, as in the previous enquiries, on the total labour costs of the coal undertakings. From this figure, together with the data concerning the average number of workers employed, the number of shifts worked, and the number of tons of coal produced, the average labour cost per worker per shift and the average labour cost per ton of coal have been calculated. As in 1927, the only subdivision of workers by categories that has been possible is into the two fundamental groups of surface workers and underground workers.

Statistics of the basic figures are given in tables I to VI in Appendix I. These tables show respectively the composition of the total labour costs (table I), their distribution (II), the total number of shifts and days worked (III), the total number of shifts lost (IV), the average number of workers (V), and the total production of coal in certain countries (VI). The averages in this report are all calculated from these basic tables.

## THE BASIC DATA

### *Composition of the Total Labour Costs*

The "total labour costs" include certain other items in addition to the money wages paid to the workers for work done. These consist of: (a) the various allowances, either in money or in kind, and payments for holidays, and (b) employers' and workers' social insurance contributions. The introduction of the latter item has already been suffi-

<sup>1</sup> As will be seen from the questionnaire appended, the term "labour costs" is used to cover the money earnings of the workers *plus* allowances of all kinds *plus* the employers' social insurance contributions.

ciently discussed in the previous reports, chiefly with regard to the employers' contributions. It will therefore not be further discussed here; but, as before, for each of the percentages and averages given in the present report two figures have been calculated, one including and the other excluding the employers' contributions.

The information collected as to the composition of the total labour costs is shown in table I in Appendix I. The German statistics relate to each of the three principal coal districts, which together supplied 92 per cent. of the total production in 1929. The figures for Saxony include ancillary undertakings. Great Britain's statistics cover about 97 per cent. of the coal industry.

As stated above, the information relates in general to miners (manual workers) only. For Great Britain, however, the data also include a certain number of workers ("deputies" and others) covered by collective agreements; but the inclusion of these workers' wages makes so little difference to the general averages that the British figures may still be taken as comparable with those of other countries.

The following table shows the relative importance of the different items in total labour costs in the various countries.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ITEMS IN THE TOTAL LABOUR COSTS IN 1929

Country and district	Workmen's insurance contributions	Allowances in cash	Free and cheap coal	Other allowances in kind	Payment for holidays	Employers' insurance contributions	All items other than money wages	Net money wages
(a) Total labour costs excluding employers' insurance contributions = 100								
Belgium	2.1	2.0	3.9	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	8.0	92.0
Czechoslovakia	6.1	2.8	6.4	1.1	2.3	—	18.7	81.3
France	5.1	3.2	2.1	9.3	—	—	19.7	80.3
Germany:								
Ruhr	13.2	2.9	1.5	— <sup>1</sup>	2.9	—	20.5	79.5
Upper Silesia	13.9	2.7	2.6	— <sup>1</sup>	2.0	—	21.2	78.8
Saxony	13.9	1.2	2.4	— <sup>1</sup>	2.5	—	20.0	80.0
Great Britain	2.6	—	2.5	1.5	—	—	6.6	93.4
Netherlands	6.7	4.2	0.7	1.7	2.1	—	15.4	84.6
Poland	7.7	5.3	3.9	5.7	2.5	—	25.1	74.9
Saar	7.6	6.1	3.2	0.3	1.6	—	18.8	81.2
(b) Total labour costs including employers' insurance contributions = 100								
Belgium	2.0	1.9	3.7	— <sup>1</sup>	—	4.3	11.9	88.1
Czechoslovakia	5.5	2.5	5.8	1.0	2.1	9.2	26.1	73.9
France	4.8	2.9	1.9	8.6	—	7.2	25.4	74.6
Germany:								
Ruhr	11.7	2.6	1.3	— <sup>1</sup>	2.4	11.9	29.9	70.1
Upper Silesia	12.1	2.3	2.3	— <sup>1</sup>	1.8	12.9	31.4	68.6
Saxony	12.0	1.1	2.1	— <sup>1</sup>	2.2	13.1	30.5	69.5
Great Britain	2.4	—	2.4	1.4	—	5.3	11.5	88.5
Netherlands	6.1	3.8	0.6	1.5	1.9	9.6	23.5	76.5
Poland	7.0	4.7	3.6	5.1	2.3	9.6	32.3	67.7
Saar	7.1	5.7	2.9	0.2	1.5	7.2	24.6	75.4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 per cent.

These figures show that the relative importance of the various items other than money wages differs considerably as between one country and another. If employers' social insurance contributions are excluded, these items represent 6.6 per cent. of the total labour costs in Great Britain and 25.1 per cent. in Poland. If employers' contributions are included, these percentages become 11.5 and 32.3 respectively. The various items other than the money wages will now be examined separately.

*Workers' social insurance contributions* exceed one-tenth of the total labour costs in the three German coalfields; they vary between 5 and 8 per cent. in Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Saar, while in Belgium and Great Britain they are less than 3 per cent. of the total.

*Allowances in cash*, or family allowances, are paid everywhere except in Great Britain. They form an appreciable proportion of the total labour costs in the Netherlands, Poland, and the Saar.

*Free or cheap coal* is supplied in all countries. It forms a relatively large proportion of the total in Czechoslovakia, and is also of some importance in Belgium, Poland, and the Saar.

*Other allowances in kind* consist chiefly of free or cheap housing. These allowances are particularly high in France, owing to the extension of workers' housing schemes in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais coalfields. In Belgium and Germany, however, they are almost non-existent.

*Payments for holidays* form generally from 2 to 3 per cent. of the total. They do not exist in Belgium, France, or Great Britain.

*Employers' social insurance contribution* usually represent a much higher percentage of the total than do workers' contributions, except in Germany and the Saar, in both of which these percentages tend to be equal.

#### *Distribution of the Total Labour Costs*

The total labour costs of the mines have been calculated separately for the two main categories of underground and surface workers. In each case the totals including and excluding employers' insurance contributions are given separately. This distribution is shown in table II in Appendix I. It has not, however, been possible to distinguish between the two categories of workers for Belgium, nor to give figures including employers' insurance contributions for Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. For the Netherlands, moreover, the distribution of the total amount, excluding employers' contributions, applies only to net money wages, workers' insurance contributions, and cash allowances, but not to "other items".

In general, the underground workers' proportion of the total labour costs varies from about 70 to 85 per cent., and that of surface workers from 15 to 30 per cent.

*Number of Shifts and Days Worked*

The total number of man-shifts and of days worked forms the basis for calculating the average labour cost and output per worker and for ascertaining the average number of workers. It is therefore important that these data should be compiled on uniform principles. The methods employed for that purpose having been fully described in the previous reports, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

The two series of figures have been supplied by most of the countries covered by the enquiry, except that Belgium gives only the number of days worked, and the Netherlands and the Saar only the number of shifts worked. It would seem, however, that in none of these three countries is there any appreciable difference between the two figures ; that is to say, hardly any overtime or supplementary shifts are worked in any of them.

All the data obtained are given in table III in Appendix I, a distinction being drawn in each case between shifts and days worked by underground and by surface workers.

*Number of Man-Shifts Lost*

As on previous occasions, various information has been collected regarding the total number of man-shifts lost and their distribution according to cause. In particular, a distinction is drawn between two important groups : shifts lost when the mine was operating and shifts lost when the mine was idle. Separate figures are also given for the total number of shifts lost by underground and by surface workers. These data are used for calculating the average number of workers, in accordance with the uniform method adopted for the purpose.

The figures supplied by the different countries, except Belgium, are given in table IV in Appendix I. The Netherlands and Poland have only indicated the total number of shifts lost (surface and underground together).

*Number of Workers Employed*

Figures of the average number of workers employed in coal mines are used to enable the average annual output and earnings per worker to be calculated. For the purpose of comparing the averages of one country with those of another, the number of workers must be determined by some uniform method. That generally adopted in the previous enquiries has again been followed ; it consists in dividing the total number of shifts (days) worked and lost by the average number of working days in the year.<sup>1</sup> For Great Britain the monthly average of numbers on the colliery books is given, as this represents as nearly as possible the average number of workers.

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<sup>1</sup> This number was as follows : Czechoslovakia, 310 ; France, 301 ; Germany : Ruhr, 304, Upper Silesia, 301, Saxony, 302 ; Netherlands, 304 ; Poland, 300 ; Saar, 300.16.

All the figures calculated in this way are given in table V in Appendix I. It was possible to compute them for every country except Belgium.

### *Production of Coal*

The distribution of the total production of saleable coal—i.e. after elimination of waste by washing and screening—according to the different uses to which it is put is shown in table VI in Appendix I. This table shows the amount consumed by the mines themselves, the amount distributed to employees, and the amount of commercially disposable coal. The sum of these equals the tonnage extracted during the year, apart from stocks remaining on hand from the preceding year.

The figures of total production have been used to calculate the labour cost per ton and the average output per man-shift, and per worker per year.

### AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER WORKER

#### *Labour Cost in National Currency*

From the basic data given in tables I and II (total labour costs), table III (number of shifts and days worked) and table V (average number of workers), the average labour costs per shift, per day, and per year have been calculated. Further, on the basis of the labour cost per shift and figures relating to hours worked, the average labour cost per hour has been calculated. All these averages have been calculated separately for underground and for surface workers, and in each case including and excluding employers' social insurance contributions. The figures for the average labour cost per hour are based on average time of presence in the mine for underground workers and on average actual hours of work for surface workers.<sup>1</sup>

The following table gives the results of these calculations. In cases where the basic data were incomplete, certain adjustments had to be made where this was possible. Thus, for the Netherlands, where the distribution of the total labour costs does not apply to the whole of the total given elsewhere, it has been assumed that the proportional distribution of the unknown items is the same for underground and for surface workers. The averages arrived at on the basis of the figures given have been increased by a fraction corresponding to the difference between these figures and the total actual labour costs for all workers. A similar estimate has been made for the division of employers' social insurance contributions in Czechoslovakia.

<sup>1</sup> The figures taken for hours of work in the various countries are as follows:

(a) Underground workers: Belgium, 8 h.; Czechoslovakia, 7 h. 28'; France, 7 h. 52'; Germany: Ruhr, Saxony, and Upper Silesia, 8 h.; Great Britain, 8 h. 19'; Netherlands, 8 h. 10'; Saar, 7 h. 30'.

(b) Surface workers: Belgium, 8 h.; Czechoslovakia, 7 h. 45'; France, 7 h. 59'; Germany: Ruhr, 8 h. 30', Saxony and Upper Silesia, 9 h.; Great Britain, 8 h. 4'; Netherlands, 8 h.; Poland, 8 h.

AVERAGE LABOUR COSTS IN NATIONAL CURRENCY, PER SHIFT, PER DAY,  
PER HOUR, AND PER YEAR, IN 1929

Country and district	Currency	Excluding employers' insurance contributions			Including employers' insurance contributions		
		Under-ground workers	Surface workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	Surface workers	All workers
(a) Per man-shift							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kc.	50.56	39.31	47.94	55.68	43.29	52.77
France	Fr.	42.34	29.78	38.62	45.63	32.04	41.59
Germany:							
Ruhr	R. Mk.	9.72	7.76	9.36	11.04	8.78	10.62
Upper Silesia	"	7.35	6.14	7.08	8.44	7.05	8.13
Saxony	"	8.56	7.26	8.22	9.83	8.39	9.45
Great Britain	s. d.	10 0¼	7 4½	9 6	10 7¼	7 10½	10 0¾
Netherlands	Fl.	6.07	4.47	5.58	6.71	4.94	6.17
Poland	Zl.	10.83	9.06	10.25	12.00	9.97	11.34
Saar	Fr.	48.46	42.36	46.72	52.19	45.66	50.32
(b) Per worker per day							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	51.85	—	—	54.16
Czechoslovakia	Kc.	52.35	43.15	50.30	57.65	47.52	55.37
France	Fr.	42.63	30.15	38.94	45.94	32.43	41.94
Germany:							
Ruhr	R. Mk.	9.87	8.21	9.58	11.21	9.28	10.87
Upper Silesia	"	7.70	6.59	7.46	8.85	7.58	8.57
Saxony	"	9.02	7.81	8.71	10.37	9.03	10.02
Great Britain	s. d.	10 5¼	7 8¼	9 10¾	11 0½	8 2	10 5¼
Netherlands	Fl.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	Zl.	11.63	10.27	11.20	12.89	11.31	12.39
Saar	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Per worker per hour							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kc.	6.77	5.07	—	7.45	5.59	—
France	Fr.	5.38	3.73	—	5.80	4.02	—
Germany:							
Ruhr	R. Mk.	1.22	0.91	—	1.38	0.98	—
Upper Silesia	"	0.92	0.68	—	0.99	0.78	—
Saxony	"	1.07	0.81	—	1.23	0.93	—
Great Britain	s. d.	1 2½	0 11	—	1 3¼	0 11½	—
Netherlands	Fl.	0.74	—	—	0.82	—	—
Poland	Zl.	—	1.13	—	—	1.25	—
Saar	Fr.	6.46	—	—	6.96	—	—
(d) Per worker per year							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kc.	13,869	12,087	13,489	15,274	13,312	14,848
France	Fr.	11,415	8,482	10,577	12,300	9,125	11,393
Germany:							
Ruhr	R. Mk.	2,638	2,287	2,578	2,995	2,587	2,925
Upper Silesia	"	2,009	1,781	1,960	2,308	2,047	2,252
Saxony	"	2,347	2,124	2,291	2,697	2,454	2,636
Great Britain	£ s. d.	125 13 3	105 11 8	121 17 7	132 9 9	112 5 0	128 13 6
Netherlands	Fl.	1,636	1,229	1,514	1,809	1,359	1,674
Poland	Zl.	3,083	2,818	3,002	3,417	3,103	3,321
Saar	Fr.	13,462	11,878	13,012	14,497	12,802	14,015

*Average Labour Cost per Metric Ton*

In addition to the average labour cost per shift and per worker, the data given in tables I and VI in Appendix I enable the average labour cost per ton of coal (i.e. per unit of production) to be calculated.

Separate averages have been calculated for "saleable coal" and for "commercially disposable coal" as defined above. The figures arrived at are given in the table below. As usual, a distinction has been drawn in each case between the labour cost excluding and including employers' insurance contributions.

**AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER METRIC TON OF COAL IN 1929**

Country and district	Currency	Excluding employers' insurance contributions		Including employers' insurance contributions	
		Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal
Belgium	Fr.	89.96	101.98	93.97	106.53
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	47.52	51.01	52.31	56.15
France	Fr.	55.67	62.35	59.97	67.16
Germany :					
Ruhr	R. Mk.	7.37	7.88	8.36	8.95
Upper Silesia	"	5.14	5.36	5.91	6.15
Great Britain	s. d.	8 7 1/2	10 8	9 1 1/4	11 3 1/4
Netherlands	Fl.	4.68	4.86	5.17	5.37
Poland	Zł.	8.11	8.97	8.97	9.92
Saar	Fr.	58.32	65.30	62.82	70.34

These figures are obviously not comparable with one another, as they are expressed in the currency of the country to which they belong. In order to render them mutually comparable they must therefore be reduced to a common measure.

*Average Labour Costs expressed in a Common Currency**(a) Average Labour Cost per Worker.*

Although the average labour costs expressed in a common currency are only of relatively limited interest and do not allow of any definite conclusions being drawn, especially as regards the workers' standard of living, that method of calculation has nevertheless been maintained here. In fact, it gives the same results as a comparison which readers in any particular country would probably make for themselves, namely, the relative values of the figures given above when expressed in their own national currency. All reserves must once more be made as to the utilisation of these figures, representing as they do nothing more than a general relation between average labour costs per worker reduced to an international common measure.



The results are given in the following table, in the shape of index numbers based on the average labour cost in British coal mines. The Swiss franc has been used as the basis of conversion, but it is obvious that identical results would be obtained if any other currency unit were taken as the basis.<sup>1</sup>

RELATIVE LEVELS OF AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER WORKER IN 1929,  
EXPRESSED IN A COMMON CURRENCY

(Base : Great Britain = 100)

Country and district	Excluding employers' insurance contributions			Including employers' insurance contributions		
	Under-ground workers	Surface workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	Surface workers	All workers
(a) Based on labour cost per worker per day						
Belgium	—	—	60	—	—	59
Czechoslovakia	61	68	62	64	71	65
France	66	63	63	67	64	65
Germany :						
Ruhr	92	105	95	99	111	102
Upper Silesia	72	84	74	78	91	80
Saxony	84	100	86	92	108	94
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100	100
Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	100	100	97	104	104	102
Poland	51	62	52	54	64	55
Saar <sup>1</sup>	78	93	79	79	94	81
(b) Based on labour cost per worker per year						
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	67	70	67	70	72	70
France	73	65	70	75	66	71
Germany :						
Ruhr	103	106	104	111	113	111
Upper Silesia	78	83	79	85	89	86
Saxony	91	99	92	100	107	100
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	108	96	103	113	100	107
Poland	57	62	57	59	64	60
Saar	86	91	86	88	92	88

<sup>1</sup> Based on average labour cost per man-shift.

<sup>1</sup> The rates of exchange used were as follows :

		Swiss francs
Belgium	100 Frs.	= 14.42
Czechoslovakia	100 Kč.	= 15.32
France and the Saar	100 Frs.	= 20.30
Germany	100 R. Mks.	= 123.21
Great Britain	£1	= 25.16
Netherlands	100 fl.	= 207.82
Poland	100 Fl.	= 58.02

(b) *Average Labour Cost per Metric Ton.*

The comparison of labour cost per unit of production, reduced to a common currency, is of more interest than the comparison of average labour cost per worker on the same basis. From the point of view of international commerce it would appear useful to know the labour cost per metric ton expressed in a common currency, and also the relative level of this cost in the different countries.

These figures have therefore also been calculated in Swiss francs and the results are shown in the following table, together with index numbers calculated with the average labour cost in Great Britain as base.

AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER METRIC TON OF COAL IN 1929, EXPRESSED  
IN A COMMON CURRENCY, AND INDEX NUMBERS

Country and district	Excluding employers' insurance contributions		Including employers' insurance contributions	
	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal
(a) In a common currency				
Belgium	12.97	14.71	13.55	15.36
Czechoslovakia	7.28	7.81	8.01	8.60
France	11.30	12.66	12.17	13.63
Germany :				
Ruhr	9.08	9.71	10.30	11.03
Upper Silesia	6.33	6.60	7.28	7.58
Great Britain	10.84	11.70	11.45	12.35
Netherlands	9.73	10.10	10.74	11.16
Poland	4.71	5.20	5.20	5.76
Saar	11.84	13.25	12.75	14.28
(b) Index numbers (Great Britain = 100)				
Belgium	120	110	118	108
Czechoslovakia	67	58	70	61
France	104	94	106	96
Germany :				
Ruhr	84	72	90	78
Upper Silesia	58	49	64	53
Great Britain	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	90	75	94	79
Poland	43	39	45	41
Saar	109	99	111	101

It seems desirable to recall the fact that these figures do not represent the price of coal on the international market, owing to the

absence of any information as to the costs of production other than labour. In all cases, however, the labour item constitutes the heaviest part of the cost price of coal at the pit-head.

### *Average Output of Coal*

From the information relating to the total production of coal, the number of shifts and days worked, and the number of workers, the average output per man-shift, per worker per day, and per worker per year, has been calculated.

These figures are of great interest, as they clearly indicate the differences in natural conditions and in the efficiency of labour in the various countries. These differences have a perceptible influence on the contribution of labour to the total costs of production; they are also to a certain extent reflected in the average labour cost per ton, as can be seen from the figures given above. Indeed, the countries and coalfields where the average output is very high are usually those where the labour cost per unit of production is lowest and *vice versa*.

#### AVERAGE OUTPUT OF SALEABLE COAL PER MAN-SHIFT, PER WORKER PER DAY, AND PER WORKER PER YEAR, IN 1929

*(In metric tons)*

Country and district	Per man-shift		Per worker per day		Per worker per year	
	Under-ground workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	All workers
Belgium	—	—	0.836	0.576	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1.315	1.009	1.362	1.058	361	284
France	0.987	0.694	0.993	0.699	266	190
Germany :						
Ruhr	1.557	1.271	1.581	1.300	422	350
Upper Silesia	1.775	1.377	1.859	1.451	485	381
Saxony	0.869	0.658	0.916	0.697	238	183
Great Britain	1.395	1.102	1.453	1.148	348	283
Netherlands	1.714	1.193	—	—	462	324
Poland	1.874	1.264	2.013	1.381	534	370
Saar	1.123	0.801	—	—	312	223

These figures show clearly the differences in average output between the various countries or coalfields, which are primarily due to differences in natural conditions, but are also dependent, to an

extent which cannot be determined here, on the productive capacity of the individual workers and undertakings. Lastly, the length of working hours underground also tends to affect the average output of underground workers.

## APPENDIX I

TABLE I. COMPOSITION OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS IN 1929

(National currency, in thousands)

Country and district	Cur- rency	Net money wages	Workmen's insurance contribu- tions	Allowances		
				In cash	In kind	
					Free and cheap coal	Other
Belgium	Fr.	2,229,580	50,255	48,805	94,793	—
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	638,850	47,736	21,827	50,086	8,506
France	Fr.	2,458,000	157,200	96,800	64,100	284,700
Germany :						
Ruhr	R.Mk.	723,622	120,432	26,471	13,370	2
Upper Silesia	"	89,122	15,674	3,026	2,921	—
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	"	42,838	7,443	650	1,289	—
Great Britain	£	101,705	2,833	—	2,737	1,610
Netherlands	Fl.	45,850	3,648	2,261	380	923
Poland	Zł.	281,007	29,010	19,696	14,737	21,143
Saar	Fr.	654,439	61,365	49,349	25,426	2,166
Country and district	Cur- rency	Payments for holidays	Total actual earnings (excluding em- ployers' in- surance contributions)	Employers' insurance contribu- tions	Total labour costs (including employers' insurance contribu- tions)	
Belgium	Fr.	—	2,423,433	108,150	2,531,583	
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	18,145	785,150	79,094	864,244	
France	Fr.	—	3,060,800	236,000	3,296,800	
Germany :						
Ruhr	R.Mk.	26,440	910,337	122,620	1,032,957	
Upper Silesia	"	2,336	113,079	16,808	129,887	
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	"	1,337	53,557	8,065	61,622	
Great Britain	£	—	108,885	6,072	114,957	
Netherlands	Fl.	1,117	54,179	5,745	59,924	
Poland	Zł.	9,452	375,045	39,874	414,919	
Saar	Fr.	12,951	805,696	62,129	867,825	

<sup>1</sup> Including earnings of workers in ancillary establishments.

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS AMONG  
DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN 1929

(In thousands)

Country and district	Cur- rency	Excluding employers' insurance contributions			Including employers' insurance contributions		
		Under- ground	Above ground	Total	Under- ground	Above ground	Total
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	2,423,433	—	—	2,531,583
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	635,001	150,149	785,150	—	—	864,244
France	Fr.	2,359,800	701,000	3,060,800	2,542,700	754,100	3,296,800
Germany :							
Ruhr	R.M.	771,829	138,508	910,337	876,260	156,697	1,032,957
Upper Silesia	„	91,112	21,967	113,079	104,643	25,244	129,887
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	„	41,121	12,436	53,557	47,253	14,369	61,622
Great Britain	£	91,105	17,780	108,885	96,054	18,903	114,957
Netherlands	Fl.	39,156 <sup>2</sup>	12,604 <sup>2</sup>	51,760 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	59,924
Poland	Zł.	267,057	107,988	375,045	296,017	118,902	414,919
Saar	Fr.	596,426	209,270	805,696	642,272	225,553	867,825

<sup>1</sup> Including earnings of workers in ancillary establishments.

<sup>2</sup> Net money wages, workers' insurance contributions, and cash allowances, excluding other items.

TABLE III. TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIFTS AND OF DAYS WORKED  
IN 1929

(In thousands)

Country and district	Shifts worked			Days worked		
	By under- ground workers	By sur- face workers	By all workers	By under- ground workers	By sur- face workers	By all workers
Belgium	—	—	—	32,218	14,521	46,739
Czechoslovakia	12,559	3,820	16,379	12,129	3,480	15,609
France	55,728	23,536	79,264	55,350	23,250	78,600
Germany :						
Ruhr	79,398	17,856	97,254	78,184	16,878	95,062
Upper Silesia	12,394	3,579	15,973	11,829	3,331	15,160
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	4,805	1,713	6,518	4,558	1,592	6,150
Great Britain	181,040	48,190	229,230	173,841	46,274	220,115
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	6,755	2,950	9,705	—	—	—
Poland	24,667	11,923	36,590	22,966	10,514	33,480
Saar <sup>2</sup>	12,307	4,940	17,247	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including shifts and days worked in ancillary establishments.

<sup>2</sup> The number of days worked is practically the same as that of shifts worked.

TABLE IV. TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIFTS LOST IN 1929 CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES  
(In thousands)

Country and district	Shifts lost			By categories of workers	
	When the mine was working, owing to voluntary and involuntary absence	When the mine was not working	Total	Under-ground	Surface
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,683	752	2,435	2,064	371
France	8,100	400	8,500	6,875	1,625
Germany :					
Ruhr	11,119	1,072	12,191	10,673	1,518
Upper Silesia	2,100	77	2,177	1,801	376
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	909	—	909	732	177
Great Britain	17,206	37,491	54,697	45,420	9,277
Netherlands	1,175	3	1,178	—	—
Poland	3,656	346	4,002	—	—
Saar	1,331	9	1,340	992	348

<sup>1</sup> Including shifts lost by workers in ancillary establishments.

TABLE V. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES, IN 1929

Country and district	Underground workers	Surface workers	Underground and surface workers
Belgium	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	45,785	12,422	58,207
France	206,728	82,641	289,369
Germany :			
Ruhr	292,534	60,564	353,098
Upper Silesia	45,346	12,333	57,679
Saxony <sup>1</sup>	17,522	5,855	23,377
Great Britain	725,000	168,400	893,400
Netherlands	25,058	10,739	35,797
Poland	86,624	38,317	124,941
Saar	44,303	17,618	61,921

<sup>1</sup> Including workers in ancillary establishments.TABLE VI. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN 1929  
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country and district	Saleable coal	Coal consumed by the mine	Coal distributed to workers	Commercially disposable coal
Belgium	26,940	2,589	588	23,763
Czechoslovakia	16,521	887	243	15,391
France	54,977	4,613	1,276	49,088
Germany :				
Ruhr	123,590	6,858	1,278	115,454
Upper Silesia	21,996	643	250	21,103
Saxony	4,177	963	74	3,140
Great Britain	252,634	13,406	5,153	234,075
Netherlands	11,581	357	70	11,154
Poland	46,236	3,770	656	41,810
Saar	13,815	1,130	347	12,338

## APPENDIX II

## QUESTIONNAIRE

*Coal Mining Statistics, 1929.*

Country (or district) .....

Elements	Underground workers	Surface workers	Total
<b>I. Wages.</b>			
(1) Net money wages for work done .			
(2) Workers' social insurance contribu- tions . . . . .			
(3) <i>Gross money wages</i> (1+2) . . . .			
(4) Allowances in cash (family allow- ances, etc.) . . . . .			
(5) Value of allowances of coal. . . . .			
(6) Value of allowances for housing. .			
(7) Payments for holidays. . . . .			
(8) <i>Total earnings</i> (3+4+5+6+7) .			
(9) Employers' social insurance con- tributions . . . . .			
(10) <i>Total labour costs</i> (8+9). . . .			
<b>II. Number of man-shifts (man-days) worked and lost.</b>			
A. (11) Number of man-shifts worked . .			
(12) Number of man-days worked . .			
(13) Number of working days on which mines were working . . . . .			
B. (14) Man-shifts lost when mine was working (voluntary and invol- untary absences). . . . .			
(15) Man-shifts lost when mine was not working. . . . .			
<b>III. Number of workers employed.</b>			
(16) Average number of workers . .			
<b>IV. Output of coal.</b>			<b>Metric tons</b>
(17) Colliery consumption . . . . .			
(18) Coal distributed to employees (free or at reduced prices) . . .			
(19) Commercially disposable coal . . . . .			
(20) Commercially saleable coal (17+18+19) . . . . .			

## II. HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES IN 1929

It has not been thought necessary to describe again in detail the method adopted for the enquiry into hours of work, since the previous studies gave sufficient indications on this point. It will therefore suffice to analyse the information collected.

The Office received replies from the following countries : Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Saar and South Africa. As the information concerning non-European countries is not comparable with that for European countries it is shown separately, as in previous enquiries ; certain information concerning Canada taken from another source has been added.

### EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, and the Netherlands have stated that no change of any importance has taken place since 1927, so that the data supplied for the earlier enquiry still hold good.

France, Germany, Poland, and the Saar have supplied certain figures which are different from those given in 1927, but, except in the case of Germany, these differences are due rather to the methods of calculation than to any essential change in the situation.

The following figures show the hours of work of underground and of surface workers in hard-coal mines in 1929.

#### *Hours of Work of Underground Workers*

Table I shows :

(1) the regulation hours of work fixed either by legislation, or by collective agreements or arbitration awards :

(2) the individual time spent in the mine (the period between the time when the worker enters the mine for the descent and the time when he leaves it after the ascent) ;

(3) the time spent at the face less breaks (the actual individual time spent in the mine less the total travelling time underground and breaks, but not including any other lost time or waiting period).

The individual time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face less breaks have been determined in the same way as in the 1927 enquiry. Readers may be reminded of the reserves made in previous enquiries as to the value of the figures showing the time spent at the face less breaks. The figures used for calculating this time, namely, the total travelling time and the duration of breaks, cannot be determined with absolute accuracy. They are generally approximate figures and must be accepted with caution ; their value naturally influences the value of the figure showing the time spent at the face less breaks.



TABLE I. HOURS OF WORK OF UNDERGROUND WORKERS IN 1929

Country and district	Regulation hours of work				Individual time spent in the mine		Length of time spent at face, less breaks	
	Day or shift		Week		Day or shift	Week	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)	(8)	(9)
Belgium	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.	6 h. 20'	38 h.
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup>	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	46 h.+2 h. <sup>1</sup>	7 h. 28'	44 h. 48'	5 h. 36' <sup>2</sup> 5 h. 52' <sup>3</sup>	33 h. 36' <sup>2</sup> 35 h. 12' <sup>3</sup>
France <sup>4</sup> :								
Whole country <sup>5</sup>	8 h.	—	—	—	7 h. 52'	47 h. 12'	6 h. 35' <sup>6</sup>	39 h. 30' <sup>6</sup>
Nord and Pas-de-Calais	8 h.	—	—	—	7 h. 54'	47 h. 24'	6 h. 39'	39 h. 54'
Lorraine	8 h.	—	—	—	7 h. 51'	47 h. 06'	6 h. 40'	40 h.
Other coalfields <sup>5</sup>	8 h.	—	—	—	7 h. 50'	47 h.	6 h. 29'	38 h. 54'
Germany:								
Ruhr	8 h.	7 h.+1 h.	—	—	— <sup>7</sup>	— <sup>7</sup>	— <sup>7</sup>	— <sup>7</sup>
Aachen	8 h.	7 h.+1 h. 15'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Silesia	8 h.	7 h. 30'+30' <sup>8</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Silesia	8 h.	7 h.+1 h.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saxony	8 h.	7 h.+1 h.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	8 h.	7 h. 30'—8 h. 7 h. 49' <sup>9</sup>	—	—	8 h.—8 h. 30' 8 h. 19'	44 h. 15'—50 h. 47 h. 28' <sup>10</sup>	6 h. 15'—6 h. 45' 6 h. 34' <sup>11</sup>	33 h. 45'—40 h. 30' 37 h. 5'
Netherlands	—	8 h.	—	46 h.	8 h. 10' 6 h. 10' (Saturday)	47 h.	6 h. 10' 4 h. 10' (Saturday)	35 h.
Poland:								
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	48 h.	8 h. 2'	48 h. 12'	6 h. 18'	37 h. 48'
Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields	8 h.	—	46 h.	—	8 h. 30' <sup>12</sup> 6 h. 30' (Saturday)	49 h.	6 h. 16' 4 h. 26' (Saturday)	35 h. 46'
Saar	8 h.	7 h. 30'	48 h.	—	7 h. 30'	45 h.	6 h. 15'	37 h. 30'

For notes to the table, cf. page 661.

## NOTES TO TABLE I

**Czechoslovakia.**

<sup>1</sup> The hours of work fixed by collective agreement are 46 a week, with a permanent undertaking on the part of the workers to work 2 additional hours on Saturday (i.e. 48 hours in all) in return for special overtime pay.

<sup>2</sup> The time for the return journey underground includes an average waiting period of 16 minutes at the pit bottom.

<sup>3</sup> 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.**

<sup>4</sup> The table gives the average time spent in the mine and time spent at the face, less breaks, of hewers on the morning shift.

<sup>5</sup> Weighted averages.

<sup>6</sup> In its reply the French Government makes it clear that the time spent at the face, less breaks, is obtained by deducting from the individual time spent in the mine only the underground travelling time and the collective rest period, no account being taken of other time lost.

**Germany.**

<sup>7</sup> The German Government states that it has no official data relating to the average winding time, travelling time underground, and breaks, and it therefore does not indicate the individual time spent in the mine, and the average time spent at the face, less breaks.

<sup>8</sup> Since 1 April 1928 this period is calculated for each individual worker from the time of entering the cage to descend until the time of leaving it after ascending. It includes both individual winding times.

**Great Britain.**

<sup>9</sup> The shorter hours of work for hewers in Northumberland and Durham and for 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.

<sup>10</sup> The shorter hours on Saturday 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).

<sup>11</sup> This figure is contested by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which considers that the deduction of 1 hour 44 minutes for the total travelling time underground, breaks for meals, and other unproductive time underground from the individual time spent in the mine to obtain the time spent at the face, less breaks, is too much, and that consequently the average time spent at the face has been underestimated.

**Poland.**

<sup>12</sup> This figure includes a statutory break of 30 minutes, introduced on 6 April 1926 by the Mines Department.

*Hours of Work of Surface Workers*

As in previous enquiries, the figures refer (a) to the regulation daily and weekly hours of work, and (b) to the actual hours of work, i.e. the regulation hours less breaks, if any.

TABLE II. HOURS OF WORK OF SURFACE WORKERS IN 1929

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	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	48 h.	7 h. 45'	46 h. 30'
France	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	7 h. 59' <sup>1</sup>	47 h. 54'
Germany :						
Ruhr	8 h.	8—9 h. <sup>2, 3</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	48—54 h. <sup>2</sup>	8—9 h. <sup>2, 3</sup>	48—54 h. <sup>2</sup>
Aachen	8 h.	8—10 h. <sup>2, 3</sup>	—	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>	8—9 h. <sup>2, 3</sup>	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8, 9, 9.30' and 10 h. <sup>2, 3</sup>	—	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>	8—10 h. <sup>2</sup>	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>
Lower Silesia	8 h.	8, 9 and 9 h. 30' <sup>2, 4</sup>	—	48, 53 and 55 h. 30' <sup>2</sup>	8, 9 and 9 h. 30' <sup>2, 4</sup>	48, 53 and 55 h. 30' <sup>2</sup>
Saxony	8 h.	8—10 h. <sup>2</sup>	48 h.	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>	8—10 h. <sup>2</sup>	48—60 h. <sup>2</sup>
Great Britain	—	—	—	46 h. 30'—51 h. 30' 48 h. 22' <sup>5</sup>	7 h. 45'—8 h. 35' 8 h. 04' <sup>5</sup>	46 h. 30'—51 h. 30' 48 h. 22' <sup>5</sup>
Netherlands	—	8 h.	—	48 h.	— <sup>6</sup>	— <sup>6</sup>
Poland :						
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	48 h.	8 h.	48 h.
Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields	8 h.	—	46 h.	—	8 h.	46 h.
Saar :						
(a) Workers whose work is closely connected with extraction	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	—	7 h. 30'	45 h.
(b) Other surface workers	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.

For notes to the table, cf. page 663.

## NOTES TO TABLE II

**France.**

<sup>1</sup> 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, because some categories of workers have 15 minutes' rest per shift.

**Germany.**

<sup>2</sup> When the hours of work are more than 8, the additional work or breaks or both additional work and breaks are included.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the workers work only 8 hours on Saturday.

<sup>4</sup> Only 8 hours on Saturday.

**Great Britain.**

<sup>5</sup> The working week of surface workers, excluding breaks for meals, varies from about 46 hours 30 minutes in the North Derby, Nottingham, and Cannock Chase coalfields to 51 hours 30 minutes in the Somerset coalfield.

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.**

<sup>6</sup> The actual hours of work cannot be fixed. For certain categories of surface workers there are regulations concerning practice which differ considerably, so that it is impossible to calculate the average to be deducted from the regulation hours of work.

These tables are sufficiently self-explanatory to require no comments. It will suffice to point out the few and unimportant changes that have taken place between 1927 and 1929.

For *underground workers*, the regulation hours of work have remained unchanged. It may be noted, however, that in the German district of Upper Silesia the duration of the individual shift has, since 1 April 1928, included both individual winding times, whereas formerly it included only the individual descent.

There appear to have been certain changes in the time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face less breaks, in France, in the Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields in Poland, and in the Saar.

In France the individual time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face less breaks are slightly longer : 7 hours 52 minutes in the mine in 1929 instead of 7 hours 47 minutes in 1927, and 6 hours 35 minutes at the face less breaks in 1929 as against 6 hours 25 minutes in 1927. These differences are due to the fact that the durations of the collective winding times and of the travelling time underground are less, while the duration of breaks has not varied by more than two minutes ; these differences may be due to improved organisation or to the method of calculating the figures.

In the Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields the time spent at the face less breaks is 10 minutes longer than in 1927. The Polish Government states that this is due to the fact that the non-statutory break, which was estimated at 30 minutes in 1927, is really 40 minutes (30 minutes on Saturday). In the case of the Saar the decrease of

2 minutes in the individual time spent in the mine and in the time spent at the face less breaks seems to be due to the fact that the Mines Department has included both individual winding times in the regulation hours, whereas in 1927 it included only the descent.

For *surface workers*, there are only a few changes in Germany and in the Saar. In German Lower Silesia the daily hours could be 9 hours 30 minutes in 1929, whereas the maximum in 1927 was 9 hours. The weekly hours of work are lower in 1929 than in 1927, except in Saxony, where the situation remains unchanged: in the Ruhr 48 to 54 hours in 1929 instead of 53 to 59 hours in 1927, in Aachen 48 to 60 hours instead of 53 to 59 and 60 hours; in Upper Silesia 48 to 60 hours instead of 60 to 58; in Lower Silesia 48 to 53 hours and 53 hours 30 minutes instead of 55 hours 30 minutes and 53 hours. In the Saar the surface workers whose work is not closely connected with extraction have slightly longer actual hours of work in 1929 than in 1927; the Mines Department does not indicate, as it did in 1927, the existence of a break of 15 minutes.

In short, the situation with regard to hours of work in European coal mines has remained comparatively stable from 1927 to 1929 and the few changes that have occurred do not reveal any general trend. In Germany alone has there been an appreciable reduction in the weekly hours of surface workers.

#### NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Office has received replies from India, Japan, and South Africa.

##### India

In British India the hours of work in coal mines are the same in 1929 as in 1927. The legal hours of work for underground workers are fixed at 54 hours per week distributed over six working days. In practice, the time spent in the mine is 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, while the time spent at the face is 6 hours per day and 36 hours per week. For surface workers the legal hours of work are 60 per week distributed over six working days. The actual hours of work are 8 per day and 48 per week.

##### Japan

#### *Hours of Work of Underground Workers*

##### *Regulations.*

An Order amending the regulations for miners' work and safety and fixing the hours of work for underground workers was promulgated on 1 September 1928, but did not come into force until 1 September 1930. Consequently, the regulations on hours of work were the same in 1929 as in 1927.

The hours of work of underground workers according to the new Order are 10 per day as a maximum. They are reckoned for each worker from the time when he enters the pit to the time when he leaves it. In the case of groups of workers the actual period between the beginning and the end of the descent of the group must be approved for each pit by the competent inspection service, with due regard to the number of workers descending and the methods employed (descent on foot, by trucks, or in cages). In this case the hours of work are calculated from the end of the descent to the end of the ascent.

#### *Actual Situation.*

No definite figures are available for the actual hours of work in 1929, so that it is impossible to give figures for each point. It may, however, be stated that the time spent in the mine (from entering the pit to leaving it) is usually 10 hours a day (60 a week). This period includes 6 hours of actual work at the face and 4 hours for winding times, meals, and interruptions in the work.

In the period before the amended regulations came into force various mines studied the question of reducing the winding times or the period of waiting for trucks, and measures have been taken to pave the way for the reduction. There is thus a tendency towards a gradual reduction of hours of work.

#### *Hours of Work of Surface Workers*

##### *Regulations.*

There are no provisions relating to workers in general.

##### *Actual Situation.*

While there are no definite statistical data, it is generally recognised that the normal hours of work are 10 per day, including rest periods, pauses for meals, etc.

#### *Hours of Work of Women and Young Persons*

The hours of work of women and of children between 14 and 16 years of age employed underground or at the surface are 11 per day (including a break of one hour).

As from 1933, however, the employment of women and of children under 16 years of age on underground work and their employment at the surface during the night (from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.) will be prohibited. In order to meet this situation there is a tendency to adopt a system of two shifts of not more than 10 hours each, which means a gradual decrease in the average hours of work.

#### **South Africa**

The Government of South Africa points out the enormous difference between conditions of work in South African coal mines and those

usual in European mines. This difference results from the employment of two distinct categories of wage earners, white workers and coloured labourers, and also from the fact that the white workers represent less than 5 per cent. of the total number.

In the Union of South Africa hours of work are not limited by legislation.

In the Transvaal in the majority of mines the white workers leave the surface at 7 a.m. and return to it at 3.30 p.m. on the first five days of the week and at 12.30 on Saturday. The total travelling time, including the return journey, is about 40 minutes, and the break for a meal when taken underground is about 30 minutes.

In Natal the usual length of a shift reckoned from the time of entering the pit to the time of leaving it is about 9 hours.

The weekly hours of work of white workers employed on surface work are 48 hours. On the first five days of the week they work from 7 a.m. to midday and from 1 to 4.30 p.m., taking their meal between midday and 1 p.m. On Saturdays work begins at 7 a.m. and ends at 12.30 p.m.

In Europe the hewers are white workers, whereas in South Africa this work is done by coloured labourers. The person called a "miner" in South Africa is really a supervisor, who in practice performs the work of a higher employee in Great Britain, such as a deputy. He merely directs blasting operations and in rare cases erects and withdraws timbering.

The coloured labourers employed at the coal face work on task rates and their day ends when their task is complete. Hours of work are ignored; those who finish their task before the official hour for the end of the shift are brought to the surface as soon as circumstances permit, and in mines which can be entered by an adit they return to the surface on foot. All the coloured labourers are housed and fed by the employer.

In view of the irregularity of extraction owing to shortage of trucks and of orders the time spent at the face is very uncertain.

### Canada

According to statistics published in "Wages and Hours of Work in Canada from 1920 to 1930" (supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January 1931) the hours of work in coal mines have remained unchanged from 1927 to 1929. The hours used as a basis for fixing wages in the hard-coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta, and Vancouver Island (British Columbia) were 8 per day for all underground and surface workers alike, with the exception of day labourers at the surface, metal workers, carpenters, and blacksmiths in Nova Scotia, whose hours were  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per day.

In all three provinces certain enginemen, pump men, and firemen worked seven days per week.

## Overtime in Coal Mines in some European Countries

At the last Session of the International Labour Conference the question of overtime was one of the obstacles in the way of the adoption of the Draft Convention on hours of work in coal mines. The question has lost none of its prominence : it is therefore necessary to study it from every side and scrutinise all its details in view of the discussions that it will certainly cause at the next Session of the Conference.

The International Labour Office has accordingly analysed the information collected in the course of the 1925 and 1927 enquiries <sup>1</sup> on wages and hours of work in hard-coal mines with a view to throwing some light on this much-disputed question. From this information it has been possible to ascertain the facts and to construct a fairly accurate estimate of the importance of the overtime worked in hard-coal mines in some of the European countries most directly concerned, and in particular for Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Poland. <sup>2</sup>

### THE STATISTICAL DATA

For these five countries, the official statistics communicated to the International Labour Office contain the following data :

(1) Average number of workers employed in the mines : underground (hewers and other workers) and at the surface ;

(2) Total number of man-shifts worked by each of the above-mentioned categories of workers, i.e. normal shifts *plus* overtime and supplementary shifts (overtime converted into shifts of normal length, and shifts worked in addition to the normal shifts), and also short shifts if these were worked :

(3) Total number of man-days worked, i.e. the number of days of attendance at the mine, which is the same as the total number of man-shifts left after deducting overtime, supplementary shifts, and short shifts.

If the total number of shifts is greater than that of days worked,

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<sup>1</sup> *Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry* ; Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work), No. 18 ; Geneva 1928. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XX, Nos. 4 and 6, Oct. and Dec. 1929 : "Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1927". The more recent data provided for 1929 have not been used here, as they did not allow the overtime worked by hewers to be calculated.

<sup>2</sup> The other countries covered by these enquiries (Belgium, the Netherlands, the Saar) in their replies gave only the number of man-days (Belgium and the Netherlands) or man-shifts (the Saar) worked. Belgium and the Netherlands also stated that the number of man-days worked was practically the same as the number of man-shifts worked, and the Saar that the latter was very nearly the same as the former, which seems to denote that no supplementary shifts to speak of were worked in those countries.



this will denote that overtime has been worked in the form of supplementary shifts. The difference between the two totals will represent the number of shifts worked over and above the normal shifts. The number of supplementary shifts divided by the average number of workers who worked the shifts will give the average number of supplementary shifts, or the fraction of such shift, worked by each worker in each category during the year.

From the national point of view, the intrinsic value of the figures obtained seems to be beyond question, and the importance of the overtime worked can be estimated from these figures. But what would be most interesting would be to compare the figures obtained for the various countries in order to determine the relative importance of overtime in each of them. If the figures are to allow of such comparison, it is clearly necessary that the same method should be used in each case to arrive at the basic data : average number of workers, number of man-shifts worked, and number of man-days worked. In fact, however, this is not so : each country has its own method of compiling mining statistics, and there are differences of detail in the ways of compiling the data in question.

The methods of calculating the average number of workers are as follows :

*Czechoslovakia* : The number of workers is taken at each pay-day (every two weeks) and the sum of these numbers is divided by the number of pay-days (26 in a normal year). In principle, the result is not an average number of workers, but a number of full-time workers. In practice, the figure obtained by the Czechoslovak method represents the average number of workers if the mines have been working continuously throughout the whole year ; otherwise it represents the number of workers there would have been if each of them had worked regularly all the year.

*France* : The average number of workers, underground and surface, is obtained by dividing the total number of man-days worked underground and at the surface by the number of coal-winding days (*journées d'extraction*).

*Germany* : The average number of workers is obtained by dividing the number of normal man-days worked *plus* the number of days' work lost by the number of possible working days during a given period. This average does in fact represent the actual number of workers employed in the mines.

*Great Britain* : The mining statistics deal with workers under the following headings : (1) underground : men ; (2) surface : men and women ; (3) underground and surface : men and women. The total numbers of workers in accordance with this classification are recorded in the colliery books at quarterly intervals. The sum of the four quarterly sets of figures is divided by 4 to find the average number of persons employed in the mines during the year.

*Poland* : The official statistics take the number of workers on the colliery books at the end of each month, and calculate the arithmetic mean of these monthly figures for the whole year. From the data

relating to the number of man-shifts worked on ordinary working days, the average number of workers is calculated by dividing the number of normal shifts *plus* the number of shifts lost by the number of possible working days during a given period (the month or the year).

Furthermore, the definition of hewers varies in different countries and sometimes in different parts of the same country. The ratio of the number of hewers to the total number of underground workers also varies very widely as between different countries and basins, according to the geological and technical conditions of the mines. The following table shows the approximate proportion of hewers as a percentage of all underground workers in 1927 :

Country	Hewers per cent. of underground workers
Czechoslovakia	40
France	40
Germany :	
Ruhr	57
Upper Silesia	21
Saxony	45
Great Britain	47
Poland	24

It should however be pointed out that the extraction of coal is a continuous process in which the operations of hewing the coal and transporting it to the surface are intimately connected. The crucial point is not so much the number of hewers as the tonnage extracted, which has to be immediately conveyed to the surface. The extractive capacity of a mine, and the consequent number of hewers needed, depend strictly on the capacity of the means of transporting the coal to the surface. In normal periods the work of the mine is so organised as to balance the work of the hewers against that of the other workers. As long as the limit of extractive capacity is not reached, it is obvious that if the hewers increase their output by working overtime, the other workers must also work longer hours.

The methods of calculating the number of man-shifts worked are as follows :

*Czechoslovakia* : The number of shifts is the number of man-shifts actually worked, whether normal or supplementary.

*France* : The total number of days worked (man-days) is calculated by taking the sum of the numbers of workers on each day's attendance lists, without distinguishing between normal work and overtime.

*Germany* : The statistics give : (a) the number of man-days of normal length worked during a given period ; and (b) the total number of man-days worked, including overtime, expressed as working days of normal length.

*Great Britain* : The number of man-shifts is the total number of shifts worked on each day in each mine, including both shifts of normal length and also overtime shifts and Saturday shifts expressed as normal shifts. Separate figures are given for shifts worked by hewers (coal-getters), by other underground workers, and by surface workers.

*Poland* : The mining statistics divide the shifts worked into nor-

mal shifts (shifts of normal or legal length) and supplementary shifts expressed as shifts of normal length.

None of these methods provides any means of distinguishing between shifts worked for reasons of safety or technical reasons and shifts worked to satisfy economic requirements.

The data provided by the Governments are shown in tables I and II. They are given unmodified in any way and are subject to the precautions imposed by the remarks made above.

TABLE I. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES, IN 1927

Country and district	Underground		Underground and surface
	Hewers	Hewers and others	
Czechoslovakia	18,762	45,012	57,844
France	93,054	228,511	316,452
Germany :			
Ruhr	181,282	317,743	382,909
Upper Silesia	8,812	40,676	51,959
Saxony	7,901	17,352	23,517 <sup>1</sup>
Great Britain	372,300	778,100	960,800
Poland	19,535	77,273	114,748

<sup>1</sup> Including workers in ancillary establishments.

TABLE II. TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIFTS AND DAYS WORKED IN 1927  
(In thousands)

Country and district	Man-shifts worked			Man-days worked		
	Underground		Underground and surface	Underground		Underground and surface
	Hewers <sup>1</sup>	Hewers and others		Hewers <sup>1</sup>	Hewers and others	
Czechoslovakia	4,687	11,239	14,938	4,599	10,994	14,420
France	25,042	61,236	85,658	24,923	60,913	84,978
Germany :						
Ruhr	48,104	85,149	104,223	47,105	83,174	101,217
Upper Silesia	2,378	11,253	14,519	2,281	10,644	13,689
Saxony	2,135	4,740	6,537 <sup>2</sup>	2,026	4,472	6,147 <sup>2</sup>
Great Britain	— <sup>3</sup>	183,936	234,023	79,800	175,319	222,783
Poland	5,136	20,991	31,986	5,003	19,973	29,981

<sup>1</sup> These data were supplied by the Governments but were not reproduced in the report of the enquiry.

<sup>2</sup> Including days and shifts worked in ancillary establishments.

<sup>3</sup> Great Britain has not stated the number of man-shifts worked by hewers.

The figures in table III, which have been calculated from the foregoing statistics, show the average number of supplementary shifts worked in 1927 by each worker for the same categories as shown in tables I and II. The average number of hours of overtime represented by these shifts could be calculated by multiplying the number of shifts by their length; but it would be necessary to take into account the differences between the various countries in the method of calculating the length of the shift.

TABLE III. AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUPPLEMENTARY SHIFTS WORKED PER WORKER IN 1927

Country and district	Underground		Underground and surface
	Hewers	Hewers and others	
Czechoslovakia	4.7	5.4	8.9
France	1.2	1.4	2.1
Germany :			
Ruhr	5.5	6.2	7.9
Upper Silesia	11.0	15.0	16.0
Saxony	13.7	15.4	— <sup>1</sup>
Great Britain	—	11.0	11.7
Poland	6.8	13.1	17.5

<sup>1</sup> For Saxony the number of surface workers includes workers in ancillary establishments; it has therefore not been possible to give a figure which would be comparable with those for the other districts of Germany and the other countries.

The following observations may be made on this table :

(1) In all countries overtime is worked by all the categories of mine workers specified.

(2) In each country, on the average less overtime is worked by hewers than by underground workers as a whole (the difference varying in the different countries and districts), and less by these than by all workers (underground and surface together).

This state of affairs has a plausible explanation in the following considerations :

(a) The work of the hewer, the initial productive work of coal getting, gives rise to a sort of current of coal whose rate of discharge is retarded by a variety of reasons, with the result that the working hours of the workers whose occupation is closely connected with the movement of this current (extraction in the strict sense and conveyance of the coal to the pithead) are prolonged.

(b) Overtime worked by hewers is in general intended to meet economic requirements by increasing production. The other underground workers have to do not only the extra work needed to clear the additional coal cut by the hewers, but also, and to a greater extent

than the hewers, other supplementary work for reasons of safety or technical reasons.

For Great Britain figures for hewers are not available ; but in view of the number of supplementary shifts worked by surface workers and underground workers respectively it seems that hewers must work about eight or ten supplementary shifts each per year.

(3) The number of supplementary shifts per worker varies from country to country and in Germany from one district to another.

(4) There are certainly, in most countries, supplementary shifts worked for economic reasons. In fact, the work of hewers is essentially coal-producing work ; and if they work longer hours it is less for reasons of safety than to increase the production of coal. Further, if it is accepted that the number of supplementary shifts worked for reasons of safety or for technical reasons is much about the same in all countries, the differences between the countries must presumably be due to shifts worked for economic reasons. It may, however, be noted that in Great Britain the proportion of supplementary shifts worked for economic reasons is perceptibly higher than it is in other countries, for the statistics of shifts worked take into account Saturday afternoon shifts, which are all concerned with technical requirements (work that must be carried on continuously, such as that of engine men, stokers, pump men, pony men, etc.). In Germany, the shifts worked include those worked on Sundays and holidays, which seem to be equally remote from the direct production of coal.

#### OVERTIME AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

The question now to be examined is whether this state of affairs is consistent with the national regulations on hours of work, and in particular how far the regulations allow overtime to meet economic requirements.

It may be recalled that the legal regulations are sometimes contained in special legislation for mines and sometimes in general legislation on hours of work. In some countries there are also collective agreements whose terms form part of the general legal framework.

#### *Countries with Special Mines Legislation*

In *France*, the Act of 1919 authorises overtime only with a view to rendering assistance in case of accident or to avert an existing or threatened danger, or for reasons of *force majeure*.

It is only in case of war or "external tension" that hours of work may be prolonged in order to increase production. The Circular of 16 February 1920 states that the term "external tension" applies to the very short period of peace that generally precedes the declaration of an already imminent conflict. In no case may advantage be taken of this exception in normal peace-time conditions.

In *Great Britain* the Coal Mines Act of 1908 allows exceptions for the purpose of rendering assistance in the event of accident, or

for meeting any danger or apprehended danger, or for dealing with any emergency or work uncompleted through unforeseen circumstances which requires to be dealt with to avoid serious interference with ordinary work, and in certain mines to ensure safety at a particular stage of the work.

To meet economic requirements, the 1908 Act authorised overtime up to 60 hours per year at the rate of one hour per day. The 1926 Act allowed the extension of the working day by one hour, not on 60 days, but throughout the year, for a period of five years. The 1930 Act reduced the extension allowed by the 1926 Act to 30 minutes per day. The effect of the 1926 and 1930 Acts, however, was not to authorise overtime in the strict sense of the word, but to increase the normal length of the working day. But the extension certainly tends to meet economic requirements.

The 1908 Act also provides that in the event of war or of imminent national danger or great emergency, or in the event of any grave economic disturbance due to the demand for coal exceeding the supply available at the time, the operation of the Act may be suspended by Order in Council to such extent and for such period as may be named in the Order, either as respects all coal mines or any class of coal mines.

#### *Countries without Special Mines Legislation*

In *Czechoslovakia*, *Germany* and *Poland*, hours of work in mines are regulated by the general legislation, and mining establishments can avail themselves of the exceptions allowed by the law in the same way as other industrial establishments.

In *Czechoslovakia*, hours of work may be increased by not more than two hours per day during not more than four weeks, when extra work is necessary in case of an interruption of the undertaking resulting from *force majeure* or accidents, or in the public interest, or for other important reasons. The necessary permits are issued by the mining authorities of first instance. Further overtime, not exceeding two hours per day during not more than sixteen weeks in the year, may be authorised by the mining authorities of second instance. The total amount of overtime may not be more than twenty weeks or 240 hours in the year. This limitation does not however apply to emergency work, especially repairs, where danger to life, health, and the public interest is involved.

In *Germany*, the Order of 1927 allows an extension of working hours by 60 hours per year, i.e. not more than two hours per day on 30 days in the year, selected at the discretion of the employer after hearing the views of the statutory representatives of the workers of the undertaking. Daily working hours may also be extended to ten hours by collective agreement. Lastly, an extension of hours of work up to ten a day may be authorised when this extension is desirable for technical reasons, in particular in the event of interruptions of work due to natural events, accidents, or other unavoidable disturbances, or for general economic reasons.

The German mines have thus legally at their disposal a large amount of overtime which can be used to meet economic requirements. In practice, a distinction must be drawn between "additional work" (*Méhrarbeit*), resulting from special agreements or arbitration awards, and overtime in the strict sense. Collective agreements fix the regulation length of the shift, to which is added the "additional work", the whole making up the normal hours of work. Overtime in the strict sense is time worked in excess of these normal hours. It is therefore quite distinct from the "additional work".

The collective agreements in force in the different German basins leave the parties to make their own arrangements as to overtime. They do not limit the amount of overtime, except in Saxony, where no worker may work more than two supplementary shifts per month.

In *Poland* the law allows the extension of daily hours of work to twelve in the event of actual or imminent disaster or accident. This limit may be exceeded in the case of rescue work. In the case of special requirements, duly substantiated, the hours of work may be extended by not more than 120 hours in the year or 4 hours in any day. In case of national necessity, the hours of work may be extended during a period of not more than three months. The last two of these exceptions can evidently be utilised to increase production.

Thus in these three countries mining establishments benefit by more liberal regulations than those imposed in the other countries by special legislation, and it is legally possible for them to work a larger amount of overtime, in particular to meet needs of an economic nature.

An examination of the legislation of the other coal-producing countries would give similar results : (1) possibility of working overtime for various reasons : accident, technical necessities, public interest, sometimes economic necessities; (2) greater strictness of special mines legislation than of general legislation, especially in regard to exceptions for economic reasons.

## Conditions of Labour in the Java Tobacco Industry<sup>1</sup>

In 1925, when the Volksraad of the Dutch East Indies was discussing the Draft Order concerning the employment of children and the employment of women at night<sup>2</sup>, which, among other pro-

<sup>1</sup> JAVA. KANTOOR VAN ARBEID : *Verslag betreffende eene door den Inspecteur bij het Kantoor van Arbeid P. de Kat Angelino op de Vorstenlandsche Tabaksondernemingen gehouden Enquête*. Publicatie No. 5. Weltevreden, Landsdrukkerij, 1929. 178 pp. 2.50 florins.

<sup>2</sup> This Order was promulgated in the *Staatsblad* (1925, No. 647) and came into operation on 1 March 1926. Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1925, D. E. I. 2.

visions, completely prohibited night work for children under 12 years of age, as well as their employment in certain classes of factories and workshops and on certain types of work, it was suggested that a clause should be inserted to limit the number of hours during which children might be employed in the daytime. This suggestion, which referred especially to the tobacco industry, did not meet with approval, but the Government promised to make representations to the employers in that industry with a view to obtaining their consent to a material reduction of the hours worked by children and young persons during the tobacco season.

The necessary action was taken by the Labour Office at Batavia. In East Java the employers agreed of their own free will to refrain from employing children below the age of 12 years (where this was not already prohibited by law), as well as young persons between 12 and 16 years of age, for more than 8 hours a day during the season and for more than 7 hours a day during the rest of the year.

The same success did not, however, attend the negotiations with the employers in the Javanese Native States (Governments of Djokjakarta and Soerakarta), who raised objections of a technical nature and demanded that the Labour Office should conduct an enquiry into local conditions.

At the beginning of 1928, one of the labour inspectors, Mr. P de Kat Angelino, was instructed to carry out the necessary investigations with the help of the Javanese assistant labour inspector Raden Iskandar. The two officials visited twenty undertakings, covering a total area of 9,171 bouws.<sup>1</sup> A summary of Mr. Angelino's report is given below.

#### THE NATURE OF THE WORK

In the Javanese Native States tobacco is cultivated on land belonging to the villages, which rent it to the undertakings by the year. The land owned by a village is divided into five sections: one-fifth is reserved for the village administrative authorities and for certain communal requirements, two-fifths are given over to the cultivation of tobacco, and the remaining two-fifths are left to the villagers (*kentjeng* coolies) who are entitled to a fixed share of the communal lands. In the last four sections, the cultivation of tobacco by the undertakings and of rice by the *kentjeng* coolies alternates, so that a field planted with tobacco one year may be worked by a coolie the next for his personal profit. As regards the first section, a part not exceeding a specified amount may also be rented to the undertakings.

As a rule the *kentjeng* coolies and their families form the bulk of the labour employed on the tobacco plantations. While cultivating their rice fields, they increase their income by working for the tobacco firms. For this work they receive wages and certain payments in kind. For example, the coolie is entitled to *padi kongsen*—that is

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<sup>1</sup> One bouw = about 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> acres.



to say, to half the rice grown in the tobacco fields after the tobacco harvest<sup>1</sup> (quarter in payment for his labour and quarter at a reduced price).

Hours of work are arranged by the managers of the tobacco plantations so that the coolie has time to work on his own rice patch. When work has to be carried out simultaneously in the tobacco fields and the rice fields, the morning, for example, is devoted to the former and the afternoon to the latter. As it is highly important that the rice crop should be satisfactory, the managers of the tobacco plantations also require their staff to supervise the work in the rice fields.

Field work preceding the tobacco harvest includes a large number of operations, and lasts for several months. In some of these operations, but not in the actual work of harvesting, the coolie is helped by his family.

The same remark applies to work in the drying sheds, which are built of bamboo and are near the coolies' living quarters. Here the coolie works together with his whole family. As these buildings cannot be deemed to be enclosed premises in the meaning of the 1925 Order, children under 12 years of age are permitted to work in them. Each drying shed can accommodate about 24 coolies and their families.

The sorting operations, which come next, are carried out in sheds deemed to be enclosed premises in the meaning of the 1925 Order. Work in these sheds is performed by men or women according to its nature. For example, the fermentation operations, which sometimes last several weeks, are performed by men, assisted by youths; the work is paid at time rates and piece rates and in the latter case it is to be feared that too great demands are sometimes made on young persons. The actual work of sorting the tobacco is done by women, who, before the employment of children in enclosed premises was forbidden, were helped in the work of flattening the tobacco leaves by girls under 12 years of age, to whom they paid a small sum. Since the 1925 Order came into operation, the employment of children under 12 years of age in the sorting sheds has been forbidden. The employers consider that this measure has had rather bad results. The little girls who formerly helped the women had a good opportunity to learn sorting; nowadays the number of girls over 12 years of age who seek work in the sorting sheds is inadequate, as is that of adult women. The officials entrusted with the investigation consider, however, that a system of training for children over 12 years of age could very well be arranged by the employers, but that, instead of paying learners at piece rates, which prevent them from earning enough, it would be necessary to pay them a fixed wage during the time required to learn the trade.

Tobacco is sorted first by quality and then by colour. Women engaged in the initial sorting operation work 9½ hours a day, but

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<sup>1</sup> The cultivation of tobacco requires only nine months; as the fields are rented for a year, the undertakings grow rice on them the rest of the time.

they often lose 45 minutes a day during the inspection of the tobacco which they have sorted, and they are not paid for this time. Colour sorting, which is more specialised work, is paid at piece rates. It is done by women, who are assisted by female helpers with whom they divide their earnings. The employers take no part in the financial arrangements made between these women. In one undertaking, however, all the women are engaged and paid by the employer himself; wages are calculated according to the weight of the tobacco sorted or tied in bundles. The investigators consider that this system should be made general.

### THE LABOUR SUPPLY

As the tobacco has to be despatched abroad as soon as possible, it is necessary for the plantations to have a plentiful supply of labour. It is also essential, on account of the fragility of the leaves, that this labour should be contented. The planters in the Native States affirm, moreover, that the harvest varies greatly, and that many risks are attached to the tobacco-growing business. For these reasons the managers fear innovations likely to unsettle the workers, who are extremely conservative by nature, and all measures liable to hamper the operations or increase costs.

#### *Recruitment*

As already stated, the tobacco planters have so far always recruited the bulk of their labour from among the *kentjeng* coolies and their families, for whom work on the plantations has become a sort of tradition. As a rule, the older-established undertakings have no difficulty in obtaining an adequate and regular supply of labour in this way. New undertakings, on the contrary, are obliged to employ staff with less experience in tobacco cultivation, and meet with greater difficulties. Being very conservative, the Javanese dislike changing their habits and methods of working, and very often refuse to work for a new firm. The supply of labour also depends on the distance between the plantations and the villages, and to some extent on the proximity of a large town or industrial centre. The town of Solo, for example, has hundreds of batik workshops, which provide the native women with work which they often prefer to any other, because they can do it at home. Finally, there are numerous families whose total income is sufficient to enable the women folk to dispense with working in the tobacco undertakings.

#### *Regularity of Work*

The workers are not very regular in their attendance. When sorting operations coincide with urgent work in the rice fields, no reliance can be placed on the women workers, this being also the case

during important native festivals. After the rice harvest, too, their numbers generally drop, for then the women are busy at home, and have less need of money. Sometimes, again, work in the sorting sheds has to be interrupted for technical reasons; when this occurs the employers, regardless of the interests of the women, give them a holiday without pay. The investigators consider that it is possible and necessary to introduce greater continuity in the work.

### *Contracts of Employment*

In most of the undertakings the *kentjeng* coolies are required to sign (by a finger-print) a written contract of employment, containing a detailed description of the various tasks to be performed in the fields. These contracts date back to the abolition of compulsory labour. It was also that event that led the managers to stipulate in the contract that the coolie loses all his rights when guilty of bad work or breach of the contract. Contracts with a foreman (*koeli koewasa*) even make provision for penal sanctions. Although the report states that these provisions are merely threats which cannot legally be enforced, the investigators propose that such clauses should in future be omitted.

### WAGES

The following wage systems are in use on the tobacco plantations :

(1) The *borongan* system, employed for preparatory and maintenance work in the fields before the harvest period. The coolie is paid a lump sum of about 40 florins for the work done on his tobacco field during a period of nine months. He is not, however, engaged in this work every day, since he has also to work on his rice field at the same time. According to the employers, the *borongan* wages are calculated on the basis of 40 cents for an 8-hour day, or 5 cents an hour. The whole sum is not paid all at once, but from time to time as the coolie requires money, which is generally for a holiday or when he has to pay taxes. Advances are also made, and this system is greatly appreciated by the coolies because it enables them to keep out of the hands of the village money lenders. The employers complain that the coolies paid on the *borongan* system do not work quickly enough. In the opinion of the investigators this drawback is the result of the system itself. On the whole, the Javanese shows plenty of zeal when he knows his work will be remunerated, but in the case in point he does not clearly understand the connection between the performance of his work, which lasts several months, and the payment for it. It is also felt that greater diligence does not lead to higher wages or more spare time.

(2) Some of the higher agricultural operations are paid for at piece rates. This system is applied, for example, to coolies engaged in stringing tobacco leaves on bamboo fibres and attaching these

fibres to poles. Wages are calculated at approximately  $1\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pole. On pay-days, which occur every five or ten days, only 1 cent per pole is paid, the remainder being kept back until the drying operations are terminated. The outstanding amounts are then paid in the presence of the tax collector, who is thus enabled to collect the taxes due. For work of this kind 60 cents a day and more is frequently earned, provided the coolie is helped by all his family. Workers engaged in stripping the dry leaves can earn about 6 to 10 cents per 100 poles. Women who tie the stripped leaves in bundles are paid 6 to 10 cents per 100 bundles. This work is paid at comparatively high rates because it is necessary to ensure the presence of enough workers to tie the tobacco leaves in bundles and stack them on the day they come from the drying sheds. On an average, women engaged in these operations do not work more than 5 hours a day.

The bundles are stacked by coolies who work as a gang under a foreman of their own choice and share the total payment for their work, or else by coolies each working for himself. In the first case the wages of the gang are calculated per 1,000 bundles. They vary in different undertakings from 5 to 9 cents for the first stacking and from 4 to 8 cents for the second. The gang foreman receives the wages due each day and divides them among his workers without any supervision by the manager. There is thus not much information available on the wages earned by the individual coolie employed in a gang. Nevertheless, it can be assumed from the data supplied by the undertakings that on an average the daily wage is well over 40 cents. When, on the other hand, the coolie works on his own account, the wage is a daily one, and is 40 cents for a chief stacker and from 30 to 40 cents for the other coolies.

In most of the undertakings the available data do not permit of any conclusion concerning the earnings of women sorters: No individual pay sheets are kept, and very often the number of women employed at a given time as sorters is not exactly known. The investigators therefore consider that better wage records should be kept. They calculate that the wage earned by women sorters generally varies from 25 to 30 cents a day, a sum which they consider too low for such difficult work.

The wage earned by men employed in pressing the tobacco is calculated at so much per bale; it is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 cents when the bale contains the topmost leaves of the plant, which are harder to press than the others, and 15 to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bale for other qualities of leaves. The total amount earned is handed to the gang of coolies concerned, and is divided up by them on a scale of their own. Neither the employers nor their European managers know exactly on what system this money is divided. As a general rule wages are considered to be adequate; it is estimated that they vary between 30 and 65 cents a day.

(3) Women employed in the sheds are paid wages which vary from 50 to 55 cents a day for the more highly skilled and from 40 to 45 cents a day for the others.

### *Payment of Wages*

No complaints were brought to the notice of the investigators in connection with the payment of wages. This is entrusted in all cases to the European staff. Every endeavour is made to prevent the Javanese foremen (*mandoers*) from appropriating a part of the coolies' wages for themselves. All infringements are punished by dismissal, and the *mandoers* are forbidden to allow the coolies to become indebted to them in any way.

### *Advances and Deductions from Wages*

Only coolies engaged in stringing tobacco leaves are fined for bad work, but deductions from wages to repay advances are made for almost all classes of workers. The book-keeping in connection with these advances and deductions is very well organised. In many undertakings the coolie receives a personal pay card, on which his account is always kept up to date.

### *Bonuses and Supplements*

Bonuses are granted to coolies who have been most successful in planting and looking after their fields. Women sorters who have attended work regularly throughout the season also receive a bonus of several florins. In order to attract labour this bonus is given more especially to women from other villages. Children whose employment is not forbidden by law are often attracted by the offer of a few cents more than they receive from their parents. A number of undertakings have introduced the payment of a supplement to the wages of young women workers who live at some distance from the plantations. At the end of the season most of the undertakings entertain their workers, and give a thanksgiving meal (*slametan*), cinema shows, etc.

### MEDICAL SERVICE

All the undertakings provide the inhabitants of the villages, whether employed in the cultivation of tobacco or not, with all sorts of empirical remedies and patent medicines free. The population is regularly treated at the expense of the undertakings for venereal disease, and especially for yaws. In addition the undertakings co-operate in the campaign against hookworm, and in the improvement of housing conditions in order to prevent plague. Several of them have set up hospitals for their coolies.

### HOUSING

As the coolies' huts are situated near the plantations, the men and women workers go home every night. In consequence only undertakings which employ women from other villages have to provide quarters

for their workers. In most cases buildings have been put up for these women to live in during the season. In one of the undertakings inspected, women coming from other parts of the country lodge with the *mandoeur*, who is paid for this by the undertaking.

### WORKSHOP HYGIENE

In the sorting sheds (which are built of stone with windows and doors, a cement floor, and a sheet iron or tile roof) the fermentation of the tobacco stacks at a temperature of 120° F. or more naturally tends to vitiate the air. It is difficult to prevent this, for a certain degree of moisture is constantly required in the sheds, so that ventilation must be very limited. The investigators found that during the month of April the temperature in the sheds varied from 82 to 86° F. in the morning and from 88 to 92° F. in the afternoon. In spite of this the workers did not complain of excessive heat, the women even declaring that they preferred working in the shade in the sheds to working in the sun. It cannot be denied, however, that a 10 or 11 hour day passed in such an atmosphere for a period of five consecutive months must be unhealthy, especially for young persons. The investigators therefore recommend the construction of special sheds for fermentation, or, at least, a limitation of the hours worked by young persons.

During the fermentation of the tobacco nicotine is given off. The investigators therefore suggest that a technical enquiry should be undertaken to determine how far the nicotine in the atmosphere of the sheds is harmful. The employers see no objection to this, provided that the necessary tests are made in the morning, afternoon, and evening and at different times of the year.

The dust which accumulates especially on the lower leaves of the plants is also a very unhealthy feature of the sorting sheds. Some of the European employees consider this dust to be a source of danger because it is probably mixed with fine hairs detached from the dried tobacco leaves. It is quite possible that for this reason tobacco dust is more dangerous to the respiratory organs than sand dust. Should the proposed enquiry into the effects of nicotine be carried out it would be well to extend it also to this question.

The report states that on the whole work in the tobacco plantations is not too onerous. The investigators suggest, however, that a medical enquiry should be made concerning the hours of work of boys helping the tobacco stackers and the effects of the stooping position in which women and girls work in the sheds. In several sheds the presence of children of 4 years of age or even less was noticed. These children had been brought there by their mothers and were trying to flatten the tobacco leaves. Although forbidding the employment of children under the age of 12 years, the 1925 Order does not prohibit the mere presence of children under 8 years. The report suggests that the presence of children under 12 years of age in the sheds should be forbidden if it can be medically proved that the atmosphere of the

sheds is dangerous for them. If this can be shown, the example given by some of the undertakings should be followed by the others and special premises provided near the sheds for children, who would be placed in the care of older sisters or of a woman paid by the undertaking.

### HOURS OF WORK

Workers engaged by the day generally work 9 ½ hours. Women paid at piece rates work in the sorting sheds from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. If they worked the same hours as daily workers they would be unable to earn enough. It would thus appear that wages are too low; the report suggests that the employers should make a thorough study of this question.

### *Prohibition of Child Labour*

As already stated, women sorters were accustomed before the 1925 Order came into operation to employ children to help them in flattening the leaves. Now, however, that the employment of children under 12 years of age has been forbidden, they experience great difficulty in finding girls to do this work. Furthermore, while children under 12 years of age were content with 2 ½ to 4 cents a day, older girls require 8 cents per 100 bundles, for which the sorters themselves receive 20 cents. But as the sorter earned more an hour when she was working exclusively on sorting, she must work longer or harder now that she cannot get help for flattening the tobacco leaves. In the opinion of the investigators, this shows that the employment of children and the way they are exploited by their parents, with the consent of the undertakings, tend to lower wages. They consider that the employers should have raised the wage rates, which they have almost everywhere failed to do.

### *Limitation of Hours of Work*

As has already been stated, the steps taken by the Labour Office in 1926 to persuade the tobacco planters in the Native States voluntarily to reduce the hours worked by young persons between 12 and 16 years of age were not successful. The planters' objections may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Young persons who have worked 8 hours cannot be replaced by adults, as the latter refuse to work for a few hours for which they are not paid enough. The labour at the disposal of the undertakings does not allow them to introduce a two-shift system.
- (2) The limitation of hours of work would delay the delivery of the tobacco which must as far as possible be ready before the beginning of the east monsoon; it would also reduce the output of adults.
- (3) The work in the sorting sheds can be done only by skilled workers, and the training of young workers would be made much more difficult, if not impossible, by any limitation of the working hours of young persons.

(4) Any such limitation would restrict the freedom to work what hours they please hitherto enjoyed by workers employed on piece rates in the sorting sheds, and would militate against regular attendance.

(5) There is a direct link between the work of adults and that of young persons which must not be broken if the correct balance between the two sorting operations is to be maintained.

(6) The limitation of hours of work would reduce not only the wages of young persons but also those of adult women.

(7) If in order to obtain the desired result the hours of work and rest periods were definitely fixed, the overseers would be obliged to use force to eject from the workshops young persons working on piece rates, for whom rest periods would represent a loss in earnings.

(8) It is impossible to ascertain the exact age of young persons. Moreover, in the Dutch East Indies the minimum age for young persons should not be fixed at 16 years because many Javanese are already married and have children by that time. The employers have asked that the age limit should be reduced to 14 years.

(9) It is feared that girls under 16 years of age would contract a real or simulated marriage in order to be admitted to the sheds as married women and consequently as being of age.

(10) Finally, the employers allege that the proposed restrictions would not be introduced simultaneously in other industries where large numbers of young persons are employed in much less favourable conditions (kapok factories, batik workshops, tea factories, machine works).

In answer to these objections the report makes the following comments :

(1) If the working day of young persons were limited to 8 hours, the employers would have to increase their staff. There seems no reason to doubt that they would be able to find the extra labour required, provided they offered adequate wages.

(2) and (5) The difficulties mentioned under these numbers could also be overcome by engaging extra women.

(3) The investigators fail to understand why the training of young workers should suffer as a result of the working day being reduced from 9 ½ hours to 8.

(4) and (6) They admit that the limitation of hours of work may lead to a certain amount of discontent, but the employers could overcome this by slightly increasing the present piece rates.

(7) The difficulties mentioned under this number could be avoided by introducing the following system. Girls would be allowed to remain in the sheds from 6.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., i.e. 9 hours a day ; from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from noon to 1 p.m., when the day workers knock off for a rest, they would be free to go out or continue their work. The majority of them would undoubtedly take advantage of these rest periods, for even women employed on piece work are accustomed



to stop working from time to time. It is practically certain that they would not work much more than 8 hours a day.

(8) Since registration of births is very uncommon among the Javanese, it is in fact difficult to determine their exact age. In most cases it can only be guessed. But even here the managers and European staff would certainly acquire the necessary experience in a very short time.

(9) Enquiries made in the villages show that this fear is unfounded.

(10) In spite of their objections, the tobacco planters in 1927 declared themselves ready to make an attempt to limit the working hours of certain classes of young workers (sweepers, boys helping the tobacco stackers, boys and girls helping the sorters), and it was found practically everywhere that this could be done without harming the undertakings. As a result of the enquiry the employers have now agreed to try the experiment of reducing the working hours of young persons employed on piece work during the ensuing season. If the experiment succeeds the investigators are convinced that hours will be permanently limited. The tobacco industry in Java will thus have given a lead in the protection of women and young persons which other undertakings, agricultural and industrial alike, will naturally have to follow in the near future.

#### OPINION IN THE VILLAGES

The assistant labour inspector Raden Iskandar endeavoured to ascertain the opinion of the population on these matters by visiting and conversing with the natives. In his opinion the villagers who are not fully occupied in the rice fields are glad to have the opportunity of working on the tobacco plantations. As regards the limitation of working hours for children, the native population cannot be expected to hail it as a measure likely to promote the physical and mental development of the younger generation. Nor will it be understood that the benefits resulting from this measure more than counter-balance any slight loss in the family income. When all is said and done the villager will consider that the object of the new regulations is to make the life of the young even more enviable than it was before. The Javanese will, however, submit to the new system with the same spirit of discipline as made them accept the 1925 Order. At the outset that measure was badly received on account of the loss of earnings it entailed; but the Javanese automatically adapt their needs to the means they have of satisfying them, and in the conversations which Raden Iskandar has had with the natives, the latter have never complained of the loss of earnings resulting from the Order.

Finally, the investigators express the opinion that the administrative officials should explain to the natives, at the monthly village assemblies, the aim of the authorities in introducing new measures of this sort. In order to avoid undermining the prestige of the plantation staff, it should be definitely pointed out that it is the Government that is solely responsible for the new provisions.

# STATISTICS

## Employment and Unemployment

Table I gives the available statistics of unemployment in certain countries. The percentage of workers unemployed is also given where possible. 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 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.

Particulars of the original sources in which the statistics given in the tables are published, and an outline of the methods by which they are compiled, were given in the *Review* for March 1931. Notes on new series for Hungary, Latvia, and New Zealand are given at the end of the tables.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany					Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists		Unemployed in receipt of benefit <sup>1</sup>		Unem- ployed registered	Trade unionists unemployed		Members of unemployment insurance societies in receipt of benefit			
	Percentage unemployed					Number	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Intermittently unemployed	
	Whol- ly	Par- tially	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1930 March	21.7	12.6	2,347,102	16.6	3,040,797	63,144	14.6	14,030	2.2	28,469	4.5
April	20.3	12.1	2,081,068	14.5	2,786,912	*	*	13,715	2.2	36,605	5.8
May	19.5	12.0	1,889,240	12.9	2,634,718	*	*	12,119	1.9	38,761	6.1
June	19.6	12.6	1,834,662	12.3	2,640,681	80,595	18.5	12,226	1.9	41,336	6.5
July	20.5	13.9	1,900,961	12.8	2,765,258	*	*	15,202	2.4	48,580	7.7
Aug.	21.7	14.8	1,947,811	13.3	2,882,531	*	*	19,242	3.0	51,710	8.2
Sept.	22.5	15.1	1,965,348	13.6	3,004,275	90,379	20.5	24,109	3.6	60,181	9.5
Oct.	23.6	15.4	2,072,472	14.6	3,253,082	*	*	37,322	4.3	54,804	8.5
Nov.	26.0	16.1	2,353,980	16.1	3,763,408	*	*	38,973	6.1	76,043	12.0
Dec.	31.7	16.9	2,822,598	19.8	4,383,843	104,951	23.4	63,540	9.2	117,519	17.0
1931 Jan.	34.2	19.2	3,364,770	23.6 <sup>2</sup>	4,886,925	*	*	77,181	11.1	112,734	16.2
Feb.	34.5	19.5	3,496,979	—	4,971,843	*	*	81,750	11.7	121,906	19.4
March	33.8	19.0	3,238,913 <sup>3</sup>	—	4,743,931	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,378,909		14,234,204 <sup>3</sup>		*	447,812		699,950			

<sup>1</sup> Not including unemployed workers assisted by the Communes.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional figure.

<sup>3</sup> This figure represents the total number of contributors, excluding unemployed workers in receipt of benefit, sick persons, and women before and after childbirth.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist".

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	France	
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists unemployed		Trade union unem- ployment funds		Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists	Unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed	
	Unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.			Per cent- age unem- ployed		In receipt of benefit	Remain- ing on live register
1930											
March	239,094	22,912	10.8	47,109	15.6	20,376	3,575	13.6	10,062	1,630	13,618
April	192,477	18,581	9.0	33,471	11.8	18,371	2,227	13.3	7,824	1,203	11,108
May	162,678	20,424	10.3	27,966	9.4	16,232	1,515	13.3	4,747	913	11,871
June	149,972	21,292	10.6	24,807	8.7	14,975	910	14.3	3,573	1,019	10,168
July	153,188	18,473	9.2	25,210 <sup>1</sup>	9.3	15,330	762	15.7	3,714	856	9,151
Aug.	156,124	18,160	9.3	26,232 <sup>1</sup>	9.0	15,687	1,039	16.0	5,288	964	11,214
Sept.	163,906	19,422	9.4	26,708 <sup>1</sup>	9.0	16,073	1,414	14.6	7,157	988	12,707
Oct.	192,670	22,403	10.8	32,883 <sup>1</sup>	11.4	17,307	3,282	14.1	10,279	1,663	15,629
Nov.	237,745	28,626	13.8	44,202 <sup>1</sup>	15.6	20,272	5,675	15.9	10,740	4,893	18,594
Dec.	294,845	37,437	17.0	71,084	25.1	24,429	6,063	16.6	9,336	11,952	22,879
1931											
Jan.	331,239	33,700 <sup>1</sup>	16.0 <sup>1</sup>	70,961	24.2	27,081	5,364	19.8	11,706	28,536	44,711
Feb.	334,044	—	—	73,427	26.0	28,192	—	19.0	11,557	40,766	59,915
March	304,082	—	—	67,725	23.6 <sup>1</sup>	27,070	—	18.2 <sup>1</sup>	—	50,815	71,936
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	210,402		287,123		*	*	803,000	*	*	*

Date  (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary		Irish Free State	Italy		Latvia
	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists unemployed		Unem- ployed registered	Unemployed registered		Unem- ployed remain- ing on live register
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporary stoppages		Number	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>		Wholly unem- ployed	Partially unem- ployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.						
1930										
March	1,284,231	10.6	409,785	3.4	21,999	*	*	385,432	28,026	6,494
April	1,309,014	10.8	451,506	3.8	21,045	*	22,623	372,236	24,305	3,683
May	1,339,595	11.1	516,303	4.2	20,732	*	*	367,183	22,825	1,421
June	1,341,818	10.8	569,931	4.6	19,789	*	*	322,291	21,887	779
July	1,405,981	11.3	664,107	5.4	20,001	*	19,146	342,061	24,209	607
Aug.	1,500,990	12.1	618,658	5.0	21,860	*	*	375,548	24,056	573
Sept.	1,579,708	12.7	608,692	4.9	23,126	*	*	394,630	22,734	1,470
Oct.	1,725,731	13.9	593,223	4.8	23,913	15.6	20,775	446,496	19,081	6,058
Nov.	1,836,280	14.8	532,518	4.3	24,308	15.9	22,990	534,356	22,125	8,608
Dec.	1,853,575	14.9	646,205	5.3	25,583	17.0	25,622	642,169	21,788	10,022
1931										
Jan.	2,044,209	16.5	618,633	5.0	27,144	18.7	26,167	722,612	27,924	9,207
Feb.	2,073,578	16.7	623,844	5.0	28,054	19.4	28,681	765,325	27,110	8,303
March	2,052,826	16.5	612,821	5.0	28,088	19.4	25,413	707,486	27,545	8,450 <sup>1</sup>
Number on which latest percentages are based	12,405,700				145,000 <sup>2</sup>		*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figure.<sup>2</sup> Approximate figure.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Japan		Norway			New Zealand		Netherlands		Poland					
	Unemployed registered		Members of 10 trade unions unemployed		Unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists unemployed		Unemployment insurance societies		All industries		Manu- facturing industries only			
								Unemployed							
	Number		Per cent.			Number		Per cent.		Number		Per cent.		Wholly unemployed registered	
Number		Per cent.		Number		Per cent.		Number		Per cent.		Number		Per cent.	
1930															
March	351,589	5.0	7,503	17.8	22,533	*	*	34,996	8.6	289,469	11.7	120,844	28.9		
April	392,127	5.3	6,701	15.8	19,829	*	*	28,421	6.9	271,225	10.7	113,594	26.9		
May	378,515	5.3	5,239	12.2	16,376	5,884	10.9	26,211	6.3	224,914	8.7	104,469	24.2		
June	361,916	5.1	4,700	10.8	13,939	*	*	23,678	5.5	204,982	7.8	94,375	22.2		
July	378,484	5.2	4,723	10.8	11,997	*	*	29,075	6.7	193,687	7.3	70,597	17.0		
Aug.	386,394	5.5	5,897	13.4	12,923	7,197	13.5	32,755	7.6	173,627	6.6	74,289	17.1		
Sept.	395,244	5.6	7,010	15.7	17,053	*	*	35,532	8.2	170,467	6.4	74,285	16.5		
Oct.	374,140	5.4	8,031	18.0	20,363	*	*	41,088	9.6	165,154	6.2	91,854	14.8		
Nov.	350,265	5.1	9,396	21.4	24,554	8,119	15.5	54,915	12.5	209,912	7.9	106,835	23.6		
Dec.	362,050	5.3	11,265	25.5	27,157	*	*	81,204	18.2	299,797	11.3	95,637	23.1		
1931															
Jan.	—	—	—	—	28,596	*	*	103,728 <sup>2</sup>	23.4 <sup>2</sup>	340,718	13.0	82,717	23.8		
Feb.	—	—	—	—	29,107	*	*	99,753 <sup>2</sup>	22.2 <sup>2</sup>	358,925	13.5	92,838	27.1		
March	—	—	—	—	—	29,941 <sup>1</sup>	—	80,525 <sup>2</sup>	17.7 <sup>2</sup>	376,414 <sup>2</sup>	15.5 <sup>2</sup>	—	—		
Number on which latest percentages are based	6,890,248		44,162		*	52,453		454,188		2,423,000 <sup>2</sup>		342,902			

Date (end of month)	Palestine	Rumania	Saar Territory		Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia		U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia
	Esti- mated number unem- ployed during month	Unem- ployed remain- ing on live register	Unemployed registered		Trade unionists unemployed		Unemploy- ment funds		Unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade union insurance funds	Unem- ployed remaining on live register	Unem- ployed regis- tered
			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed			Percentage unemployed in receipt of benefit		
							Wholly	Partially				
1930												
March	2,900	13,023	8,882	5.0	42,278	12.3	2.6	4.2	88,005	4.0	1,079,149	9,739
April	3,400	13,412	7,522	4.1	38,347	10.8	*	*	79,721	3.7	1,025,600 <sup>2</sup>	12,052
May	2,850	25,096	7,362	4.0	28,112	8.0	*	*	77,069	3.6	936,600 <sup>2</sup>	8,704
June	3,200	22,960	6,330	3.5	28,956	8.1	1.7	5.7	73,464	3.4	785,700 <sup>2</sup>	6,991
July	4,900	23,236	7,095	4.0	27,170	7.7	*	*	77,309	4.1	633,400 <sup>2</sup>	7,236
Aug.	4,300	27,779	7,099	4.0	28,539	8.1	*	*	88,005	4.7	—	6,111
Sept.	4,300	39,110	7,527	4.2	34,963	9.5	2.5	8.3	103,860	5.3	—	5,973
Oct.	5,450	36,147	9,013	5.1	45,501	12.2	*	*	122,379	5.5	—	6,609
Nov.	6,900	42,689	12,110	7.0	56,573	15.3	*	*	155,203	5.9	—	7,219
Dec.	13,750	36,212	15,245	9.0	82,655	23.3	6.6	10.4	239,564	8.3	—	9,989
1931												
Jan.	14,200	—	18,921	11.3	75,464	20.3	*	*	313,511	9.5	—	11,903
Feb.	13,600	43,270	20,139	12.2	62,261 <sup>2</sup>	18.3 <sup>2</sup>	*	*	343,972	10.0	—	14,424 <sup>2</sup>
March	—	—	18,292	11.1 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percent. are based	*	*	164,397 <sup>4</sup>		362,008		322,757		*	1,174,616	*	*

<sup>1</sup> Unemployed registered by the employment exchanges (see note : New Zealand). <sup>2</sup> Provisional figure. <sup>3</sup> The percentages are based on the number of persons covered by sickness insurance, which covers the vast majority of workers. <sup>4</sup> Number of workers in employment. <sup>5</sup> The non-proportional increase in the percentage unemployed as compared with the absolute figure is due to a reduction in the number taken as base.

The sign \* signifies : "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies : "figures not yet received"

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>1</sup>	Estonia <sup>1</sup>	United States		Great Britain <sup>2</sup>		Italy	Japan	Latvia	Switzerland
	Mem- bership of sickness funds on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Number employ- ed in 1926 = 100	Number employ- ed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Average number employ- ed :	Average amount of payroll :	Number employ- ed in 1924 = 100		Number employed in Sept. 1926 = 100	Number employ- ed in 1926 = 100	Number employ- ed in Jan. 1929 = 100	Number employ- ed in March 1925 = 100
				in manufactures in 1926 = 100		Including :	Excluding :				
						Persons directly involved in trade disputes					
1930											
March	100.8	107.8	112.3	89.8	90.8	103.9	104.0	93.5	86.9	109	111.3
April	103.7	111.4	114.7	89.1	89.8	103.2	103.0	91.1	86.1	110	*
May	105.6	116.5	119.4	87.7	87.6	103.1	102.2	88.6	84.9	113	*
June	105.2	118.9	116.3	85.5	84.1	101.9	102.1	83.7	83.1	109	110.4
July	104.3	118.8	113.4	81.6	75.9	100.4	102.2	87.9	80.5	111	*
Aug.	103.4	116.6	107.6	79.9	73.9	100.0	101.9	86.5	78.7	112	*
Sept.	102.8	116.2	106.1	79.7	74.2	101.0	101.4	87.0	77.9	114	108.3
Oct.	101.1	112.9	105.0	78.6	72.7	99.9	100.2	86.4	77.2	114	*
Nov.	98.4	108.5	106.2	76.5	68.3	99.5	99.9	86.5	76.2	113	*
Dec.	92.8	101.7	102.6	75.1	67.4	98.5	98.8	84.9	75.6	107	104.6
1931											
Jan.	89.5	100.7	103.4	73.1	62.3	96.9	95.9	81.8	—	105	*
Feb.	88.6	100.2	—	74.1	67.0	96.6	97.0	81.4	—	102	*
March	—	—	—	89.8	90.8	97.1	97.4	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest figures are based	*	901,585	39,131	2,802,495	\$68,103,488	*	*	805,513	656,754	31,384	220,819

The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. <sup>1</sup> Not including Northern Ireland.  
The sign \* signifies : "no figures exist". The sign — signifies : "figures not yet received".

**Hungary :** *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle* (Central Office of Statistics); *Economic Report* (Hungarian General Credit Bank).

From now onward the figures given will show the total number of unemployed workers registered by the Social-Democratic trade unions throughout the country and by the Christian trade unions at Budapest, as well as the relative percentages compared with the approximate total membership of these organisations.

**Latvia :** *Monthly Bulletin* (Bureau of Statistics).

Statistics of employment in Latvia are given for the first time. The index number covers about 350 undertakings employing more than 30,000 workers. Base : January 1929 = 100.

**New Zealand :** *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* (Census and Statistics Office, Wellington).

The figures given up to the present, showing the number of persons unemployed among the trade unionists registered, have been replaced by a series showing the number of unemployed persons registered at the labour exchanges. The old series covered only 50 per cent. of the total number of trade unionists registered and was based upon mere estimates supplied by the workers' organisations. The new series includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those who are intermittently unemployed or on short time, thus reflecting the actual state of unemployment in the country. As this series was only introduced by the Board of Unemployment at the beginning of 1931 it is not possible to supply retrospective data.

## Migration Movements

The following tables, which have been brought up to date, are in continuation of those published in the *Review*<sup>1</sup> for November 1930.

The notes below contain as complete information as possible for the various countries (which are arranged by continents in French alphabetical order), concerning the sources and scope of the statistics.

### SOURCES AND NOTES

#### EUROPE

##### Germany

According to the reply of the German Government to the questionnaire prepared in 1921 by the International Labour Office in view of the meeting of the International Emigration Commission<sup>2</sup>, the German legislation contains no definition of emigration. The term must however be taken to mean "leaving the territory of the State with a view to settling elsewhere for a lengthy period". "Temporary emigrants" are taken to be "persons who leave their country to settle temporarily abroad".

##### Annual Statistics

Sources : STATISTISCHES REICHSAMT : *Die überseeische Aus- und Einwanderung in . . . , mit einem Ueberblick über die Entwicklung der deutschen und der internationalen Wanderungsbewegung* ; *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich* ; *Wirtschaft und Statistik* ; quarterly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office.

*Oversea Emigration* : (a) *Nationals* : emigration of persons of German origin through German and foreign ports, with the exception of persons going to other European ports ; (b) *Aliens* : citizens of other countries who have been resident in Germany up to the time of their departure and who leave, through a German or foreign port, to go to a port outside Europe.

*Oversea Immigration* : *Nationals* : passengers of German nationality arriving at a German port from an overseas country, including Germans landing in Germany in transit for other countries.

*Continental Immigration* : *Aliens* : temporary and seasonal alien workers (*ausländische Wanderarbeiter*) recruited by the German Central Office for Workers (*Deutsche Arbeiterzentrale*).

##### Monthly Statistics

Source : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Federal Statistical Office.

*Oversea Emigration* : (a) *Nationals* : emigration of German citizens ; (b) *Aliens* : emigration of aliens settled in Germany.

(Notes continued on page 698.)

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 683-690.

<sup>2</sup> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Migration Laws and Treaties*. Vol. I : *Emigration Laws and Regulations*. Studies and Reports, Series O (Migration), No. 3. Geneva, 1928.

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens
<i>Europe :</i>										
Germany	65,280	1,157	61,379	1,268	57,241	992	48,611	1,032	37,085 <sup>1</sup>	4,998 <sup>1</sup>
Austria	3,895	*	5,339	*	4,589	*	4,850	*	4,181	*
Belgium	3,672	742	3,498	1,141	2,497	788	3,088	1,225	2,212	*
Bulgaria	—	*	1,436	*	2,094	*	2,906	*	—	*
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	5,804	*	7,996	*	7,699	*	6,277	*	3,348	*
Danzig	753	*	94	*	12	*	10	*	—	*
Spain	45,183	1,783	43,867	2,194	48,555	2,172	49,380	—	—	—
Estonia	711	*	1,060	*	415	*	478	*	—	*
Finland	5,638	*	5,696	*	4,742	*	6,119	*	4,749 <sup>1</sup>	*
France	3,751	*	3,610	*	3,448	*	3,531	*	—	*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	166,601	*	153,505	*	136,834	*	143,686	*	92,158	*
Greece	6,745	*	9,255	*	8,850	*	9,710	6,223	—	*
Hungary	5,856	*	5,586	*	6,654	*	7,400	*	—	*
Irish Free State	30,041	318	27,148	161	24,691	109	20,802	106	15,966 <sup>1</sup>	236 <sup>1</sup>
Italy	122,406	*	136,094	*	70,794	*	61,777	*	59,112	*
Lithuania	10,364	*	18,086	*	8,491	*	15,989	*	6,428	*
Luxemburg	126	21	150	57	120	35	109	45	—	*
Malta and Gozo <sup>2</sup>	3,337	*	2,571	*	2,708	*	2,546	*	—	*
Norway	9,326	*	11,881	*	8,837	*	8,029	*	3,673	*
Netherlands	3,059	*	3,239	*	2,759	*	2,883	*	2,671 <sup>1</sup>	*
Poland	49,893	*	58,187	*	64,581	*	65,310	*	46,534	*
Portugal	34,132	*	25,704	*	50,455	*	40,361	*	—	*
Rumania	21,577	189	8,343	499	11,445	232	12,672	252	10,697 <sup>1</sup>	123 <sup>1</sup>
Sweden <sup>1</sup>	11,062	*	10,958	*	11,683	*	9,157	*	3,227	*
Switzerland	4,280	667	4,476	796	4,057	743	3,772	836	3,636 <sup>1</sup>	—
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup>	12,063	*	14,833	*	15,463	*	13,375	*	9,232 <sup>1</sup>	*
Yugoslavia	15,726	2,504	19,527	2,492	19,472	2,326	15,730	2,459	11,429 <sup>1</sup>	2,131 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Africa :</i>										
South Africa	*	6,137	*	7,255	*	7,909	*	—	*	—
South West Africa	*	51	*	44	*	94	*	102	*	—
Comoro Is.	—	—	*	31	*	26	*	—	*	—
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	835	—	—
Dahomey	*	325	*	—	*	—	996	380	—	—
French Guinea	*	147	*	172	*	597	15	351	—	—
Kenya	*	11,815	*	13,570	*	14,541	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	5	147	22	929	16	945	14	1,486	—	—
French Morocco	—	1,902	3	2,059	12	1,865	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	3,461	1,562	2,831	1,658	2,975	1,822	2,399	1,884	—	—
Mauritania	*	28	*	35	*	—	*	151	*	—
Nyasaland	*	881	*	1,253	*	1,187	*	1,132	*	—
St. Helena	*	78	*	58	*	57	*	67	*	—
Senegal	1,761	1,436	1,159	1,329	1,169	3,009	1,307	3,875	—	—
Seychelles	*	460	*	543	*	501	*	565	*	—
French Somaliland	*	118	*	13	*	—	*	—	*	—
French Sudan	*	5	*	—	*	—	4	*	*	*
Swaziland	*	180	*	57	*	84	*	107	*	*
<i>North America :</i>										
United States <sup>1</sup>	15,797	71,338	11,223	67,969	6,074	70,439	5,829	58,890	—	41,077 <sup>1</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	*	193	16	182	5	60	7	65	2	42
<i>Central America :</i>										
Bermudas	*	33	*	46	*	58	*	70	*	*
Martinique	5	*	9	*	41	*	7	—	—	—
Mexico	1,278	6,809	—	—	—	5,709 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	*	996	*	897	*	—	*	—	*	—
<i>South America :</i>										
Argentina	*	55,769	*	67,042	*	54,262	*	—	*	—
Brazil	*	—	*	41,573	*	46,627	*	—	*	—
British Guiana	*	3,853	*	5,205	*	6,542	*	6,032	*	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	561	—	—	—	—
Peru	*	3,413	*	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	*	4,679	*	3,840	*	5,071	*	—	*	—
Venezuela	*	16,552	*	20,269	*	18,630	*	20,015	*	—

<sup>1</sup> Including aliens.<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year.<sup>3</sup> Including nationals.<sup>4</sup> Provisional figure.

The sign \* signifies : " no figures exist ". The sign — signifies : " figures not yet received ".

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES) (*cont.*)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens
<i>Asia:</i>										
Ceylon	*	4,093	*	4,094	*	—	*	—	*	—
British India	356	*	206	*	527	*	979	*	—	*
Indochina	2,832	1,899 <sup>1</sup>	1,528	3,377	1,439	5,628	2,199	5,020	—	—
Japan	12,870	*	13,656	*	10,965	*	—	*	—	*
Palestine	1,694	7,735	2,274	4,704	1,414	1,708	1,591	1,244	1,432 <sup>4</sup>	1,571 <sup>4</sup>
Philippines	*	323	*	313	*	480	*	—	*	*
Syria and Lebanon	14,946	*	9,390	*	14,009	*	—	—	—	*
<i>Oceania:</i>										
Australia	*	13,201	*	13,773	*	15,446	*	21,925	*	27,765
French Establish-ments	*	339	*	530	*	733	*	631	*	—
Hawaii <sup>2</sup>	*	11,603	*	12,357	*	11,850 <sup>3</sup>	*	—	*	—
Nauru	*	204	*	340	*	229	*	220	*	—
New Caledonia	*	2,566	*	3,143	*	—	*	—	*	—
New Guinea <sup>2</sup>	*	84	*	135	*	127	*	—	*	—
New Zealand	*	868	*	1,188	*	1,413	*	1,387	*	2,449
Western Samoa	*	636	*	567	*	974	*	594	*	—

<sup>1</sup> Not including Cambodia and Cochin China.<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year.<sup>3</sup> Civil year.<sup>4</sup> Provisional figure.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens
<i>Europe:</i>										
Germany	29,656	*	38,271	*	45,075	*	38,463	*	24,842 <sup>2</sup>	*
Belgium	1,112	1,604	1,252	1,579	1,476	1,880	1,486	1,643	—	—
Spain	39,949	*	41,517	*	38,563	*	39,114	*	—	*
Finland	713	*	842	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	51,063	786	55,715	832	59,105	1,284	56,217	1,270	66,203	1,719
Hungary	400	*	555	*	576	*	518	*	—	*
Irish Free State	1,786	197	1,904	187	2,153	737	2,120	617	2,597 <sup>2</sup>	698 <sup>2</sup>
Italy	71,520	*	73,424	*	49,751	*	44,419	*	46,561	*
Malta and Gozo <sup>1</sup>	2,584	*	1,936	*	1,404	*	1,774	*	—	*
Norway	265	*	236	*	454	*	617	*	—	*
Poland	6,017	*	6,799	*	6,159	*	6,571	*	7,625	*
Portugal	16,856	*	13,522	*	21,423	*	14,200	*	—	*
Rumania	1,232	370	3,055	641	3,904	109	2,857	43	3,460 <sup>2</sup>	40 <sup>2</sup>
Sweden	2,328	*	2,847	*	2,952	*	2,879	*	—	*
Czechoslovakia	2,884	26	2,795	11	3,567	24	2,343 <sup>2</sup>	—	709 <sup>2</sup>	—
Yugoslavia	5,550	*	5,753	*	5,827	*	5,992	*	7,380	*

<sup>1</sup> Including Germans disembarking in Germany in transit for other countries.<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year.<sup>3</sup> Provisional figure.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".



TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES) (cont.)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens
<i>Africa:</i>										
South Africa	*	6,575	*	6,598	*	7,050	*	7,896	*	—
South West Africa	*	797	*	723	*	664	*	771	*	—
Comoro Islands	—	—	—	—	6	25	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,049	—	—
Dahomey	*	415	*	321	*	—	1,116	538	*	—
French Guinea	*	124	*	203	*	1,068 <sup>1</sup>	*	477 <sup>1</sup>	*	—
Kenya	*	13,187	*	15,484	*	15,822	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	10	920 <sup>1</sup>	27	1,618	34	2,327	483	2,822	—	—
French Morocco	*	4,624	*	4,895	*	5,003	*	—	*	—
Mauritius	2,660	1,329	2,365	1,848	2,495	1,547	2,150	1,622	*	—
Mauritania	*	36	*	31	*	—	*	157	*	—
Nyasaland	*	—	*	1,165	*	1,474	*	1,315	*	—
Southern Rhodesia	*	1,671	*	3,691	*	3,751	*	2,894	*	—
St. Helena	*	60	*	49	*	46	*	38	*	—
Seychelles	*	425	*	648	*	552	*	566	*	—
Senegal	1,714	1,831	2,216	1,649	1,858	3,636	868	4,370	—	—
French Somaliland	*	49	*	67	*	—	*	—	*	—
French Sudan	*	349	*	237	*	690	*	294	*	—
Swaziland	*	212	*	175	*	201	*	205	*	—
Tanganyika	*	2,610	*	2,735	*	3,260	*	3,785	*	—
<i>North America:</i>										
Canada	*	115,040	*	135,066	*	136,849	*	133,142	*	79,174
United States <sup>2</sup>	*	167,804	*	182,874	*	172,958	*	173,073	*	153,596 <sup>3</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	*	227	*	167	*	139	*	218	*	—
<i>Central America:</i>										
Bermudas	*	162	*	222	*	182	*	246	*	—
Cuba	*	15,552	*	13,746	*	10,725	*	11,204	*	5,636 <sup>3</sup>
Martinique	*	—	*	—	*	18	*	7	*	—
Mexico	1,086	9,062	—	—	—	8,375 <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	*	—	*	78	*	—	*	—	*	—
<i>South America:</i>										
Argentina	*	135,011	*	161,548	*	129,047	*	140,836	*	—
Brazil	*	117,695	*	96,880	*	76,586	*	94,931	*	—
British Guiana	*	1,117	*	4,572	*	5,565	*	5,532	*	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	—
Dutch Guiana	*	1,349	*	1,724	*	2,323	*	—	*	—
Paraguay	*	317	*	405	*	404	*	284	*	1,800
Uruguay	*	12,454	*	9,505	*	15,310	*	—	*	—
Venezuela	*	21,672	*	23,805	*	19,068	*	21,899	*	—
<i>Asia:</i>										
Ceylon	*	4,607	*	4,614	*	—	*	—	*	—
British India	6,700	*	8,421	*	6,364	*	—	*	—	*
Dutch Indies	*	6,155	*	7,400	*	7,795	*	—	*	—
Indochina	206	2,433 <sup>3</sup>	226	4,021	441	5,802	553	5,027	—	*
Japan	13,750	*	14,423	*	13,368	*	—	*	—	*
Palestine	*	13,910	*	3,595	*	3,086	*	4,890	*	6,433 <sup>3</sup>
Philippines	*	925	*	1,080	*	1,100	*	—	*	—
Syria and Lebanon	5,000	*	5,320	*	4,042	*	—	—	—	*
<i>Oceania:</i>										
Australia	*	55,923	*	61,655	*	43,933	—	31,698	—	17,537
French Establishments	*	343	*	555	*	858	*	811	*	—
Fiji	*	326	*	*	*	—	*	—	*	—
Hawaii <sup>5</sup>	*	7,925	*	10,961	*	15,809 <sup>6</sup>	*	—	*	—
Nauru	*	259	*	527	*	277	*	225	*	—
New Caledonia	*	1,557	*	3,800	*	—	*	—	*	—
New Guinea <sup>7</sup>	*	48	*	101	*	69	*	—	*	—
New Zealand	*	15,981	*	9,868	*	4,852	*	4,321	*	6,917
Western Samoa	*	686	*	499	*	1,052	*	519	*	—

<sup>1</sup> Including continental immigrants. <sup>2</sup> 31 May to 31 December. <sup>3</sup> Fiscal year. <sup>4</sup> Including nationals. <sup>5</sup> Not including Cambodia and Cochin China. <sup>6</sup> Calendar year. <sup>7</sup> Provisional figure. The sign \* signifies "no figures exist". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens
<i>Europe :</i>										
Belgium	18,966	13,405	13,149	12,153	12,181	12,837	10,455	14,39	—	—
Estonia	1,715	*	1,262	*	878	*	961	*	—	*
Finland	405	*	392	*	313	*	264	*	314 <sup>a</sup>	*
France	*	48,683	*	89,982	*	53,759	*	38,870	*	—
Italy	141,314	*	91,958	*	79,772	*	88,054	*	220,985	*
Malta and Gozo <sup>1</sup>	651	*	566	*	650	*	734	*	*	*
Poland	117,616	*	89,427	*	122,049	*	178,132	*	171,853	*
Rumania	104	9,555	572	13,775	528	12,123	131	12,729	156 <sup>a</sup>	5,881 <sup>a</sup>
Sweden	1,981	*	1,889	*	1,767	*	1,862	*	—	*
Czechoslovakia	26,480	*	23,272	*	28,845	*	35,063	*	—	*
<i>Africa :</i>										
South West Africa	*	526	*	489	*	480	*	517	*	—
Basutoland	95,864	*	57,967	*	53,878	*	74,762	*	—	*
Comoro Is.	*	*	163	39	501	62	—	—	—	—
French Guinea	*	91	*	93	*	*	*	75	*	*
Kenya	*	2,717	*	1,987	*	1,611	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	*	105	*	22	*	116	*	69	*	—
Mauritania	13	219	5	113	—	—	14	—	—	—
Nyasaland	11,666	*	7,340	*	6,660	*	3,068	*	—	*
French Somaliland	437	*	267	*	—	*	—	*	—	*
French Sudan	19,127	*	—	*	—	*	20,455	*	—	*
Swaziland	5,181	*	4,794	*	4,942	*	4,630	*	—	*
<i>North America :</i>										
United States <sup>1</sup>	12,385	5,654	11,563	5,397	15,358	7,018	17,614	10,313	—	9,584 <sup>a</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	8	*	16	51	15	6	4	0	0	15
<i>Central America :</i>										
Barbados	9,897	*	10,290	*	—	*	—	*	—	*
Bermudas	—	—	—	—	134	120	261	122	—	—
Jamaica	5,102	*	4,755	*	3,421	*	3,337	*	—	*
Martinique	1,101	*	395	*	291	*	368	*	—	*
Mexico	60,704	23,359	—	—	69,231 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Repub.	—	—	—	9,091	—	—	1,895 <sup>a</sup>	9,306	—	—
<i>South America :</i>										
British Guiana	*	—	*	5,102	*	5,446	*	5,240	*	—
French Guiana	*	—	*	—	*	6	*	—	*	—
<i>Asia :</i>										
Ceylon	*	243,613	*	211,062	*	216,061	*	241,972	*	—
Chinese through Hongkong	216,527	*	285,593	*	257,162	*	227,523	*	—	*
Straits Settlements	*	186,472	*	243,916	*	240,606	*	216,616	*	—
British India	281,016	*	221,767	*	109,651	*	137,910	*	—	*
Indochina	*	34,156	*	27,841	*	45,214	*	52,887	*	—
Japan	3,514	*	4,385	*	7,860	*	—	*	—	*
Philippines	11,526	646	21,589	561	21,310	3,977	*	—	*	—
<i>Oceania :</i>										
Australia	*	4,232	*	4,159	*	4,202	*	—	*	—
French Establish-ments	*	237	*	254	*	—	*	237	*	—
New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	*	754	*	891	*	1,069	*	1,201	*	—
New Zealand	*	1,713	*	2,967	*	2,541	*	1,706	*	—
Western Samoa	654	*	870	*	1,231	*	1,005	*	—	*

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.      \* Including aliens.      <sup>a</sup> Including some overseas emigrants.      <sup>a</sup> Provisional figure  
The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist".      The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION (ANNUAL FIGURES)

Continent and country	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens	Nation-als	Aliens
<i>Europe :</i>										
Germany	*	55,157	*	71,255	*	88,927	*	96,174	*	87,134 <sup>3</sup>
Austria	*	3,871	*	5,104	*	6,053	*	7,427	*	—
Belgium	8,865	32,944	8,365	29,973	7,587	31,034	7,460	45,006	—	—
France	*	170,366	*	64,325	*	97,742	*	179,321	*	—
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*	5,230	*	7,020	*	8,930	*	11,306	*	11,677
Italy	106,099	*	67,201	*	49,001	*	64,887	*	82,461	*
Malta and Gozo <sup>1</sup>	70	*	136	*	85	*	115	*	—	*
Norway	1,012	*	673	*	454	*	493	*	—	*
Poland	49,171	*	73,014	*	112,921	*	97,932	*	93,459	*
Rumania	75	4,469	135	7,385	264	7,555	207	7,944	136 <sup>2</sup>	6,030 <sup>3</sup>
Sweden	3,060	*	2,831	*	2,656	*	3,457	*	—	*
Switzerland	*	45,234	*	45,629	*	50,088	*	—	*	*
Czechoslovakia	4,124	2,120	3,621	2,848	2,609	1,274	2,259	—	1,759 <sup>3</sup>	—
<i>Africa :</i>										
South Africa	*	40,968	*	46,187	*	74,943	*	166,784	*	192,994 <sup>3</sup>
South West Africa	*	1,177	*	1,007	*	1,518	*	1,279	*	—
Comoro Is.	*	—	—	—	216	47	—	—	—	—
Gambia	*	13,553	*	17,237	*	0	*	0	—	—
French Guinea	*	173	*	120	*	—	*	—	*	—
Kenya	*	3,118	*	2,030	*	1,918	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	*	225	*	19	*	251	*	466	*	—
Mauritania	13	190	8	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nyasaland	—	—	5,615	—	7,872	—	3,357	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	*	1,281	*	1,391	*	1,167	*	984	*	—
<i>North America :</i>										
Canada	62,293	20,944	42,078	23,818	34,120	29,933	30,479	31,852	31,608	25,632
United States <sup>1</sup>	*	136,684	*	152,301	*	134,297	*	106,605	*	88,104 <sup>3</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	*	40	*	35	*	60	*	58	*	396
<i>Central America :</i>										
Barbados	11,792	*	12,288	*	11,764	*	11,882	*	—	*
Bermudas	209	99	222	184	141	190	260	338	—	—
Cuba	*	16,717	*	17,668	*	16,589	*	5,975	*	1,166 <sup>3</sup>
Jamaica	5,625	*	5,896	*	5,864	*	5,231	*	—	*
Martinique	*	*	*	*	*	33	*	17	*	—
Mexico	71,977	26,369	—	—	79,811 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	1,676	9,969	—	—	2,072	9,470	—	—
<i>South America :</i>										
Brazil	*	3,874	*	4,688	*	5,475	*	5,493	*	—
British Guiana	—	5,318	—	—	—	5,607	—	5,089	—	—
French Guiana	*	55	*	—	*	1	*	—	*	—
<i>Asia :</i>										
Ceylon	*	216,167	*	285,137	*	271,869	*	238,141	*	—
Chinese through Hongkong	128,661	*	181,100	*	187,847	*	185,390	*	—	*
Straits Settlements	*	523,388	*	515,394	*	358,772	*	407,419	*	—
Dutch Indies	*	39,411	*	43,565	*	45,128	*	—	*	—
Indochina	*	53,563	*	59,867	*	76,093	*	82,284	*	—
Palestine	*	1,056	*	483	*	865	*	1,676	*	—
Philippines	6,933	13,116	7,594	12,835	9,723	10,785	*	—	*	—
<i>Oceania :</i>										
Australia	*	3,541	*	5,423	*	4,300	*	—	*	—
New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	*	865	*	1,148	*	1,445	*	1,456	*	—
New Zealand	*	1,887	*	1,459	*	1,487	*	2,022	*	—
Western Samoa	727	*	941	*	1,250	*	1,040	*	—	*

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> Including aliens.<sup>3</sup> Provisional figure.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

TABLE V. OVERSEA EMIGRATION (MONTHLY FIGURES)

Date	GERMANY		AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	DEN- MARK	SPAIN	FIN- LAND	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HUN- GARY	IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	LITHU- ANIA	NOR- WAY	NETHER- LANDS	POLAND
	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals and aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals and aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals
1930 :																
Jan.	2,807	340	347	84	200	3,598	303	7,014	283	630	6	3,823	1,477	158	172	5,320
Feb.	2,985	555	379	161	197	2,902	338	6,691	356	1,038	9	3,852	662	336	226	4,992
March	4,232	892	518	226	562	3,063	697	10,938	1,023	1,906	48	4,589	1,265	827	553	7,371
April	4,446	936	593	215	592	2,718	929	12,214	672	2,250	19	4,187	577	522	499	4,473
May	4,008	375	299	253	456	2,806	739	11,911	598	2,132	41	4,178	462	410	433	5,668
June	2,050	483	238	165	232	—	496	7,273	337	1,384	52	3,616	274	191	91	3,761
July	2,277 <sup>1</sup>	611	345	216	313	—	430	6,376	355	838	15	4,011	931 {	201	146	3,392
Aug.	2,671 <sup>1</sup>	183	354	280	221	2,118	373	7,718	288	1,499	7	4,323		271	146	2,935
Sept.	4,460 <sup>1</sup>	211	446	267	210	—	194	7,556	326	2,192	6	4,977	780 {	284	224	2,243
Oct.	4,068 <sup>1</sup>	133	284	208	211	—	116	8,041	—	1,490	21	8,470		231	77	2,893
Nov.	2,188 <sup>1</sup>	136	233	78	111	—	77	4,292	—	455	6	7,820		192	53	1,981
Dec.	893 <sup>1</sup>	143	145	59	43	—	57	2,134	—	152	6	5,266			51	1,505

Date	PORTU- GAL	RUMANIA		SWEDEN	SWITZER- LAND	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	YUGOSLAVIA		SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED STATES	MEXICO	CHILE	PALESTINE		AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
	Nationals	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals and aliens	Nationals and aliens	Nationals and aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals and aliens	Aliens	Aliens <sup>a</sup>	Nationals and aliens	Nationals <sup>a</sup>	Aliens <sup>a</sup>	Nationals and aliens	Nationals
1930 :																
Jan.	2,347	877	11	275	276	636	1,212	122	250	3,457	617	1,583	100	129	1,999	222
Feb.	1,942	1,473	9	367	220	969	1,222	132	357	2,498	673	2,027	106	134	2,696	274
March	1,202	1,817	18	548	396	1,867	1,794	170	438	2,359	1,303	1,705	181	198	3,306	309
April	875	1,298	10	407	350	1,033	1,148	90	547	3,079	1,203	949	101	117	3,253	268
May	1,360	874	11	399	332	852	1,114	121	446	3,007	1,322	838	122	154	2,750	311
June	840	754	25	180	264	459	673	98	421	3,534	1,162	1,281	97	111	1,770	423 {
July	601 <sup>a</sup>	722	3	201	229	648	719	244	459	3,947	1,196	854	168	114	2,183	
Aug.	327 <sup>a</sup>	744	7	211	287	728	765	446	488	4,270	—	944	167	164	1,848	162
Sept.	326 <sup>a</sup>	458	2	244	358	540	756	280	306	4,161	—	948	119	158	1,720	142
Oct.	—	836	7	214	491	655	573	128	380	4,263	—	1,648	143	156	1,974	193 {
Nov.	—	498	14	112	281	463	932	222	263	4,013	—	1,031	76	96	2,140	
Dec.	—	346	6	69	152	382	521	78	268	4,359	—	—	52	40	2,126	145

<sup>1</sup> Excluding emigrants passing through Antwerp.<sup>a</sup> Figures for the port of Oporto only.<sup>a</sup> Including some continental emigrants.<sup>a</sup> Including continental emigrants departing by sea.

TABLE VI. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION (MONTHLY FIGURES)

Date	GERMANY	BELGIUM	SPAIN	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HUNGARY	IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	POLAND	PORTU- GAL	RUMANIA		CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	YUGO- SLAVIA
	Nationals and aliens <sup>1</sup>	Nationals and aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nation- als	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nation- als	Nation- als	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals and aliens
1930 :														
Jan.	742	228	1,480	2,909	33	84	9	2,037	363	1,095	95	3	46	289
Feb.	794	294	1,633	2,878	41	140	16	2,261	269	491	187	4	33	187
March	1,162	412	2,376	4,417	55	155	31	2,707	603	746	450	5	43	369
April	1,681	839	3,247	7,186	58	213	56	2,781	673	1,499	296	2	65	483
May	3,595	1,115	4,794	8,877	55	255	71	3,758	657	1,130	268	1	66	473
June	3,185	570	—	6,849	68	251	57	5,231	950	2,051	346	2	82	1,137
July	3,356	1,847	—	6,517	72	281	129	5,094	1,045	523 <sup>2</sup>	358	1	108	909
Aug.	2,312	778	4,281	5,261	82	272	130	4,176	613	653 <sup>2</sup>	322	8	32	677
Sept.	1,637	784	—	5,645	65	297	43	4,128	593	556 <sup>2</sup>	308	1	32	514
Oct.	1,488	812	—	5,273	—	222	57	3,649	693	—	348	7	36	507
Nov.	1,618	404	—	4,836	—	210	26	3,711	544	—	211	2	41	755
Dec.	3,272	369	—	5,555	—	217	73	7,028	622	—	271	4	115	1,078

Date	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	CANADA	UNITED STATES	CUBA	MEXICO	ARGEN- TINA	CHILE	PARAGUAY	URUGUAY	PALES- TINE	AUS- TRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
	Nationals and aliens	Aliens	Aliens	Aliens	Aliens	Aliens <sup>2</sup>	Aliens	Nationals and aliens	Aliens	Aliens <sup>4</sup>	Aliens <sup>5</sup>	Aliens	Aliens <sup>5</sup>
1930 :													
Jan.	619	68	2,156	9,768	245	1,250	13,189	2,214	25	250	675	2,182	595
Feb.	670	44	2,821	9,504	589	1,132	10,417	2,757	30	143	773	1,875	459
March	736	67	12,366	14,757	514	1,248	11,140	1,846	16	257	1,068	1,727	576
April	1,245	95	16,460	16,563	413	1,348	10,350	1,182	377	245	592	1,589	596
May	347	56	13,981	14,558	413	1,203	8,163	1,257	388	414	358	1,151	483
June	383	41	9,939	11,017	597	1,447	8,191	965	391	254	540	1,114	976
July	236	54	5,818	9,343	439	1,341	6,498	976	40	—	441	1,187	
Aug.	339	50	6,279	10,156	341	—	—	1,321	406	—	407	1,094	568
Sept.	314	89	3,838	12,338	531	—	—	1,173	29	—	436	1,281	514
Oct.	319	51	2,466	10,794	569	—	—	1,195	43	—	372	1,269	1,359
Nov.	379	—	1,949	7,475	575	—	—	1,342	28	—	353	1,494	
Dec.	317	—	1,101	5,184	410	—	—	—	27	—	418	1,574	791

<sup>1</sup> Figures relating only to persons arriving at Bremen (Bremerhafen).<sup>2</sup> Figures relating only to repatriated persons landed at Oporto.<sup>3</sup> Including continental immigrants arriving by sea.<sup>4</sup> Including some continental immigrants.<sup>5</sup> Including persons who entered the country as travellers, and later on received permission to remain permanently. Some continental immigrants are also included.<sup>6</sup> Including continental immigrants.

TABLE VII. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION (MONTHLY FIGURES)

Date	FINLAND	FRANCE	ITALY	POLAND	RUMANIA		CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	YUGO-SLAVIA	UNITED STATES	CHILE	CEYLON	INDIA
	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals and aliens	Aliens	Nationals <sup>1</sup>
1930 :												
Jan.	35	4,375	6,335	5,518	12	741	816	1,032	490	2,262	7,268	2,738
Feb.	15	3,129	8,480	6,311	58	540	1,345	1,271	682	2,695	11,239	4,267
March	24	0	11,993	30,921	9	600	2,465	3,212	541	2,566	13,608	5,246
April	33	3,417	12,360	43,678	17	769	2,470	3,517	868	2,023	11,357	7,701
May	23	2,499	13,563	23,279	9	642	1,898	2,729	713	1,620	10,404	12,975
June	23	2,413	9,954	15,088	7	809	1,151	840	786	1,537	10,477	20,110
July	18	2,782	9,467	12,599	6	271	1,449	1,589	871	1,558	7,230	13,865
Aug.	52	2,803	11,535	8,014	7	310	1,915	1,772	975	1,211	7,483	4,661
Sept.	34	2,995	42,342	9,274	8	354	1,891	2,095	939	1,439	6,084	5,271
Oct.	25	3,849	50,340	7,497	13	670	1,202	1,735	1,089	1,775	4,137	3,057
Nov.	18	—	31,540	6,436	8	1,429	633	2,240	938	1,940	4,699	1,535
Dec.	14	—	13,076	3,238	2	846	433	1,354	1,091	—	4,742	1,670

<sup>1</sup> Including oversea emigrants.

TABLE VIII. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION (MONTHLY FIGURES)

Date	GERMANY	FRANCE	ITALY	POLAND	RUMANIA		CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	CANADA		UNITED STATES	CUBA	CHILE	CEYLON
	Aliens	Aliens	Nationals	Nationals	Nationals	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Aliens	Nationals	Aliens	Aliens	Aliens	Nationals and aliens	Aliens
1930 :															
Jan.	0	7,804	4,011	8,410	12	425	108	58,541	261	1,497	1,210	4,999	177	2,637	2,335
Feb.	65	9,399	3,486	873	30	386	67		241	1,493	1,142	4,081	163	2,440	3,639
March	30,120	12,932	4,106	1,368	15	1,967	141		271	2,204	2,210	5,002	97	2,180	5,428
April	43,427	14,908	3,581	1,964	15	1,134	176	42,446	233	2,928	2,849	5,608	60	1,720	7,535
May	10,710	21,732	5,176	1,445	7	438	147		251	3,359	3,429	4,856	77	1,572	11,993
June	887	16,434	5,417	1,793	21	279	138		261	3,309	3,232	3,927	68	1,447	14,567
July	712	23,583	6,347	1,990	5	209	131	52,968	213	3,494	2,565	3,980	77	1,449	13,946
Aug.	182	17,902	8,928	1,743	7	247	141		218	3,346	2,625	4,660	72	1,457	8,112
Sept.	953	36,554	11,331	2,197	12	364	128		233	2,947	2,084	5,454	106	1,570	10,029
Oct.	74	18,440	7,214	3,631	2	279	128	49,089	167	2,656	1,979	3,148	131	1,588	6,225
Nov.	2	—	7,222	29,759	6	174	233		—	2,195	1,318	1,734	87	1,626	3,613
Dec.	2	—	15,642	38,064	4	128	221		—	2,180	989	1,255	51	—	4,000

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : arrivals in German ports of persons of German nationality.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Alien workers recruited by the German Central Office for Workers.

### Austria

The Regulations of 27 June 1921 on transport companies state that the term "emigrants" is to be taken to mean passengers travelling steerage, third class, or any class considered as equivalent in the opinion of the Austrian authorities, on vessels other than those engaged in local or coastal traffic.

A communication of the Austrian Government to the International Labour Office states that an emigrant should rather be considered as "any person who leaves his country to settle permanently in another country, or who, with or without this object, goes with the intention of looking for work, as also the members of his family who accompany or follow him."

### Annual Statistics

Sources: BUNDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK: *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Oesterreich* ; *Statistische Nachrichten*. Monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Office of the Federal Chancellor and of Migration.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : persons of Austrian origin and members of their families leaving through European ports for oversea countries or Russia, in accordance with the reports supplied by the authorities of the different ports.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : aliens coming to Austria who are nationals of other European countries.

### Monthly Statistics

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Office of the Federal Chancellor and of Migration.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Austrians emigrating to oversea countries.

### Belgium

The Royal Order of 25 February 1924 relating to the transport of emigrants by sea defines an emigrant as : "any person who leaves his country in order to settle in an oversea country, provided he does not travel first class. Nevertheless, only steerage passengers embarked at rates lower than cabin rates shall be considered as emigrants for the purposes of the provisions of the present Order relating to equipment of emigrant ships."

### Annual Statistics

Sources : MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR ET DE L'HYGIÈNE : *Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique et du Congo belge*. BUREAU DE LA STATISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE : *Bulletin trimestriel*. Quarterly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government Commissariat for Emigration, Antwerp.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : persons born in Belgium going to countries outside Europe ; (b) *Aliens* : persons born outside Belgium going to countries outside Europe.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : persons born in Belgium coming from countries outside Europe ; (b) *Aliens* : persons born outside Belgium coming from countries outside Europe.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals* : persons born in Belgium going to other European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : persons born outside Belgium going to other European countries.

*Continental Immigration* : (a) *Nationals* : persons born in Belgium coming from other European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : persons born outside Belgium coming from other European countries.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government Commissariat for Emigration, Antwerp.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals* : direct and indirect departures of Belgian citizens.

*Oversea Immigration* : *Nationals and aliens* : emigrants landing in Belgium, including foreign emigrants in transit on their return journey.

### **Bulgaria**

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Ministry of the Interior (Emigration and Immigration Section).

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals* : emigrants of Bulgarian nationality leaving for oversea countries. These statistics are based on the exit cards which emigrants have to fill up under the supervision of the police authorities ; the latter then forward the cards to the Department of Statistics, which classifies and arranges all the material thus obtained.

### **Denmark**

From the reply of the Danish Government to the Questionnaire forwarded by the International Labour Office in 1921, for purposes connected with the meeting of the International Emigration Commission, it appears that Danish legislation contains no definition of the term "emigrant". The Danish statistics include under this heading "any person who, through an emigration agent authorised by the State, makes a contract in Denmark providing for his journey to an oversea country, i.e. a country outside Europe."

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT : *Statistisk Aarbog* ; *Statistiske Efterretninger*. Monthly reports communicated quarterly to the International Labour Office by the Ministry of Social Affairs (Department for International Co-operation on Social Questions). Monthly reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Statistical Department.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals* : Danish and alien passengers leaving through the intermediary of a Danish marine transport agency for a country outside Europe.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Statistical Department at Copenhagen.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals and aliens* : emigrants leaving Denmark for oversea countries via the port of Copenhagen.

### **Danzig**

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Monthly reports of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig communicated to the International Labour Office through the intermediary of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig.



*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Danzig citizens departing as second or third class passengers, by various passenger lines.

### Spain

According to the Act of 20 December 1924, Spaniards or their families who leave the national territory in order to settle abroad temporarily or permanently for purposes of employment are deemed to be emigrants. Moreover, Spaniards or their families travelling to overseas countries are always deemed to be emigrants if they travel third class or in another class equivalent thereto.

However, the Regulations for the administration of the Act of 20 December 1924 authorise the following persons to be considered as non-emigrants if they address a written request to that effect, accompanied by documentary evidence in support, to the emigration inspector at the port of embarkation :

Theatrical and public entertainment artistes who have a contract in the country to which they are going; commercial travellers; servants travelling with their employers; emigrants already established in an immigration country who return to Spain temporarily for personal affairs or who are returning to countries where they are established; emigrants domiciled in Spain who have already been at least twice to the country to which they are going.

### Annual Statistics

Source : MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND WELFARE, EMIGRATION SERVICE : *Estadística de la migración transoceánica por puertos españoles; Resumen general de la migración española.*

*Oversea Emigration :* (a) *Nationals :* Spaniards departing via Spanish ports for overseas countries; (b) *Aliens :* Alien emigrants domiciled in Spain or landing there in transit, departing via Spanish ports for an overseas port.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Spanish emigrants landing in Spanish ports after a fairly long stay in an overseas country.

### Monthly Statistics

Source : *Estadística de la migración transoceánica por puertos españoles.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Spanish emigrants leaving for overseas countries.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Spanish emigrants returning from overseas countries.

### Estonia

According to a communication addressed to the International Labour Office on 29 May 1926 by the Estonian Central Statistical Bureau, emigrants are defined as " persons who ask for a passport to go abroad and settle there permanently ".

### Annual Statistics

Source : CENTRAL STATISTICAL BUREAU : *Eesti Statistika.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Estonians holding passports, and other persons mentioned in such passports, who are going to countries out of Europe.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Estonians holding passports, and other persons mentioned in such passports, who are going to European countries, including Soviet Russia.

### Finland

Finnish legislation contains no definition of the term " migrant "; In its reply to the questionnaire prepared by the International Labour Office in 1921, the

Finnish Government stated that those persons are to be considered as emigrants who "have left their country to go abroad in order to earn their living during a considerable period".

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : CENTRAL STATISTICAL BUREAU : *Statistisk Årsbok för Finland ; Emigrationsstatistik. Emigrationen under åren . . .* ; monthly reports communicated to the International Labour Office.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Persons of Finnish nationality who have obtained passports for countries out of Europe.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Emigrants of Finnish nationality who have returned to their own country, in accordance with particulars appearing in the registers containing census returns ; these data are incomplete and cover continental immigration as well as oversea immigration.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Persons of Finnish nationality who have obtained passports for European countries, including Soviet Russia.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Central Statistical Bureau at Helsingfors.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Emigrants leaving Finland for oversea countries.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Emigrants going from Finland to other European countries.

### **France**

According to a communication, dated 8 May 1926, addressed to the International Labour Office by the Directorate of Public Safety in the French Ministry of the Interior, "all persons who go to settle abroad for a long period, including those who leave without meaning to return" are considered as emigrants for statistical purposes.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : STATISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE DE LA FRANCE : *Annuaire statistique. MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL, DE L'HYGIÈNE ET DE LA PRÉVOYANCE SOCIALE : Bulletin du Marché du Travail.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Emigrants of French nationality embarking in French ports and going to countries situated in America.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Workers, who being nationals of European countries, are repatriated under the supervision of the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Workers who, being nationals of European countries, are brought into France under the supervision of the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Central Employment Office, Ministry of Labour, Paris.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Alien European workers leaving France.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Alien European workers immigrating to France.

### **Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, contains the following definition of a steerage passenger, such passengers being regarded as emigrants : "The expression 'steerage passenger' means all persons except cabin passengers, and persons

shall not be deemed cabin passengers unless (a) the space allotted to their exclusive use is in the proportion of at least 36 clear superficial feet to each statute adult [i.e. a person of the age of 12 years or upwards]; (b) the fare contracted to be paid by them amounts to at least a sum of £25 for the entire voyage, and is in the proportion of at least 65s. for every 1,000 miles of the length of the voyage; and (c) they have been furnished with a duly signed contract ticket in the form prescribed by the Board of Trade for cabin passengers."

From the Board of Trade Regulations dated 31 January 1912 under section 76 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, it follows that an emigrant is considered to be "any passenger who leaves the country after having resided there for at least one year, with the intention of settling permanently out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea."

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : BOARD OF TRADE : *Board of Trade Journal*. HOME OFFICE : *Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919* ; *Aliens Order, 1920* ; *Statistics in regard to Alien Passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in . . .*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Emigrants of British nationality leaving their country, after having resided there during at least one year, with the intention of settling permanently out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Immigrants of British nationality having resided during more than a year in a country situated out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, and returning to their country with the intention of settling there permanently; (b) *Aliens* : Passengers of other than European nationality, holding a permit issued by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Passengers of European nationality who have entered the country, being holders of a permit issued by the British Ministry of Labour.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Board of Trade Journal*.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : British emigrants leaving Great Britain or Northern Ireland, after a stay of at least one year, with the intention of settling permanently in countries situated out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : British immigrants arriving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland with the intention of settling permanently, after having resided for at least a year in a country out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

### Greece

The reply of the Greek Government to the questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office in 1925 indicated that "an emigrant should be considered to be any person leaving his own country with a view to establishing himself in a foreign country and earning his living there for a minimum period to be laid down." Such a person is always supplied with a certificate showing that he is an emigrant.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Ministry of National Economy of the Greek Government; communication addressed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations by the Greek Government.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Persons of Greek nationality to whom passports have been issued, and who embark in a Greek port, in the third class or any other class deemed to be equivalent thereto, for a country situated out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens embarking in a Greek port in the third class or any other class deemed to be equivalent thereto, for a country situated out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

### Hungary

The Emigration Act of 1909 defines an emigrant as any person who goes abroad with a view to finding permanent employment there.

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE : *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Quarterly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Hungarian Commissioner for Migration, Ministry of the Interior.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Hungarian emigrants leaving for overseas countries in agreement with transport contracts concluded with transport agencies.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Hungarian emigrants who, according to the entries in the communal registers, have returned to Hungary from America.

#### Monthly Statistics

Sources : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Hungarian Commissioner for Migration, Ministry of the Interior, Budapest ; *Statistikai Havi Közlemények*.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Emigrants leaving for overseas countries.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Emigrants returning to Hungary from America.

### Irish Free State

For the purposes of Irish statistics emigrants are defined as persons who, having resided for more than a year in Ireland, embark for a country out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea with the intention of settling there for at least one year.

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE : *Irish Trade Journal*; monthly and annual communications addressed to the International Labour Office.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Emigrants of Irish nationality embarking in Irish or British ports, for countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, with the intention of settling there for at least one year ; *(b) Aliens* : alien emigrants embarking in Irish or British ports, for countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, with the intention of settling there for at least one year.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Immigrants of Irish nationality returning to Ireland after a stay of at least one year in a country outside Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea ; *(b) Aliens* : Aliens coming to settle in Ireland after a stay of at least one year in a country out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Statistics Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Emigrants of Irish nationality, departing for countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, with the intention of settling there for at least one year ; *(b) Aliens* : emigrants of alien nationality, departing for countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, with the intention of settling there for at least one year.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Immigrants of Irish nationality, returning from countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, after a stay of at least one year ; *(b) Aliens* : Immigrants of alien nationality, coming from countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, after a stay of at least one year.

### Italy

A Circular dated 23 November 1926 issued by the General Emigration Department states that "all persons shall be deemed to be emigrants, for the purposes of the laws and regulations respecting emigration, who leave the country to go abroad in order to work or for a personal motive, except persons belonging to the following categories : teachers, manufacturers, traders, persons of independent means, and persons having definite and well-paid employment". All emigrants are supplied with emigrants' passports which are issued upon production of documents in support.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : *Bollettino mensile di Statistica dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica.*

Since 1928 the statistics have been drawn up on a new system. Italians naturalised in other countries who had hitherto figured as emigrants and immigrants are no longer included in the statistics. The data used for the new statistics are obtained from the passport registers.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Workers of Italian nationality departing via Italian or foreign ports for countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Workers of Italian nationality returning from countries out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Workers of Italian nationality leaving for countries in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Workers of Italian nationality returning from countries in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Bollettino mensile di Statistica dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Italian emigrants leaving with the intention of working in overseas countries not within the Mediterranean Sea ; these figures are based on the passport registers and cover seasonal emigration.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Italian workers, including seasonal workers, returning from overseas countries.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Italian workers leaving for countries other than those overseas.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Italian workers returning from countries other than those overseas.

### Lithuania

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : CENTRAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS : *Statistikos Biuletenis.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Lithuanians and aliens leaving Lithuania for overseas countries.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Statistikos Biuletenis.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals and aliens :* Emigrants of Lithuanian nationality and aliens leaving for overseas countries.

### Luxemburg

In the Luxemburg Government's reply to the questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office in 1921, in view of the meeting of the International

Emigration Commission, emigrants are defined as "persons leaving the Grand Duchy in order to settle in foreign countries".

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (Department of Foreign Affairs).

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Luxemburg nationals emigrating to overseas countries, according to information received from emigration agents ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens leaving Luxemburg for overseas countries, according to information received from emigration agents.

#### **Malta and Gozo**

According to the report received from the Maltese Emigration Department for the fiscal year 1921-1922, the following persons are, for statistical purposes, deemed to be emigrants : British subjects, born in Malta or Gozo and holding passports, with the exception of tourists and persons leaving the country temporarily or for business purposes. If a British subject, born in Malta or Gozo, arrives in either of the two islands, he is considered as an immigrant or a returning emigrant.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : For the fiscal year 1925 (1 April 1925-31 March 1926) : EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT : *Report on Emigration and Unemployment, 1926* ; for following years : *Annual Report of the Emigration Department*.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* British subjects born in Malta or Gozo leaving for countries other than France or the United Kingdom ; the figures include a few continental emigrants who left for European countries other than France or the United Kingdom.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Maltese emigrants returning to the two islands from any country other than France or the United Kingdom ; immigrants arriving from other European countries are included in this figure.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* British subjects, born in Malta or Gozo, leaving for France or the United Kingdom.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Maltese emigrants returning from France or the United Kingdom.

#### **Norway**

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : DET STATISTISKE CENTRALBYRÅ : *Statistisk Arbok ; Statistiske Meddelelser* ; monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Norwegians leaving for overseas countries via Norwegian ports, according to information relating to transport contracts.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Norwegians and aliens arriving from overseas countries with the intention of settling definitely or finding work in Norway.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Norwegians and aliens arriving from European countries, including Soviet Russia, with the intention of settling definitely or finding work in Norway.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Statistiske Meddelelser*.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Norwegians leaving via Norwegian ports for overseas countries.

### Netherlands

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK : *Jaarcijfers voor Nederland ; Maandschrift.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Dutch nationals leaving *via* Amsterdam or Rotterdam for countries out of Europe, except Dutch colonies.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry, The Hague.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Dutch emigrants leaving *via* Amsterdam or Rotterdam for overseas countries.

### Poland

According to the Legislative Decree of 11 November 1927 an emigrant is defined as any Polish citizen who leaves the territory of the Republic for the purpose of seeking employment or performing work, to settle as a colonist, or to join his or her marital partner, or near or distant relatives who have previously emigrated, and further any person leaving Poland or staying in a foreign country with an emigrant of whose family he is a member.

Persons, other than seasonal workers, leaving the country for the purpose of temporary employment are not deemed to be emigrants.

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : *Biuletyn urzedu emigracyjnego w sprawach migracji i osadnictwa.* CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE ; *Annuaire statistique de la République polonaise ; Statistique du Travail.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Emigrants of Polish nationality leaving for overseas countries.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Emigrants of Polish nationality returning to Poland from overseas countries.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Persons of Polish nationality emigrating to European countries.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Emigrants of Polish nationality returning to Poland from European countries.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : *Wiadomosci Statystyczne.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Emigration to countries out of Europe.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Polish nationals returning from countries out of Europe.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Emigration to European countries.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Polish nationals returning from European countries.

### Portugal

According to the Regulations under the Decree dated 10 May 1919 relating to the emigration system, the following persons are deemed to be emigrants :  
(1) Portuguese nationals who embark for foreign countries with a third class

ticket ; (2) Portuguese nationals who embark in the first or second class, or an intermediate class, and who belong to one of the following categories : (a) those who intend to settle permanently in a foreign country ; (b) married women not accompanied by their husbands, or widows ; (c) minors not accompanied by their parents or guardians ; (d) men under 45 years of age, who are liable for military service ; (3) Portuguese nationals who leave the country by an overland route to embark in the third class in a foreign port, with a view to avoiding the provisions of the Decree.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICS : *Boletim Mensal*. Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by its Portuguese correspondent.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Portuguese third-class passengers who have embarked for oversea countries in Lisbon or Oporto.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Portuguese third-class passengers who have landed in Lisbon or Oporto.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by its Portuguese correspondent.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Portuguese emigrants who have embarked in Lisbon or Oporto.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Portuguese immigrants who have landed in Lisbon or Oporto.

### **Rumania**

According to the Migration Act of 11 April 1925 the term "emigrant" means : any Rumanian citizen who leaves the country in order to settle, either permanently or temporarily, in another continent with the intention of earning his living ; any member of his family who leaves with him or goes to rejoin him ; and any person who, being a manual worker, leaves Rumania for another European country in order to find employment.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : CENTRAL STATE INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS : *Anuarul statistic al Romaniei*. MINISTRY OF LABOUR, CO-OPERATION, AND SOCIAL INSURANCE : *Buletinul Muncii*. Monthly and annual communications addressed to the International Labour Office by the Employment Exchange and Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Rumanian emigrants holding passports, and persons accompanying them, leaving for countries out of Europe ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens domiciled in Rumania and holding passports, and persons accompanying them, leaving for countries out of Europe.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Persons of Rumanian nationality holding passports, and persons accompanying them, returning to Rumania from countries out of Europe ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens coming from countries out of Europe, and allowed to enter Rumania for the purpose of working, and persons accompanying them.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Workers of Rumanian nationality, and persons accompanying them, leaving for European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens working in Rumania and leaving for other European countries, and persons accompanying them.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Rumanian emigrants and persons accompanying them, returning from European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens coming to Rumania from other European countries and holding work permits, and persons accompanying them.



*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Employment Exchange and Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Welfare, Bucarest.

*Oversea Emigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Rumanian citizens leaving for oversea countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens leaving for oversea countries.

*Oversea Immigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Rumanian citizens returning from oversea countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens arriving from oversea countries.

*Continental Emigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Rumanian citizens leaving for European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens leaving for European countries.

*Continental Immigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Rumanian citizens returning from European countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens arriving from European countries.

**Sweden**

According to the reply of the Swedish Government to the questionnaire issued in 1925 by the International Labour Office the term "emigrant" is understood as meaning "any person who leaves his country and proceeds to another part of the world with the previously formed intention of settling there."

*Annual Statistics*

Sources : STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN : *Ut- och invandring*. K. SOCIALSTYRELSEN : *Sociala Meddelanden*.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals* : Swedish nationals and aliens domiciled in Sweden embarking in Swedish ports for oversea countries.

*Oversea Immigration* : *Nationals* : Swedish nationals and aliens arriving in Sweden from countries out of Europe, according to the entries in the parish lists, except in Stockholm, where municipal lists are used in place of the parish lists.

*Continental Emigration* : *Nationals* : Swedish nationals and aliens domiciled in Sweden going to other European countries, including Soviet Russia.

*Continental Immigration* : *Nationals* : Swedish nationals and aliens arriving in Sweden from other European countries, including Soviet Russia, according to the entries in the parish lists, except in Stockholm, where municipal lists are used in place of the parish lists.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Bureau of Social Statistics of the Ministry of Social Affairs at Stockholm.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals and Aliens* : Oversea emigration of persons domiciled in Sweden, via Swedish ports.

**Switzerland**

In accordance with a circular addressed by the Federal Emigration Office on 20 October 1916 to emigration agencies and ticket agencies, the following are considered to be emigrants : "all persons, either of Swiss nationality or foreigners, whom the emigration agencies or ticket agencies send, or assist in sending, to a non-European country, and who go there for more than one year with the intention of settling, earning their living, occupying a position, or engaging in business there, or who are returning to one of these countries after having stayed in Switzerland and deposited their papers in a commune with a view to residence."

*Annual Statistics*

Sources : OFFICE FÉDÉRAL DE L'ÉMIGRATION : *Emigration de la Suisse pour les pays d'outre-mer*. DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'ÉCONOMIE PUBLIQUE : *La vie économique*. BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE STATISTIQUE : *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse*.

*Oversea Emigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Persons of Swiss nationality embarking in European ports for oversea countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens domiciled in Switzerland embarking in European ports for oversea countries.

*Continental Immigration* : *Aliens* : Aliens having entered Switzerland with the intention of remaining for a considerable time (cases of persons exempted from the Federal supervision of aliens), seasonal workers and domestic servants who have obtained permits to enter and remain in the country for a period not exceeding two years.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report forwarded to the International Labour Office by the Emigration Office of the Federal Political Department at Berne.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals and aliens* : Emigrants of Swiss or alien nationality leaving for oversea countries.

**Czechoslovakia**

The Emigration Act of 15 February 1922 defines an emigrant as follows : "any person who repairs from the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic to another country, either in order to earn his living there or with intent not to return, and likewise any member of his family who accompanies or follows him."

*Annual Statistics*

Sources : STATISTICAL OFFICE : *Manuel statistique de la République tchécoslovaque*; *Zprávy státního úradu statistického Republiky Československé*.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals* : Persons of Czechoslovak nationality and aliens domiciled in Czechoslovakia who appear in the shipping companies' lists as having embarked for oversea countries.

*Oversea Immigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Emigrants of Czechoslovak nationality who, according to information supplied through Czechoslovak diplomatic agents abroad, are returning to their own country from oversea countries ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens holding an immigration permit and coming from oversea countries with the intention of settling permanently or seeking employment in Czechoslovakia.

*Continental Emigration* : *Nationals* : Persons who have received passports for European countries, and seasonal emigrant workers without passports who have left for Germany and Austria.

*Continental Immigration* : (a) *Nationals* : Emigrants of Czechoslovak nationality who, according to information supplied by Czechoslovak diplomatic agents, are returning from various European countries other than France but including Soviet Russia ; (b) *Aliens* : Aliens holding an immigration permit and coming from European countries with the intention of settling permanently or seeking employment in Czechoslovakia.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Statistical Office at Prague.

*Oversea Emigration* : *Nationals and Aliens* : Czechoslovak and alien emigrants leaving for oversea countries.

*Oversea Immigration* : *Nationals* : Emigrants returning from countries out of Europe.

**Continental Emigration : Nationals :** Persons who have obtained emigration passports for European countries.

**Continental Immigration : Nationals :** Emigrants returning from European countries.

### Yugoslavia

According to the Emigration Act of 30 December 1921 an emigrant is "a national of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia who goes to an overseas country with the object of earning his living there by manual work or who rejoins members of his family having already emigrated at an earlier date under the said conditions."

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : Monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Emigration Commissioner of the Yugoslav Government at Zagreb.

**Oversea Emigration :** (a) *Nationals* : Emigrants of Yugoslav nationality departing to overseas countries; (b) *Aliens* : Alien citizens who have emigrated from Yugoslav territory.

**Oversea Immigration :** *Nationals* : Yugoslav emigrants who have returned to their own country from overseas countries.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Emigration Commissioner at Zagreb.

**Oversea Emigration :** (a) *Nationals* : Emigrants of Yugoslav nationality leaving for overseas countries; (b) *Aliens* : Emigrant aliens leaving for overseas countries.

**Oversea Immigration :** *Nationals and aliens* : Yugoslav nationals and aliens arriving from overseas countries.

**Continental Emigration :** *Nationals* : Yugoslav nationals going to European countries in order to work.

## AFRICA

### Union of South Africa

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR : *Statistics of Migration*. OFFICE OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS : *Special Reports Series : Statistics of Migration*. Quarterly reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg.

**Oversea Emigration :** *Aliens* : Persons of European and extra-European origin leaving their permanent domicile in South Africa. Nationals of continental European countries and the British Isles, naturalised British subjects, Americans from the United States, Palestinians and persons of European origin born in South Africa are deemed to be emigrants of European origin. Persons of extra-European origin are mainly Asiatics, of whom the majority are Indians.

**Oversea Immigration :** *Aliens* : Immigrants of European origin arriving with the intention of settling permanently in South Africa. Under the heading "European origin" are included nationals of continental European countries, the United Kingdom, British possessions in Africa, other British possessions, the United States and Palestine.

**Continental Immigration :** *Aliens* : Native workers engaged outside the Union of South Africa by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Ltd.

*Monthly Statistics*

Sources : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Office of Census and Statistics, Pretoria. Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Persons of European origin established in South Africa who leave the country for good.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Persons of European origin immigrating with the intention of settling permanently in South Africa.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Native workers engaged by the mines affiliated to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Ltd.

**South-West Africa***Annual Statistics*

Source : UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA : *Report presented by the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the Administration of South-West Africa.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Persons of European, American or Palestinian origin, domiciled in South-West Africa, who leave the country by sea.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Persons of European or American origin who arrive by sea with a view to settling permanently in South West Africa.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Persons of European, American or Palestinian origin leaving South-West Africa by sea, whether definitely or temporarily.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Persons of European, American or Palestinian origin entering South-West Africa by land, whatever may be the object of their journey.

**Basutoland***Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Basutoland.*

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Number of passports issued to natives intending to leave the colony in search of work.

**Comoro Islands***Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Europeans and Asiatics leaving for Europe and Asia.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Comoro Islanders returning from Europe (France); *(b) Aliens :* French nationals embarking for the Comoro Islands at Marseilles.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Comoro Islanders leaving for Zanzibar, Réunion, Mauritius and Madagascar; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens leaving for Zanzibar, Réunion, Mauritius and Madagascar.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Comoro Islanders returning from Zanzibar, Réunion, Mauritius and Madagascar; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens arriving from Zanzibar, Réunion, Mauritius and Madagascar.

### Ivory Coast

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of the Ivory Coast leaving for France ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens (including French nationals) leaving the Ivory Coast, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens (including French nationals), arriving in the Ivory Coast, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

### Dahomey

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of Dahomey leaving for overseas countries ; *(b) Aliens :* French nationals, other Europeans, Americans, and nationals of Syria and Lebanon who have left Dahomey, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of Dahomey returning to their country ; *(b) Aliens :* French nationals, other Europeans, Americans, and nationals of Syria and Lebanon arriving in Dahomey, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

### Gambia

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Gambia.*

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Seasonal agricultural workers arriving in Gambia from neighbouring territories.

### French Guinea

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of French Guinea leaving for France ; *(b) Aliens :* French nationals, other Europeans, and nationals of Syria and Lebanon leaving French Guinea, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* French nationals, other Europeans, and nationals of Syria and Lebanon arriving in French Guinea, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Aliens leaving for Senegal and South Africa.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens arriving from Senegal and South Africa.

### Kenya

#### *Annual Statistics*

Sources : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.* Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Europeans and Asiatics arriving in the port of Mombasa from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Europeans and Asiatics arriving in Kenya.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Aliens other than Europeans or Asiatics, the majority being Arabs, arriving at Mombasa from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens other than Europeans or Asiatics, the majority being Arabs, arriving in Kenya.

### Madagascar

#### Annual Statistics

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of Madagascar leaving for France ; *(b) Aliens :* French nationals and other aliens leaving the Colony, with the exception of natives of the African Continent.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Natives of Madagascar returning from France ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens arriving in Madagascar, with the exception of Africans.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Persons of African origin leaving the Colony.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Persons of African origin arriving in Madagascar.

### French Morocco

#### Annual Statistics

According to a communication addressed on 28 March 1925 to the International Labour Office by the General Residency of the French Republic in Morocco, emigrants are deemed to be "travellers who leave Morocco without the intention of returning".

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Protectorate of the French Republic in Morocco.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Moroccans over 15 years of age who leave the country ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens over 15 years of age who leave the country.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens over 15 years of age arriving in Morocco.

### Mauritius

According to the Emigration Ordinance of 1925 an emigrant is taken to mean any person who, being a native of the Colony or resident in it for the time being, emigrates or has emigrated under an agreement to work for hire, as well as all dependants of such person ; but it does not include : (1) any person emigrating to a country in which he has resided for not less than five years, or the wife or children of such person ; or (2) the wife or children of any person who has emigrated, when such wife or children depart for the purpose of joining him.

#### Annual Statistics

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Indo-Mauritians and domiciled aliens (other than Chinese), including seamen, leaving the island ; *(b) Aliens :* Indians, Chinese and immigrants of all nationalities, including seamen, who leave after having lived less than one year on the island.

*Oversea Immigration: (a) Nationals:* Indo-Mauritians and domiciled aliens (other than Chinese) including seamen, arriving in the island; *(b) Aliens:* Indians and Chinese, including seamen, arriving in the island.

### Mauritania

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source: Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration: Aliens:* Aliens (especially Europeans, including French) leaving for overseas countries, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens:* Aliens (including French) arriving in Mauritania, with the exception of members of the Civil Service and the Army.

*Continental Emigration: (a) Nationals:* Natives of French West Africa leaving for other African countries; *(b) Aliens:* Aliens leaving Mauritania for other African countries.

*Continental Immigration: (a) Nationals:* Natives who are French citizens arriving in Mauritania from other African countries; *(b) Aliens:* Aliens arriving in Mauritania from other African countries.

### Nyasaland

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source: Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration: Aliens:* Europeans and Indians leaving Nyasaland.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens:* Europeans and Indians arriving in Nyasaland.

*Continental Emigration: Nationals:* Natives leaving the country.

*Continental Immigration: Nationals:* Natives returning to their country.

### Southern Rhodesia

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source: Monthly and annual reports on immigration prepared by the Government Statistical Office and communicated to the International Labour Office by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens:* Immigrants admitted to Southern Rhodesia whose last country of permanent residence was outside Africa.

*Continental Immigration: Aliens:* Immigrants whose last country of permanent residence was in Africa.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source: Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens:* Immigrants admitted to Southern Rhodesia whose last country of permanent residence was outside Africa.

*Continental Immigration: Aliens:* Immigrants admitted to Southern Rhodesia whose last country of permanent residence was in Africa (especially the Union of South Africa).

### St. Helena

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source: Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Persons leaving the colony.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Persons arriving in the colony.

### Senegal

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Natives of French West Africa embarking at Dakar ; *(b) Aliens* : Nationals of European and American States (including French), nationals of Syria and Lebanon, and Moroccans embarking at Dakar.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Natives of French West Africa landing at Dakar ; *(b) Aliens* : Nationals of European and American States (including French), nationals of Syria and Lebanon, and Moroccans arriving at Dakar.

### Seychelles

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Aliens leaving the Seychelles.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens arriving in the Seychelles.

### French Somaliland

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Aliens (including French) leaving Djibouti.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens (including French) arriving at Djibouti.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Native workers leaving for other countries.

### French Sudan

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : French subjects who are natives of French Sudan leaving for France as domestic servants for 5 to 8 months a year.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens (including French) arriving in French Sudan.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : French subjects who are natives of French Sudan proceeding to English colonies and other African territories for a temporary stay of 5 to 8 months a year.

### Swaziland

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Swaziland*. Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.



*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Aliens leaving Swaziland.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens arriving in Swaziland.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Number of passports issued to native workers recruited for the mines of the Union of South Africa.

### **Tanganyika Territory**

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM : *Report by H. M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Aliens (Europeans, Americans, Asiatics and a small number of Africans such as Arabs, Somalis, etc.), arriving in Tanganyika Territory, including tourists and passengers in transit.

### **NORTH AMERICA**

#### **Canada**

According to the reply of the Canadian Government to the Questionnaire prepared by the International Labour Office in 1921 an emigrant is considered as a person "who leaves that Dominion with the intention of remaining permanently outside the same".

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : DOMINION OF CANADA : *Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation.* Monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens, including British subjects, arriving in Canadian ports.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Canadians (Canadian citizens born in Canada, British subjects domiciled in Canada, persons naturalised in Canada but born abroad) returning from the United States to Canada ; *(b) Aliens :* alien immigrants arriving from the United States.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Statistical Section of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* British and other immigrants arriving in Canadian seaports.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Canadians returning from the United States ; *(b) Aliens :* immigrants arriving from the United States.

#### **United States**

According to the reply of the United States to the Questionnaire prepared by the International Labour Office in 1921 an emigrant is defined as a departing alien whose permanent residence has been in the United States and who intends to reside permanently (more than a year) abroad.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR : *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration.*

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Citizens of the United States leaving with the intention of settling permanently in a foreign country, with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico ; *(b) Aliens :* Alien emigrants leaving with the intention of settling permanently in a foreign country, with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Alien immigrants admitted to the United States with a view to permanent settlement in that country, with the exception of those coming from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Citizens of the United States leaving for Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico with the intention of settling permanently there ; *(b) Aliens :* Alien emigrants leaving for Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico with the intention of settling there permanently.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Alien immigrants coming from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico, who have been admitted to the United States with the intention of settling there permanently.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labour, Washington.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Alien emigrants leaving the United States, with the exception of those proceeding to Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Alien immigrants admitted to the United States, with the exception of those coming from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Alien emigrants proceeding to Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Alien immigrants admitted to the United States from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

#### **St. Pierre and Miquelon**

##### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* French nationals born in the colony or in France, aged between 20 and 60 years, leaving the colony to take up permanent residence in France ; *(b) Aliens :* European workers returning to Europe.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens (with the exception of nationals of North America, but including French nationals from France), who arrive in the colony with a view to permanent settlement, and alien workers (with the exception of nationals of North America, but including French nationals from France) who stay in the colony during the fishing season.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals :* French nationals born in the colony, proceeding to a North American State with the intention of settling there permanently ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens leaving for a country situated in North America.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens arriving in the colony from a country situated in North America.

#### **CENTRAL AMERICA**

##### **Barbados**

##### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Passengers leaving Barbados.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals :* Passengers arriving in Barbados.

### Bermuda

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Chinese and Portuguese emigrants.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Chinese and Portuguese immigrants whether subject to the immigration laws or not.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Coloured emigrants born in Bermuda ;  
(b) *Aliens* : Emigrants who are natives of the West Indies.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Coloured civilians born in Bermuda and returning from abroad ; (b) *Aliens* : Immigrants who are natives of the West Indies.

### Cuba

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA, SECCIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICA : *Inmigración y movimiento de pasajeros*.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens arriving in Cuba, with the exception of nationals of the Antilles and North and Central America.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens belonging to the Antilles and North and Central America arriving in Cuba.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Immigration Department, Havana.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Alien immigrants arriving by the ports of Havana and Santiago de Cuba, with the exception of those coming from North and Central America.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Alien immigrants arriving from North and Central America by the ports of Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

### Jamaica

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Jamaica*.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : [Persons leaving Jamaica, irrespective of nationality or destination.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals* : Persons arriving in Jamaica, irrespective of nationality or country of last residence.

### Martinique

According to the Decree of 15 March 1927 on emigration an emigrant is defined as "a person who leaves his country for the purpose of seeking work, or who accompanies or goes to rejoin husband or wife, or relatives in the ascending or descending line, who have already emigrated for the same purpose, or who returns under the same conditions to a country to which he has previously emigrated."

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Emigrants, with the exception of those leaving for the countries and islands of America.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Persons arriving in Martinique whose country of origin is other than American.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Persons leaving Martinique for an American country or island.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Persons of American origin arriving in Martinique.

### Mexico

According to the Migration Act of 12 March 1926 an emigrant is defined as "a person of any nationality, profession or occupation, who leaves Mexican territory for more than six months, provided, in the case of a foreigner, that he has resided there for an equal period without interruption. Mexican workers who, on account of work, periodically leave Mexican territory, even for a shorter period than six months, shall also be considered as emigrants."

#### Annual Statistics

Source : DEPARTAMENTO DE LA ESTADÍSTICA NACIONAL : *Estadística Nacional, Revista Mensual*. Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Statistical Department of the Mexican Government.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Emigrants of Mexican nationality leaving for foreign countries not situated in North America, Central America or the Antilles ; *(b) Aliens :* Alien emigrants leaving for countries not situated in North America, Central America or the Antilles.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Repatriated Mexicans, with the exception of those arriving from North America, Central America or the Antilles ; *(b) Aliens :* Alien immigrants, with the exception of those coming from North America, Central America or the Antilles.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Emigrants of Mexican nationality leaving for North America, Central America or the Antilles ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens emigrating to North America, Central America or the Antilles.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Mexicans repatriated from North America, Central America or the Antilles ; *(b) Aliens :* Aliens arriving in Mexico from North America, Central America or the Antilles.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : *Estadística Nacional, Revista Mensual*.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Emigrant aliens leaving by sea.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Immigrant aliens arriving by sea.

### Dominican Republic

#### Annual Statistics

Source : Monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the General Directorate of Emigration and Colonisation of the Department of Agriculture and Emigration, Santo Domingo.

*Continental Emigration : (a) Nationals :* Nationals of the Dominican Republic leaving for abroad ; *(b) Aliens :* Nationals of American countries leaving the Dominican Republic.

*Continental Immigration : (a) Nationals :* Nationals of the Dominican Republic returning from abroad ; *(b) Aliens :* Nationals of American countries arriving in the Dominican Republic.

**Trinidad and Tobago***Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Indians leaving for Calcutta.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Indians coming from Calcutta.

**SOUTH AMERICA****Argentine Republic***Annual Statistics*

Source : *Revista de Economía Argentina*.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Aliens embarking as 2nd or 3rd class passengers for oversea countries.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigrants arriving in Argentina from oversea countries as 2nd or 3rd class passengers.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Revista de Economía Argentina*.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens arriving by sea as 2nd or 3rd class passengers.

**Brazil***Annual Statistics*

Source : *Anuario do Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio*.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : 2nd and 3rd class passengers leaving Brazil by sea, irrespective of nationality or destination.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : 2nd and 3rd class passengers arriving in Brazil, with the exception of nationals of South American countries.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Nationals of South American States arriving in Brazilian ports as 2nd or 3rd class passengers.

**Chile***Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Estadística Chilena*.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals and aliens* : [Passengers leaving Chile by sea.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals and aliens* : Passengers arriving in Chile by sea.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals and aliens* : Passengers leaving by rail, air, or other ways of communication, with the exception of maritime routes.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals and aliens* : Passengers arriving in Chile by rail, air or other means of communication, with the exception of maritime routes.

**British Guiana***Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* European, East Indian and Chinese emigrants.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* European, East Indian and Chinese immigrants.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Emigrants, black and of mixed race.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Immigrants, black and of mixed race.

### French Guiana

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* Aliens leaving French Guiana, with the exception of nationals of American countries.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Aliens arriving in French Guiana, with the exception of nationals of American countries.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Nationals of American countries leaving French Guiana.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Nationals of American countries arriving in French Guiana.

### Dutch Guiana

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS : *Verslag van Bestuur en Staat van Suriname.*

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Javanese coolies arriving in Dutch Guiana.

### Paraguay

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA : *Memoria.* Monthly reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of Paraguay, Ministry of Lands and Colonies, Immigration Section.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Immigrants arriving in Paraguay and registered by the Immigration Section of the Ministry of Lands and Colonies.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the Ministry of Lands and Colonies.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* Immigrant aliens arriving in Paraguay.

### Uruguay

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA : *Anuario estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens :* 1st, 2nd or 3rd class passengers leaving for France, Great Britain, Italy and Spain.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens :* 1st, 2nd or 3rd class passengers arriving in Uruguay from France, Great Britain, Italy and Spain.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly reports communicated to the International Labour Office by the General Directorate of Immigration and Inspection of Colonies, Montevideo.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigrants arriving in Uruguay, including a few continental migrants.

**Venezuela***Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Department of Commercial Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Venezuela.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Passengers leaving Venezuela.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Passengers landing in Venezuela.

**ASIA****Ceylon***Annual Statistics*

Sources : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Government, Ministry of Labour. GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON : *Administration Report of the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour*.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Europeans leaving Ceylon.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Europeans arriving in Ceylon.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Emigration of assisted and non-assisted Indian workers.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Assisted and non-assisted Indian workers arriving in Ceylon.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour, Colombo.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Estimated number of Indian workers emigrating from Ceylon.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Indian workers arriving in Ceylon.

**Hong Kong (Chinese in transit)**

According to the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance of 1915 the word "emigrant" means any person, being a native of Asia, who is carried or who is about to be carried as a passenger in any emigrant ship.

"Emigrant ship" includes any ship carrying from any port in Hong Kong more than twenty passengers being natives of Asia ; and an "out port emigrant ship" is any British ship carrying from any port in China or within 100 miles of the coast thereof, other than a port in the colony of Hong Kong, more than 20 passengers being natives of Asia.

*Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports*, Hong Kong.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Chinese leaving Hong Kong for other countries.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals* : Chinese emigrants returning to their own country via Hong Kong.

### Straits Settlements

According to section 12 of the Labour Ordinance, 1926, concerning the emigration of Asiatics, "emigration", with its cognate expressions, means departure from the Colony under a contract or agreement to labour in some country or place beyond the limits of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States, and includes such departure of any person who has entered the Colony whether at the time of such entry he had, or had not, any intention of residing in the Colony.

#### Annual Statistics

Source : UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL OFFICE : *Annual Colonial Reports, Straits Settlements.*

*Continental Emigration : Aliens :* Chinese immigrants returning to China and assisted and non-assisted Indian immigrants returning to Southern India. |

*Continental Immigration : Aliens :* Chinese immigrants and assisted and non-assisted Indian immigrants arriving from Southern India.

### British India

The Indian Emigration Act of 5 March 1922 states that an "emigrant" means any person who emigrates, who has emigrated, or who has been registered as an emigrant under that Act, and includes any dependant of an emigrant (i.e., any woman or child who is related to, or any aged or incapacitated relative of, an emigrant). The term, however, does not include (a) any person emigrating to a country in which he has resided for not less than five years, or the wife or child of any such person, or (b) the wife or child of any person who has lawfully emigrated when such wife or child departs for the purpose of joining him.

The term "emigrant" is applied to any person departing by sea out of British India under an agreement to work for hire, or who is assisted to depart, otherwise than by a relative, if he departs for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture.

The Act does not apply to any person who is neither of Indian parentage nor a subject of a State in India, nor any person enrolled under the Indian Army Act, No. VIII of 1911.

#### Annual Statistics

Sources : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : *Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act in the Bombay Presidency.* GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT : *Emigration and Immigration Report.* GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT : *Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act VII of 1922.* Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Indian Government, New Delhi.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals :* Skilled and unskilled workers and persons dependent upon them leaving for other continents, as provided for under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals :* Indian workers returning from overseas colonies as provided for under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Skilled and unskilled workers and persons dependent upon them leaving for other Asiatic countries as provided for under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

#### Monthly Statistics

Source : Quarterly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals :* Skilled and unskilled workers emigrating in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 ; the figures also include overseas emigrants.



### Dutch East Indies

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : DUTCH EAST INDIES, DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOUW, NIJVERHEID EN HANDEL, CENTRAAL KANTOOR VOOR DIE STATISTIEK IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË : *Statistisch Jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië*.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Europeans, including Dutch, who have obtained an entry permit for the Dutch East Indies.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Natives of Asiatic countries who have obtained an entry permit for the Dutch East Indies.

### Indo-China

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Government, Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Workers who are natives of Tonkin or Annam, engaged under contract, also their children under 15 years accompanying them, embarking for the French Establishments in the Pacific (New Caledonia and the New Hebrides); *(b) Aliens* : Europeans (including French nationals) leaving Indo-China.

*Oversea Immigration : (a) Nationals* : Workers who are natives of Tonkin or Annam, also their children under 15 years accompanying them, returning from the French Establishments in the Pacific (New Caledonia and the New Hebrides) where they were engaged under contract; *(b) Aliens* : Europeans, including French nationals, arriving in Indo-China.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Asiatic aliens leaving Indo-China.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Asiatic aliens arriving in Indo-China.

### Japan

According to the Act for the protection of emigrants dated 1896-1907, emigrants are deemed to be "persons leaving Japan with the intention of working in a foreign country other than China or Korea, also the members of their families accompanying them or going to rejoin them." Order No. 4 of 1909 stipulates that the emigrant's work abroad must come under one of the following categories : agriculture, fishing (except fishing on the coasts of Russia and Sakhalin), mining, industry, transport, building, laundry-work, cooking, tailoring, hairdressing, nursing, domestic service.

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the Japanese Delegation to the International Labour Office at Geneva.

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : Passports issued to Japanese workers for the purpose of their emigration to other continents.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : Japanese third-class passengers returning from Canada, the United States, and Hawaii.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Passports issued to Japanese workers for the purpose of their emigration to other Asiatic countries.

### Palestine

#### *Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED KINGDOM : *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan*.

*Oversea Emigration : (a) Nationals* : Persons having resided for more than nine years in Palestine and leaving the country definitely; the figures also include con-

tinental emigrants; (b) *Aliens*: Persons having resided for not more than nine years in Palestine and leaving the country definitely; the figures also include continental emigrants.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens*: Immigrants arriving in Palestine, except those coming from North Africa and Western Asia, including Iraq and Persia.

*Continental Immigration: Aliens*: Immigrants coming from North Africa and Western Asia, including Iraq and Persia.

#### *Monthly Statistics*

Source: Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Immigration Section of the Palestine Government at Jerusalem.

*Oversea Emigration: (a) Nationals*: Palestinian citizens who emigrate; the figures include a few continental migrants; (b) *Aliens*: Alien emigrants; the figures include a few continental migrants.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens*: Immigrants and aliens having entered the country illegally or as travellers, but having subsequently obtained a permit to settle in Palestine; a few continental migrants are included in this figure.

#### *Philippine Islands*

##### *Annual Statistics*

Source: BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: *Statistical Bulletin of the Philippine Islands*.

*Oversea Emigration: Aliens*: Alien immigrants, other than nationals of Asiatic countries, leaving the Philippine Islands with the intention of settling definitely in other countries.

*Oversea Immigration: Aliens*: Alien immigrants, other than nationals of Asiatic countries, arriving in the Philippine Islands with the intention of settling there permanently.

*Continental Emigration: (a) Nationals*: Natives of the Philippine Islands departing as passengers to other countries without distinction of destination; (b) *Aliens*: Natives of Asiatic countries leaving the Philippine Islands in order to settle permanently elsewhere.

*Continental Immigration: (a) Nationals*: Passengers who are natives of the Philippine Islands returning to their country without distinction of country of last residence; (b) *Aliens*: Alien immigrants being natives of Asiatic countries, arriving in the Philippine Islands with the intention of settling there permanently.

#### *Syria and Lebanon*<sup>1</sup>

According to Order No. 2975 regulating emigration, dated 4 December 1924, the term "emigrant" means any inhabitant of Syria and Lebanon who leaves his country with the object of seeking work or who accompanies or goes to join his or her marital partner or relatives in the ascending or descending line who have already emigrated with that object, or who is returning under similar conditions to a country to which he has previously emigrated.

##### *Annual Statistics*

Source: FRANCE, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: *Rapport à la Société des Nations sur la situation de la Syrie et du Liban*.

*Oversea Emigration: Nationals*: Emigrants other than those going to Asiatic countries.

*Oversea Immigration: Nationals*: Nationals of Syria, Lebanon, the Alaouites and the Jebel Druze, returning from countries other than Asiatic countries, including rejected emigrants.

<sup>1</sup> Including the State of the Alaouites and the Jebel Druze.

## OCEANIA

## Australia

According to the reply of the Australian Government to the Questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office in 1925, an emigrant is considered to be any person going to a foreign country with the intention of settling there permanently.

*Annual Statistics*

Sources : COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS : *Australian Demography* ; monthly and annual reports communicated to the International Labour Office.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Persons leaving their permanent residence in Australia with the intention of settling definitely in a foreign country, other than New Zealand or the Pacific or South Sea Islands.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Persons arriving in Australia from foreign countries other than New Zealand or the Pacific or South Sea Islands, with the intention of settling permanently.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Persons leaving their permanent residence in Australia with the intention of settling definitely in New Zealand or in the Pacific or South Sea Islands.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Persons arriving from New Zealand, or the Pacific or South Sea Islands, with the intention of settling permanently in Australia.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : Monthly report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Persons settled in Australia departing definitely

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigrants intending to settle definitely in Australia.

## French Establishments in Oceania

*Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Government, Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Emigrants going to Europe (including France), Asia and America.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens arriving from Europe (including France), Asia and America.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Persons leaving for the various parts of Oceania.

## Fiji

According to the Emigration Order of 1892, to emigrate means to leave the country.

*Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the British Ministry of Labour.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigration of Indians.

## Hawaii

*Annual Statistics*

Source : UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR : *Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior*.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Steerage passengers leaving Hawaii.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Steerage passengers arriving in Hawaii.

**Nauru***Annual Statistics*

Source : COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA : *Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Nauru.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Oversea workers (Chinese) repatriated upon completion of their engagement in the phosphate industry.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Oversea workers (Chinese) arriving at Nauru under engagement to work in the phosphate industry.

**New Caledonia***Annual Statistics*

Source : Communication addressed to the International Labour Office by the French Government, Ministry of the Colonies.

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Aliens, including French nationals, leaving New Caledonia.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Aliens, including French nationals, arriving in New Caledonia.

**New Guinea***Annual Statistics*

Source : COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA : *Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : European, Asiatic and other immigrants leaving for countries out of Oceania.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : European, Asiatic and other emigrants arriving from Asiatic countries.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : European, Asiatic and other emigrants leaving for countries in Oceania.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : European, Asiatic and other immigrants arriving from countries in Oceania.

**New Zealand***Annual Statistics*

Source : MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS : *Statistical Report on the External Migration of the Dominion of New Zealand.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Persons hitherto permanently settled in New Zealand who are leaving definitely for countries situated out of Oceania.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Persons arriving from countries situated out of Oceania with the intention of settling definitely in New Zealand.

*Continental Emigration : Aliens* : Persons hitherto permanently settled in New Zealand who are leaving definitely for other countries situated in Oceania.

*Continental Immigration : Aliens* : Persons arriving from other countries situated in Oceania with the intention of settling definitely in New Zealand.

*Monthly Statistics*

Source : *Monthly Abstract of Statistics.*

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals* : New Zealanders definitely leaving the country; the figures include continental migrants.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigrants intending to settle definitely in New Zealand; the figures include continental migrants.

**Western Samoa***Annual Statistics*

Source : NEW ZEALAND, MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : *Report of the Government of New Zealand on the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa for the Information of the League of Nations.*

*Oversea Emigration : Aliens* : Emigration of Europeans, persons of mixed race, and Chinese workers.

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : Immigration of Europeans, persons of mixed race, and Chinese workers.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Emigration of Samoans.

*Continental Immigration : Nationals* : Samoans returning to their country.

## Wage Rates and Retail Prices in Certain Towns

The following tables give statistics of wages and prices in certain towns in January 1931 or at the nearest date for which figures are available. They are in continuation of corresponding tables published in the *Review* for October 1930<sup>1</sup>, the data in which referred generally to July 1930. Most of the figures have been supplied to the International Labour Office by national or municipal statistical departments ; in some cases they are taken from official publications.

Table I shows money wages of various categories of workers in a number of industries, for 71 towns in 18 European and oversea countries. It follows from the notes to the tables given below that the figures are not always fully comparable ; in fact, some of the authorities supply wage rates, others actual earnings, others again wage rates for some categories of workers and actual earnings for others. In addition, some hourly wages have been calculated by the International Labour Office from figures relating to daily or weekly wages and the number of hours worked per day or per week.

Table II shows average retail prices of the chief articles of food and heating and lighting consumed by wage earners and their families. For each country the figures given are the averages of the prices recorded in the various towns weighted according to the population of these towns.

The countries are as far as possible arranged in French alphabetical order.

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<sup>1</sup> *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 4, Oct. 1930 : "Comparison of Real Wages in Certain Towns", pp. 547-551.

TABLE R.—STANDARD HOURLY WAGES OF SELECTED WORKERS IN JANUARY 1901.

Industry and occupation	GERMANY						BEL- GIUM	CANADA						DEN- MARK	SPAIN			
	Ber- lin	Bres- lau	Ham- burg	Co- logne	Leip- zig	Mun- ich	Brus- sels	Hali- fax	Mont- real	Otta- wa	Toron- to	Van- couver	Winni- peg	Copen- hagen	Barce- lona	Bil- bao	Mad- rid	Valen- cia
<i>Building :</i>	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	Frs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Kr.	Ptas.	Ptas.	Ptas.	Ptas.
Bricklayers and masons	1.54	1.27	1.56	1.35	1.39	1.38	6.75	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.45	2.38	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.19
Carpenters and joiners	1.55	1.24	1.58	1.38	1.40	1.38	7.00	0.73	0.85	0.90	1.10	1.00	1.10	2.02	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.06
Plumbers	1.70	1.28	1.72	1.55	1.43	1.55	8.00	0.90	0.90	1.05	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.77	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.13
Painters (general)	1.49	1.17	1.49	1.35	1.42	1.36	6.50	0.73	0.85	0.70	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.90	1.25	1.40	1.56	1.06
Structural iron workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	—	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.19
Concrete workers	1.54	1.27	1.56	1.35	1.39	1.37	6.75	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.56	0.50	—	1.25	1.00	1.62	1.19
Labourers (general)	1.27	1.05	1.29	1.12	1.15	1.14	5.25	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.78	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.97
<i>Mechanical Engineering :</i>																		
Fitters and turners	1.25	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.02	1.08	6.40	0.65	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.80	0.70	1.68	1.50	1.56	1.50	1.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	1.25	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.02	1.08	6.92	0.70	0.83	0.65	0.65	0.75	0.75	1.91	1.50	1.66	1.50	1.00
Patternmakers	1.25	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.02	1.08	6.87	0.75	0.85	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.88	1.87	1.50	1.59	1.50	1.00
Unskilled labourers	0.82	0.64	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.78	4.78	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.53	0.45	1.32	1.04	1.00	1.00	—
<i>Furniture Making :</i>																		
Cabinet makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.05	—	0.65	—	—	0.73	—	1.53	1.50	1.44	1.50	1.13
Upholsterers	1.38	1.02	1.39	1.30	1.22	1.19	—	—	0.90	—	—	0.80	—	1.62	1.35	1.44	1.65	1.13
French polishers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	—	—	0.65	—	—	1.40	1.40	1.59	1.00
<i>Printing and Bookbinding :</i>																		
Hand compositors *	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.20	6.90	0.68	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.98	0.86	1.83	1.25	1.31	1.53	1.25
Machine compositors *	1.46	1.40	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.43	7.15	0.68	0.78	0.78			0.86	1.83	1.56	1.80	2.08	1.67
Machine minders	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.20	6.90	0.70	0.78	0.78			0.86	1.78	1.60	2.00	2.12	1.77
Bookbinders	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.11	6.84	0.87	0.73	0.71			0.76	1.82	1.13	1.20	1.31	1.38
Unskilled labourers	1.07	0.97	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	1.00	0.97	0.81	0.83
<i>Electrical Installation (building)</i>																		
Electrical fitters (skilled)	1.53	0.88	1.33	1.14	1.04	1.05	6.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	1.25	1.18	1.10	1.53	1.25	1.31	1.50	1.00
<i>Electric Power Distribution :</i>																		
Electrical fitters (skilled)	1.53	0.88	1.33	1.14	1.04	1.05	6.80	0.77	0.75	0.65	0.75	0.97	0.95	—	1.15	1.75	1.25	1.13
Unskilled labourers	1.28	0.68	1.20	0.93	0.89	0.90	5.00	0.45	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	—	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.88
<i>Transport :</i>																		
Tram and bus drivers	1.44	1.09	1.35	1.18	1.17	—	—	0.58	0.58	0.51	0.63	0.66	0.64	1.37	0.95	1.00	0.81	0.88
Tram and bus conductors	1.29	1.01	1.24	1.14	1.12	—	—	—	0.58	0.51	0.63	0.66	0.64	1.37	0.95	1.00	0.81	0.88
Motor drivers (van and lorry)	1.40	0.88	1.23	1.06	1.07	1.08	—	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.53	1.24	1.25	1.45	1.50	1.25
Horse drivers (one horse)	1.14	0.68	1.21	0.98	0.95	1.03	—	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.40	1.07	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.13
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	—	1.25	0.90	1.00	0.75
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	—	0.95	1.00	0.64	0.69
<i>Food Industry :</i>																		
Bakers	1.25	1.03	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.13	7.00	0.40	0.50	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.60	1.52	1.25	1.20	1.44	0.94
<i>Local Authorities :</i>																		
Unskilled labourers	1.10	0.91	1.10	1.05	0.96	1.01	—	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.50	1.57	1.00	1.10	1.00	0.69

\* See notes on page 734.

\* Book and job.

TABLE I. STANDARD HOURLY WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN JANUARY 1931<sup>1</sup> (cont.)

Industry and occupation	AUSTRIA			UNITED STATES										FRANCE					
	Graz	Linz	Vienna	Balti- more	Bos- ton	Chi- cago	Den- ver	Los Angeles	New Orleans	New York	Phila- delphia	St. Louis	San Fran- cisco	Bor- deaux	Lille	Lyons	Mar- seilles	Nancy	Paris
<i>Building :</i>	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Bricklayers and masons	1.46	1.40	1.68	1.75	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.38	1.50	1.93	1.75	1.75	1.38	4.25	4.63	7.00	5.44	5.00	6.50
Carpenters and joiners	1.42	1.47	1.60	1.10	1.38	1.63	1.25	1.00	0.90	1.65	1.25	1.50	1.13	4.19	4.83	7.08	5.13	4.90	6.25
Plumbers	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.38	1.50	1.63	1.38	1.13	1.05	1.65	1.25	1.63	1.25	4.50	4.83	7.00	4.75	5.10	6.50
Painters (general)	1.60	1.40	1.90	1.10	1.38	1.75	1.25	1.00	0.90	1.65	1.05	1.50	1.13	4.75	4.55	6.75	4.50	4.80	6.50
Structural iron workers	—	1.10	1.56	1.65	1.38	1.63	1.25	1.13	1.25	1.93	1.50	1.75	1.38	3.75	—	—	4.75	5.00	6.50
Concrete workers	1.14	—	1.56	1.38	1.38	1.63	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.65	1.25	1.58	1.13	4.38	—	7.50	5.00	5.00	6.50
Labourers (general)	1.02	1.10	1.29	—	0.80	—	—	0.63	—	1.03	0.50	0.88	0.69	3.65	3.50	5.75	4.13	3.75	5.50
<i>Mechanical Engineering :</i>																			
Fitters and turners	0.80	1.10	1.24	0.66	0.66	0.73	0.63	0.85	0.67	0.73	0.65	0.56	0.85	4.00	3.98	—	4.69	5.00	6.30
Ironmoulders (sand)			1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.20	4.75	—	5.50	4.75	6.50
Patternmakers			1.45	—	0.77	0.95	—	1.12	0.82	0.88	0.84	0.85	1.12	4.50	5.38	—	5.43	5.75	8.00
Unskilled labourers	0.62	0.84	0.88	0.43	0.48	0.51	0.47	0.57	0.28	0.51	0.44	0.41	0.57	3.75	3.43	—	3.76	3.60	4.30
<i>Furniture Making :</i>																			
Cabinet makers	1.37	1.50	1.40	0.53	0.71	0.69	—	0.65	—	0.61	0.53	0.51	0.65	4.50	5.44	—	5.25	5.40	6.75
Upholsterers	1.36	1.50	1.40	0.74	0.86	0.73	—	0.74	—	0.83	0.65	0.80	0.74	4.25	6.00	—	5.00	5.10	—
French polishers	—	—	—	0.46	0.72	0.61	—	0.78	—	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.78	3.75	6.00	—	5.25	4.85	—
<i>Printing and Bookbinding :</i>																			
Hand compositors <sup>2</sup>	1.47	1.45	1.47	1.00	0.96	1.30	1.02	1.07	0.78	1.32	0.96	1.03	1.18	5.80	5.45	6.65	5.94	4.85	6.60
Machine compositors <sup>2</sup>	1.47	1.45	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.02	1.21	0.78	1.32	1.00	1.11	1.18	6.05	5.45	6.65	5.94	5.25	—
Machine minders	1.62	1.60	1.62	1.00	1.00	1.33	—	1.21	0.78	1.32	—	1.11	1.18	5.80	5.45	6.65	5.94	4.85	6.85
Bookbinders	1.37	1.37	1.37	—	0.84	1.06	1.02	0.96	0.78	1.05	0.88	1.00	1.14	5.80	5.45	—	5.94	5.00	5.35
Unskilled labourers	0.95	0.96	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.38	4.13	—	4.38	3.25	—
<i>Electrical Installation (building) :</i>																			
Electrical fitters (skilled)	1.00	1.25	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.75	—	6.75	4.75	4.80	6.50
<i>Electric Power Distribution :</i>																			
Electrical fitters (skilled)	—	—	—	—	0.95	1.70	—	—	0.95	1.65	—	1.65	1.00	3.75	—	—	5.00	4.31	—
Unskilled labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.65	—	—	4.38	3.10	—
<i>Transport :</i>																			
Tram and bus drivers	1.40	1.53	1.76	—	0.80	0.81	—	—	0.54	0.74	—	0.72	0.75	—	—	4.43	5.54	—	—
Tram and bus conductors	1.40	1.50	1.76	—	0.80	0.81	—	—	0.54	0.74	—	0.72	0.75	—	—	4.43	5.54	—	—
Motor drivers (van and lorry)	1.21	—	1.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.79	4.67	—	5.50	—	—
Horse drivers (one horse)	1.15	1.18	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.58	4.00	—	5.42	—	—
Railway goods porters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	2.75	3.95	—
Railway permanent way labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.89	—	3.96	4.00	—
<i>Food Industry :</i>																			
Bakers	1.48	1.63	1.60	—	0.73	0.82	0.67	0.79	0.56	0.93	0.73	0.77	0.90	4.83	4.53	5.02	5.63	—	—
<i>Local Authorities :</i>																			
Unskilled labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	4.38	3.50	—

<sup>1</sup> See notes on page 734.<sup>2</sup> Book and job.

TABLE I. STANDARD HOURLY WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN JANUARY 1931<sup>1</sup> (cont.)

Industry and occupation	ESTONIA		GREAT BRITAIN							IRISH FREE STATE			ITALY					
	Tal- linn	Tartu	Bir- ming- ham	Bris- tol	Glas- gow	Leeds	Lon- don	Man- chester	New- castle	Cork	Dublin	Dun- dalk	Flore- nce	Genoa	Milan	Rome	Turin	Tri- este
<i>Building :</i>	E. Kr.	E. Kr.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	lire		lire	lire	lire	lire
Bricklayers and masons	0.34	0.35	1 7	1 7	1 7½	1 7	1 8½	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 10¼	1 7½	2.67	2.99	3.18	2.99	3.20	3.40
Carpenters and joiners	0.41	0.35	1 7	1 7	1 7½	1 7	1 8½	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 10	1 7	2.76	3.22	3.41	3.08	3.20	3.20
Plumbers	0.40	—	1 7	1 7	1 7½	1 7	1 8½	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 10¼	1 7	—	2.67	—	3.22	2.53	—
Painters (general)	0.40	—	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 7	1 7½	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 9½	1 7	2.94	3.17	—	2.94	3.20	3.68
Structural iron workers	—	—	1 5½	1 5½	1 3	—	1 6½	1 5½	—	—	1 8½	1 7	2.14	—	3.64	—	2.53	3.40
Concrete workers	—	—	1 3	1 3	—	1 3	1 3½	1 3	1 3	1 1½	1 4	0 10½	2.67	2.58	—	3.36	3.20	2.58
Labourers (general)	0.29	0.25	1 2¼	1 2¼	1 2½	1 2¼	1 3½	1 2¼	1 2¼	1 1½	1 4	0 10½	1.89	2.19	2.07	2.35	2.28	2.44
<i>Mechanical Engineering :</i>																		
Fitters and turners	0.51	0.40	1 2¾	1 2¾	1 2¾	1 2½	1 4	1 2¾	1 2¾	1 10	1 6¾	1 7	2.25	2.99	2.77	3.22	2.88	2.99
Ironmoulders (sand)	0.43	0.30	1 3¼	1 2¾	1 4½	1 3¾	1 4	1 4	1 3½	1 10	1 6¾	1 3½	2.25	2.99	2.98	2.85	3.22	2.54
Patternmakers	0.49	0.34	1 3¾	1 3½	1 4¼	1 3½	1 5	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 10	1 6¾	1 6	—	—	—	—	—	3.31
Unskilled labourers	0.30	0.20	0 10¾	0 10½	0 10¾	0 10¾	0 11½	0 10¾	0 11	1 2	1 2	0 11	1.84	1.93	2.21	2.07	2.07	1.98
<i>Furniture Making :</i>																		
Cabinet makers	0.43	0.37	1 6	1 6	1 6½	1 7	1 9	1 7½	1 7	1 9	1 10	1 7	2.76	3.22	3.60	3.40	3.49	4.00
Upholsterers	0.55	—	1 6	1 6	1 6½	1 7	1 9	1 7½	1 6	1 9	1 10	1 7	—	—	—	4.23	3.45	2.81
French polishers	0.50	—	1 6	1 6	1 6½	1 7	1 8½	1 7½	1 6	1 9	1 10	1 7	2.30	3.22	2.16	3.40	3.45	2.30
<i>Printing and Bookbinding :</i>																		
Hand compositors *	0.60	0.47	1 6¾	1 6¾	1 7½	1 6¾	1 10¼	1 7½	1 6¾	1 8½	1 9	1 6	3.45	3.83	4.09	3.54	4.05	3.91
Machine compositors *	0.73	0.58	1 8¾	1 8¾	1 9¾	1 8¾	2 1	1 9½	1 8¾	1 10½	1 10¼	1 8	4.14	4.12	4.49	3.83	4.48	4.44
Machine minders	0.66	0.61	1 8¾	1 8¾	—	1 8¾	2 2¼	1 9½	1 8¾	1 8½	1 9	1 8	3.45	3.83	4.04	3.54	4.07	3.91
Bookbinders	0.50	0.40	1 6¾	1 6¾	1 7½	1 6¾	1 8	1 7½	1 6¾	1 9¼	1 9	—	3.45	3.83	4.09	3.03	4.05	3.64
Unskilled labourers	0.40	0.34	1 2	1 2	1 2¾	1 2	1 5¼	1 2½	1 2	1 2¼	1 1¼	—	—	2.30	2.76	2.74	2.33	2.69
<i>Electrical Installation (building) :</i>																		
Electrical fitters (skilled)	0.45	0.35	1 7½	1 7½	1 6½	1 7½	1 10½	1 7½	1 7½	1 10½	1 10	1 10¼	2.94	3.31	—	4.60	3.68	3.52
<i>Electric Power Distribution :</i>																		
Electrical fitters (skilled)	0.58	0.40	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 6	1 10	1 5¾	1 5½	2 4½	2 0	1 9¼	2.94	2.94	—	—	3.22	3.30
Unskilled labourers	0.42	0.30	1 1¼	1 2¼	1 1¼	1 2	1 3¼	1 1¼	1 1¼	—	—	—	1.84	2.30	—	—	2.30	2.60
<i>Transport :</i>																		
Tram and bus drivers	0.46	0.30	1 3¾	—	1 3½	1 3½	1 7¼	1 3¾	1 3	1 3	1 3¼	—	2.81	2.95	2.79	—	2.96	2.55
Tram and bus conductors	0.35	—	1 3	—	1 2¾	1 2¼	1 6¼	1 2¼	1 3	1 2¼	0 10½	—	2.45	2.76	2.72	—	2.79	2.44
Motor drivers (van and lorry)	0.53	0.35	1 4¼	1 5½	1 2¾	1 4	1 6	1 3½	1 2¾	1 3¾	1 5	1 5½	2.76	2.02	—	—	2.65	2.76
Horse drivers (one horse)	0.34	0.30	1 0½	1 2¼	1 0½	1 1	1 2½	1 1	1 0¾	1 2	1 1½	1 1¾	2.70	1.89	—	—	2.65	2.30
Railway goods porters	0.30	0.23	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	1 0	0 11¼	2.30	2.91	—	—	2.65	2.30
Railway permanent way labourers	0.27	0.27	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	1 0	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11½	0 11¼	—	2.49	—	3.40	2.65	2.60
<i>Food Industry :</i>																		
Bakers	0.29	0.28	1 2¾	1 3	1 8¼	1 3¼	1 3½	1 3½	1 4	2 0	1 9¼	1 7	—	—	2.92	—	—	3.22
<i>Local Authorities :</i>																		
Unskilled labourers	0.32	0.28	1 1¼	1 3¼	1 1¼	1 0¾	1 4¼	1 1¼	1 3	1 1¼	1 4	1 0¾	—	—	2.75	2.48	1.80	2.17

<sup>1</sup> See notes on pages 734-735.

\* Book and job.



TABLE I. STANDARD HOURLY WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN JANUARY 1931<sup>1</sup> (cont.)

Industry and occupation	LAT- VIA	NETHERLANDS				POLAND				POR- TUGAL	SWEDEN			YUGOSLAVIA		
	Riga	Am- ster- dam	The Hag- ue	Rot- ter- dam	Ut- recht	Lodz	Kato- witz	Poz- nan	War- saw	Lisbon	Göte- borg	Malmö	Stock- holm	Bel- grade	Novi Sad	Sara- jevo
<i>Building :</i>	Lats	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Zl.	Zl.	Zl.	Zl.	Esc.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Din.	Din.	Din.
Bricklayers and masons	0.79	1.03	0.80	0.78	0.75	1.48	1.43	1.65	1.75	2.50	1.93	1.92	3.17	8.00	6.00	8.00
Carpenters and joiners	0.63	0.91	0.80	0.80	0.75	1.60	1.70	1.73	1.54	2.50	1.77	1.71	2.82	8.87	6.00	8.50
Plumbers	0.93	—	0.80	0.80	0.75	—	—	—	—	2.38	1.67	1.35	2.17	—	6.00	—
Painters (general)	0.73	—	0.75	0.75	0.75	—	—	—	1.59	2.50	1.96	1.92	2.99	6.00	6.00	8.50
Structural iron workers	0.80	—	0.80	0.80	0.75	—	—	—	1.64	2.50	—	—	1.68	—	5.00	—
Concrete workers	0.80	0.89	0.80	0.80	0.73	1.95	1.51	1.80	—	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.99	7.26	4.00	6.50
Labourers (general)	0.48	0.84	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.86	0.95	0.95	1.38	1.54	1.42	1.99	3.00	3.00	3.50
<i>Mechanical Engineering:</i>																
Fitters and turners	0.75	0.87	—	0.83	0.73	1.21	1.22	1.49	2.17	2.50	1.43	—	1.54	9.00	7.00	8.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	0.76	0.87	—	0.74	0.81	1.53	1.20	1.58	2.05	2.50	1.58	—	1.74	12.00	6.00	9.00
Patternmakers	0.75	0.87	—	0.80	0.75	—	—	—	—	2.50	1.43	—	1.68	14.00	4.00	9.00
Unskilled labourers	0.59	0.66	—	—	0.67	0.67	0.91	0.90	0.93	—	1.22	—	1.28	3.50	3.00	4.00
<i>Furniture Making :</i>																
Cabinet makers	0.62	0.78	0.80	0.75	0.69	—	—	1.06	—	2.38	1.29	1.26	1.47	7.34	8.00	9.00
Upholsterers	0.84	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.69	—	—	—	—	2.38	1.44	1.46	1.57	8.00	8.00	8.00
French polishers	—	—	0.73	0.70	0.64	—	—	—	—	2.38	1.29	1.26	1.47	7.50	5.00	8.50
<i>Printing and Bookbinding :</i>																
Hand compositors *	1.19	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.70	1.90	2.40	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.46	1.39	1.60	10.85	10.63	12.00
Machine compositors *	1.99	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.79	2.51	3.00	2.50	3.50	—	1.62	1.55	1.80	11.93	14.58	15.00
Machine minders	—	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.70	—	—	2.40	—	2.50	1.52	1.39	1.60	10.85	16.69	17.00
Bookbinders	1.14	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.61	1.58	1.79	1.82	1.70	2.50	1.36	1.34	1.40	10.85	10.63	10.50
Unskilled labourers	0.61	0.61	—	0.63	0.57	0.82	0.84	0.72	1.19	1.88	1.16	1.13	1.20	4.86	5.13	6.00
<i>Electrical Installation (building):</i>																
Electrical fitters (skilled)	0.65	—	0.79	0.79	0.68	—	—	1.80	3.10	2.50	1.53	1.53	1.98	14.00	6.00	10.00
<i>Electric Power Distribution :</i>																
Electrical fitters (skilled)	1.13	—	0.79	0.78	0.75	2.39	—	—	3.23	3.13	1.44	1.42	1.57	7.50	7.00	10.00
Unskilled labourers	0.88	—	0.68	—	0.65	1.35	—	—	1.23	1.88	—	—	—	4.88	4.00	4.00
<i>Transport :</i>																
Tram and bus drivers	—	0.90	0.70	0.64	0.73	1.09	1.11	—	1.47	3.13	1.72	1.60	1.72	7.50	4.00	—
Tram and bus conductors	—	0.83	0.70	0.59	0.65	1.01	1.09	—	1.47	—	1.72	1.60	1.72	—	4.00	—
Motor drivers (van and lorry)	—	—	0.59	0.62	0.57	—	—	—	—	3.13	1.43	1.24	1.53	6.50	6.67	8.00
Horse drivers (one horse)	0.50	—	0.58	0.55	0.62	—	—	—	—	2.25	1.12	1.14	1.38	—	3.00	4.00
Railway goods porters	0.40	—	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.88	1.41	1.36	1.47	—	3.00	—
Railway permanent way labourers	0.40	—	0.52	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.40	1.15	1.60	4.50	3.50	6.00
<i>Food Industry:</i>																
Bakers	0.83	0.75	—	0.75	0.73	1.74	—	1.30	2.37	—	1.54	1.77	1.64	5.00	4.00	7.00
<i>Local Authorities :</i>																
Unskilled labourers	0.63	0.81	—	0.76	0.65	1.23	1.05	1.11	1.22	—	1.59	1.51	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

<sup>1</sup> See notes on page 735.

\* Book and job.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF TOWNS) OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF ORDINARY

CONSUMPTION (FOOD, HEATING AND LIGHTING) IN JANUARY 1931<sup>1</sup>

Article	Unit	GERMANY	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	CANADA	DENMARK	SPAIN	ESTONIA	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	GREAT BRITAIN	IRISH FREE STATE	ITALY	LATVIA	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	YUGOSLAVIA
		6 towns	3 towns	Brussels	6 towns	Copenhagen	4 towns	2 towns	10 towns	6 towns	7 towns	3 towns	6 towns	Riga	4 towns	4 towns	Lisbon	3 towns	3 towns	3 towns
White bread	Kg.	0.82	1.31	1.74	14.6	0.67	0.50	0.16	18.7	2.36	4.0	4.9	1.90	0.60	0.25	0.83	Esc.	Kr.	Kc.	Din.
Rye or "black" bread	"	0.37	0.55	—	—	0.17	0.16	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.19	0.37	3.00	0.79	2.19	3.70
Flour (wheaten)	"	0.56	0.55	2.12	8.4	0.29	0.82	0.35	8.6	3.63	4.4	3.8	2.22	0.26	0.21	0.37	2.00	0.63	1.94	2.85
Oatmeal	"	3.29	3.92	—	11.2	0.58	0.35	18.3	—	—	6.6	6.0	9.70	0.55	0.22	0.54	3.00	0.37	3.04	3.00
Butter: fresh	"	3.61	5.60	25.14	81.1	—	8.56	22.00	94.6	23.01	36.8	36.2	15.52	—	—	3.10	26.00	0.39	—	3.00
Butter: salt	"	—	—	24.00	—	2.84	9.30	1.92	—	—	34.8	—	—	2.98	—	4.64	24.00	—	22.60	47.00
Margarine	"	1.69	2.88	12.25	—	1.37	1.37	56.2	11.16	11.16	15.9	21.8	8.70	2.98	—	2.94	14.00	2.59	—	44.00
Lard	"	1.57	2.91	14.24	44.3	1.83	3.66	37.3	11.26	20.7	22.1	5.78	2.00	2.94	0.90	2.94	14.00	1.39	14.48	28.00
Beef (home produce)	"	2.27	3.56	33.00	67.7	2.61	4.93	0.79	73.4	27.23	37.3	35.2	13.90	2.00	0.98	2.88	8.00	1.44	14.64	16.20
Mutton (home produce)	"	2.47	2.38	16.07	37.5	1.47	3.86	0.54	60.6	12.84	17.4	21.5	9.47	1.31	1.21	2.30	12.00	2.00	14.97	15.75
Pork: { 1st quality	"	2.47	1.40	12.25	—	—	4.57	0.67	68.1	27.64	37.9	25.3	9.47	1.40	1.05	2.00	9.00	1.57	11.61	—
" { 2nd quality	"	—	—	—	—	—	3.66	0.91	—	11.95	19.6	22.1	8.50	—	—	2.87	9.00	2.39	12.37	15.50
" { 1st quality	"	1.95	3.88	26.41	57.8	1.05	6.23	0.90	73.2	17.26	—	31.1	10.13	1.40	1.51	2.03	9.00	2.32	15.27	19.40
" { 2nd quality	"	—	—	—	—	—	4.58	0.81	—	14.36	—	—	—	—	0.91	1.70	7.00	—	11.31	—
Veal: { 1st quality	"	2.49	3.80	38.00	43.9	1.48	4.65	0.52	—	25.00	—	—	14.98	1.14	—	2.73	14.00	2.44	13.49	21.20
" { 2nd quality	"	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	0.95	94.6	10.41	27.8	29.1	7.47	1.90	0.82	1.99	4.00	1.85	—	—
Bacon	"	2.41	4.29	15.74	81.8	1.66	3.20	0.95	6.6	1.07	2.2	1.3	0.93	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.85	0.12	0.70	1.93
Potatoes	"	0.07	0.16	0.94	3.3	0.15	0.33	0.03	12.1	3.64	5.5	5.7	6.37	0.44	0.40	1.60	4.40	0.34	6.27	12.10
Sugar (white granulated)	"	6.35	8.11	2.44	13.0	0.46	1.67	0.28	81.1	20.96	59.0	70.6	31.93	8.00	1.66	8.91	10.00	3.17	43.91	45.20
Coffee	"	10.80	19.30	35.00	124.6	8.65	—	6.70	155.0	27.00	47.0	69.0	—	11.50	1.87	24.38	30.00	7.98	—	54.80
Tea	"	4.00	5.43	20.50	111.4	—	—	—	—	14.65	25.1	60.0	13.20	2.00	1.27	8.50	12.00	2.16	—	43.00
Cocoa	"	1.49	4.82	21.50	67.0	1.69	5.20	2.43	79.6	18.88	24.3	35.3	16.41	2.20	1.33	4.56	15.00	1.99	5.51	27.00
Cheese	"	0.28	0.48	1.20	10.8	0.31	0.67	0.12	12.5	1.51	6.0	5.3	1.22	0.23	0.16	0.36	2.00	0.22	2.07	4.70
Milk (unskimmed)	"	0.62	0.76	1.03	4.6	0.16	0.21	0.09	3.9	1.00	2.5	2.3	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.21	0.42	0.10	1.07	1.20
Eggs (fresh)	"	0.62	0.76	5.21	21.2	0.71	0.74	0.53	20.3	4.28	5.7	9.7	1.93	0.65	0.34	1.25	3.00	0.84	4.30	8.05
Rice	"	1.80	1.54	7.01	—	—	1.44	0.79	39.5	5.55	7.9	13.0	2.66	0.80	0.38	1.61	4.00	0.53	3.73	—
Macaroni or similar products	"	0.55	1.21	4.71	17.4	—	0.35	23.6	3.55	3.55	7.9	8.4	1.87	0.54	0.33	0.52	3.50	0.32	—	—
Peas (dried)	"	0.62	0.99	5.94	—	—	1.27	0.50	28.0	4.23	6.2	11.7	2.11	0.62	0.31	0.80	1.60	0.42	5.60	8.60
White or red haricot beans	"	—	1.78	13.95	26.2	1.19	—	—	—	6.70	15.9	21.8	6.58	2.25	0.59	2.68	12.00	0.96	—	—
Prunes (dried)	"	—	—	15.56	—	—	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.59	6.58	6.50	2.00	—	18.60
Olive oil	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood (fir)	100 kg.	5.94	9.40	48.00	74.5	10.00	11.90	1.29	—	34.65	—	—	23.17	1.90	—	9.04	30.00	2.35	35.40	26.08
Bituminous coal (household)	"	3.72	10.70	35.16	142.3	—	14.90	—	—	43.03	52.6	—	65.61	4.20	2.94	8.41	35.00	3.25	23.39	55.20
Coke	"	5.12	11.00	27.00	136.5	6.13	12.06	—	—	—	—	—	49.6	5.00	2.47	7.06	40.00	5.50	—	80.00
Electricity (for lighting)	Kwh.	0.32	0.66	2.06	3.5	0.30	0.68	0.25	6.5	1.60	—	—	1.70	0.40	0.24	0.68	1.90	0.26	2.74	5.50
Gas	M <sup>3</sup> .	0.19	0.22	0.97	—	0.14	0.36	—	3.8	—	—	—	0.70	0.20	0.11	0.34	1.10	0.10	1.71	3.25
Paraffin oil	Litre	0.34	0.27	2.00	—	0.23	0.80	0.17	—	2.27	—	—	2.07	0.20	0.13	0.81	1.40	0.28	2.00	7.30

<sup>1</sup> Except for the United States (December 1930) and France and Portugal (February 1931). The averages for all the countries have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the basis of retail prices in the towns shown in table 1, except for Great Britain, which has itself supplied the averages of the prices in the seven towns.

## NOTES TO TABLE I

**Germany.**

In general, the figures are time rates of wages based on collective agreements in force on 1 January 1931. For those categories, however, which are generally paid at piece rates (structural iron workers, turners and fitters, patternmakers), piece-work basis time rates are given. In all cases, the figures apply to the highest paid age-group and in certain cases family allowances are included.

**Belgium.**

Average time rates of wages in force in Brussels on 15 February 1931, including cost-of-living bonuses and other additions, but not family allowances.

**Canada.**

Prevailing rates of wages for time work corresponding in most cases to trade union rates.

**Denmark.**

Average actual earnings, time and piece work, for normal hours. The figures relate to the year 1929, but changes introduced by collective agreements in 1930 have been taken into account.

**Spain.**

Normal time rates of wages in force on 1 January and corresponding in the majority of cases to the actual remuneration of the workers.

**Estonia.**

Actual earnings including bonuses of all kinds as well as overtime payments (if any). The figures are the median values of the earnings for each occupation, based on special enquiries.

**United States.**

Union wage scales in force on 15 May 1930, except in engineering and furniture, for which average earnings in 1929 are given, supplied by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. For these two industries, the data cover the whole of the State in which the selected towns are situated. It is pointed out that "the union scale represents the minimum rate. Quite often, however, a higher rate was paid to some or perhaps all of the members of a union" (United States Bureau of Labour Statistics).

**France.**

*Paris and Nancy* : Average time rates of wages most frequently in force in each occupation, based on an official enquiry undertaken annually. The figures relate to October 1930.

*Bordeaux* : Average time rates (except for cabinet makers, piece rates) supplied by the municipality, and in force on 1 January 1931. The figures correspond generally to the actual remuneration of the workers covered.

*Lille* : Average time rates supplied by the municipality. The figures correspond generally to the actual remuneration of the workers, except for engineering, where the rates are minima.

*Lyons* : Average time rates, fixed in general by collective agreements, in force on 15 February 1931. These figures include cost-of-living bonuses but not family allowances, travelling allowances, and allowances for special work which are granted in certain cases.

*Marseilles* : Average time rates in force on 25 February 1931, as supplied by the municipality. In most cases fluctuations in the cost of living are taken into account in fixing these rates.

**Great Britain.**

"Standard time rates" in force on 1 January 1931 based on collective agreements, except for engineering (minimum trade union rates). For London the minimum applies only to patternmakers. The rates for labourers in printing are for "porters".

**Irish Free State.**

Standard hourly or weekly rates of wages in force on 1 January 1931, except for tram drivers and conductors and unskilled labourers of local authorities (commencing rates).

**Italy.**

Rates of wages fixed by collective agreement or minimum rates, time or piece, including cost-of-living bonuses and other allowances in force 1 January 1931. These figures are collected by municipal statistical bureaux and transmitted to the Central Statistical Office.

**Latvia.**

Actual hourly earnings, January 1931, including overtime where paid and piece work, excluding contributions to sickness funds. The figures relate to private establishments with at least 20 employees.

**Netherlands.**

*Amsterdam* : Average hourly earnings, including overtime, for masons, carpenters and building labourers in December 1930 ; for engineering during 1st quarter of 1930 ; for tram and bus drivers and conductors, and unskilled labourers (local authorities), in January 1931 ; for printing, minimum hourly rates according to collective agreement.

*The Hague* : Hourly rates based on collective agreements in building ; average actual earnings in furniture, printing and bookbinding, electrical installation and distribution, and transport.

*Rotterdam* : Minimum rates fixed by collective agreements in force on 18 February 1931.

*Utrecht* : Average of hourly rates fixed by collective agreement in force on 1 January 1931, except in engineering (average earnings during 2nd quarter of 1929), for drivers and goods porters (actual earnings) and for structural iron workers (minimum rates).

**Poland.**

Hourly rates in January 1931, except for engineering (actual earnings). The figures relate in general to establishments employing at least 20 workers.

**Portugal.**

Average hourly standard time rates in force on 7 February 1931.

**Sweden.**

In general, actual average hourly earnings, on 1 January 1931, except in certain cases (hourly rates fixed by collective agreements).

The data on actual hourly earnings are compiled by means of special periodical enquiries which give the movement of wages in each industry or branch of industry : these changes are then applied to the figures for the different occupations in the industry or branch of industry.

**Yugoslavia.**

Average hourly time rates in force at the end of January 1931.

# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 1929

#### INTERNATIONAL

##### Turkey-Sweden

Türkiye ile İsvec arasinda Ticaret ve Seyrisefain Muahedenamesi. 29 Eylül 1929. (Resmî Gazete, 10 haziran (June) 1930, No. 1516, p. 9037.)

[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Turkey and Sweden. Dated 29 September 1929.]

#### AUSTRALIA

##### New South Wales

An Act to provide for the registration of surveyors of land ; to regulate the making of surveys of land ; to amend the Real Property Act, 1900, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 15 March 1929. No. 3 of 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 23.)

An Act to empower the Railway Commissioners to readjust the position of certain officers ; to amend the Government Railways Act, 1912, and certain other

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<sup>1</sup> *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. = Bulletin Officiel ; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria ; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules ; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger ; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik ; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy) ; Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tès Kybernéséas (Teuchos proton) ; G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale ; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda ; J. O. = Journal Officiel ; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums ; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt ; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail ; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt ; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders ; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic) ; W. S. M. = Wirtschaftliche und sozialstatistische Mitteilungen (Rapports économiques et statistique sociale) ; L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 19 March 1929. No. 4 of 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 37.)

An Act to amend the Dried Fruits Act, 1927, in certain respects ; and for purposes connected therewith. No. 6 of 1929. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 43.)

An Act to incorporate, regulate, and otherwise promote the objects of public hospitals ; to constitute a Hospital Commission ; to repeal the Public Hospitals Act, 1898, and certain other Acts ; to amend the Local Government Act, 1919, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. No. 8. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 53.)

[*Inter alia*, deductions from pay under hospital contribution schemes.]

An Act to provide for the determination of salaries of certain public servants ; to provide for the constitution of Promotions Committees ; to amend the Public Service Act 1902, the Public Service (Superannuation) Act, 1903, the Public Service (Amendment) Act, 1910, the Public Service (Amendment) Act, 1919 ; to repeal the Public Service (Amendment) Act, 1922 ; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. No. 10 of 1929. Assented to 5 April 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 89.)

An Act to amend the Co-operation Acts, 1923-1928, and certain other Acts, in certain respects ; to validate the registration of certain societies ; and for purposes connected therewith. No. 14 of 1929. Assented to 8 April 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 109.)

An Act to make certain provisions relating to the administration of the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925 ; to amend that Act in certain respects ; and for purposes connected therewith. No. 23 of 1929. Assented to 16 April 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 165.)

An Act to provide for the constitution of a Government Guarantee Board ; to enable the said Board to guarantee the repayment to banks of advances made to settlers, with interest thereon ; to make certain contingent appropriations out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund ; and for purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto. No. 46 of 1929. Assented to 23 December 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 272.)

An Act to enlarge the powers of a rural society to invest its funds ; to amend the Co-operation Acts, 1923-1929 ; and for purposes connected therewith. No. 61 of 1929. Assented 24 December 1929. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1929, p. 461.)

## Papua

Regulation made under the Native Labour Ordinance, 1911-1927. No. 18 of 1929. Dated 17 July 1929. (Ordinances and Statutory Rules, 1929, p. 123.)

## CANADA

### British Columbia

Regulations governing the licensing and operation of moving-picture theatres, film exchanges, and kinematographs. Dated 6 November 1929. (British Columbia Gazette, 1929, No. 46, p. 3543.)

## MALTA

\* An Act to give effect to the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Genoa in July 1920, and at Geneva in November 1921, as embodied in "The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925". No. IX of 1929. Assented to 8 July 1929.

Atto per mettere in vigore le Convenzioni adottate dalle Conferenze Internazionali sul Lavoro tenute in Genova nel luglio, 1920, ed in Ginevra nel novembre, 1921, come contenute nell' Atto del Parlamento Imperiale "The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925". No. IX del 1929. Sanzionato di 8 luglio 1929.

(Ordinances of Malta, 1928-1929, p. 18.)

An Act to make provisions for enabling the working classes to acquire the ownership of small houses in which they reside. No. XXIV of 1929. Assented to 9 August 1929.

Atto per provvedere a che le classi operaje possano acquistare la proprietà di piccole case ove risiedono. No. XXIV del 1929. Sanzionato di 9 agosto 1929. (Ordinances of Malta, 1928-1929, p. 52.)

## YUGOSLAVIA

Act respecting the Agreement concluded at Belgrade on 22 February 1928 between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Hungary respecting the prevention of infectious diseases. Dated 20 April 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 286-XCVIII, p. 2245.)

## LEGISLATION OF 1930

### INTERNATIONAL

#### Austria-Germany

Handelsvertrag zwischen der Republik Oesterreich und dem Deutschen Reich. Vom 12. April 1930. Nr. 30. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 8. Stück, p. 59.)

Oesterreichisch-deutsches Abkommen über den kleinen Grenzverkehr. Vom 12. April 1930. Nr. 31. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 8. Stück, p. 102.)

#### Germany-Haiti

Freundschafts- und Handelsvertrag zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und der Republik Haiti. Vom 10. März 1930.

Traité d'amitié et de commerce entre la République d'Haïti et l'Allemagne. Du 10 mars 1930.

(R. G. Bl., II, 1931, No. 1, p. 2.)

#### Poland-Austria

Umowa między Rzeczpospolitą Polską a Republiką Austrią o zegludęz powietrznej, podpisana w Wiedniu, dnia 10 kwietnia 1930 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 65, poz. 512, p. 872.)

[Treaty between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Austria respecting aerial navigation, signed in Vienna on 10 April 1930.]

#### Rumania-Albania

Aranjament comercial între Regatul României și Regatul Albaniei. 3 Noembrie 1930.

Arrangement commercial entre le royaume de Roumanie et le royaume d'Albanie. Du 3 novembre 1930.

(Monitorul Oficial, 1930, No. 284, p. 10429.)

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

#### French Cameroons

Arrêté du 13 novembre 1930 promulguant le décret du 7 octobre 1930 réglementant les conditions d'admission et de séjour au Cameroun des nationaux français et étrangers. (J. O. du Cameroun, 1930, No. 252, p. 789.)

Arrêté promulguant le décret du 24 octobre 1930 portant réglementation des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes au Cameroun. Du 6 décembre 1930. (J. O. du Cameroun, 1930, No. 253, p. 813.)

#### French Togoland

Arrêté du 7 novembre 1930 fixant le prix de cession des livrets de contrat de travail. (J. O. du Togo, 1930, No. 170, p. 563.)

**ANTIGUA**

An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of the housing conditions of the people. No. 5 of 1930. Assented to 31 December 1930.

**ARGENTINA**

Reglamento sobre patente de capitanes de cabotaje, patrones y timoneles afectados a la navegación fluvial. 10 de abril de 1930. (Boletín Oficial, 1930, No. 10849, p. 162.)

[Regulations respecting the certificates of masters in the coasting trade and skippers and helmsmen engaged in inland navigation. Dated 10 April 1930.]

**AUSTRALIA****Commonwealth**

Proclamation to fix 10 November 1930 as the date upon which the Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act shall commence. Dated 6 November 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 100, p. 2230.)

Employees' Compensation Regulations. New Regulations under Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930. Dated 6 November 1930. (C. S. R., 1930, No. 134.)

Transport Workers (Waterside) Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929. Regulation 2 amended. — Preference in respect of returned soldiers. Dated 30 December 1930. (C. S. R. 1930, No. 159.)

**Central Australia**

An Ordinance relating to the provision of accommodation for employees. No. 15 of 1930. Dated 20 November 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 107, p. 2378.)

**New South Wales**

Proclamation to declare that the Widows' Pensions (Further Amendment) Act, 1929, shall come into operation and take effect as and from the twenty-second day of January 1930. Dated 10 January 1930. (Government Gazette of N.S.W., 1930, No. 6, p. 286.)

Regulation under the provisions of the Mines Rescue Act, 1925. Dated 17 January 1930. (Government Gazette of N.S.W., 1930, No. 6, p. 239.)

Regulations under the Co-operation Acts, 1923-1929. Dated 4 February 1930. (Government Gazette of N.S.W., 1930, No. 19, p. 540.)

Notification under section 9 of the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930. Amended Notification of Hours. Dated 17 October 1930. (Government Gazette of N.S.W., 1930, No. 159.)

**North Australia**

An Ordinance relating to the provision of accommodation for employees. No. 18 of 1930. Dated 20 November 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 107, p. 2383.)

An Ordinance to amend the Pearling Ordinance 1930. No. 20 of 1930. Dated 16 December 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 111, p. 2514.)

**Papua**

An Ordinance to amend "The Native Regulation Ordinance of 1908". No. 10 of 1930. Dated 11 December 1930.

**Queensland**

An Act to amend "The Navigation Acts, 1876 to 1911", so as to provide for the better management and control of motor boats and motor vessels within



the jurisdiction; to amend the said Acts and other Acts in certain particulars and for other consequential purposes. No. 21 of 1930. Assented to 13 November 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1930, No. 183, p. 2213.)

An Act to amend the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts, the Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, the Wheat Pool Acts, and the Diseases in Plants Act. No. 22 of 1930. Assented to 13 November 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1930, No. 184, p. 2227.)

An Act to amend "The Children's Courts Act of 1907" in certain particulars. (21 Geo. V, No. 29.) Assented to 4 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 215, 1930, p. 2657.)

An Act to provide a measure of relief to certain borrowers under the State Advances Act, The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act, and other Acts, and certain purchasers of homes under the Workers' Homes Act, detrimentally affected through unemployment and other causes. (21 Geo. V, No. 30.) Assented to 4 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 216, 1930, p. 2661.)

An Act to further amend "The Holidays Act of 1912" in certain particulars. (21 Geo. V, No. 31.) Assented to 4 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 217, 1930, p. 2667.)

An Act to provide a measure of relief to certain purchasers of homes detrimentally affected by conditions arising from unemployment, and like purposes. No. 33. Assented to 18 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 231, 1930, p. 3045.)

\* An Act to amend "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1927", and "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Act of 1930" in certain particulars. (21 Geo. V, No. 38.) Assented to 24 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 5, 1931, p. 39.)

\* An Act to amend "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929" in certain particulars. (21 Geo. V, No. 42.) Assented to 24 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 9, 1931, p. 61.)

An Act to amend "The Land Acts, 1910 to 1929", and other Acts in certain particulars. (21 Geo. V, No. 43.) Assented to 24 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 10, 1931, p. 65.)

An Act to make provision for the establishment and administration of a Legal Practitioners' Fidelity Guarantee Fund, for providing for the issue of annual practising certificates and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 46.) Assented to 30 December 1930. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 18, 1931, p. 179.)

### South Australia

\* An Act to make provision for the protection of the community in cases of emergency. No. 1951. Assented to 5 September 1930. (Acts of the Parliament of S.A., 1930, No. 1951.)

An Act to further amend the Fire Brigades Act, 1913. No. 1962. Assented to 6 November 1930. (Acts of the Parliament of S.A., 1930, No. 1962.)

An Act to establish a Council for the purpose of devising and carrying into execution proposals for the relief of unemployment and for purposes incidental thereto. No. 1965. Assented to 12 November 1930.

An Act to provide for the control of persons soliciting money or goods for the relief of unemployment. No. 1966. Assented to 12 November 1930.

An Act to consolidate certain Acts providing for the making of advances to settlers on Crown Lands. No. 1994. Assented to 20 November 1930. (Acts of the Parliament of S.A., 1930, No. 1994.)

### Territory for the Seat of Government

Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930: Public Health (Laundries, Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works) Regulations. Dated 29 October 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 100, p. 2231.)

Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930: Public Health (Private Hospitals) Regulations. Dated 30 October 1930. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1930, No. 100, p. 2232.)

**Western Australia**

An Act to amend the Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924. (21 Geo. V, No. 13.) Assented to 19 November 1930.

An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1894-1923. (21 Geo. V, No. 38.) Assented to 22 December 1930.

An Act to afford relief to tenants, purchasers, and mortgagors in occupation of dwelling-houses, and for other relative purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 45.) Assented to 22 December 1930.

An Act to constitute a Housing Trust, and to empower the Housing Trust to erect and dispose of cottages to persons who otherwise cannot obtain the same. (21 Geo. V, No. 36.) Assented to 24 December 1930.

\* An Act to make provision in the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1925, for the adjustment and amendment of the Basic Wage during the currency thereof. No. 41 of 1930. Assented to 24 December 1930.

An Act for the adjustment of the debts of farmers and other persons engaged in rural pursuits, and for other relative purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 49.) Assented to 30 December 1930.

**AUSTRIA**

\* Bundesgesetz vom 30. Dezember 1930, betreffend Fortsetzung der ausserordentlichen Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge (XXIV. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). (B. G. Bl., 1930, 106. Stück, No. 376, p. 1868.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft und für Finanzen vom 10. Dezember 1930, betr. die Festsetzung des Beitragspauschales in der Unfallversicherung nach dem Landarbeiterversicherungsgesetz in den Bundesländern Niederösterreich, Burgenland und Wien. (B. G. Bl., 1930, 101. Stück, No. 349, p. 1531.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung vom 15. Dezember 1930, betreffend die Verlegung des Standortes der Industriellen Bezirkskommission für das Burgenland (XXVI. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). (B. G. Bl., 1930, 102. Stück, No. 353, p. 1535.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung vom 15. Dezember 1930, womit die Wirksamkeit der XXIV. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz bis zum 31. Dezember 1932 verlängert wird. Nr. 7. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 2. Stück, p. 7.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Handel und Verkehr vom 15. Dezember 1930, betreffend die Beitragsleistung der Arbeit(Dienst)geber zum Bundes-Wohn- und Siedlungsfonds. Nr. 8. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 2. Stück, p. 7.)

Verordnung der Bundesminister für Justiz und für Land- und Forstwirtschaft vom 20. Dezember 1930, betreffend die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Pächterschutzverordnung. (B. G. Bl., 1930, 106. Stück, No. 368, p. 1865.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Finanzen vom 23. Dezember 1930 über den Vorausempfang der Rente nach dem Invalidenentschädigungsgesetz. (B. G. Bl., 1930, 106. Stück, No. 371, p. 1867.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Finanzen vom 30. Dezember 1930, betreffend die Festsetzung der Beiträge zur Arbeitslosen(Stellenlosen)versicherung (XXVII. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). (B. G. Bl., 1930, 106. Stück, No. 378, p. 1869.)

**BELGIUM**

Arrêté royal modifiant l'arrêté du 29 décembre 1926, concernant l'octroi d'allocations spéciales à certaines catégories de victimes d'accidents du travail. Du 5 février 1930. (R. d. T., 1930, No. 2, p. 390.)

Arrêté royal du 29 septembre 1930, concernant : Loi du 14 juillet 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. — Exécution de l'article 38. — Taux de la majoration de rente de vieillesse. — Barèmes. (R. d. T., 1930, No. 11, p. 2025.)

### BELGIAN CONGO

Ordonnance-loi du 20 avril 1930, No. 38/A. I. M. O., introduisant dans le décret du 16 mars 1922, sur le contrat de travail, des dispositions relatives à l'acclimatation des travailleurs. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 8, p. 218.)

Ordonnance d'administration générale du 20 avril 1930, No. 39/A. I. M. O., déléguant aux Gouverneurs de province les pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur général par l'ordonnance-loi du 20 avril 1930, No. 38/A. I. M. O. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 8, p. 220.)

#### Congo-Kasai

Ordonnance du 19 mai 1930, No. 91, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 11, p. 260.)

Ordonnance du 27 mai 1930, No. 93, modifiant les ordonnances du 20 janvier 1927, No. 13, et 17 avril 1929, No. 62, du Gouverneur de la Province du Congo-Kasai, interdisant le portage entre certaines localités du district du Kasai. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 12, p. 278.)

Ordonnance du 27 mai 1930, No. 94, modifiant les ordonnances du 25 juin 1926, No. 58, et du 6 février 1930, No. 11, du Gouverneur de la Province du Congo-Kasai, interdisant le portage entre certaines localités du district du Bas-Congo. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 12, p. 279.)

Ordonnance du 24 juin 1930, No. 106, relative à l'émigration des noirs. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 15, p. 355.)

#### Eastern Province

Ordonnance du 19 février 1930, No. 8, modifiant celle du 3 novembre 1929, No. 70, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions de la Province orientale. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 8, p. 225.)

Ordonnance du 28 avril 1930, No. 12/A. I. E. O., réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions de la Province orientale. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 10, p. 248.)

Ordonnance du 27 juin 1930, No. 23, instituant un service spécial de contrôle et de protection des indigènes du Ruanda-Urundi recrutés et engagés pour la Province orientale. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 15, p. 363.)

#### Equateur

Ordonnance du 5 juillet 1930, No. 107/J., arrêtant les mesures d'exécution du décret du 14 août 1922, sur l'émigration des noirs. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 15, p. 357.)

#### Katanga

Ordonnance du 25 mars 1930, No. 12, modifiant certaines mesures d'exécution prises par l'ordonnance du 4 octobre 1927, No. 28, sur l'hygiène et la sécurité des travailleurs. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 9, p. 235.)

Ordonnance du 28 mai 1930, No. 22, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans le Haut-Katanga industriel et provenant d'autres régions. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 14, p. 337.)

Ordonnance du 3 juillet 1930, No. 26, modifiant l'article 2 de l'ordonnance du 7 janvier 1930, No. 1 (modifiant l'ordonnance du 18 juillet 1923, No. 20) relative à l'émigration des noirs, pour ce qui concerne le montant du cautionnement. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1930, No. 14, p. 350.)

**Ruanda-Urundi**

Ordonnance No. 2/A. I. M. O. du 7 janvier 1930 rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi, l'ordonnance-loi du Gouverneur général No. 76/A. I. M. O. en date du 25 octobre 1929, introduisant dans le décret du 16 mars 1922, sur le contrat de travail, des dispositions relatives à l'acclimatation des travailleurs. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 1, p. 13/523.)

Ordonnance No. 5/A. E. en date du 5 février 1930 prorogeant [jusqu'au 28. 2. 31] l'ordonnance No. 6 du 28 février 1928 interdisant le recrutement de travailleurs dans la plaine de la Ruzizi et la plaine du Tanganyika, pour exercer leur activité ailleurs qu'exclusivement dans ladite région. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 1, p. 18/526.)

Ordonnance No. 27/A. I. M. O., du 2 août 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi l'ordonnance-loi du Gouverneur général du Congo belge, en date du 20 avril 1930, No. 38/A. I. M. O., introduisant dans le décret du 16 mars 1922, sur le contrat de travail, des dispositions relatives à l'acclimatation des travailleurs. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4, p. 3/568.)

Ordonnance No. 29 du 8 août 1930, rendant exécutoire dans les territoires du Ruanda-Urundi l'ordonnance d'administration générale du 18 juin 1930, relative à l'hygiène et à la sécurité des travailleurs, et déterminant les mesures d'exécution du contrat de travail entre indigènes et maîtres civilisés. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4 *bis*, p. 1/585.)

Ordonnance No. 30/A. I. M. O. du 20 août 1930 réglementant l'émigration des travailleurs. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4 *bis*, p. 15/600.)

Ordonnance No. 33/A. I. M. D., en date du 27 août 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi, l'ordonnance du Gouverneur général en date du 25 mai 1926, sur la déclaration des accidents de travail. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4 *bis*, p. 19/604.)

Ordonnance No. 34/A. I. M. C., en date du 27 août 1930, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions du Ruanda ou de l'Urundi. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4 *bis*, p. 22/607.)

Ordonnance No. 39 *bis*/A. I. M. O. du 16 septembre 1930. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 4 *bis*, p. 27/612.)

[Réglementation du portage.]

Ordonnance No. 41/Hyg. du 23 septembre 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi les dispositions de l'ordonnance du Gouverneur général du Congo belge en date du 4 juin 1929, No. 46/Hyg., relative à l'hygiène publique dans les agglomérations. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 5, p. 1.)

Ordonnance No. 43/A. E. du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi, l'ordonnance du Gouverneur général du Congo belge en date du 9 août 1930, modifiant celle du 7 août 1913, relative aux substances explosives. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 5, p. 5.)

Ordonnance No. 46/A. E. du 10 octobre 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi les ordonnances du Gouverneur général du Congo belge en date des 12 mai 1914, 17 février 1919, 29 juillet 1921, 31 mai 1929, sur les établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes ainsi que l'ordonnance du Gouverneur général du Congo belge en date du 12 mai 1914 sur le régime applicable aux moteurs, chaudières et machines à vapeur. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 5, p. 6.)

Ordonnance No. 47/A. I. M. O., du 10 octobre 1930, rendant exécutoire dans le territoire du Ruanda-Urundi l'ordonnance-loi du Gouverneur général du Congo belge en date du 2 octobre 1930, introduisant dans le décret du 16 mars 1922, sur le contrat de travail, des dispositions relatives à l'acclimatation des travailleurs. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 5, p. 7.)

Ordonnance No. 48/A. I. M. O., en date du 10 octobre 1930, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions du Ruanda ou de l'Urundi. (B. O. du Ruanda-Urundi, 1930, No. 5, p. 7.)

**BRAZIL**

Decreto n. 5.814, que approva as Convenções ass gnadas em Bruxellas, respectivamente, Convenção Internacional para unificação : de regras concorrente à limitação da responsabilidade dos armadores ou proprietarios de embarcações maritimas ; de regras relativas aos privilegios e hypothecas maritimas e de regras concernentes as imunidades dos navios dos Estados. 14 de-Outubro de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 248, p. 19645.)

[Decree No. 5814, to approve the Conventions signed at Brussels, viz. the International Conventions for the notification of certain rules respecting limitation of the liability of shipowners or charterers, of the rules relating to maritime liens and mortgages, and of the rules concerning the immunities of State vessels. Dated 14 October 1930.]

Decreto n. 19.433, que crêa uma Secretaria de Estado com a denominação de Ministerio do Trabalho, Industria e Commercio. 26 de Novembro de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 289, p. 21603.)

[Decree No. 19433, to create a department under a Secretary of State, entitled "Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce". Dated 26 November 1930.]

Decreto n. 19.519, que determina que volte ao Ministerio da Educação e Saude Publica a Inspectoria de Hygiene Industrial e Profissional. 22 de Dezembro de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 311, p. 23085.)

[Decree No. 19519, to place the industrial hygiene inspectorate under the Ministry of Education and Public Health. Dated 22 December 1930.]

Decreto n. 19.530 de 27 de Dezembro de 1930 : autoriza a applicação dos saldos da verba 3a — Serviço de Povoamento — do art. 6º da lei n. 5.753, de 27 de Dezembro de 1929, na localização de trabalhadores desoccupados. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 313, p. 23216.)

[Decree No. 19530, to authorise the utilisation of the surplus on item 3 (Settlement Service) of section 6 of Act No. 5753 of 27 December 1929, for the placing of unemployed workers. Dated 27 December 1930.]

**BRITISH GUIANA**

An Ordinance to amend the Medical (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1924, in respect of the practice of Dentistry and Midwifery. No. 32 of 1930. Assented to 19 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 37, p. 1539.)

**BRITISH HONDURAS**

Regulations made by the Governor in Council by virtue of section nine of the Inflammable Liquids (Belize) Ordinance — Chapter 121 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924 — as amended by the Inflammable Liquids (Belize) Amendment Ordinance, 1928. Dated 29 October 1930. No. 593. (Government Gazette, 1930, No. 51, p. 484.)

**BULGARIA**

Ukase No. 15, to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation [of 27 May 1930] between Bulgaria and Turkey. Dated 21 November 1930. (Drj. Vest., 1930, No. 207, p. 2.)

Order of the Council of Ministers : list of diseases and bodily infirmities giving rise to exemption from temporary compulsory labour service in railway and harbour construction under section 17 (g) of the Regulations respecting the utilisation of persons liable to labour service for the construction of railways and harbours. Dated 25 November 1930. (Drj. Vest., 1930, No. 203, p. 4.)

**CANADA****British Columbia**

Regulations amending the Regulations of 6 November 1929 governing moving picture theatres. Dated 29 March 1930. (British Columbia Gazette, 1930, No. 15, p. 767.)

**Nova Scotia**

Minimum Wage Board, Order No. 1. — Governing female employees in laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works in the City of Halifax. Dated 5 August 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 34.)

Arrêté No. 1 régissant la main-d'œuvre féminine des blanchisseries, établissements de dégraissage et teintureries d'Halifax. Du 5 août 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 37.)

Minimum Wage Board, Order No. 1a. — Governing female employees in laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works in the City of Sydney and Town of Glace Bay. Dated 5 August 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 34.)

Arrêté No. 1a régissant la main-d'œuvre féminine des blanchisseries, établissements de dégraissage et des teintureries de Sydney et de Glace Bay. Du 5 août 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 38.)

Minimum Wage Board, Order No. 1b. — Governing female employees in laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works, in all incorporated towns in Nova Scotia, with the exception of Glace Bay. Dated 5 August 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 35.)

Arrêté No. 1b régissant la main-d'œuvre féminine des blanchisseries, établissements de dégraissage et teintureries fonctionnant dans les villes constituées de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, à l'exclusion de Glace Bay. Du 5 août 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 38.)

Minimum Wage Board, Order No. 2. — Governing female employees in the "Food Trades" including the making of confectionery, biscuits, chocolate, grocery specialties together with bakeries and all allied industries in the City of Halifax. Dated 5 August 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 35.)

Arrêté No. 2 régissant la main-d'œuvre féminine des industries de l'alimentation, y compris les confiseries, biscuiteries, chocolateries, spécialités d'épicerie, boulangeries-et toutes industries connexes fonctionnant à Halifax. Du 5 août 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 38.)

Minimum Wage Board, Order No. 3. — Governing female employees in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, in cities and incorporated towns of Nova Scotia. Dated 5 August 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 35.)

Arrêté No. 3 régissant la main-d'œuvre féminine des hôtels, restaurants et limonaderies (refreshment rooms) des grands centres et des villes constituées de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Du 5 août 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 39.)

**Saskatchewan**

Regulations (Nos. 42, 43, and 44) under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1929, chapter 73). Gazetted 6 December 1930. (Labour Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 35.)

Règlements (Nos. 42, 43 et 44) édictés aux termes de la loi sur la réparation des accidents du travail (chapitre 73 des statuts de Saskatchewan, 1929). Publiés le 6 décembre 1930. (Gazette du Travail, 1931, No. 1, p. 39.)

**CEYLON**

An Ordinance to amend the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1907. No. 7 of 1930. Assented to 29 November 1930. (Ceylon Government Gazette, 1930, Part II, No. 7817, p. 1580.)

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Zákon ze dne 26 listopadu 1930, kterým se prodlužují a doplňují zákony týkající se bytové péče. (Sb. z. a n., 1930, Částka 79, No. 166, p. 909.)

[Act to prolong and supplement the Acts respecting housing. Dated 26 November 1930.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 19. prosince 1930 o zřízeníckých čekatelích u sboru strážné bezpečnosti. (Sb. z. a n., 1930, Částka 89, No. 195, p. 1219.)

[Government Order respecting persons awaiting salaried appointments in the police force. Dated 19 December 1930.]

**DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)**

Ausführungsverordnung zum § 48 des Arbeitsvermittlungsgesetzes vom 27. Juni 1930 betreffend Uebergang der in dem Gesetze über die Beschäftigung ausländischer Wandererbeiter in der Landwirtschaft vom 29. Oktober 1929 den öffentlichen Arbeitsnachweisen zugewiesenen Aufgaben auf das Landesarbeitsamt. Vom 25. November 1930. (Sonderausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1930, No. 93, p. 533.)

**ESTONIA**

Maantee seaduse muutmise seaduse § 30 elluviimise ja teostamise määrus. 13. augustil 1930. Nr. 462. (Riigi Teataja, 1930, No. 66, p. 801.)

[Order No. 462, respecting the bringing into operation and administration of section 30 of the Act to amend the Agrarian Act. Dated 13 August 1930.]

**FRANCE**

Arrêté autorisant l'organisation du travail par relais dans les fabriques de biscottes pour les ouvriers occupés à la préparation et à la cuisson des pâtes. Du 30 décembre 1930. (J. O., 1931, No. 3, p. 112.)

**FRENCH COLONIES****Cambodia**

Arrêté relatif à la protection de la santé publique au Cambodge. Du 7 novembre 1930. (Bull. admin. du Cambodge, 1930, No. 11, p. 1629.)

**Cochin China**

Arrêté relatif à la protection de la santé publique en Indochine. Du 9 septembre 1930. (Bull. admin. de la Cochinchine, 1930, No. 44, p. 2715.)

Arrêté portant création à Saïgon d'une Commission de conciliation. Du 7 octobre 1930. (Bull. admin. de la Cochinchine, 1930, No. 45, p. 2795.)

**Dahomey**

Arrêté No. 1532 remaniant le régime des prestations au Dahomey. Du 29 octobre 1930. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1931, No. 1, p. 17.)

**French Equatorial Africa**

Arrêté fixant les conditions d'application du décret du 24 juillet 1929, réglementant l'admission des voyageurs français et étrangers en A. E. F. Du 17 novembre 1930. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1930, No. 23, p. 1035.)

**French Guinea**

Arrêté No. 1824 portant réglementation des prestations en Guinée française. Du 13 octobre 1930. (J. O. de la Guinée française, 1930, No. 713, p. 9.)

**French Sudan**

Arrêté No. 1916 du 30 octobre 1930, portant réglementation des prestations au Soudan français.

**Ivory Coast**

Arrêté portant fixation du régime des prestations. No. 2303. Du 20 novembre 1930. (J. O. de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1930, No. 24, p. 784.)

**Laos**

Arrêté approuvé par le Gouverneur général, rapportant les arrêtés des 7 février et 27 mai 1929 et réglementant les fonctions de contrôleurs du travail au Laos. Du 5 juin 1930. (Bull. admin. du Laos, 1930, No. 9, p. 1065.)

**Madagascar**

Arrêté relatif à l'organisation, par voie de recrutement, de sections de travailleurs destinées à l'exécution des travaux d'intérêt public. Du 6 novembre 1930. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1930, No. 2326, p. 1053.)

Instruction fixant les conditions d'application de l'arrêté [du 6 novembre 1930] relatif à l'organisation des sections de travailleurs destinées à l'exécution des travaux d'intérêt public. Du 6 novembre 1930. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1930, No. 2326, p. 1053.)

**Martinique**

Arrêté fixant les conditions à remplir par les immigrants français et étrangers pour le débarquement et le séjour dans la colonie. No. 1100. Du 25 août 1930. (J. O. de la Martinique, 1930, No. 35, p. 496.)

**Mauritania**

Arrêté No. 567 réglementant le régime des prestations dans la Colonie de la Mauritanie. Du 21 novembre 1930. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1930, No. 1372, p. 1060.)

**Niger**

Arrêté No. 161 portant réglementation du régime des prestations dans la Colonie du Niger. Du 15 novembre 1930. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1930, No. 1372, p. 1062.)

**Réunion**

Arrêté réglementant l'installation des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. No. 770. Du 20 août 1930. (Journal et Bulletin de la Réunion, 1930, No. 37, p. 474.)

Arrêté No. 1168 modifiant l'article 22 de l'arrêté du 10 mars 1928 réglementant le fonctionnement de l'école manuelle d'apprentissage. Du 4 octobre 1930. (Journal et Bulletin de la Réunion, 24 octobre 1930, No. 44, p. 584.)

**Tonking**

Arrêté complétant la nomenclature des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes annexés à l'arrêté du 21 janvier 1928. No. 69. Du 31 décembre 1930. (Bull. admin., 1931, No. 1, p. 75.)

**Tunis**

Décret relatif au rajustement des rentes des victimes d'accidents du travail. Du 29 novembre 1930 (8 redjeb 1349). (J. O. tunisien, 1930, No. 100, p. 2655.)

Décret déterminant les conditions d'application du décret organique du 29 novembre 1930 sur le rajustement des rentes des victimes d'accidents du travail. Du 30 novembre 1930. (J. O. tunisien, 1930, No. 100, p. 2256.)

**GERMANY**

Gesetz über den deutsch-haitianischen Freundschafts- und Handelsvertrag [vom 10. März 1930]. Vom 22. Dezember 1930. (R. G. Bl., II, 1931, No. 1, p. 1.)

Bekanntmachung über die Ratifikation des deutsch-persischen Freundschaftsvertrags, des deutsch-persischen Niederlassungsabkommens und des deutsch-persischen Handels-, Zoll- und Schifffahrtsabkommens [vom 17. Februar 1929]. Vom 31. Dezember 1930. (R.G.Bl., II, 1931, No. 1, p. 9.)

**GOLD COAST**

An Ordinance to re-affirm and declare that the legal status of slavery does not exist. No. 20 of 1930. Assented to 19 December 1930. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1930, No. 92, p. 2212.)



**Ashanti**

An Ordinance to re-affirm and declare that the legal status of slavery does not exist. No. 10 of 1930. Assented to 27 December 1930. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1930, No. 92, p. 2226.)

Regulations made by the Governor under section eleven of the Rivers Ordinance. No. 5 of 1930. Dated 29 December 1930. (Gold Coast Gazette (Extraordinary), 1930, No. 94, p. 2242.)

**Northern Territories**

An Ordinance to re-affirm and declare that the legal status of slavery does not exist. No. 6 of 1930. Assented to 27 December 1930. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1930, No. 92, p. 2229.)

Regulations made by the Governor under section eleven of the Rivers Ordinance. No. 7 of 1930. Dated 29 December 1930. (Gold Coast Gazette (Extraordinary), 1930, No. 94, p. 2248.)

**GREAT BRITAIN**

\* An Act to make provision for the regulation of traffic on roads and of motor vehicles and otherwise with respect to roads and vehicles thereon, to make provision for the protection of third parties against risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles and in connection with such protection to amend the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to amend the law with respect to the powers of local authorities to provide public service vehicles, and for other purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. (20 & 21 Geo. V, ch. 43.) Dated 1 August 1930.

The National Health Insurance Employments (Exclusion and Inclusion) Amendment Order (Scotland), 1930, dated 7 July 1930, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Department of Health for Scotland, acting jointly, under paragraph (m) of Part II of the First Schedule to the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38), and by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the proviso to section 1 (2) of the said Act. (S.R. & O., 1930, No.  $\frac{1145}{S. 66}$ .)

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order, 1930, dated 15 September 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S.R. & O., 1930, No. 936.)

The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1930, dated 9 October 1930, made by the Minister of Health under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928. (S.R. & O., 1930, No. 781.)

The Housing (Scotland) Acts (Forms of Orders and Notices) Regulations, 1930, dated 17 November 1930, made by the Department of Health for Scotland under section 44 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 (20 & 21 Geo. V, ch. 40). (S.R. & O., 1930, No.  $\frac{951}{S. 53}$ .)

The Scottish District (Coal Mines) Scheme, 1930, dated 24 November 1930, made by the Board of Trade under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930 (20 & 21 Geo. V, ch. 34). (S.R. & O., 1930, No.  $\frac{921}{S. 52}$ .)

The Merchant Shipping (Fees) Amendment Order, 1930, dated 24 November 1930, made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., ch. 60), as amended by the Fees (Increase) Act, 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, ch. 4). (S.R. & O., 1930, No. 954.)

**Isle of Man**

An Act to amend the Old-Age Pensions and National Health Insurance Act, 1920, and other enactments relating to Health and Pensions Insurance. Assented to 5 November 1929.

**Northern Ireland**

\* An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1920 to 1929. (20 Geo. V, ch. 22.) Dated 24 February 1930. (Public General Acts, 1929-1930, p. 293.)

**HONG KONG**

Notification No. 770. Rules as to the conduct of examinations instituted for persons who wish to procure colonial certificates of competency as masters, mates or engineers in the Mercantile Marine, and as to the qualifications of the applicants, laid down and made by the Governor in Council under section 4 (8) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, on 26 November 1930. (Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1930, No. 58, p. 686.)

**INDIA**

Notification No. 25-M.I.(4)/29. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous rules published by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal on the subject, to make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency to engineers (including motor engineers). Dated 29 November 1930. (Gazette of India, 1930, No. 49, Part I, p. 1179.)

Notification No. 42-M.I.(7)/30. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 224 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), to direct that further amendments shall be made in the Rules published with the Government of Madras Notification No. 100, dated 11 September 1899, the Government of Bombay Notification No. 76, dated 6 September 1899, the Government of Bengal Notification No. 165-Marine, dated 29 August 1899, and the Government of Burma Notification No. 35, dated 10 October 1899. Dated 29 November 1930. (Gazette of India, 1930, No. 48, Part I, p. 1160.)

Notification No. 21-M.I (2)/30. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of all previous rules published by the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and Burma on the subject, to make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency to masters and mates in the mercantile marine. Dated 6 December 1930. (Gazette of India, 1930, No. 50, Part I, p. 1245.)

Notification No. 703-I. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, to direct that further amendments shall be made in the Central India (Administered Areas) Electricity Rules. Dated 10 December 1930. (Gazette of India, 1930, No. 50, Part I, p. 1336.)

**KENYA**

An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance. No. 44 of 1930. Assented to 15 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 68, p. 2877.)

An Ordinance to amend the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928. No. 50 of 1930. Assented to 15 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 68, p. 2886.)

An Ordinance to make provision with respect to merchant shipping and matters relating thereto. No. 51 of 1930. Assented to 24 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 70, p. 2965.)

An Ordinance to make provision for the licensing and control of the businesses of brokers, money-changers and goldsmiths and silversmiths. No. 56 of 1930. Assented to 24 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 70, p. 3007.)

An Ordinance to amend the Land Surveyors Ordinance. No. 60 of 1930. Assented to 24 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 70, p. 3017.)

Government Notice No. 12. The Harbours (Certificates of Competency) Regulations, 1931, under the Harbours Regulation Ordinance, 1928. Dated 29 December 1930. (Supplement to the Official Gazette, 1921, No. 1, p. 5.)

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to townships and to provide for matters incidental thereto. No. 63 of 1930. Dated 31 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 70, p. 3021.)

An Ordinance to provide for the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the police force and for matters incidental thereto. No. 64 of 1930. Assented to 31 December 1930. (Official Gazette, 1930, No. 70, p. 3039.)

## LATVIA

\* Likums par tirgosanos ar svina baltumu un tā lietošanu krāsosana. Nr. 85. 1930. g. 13. jūnijā. (Lik., 1930, 8. burtnica, p. 95.)

[Act respecting dealing in white lead and the use of white lead in painting work. Dated 13 June 1930.]

Pargozījumi noteikumos par kugniecības nelaimes gadījumu izmeklesanu. 1930. g. 7. oktobri. Nr. 155. (Lik., 1930, 19. burtnica, p. 375.)

[Amendment of the Order respecting enquiries into maritime casualties. Dated 7 October 1930.]

Papildinājums likuma par kooperatīvu sabiedrību un vīnu savienību revīzijām. 1930. g. 7. oktobri. No. 156. (Lik., 1930, 19. burtnica, p. 376.)

[Addition to the Act respecting the auditing of the accounts of co-operative societies and federations thereof. Dated 7 October 1930.]

Papildinājums likuma par kinematogrāfiem. 1930. g. 9. oktobri. No. 163. (Lik., 1930, 19. burtnica, p. 381.)

[Addition to the Cinematograph Act. Dated 9 October 1930.]

## LITHUANIA

Zemės reformai vykdyti istaigų organizacijos įstatymas. No. 2359. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 31 December 1930, No. 345, p. 1.)

[Act respecting the organisation of the institutions to carry out agrarian reform. (No date.)]

Zemės ūkio rūmų įstatymo pakeitimas. Nr. 2352. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 22 December 1930, No. 344, p. 4.)

[Amendment of the Act respecting chambers of agriculture. (No date.)]

Zemės reformos įstatymui vykdyti instrukcijos pakeitimas. No. 2365. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 31 December 1930, No. 345, p. 7.)

[Amendment of the Order respecting the administration of the Agrarian Reform Act. (No date.)]

Užsienio pasams, leidimams ir vizoms duoti taisyklių pakeitimas. No. 2367. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 31 December 1930, No. 345, p. 7.)

[Amendment of the rules for the issue of passports, permits and visas. (No date.)]

## Memel Territory

Wisutinio žemės ūkio imonių surassymo įstatymas. 1930 m. gruodžio mėn. 20 d. (Klaipėdos Krassto Waldzios Žinios, 1930, No. 141, p. 1080.)

[Act respecting the general census of agricultural undertakings. Dated 20 December 1930.]

Isakymas apie uždaramąjį laiką atviroms pardavinėjimo vietoms. 1930 m. lapkričio mėn. 25 d. (Klaipėdos Krassto Waldzios Žinios, 1930, No. 132, p. 1016.)

[Order respecting the closing hour for places for the sale of goods to the public. Dated 25 November 1930.]

Paskelbimas apie didžiausį amato imonėse leistina mokintinių skaičių. 1930 m. gruodžio mėn. 2 d. (Klaipėdos Krassto Waldzios Žinios, 1930, No. 140, p. 1072.)

[Notification respecting the maximum permissible number of apprentices in handicraft undertakings. Dated 2 December 1930.]

**MALAY STATES (NON-FEDERATED)****Kedah**

Notification No. 467 under the Petroleum Enactment, 1337, Amendments to the Rules passed on the 13 Rejab, 1337. (Kedah Government Gazette, 1930, No. 25, p. 296.)

**MAURITIUS**

An Ordinance to amend the Aloe Fibre Factories Ordinance, 1927. No. 26 of 1930. Assented to 11 October 1930. (Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1930, No. 78, p. 434.)

**MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)**

Reglamento de la Ley Minera de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. 24 de Septiembre de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 18 de Octubre de 1930, sección segunda, No. 40, p. 9; Errata: 27 de Noviembre de 1930, sección primera, No. 22, p. 11.)

[Regulations under the Mines Act of the United States of Mexico. Dated 24 September 1930.]

Reglamento para la tramitación de pensiones con cargo al Erario Federal. 25 de Noviembre de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 12 de Diciembre de 1930, No. 35, sección primera, p. 5.)

[Regulations for the granting of pensions from the Federal Treasury. Dated 25 November 1930.]

**MOROCCO**

\* Dahir du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1930 (9 rejab 1349) modifiant l'annexe I du dahir du 31 mars 1919 (28 jourmada II 1337) formant code de commerce maritime. (B. O., 1930, No. 948, p. 1431.)

Arrêté viziriel du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1930 (9 rejab 1349) instituant des primes d'embarquement des mousses à bord des navires chérifiens. (B. O., 1930, No. 948, p. 1441.)

Dahir du 5 décembre 1930 (13 rejab 1349) instituant une caisse fédérale de la mutualité et de la coopération agricole, et portant modification du dahir du 9 mai 1923 (23 ramadan 1341) sur le crédit agricole mutuel. (B. O., 1930, No. 948, p. 1432.)

Arrêté résidentiel créant un Office marocain de la main-d'œuvre. Du 9 décembre 1930. (B. O., 1930, No. 947, p. 1415.)

\* Dahir du 18 décembre 1930 (26 rejab 1349) portant institution du repos hebdomadaire. (B. O., 1930, No. 948, p. 1436.)

Arrêté viziriel du 24 décembre 1930 (3 chaabane 1349) modifiant l'arrêté viziriel du 22 avril 1927 (19 chaoual 1345) relatif à la sécurité de la navigation à bord des embarcations et des navires dont la jauge brute ne dépasse pas 25 tonneaux. (B. O., 1931, No. 951, p. 56.)

**NETHERLANDS**

\* Wet van den 29sten November 1930, houdende regeling met betrekking tot de arbeidsbemiddeling. (Staatsblad, 1930, No. 433.)

[Act respecting employment exchanges. Dated 29 November 1930.]

Besluit van den 28sten November 1930, houdende wijziging van het Arbeidsreglement voor werklieden in's Rijks dienst 1927. (Staatsblad, 1930, No. 432.)

[Decree to amend the Rules of Employment for wage-earning employees in the service of the State. Dated 28 November 1930.]

Besluit van den 29sten November 1930, tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in artikel 96, tweede lid, der Radenwet. (Staatsblad, 1930, No. 462.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 96 (2) of the Councils Act. Dated 29 November 1930.]

Besluit van den 15den December 1930, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van 21 November 1919 (Staatsblad No. 761), houdende aanwijziging van de loonklassen, waartoe de verschillende groepen van arbeiders voor de toepassing van de Invaliditeitswet behooren, zooals dat besluit is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van 24 April 1930 (Staatsblad No. 146). (Staatsblad, 1930, No. 475.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 21 November 1919 (Staatsblad No. 761) to specify the wage classes to which the various groups of workers belong for the purposes of the Invalidity Act, as the said Royal Decree was amended by the Royal Decree of 26 April 1930 (Staatsblad No. 146). Dated 15 December 1930.]

## NEW ZEALAND

\* An Act to make provision in relation to unemployment. No. 10 of 1930. Dated 11 October 1930.

Order in Council: The Unemployment Levy Regulations, 1930. Dated 25 November 1930. (N. Z. Gazette, 1930, No. 82, p. 3637.)

Rules for examinations of Masters and Mates. Dated 10 December 1930. (N. Z. Gazette (Supplement), 1930, No. 87, p. 3783.)

Order in Council: Certain classes of persons to be exempt from unemployment levy. Dated 12 December 1930. (N. Z. Gazette, 1930, No. 89, p. 3856.)

Order in Council: Regulations under the Health Act for the control of hairdressers' shops. Dated 22 December 1930. (N. Z. Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 11.)

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

An Ordinance to affirm and declare that the legal status of slavery does not exist. No. 17 of 1930. Assented to 21 November 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 28 November 1930, p. 145.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Immigrants Regulation (Northern Rhodesia) Proclamation, 1915. No. 18 of 1930. Assented to 21 November 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 28 November 1930, p. 147.)

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and businesses in the Territory. No. 24 of 1930. Assented to 28 November 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 2 December 1930, p. 159.)

An Ordinance to make provision for regulating the importation, conveyance and storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils and liquids. No. 28 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 182.)

An Ordinance to amend the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1930. No. 30 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 185.)

An Ordinance to amend the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1929. No. 31 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 186.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Co-operative Societies Proclamation, 1914. No. 32 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 187.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Mining Proclamation, 1912. No. 33 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 188.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1929. No. 36 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 192.)

An Ordinance to amend the Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) Ordinance, 1930. No. 37 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 193.)

\* An Ordinance to amend the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1929.

No. 41 of 1930. Assented to 5 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 12 December 1930, p. 201.)

An Ordinance to establish a Code of Criminal Law. No. 42 of 1930. Assented to 20 December 1930. (Supplement to the N. R. Government Gazette, 30 December 1930, p. 215.)

## POLAND

\* **Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu z dnia 13 sierpnia 1930 r. w sprawie czasu pracy pracowników ruchu tramwajów.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 65, poz. 516, p. 885.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, respecting the hours of work of persons engaged in the tramway service. Dated 13 August 1930.]

**Oświadczenie Rządowe z dnia 26 sierpnia 1930 r. w sprawie wymiany dokumentów ratyfikacyjnych Umowy między Rzeczpospolitą Polską a Republiką Austriacką o zegludze powietrznej, podpisanej w Wiedniu dnia 10 kwietnia 1930 roku.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 65, poz. 513, p. 882.)

[Proclamation respecting the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty respecting aerial navigation between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Austria, signed in Vienna on 10 April 1930. Dated 26 August 1930.]

**Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 10 września 1930 r. o dodatkach wyrównawczych do zaopatrzenia emerytalnych przerachowanych na zasadzie rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 4 lipca, 1929 r., o zaopatrzeniu emerytalnem etatowych pracowników przedsiębiorstwa "Polskie Koleje Państwowe" i o zaopatrzeniu pozostałych po nich wdów i sierot, oraz o odszkodowaniu za nieszczerliwe wypacki.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 66, poz. 522, p. 888.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers respecting the compensatory allowances additional to the pensions converted under its Order of 4 July 1929 respecting pensions for established salaried employees of the "Polish State Railways" undertaking and provision for their widows and orphans, and also respecting compensation for accidents. Dated 10 September 1930.]

**Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 12 września 1930 r. o przedłużeniu mocy obowiązującej ustawy z dnia 31 lipca 1924 r. w sprawie ochrony drobnych dzierżawców rolnych.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 64, poz. 507, p. 867.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to prolong the operation of the Act of 31 July 1924 to protect tenants of small holdings. Dated 12 September 1930.]

\* **Rozporządzenie Ministrowi Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, Przemysłu i Handlu i Spraw Wewnętrznych Łącznie, w porozumieniu z Ministrami Skarbu. Spraw Wojakowych i Robot Publicznych z dnia 13 korjelica 1930 n. w sprawie przepisów higieny i bezpieczeństwa, obowiązujących przy przygotowywaniu gotowych do użytku farb i past, zawierających biel ołowiana, siarczan ołowiu i inne pronukty zwiazki te zawierające oraz przy wykonywaniu robot malarskich, przy których używane se te farby i pasty.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 69, poz. 554, p. 906.)

[Order of the Ministers of Labour and Social Welfare, Industry and Commerce, and the Interior, in agreement with the Ministers of Finance, War, and Public Works, to issue hygiene and safety regulations for (a) the manufacture of paints ready for use and pastes which contain white lead, sulphate of lead, or other compounds containing these substances; (b) the carrying out of painting work in which these paints and pastes are used. Dated 13 September 1930.]

\* **Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy Społecznej z dnia 3 października 1930 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu o zwianie w rozporządzeniu z dnia 26 stycznia 1922 r. w sprawie czasu pracy osób zatrudnionych przy pilnowaniu.** (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 74, poz. 589, p. 942.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, to amend the Order of 26 January 1922 respecting the hours of work of persons employed as watchmen. Dated 3 October 1930.]

**Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu z dnia 3 października 1930 r. w sprawie warunków uprawniających robotników, zatrudnionych w Rzeszy Niemieckiej, do zasiłków,**

przewidzianych ustawa z dnia 18 lipca 1924 r. o zabezpieczeniu na wypadek bezrobocia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1930, No. 74, poz. 590, p. 942.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, respecting the conditions under which wage-earning employees who are employed in Germany are entitled to the benefits provided by the Unemployment Insurance Act of 18 July 1924. Dated 3 October 1930.]

### SAINT VINCENT

An Ordinance to amend the Masters and Servants Act. No. 16 of 1930. Assented to 27 December 1930.

### SARAWAK

\* An Order to regulate and control the acquisition and employment of female domestic servants known as mui tsai. Notification No. 21. — Order No. M-3 (Mui Tsai) 1931. Enacted 18 December 1930. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 1931, No. DLXVII, p. 14.)

Notification No. 30. — Shipping. — Engagement and Discharge of Seamen. — Amendment. Dated 23 December 1930. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 1931, No. DLXVII, p. 20.)

### SIERRA LEONE

Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 13 of the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1924. No. 32 of 1930. Dated 23 December 1930. (Supplement to the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, Vol. LXI, No. 2660, 1930, p. 193.)

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities. No. 36 of 1930. Promulgated 5 December 1930. (Government Gazette, 1930, No. 49, p. 940.)

### SPAIN

Real orden disponiendo que lo consignado en el párrafo segundo del artículo 71 del Real decreto ley de Organización Corporativa Nacional, comprende asimismo a los asesores técnicos de significación obrera. 19 de Diciembre de 1930. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1930, No. 360, p. 1949.)

[Royal Order to provide that the rules in the second paragraph of section 71 of the Legislative Decree respecting national corporative organisation shall apply also to trade representatives of the workers. Dated 19 December 1930.]

Real orden incorporando a los de la Comisión Central de Trabajos antipalúdicos el servicio de lucha contra la anquilostomiasis o anemia de los mineros. 27 de Diciembre de 1930. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 8, p. 195.)

[Royal Order to add to the duties of the Central Committee to combat malaria the task of combating ankylostomiasis or miners' anaemia. Dated 27 December 1930.]

### SWEDEN

\* Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående ändring i kungörelsen den 22 november 1929 (nr 369) med särskilda föreskriften i anledning av lagen den 14 juni 1929 (nr 131) om försäkring för vissa yrkessjukdomar. Den 7 november 1930. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1930, No. 398, p. 1083.)

[Royal Notification to amend Notification No. 369 of 22 November 1929 to issue special regulations under Act No. 131 of 14 June 1929 respecting insurance against certain occupational diseases. Dated 7 November 1930.]

## SWITZERLAND

## Geneva

Loi abrogeant et remplaçant par des dispositions nouvelles les articles 7 et 8 de la loi du 12 mai 1929 destinée à assurer la construction de logements salubres et économiques dans le Canton de Genève. Du 14 février 1931. (Feuille d'Avis, 1931, No. 41, p. 347.)

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance to amend the Pensions Ordinance, cap. 83. Assented to 20 December 1930. No. 28 of 1930.

An Ordinance to amend the School Teachers' Pensions Ordinance, 1929. No. 32 of 1930. Assented to 20 December 1930.

An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, cap. 84. No. 33 of 1930. Assented to 20 December 1930.

## TURKEY

Hükümetimizle Almanya Hükümeti arasında akit ve imza edilmiş olan konsolosluk mukavelesinin tasdiki hakkında kanun. No. 1634. 22/5/1930. (Resmî Gazete, 1930, No. 1514, p. 9027.)

[Act to ratify the Consular Agreement concluded and signed (on 28 May 1929) by our Government and the German Government. Dated 22 May 1930.]

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile İsvec Hükümeti arasında mün' akit Ticaret ve Seyrisefain Muahedenamesinin tasdikina mütedair kanun. No. 1671. 31/5/1930. (Resmî Gazete, 1930, No. 1516, p. 9037.)

[Act to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded (on 29 September 1929) by the Republic of Turkey and the Swedish Government. Dated 31 May 1930.]

## UGANDA

Declaration to declare that the Mining Ordinance 1930 shall come into force on 1 January 1931. Dated 12 December 1930. (Supplement to the Uganda Official Gazette, Vol. XXIII, No. 23, 1930, p. 197.)

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile offenders. No. 27 of 1930. Assented to 19 December 1930. (Supplement No. 1 to the Uganda Official Gazette, Vol. XXIII, No. 24, 1930, p. 486.)

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Orange Free State

Ordinance to amend the "Education Laws Consolidation Ordinance, 1920". No. 4 of 1930. (No date.)

Ordonnansie tot wysiging van die "Onderwyswetten Konsolidatie Ordonantie, 1920". No. 4 van 1930.

(Ordinances of Orange Free State, 1930, p. 12.)

Ordinance to amend the Shop Hours and Half-holiday Ordinance, No. 6 of 1925. Assented to 28 July 1930. No. 9 of 1930.

Ordonnansie tot wysiging van die Winkelure en Half-vakansiedag Ordonnansie No. 6 van 1925. No. 9 van 1930. Goedgekeur 25 Julie 1930.

(Ordinances of Orange Free State, 1930, p. 26.)

Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws and Ordinances relating to the public education of Europeans. No. 15 of 1930. Assented to 13 October 1930.

Ordonnansie tot wysiging en vasstelling in Gekonsolideerde Vorm van die Wette en Ordonnansies rakende die Openbare Onderwys vir Blankes. No. 15 van 1930. Goedgekeur 13 Oktober 1930.

(Ordinances of Orange Free State, 1930, p. 50.)



### URUGUAY

Decreto. Se sustituye la reglamentación de una ley sobre salario mínimo a los obreros y empleados de los frigoríficos ocupados en la carga y descarga de buques. 18 de Diciembre de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 7331, p. 702-A.)

[Decree to issue new regulations under the Act respecting the minimum wage for wage-earning and salaried employees of cold-storage undertakings employed in loading and unloading vessels. Dated 18 December 1930.]

### YUGOSLAVIA

Act respecting the Agreement concluded in Vienna on 30 November 1923 between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Austria, Italy, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, respecting certain classes of pensions not dealt with in the Roman Agreement of 6 April 1922 and concerning the Agreement between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Austria, Italy, Rumania and Czechoslovakia respecting provincial, communal and district pensions, concluded in Vienna on 30 November 1923. Dated 30 March 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930. No. 280-XCV, p. 2165.)

Act respecting undertakings for the regular and occasional conveyance of passengers and goods in motor vehicles. Dated 2 December 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 286, p. 2259.)

Order respecting the employment and education of young persons in State reformatories. Dated 7 November 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 271-XCIII, p. 2144.)

### ZANZIBAR

A Decree to provide for the control of destitute persons and for the prevention of vagrancy. No. 12 of 1930. Assented to 19 November 1930. (Official Gazette, 22 November 1930, No. 2035, p. 734.)

# Book Notes

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office.** *International Labour Conference. Fifteenth Session, Geneva, 1931. Hours of Work in Coal Mines.* Item II on the Agenda. Report II. Geneva, 1931. iv + 205 pp.

The question of hours of work in coal mines is before the International Labour Conference this year for the second time. The present report contains the replies from the Governments to the Questionnaire on the subject, which deals with the problem as a general and comprehensive one, i.e. without limitations on the geographical scope of the problem and including lignite mines as well as hard-coal mines. The replies of the Governments are followed by a general survey of the problem in the light of those replies, a brief summary of the conclusions reached in the course of this survey, and the text in English and in French of a proposed Draft Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Conference.

— *International Labour Conference. Fifteenth Session, Geneva, May 1931. Partial Revision of the Convention concerning Employment of Women during the Night.* Item III on the Agenda. Report III. Geneva, 1931. 19 pp.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided at its Fifty-first Session (Geneva, 28-31 January 1931) to place upon the agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference the question of the partial revision of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, in respect of the following points: (a) insertion in the Convention of a clause specifying that the Convention does not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management; (b) insertion in Article 2 of the Convention of a provision authorising the Members of the Organisation to substitute for the interval 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., during which night work is absolutely prohibited, the interval 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. This decision was taken by the Governing Body on the occasion of its examination of the report on the working of the Convention which it is obliged, under Article 14 of the Convention, to present to the Conference at least once every ten years.

In the present report the International Labour Office submits draft amendments intended to serve as a basis for discussion by the Conference. They are preceded by a brief statement explaining the reasons which appear to the Office to justify the form in which they are put forward.

— *International Labour Conference. Promotion of Seamen's Welfare in Ports.* Third Item on the Agenda. Second Discussion. Report III. Geneva, 1931. 171 pp.

The question of the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports passed through the first stage of the double-discussion procedure of the International Labour Conference, as regulated by the latter's Standing Orders, at the Thirteenth Session of the Conference in 1929.

The present report has been prepared with a view to the second and final discussion. The first chapter contains the replies of the Governments to the questionnaire on the subject. The second chapter gives a general survey of the problem in the light of these replies, and the third contains a brief summary of the conclusions reached in Chapter II and the text in English and in French of a draft Recommendation based on the replies, which is submitted for the consideration of the Conference.

— *International Labour Conference. The Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity in the Case of Captains, Navigating and Engineer Officers in Charge*

*of Watches on Board Merchant Ships.* Fourth Item on the Agenda. Second Discussion. Report IV. Geneva, 1931. 105 pp.

The question of the minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of masters and watch-keeping officers on board merchant ships was before the International Labour Conference for the first time in 1929, and is due to be considered again in accordance with the double-discussion procedure established by the Conference's Standing Orders. The present report, following the usual practice of the Blue Reports, contains the replies of the Governments to the questionnaire on the subject and certain draft proposals based on them which are intended to serve as a basis for discussion and decision.

— *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law 1929.* Fifth Year. Geneva, 1930. XLVIII + 389 pp. 8s.; \$2.

The fifth volume of this *Survey* contains a number of decisions which may be looked upon as indicating the direction in which jurisprudence is tending in each of the five countries covered.

As regards Germany, notice may be called particularly to the decisions concerning the problem of dealing with deliberate incapacity to become party to a collective agreement, the much-discussed question of who bears the risk of the undertaking, and the effect of the reinstatement clause contained in a collective agreement terminating a labour dispute. Special attention is drawn also to a judgment of the Federal Labour Court concerning the nullification of an arbitral award arrived at by a decision of the chairman only.

In the English contribution the judgments regarding minimum wage rates (Trade Boards Acts) and the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 are of special importance.

As in previous years, the United States contribution contains some interesting decisions on constitutionality and injunctions.

The French part includes this year several decisions relating to the Act of 19 July 1928 concerning notice of dismissal. A series of decisions fixing the limits of the legitimate exercise of trade union pressure and others defining the part of trade unions in the application of labour laws are particularly noteworthy.

An interesting commentary on the law relating to trade unions and corporations is to be found in the Italian contribution, including decisions concerning the scope of the principles of the Labour Charter and those relating to the application of the Legislative Decree of 26 February 1928 on individual labour disputes. Special attention is drawn to various decisions according to which collective agreements concluded by legally recognised associations may replace not only usages and customs more favourable to the worker, but also actual provisions of protective labour legislation.

— *Statistical Methods for Measuring Occupational Morbidity and Mortality.* Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 16. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son, 1930. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation. 209 pp. 5s.; \$1.25.

The subject of occupational diseases has already been dealt with by the International Labour Office from the medical point of view and from the point of view of insurance. The present study is intended to throw some light on the possibilities of tracing occupational diseases by means of statistical comparison and to discuss the methods best suited for this purpose. It is an attempt to outline the problems and suggest possible solutions, but does not claim to offer final solutions. The information used has been obtained mainly from official publications. The material available is, however, comparatively meagre. Though the literature on specific occupational diseases is immense, the literature on statistics of occupational diseases is less abundant. The various statistics are utilised as a means of illustrating the methods and problems only, no complete survey of all relevant statistics being given in the report. The first part of the report is devoted to factors determining occupational morbidity, the second to the basic units, the third to the measurement of occupational risk, and the fourth to international comparison. A list of occupations for which diagrams are given is included.

— *Wages and Regulation of Conditions of Labour in the U.S.S.R.* By S. ZAGORSKY. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work), No. 19.

Geneva, International Labour Office ; London, P. S. King and Son, 1930. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation. viii + 212 pp. 4s.; \$1.

This important piece of research is the work of Mr. Simon Zagorsky, late Chief of the Russian Service of the International Labour Office, who, immediately after completing the first draft, fell ill and a few days later died, on 14 March 1930, at the height of his powers. His work has been published as it stood, untouched in substance and practically untouched in form, with only the addition of a few statistical tables, which he had himself planned, to the full and objective account of wages in the U.S.S.R. that forms the principal and most original part of the work. The book is the third in the series of studies prepared by him and published by the International Labour Office on the organisation of industry and conditions of work in the U.S.S.R.; it covers the period of the New Economic Policy from 1922 to 1929. The study of the first main period, from the 1917 Revolution to the introduction of the Five-Year Plan, is thus complete.

**Institut colonial international. International Colonial Institute.** *Annuaire de documentation coloniale comparée. Année 1929. Yearbook of Compared Colonial Documentation. Year 1929.* Vol. III. *Colonies britanniques. British Colonies.* International Colonial Library. Brussels. 822 + XLIX pp.

Among the texts reproduced in this valuable compilation of official documents are the major part of the Report of the (Hilton Young) Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa; the Nigerian Labour Code, 1929; the Northern Rhodesian Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1929; and the Tanganyika Mining Ordinance, 1929.

**Institut international du cinématographe éducatif.** *L'activité de l'Institut international du cinématographe éducatif en 1930.* Rapport de Luciano de FEO, Directeur au Conseil d'administration. (Session d'octobre 1930.) Cahier No. 26. Rome. 44 pp.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**Ministerstva Zemedelstvi Republiky Ceskoslovenske.** *Zprava o Cinnosti. Statnich a Zemskych Vyzkumnych Ustavu, Stanic o Ostatnich Pokusnych Objektu Zemedelskych v Republiky Ceskoslovenské za Rok 1929. Rapport sur l'activité des instituts, des stations et des autres institutions des recherches agronomiques de la République Tchèqueoslovaque 1929.* Annales des Instituts des recherches agronomiques de la République Tchèqueoslovaque. Sv. 6. Vol. Prague, 1930. viii + 66 pp.

**Statistisches Staatsamt.** *Statistische Uebersicht der Cechoslowakischen Republik.* Prague, 1930. 322 + vi pp., maps.

### FINLAND

**Tilastollinen Päätoimisto. Bureau central de Statistique.** *Suomen Tilastollinen Vuosikirja. Uusi Sarja Kahdeskymmeneskahdeksas Vuosikerta 1930. Annuaire statistique de Finlande. Nouvelle série. Vingt-huitième année 1930.* Helsingfors, 1930. XXI + 364 pp.

### GREAT BRITAIN

**Committee of the Privy Council for Medical Research.** *Report of the Medical Research Council for the Year 1929-1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 138 pp. 2s. 6d.

**Ministry of Labour.** *League of Nations. International Labour Conference, Fourteenth Session, Geneva, 10-28 June 1930. Report to the Minister of Labour by the Delegates of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 36 pp. 6d.

— *Report on the Work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the Year 1929.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1930. 66 pp. 1s. 6d.

After reviewing the activities of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during 1929, the report describes methods of dealing with problems incidental to juvenile employment and welfare which have either been found, in the general experience, advantageous, or which present some novel and effective mode of treatment.

## INDIA

**Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.** *Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India during the Year 1928-1929.* Calcutta, 1930. 21 pp. 14 annas or 1s. 6d.

*The Fourteenth International Labour Conference.* Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour. Calcutta, 1931. 87 pp. Rs. 1-4 or 2s.

## ITALY

**Direzione generale del Lavoro italiano all'Estero.** *L'Italiano all'estero e la sua condizione giuridica secondo le legislazioni straniere e gli accordi internazionali in vigore.* Rome, 1930. vi + 527 pp.

## LATVIA

**Ministry of Finance.** *The Latvian Economist.* Compiled by J. BOKALDERS. Riga, 1931. 153 pp.

This publication appears for the third time. The selection of subjects is stated to be based on the desire to contribute to an international economic *rapprochement*. The subjects reach beyond the narrow limits of specifically Latvian economics, serving rather to illustrate the intermingling of Latvia's economic interests and those of other countries, and in particular her economic intercourse with neighbouring States.

## SWEDEN

**K. Socialstyrelsen.** *Kooperativ Verksamhet i Sverige, år 1928.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1930. vii + 73 pp.

## UNITED STATES

**Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines.** *Coke-Oven Accidents in the United States during the Calendar Year 1929.* By W. W. ADAMS and L. CHENOWETH. Technical Paper 495. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1930. iv + 35 pp. 10 cents.

**National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.** *Handbook and Proceedings.* Chicago, Ill., 11-18 August 1930. 716 pp.

## NEW YORK

**Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction.** *Report presented to the Legislature of the State of New York.* 1931. 107 pp.

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

**Abel, Gustave, and Lagasse, Paul.** *Code industriel belge contenant toute la législation sociale intéressant l'industrie interprétée par les travaux législatifs, les circulaires ministérielles et la jurisprudence administrative et judiciaire.* Nouvelle édition refondue, publiée sous les auspices du Comité central industriel de Belgique. Tome II. Brussels, Etablissements Emile Bruylant. xii + 654 pp.

Volume II of the revised edition of the Belgian Industrial Code, a note on which appeared in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 1, July 1927, pages 135-136, when the first part was published. The present volume deals in particular with the following questions: civil liability of employers, hiring of services, the contract of employment and the contract of service, probiviral courts, industrial

accidents and occupational diseases, wages from the fiscal standpoint (taxation of earned income), decorations and distinctions conferred on workers and salaried employees, industrial advisory bodies.

**Addams, Jane.** *The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, September 1909 to September 1929. With a Record of a Growing World Consciousness.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1930. xiii + 413 pp.

In this book Miss Jane Addams continues the story of Hull-House which she began in a previous work. It is, however, far more than merely a description of the work done among the poverty-stricken masses of Chicago. It consists of a series of autobiographical notes which give the reader a glimpse of the social development of the period in the United States, and to some extent in the international sphere. Miss Jane Addams deals with such questions as the Progressive Party of 1912, the woman's movement, the war-time preoccupations of a pacifist, prohibition, immigration and the humanisation of justice. It is from beginning to end a human story of real and absorbing interest.

**Aimi, Alcide.** *Vita agricola mantovana in cifre.* Unione dei Sindacati fascisti dell' Agricoltura Mantovana. Mantua, 1930. 89 pp.

**Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. Committee on Research.** *Manual on Research and Reports. With Special Application to Investigations in the Field of Business, Economics, and Public Affairs.* Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1931. 108 pp. \$1.25.

Contains practical directions regarding the procedure of investigating a subject and presenting the material in written form.

**Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft (Enquête-Ausschuss).** *Das landwirtschaftliche Bildungs- und Beratungswesen in Deutschland.* Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Landwirtschaft (II. Unterausschuss). Band 14. Berlin, E. S. Mittler, 1930. 98 pp.

The fact that vocational agricultural education in Germany is a matter for the States and not for the Federal Government makes it difficult to procure a complete survey for the whole country. A special report published by the Agricultural Sub-Committee of the German Commission to enquire into Conditions of Production and Marketing of German Industries attempts to fill this gap, though even this document suffers from the difficulty of getting comparable material. The study describes in broad outline the organisation of agricultural education and discusses the various types of agricultural school and the problems to which they give rise. A special section is devoted to agricultural extension work.

**Baldwin, Bird T., Fillmore, Eva Abigail, and Hadley, Lora.** *Farm Children. An Investigation of Rural Life in Selected Areas of Iowa.* New York, London, D. Appleton, 1930. xxii + 337 pp., illustr.

The aim of this book is to determine the factors that influence the physical, mental, educational and social development of farm children in certain localities, and to interpret their characteristics in the light of conditions in their homes, the communities in which they live, and the schools they attend. Thus the study deals with social, not labour, conditions; indeed, there is no section on employment. A valuable feature of the book is the suggestions, given in an appendix, for conducting rural investigations, together with a list of problems for future study; among the latter, it may be noted, is the nature and extent of child labour upon farms.

**Baum, Dr. Georg.** *Kollektivismus und Individualismus im Arbeitsgerichtsprozess.* Schriften des Instituts für Arbeitsrecht an der Universität Leipzig. Herausgegeben von Dr. Erwin JACOBI. 24. Heft. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1931. 28 pp.

An instructive lecture on collectivist tendencies in German labour law and the procedure of the new labour courts created by the Act of December 1926.

**Becker, Michel.** *Die Leute aus der Krötengasse.* Mit einem Geleitwort von Robert SCHLOEFFER. Cologne, Gepag-Verlag, 1930. 60 pp. 1 mark.

**Beckmann, Dr. Friedrich.** *Standardisierung als genossenschaftliche Erzeugungs- und Absatzmethode.* Die Genossenschaft. Sammlung von Schriften und Vorträgen des Seminars für Genossenschaftswesen an der Universität Köln, herausgegeben von Dr. Georg FUCHS, Dr. F. HELPENSTEIN und Dr. VLEUGELS. 7. Heft. Halberstadt, H. Meyer, 1930. 24 pp.

**Beckner, Earl R.** *A History of Labour Legislation in Illinois.* Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1929. xv + 539 pp.

A comprehensive study of the labour legislation of Illinois. The central problem in the study is, as the author explains in the preface, "the discovery and interpretation of the forces and causes, both proximate and remote, which have moulded the labour code into its present form." The author lays stress on a further problem involving peculiar difficulties, that of discovering and presenting the court-made law governing labour unions and industrial disputes. The book should be helpful to foreigners seeking to understand American social legislation. A bibliography and a table of law cases cited complete the volume.

**Benn, Sir Ernest.** *Unemployment and Work.* Criterion Miscellany No. 22. London, Faber and Faber. 43 pp.

In approaching the subject of the plight of the unemployed, the author emphatically disavows any lack of appreciation of its horrors. He attacks, however, the principle of Government intervention, and advocates, as means towards a solution of the unemployment situation, the cultivation of a new spirit of service, and the removal of all restrictions upon free competition in industry and trade.

**Brunner, Edmund de S.** *Immigrant Farmers and their Children. With Four Studies of Immigrant Communities.* Garden City, New York, Doubleday Doran, 1929. xvii + 277 pp.

A careful and well documented study made under the auspices of the Institute for Social and Religious Research. Mr. Brunner considers that despite the long discussions on the immigration problem in the United States two questions still remain unanswered: (1) Does the melting pot really melt? (2) Is the general level of intelligence of the newer immigration so inferior as to constitute a danger to American culture? Mr. Brunner endeavours to answer these questions by studying in detail the situation in country districts. Immigration, he says, has hitherto been viewed as an urban problem; chiefly it is this, but not exclusively. The first part of the book consists of a general study dealing with the number, distribution and characteristics of farmers, their success, intelligence tests for their children, intermarriage, social life and the Church; the second part contains four studies of individual villages.

**Calitsounakis, Dr. D.** *Le règlement uniforme des questions ouvrières balkaniques.* Première Conférence balkanique, Athènes, 5-12 octobre 1930. Athens, "Messager d'Athènes". 12 pp.

**Charlétty, S.** *Enfantin.* Réformateurs sociaux. Collection de textes. Dirigée par C. BOUCLÉ. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1930. 108 pp. 15 frs.

Short study on Father Enfantin, followed by extracts from his works on political economy, religion, and politics, throwing light on the ideas and activities of this apostle of Saint-Simonism whose extravagances have often caused people to forget his rôle as a forerunner in many spheres, both theoretical and practical.

**Childs, Harwood Lawrence.** *Labour and Capital in National Politics.* Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1930. xiii + 286 pp. \$3.

Describes the organisation and activities of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of the American Federation of Labour, and the influence of these organisations on legislation and public administration. A chapter is devoted to the political relationship of State and group.

**Community Planning in Unemployment Emergencies. Recommendations Growing out of Experience.** Compiled by Joanna C. COLCORD. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1930. 86 pp.

This pamphlet is an endeavour to bring together the recommendations for community action to meet emergency unemployment which have been put forward from time to time as the result of experience by social agencies and their representatives. It contains interesting observations on the necessity for maintaining regular employment statistics, the development of an effective public employment exchange system, efforts to induce individual employers and industries to regularise their employment, and long-range planning of public and private work. Among the recommendations for developing resources for relief are that application for employment be made a prerequisite of relief, that relief be given in the form of wages for artificially created employment, and that demoralising forms of relief be discouraged.

**Council on Foreign Relations. Survey of American Foreign Relations.** Prepared under the Direction of Charles P. HOWLAND. New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. xvi + 535 pp.

The first part of this volume deals with the outstanding problems arising out of the relations between the United States, and Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The second is devoted to international organisation for peace (the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Kellogg Pact). In the third, the question of immigration into the United States is examined. Chapters are given to American immigration policy prior to the war, the literacy test, the Emergency Quota Acts of 1921 and 1922 and the Immigration Act of 1924, problems arising out of the Act of 1924, the economic aspects of restriction, ethnic discrimination, and oriental exclusion. In a short final chapter on the international aspect of immigration, it is pointed out that "inequalities in pressure of population and differences in living standards among nations have made labour migration a problem as full of international complications as the export of goods or capital, and a sound national policy must take these factors into consideration."

**Crew, Albert, Blackham, R. J., and Forman, Archibald. The Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1930.** London, Jordan and Sons, 1930. xviii + 220 pp.

New and up-to-date edition of this admirable guide to the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain, showing exactly what the Acts provide for in the light of the regulations issued under them and of the decisions of the umpire in specific cases.

**D'Allemagne, Henry-René. Les Saint-Simoniens, 1827-1837.** Preface by Sébastien CHARLÉTY. Paris, Librairie Gründ, 1930. 453 pp., illustr.

In this book, which is copiously illustrated and well produced, the author, who spent many years in examining the records of the Saint-Simonists, has collected the fruits of his patient researches. His aim is not so much to give a fresh exposition of the Saint-Simon theories as to make better known the men who, with Father Enfantin, devoted their lives to putting their ideas into practice. He has followed them unremittingly through the vicissitudes of their agitated life, from their first speeches in the rue Monsigny and their Menilmontant retreat to the limits of the Egyptian desert. This detailed and perfectly impartial chronicle enables the reader to perceive, amid the exaggerations and eccentricities which frequently gave ground for satire, these men's sincere conviction, their faith in their social ideal and, on more than one point, the real prophetic gift which distinguished the apostles of the Saint-Simon creed.

**Davis, Jerome. Contemporary Social Movements.** The Century Social Science Series. New York, London, The Century Co., 1930. xx + 901 pp.

The primary purpose of this textbook, the author says, is to help the student to think critically for himself. He presents the outstanding European social movements in their respective settings, indicating the issues involved and the significance these movements hold for American society. The ground covered ranges from Utopias and their contribution to civilisation to concrete programmes



of social change, the peace movement and the machinery set up for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Professor Davis sets forth in turn the history and theory of Socialism, Communism, Fascism, the Co-operative Movement, and the British Labour Movement, and includes some criticisms from different stand-points of the theories explained. Communism receives particular attention as being "the most radical challenge to existing social structure in the world to-day". The chapter on the peace movement includes an account of the organisation and activities of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Questions designed to assist the student's plan of study and bibliographies to facilitate and stimulate research are included with each chapter.

**Deutscher Baugewerksbund.** *Das Baugewerbe in der Volks-, Berufs- und Betriebszählung von 1925.* Berlin, 1930. 183 pp.

An account of the building industry in Germany, based on the results of the census of population, occupations and industries taken in 1925. The book is chiefly intended for the use of trade union officials.

**Dickel, Dr. Otto.** *Steuerfreiheit bringt Arbeit und Brot.* 1.-10. Tausend. Hamburg, A. Herpel, 1931. 79 pp. 1 mark.

**Douglas, Paul H.** *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926.* Publications of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. No. 9. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1930. xxviii+682 pp.

**Douglas, Paul H., and Jennison, Florence Tye.** *The Movement of Money and Real Earnings in the United States, 1926-28.* Studies in Business Administration. School of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1930. ix+57 pp.

In this pamphlet, Professor Douglas and Miss Jennison continue up to 1928 the figures given in Professor Douglas's book *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*. The same methods of computation have been adopted. Careful and separate estimates are made of the increase of earnings for manufacturing, railways and transport, public utilities, coalmining, farm labour, clerical employees, civil servants, and teachers, and these are weighted according to the relative numbers employed in each group in each of the three years covered. From these figures index numbers of money earnings and of real earnings are obtained: the latter by using a cost-of-living index number specially computed for the purpose.

A section of the pamphlet relates to statistics of wages, and two brief notes are added on the "share of labour" in the value added by manufacture, and on unemployment.

**Eaton, Allen, and Harrison, Shelby M.** *A Bibliography of Social Surveys.* New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1930. xlviii+467 pp.

In the introduction to this volume, Mr. Harrison gives a definition of the social survey as it has worked out in practice. He points out that the social or community survey embodies a number of distinct characteristics, and draws upon and utilises in a single endeavour the experience and skills of many different types of expert—civic and social workers, the engineer, the surveyor, the social research worker, the physician, city planner, and social worker, and the journalist and publicity worker. He then sums up as follows: "In short, the social survey is a co-operative undertaking which applies scientific method to the study and treatment of current related social problems and conditions having definite geographical limits and bearings, plus such a spreading of its facts, conclusions and recommendations as will make them, as far as possible, the common knowledge of the community and a force for intelligent co-ordinated action."

The material in this Bibliography is classified in two ways: according to the subject matter of the reports, and according to the locality studied. Part I lists reports of general social surveys, Part II reports of surveys of special phases of the local community life, and Part III material discussing the purpose of both types of surveys, methods employed in making them, and standards of measurement used. Part IV lists reports grouped by locality.

**Emmerson, H. C., and Lascelles, E. C. P.** *Guide to the Unemployment Insurance Acts*. Third Edition (1930). London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1930. viii+262 pp.

Brings up to date the information contained in the former editions of this valuable guide, a note on which appeared in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, November 1926, pages 767-768.

**Escher, Dr. Alfred.** *Der Schutz der Staatsangehörigen im Ausland durch fremde Gesandtschaften und Konsulate*. Zürcher Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von A. EGGER, F. FLEINER und E. HAFTER. Neue Folge. Heft 16. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer, 1929. 101 pp.

**Gerlach, Paul.** *Arbeitslosenversicherung und Wohlfahrtspflege*. Das kleine Lehrbuch. Band 8. Herausgegeben vom Hauptausschuss für Arbeiterwohlfahrt. Berlin. 63 pp.

**Haber, William.** *Industrial Relations in the Building Industry*. Wertheim Fellowship Publications III. Cambridge, Harvard University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1930. xix+593 pp.

This book describes the major industrial problems in the construction industry in the United States, and seeks to relate them to the technical changes taking place and to the business methods prevailing in that industry; it presents the elements out of which a more stable industrial relations policy may be evolved. It is the result of an extended investigation into the historical materials dealing with labour organisations and employers' associations and of first-hand information gathered through interviews with contractors, labour leaders, architects, and engineers.

Three cities, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, are studied intensively. A large part of the study deals with the so-called closed-shop union centres.

The book is admirably arranged and well documented, and does credit to both Professor Haber and the Wertheim Committee.

**Harburger Deltwerke Brinckmann und Mergell.** *Die Arbeitszeitverkürzung als Mittel zur Behebung der Erwerbslosennot*. Harburg. 31 pp.

**Haslewood, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Child** *Slavery in Hong Kong*. Comments on the Governor's Report on the Mui Tsai question, contained in Cmd. 3735 of December 1930. Bath, A.B.C. Press, 1931. 6 pp.

The authors, who have identified themselves with the movement to abolish in Hong Kong the *mui-tsai* system, whereby girls are transferred to employers in return for money, allege half-heartedness on the part of the Hong Kong administration in giving effect to the 1929 Ordinance. 4,183 *mui-tsai* were registered between 1 December 1929 and 1 June 1930, whereas it had been estimated that 8,000 *mui-tsai* were in the colony at the earlier date.

The pamphlet recommends that registration should be more strongly pressed, should include so-called adopted daughters, and should be followed by systematic inspection, in which women should assist.

**Häussermann, Dr. Erich.** *Wirtschaftsgemässe Gestaltung der Arbeitslosenversicherung*. Nürnberger Beiträge zu den Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Herausgegeben von Wilhelm VERSHOFEN und Hans PROESLER. Heft 22. Nuremberg, Kriecher, 1931. 75 pp.

**Heckel, Heinz.** *Das Deutschtum in Polen*. Taschenbuch des Grenz- und Auslandsdeutschtums Heft 22-23. Berlin, Deutscher Schutzbund. 63 pp. 1.50 mark.

**Horace Plunkett Foundation.** *Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation 1931*. London, George Routledge and Sons, 1931. viii+582 pp.

**Hueck, Dr. Alfred, and Nipperdey, Dr. H. C.** *Lehrbuch des Arbeitsrechts*. Zweiter Band. Erste und zweite Auflage. Berlin, J. Bensheimer, 1930. xii+394 pp.

The earlier parts of this work were analysed in the *International Labour Review*,

Vol. XVII, No. 2, February 1928, page 306, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4-5, October-November 1928, page 691, and Vol. XXI, No. 6, June 1930, page 913. The second part of Volume II, now under review, contains chapters on collective labour law, in particular on the problems connected with the law relating to collective agreements in individual undertakings (*Betriebsvereinbarung*), conciliation and arbitration, the right of association and combination, and jurisdiction. In their exhaustive analysis of the German labour legislation in force and of the problems which it raises, the authors have taken into consideration the data given in all important works published on the subject as well as court decisions.

**Klepzig, Vollrath.** *Die Rochdaler Grundsätze und die Barzahlung in den Konsumgenossenschaften.* Hamburg. 24 pp.

**Kobarg, Dr. Werner.** *Ausweisung und Abweisung von Ausländern.* Internationalrechtliche Abhandlungen. Begründet von Peter KLEIN und Herbert KRAUS. Herausgegeben von Dr. Herbert KRAUS. Sechste Abhandlung. Berlin, Dr. Walther Rothschild, 1930. vii+90 pp. 4 marks.

Contains an analysis of the German law on the exclusion and deportation of aliens. Introductory chapters deal with deportation and the sovereignty of the State, the legal aspect of exclusion and its historical development, while a considerable section of the pamphlet is devoted to the right of exclusion in relation to international law. A concluding chapter deals with the further development of the principle of exclusion. The author points out that, regrettable as it may be from the point of view of the freedom of migration, this principle must be admitted, as the duty of the State is to protect the nation from danger, including danger either to its standard of living or to its labour market.

**Kull, Ernest.** *Die sozialreformerische Arbeiterbewegung in der Schweiz.* Orell-Füssli's Hefte zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, No. 4. Zürich, Orell-Füssli, 1930. 158 pp.

In the first part of this book the author describes the origin and tendencies of the non-socialist labour movement in Switzerland, which includes unions in more or less close relations with the churches as well as liberal and national organisations. The second part is devoted to the philosophy of these movements, and the third part deals with practical achievements.

**Laidler, Harry W.** *The New Capitalism and the Socialist.* New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1931. 47 pp. 10 cents.

An elaboration of a paper read before the February 1929 meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Although the rate of industrial change has been accelerated since the war, the direction of this change, the author contends, is not materially different. The questions which he attempts to answer are : (1) Has the new capitalism eliminated the evils of which Socialists have long complained ? (2) Are the post-war developments under the new capitalism likely to delay or to advance the coming of a socialistic order ? He examines in turn the significant features of the new capitalism in the United States (separation between ownership and management, development of combinations and trusts, changes in corporate structure, invasion of the world market, increase in production, policy of high wages, short hours, and low prices, development of welfare work). Far from solving the question of industrial insecurity, he considers, the new capitalism has caused this insecurity to increase, and "the disparity between the productive capacity of the country and the consuming ability of the masses is becoming constantly greater". On the other hand, by undermining many of the theoretical props on which the capitalist order has rested, the new capitalism, he concludes, is preparing the way for a socialistic society.

**Littmarck, Robert.** *Mälardalens Nomader.* Stockholm, Svenska Kyrkans Diakonistyrelses Bokförlag. 84 pp., illustr. 1.75 kr.

The frequency with which Swedish agricultural workers change their employer has always attracted much attention. The present booklet, entitled "The Nomads of the Mälar Valley", contains the results of an enquiry into the movement of agricultural labour in the district of Mälar. The statistics show that between

25 and 30 per cent. of the agricultural workers' families moved each year to another commune. Among the thousand families selected by the author no less than 2,742 removals were recorded in the course of five years.

The author further examines the reasons for these movements, among which the question of housing accommodation plays a considerable part.

**Martial, Dr. René.** *Traité de l'immigration et de la greffe interraciale.* Préface française de Pierre EVEN. Préface belge de Louis PIÉRARD. Paris, librairie Larose ; Mons-Cuesmes, Imprimerie fédérale. 304 pp.

This book is the result of a close study of immigration policy in France, especially from the ethnical and social standpoints. A note on it appeared in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 11, 16 March 1931, page 346.

**Martin, P. W.** *The Problem of Maintaining Purchasing Power : A Study of Industrial Depression and Recovery.* London, P. S. King, 1931. xiv+314 pp. 15s.

The problem of the business cycle has been attracting more and more attention in recent years, for it is realised that if the causes of that phenomenon could be determined with reasonable accuracy the way would be clear for a consideration of measures which would greatly diminish economic fluctuations and, consequently, the periodical unemployment by which they are accompanied. Mr. Martin makes a somewhat new approach to the subject ; in a lucid analysis, he puts forward a theory of business cycles and suggests methods capable of diminishing their intensity, if not of eliminating them altogether.

The facts, Mr. Martin says, seem to point to something in the nature of general over-production during an industrial depression, and yet economists are unanimous in maintaining that general over-production is a logical impossibility. The economists, in fact, have been thinking of our method of exchanging goods as being fundamentally one of barter, and they conclude, quite rightly, that every article offered for sale creates a demand for some other article. A point economists have rather neglected in the past is that goods are not exchanged directly for goods but for money, which represents the purchasing power of the consumers, and the question arises whether this purchasing power is necessarily adequate at all times to acquire all the goods produced at prices sufficient to cover the total money costs incurred in making and marketing these goods. Mr. Martin gives reasons for thinking that there are certain specific factors which tend to upset the equilibrium between purchasing power and goods for sale ; while at times these factors may bring about a superabundance of purchasing power, at other times they cause a general deficiency of purchasing power which results in business recession.

If this analysis is correct, we must give up the idea that purchasing power can be left to look after itself, and must seek means of adjusting the stream coming upon the buying side of the market so as to sustain effective demand for goods in general and at the same time avoid any possibility of price inflation. The concrete proposals which Mr. Martin puts forward are : (1) in the national sphere, when the unemployment index rises, public works should be put in hand and should be financed in such a way as to increase the total quantity of money in circulation, and when the commodity price index shows signs of price inflation, purchasing power should be drained out of circulation ; (2) in the international sphere, there should be an agreement to reduce the gold reserve ratios of the central banks, and an international Draft Convention which might be adopted by the International Labour Conference pledging the Governments to maintain purchasing power.

**Mayer-Daxlanden, Hans.** *Fließarbeit, Rationalisierung und die Gesundheit des Arbeiters.* New York, John Brankovich, 1931. 32 pp. 25 cents.

**Mombert, Dr.** *Tendenzen in der deutschen Bevölkerungsentwicklung und ihr Einfluss auf den Arbeitsmarkt.* Kölner Industriehefte. Heft 17. Herausgeber : Verband Rheinischer Industrieller, Verein der Industriellen des Regierungsbezirks Köln V., Vereinigung Kölner Arbeitgeberverbände. Cologne, Paul Neubner, 1930. 31 pp.

A lecture delivered in Cologne by Professor Mombert, of the University of Giessen. Dr. Mombert states that the present unemployment situation in Germany is only a passing phenomenon, due to several causes—the reduction of the army, the return of emigrants, the increased employment of women, and rationalisation. Owing, however, to the fall in the birth rate, which has been greater since the war in Germany than in any other European State, it is possible that instead of unemployment there will presently be a shortage of workers. This shortage may be counterbalanced by further rationalisation, but it is almost certain to lead to higher wages in industry, and a consequent further migration of agricultural workers to the towns. This, in turn, may necessitate the employment on the land and in unskilled jobs of foreign workers, Slavs, Poles, etc., with a lower standard of living. In view of the possibility of a shortage of labour, particularly of skilled workers, Dr. Mombert emphasises the necessity of dealing economically with the available supply, more particularly by means of vocational guidance. He further recommends the setting up of a body like the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung* to deal with problems of population and of the labour market.

**Nederlandsch Verbond van Vakverenigingen en de Sociaal-Democratische Arbeiderspartij.** *Bedrijfsleven en Verruiming der Arbeidsmarkt in Nederland. Rapport.* Amsterdam, 1930. 143 pp.

This report, prepared by a joint committee of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party, contains interesting data concerning the problem of unemployment as it affects the labour market in Holland, including comparative statistics relating to the movement of the Dutch labour market, the influence of protective tariffs, and seasonal and other unemployment in the Netherlands. A special chapter is devoted to the preferential treatment given by the authorities to the home producer, and the results achieved by this policy.

**Pearse, Dr. Innes H., and Williamson, Dr. G. Scott.** *The Case for Action. A Survey of Everyday Life under Modern Industrial Conditions, with Special Reference to the Question of Health.* Prefaces by the Rt. Hon. Lord MOYNIHAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., and A. D. LINDSAY, C.B.E., L.L.D. London, Faber and Faber, 1931. xii + 171 pp.

An account of the work of the Pioneer Health Centre in its campaign against disease and devitalisation in a densely populated artisan district (Peckham), with some examples of the results achieved.

**Sauret, Carl.** *Die sozialen Einrichtungen der Konsumgenossenschaften in Deutschland.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, Max Welzel, 1930. 109 pp.

**Sivori, Juan B.** *La citoyenneté internationale et les problèmes migratoires.* Rapport au Conseil de la Société des Nations, au Bureau international du Travail, au Comité d'Experts pour la codification progressive du Droit international et à l'Union internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations. Bulletin No. 3. Publié par la Bibliothèque de l'Association argentine pour la Société des Nations. Buenos Aires, 1930. 80 pp.

**Sjöberg, Dr., and Simon, Dr. H.** *Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung in England. Ein Vergleich mit Deutschland.* Bücherei der öffentlichen Arbeitsfürsorge. Herausgeber: Dr. FISCHER. Reihe VI. Heft 3-5. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1930. 63 pp.

The various aspects of the amended British Unemployment Act (1930) are carefully surveyed in this booklet and compared with those of the amended German Act on employment exchanges and unemployment insurance (1929), which was passed only six months before the British Act. The author gives an analysis of those economic and social problems connected with the labour market in Great Britain and Germany which have led to similar legislative measures being taken in both countries with regard to unemployment insurance and employment exchanges.

**Stutzer, Gustav.** *Der deutsche Ansiedler in Südbrasilien.* Achtes und neuntes Tausend. Mit einem Nachtrage von Paul ALDINGER. Braunschweig, Hellmuth Wollermann Verlagsbuchhandlung (W. Maus), 1930. 88 pp.

**Swanson, W. W., and Armstrong, P. C.** *Wheat.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1930. xiii + 320 pp.

A clear and interesting account of the production, transport and sale of wheat grown in Western Canada, with a well-balanced and judicious discussion of the economic and social problems arising in connection with this industry. The discussion of future possibilities is less valuable, as it was written before the present disastrous slump. The authors, however, in a prefatory note, explain their refusal to take an alarmist view of the present situation.

**Tobis, Dr. Hans.** *Das Mittelstandsproblem der Nachkriegszeit und seine statistische Erfassung (unter vergleichender Berücksichtigung der französischen Verhältnisse).* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Frankfurt a. M. Grimmen, Grimmer Kreis-Zeitung, 1930. 119 pp.

Mr. Tobis here deals with the economic problems of the middle classes in Germany and in France since the war. The assumption that in consequence of the evolution of capitalism the middle classes would be eliminated has not been justified, in spite of the war and the losses due to monetary inflation. Considerable changes have taken place, but, generally speaking, there has been nothing like progressive "proletarianisation". Statistics are given showing the composition of the middle classes in Germany and in France and the economic position of the various groups.

**Velge, Henri.** *Eléments de droit industriel belge.* Tome 3. Brussels, Albert Dewit, 1929. 384 pp.

The third volume of the treatise on Belgian industrial law, to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, April 1928, page 630, and Vol. XVIII, No. 4-5, October-November 1928, page 700. This volume (Books 8-10) deals with industrial property, international conventions relating to industrial law, and questions of international law raised by the application of industrial law. In Book 9, the author considers Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the International Labour Organisation, and the work of the International Labour Conference.

**Vincent, Melvin James.** *The Accommodation Process in Industry.* University of Southern California Studies. Social Science Series. No. 2. Los Angeles, University of Southern California Press, 1930. vi + 112 pp.

The author defines accommodation as "that social process which brings about a conscious adjustment of conflict and which involves one or more, or all, of the following: some form of a gesture for peace, some consideration of the difficulties involved, some concession with respect to desired objects or ends, and some toleration of the proposed consequent status, in order to effect one or more of the following ends: (1) to soften or mitigate conflict between persons or groups so as to permit forces to work which will eventually bring about the assimilation between the persons or groups; (2) to postpone overt conflict for definite periods of time; (3) to enable persons or groups widely separated by social distance to carry on life activities within close spatial distance, and this in the face of the antagonisms which may exist because of the barrier of social distance; (4) to forestall undesirable assimilation."

The first chapter deals with the inception of accommodation as between employer and worker during the time of the Industrial Revolution, and the two following chapters with methods for promoting the process of accommodation initiated by workers and by employers respectively.

**Wendell Huston Company.** *Social Welfare Laws of the Forty-Eight States.* Des Moines, Iowa, 1930. 1306 pp.

This valuable volume is a compilation in logical order of the social welfare laws of the United States. The subjects treated State by State are as follows: care, maintenance and support of the poor; public administration of charities and

corrections through independent State departments or through boards of control or administration ; dependent, neglected and delinquent children ; juvenile court systems of jurisdiction, practice and procedure ; mothers' allowances ; old-age pensions and the systems of correctional and reformatory institutions.

The volume is admirably printed and indexed. It is produced on the loose-leaf system, so that as new laws or amendments are enacted they can be added.

**Wenzel, Alvensleben, and Witt, Dr.** *Die Beseitigung der beim Tauch- und Spritzlackieren entstehenden Dämpfe.* Im Auftrag des Technischen Ausschusses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene bearbeitet. Schriften aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Gewerbehygiene. Herausgegeben von den Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene. Neue Folge. Heft 18. Zweite neubearbeitete und ergänzte Auflage. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1930. iv + 47 pp., illustr. 3.90 marks.

Second edition of a study which appeared in 1927 (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 1, January 1928, pages 153-154). The topics dealt with are : importance of spray painting, constituents of varnishes and lacquers, spraying and formation of vapours, high and low spray gun pressures, explosions and fire risks, dangers to health, dipping and exhaust ventilation during this process, spraying and spraying chambers, spray painting of vehicles and railway carriages, protective masks, drying of lacquer and recovery of lacquer solvents. The work ends with an account of administrative measures concerning the subject, and with a number of appendices, one of which contains a note on the dangers of volatile lacquers ; another reproduces instructions for the installation, upkeep and working of drying ovens.

**Wolfers, Arnold.** *Amerikanische und deutsche Löhne. Eine Untersuchung über die Ursachen des hohen Lohnstandes in den Vereinigten Staaten.* Berlin, Julius Springer, 1930. iv + 133 pp. 7.50 marks.

**Zancada, D. Praxedes.** *El problema de los salarios reales y una política de altos salarios.* Sociedad para el Progreso social. Publicación Núm. 17. Madrid, 1930. 46 pp. 2 pesetas.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

**Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. Committee on Research.** *A Reading List of Business Administration.* Hanover, New Hampshire, Dartmouth College, 1930. 42 pp. 35 cents.

**Bally, Charles.** *La crise du français. Notre langue maternelle à l'école.* Collection d'actualités pédagogiques. Publiée sous les auspices de l'Institut J.-J. Rousseau et de la Société belge de Pédotechnie. Neuchâtel, Paris, Delachaux et Niestlé, 1930. 149 pp. 3 frs.

**Barbari, Mouslin.** *Tempête sur le Maroc ou les erreurs d'une politique berbère.* Paris, Editions Rieder, 1931. 75 pp. 5 frs.

**Deutscher Rentnerbund.** *Rentner und Gesetzgeber. Die Forderungen des Deutschen Rentnerbundes auf der Bremer Bundesversammlung am 23. und 24. Mai 1930.* Cassel, 1930. 32 pp.

**Gasser, Dr. Elsa F.** *Die internationale Konjunktur im Jahre 1930.* Reprinted from *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, Nos. 174-222, January-February 1931. Zurich. 19 pp.

**Gorine, P.** *La révolution russe de 1905.* Paris, Bureau d'Editions, 1931. 179 pp.

**Laidler, Harry W.** *How America Lives.* New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1930. 54 pp. 15 cents.

**Lénine, V. L.** *La maladie infantile du communisme. (Le "communisme de gauche".)* Essai de vulgarisation de la stratégie et de la tactique marxistes. Bibliothèque Marxiste, No. 12. Paris, Editions sociales internationales, 1930. 134 pp. 12 frs.

**Madyar, L.** *Capitalisme contre socialisme. (Le sens politique du procès de Moscou.)* Paris, Bureau d'Editions, 1931. 65 pp. 1 fr.

**Marconcini, Federico.** *Profilo di Giuseppe Toniolo economista.* Pubblicazioni della Università cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Serie Terza : Scienze sociali. Volume VIII. Milan, Società editrice " Vita e Pensiero ", 1930. 98 pp. 6 lire.

**Nickel, Dr. K. E.** *Die restlose und dauernde Beseitigung aller Erwerbslosigkeit. Aktuelle Wirtschaftsfragen in übersichtlicher Darstellung.* Magdeburg, J. E. Kurth, 1930. 15 pp. 1.20 marks.

**Ossendowski, Ferdinand.** *Lenin, God of the Godless.* Translated from the Polish by Gregory MACDONALD. London, Constable, 1931. 409 pp. 7s. 6d.

**Piatnitski, O.** *Souvenirs d'un bolchévik (1896-1917).* Paris, Bureau d'Editions, 1931. 292 pp. 12 frs.

**Trotsky, L.** *La " troisième période " d'erreurs de l'Internationale communiste.* Bibliothèque de l'opposition communiste 2. Paris, Librairie du travail, 1930. 64 pp. 3 frs.



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