



## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### Labour Legislation in Indo-China in 1929-1930

The following pages summarise the essential parts of the recently published official report of the General Inspectorate of Labour in Indo-China for 1929-1930<sup>1</sup>, which gives a complete picture of the labour legislation then in force in the Colony and of its application.

#### CONTRACT LABOUR

In Indo-China the supply of contract labour consists of emigrants recruited in Tonkin and Annam by private agencies for agricultural undertakings in Cochin China and Cambodia.

On 1 January 1930 there were 27,467 workers on the undertakings in Cochin China, and on 31 May 1930, 10,005 on those in Cambodia, the total number of contract labourers in Indo-China thus being about 37,000.

#### *Recruitment and Engagement*

Workers are engaged under standard contracts of not more than three years' duration, drawn up in French and the vernacular in conformity with the regulations on the subject. These regulations comprise the Orders of 25 October 1927 providing for the protection of contract labour, and instituting a deferred pay (individual provident fund) scheme, and the Orders of 25 October 1927<sup>2</sup> and 31 March 1928 defining, for Tonkin and Annam, the conditions for the recruitment and engagement of workers hiring out their services under contract for employment in another State of the Union or outside Indo-China. The recruitment of contract labour must be authorised by the Governor-General if the workers are to be sent outside Indo-China, and by the Resident of the State in which the recruiting operations are carried on if the workers are for an undertaking in another State of the Union. The operations are confined to the areas specified by the principal administrative officer of the State concerned, and are

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<sup>1</sup> FRENCH INDO-CHINA. INSPECTION GÉNÉRALE DU TRAVAIL: *Compte rendu sur le fonctionnement de l'inspection générale du travail, 1929-1930*. Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 70 pp.

<sup>2</sup> For a summary of the provisions of the three Orders of 1927, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, 23 April 1928, pp. 118-121.

effected by private emigration agencies duly authorised by the employers, or by agents appointed by the employers.

Engagements under a standard contract previously approved by the Administrator are effected in Annam before the Resident Administrators; and in Tonkin at Haiphong, under the supervision of the Emigration Office. All steps are taken to ensure that the worker who is being engaged is fully acquainted with the terms of the contract.

Before a contract is drawn up the worker undergoes a medical examination, known as the recruiting examination, in the capital of the Province in which he lives, and is inoculated as required by the Ministerial Circular of 4 October 1924. When the contract is signed, he receives an advance repayable out of his future wages. Employers are responsible for the cost of board and lodging for the workers and the members of their families accompanying them, from the time they assemble at the capital to their arrival on the undertaking for which they are engaged. At the port of embarkation they undergo, free of charge, a second medical examination, as a check on the results of the recruiting examination. For groups of workers going to the Pacific, the observation period in the port of embarkation is a little longer, and there is a medical inspection at the moment of embarkation. A permanent Inspection Board examines ships embarking groups of workers for oversea countries or for other States of the Indo-Chinese Union.

An Emigration Office at Haiphong is responsible for enforcing the regulations on the emigration of Tonkinese labourers, for supervising their conditions of travel on board ship, for all matters to do with the reception of contract labourers returning to Tonkin, and for keeping emigration records. It also supervises the recruiting operations and countersigns the requisite documents.

The geographical conditions of Annam have led to the selection of three ports of departure for contract labourers, namely, B  n-thuy (Vinh), Tourane, and Qui-nhon. In these ports, except when workers recruited in North Annam are sent to Haiphong, the supervisory duties of the Emigration Office are carried out by the Resident Administrators acting in conjunction with the Identity Department. The recruiting regulations were amended by the Orders of 10 July and 29 and 30 August 1928. The first instituted, for the use of groups of contract labourers subject to the control of the Emigration Office, a special individual card made out by the authorities from the statements of the person concerned.

The regulations relating to the emigration of labour have recently been supplemented by regulations applying to labour recruiters. An Order of 16 July 1930<sup>1</sup> provides means of identifying employees of the emigration agents in charge of recruiting and of rejecting those who do not offer adequate guarantees. It also lays down the principle of the responsibility of these employees and holds them accountable for the conduct and methods of any subordinates they

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<sup>1</sup> For a summary of the provisions of this Order, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 5, 3 Nov. 1930, p. 185.

may employ. The Order has the further advantage of definitely eliminating unsatisfactory employees of emigration agencies by depriving them of all possibility of being engaged by rival firms.

After thus setting out the safeguards under which the present system of long-term contract labour operates, the report none the less recognises that "the normal method of hiring services in Indo-China, as in France, is voluntary engagement". This is, in fact, the method employed by native owners to obtain their agricultural workers; and by most settlers in Cochin China who have plantations in the so called "grey lands". It also furnishes a considerable amount of labour to the other planters in Cochin China and Cambodia. The large concessions in South Annam employ only labourers who have come from the plains voluntarily; and the planters of North Annam and Tonkin also employ nothing but free labour. "If", adds the report, "planters have recourse to contract labour, they do so from necessity. Remote from the thickly populated regions where all or part of the necessary labour is to be found, they must be able to count on a certain stability in their force of coolies, whose recruitment is a costly matter." Nevertheless, the Administration is of opinion that useful improvements could be made in the present system of recruiting, and even in the system of contract labour, if the planters of South Indo-China, following the example of those in the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya, were to join forces to create a common recruiting organisation. But none of the steps taken in this direction have led to any definite result.

As to the possibility of setting up official labour exchanges, the view of the Administration is that the rural population is not sufficiently advanced for proper use to be made of them.

The report nevertheless states that, since the means of promoting the emigration of workers is one of the chief problems of labour in Indo-China, the matter should be considered as still under investigation; the General Inspectorate of Labour is consequently watching with great interest the methods of recruiting labour that are being applied in neighbouring colonies so as to profit from their experience. Moreover, the system of recruiting instituted by the Order of 25 October 1927 meets what is only a "transitory" situation, and the Government of Indo-China holds that "concern for progress and the interests of settlement alike should as far as possible conduce to the adoption of forms of engagement approximating to free labour, and to the development of spontaneous emigration." The completion of the Trans-Indo-Chinese Railway in the relatively near future will, it is considered, bring about profound changes in the present system by facilitating the rapid and cheap transportation of natives who wish to emigrate from the over-populated northern districts to the south. "It may be firmly hoped", adds the report, "that by then so much progress will have been made, both by employers in the treatment of their workers, and by the administrative and sanitary authorities in their collaboration in settlement schemes, that the stream of emigration towards the south will swell naturally as a result of the attraction for the workers of the prospect of better conditions."

*Movements of Labour*

In Tonkin there are in principle no regulations limiting the number of workers that may be recruited. As has been seen, recruiting is carried out under licences granted by the Administration. Recruiting operations are authorised only in the over-populated districts of the Delta, and not in the much more sparsely populated regions of medium altitude that are now being settled by Europeans and natives. The provinces open to recruitment have, alone, a population of nearly 4,500,000, with an annual increase at the rate of 3 per cent. It should further be observed that while the emigration agencies are not allowed to operate in the more upland provinces, so as to avoid disturbing the settlement operations in them, nevertheless the native inhabitants, by using the special card for contract labourers which is issued on the spot, are free to go to centres in which these agencies have representatives and hire themselves out there.

In Annam the recruitment of contract labourers for other countries (South Indo-China and the Pacific) is limited to 8,000 a year, i.e. 7,000 for Indo-China and 1,000 for the Pacific. These quotas have been fixed with due regard to both the general interests of settlement and the special position of Annam, which, in addition to the normal needs of its growing agriculture and industry, has to meet the requirements of extensive and active local agricultural settlement and the demand for free labour from the mining districts of Laos.

New Caledonia, the New Hebrides and the French Establishments in Oceania (Tahiti and dependencies) were authorised to recruit 3,000 workers in Tonkin and Annam in 1929 and 1930, not more than 1,000 to come from Annam. Of the total, 450 were assigned to the French Establishments in Oceania and the rest to the New Caledonia and New Hebrides group.

With regard to the disturbances in Tonkin at the end of 1928 and the beginning of 1929, the report gives the following explanation :

" In November 1928 a violent campaign against the recruiting of contract labourers for South Indo-China was opened in Tonkin by anti-French elements. It exploited the unfortunate impression produced in that country by coolies repatriated from Cochin China and Cambodia in bad health. The people did not realise that the workers they saw return in this state were only that remnant who had been unable to acclimatise themselves ; whilst the coolies who were in good health and had stayed on with their employers could not counteract this negative propaganda. Further, the new regulations on the protection of labour and the individual provident fund for workers, which came into force on 1 January 1928, could not yet have produced their full effect.

" The agitators strengthened the bad impression by spreading false rumours about the methods employed by the recruiters, and thus, working on the credulity of the natives, fomented such unrest that it put a stop to recruiting operations.

" The murder on 9 February 1929 of the Director of the General Employment Office, a private emigration agency, further disorganised

recruiting by putting the principal recruiting organisation out of action.

"The various measures taken by the central Government of Indo-China and the local Government of Tonkin, together with a prompt readjustment of methods by the other private recruiting agencies to meet the new situation, rapidly overcame the effects of this crisis. Nevertheless recruiting was only carried on with difficulty throughout the first half of 1929."

From then onwards the increasing rapidity of the fall in rubber prices gradually put an end to the expansion of most plantations in South Indo-China, and many recruiting licences were cancelled at the request of the employers who had applied for them. In 1929, only 7,428 workers from Tonkin and Annam entered Cochin China, Cambodia, and South Annam by the port of Saigon, as against over 17,000 during 1927 and 1928.

The slump in raw materials and colonial produce did not spare the mining and agricultural undertakings of New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, whose staple products — nickel, cocoa, coffee, cotton, copra — shared in the general fall of prices. This unfavourable state of trade led to a general falling off in the demand for labour by employers in the Pacific, the number of emigrants declining from 2,622 in 1928 to 2,013 in 1929, and 593 in the first six months of 1930.

Nevertheless, since February 1930 there has been a distinct revival in the engagement of workers for Cochin China and Cambodia. This revival followed close upon the Order of 8 February 1930 inserting in the general budget for Indo-China for that year a supplementary credit of 1,000,000 piastres for special advances to rubber planters. During the first half of the year, departures for Cochin China, Cambodia, and South Annam amounted to 6,472. In addition, the shortage in the autumn harvest of 1929, due to typhoons and a persistent drought — the latter also responsible for the reduced yield of the spring harvest of 1930 — caused a considerable rise in the price of rice; and this, although very largely offset by measures taken by the local administration, nevertheless keeps the population of North Annam and Tonkin in straightened circumstances which are likely to stimulate emigration from the poorer part of the over-populated areas.

At the present time there is still a serious slump in rubber and other colonial produce, but there is no longer any shortage of labour, and the private recruiting agencies agree that the regulations in force give them all necessary facilities.

In itself, however, the inducement to emigration offered by the comparatively small difference between wages in the north of Indo-China and those for contract labourers is slender, and is not sufficient to maintain an ample and steady flow of emigration from a population that is strongly attached to its own home and also rather afraid of living in the forests. Consequently, it is only when the natives of Tonkin and North Annam are driven by necessity, especially when the crops have been damaged by bad weather or destroyed by one of the cataclysms (typhoons, floods) that are so frequent in these parts,

that emigration increases. In these circumstances it is impossible at times to avoid some disparity between the supply and demand of contract labour.

Nevertheless, an improvement of the conditions of life offered to workers on undertakings in South Indo-China and the Pacific is likely to do much to encourage the steady and continuous emigration required for the development of the country.

### *Situation of the Workers on Undertakings in South Indo-China*

During 1929 and the first half of 1930 there was a gradual but very considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions and material and moral welfare of workers on undertakings in Cochin China and Cambodia, both those in the relatively healthy "grey lands" and those in the "red lands" where endemic malaria is a source of many difficulties.

According to the report, this improvement must be ascribed primarily to the patient and persevering efforts of the labour inspectors and the local health officers or their representatives, whose visits to plantations, made jointly and in full agreement, have resulted in securing, little by little and with the goodwill of the employers, strict compliance with the regulations, and the adoption of remedies for the shortcomings observed.

On the whole, the managements of undertakings are showing a greater desire to study possible ways of increasing the efficiency of their workers by better measures for protecting their health and spirits. They are also more anxious to take advantage of the lull due to the stoppage of extensions to reap the benefit of the measures adopted in the course of both the installation period and the rapid development of the last few years.

### *Sanitary Conditions*

Since the coming into force of the 1927 regulations on the protection of labour, the death rate for all plantation workers has fallen from 5.4 per cent. in 1927 to 4.5 per cent. in 1928 and 2.8 per cent. in 1929.

Moreover, during 1929 and the first half of 1930 there were no epidemics among the 28,000 contract labourers on undertakings in Cochin China; and beriberi and phagedenic ulcer have almost entirely disappeared.

The primary cause of this improvement is the almost total stoppage of extension of plantations, and therefore of land clearance work. This has eliminated the principal cause of fatigue and malaria infection among the workers and has given them much better living conditions. It has also tended to a considerable reduction in the number of new workers, who are always difficult to acclimatise in the "red lands".

But apart from this primary reason, the improvement in sanitary conditions must be ascribed to the following measures, which have

already been adopted on many plantations in Cochin China, and are tending, as in Cambodia, to become general: replacement on most undertakings of temporary dwellings by better installed permanent dwellings; less delay in removal of the sick to medical establishments; supply of leggings, and of antiseptic washes for use on return from work (so almost entirely preventing phagedenic ulcers, which used to keep the workers in hospital, often for months at a time); reduction of travelling to and from workplaces; supply of ready cooked midday meals by many employers on new undertakings in the "red lands"; organisation of regular supplies of fresh vegetables, planting kitchen gardens, laying out individual or collective gardens; supply of so-called "plantation rice" or "Java rice", which is incompletely husked so as to retain vitamin B (this has almost entirely eradicated beriberi); supply of drinking water; supply of hot tea during work to the workers, who used to drink water from streams (water-borne diseases have almost disappeared); removal of expectant mothers and infants from plantations on the "red lands" to those on the "grey lands"; organisation of open-air games; construction of roads connecting the plantations with the main traffic routes, thus facilitating the delivery of supplies and the removal of the sick; regular distribution of quinine; carrying out works and adoption of measures for the prevention of malaria in conformity with the directions of the Pasteur Institute, and in particular destruction of the haunts of the anopheles mosquito by drainage.

It is felt that the assistance of the Pasteur Institute in fighting malaria should do much to further settlement in Indo-China, especially in the "red lands" of the South. It is in fact unanimously admitted by doctors and officials that the high sickness and death rates on the plantations in South Indo-China, especially on the concessions in the "red lands", are for the most part due to malaria or to its insidious effects on the course of other diseases. In addition, the demoralising effect of the ravages of malaria is one of the principal causes of the difficulties of recruiting labour, and of the high number of desertions of contract labourers from the undertakings where it is most malignant.

As the use of quinine, even in large doses, does no more than reduce the sickness rate in the highly malarial districts and is not enough to prevent constant reinfection by anopheles, the Government of the Union, in planning the sanitary protection of the numerous workers who will be employed on the important railway construction work about to be put in hand, proposes to profit by the experience acquired in British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and has adopted a scheme for the organisation of anti-malaria services where public works are in progress. This is the first step towards the creation of a general hygiene and public health service in Indo-China.

In addition, the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, which conducts an active propaganda campaign among employers, has already taken measures in this direction in Cochin China and Cambodia. Under its guidance drainage works for the clearing of zones to a depth of 800-1,000 metres around the camps have been or are being carried out on a number of large plantations.

*Infirmaries and Hospitals*

Sanitary installations now exist on all undertakings, and a number of large plantations have taken steps to organise well-appointed infirmaries. Provision has been made for permanent medical attendance by a native nursing staff, in some cases under the orders of an Indo-Chinese doctor; and medical inspections, except on the few undertakings with a resident European doctor, are carried out periodically; in Cambodia by the district medical officer of health, and in Cochin China by private practitioners. On the frequency of these medical inspections depends the rapid removal of the sick to hospital — the only way in the “red lands” of ensuring a sufficient recovery from malaria to prevent relapses leading to malarial cachexia.

For their part, the local and provincial administrations in Cochin China and Cambodia have included in their budgets large sums for the development of medical aid in the districts where settlement is proceeding.

*Improvement of Communications in the Settlement Districts*

On adequate and well-planned systems of roads, telegraphs, and telephones depend the provisioning of the plantations, the rapid removal of the sick, efficient protection and policing of the surrounding districts, and useful results for the activities of the labour inspectors and assistant inspectors.

In Cochin China all the agricultural undertakings are connected up with a good system of motor roads. In Cambodia the local Government improved a number of tracks in 1929-1930.

A plan to connect the settlement districts with the general telephone system is being methodically carried out.

*Conditions of Contract Labour*

The working day is ten hours, but this includes the time required by the worker for the double journey from his dwelling to the workplace and back again, so that practically the actual hours of work are nine a day. In the outlying districts where sanitary conditions are still unsatisfactory, the managements of some undertakings have reduced the working day to eight hours so as to spare the workers.

When piece work is resorted to it does not exceed the ordinary day's work, and generally enables the workers to return to their camps earlier.

All workers have a weekly rest.

Wages are paid fortnightly with regularity and the books are everywhere kept satisfactorily.

The regulation ration of 700 grammes of dry rice is issued normally on all the plantations.



The provisions of the Order of 25 October 1927 for the protection of women and children are scrupulously observed by employers. On most plantations women are employed only on light work, mainly domestic duties about the camps.

### *Breach of Contracts*

During 1929 the number of workers who broke their contracts by deserting from undertakings in Cochin China, Cambodia, and South Annam amounted to 1,961, or a little over 5 per cent. of the total of 36,350 in employment on 1 January 1930.

Most of the workers who break their contracts in this way are "crimped" by special recruiters and engaged as free labourers by employers or jobbers who do not officially employ contract labourers. The Administration considers that this practice, which is detrimental to employers who have imported labour from the north of Indo-China at their own cost, would do them no harm if all the planters could agree to set up a common emigration fund similar to that existing in British Malaya.

The report adds that, although quite recent and still only provisionally organised, the assistant labour inspectors, who have been given special powers for the suppression of "crimping", seem already to have reached good results in this direction, since the percentage of deserting contract labourers who have been found and brought back to the undertakings rose from 32 in 1928 to 45 in 1929.

### *Frame of Mind of Contract Workers*

The report states that on the whole the frame of mind of contract workers remains satisfactory. During the period 30 June 1929 to 30 June 1930 there were only four strikes on the rubber plantations; and of these four, two were definitely due to inopportune changes in the conditions of execution of contracts, made by managers ignorant of native customs.

Apart from these strikes the Cochin China labour inspectors reported a number of incidents between workers and native overseers due to the excessive demands or the brutality of the latter. One native overseer was killed out of revenge, and three workers were killed by native overseers on three different plantations. It is clear from these facts and from the evidence collected during the enquiries conducted by representatives of the Administration that most of the difficulties experienced could be avoided if agricultural undertakings made a point of employing as managers and assistants only Europeans fully conversant with the habits and customs of native labourers and the proper ways of handling them, and having a working knowledge of their language; and also that it is unwise to place contingents of labourers in the charge of young novices who have not had time to acquire the experience, balance, and judgment which alone carry weight among the Annamites.

*Situation of Repatriated Workers*

According to the report, the steps taken since the beginning of 1929 to improve the conditions in which contract workers are repatriated have given good results. The percentage of hospital cases among the workers landing at Haiphong, which was still 2.13 during the first half of 1929, fell to 0.04 during the second half of the year.

*Operation of the Workers' Provident Scheme*

The institution of the workers' provident scheme<sup>1</sup>, which began to produce its full effect on 1 January 1931, when workers engaged for three years in 1928 would have been returning with considerable savings, has definitely improved the situation of repatriated workers.

The provisions relating to the accumulation of savings by means of deferred pay are regularly observed by the employers. The savings sheets are checked by the assistant labour inspectors, and no difficulties have been encountered in the calculation and method of payment of the savings to the workers at the end of their contract.

Up to the present, most of the workers affected by the provident scheme have not seen any advantage in it, and for them the sole result of the innovation has been the monthly deduction from their wages; but a few of them, on plantations where living conditions are easiest, have paid small sums into their accounts and, on returning before the normal expiry of their contracts, have withdrawn sums ranging up to 100 and 120 piastres.

It was expected that as soon as contracts concluded under the provident scheme began to expire, i.e. from 1 January 1931 onwards, the contract workers as a whole would come to appreciate the true value of a measure of social welfare enabling them to return home with a sum of money that gambling and their own carelessness would have prevented them from saving by their own efforts.

*Inspection of Contract Workers*<sup>2</sup>

The General Inspectorate of Labour keeps in touch with the labour inspectorates of the various States of the Union by receiving and centralising the half-yearly reports of their activities, reports on visits to undertakings, and information from Departments concerned with labour; and by periodic tours.

The assistant labour inspectors, who are under the orders and authority of the labour inspector and chief provincial officers, paid a large

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, 23 April 1928, p. 120.

<sup>2</sup> On the inspection of labour in Indo-China, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, 23 Jan. 1928, p. 131.

number of visits to undertakings within their areas. Up to the present, assistant labour inspectors have been appointed only in Cochin China and Cambodia. It is considered that they afford very useful help to the labour inspectors in these countries by rapidly settling many questions of detail, and smoothing out difficulties by prompt action, supported if necessary by penalties, which if slight are effective because immediate.

The duties of the assistant labour inspectors were in fact extended by the Decree of 30 January 1929, which invested them with special powers for the suppression of breaches of contract by contract labourers, and entrusted them with the detection and reporting of cases of crimping and of premature termination of contracts. In the view of the Administration, if these duties are to be properly performed the officials responsible for them must have an adequate knowledge of the Annamite language, possess those qualities of balance and judgment conferred by close acquaintance with native life, and have had sufficient training to act as magistrate or prosecuting attorney in police cases.

The need for these qualities, which presuppose both experience and special abilities, was a source of difficulty in the rapid formation of a special staff. However, as it was important to lose no time in setting up a service to which the new regulations on labour assigned specific duties, it seemed that, at least provisionally, existing resources might be used, and that the duties of assistant labour inspector could in some cases be entrusted to subordinate administrative officials or non-commissioned officers in the native police who live near the undertakings, provided that they were not overburdened with other work. This procedure, besides resulting in a saving in expenditure, made it possible to employ officials who already had some experience and personal authority in their areas. It appears, states the Administration, that for the future the simplest system will be ordinarily to employ officials who can combine the new duties with their own, and to appoint whole-time assistant inspectors in districts where settlement is on so large a scale that they are really necessary.

#### FREE LABOUR AND SHORT-TERM CONTRACT LABOUR

The employment census of 1928-1929 showed that about 180,000 free labourers or short-term contract labourers were employed on undertakings in Indo-China.

Regulations for the conclusion and execution of short-term contracts are briefly laid down in the Order of 26 August 1899, which applied first to Tonkin, and was gradually extended to the other States of the Indo-Chinese Union. The terms of these contracts are safeguarded by the provision that every native, or Asiatic considered as such, working for a European under a verbal or written contract (the duration of which, except in the case of re-engagement, may not exceed one year), must have an employment book. These books, which are issued in towns by the commissioners of police, and in the interior

by provincial officers or their representatives, contain the essential clauses of the contract and particulars of the worker's identity; at each successive engagement they have to be countersigned by the administrative authorities. They thus make it possible to keep track of the native workers' movements. But the provisions of this Order had for some years been rather ignored by the employers; they were in fact hardly observed at all except in the case of domestic servants of Europeans.

The Administration considers that stricter compliance with the provisions of this Order would lead to more effective suppression of certain abuses, such as crimping and absconding with advances, and would conduce to greater stability of the labour force. Consequently the local Government of Tonkin, while proposing to enforce the Order completely at a later date, took steps to revive its provisions and to secure their application, in the first place, to the skilled workers, who represent the most stable element of native labour.

The Government's action was welcomed by the employers, who realised how opportune it was in the circumstances; and it was arranged that by the end of July 1930 the skilled workers in most undertakings in Tonkin should be identified and furnished with employment books.

In order to close up a large gap in the control thus exercised, an Order of the Governor-General, dated 25 June 1930, extended the provisions of the Order of 26 August 1899 to native or assimilated Asiatic workers and employers throughout the territory of Tonkin. Domestic or personal servants, who, among the natives, are much more members of the family than ordinary workers, are however exempted from its provisions.

The regulations applicable to free labourers or short-term contract labourers also include, in Tonkin, the Order of 17 November 1925, providing for the sanitary protection of industrial, mining, agricultural, and other workplaces; and in Annam, the Order of 3 June 1922, prescribing measures of hygiene for recruiting, housing, food, drinking water, infectious diseases, and deaths in connection with railway construction work.

Between 1 May 1929 and 1 May 1930, a number of strikes were reported in the various States of the Union in widely differing industrial undertakings, such as plantations, glass works, breweries, distilleries, motor-transport undertakings, railways, electricity undertakings, and cotton-spinning mills. According to the report, enquiries into these strikes showed that while all originated in occupational demands, they were fomented or skilfully exploited by agitators whose communistic associations were clearly established on many occasions.

Since 189,000 of the 221,000 workers employed on Indo-Chinese undertakings are Annamites from Tonkin, Annam, or Cochin China, labour problems should be approached mainly from the standpoint of the mentality of this majority of the native workers. The Annamites are credulous and easily led, but they have a profound sense of justice and respond to appeals to reason and common sense. Up to the present, therefore, prompt resumption of work has been secured by getting rid of the small subversive element, impartially examining the griev-

ances alleged, and taking steps to obtain redress for those shown to be well founded.

The Administration accordingly feels that some strikes or attempted strikes could be avoided if employers took steps to keep themselves informed of the needs and state of mind of their workers, whose demands are often the expression much less of a desire for increased wages than of unrest due to shortcomings and misunderstandings in connection with working conditions, and above all the abuses and excesses of native overseers. The Tonkin labour inspector has urged the creation on large undertakings of a "complaints office", where the workers could easily lay their grievances before an official accustomed to handling natives.

The economic development of Indo-China makes it daily more necessary to regulate the conditions of free labour. Regulations for this purpose are in course of preparation by the General Inspectorate of Labour, which is studying, in particular, compensation for industrial accidents, the employment of women and children, and night work, and, in general, the conditions of free native labour.

The Administration, however, is of opinion that regulations, however suitable to the situation, "can never be so effective as the constant and benevolent interest of employers in their workers, not as mere wage earners but as human beings."

## WORK OF EUROPEANS

### *Employment Exchanges for French Workers*

In pursuance of two Orders of 6 November 1929 and 12 April 1930, free employment exchanges have been established at Hanoi and Saigon to furnish particulars of vacancies in commercial, industrial, agricultural, and mining undertakings to specially enlisted men and other members of the colonial army who wish to find work in Indo-China on their discharge, to soldiers discharged in Indo-China, and, in general, to all unemployed Frenchmen; and to put them in touch with companies, traders, manufacturers, and settlers likely to employ them. They also inform applicants for administrative posts of the officials to whom they should apply for particulars of the conditions of appointment to these posts. Since the exchanges could not begin work until after the issue of the supplementary Order of 12 April 1930, it has not yet been possible to compile statistics of ex-service men placed in employment by them.

### *Industrial Accidents*

The draft of a Decree on industrial accidents involving Europeans was adopted at the last session of the General Council of Economic and Financial Interests; it is now being examined by the Departments concerned, and has subsequently to be approved by the Council of State.

## EUROPEAN AND NATIVE WORKERS

*Conciliation Committees*

A Decree of 29 April 1930<sup>1</sup> set up in Indo-China a system of conciliation committees for the settlement of individual disputes between employers and workers arising out of the contract of employment.

These Committees consist of the justice of the peace or magistrate, or substitute official performing these functions, and two other members, one an employer and the other a manual worker or salaried employee.

The report of the General Inspectorate of Labour states that if the system gives satisfactory results it can be completed later on by a system of arbitration boards or committees having similar functions to those of the *conseils de prud'hommes*.

## Labour in Morocco in 1929

The "Labour Bulletin" of the Protectorate of Morocco for 1930<sup>2</sup> contains some particularly valuable information on labour questions, the substance of which is given below.

### WAGES IN 1929

At the beginning of 1929 the Labour Department carried out an enquiry into wages.

European manual workers were found to earn an average of from 40 to 60 francs a day. The salaries of European office and commercial employees varied from 900 to 1,500 francs a month, sometimes reaching 2,000 or 2,500 francs; those of women were from 450 to 1,200 francs, and sometimes 1,500 francs.

At the same date the average wages of native workers were 35 francs a day. The average earnings of the many Jewish and the

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<sup>1</sup> For a summary of the provisions of this Decree, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 5, 3 Nov. 1930, pp. 184-185.

<sup>2</sup> MOROCCO. SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL DU PROTECTORAT, SERVICE DE L'ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE, DU TRAVAIL ET DE L'ASSISTANCE: *Bulletin du travail*, 1930. 87 pp.

few Mussulman office or commercial employees ranged from 500 to 1,000 francs a month for men, and from 300 to 600 francs for women.

This section of the report is followed by tables giving for each town and occupation the average wages ascertained by the labour inspectors.

#### APPLICATION OF LEGISLATION ON LABOUR IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN 1929

For Moroccan labour legislation, 1929 was a period of stabilisation : no amendments were made in the laws in force, and these on the whole were satisfactorily complied with by employers.

#### *Work of Women and Children*

The employers seem to be accustoming themselves to the obligation to require children to have an employment book.

With regard to children employed on manual work in charitable institutions, children under twelve years of age were found only in the orphanages of Meknès, Mogador, and Marrakesh. These children, who are native girls, do embroidery or make tapestry or bead articles in the native way. The work lasts about three hours a day in the orphanages of Mogador and Marrakesh. In the Meknès orphanage children under twelve work more than three hours a day, but the labour inspector did not think it necessary to require the strict application of the law, as this, on account of the low age of marriage, would often prevent Mussulman girls from learning a trade.

The limitation of the hours of manual work of children under twelve gave rise to certain difficulties in the Marrakesh orphanage. The Labour Department thought it advisable to adopt a tolerant attitude, while trying to avoid possible abuses.

Some irregularities were discovered by the labour inspector for the Southern Division in fish-preserving factories, where children were working after the hours shown on the time-table ; and also in a number of shops employing children to watch the displayed stock during the rest periods. In the Northern Division no irregularities of this kind were discovered.

During 1929, the labour inspectors did not require the medical examination of any young workers between twelve and sixteen years of age.

Section 8 of the Dahir of 13 July 1926 authorises the head of the Department of General Administration, Labour, and Assistance to suspend temporarily the restrictions on the hours of work of women and children. Eight exemptions of this kind were granted in 1929. The labour inspectors received 64 notifications of night work, or of abnormal hours of work, from seven fish-preserving undertakings. Some irregularities relating to the hours of work of women were discovered, but there were only three infringements of the prohibition of night work for women.

Generally speaking, the inspectors found a great improvement in compliance with the regulations on the employment of women.

Apart from one case requiring the inspector's intervention at the Rabat telephone exchange, no difficulties were met with in the administration of sections 18 and 19 of the Dahir of 1926 concerning lying-in women and the facilities to be allowed to nursing mothers.

### *Hygiene and Safety*

The improvements reported in the previous year are becoming more marked.

At Casablanca and Fez in particular, new industrial buildings are almost irreproachable from the point of view of hygiene; Rabat, on the contrary, is one of the towns in Morocco where the hygienic conditions of such buildings are the least satisfactory.

The report states that it would be desirable for municipal departments to insist more firmly that buildings should conform to the approved plans.

In the Southern Division the labour inspector has often succeeded by friendly representations in bringing about the daily removal of organic refuse and the abandonment of dry methods of cleaning workshops. Latrines have been lighted and fitted with flushers. Unfortunately a rather large number of workshops are still installed in poorly ventilated and poorly lighted basements. Here real progress could only be made by prohibiting the installation of workshops in basements.

The removal of dust still leaves much to be desired in small undertakings.

There is great room for improvement in paint-spraying workshops, which have sprung up in large numbers, and not always with due regard to the requirements of hygiene. The labour inspectors have frequently had to insist on the removal of toxic vapours by exhaust ventilation.

Like hygiene, the protection of the dangerous parts of machines has improved in many respects; but much remains to be done in some industries, in particular the manufacture of vegetable fibre. In the wood-working industry special attention has been devoted to the protection of spindle moulding machines.

On the whole, transmission machinery (belts, gears, and pulleys) seems to have been better protected than in the preceding years, and the number of accidents due to it has greatly diminished.

It is still buildings under construction and public works that are responsible for the largest number of accidents. Regulations similar to those of the French Decree of 9 August 1925 would make it possible to require protective measures not provided for in the present labour legislation.

The labour inspectors find that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 43 of the Dahir of 13 July 1926, constructional work is often begun without their being notified in advance.



Generally speaking, the statutory provisions relating to the health and safety of women and children are satisfactorily observed.

In some of the vegetable fibre factories women and children were employed near the dangerous parts of machines. It was an easy matter to have the children removed, but there were some difficulties as regards the women.

The report gives particulars, in tabular form, of the orders relating to health and safety communicated to undertakings by the labour inspectors in 1929.

### *Payment of Wages*

The administration of the Dahir of 1926 relating to the payment of wages raised no difficulties of interpretation as regards the distinction between manual workers and salaried employees, the definition of piece work, or pay offices.

In the course of 1929 ten new canteens were authorised ; in general these institutions conform to statutory requirements.

### *Labour Inspection*

The labour inspectors made 2,962 visits of inspection, including 176 made by the head of the Labour Office, in 2,021 undertakings, of which 1,658 were industrial and 363 commercial, with a total of 35,361 manual workers and salaried employees. The addition of 3,527 workers in mines, quarries, and ancillary undertakings, 5,285 workers employed by the Cherifian Phosphate Office, and the civilian staffs of the military and naval establishments, gives a total of about 45,000 manual workers and salaried employees protected by the statutory labour regulations. It is, however, certain that some undertakings covered by the Dahir of 13 July 1926 regulating working conditions in industrial and commercial undertakings have not yet been inspected. There are many such at Casablanca, for example.

During the year 1929 the labour inspectors visited only eight family workshops, and these called for no special remarks.

Eighteen public establishments employing 772 persons were inspected. As regards safety, the inspectors had very few observations to make, chiefly with regard to hygiene and the protection of machine tools. Their remarks seem to have been heeded in every case.

The Department was notified of 195 proposals to install unhealthy, noxious, or dangerous undertakings, of which 37 were new vegetable fibre factories.

It issued 118 summonses in respect of 384 offences against the labour legislation. The report gives tables showing, respectively, the results of the summonses, and the nature and number of the offences. On the whole, the labour legislation is strictly enforced by the courts.

*Mines and Quarries*

Nine mines and 327 quarries were worked in 1929. The labour inspectors visited them on 573 occasions, but issued no orders or summonses.

## APPLICATION OF LEGISLATION ON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1929

The application of the legislation on industrial accidents was attended by certain difficulties, especially as regards the establishment of their status by native legal heirs of victims of accidents. These difficulties are due to the fact that there is no official register of births, marriages, etc., of Moroccans.

When a native desires to have his status and parentage officially recognised, he has to produce a deposition drawn up by the Cadi and two *aduls* in the presence of twelve witnesses. In the absence of any special regulations, this procedure had to be followed by the legal heirs of victims of fatal industrial accidents before they could secure the pensions awarded them. This method of proof involved delays and imposed rather heavy expenditure on the heirs, whose pensions are sometimes extremely small. A gratuitous and more expeditious procedure was indispensable.

This reform was brought about by the Dahir of 13 April 1929, which allows the native legal heirs of victims of fatal industrial accidents to establish their status by producing a document drawn up in accordance with the following procedure. The person concerned applies, in writing or by word of mouth, to the competent municipal or local authority for the place where he lives; within a fortnight this authority has a document made out by the Pasha or the Cadi specifying the kinship between the applicant and the victim, and the applicant's names, address, and parentage to two generations. The local authority countersigns the certificate, which is drawn up on unstamped paper, and hands it free of charge to the applicant with a certified translation.

A Vizirial Order of 24 January 1929 supplemented the Vizirial Orders of 25 January 1928 fixing the scale of charges in connection with industrial accidents for medical attendance and drugs.

The administration of the legislation on industrial accidents proceeded normally during 1929.

The persistent efforts of the labour inspectors to bring home to employers the obligations laid upon them by this legislation have borne fruit. Accidents are now nearly always notified by the employer or his representatives.

For the whole of the French Zone in Morocco the number of accidents reported in 1929 was 9,627, of which 6,338 occurred to Moroccans (6,292 men and 46 women), and 3,289 to non-Moroccans (3,272 men and 17 women). Particulars of the accidents by district and industry are given in tables annexed to the report.

The report states that some courts did not strictly enforce the legislation on industrial accidents in 1929.

On 31 December 1929, 35 companies were authorised to undertake industrial accident insurance in Morocco. A table in the report gives their names, the amount of wages insured by each, the sums paid out, and the capital available for the settlement of accident claims.

The income of the guarantee fund administered by the French National Old-Age Pension Fund amounted to 59,872.89 francs during the year. Several uninsured employers were ordered to pay the pensions provided for in the Dahir of 25 June 1927. Recourse was accordingly had to the guarantee fund. In the course of the year the National Old-Age Pension Fund paid 34 accident annuities, totalling 20,066 francs, to 21 Europeans and 13 natives.

The provident fund for men wounded in the war is administered by the Deposit and Trust Fund (*Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*). The total income to 31 December 1929 was 20,254.39 francs. No payments were made from the provident fund during the year.

Since 1 January 1929 the State has been its own insurer as regards accidents to its auxiliary or temporary workers and employees who are victims of industrial accidents. In this connection the report gives particulars of contested cases, pensions, administrative expenditure, and advances.

# 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 and subsequent months.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany				Australia		Belgium				
	Trade unionists		Unemployed in receipt of benefit and extended benefit		Unem- ployed registered	Trade unionists unemployed		Workers' unemployment insurance societies			
	Percentage unemployed							Unemployed in receipt of benefit			
	Whol- ly	Parti- ally	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Intermittently unemployed	
							Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1930 Aug.	21.7	14.8	1,947,811	13.3	2,882,531	*		19,242	3.0	51,710	8.2
	22.5	15.1	1,965,348	13.6	3,004,275	90,379	20.5	24,109	3.6	60,181	9.5
Sept.	23.6	15.4	2,072,472	14.6	3,253,082	*	*	37,322	4.3	54,804	8.5
Oct.	26.0	16.1	2,353,980	16.1	3,763,408	*	*	38,973	6.1	76,043	12.0
Nov.	31.7	16.9	2,822,598	19.8	4,383,843	104,951	23.4	63,540	9.2	117,519	17.0
Dec.	34.2	19.2	3,364,770	23.6 <sup>a</sup>	4,886,925	*	*	77,181	11.1	113,734	16.2
1931 Jan.	34.5	19.5	3,496,979	24.6 <sup>a</sup>	4,971,843	*	*	81,750	11.7	121,906	19.4
	33.6	18.9	3,240,523	22.8 <sup>a</sup>	4,743,931	113,614	25.8	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7
March	31.8	18.1	2,789,627	19.6 <sup>a</sup>	4,358,153	*	*	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6
April	29.9	17.4	2,507,569	17.6 <sup>a</sup>	4,052,950	*	*	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8
May	29.7	17.7	2,353,657	16.5 <sup>a</sup>	3,953,946	118,424	27.6	64,014	9.0	103,273	14.5
June	31.0	19.1	2,231,513	16.5 <sup>a</sup>	3,989,686	*	*	62,339	8.8	113,823	16.1
July	—	—	2,376,589	16.7 <sup>a</sup>	4,104,000 <sup>1</sup>	*	*	—	—	—	—
Aug.											
Number on which latest percentages are based											
4,197,087      14,234,204 <sup>a</sup> *      429,687      705,921											

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figure. <sup>2</sup> This figure represents the total number of contributors, excluding unemployed workers in receipt of benefit, sick persons, and women before and after childbirth. <sup>3</sup> Calculated by the International Labour Office.

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

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

? compiled by

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Danzig (Free City of)	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists unemployed	Unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Trade union unem- ployment funds		Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered	Trade unionists Percentage unem- ployed	Unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed	
				Number	Per cent.					In receipt of benefit	Regis- tered
1930											
Aug.	156,124	18,160	9.3	26,232	9.0	15,687	1,039	16.0	5,288	964	11,214
Sept.	163,906	19,422	9.4	26,708	9.0	16,073	1,414	14.6	7,157	988	12,707
Oct.	192,670	22,403	10.8	32,883	11.4	17,307	3,282	14.1	10,279	1,663	15,629
Nov.	237,745	28,626	13.8	44,202	15.6	20,272	5,675	15.9	10,740	4,893	18,595
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	16.0	70,961	24.2	27,081	5,364	19.8	11,706	28,536	44,711
Feb.	334,044	31,602	15.6	73,427	26.0	28,192	4,070	19.0	11,557	40,766	59,915
March	304,082	32,208	15.5	67,725	22.1	27,070	2,765	18.1	11,491	50,815	71,936
April	246,795	30,786	14.9	45,698	15.3	24,186	2,424	17.6	12,663	49,958	69,205
May	208,852	32,163	16.2	37,856	12.3	20,686	1,368	17.1	7,457	41,339	57,305
June	191,149	32,667	16.3	34,030	11.3	19,855	931	18.2	6,320	36,237	51,354
July	194,364	—	16.2	36,369	11.8	20,420	634	18.9 <sup>1</sup>	6,766	35,916	50,946
Aug.	196,321	—	—	—	12.2 <sup>1</sup>	21,509	—	—	—	37,673	53,673
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	200,505		295,902		*	*	803,000	*	*	*

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary		Irish Free State	Italy		Japan	
	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists unemployed		Unem- ployed registered	Unemployed registered		Unemployed registered	
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporary stoppages		Number	Per cent.		Wholly unem- ployed	Partially unem- ployed	Num- ber	Per cent.
1930											
Aug.	1,500,990	12.1	618,658	5.0	21,860	*	*	375,548	24,056	386,394	5.5
Sept.	1,579,708	12.7	608,692	4.9	23,126	*	*	394,630	22,734	395,244	5.6
Oct.	1,725,731	13.9	593,223	4.8	23,913	15.6	20,775	446,496	19,081	374,140	5.4
Nov.	1,836,280	14.8	532,518	4.3	24,308	15.9	22,990	534,356	22,125	350,265	5.1
Dec.	1,853,575	14.9	646,205	5.3	25,583	17.0	25,622	642,169	21,788	362,050	5.3
1931											
Jan.	2,044,209	16.5	618,633	5.0	27,155	18.7	26,167	722,612	27,924	371,802	5.4
Feb.	2,073,578	16.7	623,844	5.0	28,054	19.4	28,681	765,325	27,110	387,460	5.6
March	2,052,826	16.5	612,821	5.0	28,088	19.5	25,413	707,486	27,545	396,828	5.8
April	2,027,896	16.3	564,884	4.6	28,171	19.5	23,970	670,353	28,780	394,625	5.7
May	2,019,533	16.3	558,383	4.5	26,974	18.6	23,016	635,183	26,059	—	—
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.4	24,411	18.3	21,427	573,593	24,206	—	—
July	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	27,205	21.6	—	637,531	25,821	—	—
Aug.	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	29,412	—	—	693,273	30,636	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	12,405,700				145,000 *		*	*		6,931,464 *	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figure. <sup>2</sup> Approximate figure. <sup>3</sup> The percentages are based on the number of persons covered by sickness insurance, which covers the vast majority of workers.  
The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date  (end of month)	Latvia	Norway		New Zealand	Netherlands			Poland				
	Unem- ployed regis- tered	Trade union unemploy- ment funds		Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unemployment insurance societies		All industries		Manu- facturing industries	
		Unemployed					Unemployed		Wholly unemployed registered		Partially unemployed (employers' returns)	
		Num- ber	Per cent.				Num- ber	Per- cent.	Num- ber	Per- cent.	Num- ber	Per cent.
1930												
Aug.	573	5,897	13.4	12,923	5,371	—	32,755	7.6	173,627	6.6	74,289	17.1
Sept.	1,470	7,010	15.7	17,053	6,025	—	35,532	8.2	170,467	6.4	74,285	16.5
Oct.	6,058	8,031	18.0	20,363	6,080	—	41,088	9.6	163,154	6.2	91,854	14.8
Nov.	8,608	9,396	21.4	24,554	8,038	—	54,915	12.5	209,912	7.9	106,835	23.6
Dec.	10,022	11,265	25.5	27,157	7,596	136,228	81,204	18.2	299,797	11.3	95,637	23.1
1931												
Jan.	9,207	11,692	26.3	28,596	17,556	146,404	100,340	23.2	340,718	13.0	82,717	23.8
Feb.	8,303	11,524	25.8	29,107	29,444	144,552	109,235	23.5	358,925	13.5	92,838	27.1
March	8,669	11,213	24.9	29,095	38,028	122,304	102,743	21.8	372,536	15.4	82,768	23.8
April	6,390	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	28,477	36,981	106,768	68,860	14.3	355,102	14.6	89,022	24.8
May	1,871	—	—	25,206	40,507	94,314	60,189	12.2	320,109	13.7	83,928	22.9
June	1,584	—	—	22,736	45,264	97,530	56,028 <sup>2</sup>	13.1 <sup>2</sup>	274,942	11.8	76,900	20.6
July	2,169	—	—	20,869	47,203 <sup>2</sup>	106,730	64,863 <sup>2</sup>	14.8 <sup>2</sup>	261,059 <sup>2</sup>	11.2 <sup>2</sup>	81,224	22.7
Aug.	—	—	—	22,431	48,670 <sup>2</sup>	—	65,952 <sup>2</sup>	14.8 <sup>2</sup>	231,608 <sup>2</sup>	10.8 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	45,095		*	*	445,296		2,329,000 <sup>2</sup>		357,248		

Date (end of month)	Palestine	Rumania	Saar Territory		Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia			Yugoslavia
	Esti- mated number unem- ployed during month	Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unemployed registered		Trade unionists unemployed		Unemploy- ment funds		Unem- ployed regis- tered	Trade union insurance funds		Unem- ployed regis- tered
			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed			Unemployed		
							Wholly	Partially		Number	Per cent.	
1930												
Aug.	4,300	27,779	7,099	4.0	28,539	8.1	*	*	88,005	52,694	4.7	6,111
Sept.	4,300	39,110	7,527	4.2	34,963	9.5	2.5	8.3	104,534	57,542	5.3	5,973
Oct.	5,450	36,147	9,013	5.1	45,501	12.2	*	*	122,379	61,213	5.5	6,609
Nov.	6,900	42,689	12,110	7.0	56,573	15.3	*	*	155,203	65,124	5.9	7,219
Dec.	13,750	36,212	15,245	9.0	82,655	22.9	6.6	10.4	239,564	93,476	8.3	9,800
1931												
Jan.	14,200	38,804	18,921	11.3	75,464	20.2	*	*	313,511	111,016	9.5	13,387
Feb.	13,600	43,270	20,139	12.2	66,261	18.7	*	*	343,972	117,024	10.0	14,424
March	14,000	48,226	18,292	11.2	75,454	19.4	5.7	12.6	339,505	119,771	10.1	12,029
April	14,400	41,519	18,102	9.6	66,100	17.1	*	*	296,756	107,238	8.9	11,391
May	17,400	—	14,886	8.9	51,411	13.2	*	*	249,686	93,941	7.6	6,929
June	32,500	—	15,413	9.4	46,402	11.8	3.6	9.7	220,038	82,534	6.6	4,431
July	36,050	—	17,685	10.8	44,261 <sup>2</sup>	12.0 <sup>2</sup>	*	*	210,908 <sup>2</sup>	82,734 <sup>2</sup>	6.7 <sup>2</sup>	6,672
Aug.	—	—	20,205	12.1	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	7,466
Number on which latest percent. are based	*	*	161,093 <sup>4</sup>		368,875		354,008		*	1,241,637		*

<sup>1</sup> From April 1931 onwards, no figures are available, owing to a labour dispute. <sup>2</sup> Provisional figure. The percentages are based on the number of persons covered by sickness insurance, which covers the vast majority of workers. <sup>3</sup> Number of workers in employment.

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		France <sup>1</sup>	Great Britain <sup>1</sup>		Italy	Japan	Latvia	Switzerland
	Memberships of sickness funds on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Average number employed :	Average amount of payroll :	Number employed in same month of previous year = 100	Number employed in 1924 = 100		Number employed in Sept. 1926 = 100	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed in Jan. 1929 = 100	Number employed in March 1925 = 100
							Including :	Excluding :				
				in manufactures in 1926 = 100			Persons directly involved in trade disputes					
1930												
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	95.8	98.5	98.8	84.9	75.6	107	104.6
1931												
Jan.	89.5	100.7	103.4	73.1	62.3	95.3	96.9	95.9	81.8	74.9	105	*
Feb.	88.6	100.2	101.7	74.1	67.0	94.6	96.6	97.0	81.4	74.6	102	*
March	90.5	99.7	104.2	74.8	68.5	94.1	97.1	97.4	81.1	74.6	101	100.9
April	94.6	102.2	104.7	74.5	67.4	93.9	98.1	98.3	78.5	75.3	98	*
May	96.8	103.6	109.1	74.1	66.6	93.6	98.3	98.6	74.9	75.0	98	*
June	97.1	103.8	109.6	72.2	62.5	92.8	97.1	97.4	73.1	—	96	101.7
July	96.1	105.2	104.1	70.4	59.1	91.6	96.3	96.4	78.0	—	—	*
Aug.	—	—	—	70.0	58.5	91.1	96.4	96.7	—	—	—	*
Number on which latest figures are based	16,676,667	956,238	32,793	2,670,856	\$59,000,000	2,522,007	12,406,700		772,163	660,747	29,295	220,819

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. <sup>2</sup> These indexes have a different meaning from those for the other countries, as the base changes every month. <sup>3</sup> Not including Northern Ireland.

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

## Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, food, heating and lighting, clothing, and rent. The following notes indicate the changes that have been introduced into the tables since their last issue.<sup>1</sup>

**Italy:** *Bollettino dei Prezzi*.

The index numbers of the cost of living and retail food prices in Milan hitherto published have been replaced by index numbers covering the whole country. The new series are weighted averages of figures for about 50 municipalities (in general, capitals of provinces) which regularly compile index numbers of the cost of living, in accordance with the instructions of the Decree of 20 February 1927. These index numbers include the following groups: food, clothing, rent, heating and lighting, miscellaneous. The weight for each locality is proportional to the number of the population actively engaged in commerce and industry (as shown by the 1927 census) in the province to which the locality in question belongs. Base: June 1927 = 100.

The index numbers of retail prices of heating and lighting, clothing, and rent (for which no national data are published) refer, as before, only to Milan; in future, however, the base will be June 1927 = 100, as for the national index numbers, instead of the pre-war base formerly used.

(Continued on page 444.)

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, July 1931, pp. 93-96.

from how on ?

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China		Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	100	Danzig	Cairo
1930 Sept.	126	147	*	110	230	2257	97	116	111	128	*	134	148
Oct.	126	145	*	110	229	2215	97	113	112	121	162	133	146
Nov.	126	144	93	110	228	2159	97	117	103	115	*	132	146
Dec.	126	142	*	108	223	2108	96	109	98	114	*	131	142
1931 Jan.	126	140	*	106	219	2090	95	104	96	121	159	129	140
Feb.	125	139	90	105	212	2074	94	103	98	136	*	124	142
March	124	138	*	105	209	2012	92	103	99	132	*	124	142
April	124	137	*	104	207	1973	92	106	99	121	157	125	140
May	125	137	—	104	205	1986	90	105	95	120	*	125	138
June	123	138	*	106	205	1983	89	107	96	121	*	126	135
July	122	137	*	107	203	1991	89	—	94	119	154	126	134
Aug.	—	135	—	107	201	—	89	—	94	—	*	123	135

  

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Latvia	Lithuania
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	44	Budapest	Bombay	105	50	Tokyo	Riga	84
1930 Sept.	100	*	1130	*	156	111	105	137	*	90	151	95	113
Oct.	100	*	1109	*	157	112	103	132	168	90	147	97	112
Nov.	100	*	1101	597	155	112	100	128	*	90	142	97	112
Dec.	99	161	1083	*	153	111	100	122	*	87	140	98	111
1931 Jan.	98	*	1071	*	152	117	99	119	*	84	139	100	107
Feb.	98	*	1061	590	150	117	99	114	164	84	140	101	106
March	98	*	1057	*	147	114	100	112	*	84	139	101	105
April	98	*	1050	*	147	114	100	113	*	84	140	100	104
May	97	*	1037	589	145	113	100	111	156	83	138	99	104
June	96	150	1020	*	147	113	100	109	*	83	134	100	105
July	97	*	1021	*	145	112	102	108	*	82	134	105	108
Aug.	—	*	1034	—	145	—	102	108	—	—	134	—	—

  

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Rumania	Saar Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	50		49	33	Prague	Istanbul	117	Croatia and Slavonia
1930 Sept.	888	174	*	162	161	117	4211	614	163	159	720	1241	204	1669
Oct.	888	174	*	*	160	117	4210	610	*	158	713	1238	204	1643
Nov.	879	173	155	*	158	119	4180	608	*	157	711	1249	206	1642
Dec.	848	172	*	157	156	118	4050	604	161	156	706	1239	192 <sup>a</sup>	1646
1931 Jan.	827	171	*	*	157	110	3915	604	*	156	700	1242	192	1616
Feb.	809	170	150	*	154	109	3860	599	*	155	695	1232	—	1606
March	798	169	*	154	153	109	—	595	160	153	689	1223	—	1597
April	797	168	*	*	154	109	3639	595	*	151	700	1208	—	1574
May	786	167	148	*	154	109	3580	591	*	150	704	1202	—	1563
June	794	166	*	153	154	106	—	598	158	150	716	—	—	1546
July	796	167	*	*	154	105	—	589	*	150	714	—	—	—
Aug.	787	166	—	*	—	104	—	570	*	149	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> 1923-1927 = 100.    <sup>2</sup> 1921 = 100.    <sup>3</sup> 1926 = 100.    <sup>4</sup> March 1928 = 100.    <sup>5</sup> 1927 = 100.<sup>6</sup> 1913 = 100.    <sup>7</sup> Quarterly averages.    <sup>8</sup> 1911-1913 = 100.    <sup>9</sup> Modified series.

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



TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China		Denmark	Egypt	Spain	
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peking	Shanghai	100	Cairo	Madrid	Barcelona
1930 Sept.	107	142	92	116	210	2244	93	136	111	127	*	132	193	175
Oct.	108	140	90	114	209	2201	93	122	113	115	133	132	192	178
Nov.	108	138	88	114	208	2126	93	131	102	104	*	128	196	178
Dec.	108	135	87	111	200	2085	92	113	96	101	*	128	204	178
1931 Jan.	108	134	88	109	195	2068	89	103	93	105	127	126	198	182
Feb.	107	131	86	106	187	2049	86	100	95	122	*	126	196	184
March	107	130	85	105	183	1991	83	100	96	117	*	124	194	—
April	107	129	85	104	180	1952	81	107	98	99	123	123	190	—
May	108	130	84	104	177	1977	78	106	92	99	*	119	190	—
June	106	131	83	108	177	1971	75	110	93	100	*	118	189	—
July	104	130	—	110	175	1976	75	—	90	96	119	116	—	—
Aug.	—	136	—	109	172	—	76	—	90	—	*	116	—	—

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hungary	India	Dutch Indies	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Latvia
Towns and localities	Tallinn	51	21	Paris	630	44	Budapest	Bombay	Java and Madura	105	50	Tokyo	Riga
1930 Sept.	98	146	976	637	143	114	104	134	146	*	89	171	—
Oct.	97	144	944	637	144	115	100	127	143	156	90	163	—
Nov.	96	141	934	647	141	115	96	123	138	*	90	155	—
Dec.	95	137	903	649	138	114	95	116	132	*	86	152	—
1931 Jan.	93	133	893	649	136	112	94	111	126	*	83	153	122
Feb.	96	127	883	650	134	111	94	106	119	151	81	154	124
March	96	126	879	647	129	108	96	103	113	*	81	153	125
April	96	124	870	641	129	107	96	104	—	*	81	154	122
May	95	121	849	634	127	107	97	102	—	139	81	154	122
June	93	118	842	632	130	106	97	101	—	*	81	148	125
July	94	119	846	615	128	105	99	100	—	*	80	149	128
Aug.	—	120	870	595	128	—	100	100	—	—	—	150	—

Country	Norway	New Zealand	Palestine	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Sar Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	31	4	3	10	Lima	Warsaw		49	33	Prague	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia
1930 Sept.	151	140	62	82	146	122	633	137	152	753	1212	1227
Oct.	150	139	60	82	145	122	628	135	152	744	1209	1216
Nov.	149	139	60	81	145	127	626	134	151	743	1229	1215
Dec.	147	137	59	79	141	124	621	132	149	736	1195	1222
1931 Jan.	145	135	58	78	142	110	621	133	148	719	1215	1179
Feb.	143	129	56	77	136	110	612	130	146	710	1188	1193
March	142	126	54	75	135	109	607	130	144	699	1174	1176
April	141	125	53	74	136	109	607	129	142	715	1140	1220
May	138	125	54	74	139	109	601	127	141	727	1142	1201
June	137	124	55	74	140	107	618	127	141	747	—	1173
July	138	118	53	—	141	106	601	127	140	740	—	—
Aug.	138	117	—	—	—	104	569	127	139	—	—	—

\* 1923-1927 = 100. \* 1921 = 100. \* 1926 = 100. \* March 1928 = 100. \* 1927 = 100. \* Including heating and lighting. \* 1913 = 100. \* February 1922 = 100. \* 1921-1925 = 100.

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

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

Country	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain and N. I.	Hungary	India	High Free State	Italy	Japan	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Saari Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	Santiago	Peking	100	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Tokyo	31	4	Warsaw	49	33	Prague	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia	

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

1930	152	104	198	96	103	122	*	96	*	1375	*	170-175	129	143	*	—	206	157	*	136	668	156	132	863	1187	2177
Sept.	151	104	197	96	102	126	*	96	*	1354	*	170-175	129	141	174	*	207	*	*	150	677	155	131	863	1161	1950
Oct.	152	104	197	96	102	120	*	96	*	1327	633	175	129	141	*	—	195	*	175	151	675	155	131	863	1209	1950
Nov.	151	104	198	96	101	118	*	94	175	1290	*	175	129	141	*	77	191	153	*	152	668	155	131	863	1229	1950
Dec.	150	104	198	96	101	117	*	94	*	1244	*	175	129	141	*	75	193	*	*	152	672	154	131	868	1177	1950
1931	150	104	193	96	99	121	*	80	*	1166	*	175	129	141	173	*	196	*	175	151	668	155	130	848	1182	1950
Jan.	150	104	189	96	99	116	*	80	*	1135	633	175	129	144	*	71	196	152	*	150	668	154	130	848	1185	1950
Feb.	149	104	187	96	99	110	*	80	*	1107	*	175	128	144	*	71	195	*	*	149	662	155	129	853	1110	1945
March	146	104	186	94	101	108	*	80	*	1090	596	170	129	143	170	*	191	*	174	149	661	154	128	845	1038	1945
April	145	104	184	94	102	111	*	80	165	1067	*	170	129	143	*	71	181	152	*	149	656	153	127	845	—	1945
May	146	104	183	93	102	111	*	83	*	1046	*	170	133	143	*	71	179	*	*	149	655	153	126	845	—	—
June	—	104	183	95	—	112	—	—	*	1024	—	170-175	134	—	—	—	179	*	—	147	659	151	126	—	—	—
July	—	104	183	95	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	170-175	134	—	—	—	179	*	—	147	659	151	126	—	—	—
Aug.	—	104	183	95	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	170-175	134	—	—	—	179	*	—	147	659	151	126	—	—	—

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

1930	161	177	264	92	97	114	*	150	*	1042	*	205-210	128	132	*	—	103	156	*	171	761	178	100	989	1342	1991
Sept.	159	177	262	92	97	114	171	147	*	1039	*	205-210	123	129	210	—	103	*	*	171	744	*	155	968	1342	1981
Oct.	155	177	261	92	97	114	*	147	*	1035	610	205	118	126	*	—	102	*	135	171	731	*	155	937	1342	1981
Nov.	150	177	260	88	97	114	*	147	153	1034	*	205	118	125	*	68	99	154	*	171	725	177	155	937	1342	1981
Dec.	150	177	260	88	97	114	*	147	153	1034	*	205	118	125	*	68	99	154	*	171	725	177	155	937	1342	1981
1931	146	167	255	88	97	114	167	147	*	1024	*	200-205	116	123	*	68	98	*	*	157	725	*	155	923	1342	1991
Jan.	145	165	253	88	97	114	*	147	*	1023	554	200	116	124	206	68	97	*	131	154	720	155	921	1342	1991	
Feb.	143	165	252	85	97	114	*	147	*	1019	*	200	116	124	*	68	97	150	*	154	714	175	155	921	1342	1991
March	142	162	252	85	97	114	161	147	*	1016	*	195-200	116	123	*	64	97	*	*	154	712	*	145	921	1342	1991
April	140	162	252	85	97	114	*	147	*	1014	*	195	116	122	202	64	94	*	129	154	712	*	145	896	1342	1962
May	140	162	252	85	97	114	*	147	*	1014	552	195	116	122	202	64	94	*	129	154	712	*	145	896	1342	1962
June	140	162	251	81	97	114	*	147	146	1004	*	195	115	123	*	64	92	148	*	148	699	173	145	896	1342	1962
July	139	162	250	81	97	114	*	147	*	1003	*	195	114	122	*	64	92	*	*	146	698	*	145	896	—	—
Aug.	—	162	251	81	—	114	*	—	*	1000	—	190-195	114	122	—	—	91	*	—	145	681	*	145	—	—	—

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

1930	131	25	406	106	100	82	200	*	52	1467	*	153	86	172	*	—	—	174	*	58	363	205	185	465	1666	2222
Sept.	131	25	405	106	—	82	200	*	52	1467	*	153	86	172	130	—	—	—	*	58	363	*	185	465	1666	2222
Oct.	131	25	405	106	100	82	*	*	52	1467	350	154	86	172	*	—	—	—	189	58	363	*	185	465	1666	2222
Nov.	131	25	405	106	100	82	*	*	52	1467	350	154	86	172	*	—	—	—	189	58	363	*	185	465	1666	2222
Dec.	131	25	405	106	100	82	172	*	52	147	1467	154	86	172	*	95	—	174	*	58	363	205	185	465	1666	2222
1931																										
Jan.	132	25	405	106	100	82	200	*	52	1448	*	154	86	172	*	95	—	*	*	58	363	*	185	493	1666	2222
Feb.	132	25	404	106	100	82	*	*	52	1448	350	154	86	172	130	107	—	185	185	58	363	208	185	493	1666	2222
March	132	25	404	106	100	82	*	*	52	1448	*	154	86	172	130	107	—	173	*	58	363	208	185	493	1666	2222
April	132	25	404	106	100	82	204	*	52	1448	*	154	86	172	*	107	—	*	*	58	363	*	185	504	1666	2222
May	132	25	404	103	100	82	*	*	52	1448	350	154	86	172	131	107	—	185	185	58	363	*	185	504	1666	2222
June	132	25	403	103	100	82	*	*	52	142	1373	154	86	158	*	107	—	173	*	58	363	206	187	504	1666	2222
July	132	25	402	103	—	86	—	*	52	1373	*	154	86	158	*	108	—	*	*	58	363	*	187	520	—	—
Aug.	—	27	402	103	—	86	—	—	—	1373	—	154	86	—	—	—	—	*	*	58	363	*	187	—	—	—

\* 1921 = 100. \* 1926 = 100. \* March 1928 = 100. \* 1927 = 100. \* 1913 = 100. \* Quarterly averages. The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

(Continued from page 440.)

**Japan : Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Tokyo** (Bank of Japan).

The tables now include index numbers of retail prices in Tokyo compiled by the Bank of Japan by taking the simple arithmetic average of the prices of 100 articles belonging to the following groups : food (42), heating and lighting (6), clothing (20), miscellaneous (32) ; the general average is given in table I. Base : July 1914=100.

**Latvia : Statistique du Travail.**

A new series has been added including the following groups : food, heating and lighting, clothing, rent, miscellaneous (hygiene, intellectual needs). Base : July 1914=100.

## Migration Movements

The four tables below contain the annual data on migration movements published in the *Review* for May 1931.<sup>1</sup> In certain cases it has been possible to add figures for more recent years to those previously given.

Other slight modifications made in the tables are as follows.

**Finland.**

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : This heading has been suppressed in the tables, the Finnish Government having informed the International Labour Office that these statistics are to be discontinued.

**Norway.**

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : The Norwegian Government has just notified the International Labour Office that, as these statistics are shortly to undergo revision as regards their scope, the data have not been established for the year 1930.

**Czechoslovakia.**

*Oversea Emigration : Nationals and Aliens* : Information recently published has enabled this series to be shown under the separate headings of nationals and aliens.

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals ; Continental Immigration : Nationals* : The series based on information supplied by diplomatic agents are no longer issued. They have therefore been replaced by series based on the control of passports at the frontier.

**Yugoslavia.**

*Oversea Immigration : Aliens* : The figure for aliens arriving from overseas countries is published for the first time, for the year 1930.

*Continental Emigration : Nationals* : Figures of Yugoslav nationals going to other European countries in order to work are now given for the years 1927 to 1930.

**French Morocco.**

*Oversea Immigration : Nationals* : These figures, which are published for the first time, relate to Moroccans over 15 years of age returning to the country.

<sup>1</sup> *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 5, May 1931, pp. 690-694.

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	48,734	1,032	37,085 <sup>a</sup>	4,998 <sup>a</sup>
Austria	3,895	*	5,339	*	4,589	*	4,850	*	4,181 <sup>a</sup>	*
Belgium	3,672	742	3,498	1,141	2,497	788	3,088	1,225	2,212	—
Bulgaria	—	*	1,436	*	2,094	*	2,906	*	1,889	*
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	5,804	*	7,996	*	7,699	*	6,277	*	3,348	*
Danzig	753	*	94	*	12	*	10	*	60	*
Spain	45,183	1,783	43,867	2,194	48,555	2,172	49,380	—	—	—
Estonia	711	*	1,060	*	415	*	478	*	389	*
Finland	5,638	*	5,696	*	4,742	*	6,119	*	3,657	*
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	6,278	5,833
Hungary	5,856	*	5,586	*	6,654	*	7,400	*	5,023	*
Irish Free State	30,041	318	27,148	161	24,691	109	20,802	106	15,966 <sup>a</sup>	236 <sup>a</sup>
Italy	122,496	*	136,094	*	70,794	*	61,777	*	59,112	*
Lithuania	10,364	*	18,086	*	8,491	*	15,999	*	6,428	*
Luxemburg	126	21	130	57	120	35	109	45	84	14
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>a</sup>	*
Poland	49,893	*	58,187	*	64,581	*	65,310	*	46,534	*
Portugal	34,132	*	25,704	*	50,455	*	40,361	*	15,800	*
Rumania	21,577	189	8,343	499	11,445	232	12,672	252	10,697	132
Sweden <sup>1</sup>	11,062	*	10,958	*	11,683	*	9,157	*	3,719	*
Switzerland	4,280	667	4,476	796	4,057	743	3,772	836	2,965	671
Czechoslovakia	12,003	60	14,787	46	15,192	269	9,287	3,935	8,833	394
Yugoslavia	15,726	2,504	19,527	2,492	19,472	2,326	15,730	2,459	11,429	2,131
<i>Africa :</i>										
South Africa	*	6,137	*	7,255	*	7,909	*	5,047	*	—
South West Africa	*	51	*	44	*	94	*	102	*	123
Comoro Is.	*	*	*	31	*	26	*	*	*	24
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	835	23	—
Dahomey	*	325	*	*	*	*	996	380	661	280
French Guinea	*	147	*	172	*	597	15	351	12	532 <sup>a</sup>
Kenya	*	11,815	*	13,570	*	14,541	*	*	*	—
Madagascar	5	147	22	929	16	945	14	1,486	36	2,047
French Morocco	—	1,902	3	2,059	12	1,865	11	1,161	14	2,152
Mauritius	3,461	1,562	2,831	1,658	2,975	1,822	2,399	1,884	—	—
Mauritania	*	28	*	35	*	*	*	151	*	111
Nyasaland	*	881	*	1,253	*	1,187	*	1,132	*	1,368
St. Helena	*	78	*	58	*	57	*	67	—	—
Senegal	1,761	1,436	1,159	1,329	1,169	3,009	1,307	3,875	283	3,393
Seychelles	*	460	*	543	*	501	*	565	*	—
French Somaliland	*	118	*	13	*	—	*	66	*	—
French Sudan	5	*	—	*	—	*	4	*	*	*
Swaziland	*	180	*	57	*	84	*	107	*	—
<i>North America :</i>										
United States <sup>2</sup>	15,797	71,338	11,223	67,969	6,074	70,439	5,829	58,890	4,128	41,077
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>a</sup>	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	*	996	*	897	*	0	*	938	*	0
<i>South America :</i>										
Argentina	*	55,769	*	67,042	*	54,262	*	—	*	—
Brazil	*	—	*	41,573	*	46,627	*	—	*	—
British Guiana	*	3,853	*	5,205	*	6,512	*	6,032	*	5,250
French Guiana	*	—	*	—	*	561	*	482	*	514
Peru	*	3,413	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—
Uruguay	*	4,679	*	3,840	*	5,071	*	—	*	—
Venezuela	*	16,552	*	20,260	*	18,630	*	20,015	*	—

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

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	3,077	1,439	5,628	2,199	5,020	—	—
Japan	12,670	*	13,656	*	18,146	*	21,215	*	—	—
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	*	7,941	*	7,346	*
<i>Oceania:</i>										
Australia	*	13,201	*	13,773	*	15,446	*	21,925	*	27,765
French Establish-ments	*	339	*	530	*	733	*	631	*	1,004
Hawaii <sup>1</sup>	*	11,603	*	12,357	*	11,850 <sup>2</sup>	*	12,040 <sup>2</sup>	*	—
Nauru	*	204	*	340	*	229	*	220	*	—
New Caledonia	*	2,566	*	3,143	*	—	*	—	*	—
New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	*	84	*	135	*	127	*	141	*	—
New Zealand	*	868	*	1,188	*	1,413	*	1,387	*	2,449
Western Samoa	*	636	*	567	*	974	*	594	*	—

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.      <sup>2</sup> Not including Cambodia and Cochin China.      <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 <sup>1</sup>	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	*	—	*
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	16,356	*	13,522	*	21,423	*	14,200	*	15,979	*
Rumania	1,232	370	3,035	641	3,504	109	2,857	43	3,460	40
Sweden	2,328	*	2,847	*	2,952	*	2,879	*	4,649	*
Czechoslovakia	2,886	26	2,824	11	2,767	24	2,358	—	2,972	—
Yugoslavia	5,550	*	5,753	*	5,827	*	5,992	*	5,975	1,632

<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	*	7,895	*	—
South West Africa	*	797	*	723	*	664	*	771	*	548
Comoro Islands	—	—	—	—	6	25	—	—	—	14
Ivory Coast	*	—	*	—	—	—	1,049	—	—	555
Dahomey	*	415	*	321	*	—	1,116	538	1,097	337
French Guinea	*	124	*	203	*	1,068 <sup>4</sup>	*	477 <sup>4</sup>	*	620 <sup>4</sup>
Kenya	*	13,187	*	15,484	*	15,822	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	10	920 <sup>4</sup>	27	1,618	34	2,327	483	2,822	127	2,231
French Morocco	*	4,624	*	4,895	12	5,003	11	6,283	11	5,807
Mauritius	2,660	1,329	2,365	1,848	2,495	1,547	2,150	1,622	—	—
Mauritania	*	36	*	31	*	—	*	157	*	157
Nyasaland	*	*	*	1,165	*	1,474	*	1,315	*	1,645
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	298	4,033
French Somaliland	*	49	*	67	*	2	*	—	*	—
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>1</sup>	*	167,804	*	182,874	*	172,958	*	173,073	*	153,596 <sup>7</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	*	227	*	167	*	139	*	218	*	117
<i>Central America:</i>										
Bermudas	*	162	*	222	*	182	*	246	*	—
Cuba	*	15,552	*	13,746	*	10,725	*	11,204	*	5,636 <sup>7</sup>
Martinique	*	—	*	—	*	18	*	7	*	—
Mexico	1,086	9,062	—	—	—	8,375 <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	*	—	*	78	*	17	*	0	*	146
<i>South America:</i>										
Argentina	*	135,011	*	161,548	*	129,047	*	140,086	*	—
Brazil	*	117,695	*	96,880	*	76,586	*	94,931	*	61,099
British Guiana	*	1,117	*	4,572	*	5,565	*	5,532	*	5,590
French Guiana	*	—	*	—	*	456	*	82	*	159
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	*	8,580	*	—
Indochina	206	2,433 <sup>3</sup>	226	4,021	441	5,802	553	5,027	—	—
Japan	13,750	*	14,423	*	13,368	*	12,546	*	12,550	—
Palestine	*	13,910	*	3,595	*	3,086	*	4,890	*	6,433 <sup>7</sup>
Philippines	*	925	*	1,080	*	1,100	*	—	*	—
Syria and Lebanon	5,000	*	5,320	*	4,042	*	3,515	*	3,978	—
<i>Oceania:</i>										
Australia	*	55,923	*	61,655	*	43,933	—	31,698	—	17,537
French Establishments	*	343	*	555	*	858	*	811	*	795
Fiji	*	326	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—
Hawaii <sup>1</sup>	*	7,925	*	10,961	*	15,809 <sup>4</sup>	*	11,483 <sup>4</sup>	*	—
Nauru	*	259	*	527	*	277	*	225	*	—
New Caledonia	*	1,557	*	3,800	*	—	*	—	*	—
New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	*	48	*	101	*	69	*	80	*	—
New Zealand	*	15,981	*	9,868	*	4,852	*	4,321	*	6,917
Western Samoa	*	686	*	499	*	1,052	*	519	*	—

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.    <sup>2</sup> 31 May to 31 December.    <sup>3</sup> Not including Cambodia and Cochin China.<sup>4</sup> Including continental immigrants.    <sup>5</sup> Including nationals.    <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	14,393	—	—
Estonia	1,715	*	1,262	*	878	*	961	*	616	*
Finland	405	*	392	*	313	*	264	*	307	*
France	*	48,683	*	89,982	*	53,759	*	38,870	*	43,789
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	164	7,972
Sweden	1,981	*	1,889	*	1,767	*	1,862	*	1,963	*
Czechoslovakia	19,397	*	19,813	*	21,500	*	22,387	*	24,076	*
Yugoslavia	*	*	6,560	*	12,538	*	19,425	*	25,409	*
<i>Africa:</i>										
South West Africa	*	526	*	489	*	480	*	517	*	539
Basutoland	95,864	*	57,967	*	53,878	*	74,762	*	—	*
Comoro Is.	*	*	163	39	501	62	—	—	—	29
French Guinea	*	91	*	93	*	*	*	75	*	*
Kenya	*	2,717	*	1,987	*	1,611	*	—	*	*
Madagascar	*	105	*	22	*	116	*	69	*	189
Mauritania	13	219	5	113	—	—	14	—	25	—
Nyasaland	11,666	*	7,340	*	6,660	*	3,068	—	3,485	—
French Somaliland	437	*	267	*	*	*	0	—	—	—
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	16,611	9,584
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>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Repub.	*	—	—	9,091	—	—	1,895 <sup>1</sup>	9,306	—	—
<i>South America:</i>										
British Guiana	*	—	*	5,102	*	5,446	*	5,240	*	5,277
French Guiana	*	28	*	—	*	6	*	6	*	10
<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	*	9,552	*	9,971	*	—	*
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	*	201
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.  
(oversea emigration).<sup>2</sup> Including aliens.<sup>3</sup> Including some oversea emigrants.<sup>4</sup> See table I

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	*	8,172
Belgium	8,865	32,944	8,365	29,973	7,587	31,034	7,460	45,006	—	—
France	*	162,109	*	64,325	*	97,742	*	179,321	*	221,619
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	6,030
Sweden	3,060	*	2,831	*	2,656	*	3,457	*	2,866	*
Switzerland	*	45,234	*	45,629	*	50,088	*	—	*	—
Czechoslovakia	4,544	2,120	3,974	2,848	2,673	1,274	2,268	—	1,770	—
<i>Africa:</i>										
South Africa	*	40,968	*	46,187	*	74,943	*	166,784	*	192,994 <sup>4</sup>
South West Africa	*	1,177	*	1,007	*	1,518	*	1,279	*	427
Comoro Is.	*	—	—	—	216	47	—	—	—	19
Gambia	*	13,553	*	17,237	*	0	*	0	*	—
French Guinea	*	173	*	120	*	—	*	—	*	—
Kenya	*	3,118	*	2,030	*	1,918	*	—	*	—
Madagascar	*	225	*	19	*	251	*	466	*	180
Mauritania	13	190	8	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nyasaland	—	—	5,615	—	7,872	—	3,357	—	3,738	—
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>4</sup>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	*	40	*	35	*	60	*	58	*	390
<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>4</sup>
Jamaica	5,625	*	5,896	*	5,864	*	5,231	*	—	*
Martinique	*	—	—	—	33	—	17	—	—	—
Mexico	71,977	26,369	—	—	79,811 <sup>2</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	—	5,026
French Guiana	*	55	*	—	*	1	*	2	*	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	*	39,806	*	—
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> See table II (oversea immigration).<sup>4</sup> Provisional figure.

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

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



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, given in the original language, with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used.<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 1930

#### INTERNATIONAL

##### France-Austria.

\* Traité de travail, d'assurances sociales et d'assistance entre la France et l'Autriche. Du 27 mai 1930. (B.M.T., 1930, Nos. 4-5-6, p. 241.)

##### Germany-Austria.

Vertrag zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und der Republik Oesterreich über Sozialversicherung. Vom 5. Februar 1930. (R. G. Bl., II, 1931, No. 7, p. 58.)

#### MANDATED TERRITORIES

##### Lebanon.

Arrêté No. 225 de l'administrateur du district de Beyrouth portant réglementation des établissements incommodes, insalubres ou dangereux. Du 15 décembre 1930. (J. O. de la République Libanaise, 1931, No. 2445, p. 3.)

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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 Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a 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.

**South West Africa.**

\* Ordinance No. 9 of 1930 to amend the law as to riotous assemblies and the dispersal thereof, and to amend the criminal law in certain respects. Assented to 17 June 1930. (Laws, 1930, p. 244.)

\* Ordinance No. 14 of 1930 to amend the law relating to compensation for injuries suffered by workmen in the course of their employment or for certain industrial diseases contracted by workmen or for death resulting from such injuries or diseases. Assented to 19 June 1930. (Laws, 1930, p. 274.)

Proclamation No. 35 of 1930 further to amend the law relating to the control and treatment of natives employed on mines and works. Dated 1 November 1930. (Laws, 1930, p. 204.)

**AUSTRALIA****Victoria.**

An Act to provide moneys for the relief of unemployment. (21 Geo. V, No. 3866.) Assented to 2 June 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 44.)

An Act for imposing stamp duties on receipts for certain salaries or wages for the purpose of providing moneys for the relief of unemployment. (21 Geo. V, No. 3868.) Assented to 2 June 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 53.)

An Act to provide for the licensing of business agents and their sub-agents and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 3897.) Assented to 18 December 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 142.)

An Act to amend the Real Estate Agents Act 1928 and relating to the sale of allotments of land and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 3933.) Assented to 31 December 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 348.)

An Act to provide for the transfer during the current financial year to the Consolidated Revenue of the sum of fifty thousand pounds out of certain Funds under the Workers' Compensation Act 1928. (21 Geo. V, No. 3936.) Assented to 31 December 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 386.)

An Act to revise the Statute Law and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 3943.) Assented to 31 December 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 346.)

[Amends *inter alia* : Children's Welfare Act, 1928 ; Closer Settlement Act, 1928 ; Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1928 ; Factories and Shops Act, 1928.]

An Act to amend the Unemployment Relief Act 1930 and the Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930 and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 3948.) Assented to 31 December 1930. (Acts of Parliament, 1930, p. 427.)

**Western Australia.**

An Act to amend the Agricultural Bank Act, 1906. (21 Geo. V, No. 15.) Assented to 19 November 1930. (Statutes of Western Australia, 1930, p. 41.)

**AUSTRIA**

Erlass vom 12. Dezember 1930, Z. 155408/Abt. 4 : Sicherheitsvorschriften für autogene Schweiss- und Schneideanlagen. (A. N., 1931, No. 2-4, p. 71.)

**BELGIUM**

Arrêté royal du 10 novembre 1930, concernant : Etablissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes. Classement. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 141, p. 2919.)

**CANADA****New Brunswick**

An Act to provide for old-age pensions. Chap. 9. Assented to 10 April 1930. (Acts of New Brunswick, 1930, p. 24.)

An Act to provide for the payment of allowances towards the maintenance of the dependent children of certain mothers. Chap. 10. Assented to 10 April 1930. (Acts of New Brunswick, 1930, p. 28.)

\* An Act to provide for a Minimum Wage Board with power to regulate in certain cases the minimum wages of women and girls. Chap. 11. Passed 10 April 1930. (Acts of New Brunswick, 1930, p. 35.)

An Act for the protection of children. Chap. 13. Passed 10 April 1930. (Acts of New Brunswick, 1930, p. 45.)

#### Prince Edward Island.

An Act respecting the Law Society of Prince Edward Island and the legal profession in the said province. Chap. 14. Assented to 10 April 1930. (Acts of Prince Edward Island, 1930, p. 125.)

### COSTA RICA

Ley n. 39 : [créase una institución destinada a velar por la conservación, desarrollo y defensa del niño, bajo el nombre de "Patronato Nacional de la Infancia"]. 6 de agosto de 1930. (La Gaceta, 1930, No. 187, p. 1339.)

[Act No. 39 (to create an institution for the protection and care of children entitled "National Child Welfare Board"). Dated 6 August 1930.]

Decreto n. 13 : [trabajos antimaláricos]. 2 de diciembre de 1930. (La Gaceta 1930, No. 280, p. 1977.)

[Decree No. 13 (respecting the prevention of malaria). Dated 2 December 1930.]

### FALKLAND ISLANDS

An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1909, as amended by the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1927. No. 10 of 1930. Assented to 10 October 1930. (Ordinances, 1930.)

### FRANCE

Loi de finances du 16 avril 1930 portant fixation du budget général de l'exercice 1930-1931. (J. O., 1930, No. 93, p. 4218.)

Décret du 10 mai 1930 relatif à la détermination des circonscriptions industrielles dont le chiffre-limite de salaire ou de gain annuel est porté de 15.000 à 18.000 francs (assurances sociales). (J. O., 1930, No. 116, p. 5349.)

Décret du 12 juin 1930 autorisant le versement, à l'Office national des mutilés, du produit des redevances prévues en exécution de la loi du 26 avril 1924, sur l'emploi obligatoire des mutilés de guerre. (J. O., 1930, No. 145, p. 6763.)

Arrêté du 30 juin 1930 déterminant, pour les assurés facultatifs, la valeur de réduction des contrats d'assurances en cas de résiliation. (J. O., 1930, No. 156, p. 7401.)

Arrêté du 30 juin 1930 fixant les conditions d'application de l'article 48 de la loi du 5 avril 1928 modifiée par les lois des 5 avril 1929 et 30 avril 1930 (assurés facultatifs). (J. O., 1930, No. 156, p. 7401.)

Décret du 11 août 1930 relatif aux feuillets trimestriels des cotisations pour l'assurance-maladie. (J. O., 1930, No. 189, p. 9298.)

Décret du 27 août 1930 relatif aux assurances sociales. (J. O., 1930, No. 202, p. 9988.)

Arrêté du 6 septembre 1930 déterminant les droits aux prestations pour les contributions afférentes à des journées partielles de travail (assurances sociales). (J. O., 1930, No. 211, p. 10404.)

Arrêté du 22 octobre 1930 étendant aux départements du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du décret du 31 juillet 1926 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les entreprises d'épuration, d'élévation et de distribution des eaux. (J. O., 1930, No. 251, p. 12001.)

## INDIA

## Central Provinces.

\* An Act to make provision for absence of work during advanced state of pregnancy and to regulate the employment of women some time before and after confinement and for the payment of maternity benefits to women workers in the factories in the province during such periods. No. VI of 1930. (No date.) (Bombay Labour Gazette, April 1931, No. 8, p. 789.)

Rules framed by the Central Provinces Government under section 13 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1930. (No date.) (Bombay Labour Gazette, April 1931, No. 8, p. 792.)

## MALAY STATES (NON-FEDERATED)

## Kelantan.

Notification No. 11 of 1930 : Enactment No. 5 of 1930. An Enactment to amend the Railways Enactment, 1914. Dated 14 April 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 85.)

[Notice of accidents.]

Notification No. 37 of 1930 : Enactment No. 19 of 1930. "The Vehicles Enactment, 1930". Dated 4 November 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 291.)

Notification No. 52 of 1930 : Enactment No. 23 of 1930. "The Immigration Restriction Enactment, 1930". Dated 9 December 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 379.)

Notification No. 53 of 1930 : Enactment No. 24 of 1930. An Enactment further to amend "The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927". Dated 9 December 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 385.)

Notification No. 54 of 1930 : Enactment No. 25 of 1930. "The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1930". Dated 9 December 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 393.)

Notification No. 34 of 1930 : "The Municipal and Health Rules, 1930". Dated 16 September 1930. (Legislation in Kelantan, 1930, p. 227.)

## NEW ZEALAND

An Act to extend the operation of the Local Authorities Empowering (Relief of Unemployment) Act, 1926. (21 Geo. V, No. 2.) Assented to 30 June 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 5.)

An Act to amend the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act 1925. (21 Geo. V, No. 21.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 77.)

\* An Act to amend the Apprentices Act, 1923. (21 Geo V, No. 25.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 97.)

An Act to amend the Tramways Act, 1908. (21 Geo. V, No. 28.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 105.)

An Act to further amend the Laws relating to native lands, and to determine certain claims and disputes in relation to native lands, and to confer jurisdiction upon the Native Land Court and the Native Appellate Court, and for other purposes. (21 Geo. V, No. 29.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 107.)

An Act to consolidate and amend certain Enactments of the General Assembly relating to the Native Trustee, the Native Trust Office, and the Administration of Native Reserves. (21 Geo. V, No. 33.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 145.)

An Act to amend the Law Practitioners Act, 1908. (21 Geo. V, No. 37.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 176.)

An Act to provide for the re-establishment of disabled soldiers in civil employment or occupation. (21 Geo. V, No. 38.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 179.)

An Act to make provision with respect to public finance and other matters (21 Geo. V, No. 40.) Assented to 25 October 1930. (New Zealand Statutes, 1930, p. 216.)

### NORTH BORNEO

\* The Female Domestic Service Ordinance, No. 2 of 1930. Dated 2 August 1930. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, No. 8.)

The Air Navigation Ordinance, No. 3 of 1930. Dated 2 August 1930. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 14.)

Gazette Notification of 21 August 1930 : No. 341, under section 28 of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, 1930. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 86.)

Gazette Notification of 22 October 1930 : No. 428, under section 68 of the Labour Ordinance, 1929 : [minimum wages]. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 89.)

Gazette Notification of 1 November 1930 : No. 448, under sections 31 and 68 of the Labour Ordinance, 1929 : fees payable [for labourers in hospitals, pauper institutions and detention depots]. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 89.)

Gazette Notification of 1 November 1930 : No. 449, under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1929. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 90.)

Gazette Notification of 1 November 1930 : No. 450, under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1929. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 90.)

Gazette Notification of 1 December 1930 : No. 490 under section 41 of the Labour Ordinance 1929. (Ordinances and Rules, 1930, p. 90.)

### PARAGUAY

Ley n. 1135, que reglamenta el ejercicio de la profesión de peritos mercantiles o contadores públicos. 9 de mayo de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 1836, p. 1.)  
[Act No. 1135, to regulate the exercise of the profession of commercial expert or accountant. Dated 9 May 1930.]

### PERU

Decreto ley n. 6926 disolviendo la Confederación general de trabajadores del Peru. 12 de noviembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1930, No. 120, p. 533.)

[Legislative Decree No. 6926 to dissolve the General Confederation of Workers of Peru. Dated 12 November 1930.]

Decreto reduciendo a cinco las direcciones del Ministerio de Fomento. 31 de agosto de 1930. (El Peruano, 1930, No. 50, p. 223.)

[Decree to reduce to five the number of directorates in the Ministry of Development. Dated 31 August 1930.]

Decreto derogando la ley n. 4113 sobre servicio vial. 31 de agosto de 1930. (El Peruano, 1930, No. 51, p. 227.)

[Decree to repeal Act No. 4113 respecting compulsory labour service. Dated 31 August 1930.]

Decreto en favor de los obreros que estan sin trabajo. 15 de septiembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1930, No. 63, p. 277.)

[Decree for the relief of the unemployed. Dated 15 September 1930.]

Decreto abriendo el Registro de los Desocupados. 15 de setiembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1930, No. 67, p. 291.)

[Decree to create an Unemployment Register. Dated 15 September 1930.]

Resolución encargando al Ministerio de Fomento la formación del Registro de Desocupados. 26 de setiembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 43, p. 170.)

[Resolution instructing the Ministry of Development to compile the Unemployment Register. Dated 26 September 1930.]

Decreto reglamentando el comercio de los vendedores ambulantes. 23 de octubre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 86, p. 341.)

[Decree to regulate the business of itinerant traders. Dated 23 October 1930.]

Decreto sobre conocimiento que debe tener la Sección del Trabajo del Ministerio de Fomento, de la resolución de las reclamaciones individuales de los choferes, conductores, etc. 6 de noviembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 34, p. 133.)

[Decree respecting the jurisdiction of the Labour Division of the Ministry of Development with respect to the settlement of individual claims of motor drivers, chauffeurs, etc. Dated 6 November 1930.]

Decreto ampliando el reglamento de 22 de junio de 1928 sobre seguro del empleado. 16 de noviembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 43, p. 169.)

[Decree to supplement the Regulations of 22 June 1928 respecting the insurance of salaried employees. Dated 16 November 1930.]

\* Decreto garantizando el trabajo de las mujeres en los hoteles, bares, etc. 9 de diciembre de 1930. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 43, p. 169.)

[Decree for the protection of women employed in hotels, bars, etc. Dated 9 December 1930.]

### SALVADOR

\* Decreto n. 147. — Código de Sanidad de la República de el Salvador. 30 de Agosto de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 26, p. 173.)

[Decree No. 147 : Public Health Code of the Republic of Salvador. Dated 30 August 1930.]

Decreto n. 160. — Ley de Notariado. 5 de septiembre de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 220, p. 1793.)

[Decree No. 160 : Notaries Act. Dated 5 September 1930.]

Decreto. — Se deroga el decreto gubernativo de seis de septiembre que trata del descanso dominical de los operarios de barberías. 1 de diciembre de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 109, p. 2241.)

[Decree to repeal the Decree of 6 September (1930) relating to the Sunday rest of employees in barbers' establishments. Dated 1 December 1930.]

### SUDAN

The Domestic Servants (Amendment) Ordinance 1930. No. 3 of 1930. Dated 29 March 1930. (Gazette No. 530/1930.)

The Petroleum Ordinance 1930. No. 13 of 1930. Dated 6 September 1930. (Gazette No. 536/1930.)

The Petroleum Regulations 1930. Dated 13 September 1930. (Gazette No. 536/1930.)

Order under the Petroleum Ordinance 1930. Dated 28 September 1930. (Gazette No. 536/1930.)

### SWITZERLAND

Bundesgesetz über die Handelsreisenden. Vom 4. Oktober 1930. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1931, No. 15, p. 361.)

Loi fédérale sur les voyageurs de commerce. Du 4 octobre 1930. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1931, No. 15, p. 365.)

## LEGISLATION OF 1931

### MANDATED TERRITORIES

#### French Togoland.

Arrêté No. 227 complétant les arrêtés Nos. 676 du 27 novembre 1929 et 56 du 26 janvier 1931 fixant la quantité, le taux et la composition de la ration alimentaire des travailleurs indigènes sur les chantiers des Travaux Neufs du chemin de fer. Du 29 avril 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 181, p. 273.)

**Tanganyika.**

An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law as to the restriction of credit to natives by non-natives. No. 16 of 1931. Assented to 18 May 1931. Supplement No. 1 to Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 15 April 1931, p. 41.)

**Western Samoa.**

The Road Traffic Ordinance 1931. No. 2 of 1931. Assented to 10 March 1931. (Supplement to Western Samoa Gazette, 12 March 1931, p. 317.)

\* The General Laws Ordinance, 1931. Assented to 24 March 1931. No. 3 of 1931. (Suppl. to Western Samoa Gazette, 24 March 1931, p. 333.)  
[Section 4 : Prevention of intimidation.]

**ARGENTINA**

Decreto modificando varios artículos del decreto de 31 de Diciembre último sobre reglamentación del personal ferroviario. 11 de Febrero de 1931. (Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, 1931, No. 11042, p. 66.)

[Decree to amend certain sections of the Decree of 31 December 1930 respecting conditions of employment on railways. Dated 11 February 1931.]

**AUSTRALIA****Commonwealth.**

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926. Amendment of Navigation (Courts of Marine Inquiry) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1926, No. 128, as amended by Statutory Rules 1928, No. 22, and 1929, Nos. 55 and 107). Dated 1 May 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 57.)

Transport Workers (Waterside Workers) Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929 : General. Dated 15 May 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 53.)

**Queensland.**

Order in Council under "The Unemployed Workers' Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1930", to declare that the provisions of section 5A shall apply in respect of the employers of such workers as are employed in or in connection with the boring for oil in a specified district. Dated 14 May 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1931, No. 152, p. 2040.)

Order in Council under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1929 to 1930", to declare that all persons employed in or in connection with the boring for oil in a specified district shall be excepted from the operations of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1929 to 1930". Dated 14 May 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1931, No. 152, p. 2048.)

Amendment of and addition to the Rules set forth in the Schedule to "The Mines Regulation Acts, 1910 to 1916" (as amended by subsequent Acts). Dated 29 April 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1931, No. 144, p. 1964.)

Apprenticeship Regulations in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apprentices and Minors Act of 1929". Electrical Trade — State. Wages and conditions of employment — apprentices and minors. Dated 28 May 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1931, No. 164, p. 2218.)

**Territory of Norfolk Island.**

An Ordinance to amend the Executive Council Ordinance 1925-1929. No. 1 of 1931. Dated 20 April 1931. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1931, No. 34, p. 676.)

[Payment of rate or performance of labour in lieu thereof.]

**Territory of North Australia.**

\* An Ordinance relating to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment, and for other purposes. No. 6 of 1931. Dated 13 May 1931. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1931, No. 37, p. 768.)

## AUSTRIA

Bundesgesetz vom 26. März 1931, betreffend die Abänderung des Verzugsgebührengesetzes [vom 21. Juli 1925, B. G. Bl. Nr. 246]. Nr. 98. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 26. Stück, p. 488.)

[Verzugsgebühren in der Sozialversicherung.]

Bundesgesetz vom 6. Mai 1931, betreffend die gewerblichen Fortbildungsschulen in Tirol. Nr. 142. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 35. Stück, p. 662.)

\* Bundesgesetz vom 28. Mai 1931, betr. Fortsetzung der ausserordentlichen Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge (XXVI. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). (B. G. Bl., 1931, 36. Stück, p. 671.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Bundesministern vom 8. April 1931, betreffend Ergänzung der I. Durchführungsverordnung zum Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetz (XII. Durchführungsverordnung zum Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetz). Nr. 112. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 29. Stück, p. 505.)

\* Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesministerium für Handel und Verkehr vom 26. Mai 1931 über die Gewährung von Ausnahmen vom Achtstundentagsgesetze für das Installationsgewerbe und für das Lohndruschgewerbe. Nr. 152. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 40. Stück, p. 733.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Handel und Verkehr vom 2. Juni 1931, betreffend Abänderung der allgemeinen Bergpolizeiverordnung. Nr. 148. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 38. Stück, p. 721.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung vom 6. Juni 1931, betreffend die Satzungen für die "Pharmazeutische Gehaltskasse für Oesterreich". Nr. 149. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 38. Stück, p. 721.)

## BELGIUM

Loi relative à l'organisation autonome de la règle du travail pénitentiaire. Du 30 avril 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 124-125, p. 2640.)

\* Arrêté royal prescrivant des mesures spéciales à observer dans les fabriques d'eaux gazeuses et d'autres produits similaires. Du 13 avril 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 113, p. 2355.)

Arrêté royal du 25 avril 1931 : Loi du 24 décembre 1903 sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail. Fixation de la cotisation à percevoir en 1931 à charge des chefs d'entreprise. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 127, p. 2683.)

Arrêté royal du 6 mai 1931, concernant : Exécution de la loi du 14 juillet 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. Majoration de rente de vieillesse. Octroi aux vieillards hospitalisés dans un hospice public ou privé aux frais des pouvoirs publics. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 149, p. 3042.)

Arrêté royal du 20 mai 1931, concernant : Loi du 4 août 1930 portant généralisation des allocations familiales. Dates d'entrée en vigueur de la loi. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 149, 3047.)

## BELGIAN CONGO

## Congo-Kasai.

Ordonnance du 25 avril 1931, No. 78, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 9, p. 168.)

## Eastern Province.

Ordonnance du 4 mai 1931, No. 25, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions de la Province Orientale.

Verordening van 4 Mei 1931, nr. 25, welke de klimaataanpassing regelt van inlanders aangeworven of in dienst genomen om in zekers streken der Oostprovincie te werken.

(Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 10, p. 198.)



**Katanga.**

Ordonnance du 5 mai 1931, No. 19, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans le Haut-Katanga Industriel et provenant d'autres régions.

Verordening van 5 Mei 1931, nr. 19, de klimaat aanpassing regelende van de inlanders aangeworven of in dienst genomen om in Opper Nijverheids-Katanga te arbeiden en uit andere streken herkomstig.

(Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 11, p. 218.)

**BRITISH GUIANA**

An Ordinance to amend Part II of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance with respect to the Committee and the constitution of the Court. No. 13 of 1931. Assented to 9 June 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 30, p. 1452.)

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment and regulation of industrial and provident societies. No. 10 of 1931. Assented to 19 June 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 32, p. 1621.)

**CANADA****Alberta.**

An Act to facilitate the adoption of Statutory Provisions of the Parliament of Canada hereafter made in substitution for the Provisions of the Old-Age Pensions Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 7.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 31.)

An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 21.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 59.)

[*Inter alia*, creation of special relief fund for aged, infirm, or disabled members of the society.]

An Act to amend The Mechanics Lien Act, 1930. (21 Geo. V, ch. 24.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 75.)

An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act [1925]. (21 Geo. V, ch. 26.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 79.)

An Act respecting unemployment relief. (21 Geo. V, ch. 35.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 199.)

\* An Act to amend The Coal-Mines Regulation Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 39.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 209.)

An Act to regulate trade schools. (21 Geo. V, ch. 41.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 213.)

An Act respecting rural co-operative, intermediate and short-term credit. (21 Geo. V, ch. 66.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 369.)

An Act to amend The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 79.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 459.)

An Act to amend The Alberta Architects Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 80.) Assented to 28 March 1931. (Statutes of Alberta, 1931, p. 465.)

**Manitoba.**

Minimum Wage Board Regulation 4 under "The Minimum Wage Act" governing the occupation of female employees and boys under 18 years of age in all departments of beauty parlors, barber shops and hairdressing establishments. Dated 1 June 1931. (Manitoba Gazette, 1931, No. 22, p. 440.)

**Ontario.**

An Act respecting unemployment relief. (21 Geo. V, ch. 4.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 6.)

An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act, 1928. (21 Geo. V, ch. 36.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 116.)

An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 37.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario 1931, p. 117.)

An Act to provide for compensation to blind workmen for injuries sustained and industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment. (21 Geo. V, ch. 38.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 118.)

An Act to amend The Dentistry Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 40.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 121.)

An Act respecting Land Surveyors. (21 Geo. V, ch. 41.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 124.)

An Act to regulate the practice of architecture. (21 Geo. V, ch. 43.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 140.)

An Act respecting the practice of veterinary science. (21 Geo. V, ch. 44.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 148.)

An Act to amend The Optometry Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 45.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 151.)

The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V, ch. 50.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 170.)

An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 59.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 208.)

The School Law Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V, ch. 71.) Assented to 2 April 1931. (Statutes of Ontario, 1931, p. 230.)

#### **Saskatchewan.**

An Act to amend The Companies Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 36.) Assented to 11 March 1931. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, p. 177.)

An Act to amend The Electrical Licensing Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 68.) Assented to 11 March 1931. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, p. 292.)

An Act to amend The Vehicles Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 71.) Assented to 11 March 1931. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, p. 305.)

\* An Act to provide for a weekly half-holiday for shop employees in certain cities. (21 Geo. V, ch. 81.) Assented to 11 March 1931. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, p. 328.)

An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act. (21 Geo. V, ch. 82.) Assented to 11 March 1931. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, p. 331.)

#### **CEYLON**

\* An Ordinance to provide for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. No. 3 of 1931. Assented to 29 March 1931. (Ceylon Government Gazette, 1931, No. 7641, Part II, p. 336.)

#### **CHILE**

Ley número 4.931 : — Sobre fomento de la edificación obrera. 23 de Enero de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 15892, p. 624.)

[Act No. 4931, respecting the encouragement of the building of workers' dwellings. Dated 23 January 1931.]

Ley No. 4.956 : — Fija las horas que podrán estar abiertas al público las farmacias, boticas y droguerías. 14 de Febrero de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 15909, p. 908.)

[Act No. 4956, to fix the hours during which pharmacies and druggists' shops shall be open to the public. Dated 14 February 1931.]

\* Decreto con fuerza de ley número 178 : — Refunde en un solo texto las leyes y decretos-leyes sobre el trabajo. 13 de Mayo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 15982, p. 2575.)

[Legislative Decree No. 178, to consolidate the Acts and Legislative Decrees respecting labour. Dated 13 May 1931.]

Decreto con fuerza de ley No. 313 : — Crea un Consejo Directivo, que tendrá a su cargo la administración de la Previsión Social y servicios complementarios. 20 de Mayo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 15982, p. 2605.)

[Legislative Decree No. 313, to establish a Directorate to take charge of the administration of social insurance schemes and subsidiary services. Dated 20 May 1931.]

### CYPRUS

A Law further to amend the Law relating to advocates. No. 4 of 1931. Dated 11 May 1931. (Cyprus Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 2134, p. 15.)

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zakon ze dne 27. brezna 1931 kterym se vydavaji rady konkursni, vyrovnaci a odpurci. Nr. 64.

[Act to issue regulations respecting bankruptcy, composition and contestation. Dated 27 March 1931.]

\* Vladni narizeni ze dne 26. brezna 1931 o ochrane zdravi a zivota delniku pri zivnostenském provadeni staveb. Nr. 53. (Sbirka z. a n., 1931, Castka 25, p. 383.)

[Order respecting the safeguarding of health and the prevention of accidents for persons employed in the constructional industry. Dated 26 March 1931.]

### DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung betr. Beschränkung der Unterstützungszahlung in der Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Nr. 182. Vom 22. Mai 1931. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 42, p. 248.)

Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Verordnung über Abänderung des Gesetzes betr. Erwerbslosenfürsorge vom 28. März 1922 (G. Bl. S. 91) nebst Abänderungsgesetzen, vom 13. Februar 1931 (G. Bl. S. 27). Nr. 64. Vom 9. Juni 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 24, p. 385.)

### DENMARK

\* Reglement for udførelse og Drift af Anlaeg til Frembringelse af Røntgenstråler. 11. Maj 1931. Nr. 161. (Lovtidenden A, No. 23, 1931, p. 1210.)

[Regulations No. 161 for the construction and operation of X-ray plant. Dated 11 May 1931.]

Bekendtgørelse til Vejledning om de Indtaegts- og Formueforhold, der som Regelbetingelser en Persons Optagelse eller Forbliven i en anerkendt Sygekasse med Ret til gennem denne at nyde Tilskud fra Staten. 20. Juni 1931. (Lovtidenden A, No. 26, 1931, p. 1369.)

[Notification to issue rules as to the income and property conditions which as a rule govern admission to an approved sick fund with the right to receive a State grant through it, and retention of membership in such fund. Dated 20 June 1931.]

### EGYPT

Décret-loi No. 92 de 1931 ajoutant une disposition supplémentaire à l'article 13 du décret-loi No. 19 de 1929 sur la nationalité égyptienne. Du 18 juin 1931 (2 Safar 1350). (J. O., 1931, No. 65, p. 1.)

### FRANCE

Décret réglementant les conditions dans lesquelles les voyageurs français et étrangers sont autorisés à débarquer à la Réunion. Du 26 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 60, p. 2897.)

Décret portant modification du règlement général [décret du 13 août 1911] pour l'exploitation des mines de combustibles. Du 18 avril 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 101, p. 4705 ; Erratum : No. 104, p. 4929.)

Décret portant modification du règlement général [décret du 20 janvier 1914] sur l'exploitation des mines autres que les mines de combustibles. Du 18 avril 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 101, p. 4707 ; Erratum : No. 104, p. 4929.)

Décret rendant applicables à l'Algérie les lois des 4 et 24 août 1930 sur la saisie-arrest et la cession des salaires, appointements, traitements et soldes. Du 24 avril 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 105, p. 4970.)

Décret portant réglementation des établissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes à la Martinique. Du 7 mai 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 117, p. 5556.)

Décret relatif à l'émigration et au recrutement des indigènes de la Côte française des Somalis. Du 8 mai 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 117, p. 5546.)

Arrêté étendant aux départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du décret du 4 mars 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi (du 23 avril 1919) sur la journée de huit heures dans l'industrie de la fabrication des pâtes alimentaires. Du 19 mai 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 121, p. 5754.)

Arrêté déclarant applicable dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle le décret du 3 août 1927 étendant le décret du 21 mai 1925 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les entreprises de fabrication du plâtre, de la chaux et des ciments et dans les carrières annexées à ces entreprises, aux entreprises de fabrication d'ocre, de blanc de Moudon et de blancs similaires et de traitement des terres colorées et aux ateliers et chantiers de concassage, broyage, pulvérisation et toutes opérations connexes de minerais et autres produits ou résidus minéraux. Du 20 mai 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 123, p. 5846.)

Décret étendant les dispositions des décrets du 30 novembre 1930 et du 19 juin 1930 au cas où le chômage partiel résulte d'une réduction de la durée normale de la journée de travail. Du 21 mai 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 121, p. 5754.)

Arrêté étendant aux départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions des articles 1<sup>er</sup> à 8 du décret du 5 mars 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les fabriques de conserves de légumes et de fruits et autres établissements de traitement industriel de produits alimentaires végétaux. Du 2<sup>e</sup> juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 130, p. 6162.)

Décret fixant les conditions auxquelles doivent satisfaire, pour bénéficier des subventions de l'Etat, les fonds de chômage créés en vue d'allouer des secours aux ouvriers dockers en chômage. Du 3 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 130, p. 6162.)

\* Décret modifiant le décret du 3 septembre 1930 concernant la rééducation professionnelle des mutilés du travail. Du 3 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 131, p. 6199.)

Décret relatif à l'attribution de majorations de rentes viagères aux titulaires de livrets individuels de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse et aux membres de sociétés de secours mutuels. Du 5 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 132, p. 6249.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 3 de la loi du 10 février 1931 relative aux entreprises d'assurances, de capitalisation et d'épargne en ce qui concerne la détermination des conditions dans lesquelles pourront être constituées les sociétés de capitalisation et d'épargne à forme mutuelle. Du 12 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 141, p. 6584.)

Décret fixant les modalités d'application de la loi du 30 décembre 1930 [portant modification de certaines dispositions du code des assurances sociales du 19 juillet 1911] aux agents de l'administration des chemins de fer d'Alsace et de Lorraine titulaires de rentes de l'assurance invalidité-vieillesse. Du 18 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 147, p. 6834.)

Décret relatif au rapatriement et à la conduite des gens de mer. Du 24 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 153, p. 7179 ; Erratum : No. 168, p. 7389.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930, le régime d'assurances des ouvriers et employés des mines et assimilés ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 29 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7300.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930 [modifiant

et complétant la loi du 5 avril 1928 sur les assurances sociales], le régime d'assurances des agents des grands réseaux d'intérêt général autres que le réseau d'Alsace et de Lorraine ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7292.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930, le régime d'assurances des salariés des départements, des communes et des établissements publics d'assistance ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7293.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930, le régime d'assurances des inscrits maritimes et agents du service général à bord des navires ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7295.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930 [modifiant et complétant la loi du 5 avril 1928 sur les assurances sociales], le régime d'assurances du personnel ouvrier des établissements industriels de l'Etat ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 6 juillet 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 158, p. 7395.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930, le régime d'assurances des agents, employés ou ouvriers des chemins de fer secondaires d'intérêt général, des chemins de fer d'intérêt local et des tramways, ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7296.)

Décret fixant, en exécution de l'article 49 de la loi du 30 avril 1930, le régime d'assurances du personnel des entreprises concessionnaires de production ou de distribution de gaz et d'électricité ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 156, p. 7298.)

## FRENCH COLONIES

### French Establishments in India.

Arrêté réglementant l'exercice de la profession de fabricant d'eaux gazeuses. Du 12 juin 1931. (J. O. des Etablissements français dans l'Inde, 1931, No. 25, p. 623.)

### French Guiana.

Arrêté No. 519 du 7 mai 1931 promulguant le décret du 14 mars 1931 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 14 de la loi du 30 mai 1854 et relatif à l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre des condamnés aux travaux forcés. (J. O. de la Guyane française et du territoire de l'Inini, 1931, No. 19, p. 222.)

### French West Africa.

Arrêté No. 1117 T.P. du 19 mai 1931 portant approbation de l'arrêté du Lieutenant-Gouverneur de la Côte-d'Ivoire du 21 avril 1931, relatif aux établissements dangereux, incommodes et insalubres de 3<sup>me</sup> classe. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1931, No. 1396, p. 449.)

Arrêté abrogeant celui du 23 septembre 1918, relatif au régime des prestations des indigènes dans les Colonies et Territoires de l'Afrique occidentale française. Du 18 juin 1931. No. 1373. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1931, No. 1400, p. 520.)

### Ivory Coast.

Arrêté No. 884 A.G. déterminant les prescriptions générales imposées dans l'intérêt du voisinage ou de la santé publique aux établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes rangés dans la 3<sup>me</sup> classe. Du 21 avril 1931. (J. O. de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1931, No. 11, p. 409.)

Arrêté No. 993 modifiant le dernier alinéa de l'article 5 de l'arrêté du 18 janvier 1929, réorganisant l'apprentissage agricole en Côte d'Ivoire. Du 28 avril 1931. (J. O. de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1931, No. 9, p. 327.)

**Madagascar.**

Arrêté du 25 avril 1931 complétant l'arrêté du 26 décembre 1930 qui porte réorganisation de l'enseignement professionnel des indigènes dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dépendances. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1931, No. 2351, p. 444.)

**Réunion.**

Arrêté No. 505 promulguant à la Réunion le décret du 5 mars 1931 réglementant les conditions dans lesquelles les voyageurs français et étrangers sont autorisés à débarquer à la Réunion. Du 29 avril 1931. (Journal et Bulletin de la Réunion, 1931, No. 18, p. 176.)

**Tunis.**

Décret du 22 mai 1931 (4 moharem 1950) complétant les décrets du 29 novembre 1930 et du 9 février 1931 relatif au rajustement des rentes des victimes d'accidents du travail. (J. O. tunisien, 1931, No. 48, p. 1188.)

**GERMANY**

Verordnung zur Ausführung des § 91 des Gesetzes über Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 26. Mai 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 21, p. 278.)

\* Zweite Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Sicherung von Wirtschaft und Finanzen. Vom 5. Juni 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 22, p. 279.)

Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Gesetzes über die Beaufsichtigung der privaten Versicherungsunternehmungen und Bausparkassen. Vom 6. Juni 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 23, p. 315.)

Durchführungsbestimmungen zum Zweiten Teil, Kapitel IV, der Zweiten Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Sicherung von Wirtschaft und Finanzen vom 5. Juni 1931. (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 279). Vom 6. Juni 1931. (R. Arb. Bl., 1931, No. 18, p. IV 268.)

**GOLD COAST COLONY**

An Ordinance to regulate the constitution of co-operative societies, to control their operations and prescribe the liabilities of their members. No. 4 of 1931. Assented to 9 April 1931. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1931, No. 26, p. 581.)

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal practitioners and to make provision for the establishment of a disciplinary committee. No. 5 of 1931. Assented to 9 April 1931. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1931, No. 26, p. 604.)

**GREAT BRITAIN**

\* An Act to amend subsection (4) of section nine of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. (21 and 22 Geo. V, ch. 18.) Dated 11 June 1931.

\* An Act to amend section one of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, so as to define for the purposes of the said section one the meaning of the expression "normal occupation", and so as to entitle to widows' pensions the widows of men who attained the age of seventy on or before the fifteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and twelve, and died on or after the fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and whose normal occupation was at some time within three years before the date on which they attained the said age of a certain kind; and for purposes consequential upon the purposes aforesaid. Dated 11 June 1931. (21 and 22 Geo. V, ch. 19.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1931, dated 8 April 1931, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 392.)

The Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, dated 11 May 1931, made by the Secretary of State under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 84) and the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930 (20 and 21 Geo. V, ch. 29). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 345.)

The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Fees) Regulations, 1931, dated 18 May 1931, made by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury as to the Fees to be paid in respect of Examinations made and Certificates given under the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931. (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 412.)

The Sandstone Industry (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, dated 20 May 1931, made by the Secretary of State under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 84) and the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930 (20 and 21 Geo. V, ch. 29). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 346.)

The Workmen's Compensation Rules (No. 1), 1931. Dated 22 May 1931. (S. R. and O., 1931, No.  $\frac{411}{L. 9}$ .)

The Seasonal Workers' Accommodation Byelaws (Scotland) Regulations, 1931, dated 29 May 1931, made by the Department of Health for Scotland under section 83 (1) (f) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 15) and section 44 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 (20 and 21 Geo. V, ch. 40). (S. R. and O., 1931, No.  $\frac{447}{S. 28}$ .)

\* The Chromium Plating Regulations, 1931, dated 1 June 1931, made by the Secretary of State under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 455.)

The Metropolitan Short-Stage Carriage Order, 1931, dated 2 June 1931, made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the Metropolitan Public Carriage Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., ch. 115). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 454.)

The Trade Boards (Chain Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1931, dated 19 June 1931, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 510.)

The Explosives in Coal Mines (Horse Killers) Order, 1931. Dated 22 June 1931. (S. R. and O., 1931, No. 521.)

## HONG KONG

An Ordinance to amend further the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899. No. 11 of 1931. Assented to 15 May 1931. (Government Gazette, 1931, No. 22, p. 361.)

An Ordinance to amend the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871. No. 13 of 1931. Assented to 15 May 1931. (Government Gazette, 1931, No. 22, p. 363.)

Notification No. 180 : Rules as to the conduct of examinations instituted for persons who wish to procure colonial certificates of competency as 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, No. 10 of 1899, on 18 March 1931. (Government Gazette, 1931, No. 15, p. 162.)

## INDIA

\* An Act further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for a certain purpose. No. XIII of 1931. Assented to 5 April 1931. (Gazette of India, 1931, No. 15, Part IV, p. 24.)

Notification No. L-1756 : [Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), to apply to the occupation of all persons engaged in constructing, maintaining, dismantling, altering or repairing aerial ropeways]. Dated 12 February 1931. (Gazette of India, 1931, No. 7, Part I, p. 131.)

Notification No. 78-M.-I./29. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 290 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in super-

session of all rules on the subject made by the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, to make rules for the examination of and the grant of certificates of competency to persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in British India and for the conduct of inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of the holders of such certificates. Dated 14 February 1931. (Gazette of India, 1931, No. 7, Part I, p. 121.)

Resolution No. 11-M.II. (3) 31, to direct, under section 28 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), that an additional stipulation shall be added before the last additional stipulation in the form of agreement for Lascars prescribed in the Resolution by the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4817-4822-5, dated 4 July 1912, and as subsequently amended. Dated 21 May 1931. (Gazette of India, 1931, No. 21, Part I, p. 412.)

Notification No. L-1750. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1925 (V of 1923), to direct that further amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924. Dated 21 May 1931. (Gazette of India, 1931, No. 21, Part I, p. 418.)

### ITALY

Regio decreto 2 marzo 1931, n. 600. Riordinamento delle Commissioni locali di pesca. (Numero di pubblicazione : 902.) (G. U., 1931, No. 130, p. 2579.)

[Royal Decree No. 600, to reorganise the local fishery boards. Dated 2 March 1931.]

Decreto ministeriale 4 maggio 1931. Modificazioni alle tabelle concernenti le industrie e lavorazioni aventi disoccupazione stagionale. (G. U., 1931, No. 118, p. 2336.)

[Ministerial Decree to amend the schedules respecting the industries and occupations in which seasonal unemployment occurs. Dated 4 May 1931.]

\* Regio decreto 28 maggio 1931, n. 740. Modifica alla tabella II annessa al regolamento approvato con R. decreto 8 agosto 1908, n. 599, per l'applicazione della legge sul riposo festivo e settimanale. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1017.) (G. U., 1931, No. 143, p. 2987.)

[Royal Decree No. 740 to amend schedule II to the regulations for the administration of the Act [of 7 July 1907] respecting Sunday and holiday rest approved by Royal Decree No. 599 of 8 August 1908. Dated 28 May 1931.]

Decreto ministeriale 3 giugno 1931. Estensione al porto di Fiumicino delle disposizioni contenute nel R. decreto-legge 23 ottobre 1927, n. 2162, concernente la disciplina del lavoro nei porti. (G. U., 1931, No. 139, p. 2871.)

[Ministerial Decree to extend to the port of Fiumicino the provisions of Royal Legislative Decree No. 2162 of 23 October 1927 respecting the organisation of port labour. Dated 3 June 1931.]

\* Regio decreto 18 giugno 1931, n. 773. Approvazione del testo unico delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1056.) (Supplemento ordinario alla G. U., 1931, No. 146, p. 2.)

[Royal Decree No. 773 to approve the consolidated text of the Police Acts. Dated 18 June 1931.]

Regio decreto 18 giugno 1931, n. 787. Regolamento per gli istituti di prevenzione e di pena. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1065.) (Supplemento ordinario alla G. U., 1931, No. 147, p. 31.)

[Royal Decree No. 787, to issue regulations for places of detention and penal institutions. Dated 18 June 1931.]

### Italian Aegean Islands.

Decreto Governatoriale n. 33 : capitolato generale per gli appalti [delle opere per conto del Governo delle Isole Italiane dell'Egeo]. 6 febbraio 1931. (Bollettino Ufficiale del Governo delle Isole Italiane dell'Egeo, 1931, No. 2, p. 35.)

[Decree of the Governor No. 33 : general conditions for contracts (for work on account of the Government of the Italian Aegean Islands). Dated 6 February 1931.]



## JAMAICA

Air Navigation Directions, 1931 (No. 1), issued by the Governor under Article 30 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927. Dated 1 May 1931. (Jamaica Gazette, 1931, No. 24, p. 520.)

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under The Pilotage Law, 1891 (Law 21 of 1891). Dated 11 May 1931. (Jamaica Gazette, 1931, No. 28, p. 626.) [Medical examinations.]

## JAPAN

\* Workmen's Compensation Act, promulgated 1 April 1931. (Kampô, 1931, No. 1275.)

\* Act to establish a Special Account for Workmen's Compensation Insurance. Promulgated 1 April 1931. (Kampô, 1931, No. 1275.)

\* Act concerning the relief of workers in case of accidents. No. 54. Dated 2 April 1931.

\* Act concerning the insurance of liability for giving relief to workers in case of accidents. No. 55. Dated 2 April 1931.

## LITHUANIA

\* Ligoniu kasu istatymo pakeitimas. (Vyriausybės Zinios, 2 April 1931, No. 353, p. 1.)

[Amendment of the Sickness Funds Act. (No date.)]

\* Darbo dienos ilgumo istatymo pakeitimas. (Vyriausybės Zinios, 2 April 1931, No. 353, p. 2.)

[Amendment of the Act respecting hours of work. (No date.)]

## LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 mai 1931, fixant [au 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1931] la date de la mise en vigueur des dispositions de la loi du 29 janvier 1931 sur la caisse de pension des employés privés.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, wodurch das Datum [1. Juni 1931] des Inkrafttretens der Bestimmungen des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931 über die Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten festgesetzt wird.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 399.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 mai 1931, prix en exécution de l'art. 3, al. 2 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, betreffend die Ausführung von Art. 3, Absatz 2, des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931 über die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 400.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 mai 1931, pris en exécution de l'art. 15 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, in Ausführung von Art. 15 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931, betreffend die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 401.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 mai 1931, prix en exécution de l'art. 45 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, in Ausführung von Art. 45 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931, betreffend die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 403.)

Arrêté du 29 mai 1931, pris en exécution de l'art. 47 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931 portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, in Ausführung von Art. 47 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931, betreffend die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 408.)

Arrêté du 29 mai 1931, prix en exécution de l'art. 93 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, in Ausführung von Art. 93 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931, betreffend die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 26, p. 408.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 mai 1931, portant fixation, pour l'année 1931, du gain annuel servant de limite à l'assurance obligatoire contre les accidents des chefs des entreprises agricoles et forestières et de leurs épouses.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 29. Mai 1931, betreffend Festsetzung des Höchstjahreslohnes für gegen Unfall versicherungspflichtige Unternehmer land- und forstwirtschaftlicher Betriebe und deren Ehefrauen.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 27, p. 411.)

### MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

Notification No. 2741 under section 228 of "The Labour Code, 1923" to vary the rules made under the said Code and published as Notification No. 300 in the Gazette of 11 January 1924, as amended by Notification No. 5492, published in the Gazette of 4 September 1925, by rescinding schedule C thereto and substituting therefor a new schedule. Gazetted 10 April 1931. (F.M.S. Government Gazette, 1931, No. 8, p. 758.)

[Vital statistics and sickness returns.]

### MALAY STATES (NON-FEDERATED)

#### Kedah.

Notification No. 711. Rules for fishing, under section 5 of the Fisheries Enactment, 1349. Gazetted 11 April 1931. (Kedah Government Gazette, 1931, No. 39, p. 442.)

### MOROCCO

\* Arrêté viziriel du 8 mai 1931 (19 hija 1349) complétant la nomenclature des établissements admis à donner le repos hebdomadaire par roulement. (B. O., 1931, No. 973, p. 731.)

\* Arrêté viziriel du 8 mai 1931 (19 hija 1349) déterminant, en ce qui concerne les spécialistes occupés dans les usines à service continu, ou à l'impression des journaux quotidiens, les dérogations aux règles générales sur le repos hebdomadaire. (B. O., 1931, No. 973, p. 733.)

\* Arrêté viziriel du 8 mai 1931 (19 hija 1349) déterminant la nomenclature des établissements admis à suspendre le repos hebdomadaire. (B. O., 1931, No. 973, p. 734.)

\* Arrêté viziriel du 8 mai 1931 (19 hija 1349) réglementant le contrôle de l'application du dahir du 18 décembre 1930 (26 rejeb 1349) portant institution du repos hebdomadaire. (B. O., 1931, No. 973, p. 735.)

\* Dahir du 9 mai 1931 (20 hija 1349) modifiant les articles 31 et 32 du dahir du 13 juillet 1926 (2 moharrem 1345) portant réglementation du travail dans les établissements industriels et commerciaux. (B. O., 1931, No. 972, p. 702.)

[Emploi de la céruse.]

\* Dahir du 9 mai 1931 (20 hija 1349) réglementant l'importation, l'achat, la vente, le transport et l'emploi de la céruse et des autres composés de plomb destinés à des usages professionnels. (B. O., 1931, No. 972, p. 703.)

\* Arrêté du secrétaire général du protectorat déterminant le modèle des registres à tenir par les marchands de céruse et des autres composés de plomb. Du 5 juin 1931. (B. O., 1931, No. 972, p. 704.)

### NICARAGUA

Ley : Se ordena que toda empresa nacional o extranjero debe ocupar el 75% de empleados nicaragüenses. 3 de febrero de 1931. (La Gaceta, 1931, No. 47, p. 369.)

[Act to prescribe that every undertaking, both Nicaraguan and foreign, shall employ Nicaraguans to the extent of 75 per cent. of its staff. Dated 3 February 1931.]

### NORTH BORNEO

Notification No. 36 under section 68 of the Labour Ordinance, 1929, to amend the form of contract prescribed by Schedule I to the Ordinance. Gazetted 2 January 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 8.)

Notification No. 38 under section 23 of the Machinery Ordinance, 1920. Gazetted 2 January 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 8.)

\* Notification No. 77 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance amending the Labour Ordinance, 1929. Gazetted 2 February 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 2, p. 15.)

[Minimum age.]

\* Notification No. 90 under section 32 of the Shipping Ordinance, 1914. Gazetted 2 February 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 2, p. 19.)

[Minimum age, etc.]

### NORWAY

Kongelig resolusjon [lastelinjene for et skib]. 5 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 20, p. 266.)

[Royal Resolution : (load-lines of vessels). Dated 5 June 1931.]

### NYASALAND

An Ordinance to make provision for the establishment and regulation of townships within the Protectorate. No. 3 of 1931. Assented to 19 May 1931. (Supplement No. 1 to Nyasaland Government Gazette, 19 May 1931, p. 19.)

An Ordinance to further amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922, No. 7 of 1931. Assented to 7 May 1931. Supplement No. 1 to the Nyasaland Government Gazette, 18 May 1931, p. 37.)

### PARAGUAY

\* Decreto N. 39631, por el cual se reglamenta el derecho de reunión y el de asociación. 12 de marzo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 1939, p. 1.)

[Decree No. 39631, to regulate the right of assembly and association. Dated 12 March 1931.]

### PERSIA

Qânoun-é-woroud wa kgoroudj- atbâ-é-khârédjeh dar Irân. 19 ardibehecht 1310.

[Act to prescribe the conditions for the entry into, residence in, and transit through Persia of nationals of other countries. Dated 9 May 1931.]

### PERU

Decreto-ley No. 7039 : estatuto de la Escuela de Ingenieros. 28 de febrero de 1931. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 69, p. 273.)

[Legislative Decree No. 7039 : regulations for the School of Engineers. Dated 28 February 1931.]

Decreto-ley No. 7103 creando contribuciones para atender a las obras de carácter reproductivo. 10 de abril de 1931. (El Peruano, 1931, No. 94, p. 373.)

[Legislative Decree No. 7103 to raise moneys for works of a productive character (for the relief of unemployment). Dated 10 April 1931.]

### POLAND

Ustawa z dnia 21 marca 1931 r. w sprawie ratyfikacji Konwencji między Rzeczypospolitą Polską a Królestwem Węgierskiem dotyczącej Narodowej Kasy Ubezpieczeń Robotników Rolnych w Budapeszcie, podpisanej wraz z dwoma załącznikami w Budapeszcie dnia 26 marca 1928 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 40, poz. 348, p. 651.)

[Act to ratify the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of Hungary respecting the National Agricultural Workers' Insurance Fund at Budapest, signed, together with the two annexes, at Budapest on 26 March 1928. Dated 21 March 1931.]

### RHODESIA (NORTHERN)

Government Notice No. 47 of 1931 under the Townships Ordinance, 1929 : Storage of petroleum. Dated 7 April 1931. (Supplement to Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 10 April 1931, p. 95.)

Government Notice No. 49 of 1931 : The Mining (Amendment) Regulations, 1931, under the Mining Proclamation, 1912. Dated 11 April 1931. (Supplement to Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 24 April 1931, p. 97.)

Government Notice No. 61 of 1931 : The Articled Clerks Rules, 1931. Dated 23 April 1931. (Supplement to Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 8 May 1931, p. 156.)

Government Notice No. 62 of 1931 : The Admission of Legal Practitioners Rules, 1931. Dated 23 April 1931. (Supplement to Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 8 May 1931, p. 159.)

Government Notice No. 77 of 1931 under the Mining Proclamation, 1912 : The Mining (Inspection and Regulation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1931. Dated 25 May 1931. (Supplement to Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 12 June 1931, p. 216.)

### RHODESIA (SOUTHERN)

Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons. No. 12 of 1931. Promulgated 15 May 1931. (Government Gazette, 1931, No. 20, p. 305.)

Act to consolidate and amend the laws in force in Southern Rhodesia relating to nurses, midwives, masseurs and other classes of persons. No. 15 of 1931. Promulgated 29 May 1931. (Government Gazette, 1931, No. 22, p. 354.)

### RUMANIA

Decret regal No. 2.547 : Lege pentru modificarea legii sanitare si de ocrotire. 14 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 163, p. 6108.)

[Royal Decree No. 2547 : Act to amend the Public Health Act. Dated 14 July 1931.]

### SALVADOR

Decreto. — Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para que nombre un Comité Especial que estudie y reforme las leyes del trabajo. 29 de abril de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 107, p. 893.)

[Decree to authorise the Executive to appoint a special committee to examine and amend the labour laws. Dated 29 April 1931.]

## SARAWAK

An Order to provide for the treatment of vagrants. No. V-1. Enacted 28 February 1931. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 1931, No. 572, p. 70.)

## SPAIN

\* Decreto prohibiendo en los trabajos de pintura interior de los edificios el empleo de la cerusa, sulfato de plomo y de todos los productos que contengan estos pigmentos. 28 de Mayo de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 149, p. 1000.)

[Decree to prohibit the use of white lead, sulphate of lead, and all products containing these pigments in the interior painting of buildings. Dated 28 May 1931.]

Decreto dictando normas acerca de la construcción de casas económicas. 30 de Mayo 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 151, p. 1057.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the erection of cheap dwellings. Dated 30 May 1931.]

\* Decreto aprobando las Bases, que se insertan, para la aplicación a la Agricultura de la ley de Accidentes del trabajo. 12 de Junio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 164, p. 1352.)

[Decree to approve the regulations for the application of the Industrial Accidents Act to agriculture. Dated 12 June 1931.]

\* Decreto disponiendo sea de ocho horas diarias la duración maxima legal de la jornada de trabajo. 1 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 183, p. 43; Errata: No. 185, p. 11.)

[Decree to fix the statutory maximum daily hours of work at eight hours. Dated 1 July 1931.]

## SWEDEN

Lag om ändrad lydelse av 1, 2 och 3 §§ lagen den 27 juni 1902 (nr 71 s. 1), innefattande vissa bestämmelser om elektriska anläggningar. 29 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 148, p. 325.)

[Act to amend sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Act of 27 June 1902 (No. 71, p. 1) to issue certain provisions respecting electrical installations. Dated 29 May 1931.]

\* Lag med vissa bestämmelser mot illojal konkurrens. 29 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 152, p. 329.)

[Act to issue certain provisions respecting unfair competition. Dated 29 May 1931.]

\* Lag om ändrad lydelse av 3 § lagen den 28 maj 1920 (nr 245) om medling i arbetstvister. 12 juni 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 202, p. 388.)

[Act to amend section 3 of Act No. 245 of 28 May 1920, respecting conciliation in labour disputes. Dated 12 June 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av §§ 3, 4 och 5 i kungörelsen den 22 december 1927 (nr 489) angående anordnande av den i 34 § av lagen om allmän pensionsförsäkring omförmälda, på frivilliga avgifter grundada försäkringen. Den 5 juni 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 234, p. 455.)

[Royal Notification to amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of Notification No. 489 of 22 December 1927, respecting the organisation of the insurance mentioned in section 34 of the General Pension Insurance Act, based on voluntary contributions. Dated 5 June 1931.]

## SWITZERLAND

Vollziehungsverordnung zum Bundesgesetz vom 4. Oktober 1930 über die Handelsreisenden. Vom 5. Juni 1931. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1931, No. 15, p. 367.)

Règlement d'exécution de la loi fédérale du 4 octobre 1930 sur les voyageurs de commerce. Du 5 juin 1931. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1931, No. 15, p. 371.)

Arrêté du Conseil fédéral établissant un contrat-type de travail pour les voyageurs de commerce. Du 7 juillet 1931. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1931, No. 19, p. 457.)

Bundesratsbeschluss über den Normalarbeitsvertrag für Handelsreisende. Vom 7. Juli 1931. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1931, No. 19, p. 453.)

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

\* Act to amend the Factories Act, 1918, and to provide for the supervision and control of certain machinery. No. 26 of 1931. Dated 5 June 1931.

Wet om die Fabriekswet, 1918, te wysig en om voorsiening te maak vir toesig en beheer van sekere masjienerije. No. 26 van 1931. 5 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 1956, p. xii.)

[Hours of employment.]

Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1914. No. 29 of 1931. Dated 9 June 1931.

Wet tot wysiging van die Werklieden Schadeloosstelling Wet, 1914. No. 29 van 1931. 9 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 1938, p. ii.)

\* Act to amend the Old-Age Pensions Act, 1928. No. 34 of 1931. Dated 10 June 1931.

Wet om die Ouderdomspensioenwet, 1928, te wysig. No. 34 van 1931. 10 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 1959, p. xxii.)

Act to provide for certain matters affecting public moneys, to amend the laws relating to the public service agricultural credits, the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa and Indian immigration and to provide for pension benefits for certain officers. No. 45 of 1931. Dated 10 June 1931.

Wet om voorsiening te maak vir sekere aangeleenthede betreffende Staatsgelde, om die wette op die Staatsdienst Landboukrediet, die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika en Indiese Immigrasie te wysig en om aan sekere emptenare pensioenregte te verleen. No. 45 van 1931. 10 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 1959, p. lxx.)

Government Notice No. 967: Rules made under section ninety-four (2) (j), Act No. 13 of 1928, for the training and examination of medical and surgical nurses. Dated 12 June 1931.

Goewermentskennisgewing No. 967: Reels gemaak kragtens artikel vier-en-negentig (2) (j) van Wet No. 13 van 1928, vir die opleiding en eksamineer van geneeskundige en hellekundige verpleegsters. 12 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1931, No. 1960, p. 516.)

Government Notice No. 968. South African Medical Council: Rules made under section ninety-four (2) (j), Act No. 13 of 1928, for the training and examination of midwives. Dated 12 June 1931.

Goewermentskennisgewing No. 968. Suid-Afrikanse Geneeskundige Raad: Reels gemaak kragtens artikel vier-en-negentig (2) (j) van Wet No. 13 van 1928, vir die opleiding en eksamineer van vroedvroue. 12 Junie 1931.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1931, No. 1960, p. 521.)

### URUGUAY

Decreto. Se crea la Comisión Nacional de Lucha contra la Desocupación y se adoptan otras providencias. 7 de Mayo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7442, p. 340-A.)

[Decree to appoint a National Commission to combat unemployment and to issue other provisions. Dated 7 May 1931.]

Decreto. Se incluyen entre las posibles víctimas de accidentes del trabajo a jockeys y otros empleados de hipódromos y studs. 14 de Mayo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7444, p. 357 A.)

[Decree to include jockeys and other persons employed in circuses and stud-farms among persons liable to industrial accidents. Dated 14 May 1931.]

### ZANZIBAR

\* A Decree to repeal the Employment of Native Labour Decree, 1923. No. 1 of 1931. Assented to 18 March 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 2052, p. 138.)

\* A Decree to legalise trade unions. No. 6 of 1931. Assented to 18 March 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 2052, p. 144.)

Government Notice No. 64 under the Dangerous Goods Decree (Chapter 97, revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922): "The Dangerous Goods (Amendment) Rules, 1931". Dated 8 April 1931. (Official Gazette, 1931, No. 2055, p. 193.)

## Book Notes

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office.** *Housing Policy in Europe. Cheap Home Building.* Studies and Reports, Series G (Housing and Welfare), No. 3. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son, 1931. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, Boston. xii + 378 pp. 5s.; \$1.25.

Since the publication of the first two studies on the housing problem prepared by the International Labour Office—*European Housing Problems since the War* and *The Housing Problem in the United States*; Studies and Reports, Series G, Nos. 1 and 2 (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 2, August 1924, pages 277-295, and No. 3, September 1924, pages 452-469, and Vol. XI, No. 5, May 1925, page 739)—there has been a progressive development of housing legislation. A resolution adopted at the 1928 Session of the International Labour Conference invited the Governing Body of the Office to undertake a fresh investigation in the light of present-day developments. The results are set out in the present volume. The arrangement of the material, which was collected with the assistance of experts in certain countries, differs slightly from that followed in the first study and the statistical documentation has been considerably enlarged and systematised. The investigation is confined to certain European countries in order that each of them may be considered in some detail. It is believed, however, that the selection which has been made, both on grounds of general principle and from practical considerations, makes it possible to gain a sufficiently accurate insight into European post-war housing policy and the results achieved after ten years' endeavours. The first part of the study examines the different aspects of the question which at the present moment constitutes the centre of the housing problem, i.e. the assistance granted by the public authorities to promote house building. This general survey is followed in the second part by national studies, the countries covered being Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Italy, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Austria, Poland, and Germany.

— *International Labour Conference. Sixteenth Session 1932. The Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations.* Third Item on the Agenda. Questionnaire. Geneva, 1931. 38 pp.

The International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session (1931) had before it a preliminary report, prepared by the International Labour Office, on the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 6, December 1930, page 852). The Committee appointed by the Conference to consider that report took the concluding chapter as the basis of its discussions and, as the result of its work, submitted to the Conference a report containing conclusions indicating the points on which it is proposed that the Governments should be consulted. This report and the draft conclusions contained in it are reproduced in the above booklet, together with the Questionnaire submitted for the consideration and replies of the Governments.

**League of Nations. Economic Committee.** *The Agricultural Crisis.* Vol. I. Geneva, 1931. 322 pp. 7s. 6d.; \$2.

This important volume is published as a result of the discussions of the agricultural experts convoked by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations in 1930 and 1931. The Economic Committee wished to obtain exact information on the agricultural crisis. Each expert was invited to contribute his observations on that crisis in so far as it affected his own country. To these accounts, revised and brought up to date, are added a certain number of studies on countries not represent-



ed by an expert. The whole is preceded by a long introduction, which deals with the facts of the crisis, its causes, market conditions (especially of cereals), and proposed remedies.

**Permanent Court of International Justice.** *Modification of the Rules, 1931.* Series D. Acts and Documents concerning the Organisation of the Court. Second Addendum to No. 2. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff's Publishing Company, 1931. 321 pp.

**International Chamber of Commerce. American Section.** *Employment Regularisation in the United States of America.* Washington, 1931. 84 pp.

A valuable summary of methods adopted by individual employers in the United States to regularise employment in their establishments. While the scope of such policies is necessarily limited, a good deal has been done to diminish the seasonal fluctuations in production and sales. The measures applied include the adoption of an annual budget based on a system of sales forecasting, the drawing up of production schedules which facilitate the equalising of the weekly or monthly volume of output, the production of complementary lines of products having different periods of peak demand and, to a limited degree, the extension of seasonal markets by devising new uses for seasonal products.

**International Institute of Agriculture.** *The Place of Unemployment in the European Economic Organisation.* Extract from the Summary in English of a Memorandum of the International Institute of Agriculture submitted to the Commission for the Study of the Question of European Union at its meeting in May 1931. Rome, 1931. 19 pp.

**X. Internationaler Kongress für Acetylen, Autogene Schweissung und verwandte Industrien, Zürich, 9.-12. Juli 1930. X<sup>e</sup> Congrès international de l'acétylène, de la soudure autogène et des industries qui s'y rattachent, Zurich, 9-12 juillet 1930. Vorträge und Mitteilungen. Conférences et Communications.** Ouvrage édité par la Société suisse de l'Acétylène. Publié par les soins du Prof. C. F. KEEL et de G. REYMOND. Basle. 650 pp., illustr.

*L'Organisation scientifique du travail. IV<sup>e</sup> Congrès international, Paris 1929.* Paris, Comité national de l'Organisation française, 1931. 263 pp.

This report of the Fourth International Congress on Scientific Management, held in Paris in 1929, which is published by the French National Scientific Management Committee, contains the speeches of prominent men who are actively concerned with scientific management and an account of the sessions of the different sections (industry, agriculture, commerce, administration, domestic economy, teaching, and general questions) and of the plenary sessions of the Congress.

An interesting survey, by Mr. Henry LE CHATELIER, on the organisation of work and the social problem (employment, wages, social insurance, etc.), and a general report summarising the work of the Congress are also included.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

### BRITISH GUIANA

Immigration Department. *Report for the Year 1930.* Georgetown, 1931. 5 pp.

### CANADA

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits. *Progress Report.* Victoria, 1930. 30 pp.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale. *Politique et prévoyance sociales en Tchécoslovaquie du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 31 décembre 1930.* Rédigé d'après les rapports officiels par Jean RIVA. Prague, 1931. 41 pp.

Contains a French translation of the statement made by the Czechoslovak Minister of Social Welfare to the Budget Committee, in November 1930, on Czechoslovak social policy during the previous year. Information and statistical data are also given concerning the cost of social policy in 1930, the organisation of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the assistance granted to young persons, the infirm, the mentally deficient, the aged, war victims, co-operative societies, building, the unemployed, emigrants, etc.

## FINLAND

**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.

## FRANCE

**Présidence du Conseil. Conseil national économique.** *Enquête sur la situation des principales branches de l'économie nationale. I. Agriculture. 1<sup>re</sup> série de rapports.* Paris, 1931. Pp. 359-409.

The French National Economic Council in the course of 1929 undertook an enquiry into the situation of the principal branches of national industry. The first series of reports relates to agricultural production. The reports were adopted by the Council on 13-14 February 1931. The subjects dealt with include: the situation and organisation of agriculture (Marquis de VOGÜÉ); the animal and meat industry (Mr. MASSÉ); dairy produce, eggs and poultry (Mr. GIRARD); fruit, vegetable and floral industry (Mr. GARCIN); industrial crops (Mr. VIMEUX); wood crops (Mr. BARBIER).

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

**Conseil de Gouvernement de l'Indochine.** Session ordinaire de 1930. *Discours prononcé le 28 octobre 1930 par M. P. Pasquier, Gouverneur général de l'Indochine.* Hanoi-Haiphong, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 19 pp.

This pamphlet outlines the general policy of the Government of Indo-China, and in particular indicates the reforms proposed in the domain of labour. The Governor General affirms his intention of continuing to work for the completion of a Labour Code which shall be in harmony both with the real needs of Indo-Chinese conditions and with the principles of human solidarity. He also pledges himself to carry on the work of his predecessor, who laid the foundations of the system of long-period contract labour and of labour inspection in Indo-China. Dealing with the question of the protection of land workers, the Governor General defines the fourfold aim of the Government, and in particular indicates the reforms needed on behalf of share farmers, who are an important element of the rural population. Here he proposes to draw up regulations for the conditions of settlement and of the share-farming contract, in the interests of both parties to this contract. Lastly, he points out that in the development of small-scale agricultural credit lies the way of escape from the oppression of the moneylender, whose hold on small native land owners is especially heavy.

**Gouvernement général de l'Indo-Chine.** *Rapports au Grand conseil des intérêts économiques et financiers et au Conseil de gouvernement.* Session ordinaire de 1930. Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 825 pp.

— *Rapport sur la situation administrative, économique et financière au Laos durant la période 1929-1930.* Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 100 pp.

— *Rapport sur la situation administrative, économique et financière du Tonkin durant la période 1929-1930.* Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 309 pp.

— *Rapport sur la situation administrative, économique et financière de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan durant la période 1929-1930.* Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 104 pp.

**Inspection générale du travail.** *Compte rendu sur le fonctionnement de l'inspection générale du travail, 1929-1930.* Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1930. 70 pp.

For a summary of this report for 1929-1930 of the work of the General Inspectorate of Labour in Indo-China, see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

— *L'émigration et l'immigration ouvrière en Indo-Chine.* Par E. DELAMARRE, Inspecteur général du travail en Indo-Chine. Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. 53 pp.

This interesting pamphlet reproduces some of the information contained in the report of the General Inspectorate of Labour mentioned above, but gives fuller details concerning the emigration and immigration of workers. In addition, it contains a map showing the movement of labour and of colonisation, which illustrates clearly migration movements in Indo-China; it also gives information and statistics on Chinese emigration, which is subject to special regulations.

— *Réglementation du travail en Indo-Chine. Textes en vigueur au 31 octobre 1930.* Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. 182 pp.

A complete collection, arranged in chronological order, of the texts of laws and regulations concerning labour in Indo-China, both those applicable throughout the whole Indo-Chinese Union, and those in force in each part of the Union. It is preceded by an analytical list showing for each text the various amendments it has undergone.

— *Sur la lutte contre le paludisme dans les collectivités ouvrières (Est-Cochinchine et Sud-Annam). Essai de prophylaxie rationnelle et pratique à l'usage des exploitations agricoles, industrielles et forestières, des chantiers de travaux publics et de chemins de fer, etc.* Par le Dr H. G. S. MORIN, directeur du Service du paludisme aux Instituts Pasteur d'Indo-Chine. Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. 68 pp.

In this memoir Dr. Morin summarises, for the use of employers of labour in the colonies, recent additions made by science to the knowledge of malaria and the means of combating it. The first part of the work discusses the scientific bases of anti-malarial prophylaxis; the second deals with practical measures for treatment of the disease (destruction of the malaria parasite, preventive use of quinine, general hygiene of the coolies) and the prevention of collective infection (prevention of contact between man and anopheles, destruction of anopheles); the third part contains suggestions for the general organisation of a system of preventive measures against malaria.

In a prefatory note Mr. DELAMARRE, General Labour Inspector in Indo-China, lays special stress on the fact that, in spite of the expense involved, methodical study of the situation and application of preventive measures from the moment of starting any enterprise would result in a saving of the numerous and much heavier losses caused by the cost of hospital treatment of the sick, high death rate, reduced output of other workers, desertion, difficulties of recruitment, and all kinds of consequential delays and expenses in carrying out the work.

**Gouvernement de la Cochinchine.** *Rapport au Conseil colonial sur l'état de la Cochinchine pendant la période 1929-1930.* Saigon, Imprimerie nouvelle A. Portail, 1930. 783 pp.

**Protectorat de l'Annam.** *Rapport d'ensemble sur la situation du protectorat de l'Annam pendant la période comprise entre le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1929 et le 31 mai 1930.* Hué, Imprimerie Dac-Lap, Bui-Huy-Tin, 1930. 145 pp.

**Protectorat du Cambodge.** *Rapport sur l'exercice du Protectorat pendant la période 1929-1930.* Société d'Éditions Khmer-Phnom-Penh, 1930. 263 pp.

## GREAT BRITAIN

**Colonial Office.** *Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas.* By H. C. SAMPSON, C.I.E. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. 35 pp. 1s.

**Home Office.** *Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories.* Welfare Pamphlet No. 3. Second Edition. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. 25 pp., illustr. 6d.

This pamphlet was first issued by the Home Office soon after the close of the war. After an introduction briefly recalling the subsequent development of the welfare movement, the following points relating to working conditions are reviewed: general health, ventilation, removal of dust, cubic capacity of the room in relation to the number of workers, prevention of fatigue, safety, prevention of accidents and organisation of first aid, general well-being, drinking water, messrooms and canteens, protective clothing, accommodation for clothing, washing conveniences. The question of the labour force is dealt with from the standpoints of selection, training, transfer of the worker to another occupation, and medical supervision. Welfare work outside the factory having a direct relation to the worker's life in the factory is also briefly reviewed (transport of workers to and from the factory). The last part of the pamphlet deals with the organisation of welfare work and the training of welfare supervisors.

**India Office.** *Statistical Abstract for British India. With Statistics, where available, relating to certain Indian States, from 1910-1920 to 1928-1929.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. xi + 778 pp. 6s.

**Medical Research Council.** *A Study in Nutrition. An Inquiry into the Diet of 154 Families of St. Andrews.* By E. P. CATHCART and A. M. T. MURRAY. Assisted by M. SHANKS. Special Report Series No. 151. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. 60 pp. 1s.

Special attention may be drawn to the chapters in this study which deal with the nature of diet according to occupation and according to "social class".

— **Industrial Health Research Board.** *Eleventh Annual Report to 30 June 1931. Including an Analysis of the Work published during the Years 1926-1930.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. ii + 85 pp. 1s. 6d.

**Ministry of Labour.** *Memorandum on the Shortage, Surplus and Redistribution of Juvenile Labour in England and Wales during the Years 1930-1938.* Based on the Views of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment and Issued on the Recommendation of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. 18 pp. 3d.

**Treasury. Committee on Finance and Industry.** *Report.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1931. vi + 322 pp. 5s.

Monetary policy and its influence on industry is one of the most discussed questions of the present time and the report of the British Committee on Finance and Industry, which includes bankers, economists, and representatives of labour, industry, and commerce, is one of the most outstanding documents on the subject. Its recommendations on monetary policy are international in scope and require international action in order to be implemented. Prominence is given throughout the report to the two following points: (1) the monetary system must inevitably be a managed system—the monetary authority (in Great Britain, the Bank of England) accepting the responsibility of controlling the price level; (2) the monetary policy should tend towards a more liberal credit policy. The objective should be to raise the international price level to a considerable extent and then to maintain it as far as possible at the level thus reached. Nationally, the endeavour should be to maintain output and employment at a high and stable level by influencing the regular flow of savings into investment at home and abroad so far as is compatible with the international situation. Internationally, the Committee recommends the maintenance of the gold standard, the main object of Central Banks acting in co-operation being to maintain stability of international prices over both long and short periods. With this in view, Central Banks should consider, if the necessity arises, the question of altering gold reserve requirements for the time being in a downward direction. It should be understood that the "sole use of a gold reserve to-day is to enable a country to meet deficits in its international balance of payments until the appropriate measures can be taken to bring it again

to equilibrium." It is unnecessary to insist that gold reserves be a fixed percentage of the volume of notes outstanding (or notes *plus* sight liabilities). Greater freedom for the Central Banks in the use of their reserves is also recommended. In order to meet the present emergency, it is desirable that loans be made by the leading creditor countries on a larger scale than during the past two years. The present depression is largely due to creditor States refusing either to buy or to lend, thus tending to accumulate gold to the detriment of economic activity in the countries losing gold. To remedy this, creditor States must either buy more or lend more and their credit policy must be such as to enable them to do this. It is not essential that they lend further to debtor States; it is sufficient if they lend in such a way as to provide an outlet for the exports of such States. Central Banks should confer frequently, and do their best to avoid importing and exporting unwanted gold.

With regard to national measures, the Committee recommends that the connection between the minimum gold reserve and the note issue be abolished. A maximum (say, £100 million) should be fixed for the note issue, and a minimum (say, £75 million) for the gold reserve, these figures being alterable by the Treasury or by Parliament if necessary. Credits should be placed at the disposal of British industry on terms at least as good as those offered to foreign borrowers.

An important addendum, signed by six members, including Sir Thomas ALLEN, Mr. BEVIN, Mr. KEYNES, and Mr. MCKENNA, discusses the expansion of credit for domestic purposes. The signatories of the addendum, whilst recognising that some elasticity in salaries and wages is necessary, see no likely solution of the great problems of social justice in any proposal to reduce salaries and wages, whilst leaving untouched those money incomes which are protected by contract. Wage reductions would tend to become competitive as between various countries and would lead to very disappointing results. No adequate revival of British foreign trade is possible, it is held, except through a revival of world demand which would certainly not result from a policy of wage reductions. Other recommendations include schemes of capital expansion and development, public and private, including town planning, and the establishment of a Board of National Investment.

The international significance of the recommendations of the Committee is examined above in an article by Mr. P. W. MARTIN.

## INDIA

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. *Statistical Abstract for British India. With Statistics, where available, relating to Certain Indian States from 1919-1920 to 1928-1929*. Calcutta, 1931. xi + 778 pp. Rs.3-8 or 6s.

## ITALY

Istituto Centrale di Statistica. *Annuario Statistico Italiano. Anno 1931-IX*. Terza Serie, Vol. V. Rome, 1931. viii + 645 pp. 25 lire.

## LATVIA

Valsts Statistiska Parvalde. Bureau de statistique. *Latvijas Lauksaimniecība 1930. gada. Etat de l'agriculture en Lettonie en 1930*. Fifth edition. Compiled by A. MALDUPS. Edited by V. SAINAIS. Riga, 1931. xi + 244 pp.

The Statistical Year Book for Latvian Agriculture for 1930 contains detailed information on the agricultural labour supply, the migration of Latvian and alien workers in rural districts, and the wages paid to various classes of agricultural labour.

## MOROCCO

Secrétariat général du Protectorat. Service de l'administration générale, du travail, et de l'assistance. *Bulletin du travail*, 1930. 87 pp.

For a summary of the information contained in this "Bulletin", see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

## POLAND

Office central de Statistique. *Le petit annuaire statistique de la Pologne. 1<sup>re</sup> année, 1931*. Warsaw. xvii + 157 pp.

## UNITED STATES

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Report of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life (Under Chapter 269 of the Acts of 1929).** Boston, 1930. 146 pp.

## PORTO RICO

**Legislative Committee to Investigate the Industrial and Agricultural Uneasiness and Restlessness Causing Unemployment in Porto Rico. Second Report.** San Juan, 1931. 739 pp.

This report, which is published in Spanish and in English, points out that, in addition to the general causes that have brought about the world crisis, Porto Rico has to contend with special problems, such as monopolies, absenteeism, limited credit facilities, etc. These disadvantages, however, have been fully realised by the Governor, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and as a result of his publicity campaign, very definite progress has been made since the first report of the Committee was issued. An active Bureau of Commerce and Industry is now in existence, and the new Division of Labour is occupied in investigating agricultural and industrial problems. It is hampered, however, by the lack of a section for labour statistics.

The extension to Porto Rico of certain Federal laws, such as those relating to vocational education and rehabilitation, and to credit facilities for agriculture and road building, is demanded by the report. The enactment of legislative measures of a general character designed to promote the welfare of the island, and of social legislation for the regulation of industrial home work, the establishment of a five-day week, the creation of a Board of Minimum Wages, etc., is also recommended.

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

**Allevi, G.** *Oppio, morfina, eroina, etere, cocaina, canapa, ecc. Caratteri, danni e remedi. Contrabbando e traffici clandestini. Tossicomanie e difesa della razza.* Milan, U. Hoepli, 1931. xvii + 304 pp. 15 lire.

The latest book by Professor Allevi—who is widely known through his works on sociology and social medicine and who collaborates in the preparation of the *Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene* published by the International Labour Office—is devoted to narcotic drugs. These poisons constitute a grave danger for modern society, as they entail the physical and moral degeneration of a large number of persons, and threaten the decline of the whole population. The author emphasises the need of a determined struggle against this peril to civilisation, through legislation and still more through the education of the people. The book is a fervent and interesting appeal. It illustrates the old medical adage, "Prevention is better than cure", and should itself prove an extremely useful prophylactic work.

**American Federation of Teachers.** *What Next in Workers' Education? Seventh Annual Conference of Teachers in Workers' Education at Brookwood, 21-23 February 1931.* Edited by a Committee of Local 189. Brookwood, N.Y., 1930. 74 pp.

This account of the proceedings of the Conference contains the reports and discussions relating to the various forms of workers' education in the different parts of the United States. One session of the Conference was devoted to political action and workers' education. At the last session the Conference discussed the future of workers' education and emphasised the necessity of relating workers' education to the labour movement as a whole.

**Andreades, A.** *La population du Japon.* Reprinted from the *Revue économique internationale*, January 1931. Brussels, Goemaere, 1931. 52 pp.

This study, which is largely based on the results of recent research in Japan, deals with the movement of the Japanese population before and since the Restoration in 1868.

**Aschenfeldt-Viezen.** *Der ländlichhauswirtschaftliche Lehrling. Leitfadens zur Ausbildung in zweijähriger Lehrzeit mit abschliessender Prüfung vor der Land-*

*wirtschaftskammer.* Mecklenburgische Landwirtschaftliche Mitteilungen. Heft 8. Rostock, Carl Hintorff, 1930. 86 pp. 3 marks.

**Assemblée des présidents des Chambres d'Agriculture de France.** *Séances des 16 et 17 mars 1931. Compte rendu.* Paris. 351 pp. 12.50 frs.

**Association des Caisses d'Allocations familiales.** *La journée de Conférences des Allocations familiales, 25 novembre 1930.* Brussels, 1931. 63 pp.

**Association financière, industrielle et commerciale russe.** *Le travail forcé en U.R.S.S.* Plan quinquennal de l'Organisation économique de l'U.R.S.S. V. Paris. 31 pp.

**Associazione generale fascista del Pubblico Impiego.** Rome, 1930. 138 pp.

This monograph contains a number of short articles on the history of the Fascist General Association of Public Employees, its organisation, legal status, and activities. The second part deals with welfare schemes for the benefit of salaried employees in public services and civil servants. The appendix contains the texts concerning the legal and economic status of the staff of Italian public offices and the constitution and rules of the Association.

**Associazione nazionale per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni sul Lavoro.** *Relazione sull'attività dell'Associazione nell'anno 1929.* Milan. 191 pp.

**Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft.** *Der deutsche Wohnungsbau.* Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Gewerbe: Industrie, Handel und Handwerk (III. Unterausschuss). Berlin, E. S. Mittler, 1931. xv + 739 pp.

Report of an enquiry into house building in Germany undertaken by the Industrial Sub-Committee of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditions of Production and Marketing of German industry.

Although this enquiry could not be completed, largely owing to lack of funds, the results nevertheless give a sufficiently comprehensive picture of the house-building industry in Germany. During the period 1926-1929, the number of dwellings built was over a million, the total cost being 14,000,000,000 marks, of which 7,000,000,000 were furnished by public authorities. These building activities, however, were inadequate to satisfy the needs of the poorest classes. From 1926 to 1930—at any rate in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants—the proportion of small dwellings (1 to 3 rooms, including a kitchen) was 40 per cent. of the total. It is estimated that during the next five years it will be necessary to build 150,000 dwellings of this type every year. The workers' representatives on the Sub-Committee have expressed their views in a special report, in which they emphasise the danger of a too sudden decrease in State aid. The rest of the work is devoted to the replies to the enquiry received from different districts and from organisations interested in the building of dwellings.

**Banu, Dr. G.** *L'hygiène sociale de l'enfance.* Preface by Prof. MARFAN. Vol. I. Brussels, Association internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance. Paris, Masson et Cie, 1930. xx + 717 pp.

An important study in which, after a review of the eugenic elements in infant hygiene, the author describes in a methodical manner the physiological, pathological and social problems connected with maternity hygiene on the one hand and with infant welfare on the other. He analyses in particular the methods adopted in various countries with a view to maternity assistance and child protection. Statistical data concerning the movement of the population, death-births and infant mortality are included.

**Baudoin, Eve.** *La mère au travail et le retour au foyer.* Paris, Librairie Bloud et Gay, 1931. 181 pp.

**Bellerby, J. R.** *A Contributive Society.* London, Education Services, 1931. xvii + 224 pp.

Mr. Bellerby has tried in this book to sketch an ideal society, by which he means a community whose accepted aim is to contribute their maximum to the consumption of the entire group. He recognises, however, that it may be difficult for any modern society to advance along such lines in a body, and he therefore proposes the establishment of small groups bent on making experiment towards some social model. These groups would observe certain rules governing personal economic action and business conduct. For instance, in the economic sphere each member of a group would adopt the principle of the "average wage", anything received in excess of this amount being made available for social use. On the side of business conduct there would be an avoidance of socially harmful trades, the preservation of competition in certain cases, and the adoption of co-operative methods wherever competition has unsatisfactory net effects. In industrial relations, the group would aim at a situation in which all persons share the ownership of and the responsibility for industry, and in which such an attitude to production is created that each business unit as a body becomes a public service.

**Bergemann-Gorski, Dr. F. K.** *Das Verdingungskartell.* Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1931. viii + 201 pp.

**Bernabé-Silorata.** *Le assicurazioni sociali.* Federazione Fascista del Commercio della Provincia di Torino. Corsi integrativi d'istruzione professionale per i commercianti. Turin, 1930. 188 pp.

A methodical survey of Italian legislation on social insurance intended for the general reader. The author recalls briefly the limits to the scope of the different Acts, describes the system of financial resources and benefits, and outlines the mechanism for the settlement of disputes. He then indicates the part played by the corporative State in the sphere of social insurance and advocates the co-ordination of legislative measures.

**Bissett, G. B., Pringle, C., and Thomas, Edgar.** *Dairy Farming in the Blackmore Vale. A Study based on Conditions in the Sturminster Rural District in 1929.* University of Reading. Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture. Department of Agricultural Economics. Survey Studies, 1. Bulletin XI. Reading, 1931. 63 pp. 1s.

**Bouvier, Jeanne.** *Histoire des dames employées dans les postes, télégraphes et téléphones de 1714 à 1929.* Preface by Roger PICARD. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1930.

Miss Bouvier, who has devoted many years to the improvement of the conditions of home workers, has here turned her attention to the past, and in this study contributes a chapter to the history of women's work. She traces in a vivid manner the different episodes in the administrative career of French women in the Post Office, from the institution of the public services down to the present day, and, in particular, the struggle carried on with energy and tenacity to extend women's right of access to the higher posts in the civil service and to obtain equitable remuneration in accordance with the principle "equal pay for equal work".

**Brown, Margaret.** *The Effect of School and Industry on Young People with Heart Disease. Ten-Year Effort of the Cardiac Vocational Guidance Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.* New York, 1930. 42 pp.

The first study in this pamphlet is on the influence of school work on children with heart disease, and their vocational guidance. The second study, which covered 395 workers, deals with the effects of industry on workers with heart disease as measured by their days of absence due to illness. These researches showed that the children were for the most part able to follow the prescribed school curriculum and that a few only were below the average owing to long periods of illness. It was also found that workers with heart disease can work in a wide variety of occupations and that little time was lost owing to absence due to illness related to heart disease. The report points out, however, that due consideration should be given to working conditions in the individual jobs, which vary widely within any given occupation.

**Buchholz, Dr. Karl.** *Die Nachprüfbarkeit von Betriebsvertretungsbeschlüssen durch die Gerichte.* Schriften des Instituts für Arbeitsrecht an der Universität



Leipzig. Herausgegeben von Dr. Erwin JACOBI. 23. Heft. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1930. 214 pp.

**Budapester Handels- und Gewerbekammer.** *Ungarns Handel und Industrie im Jahre 1930.* Budapest, 1931. 143 pp.

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education.** *Annual Report of the Director, Nicholas Murray Butler, for the Year 1930.* 79 pp.

**Centre belge de l'Entente internationale anticommuniste.** *Le travail forcé en Russie soviétique.* Liège. 62 pp.

**Centrokooperativ Praha. 1921-1931.** Prague, 1931. 74 pp., illustr., tables.

**Chanceler, René.** *L'évolution du statut des comédiens.* Paris, Les Presses modernes, 1930. 173 pp.

This book contains first an interesting historical summary of the situation of actors in France under the *ancien régime*. During the whole of that period, the actor was laid under an interdict not only by the Church but also to some extent by common law. It is only under the *Assemblée constituante* that actors were granted a civil status, of which neither the *Convention* nor the *Directoire* attempted to deprive them; the two main principles laid down at that time are, on the one hand, individual freedom and equality (that is to say, the actor enjoys all civil and political rights) and, on the other, freedom of occupation. The few changes wrought under the Empire, in particular the Moscow Decree, and under the subsequent regimes have not materially altered the law relating to actors. If there exist any difficulties of application, they concern the junior members of the *Comédie française*. The work ends with a short analysis of the attempts made to form actors' trade unions.

**Clique, Hubert.** *Les caves coopératives de vinification en Bourgogne ainsi que dans les autres régions de la France et treize pays étrangers.* Preface by Léon DOUARCHE. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1931. iv + 315 pp.

A well documented study. The author has supplemented the data derived from bibliographical sources with information collected during his visits to the countries studied and by means of a comprehensive enquiry among the officials of co-operative organisations in those countries. He describes the organisation of co-operative wine-making societies in France, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

**Comité central des Allocations familiales. Comité central des Assurances sociales.** *XI<sup>e</sup> Congrès national des allocations familiales et des assurances sociales, Reims, Epernay, Chalons, Troyes, Soissons, mai 1931.* Paris. 207 pp.

Report of the Eleventh National Congress on Family Allowances and Social Insurance, which was opened at Reims on 11 May 1931.

The first part contains the text of the reports on family allowances and compensation funds; these reports show the rapid development of family allowances and the new tendencies of their promoters, who have definitely declared themselves in favour of the legal obligation for all employers to pay family allowances to their workers and to become members of compensation funds.

The second part contains interesting reports on the application of the new French legislation on social insurance: working of sickness insurance funds and relations with the doctors, technique of collecting contributions and financing the funds, etc. These reports and the resolutions adopted by the Congress bear witness to the general recognition by French employers of the principle of social insurance and to their efforts to obtain a simplification of the working and administration of the funds.

**Commission nationale belge pour l'embellissement de la vie rurale.** *Manuel de sociologie rurale.* Louvain. Tome I, 278 pp. Tome II, xi + 263 pp.

Contains a series of lectures organised at Brussels in April 1930, some of which deal with questions relating to agricultural labour.

**Confédération générale de la Production française.** *Annuaire 1931.* Paris. 103 pp.

**Davis, James John, and Wright, John Calvin.** *You and your Job.* New York, John Wiley ; London, Chapman and Hall, 1930. x + 242 pp.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Wright, who are respectively Chairman and Director of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, have based this book on their wide experience of boys and girls. Their vivid analysis of the human, social and occupational factors which exist in every career, is designed to develop the workers' sense of the dignity of work and also as a stimulant and guide for young persons about to start a career.

**Delvigne, Isi.** *La crise mondiale.* Les cahiers de l'Eglantine, No. VII. Brussels, L'Eglantine, 1931. 109 pp.

Throughout the author's brief survey of the opinions of numerous well-known persons of Belgian and other nationality on the different causes of the economic depression, runs a vivid personal note of criticism from the socialist standpoint. To remedy the present position, Mr. Delvigne advocates the democratic organisation of world economy under the control of the workers, failing which he considers a dictatorship is inevitable. He concludes : " If blind fate leads us to the latter sinister prospect, we prefer a labour to a capital dictatorship. "

**Deutsche Fleischerei-Berufsgenossenschaft.** *Unfallversicherung Unfallverhütung Maschinenpflege im Fleischgewerbe.* Mainz. 159 pp., illustr.

**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallheilkunde, Versicherungs- und Versorgungsmedizin.** *Verhandlungen auf der VI. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallheilkunde, Versicherungs- und Versorgungsmedizin 26.-27. September 1930 in Breslau.* Hefte zur Unfallheilkunde. Beihefte zur " Monatsschrift für Unfallheilkunde und Versicherungsmedizin ". Herausgegeben von Dr. M. zur VERTH. Heft 8. Berlin, 1931. viii + 150 pp. 15 marks.

**Deutscher Handwerks-Institut Hannover.** *Tätigkeitsbericht für das Rechnungsjahr vom 1. April 1930 bis 31. März 1931.* 46 pp.

**Deutscher Wirtschaftsbund für das Baugewerbe.** *Geschäftsbericht über die Jahre 1930-1931.* Berlin, 1931. 88 pp.

*Die Bäckereiarbeiter im Kampfe gegen das Attentat des christlichen Sozialministers auf das Bäckerschutzgesetz.* 31 pp.

*Die Tarifverträge des Reichsverbandes angestellter Ärzte gesammelt und mit Erläuterungen.* Herausgegeben von Dr. J. HADRICH und Dr. W. FRITZ. Leipzig, 1931. 224 pp.

**Elliot, Margaret, and Manson, Grace E.** *Earnings of Women in Business and the Professions.* Michigan Business Studies, Vol. III, No. 1. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration. Bureau of Business Research, 1930. vii + 215 pp.

An interesting monograph compiled by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States. Nearly 50,000 questionnaires were distributed by this Federation to their members and 14,000 were returned sufficiently completed to be usable. The study analyses the present occupational status of the group, with special emphasis on earnings in the various occupations and in the various types of work. Interesting tables are given showing the different factors relating to earnings, such as age, experience, marital status, dependants, education, etc.

**Farbman, Michael.** *Piatiletka (Le plan russe)*. Traduit de l'anglais par Jeanne GUÉHENNO, avec une préface de Jean GUÉHENNO. Paris, Editions Rieder, 1931. 222 pp. 15 frs.

French translation of a study published as a supplement to the *Economist* (London), November 1930. It is probably one of the most objective accounts of the Soviet plan for the industrialisation of Russia.

**Fay, C. R.** *Youth and Power. The Diversions of an Economist*. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green and Co., 1931. ix + 292 pp.

The sub-title of this book is well chosen, and the author's diversions cover a wide field. He progresses from Adam Smith and foreign trade to the outlook of present-day youth, consumption, machinery and employment, public ownership, the peopling of the Empire, and the psychology of social revolt. An interpretation of Machiavelli's political philosophy is given in the appendix.

**Gamble, Sidney D.** *The Household Accounts of Two Chinese Families*. New York, China Institute in America. 23 pp.

**General Federation of Trade Unions.** *Thirty-second Annual Report 1931*. London 1931. 46 pp.

**Gerbis, Dr. H., and others.** *Arbeit und Sport*. Beihefte zum Zentralblatt für Gewerbhygiene und Unfallverhütung. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbhygiene. Beiheft 21. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1931. v + 73 pp.

"Work and Sport" was the second question on the agenda of the meeting of the German Association for Industrial Hygiene held in 1928. This pamphlet contains the texts of the reports presented, which deal with the following subjects: physical exercises and industrial hygiene (H. GERBIS); work and sport (A. MALIWITZ and E. KLINGE); psychological reflections on rest pauses occupied in recreational exercises (H. SIPPET); employers and physical exercises (F. W. von der LANDE); workers and physical exercises (W. MASCHKE).

**Godard, Jacques Pierre.** *Assurances sociales et lutte antituberculeuse*. Travail de la Clinique de la Tuberculose de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Bourges, Imprimerie nouvelle, 1930. 213 pp.

In the first part of the book the author deals with the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Germany, and Alsace-Lorraine; in the second, he describes the position in France; in the third, he considers social insurance and the means of combating tuberculosis. He suggests a logical policy to be carried out in each Department by a special official body, under the direct authority of the prefect, including on its governing body qualified representatives of the public authorities, insurance funds, private organisations and medical associations. The complete equipment should include the following four elements: (a) a social hygiene dispensary, which should have a centre in each district for free diagnosis, at the disposal of the doctors of the sickness insurance funds, and should, in consultation with the doctors, organise prophylactic measures in the home through district nurses; (b) sanatoria-hospitals, i.e. medico-surgical centres on a large scale for the treatment and isolation of patients suffering from every kind of tuberculosis; (c) provision for the after-care of patients leaving the sanatoria, convalescent sanatoria, re-education centres, employment exchanges and work-rooms for former tubercular patients; (d) consultations for mothers and infants and preventive establishments for preserving child life.

**Hansson, Sigfrid.** *Arbetarna och rationaliseringen*. Landsorganisationens skriftserie XXIV. Stockholm, Tidens förlag, 1930. 55 pp.

An interesting and clear study of the problem of rationalisation in Sweden and, in particular, of the attitude of the trade union movement to this problem. The author, who is chief editor of *Fackföreningsrörelsen* (the organ of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) and one of the leading personalities in the Swedish labour movement, maintains that the attitude of the Swedish trade unions to rationalisation is definitely favourable. Referring to a resolution adopted

by the International Trade Union Congress at Stockholm in July 1930, he gives an outline of the trade union policy proposed in this connection. According to Mr. Hansson, the workers should not oppose but assist rationalisation — indeed, the amelioration of the economic and social standard of the working classes has already proved a strong incitement to trade union activities for the improvement of technique and organisation in industry. At the same time, the workers should claim their share in the benefits realised, in the form of higher wages and a reduction of working hours. They cannot, however, reach a solution of the social problems involved in rationalisation unless they succeed in achieving an increased influence in industrial and economic life; this implies the development of collaboration between employers and workers in accordance with the principle of industrial democracy.

The survey given in the pamphlet of statements of opinion on rationalisation by trade unions in Sweden and in other countries is of particular interest.

**Henkart, Max.** *Promesses et réalités soviétiques.* Edition du Cilacc. 1931. Ixelles-Brussels. 32 pp.

**Hobson, Asher.** *The International Institute of Agriculture. (An Historical and Critical Analysis of its Organisation, Activities and Policies of Administration.)* Thèse présentée à l'Université de Genève. Berkeley, Cal., University of California Press. 1931. vii + 356 pp.

**Jauniaux, A.** *Cent années de mutualité en Belgique.* Brussels, L'Eglantine, 1930. 162 pp.

The field of activity of mutual societies extends throughout the whole sphere of insurance and by their activities they safeguard individuals against economic risks either to their person or to their belongings. But if mutual societies help towards the realisation of the numerous objects aimed at in the pooling of resources and risks, Belgian workers have always seen in them more especially a safeguard against personal risks, and the principal object of the Belgian mutual societies is to prevent or to compensate for loss of earnings resulting from sickness, old age, invalidity, or death. Senator Jauniaux traces their history and describes their legal organisation, rules, and the trend of their evolution. An important part of his book is devoted to the efforts of these societies to prevent those losses which their primary aim was only to make good; the protection of sick persons and their families, and the struggle against tuberculosis receive special attention.

The volume ends with an examination of the problems raised by compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance. This form of insurance is the subject of a Government Bill and of two proposals, the one socialist and the other liberal. In this part of the book Senator Jauniaux dwells in particular on the socialist proposal and on the view of the Christian trade unions in regard to the Government Bill; he considers that this view deserves serious examination and might form the basis of a compromise.

**Kanzow, Margarete.** *Über den Zusammenschluss der in der Landwirtschaft arbeitenden Frauen.* Veröffentlichungen des Institutes für Hauswirtschaftswissenschaft an der Akademie für Soziale und Pädagogische Frauenarbeit in Berlin. Heft 7. Berlin, Leipzig, Julius Beltz, 1931. 95 pp.

A useful, clear and businesslike account of all the organisations to which German countrywomen belong, whether as housewives or as workers.

**Keen, Frank Noel, and Askew, H. Royston.** *A Guide to the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930, and the Procedure Thereunder, together with Rules, Forms, Statutes and Notes.* London, Stevens, 1931. xvi + 176 pp.

**Kirkpatrick, E. L.** *Standards of Living. Let's Live while we Work.* Published by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, the University of Wisconsin and the American Country Life Association for the 1930 Country Life Conference. 79 pp.

This pamphlet discusses various aspects of the standards of living, with special reference to the standards of living of rural families and to factors involved in the

improvement of standards of living. A bibliography is given at the end of each section.

**Kleeck, Mary van.** *The Federal Unemployment Census of 1930.* Reprinted from the March 1930 Supplement of the *American Statistical Journal*. Pp. 189-200.

**Klockenberg, E., and Borchert, Walter.** *Eignungsprüfung und Leistungssteigerung beim Maschinenschreiben.* Berlin, Borcherts Verlag. 84 pp., illustr., tables.

The authors consider the questions of capacity tests and ways of increasing the output in typewriting. They are in favour of the ten-finger method and criticise the conclusions reached by Mr. Lahy, to whom the choice of method is a question of individual adaptation.

In the part of the book devoted to capacity tests, Mr. Klockenberg deals in turn with spelling, setting out copy, the range of attention, visualisation of spoken words, mechanical mobility, aptitude for mechanisation, concentration, distraction, memory of meaningless texts, and the co-ordination of the results of the tests.

In the part devoted to the increase of output, Mr. Borchert makes a critical examination of the two methods of typewriting, deals with training in the ten-finger method, and considers the room in which the working is done, the table for the typewriter, the chair, and the accessories (copyholder, lighting, reduction of noise).

**Koch, Dr. Fritz E.** *Le régime juridique des cartels anglais.* Traduction de Louis BAUDOUIN. Avec la collaboration de M. SÜSS. Le droit des cartels et des trusts dans les principales législations. Collection dirigée par Dr. Rudolf ISAY. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1931. 106 pp.

**Lamb, Jefferson D. H.** *Development of the Agrarian Movement and Agrarian Legislation in China (1912-1930).* Peiping, Yenching University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, 1931. 155 pp.

Contains statistics and an analysis of legislative measures relating to Chinese agriculture. The study covers a period of eighteen years (1912-1930).

**Lang, Otto.** *Commentaire du contrat de travail selon le code fédéral des obligations.* II<sup>me</sup> édition revue et corrigée. Traduction française de C. W. ROBERT. Union syndicale suisse, 1931. 77 pp.

A clear and precise explanation, with numerous practical examples, of the provisions of the Swiss "Code des Obligations" concerning the contract of employment. After some preliminary observations bearing on the special nature of the employment contract, legal restrictions, the interpretation and the carrying out of the contract, and the burden of proof, the author deals — following the order of the Code — with the definition of the contract of employment, the form of the contract (and, under this heading, with collective agreements, the model or standard contract, and apprenticeship), the effects of the contract, the termination of the contract and the "radius" clause. Finally, he considers the liberal professions and the special provisions regarding salaried employees and civil servants, and the legislation relating to factories.

**Leijdesdorff, Dr. L.** *Invalideitswet. Wet van den 5den Juni 1913, S. 205, zooals die nader is gewijzigd, tot verzekering van arbeiders tegen geldelijke gevolgen van invaliditeit en ouderdom met besluiten ter uitvoering, enz.* Nederlandsche Staatswetten. Editie SCHUURMAN en JORDENS, No. 77. Zwolle, W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink, 1930. 477 pp. 16.0 fl.

Contains the text of the Act of 5 June 1913 on workers' insurance against invalidity and old age in the Netherlands with amendments and the administrative decrees.

**Lincoln, Leroy A.** *Practicability of Unemployment Insurance.* A Paper read at the Round Table Conference of the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Atlantic City, 29 April 1931, during the Annual Meeting of the Chamber. 16 pp.

The author of this pamphlet, who is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York, surveys the problems of unemployment from the point of view of an employment expert. He comes to the conclusion that insurance is not a proper solution for unemployment in all its aspects, but that it may be applicable to persons suffering from seasonal unemployment and for a limited period from cyclical and technological unemployment. Mr. Lincoln is not, however, in favour of a State scheme, on the ground that such a scheme necessarily becomes a bone of political contention. The rôle of the State, he considers, should be confined to acting as a clearing-house for information, co-operating with employers in their attempts to find practical solutions, and preventing the adoption of plans which obviously can result only in failure.

**McLean, W. H.** *Regional and Town Planning in Principle and Practice*. London, Crosby Lockwood, 1930. xii + 148 pp.

After an introduction giving the general principles of town planning, and of regional, national, and international planning, the author explains in the first part of the book the unit or area which may be adopted for planning purposes. In the second, he indicates the different items to be studied in a general scheme of planning. In the third, to illustrate the principles of town planning, he describes the schemes prepared by him for the development of Khartoum, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, and also some regional, national, and international plans.

The book includes a large number of illustrations and diagrams.

*Madagascar*. Numéro spécial de *La vie technique, industrielle, agricole et coloniale*. Paris. 95 pp., illustr. 8 frs.

**Maull, Dr. Otto.** *Das politische Erdbild der Gegenwart*. Sammlung Göschen. Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1931. 159 pp.

**Mertha, Dr. Rudolf, and Dollfuss, Dr. Engelbert.** *Die Sozialversicherung in der Landwirtschaft Österreichs*. Zweite, nach dem Stande vom Dezember 1930 ergänzte Auflage. Vienna, Agrarverlag, 1931. xvi + 488 pp.

The first edition of this book was reviewed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 4, April 1930, page 606. In the second edition, account is taken of the amendments to the legislation on the insurance of agricultural workers in Austria down to the end of 1930, in particular by the Act of 18 July 1929. The author's searching and detailed analysis provides the reader with a full summary of this recent branch of Austrian social insurance.

**Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.** *Old Age Dependency. Some Existing Governmental Plans for its Relief or Prevention*. Monograph II in a series on Social Insurance. 23 pp.

This pamphlet contains a brief account of old-age insurance in Germany and in Great Britain and of non-contributory old-age pensions in Canada and in the United States. A tabular summary enables a comparison to be made of the principal features of the chief insurance and non-contributory pensions schemes.

**Meyer zu Schwabedissen, Dr. Fr.** *Arbeitslosigkeit und Wirtschaftspolitik*. Munich, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Schweitzer, 1931. 44 pp. 1.50 marks.

After giving a comprehensive survey of Germany's economic development under a policy of *laissez faire*, the author reaches the conclusion that the present depression can only be remedied by a well-planned economic policy. He discusses the broad lines of such a policy, one of the most important points of which is the development of agriculture.

**Mises, Ludwig.** *Die Ursachen der Wirtschaftskrise. Ein Vortrag*. Recht und Staat in Geschichte und Gegenwart. 82. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1931. 34 pp.

Contains chapters dealing with the organisation of the market, the present crisis, unemployment, the fall in prices, taxation policy and gold production. The author argues that the only way out of the present depression is to allow free play to the laws of supply and demand, and not to interfere in any way with the working of the economic machine.

**Missiroli, A.** *La casa rurale nei riguardi igienici e sociali.* Supplemento alla *Rivista di Malariologia*, Anno X (1931), No. 1. Scuola superiore di Malariologia. Rome, 1931. 59 pp.

This study on social hygiene in connection with rural housing in Italy deals in particular with the building of dwellings and labour settlements in the malaria-infected districts which it is proposed to clear. After setting out the principles relating to the selection of building sites, the aspect and plan of dwellings and outhouses, etc., the author emphasises the special features of rural dwellings in the malaria-infected districts and indicates the requirements with a view to protection from dust and from insects. He also examines the number and lay-out of the rooms, the biological properties of microbes, the disinfection of water, drainage, irrigation, water supply, etc.

**Morel, Maurice.** *Le calcul du coût de la vie en Suisse. Etude historique et critique précédée d'une introduction sur la vie chère et ses causes.* Lausanne, Imprimerie de la Société de la Gazette de Lausanne, 1930. 399 pp.

A complete and well-documented historical and critical study of the cost of living in Switzerland, preceded by a survey of the causes of the high cost of living in that country and by a theoretical discussion of the technical bases of cost-of-living index numbers, in which the publications of the International Labour Office have been used. The various methods employed before, during, and since the war in developing the cost of living index numbers are fully explained. The book contains a bibliography but no index.

**Nake, Dr. Franz.** *Die deutsche Nachkriegsauswanderung.* Berlin, Emil Ebering, 1930. 66 pp.

A comprehensive survey of German emigration policy since the war. The author discusses the reasons for and against German emigration, and ends with recommendations for the development of a new emigration policy tending to develop German solidarity among emigrants, and the retention of German nationality by settlers abroad.

**Newsholme, Sir Arthur.** *International Studies on the Relation Between the Private and Official Practice of Medicine with special reference to the Prevention of Disease conducted for the Milbank Memorial Fund.* Vol. I. *The Netherlands, Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland.* London, George Allen and Unwin; Baltimore, The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1931. 148 pp.

**Ortmann, Helmut.** *Einstweilige Verfügungen im Arbeitskampfrecht.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Juristischen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, Max Wepel, 1930. 87 pp.

**Owner, Joseph.** *Redgrave's Factory Acts.* Fourteenth Edition. London, Butterworth and Co., 1931. xxxii + 694 + 110 pp.

**Pauwels, H.** *L'organisation de l'assurance contre le chômage involontaire en Belgique.* Extrait des Dossiers de l'Action populaire, 10 mai 1931. Paris, Editions Spes. Pp. 991-1004.

**Payman, W., and Statham, I. C. F.** *Mine Atmospheres.* Preface by Sir Henry Walker. London, Methuen, 1930. xi + 336 pp.

Condenses in convenient form for study and reference the latest information available in official reports and papers and in scientific and technical journals on health and safety in mine work. The first part is devoted to a study of atmosphere in mines and deals with the following questions: atmosphere, mine gases, heat and moisture, their physiological effects, the ignition of firedamp, firedamp explosions, mine dusts, and respiratory protection. The second part deals with the detection and estimation of inflammable and noxious gases in mines, the analysis of mine-air samples, mine fires, self-heating and spontaneous combustion, the composition of mine atmospheres, and the sampling and analysis of mine dusts.

**Pieper, Clemens.** *Der Wechsel des Arbeitgebers. (Übertragung des Arbeitsverhältnisses.)* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Emsdetten, H. und J. Lechte, 1930. ix + 66 pp.

**Preussische Zentralgenossenschaftskasse. Landwirtschaftlich-Betriebswirtschaftliche Abteilung.** *Lage und Entwicklung der Landwirtschaftlichen Grossbetriebe in den Östlichen Landesteilen.* Berlin, 1930. 146 pp.

**Province of Quebec Safety League. Industrial Section.** *Proceedings of the Third Annual Industrial Safety Conference. May 18th-20th 1931. Technical School, Montreal.*

**Reichsverband Kommunalen und anderer öffentlicher Arbeitgeberverbände Deutschlands. Reichsarbeitgeberverband.** *Bericht über das 11. Geschäftsjahr (1. April 1930 bis 31. März 1931).* Berlin, 1931. 67 pp.

**Rickenbach, Walter.** *Das Obligatorium in der Krankenversicherung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schweiz.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zurich. Wald, W. Hess, 1930. x + 163 pp.

**Rokeling, G. D.** *The Civil Servant's Share of the National Income.* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants. Reprint of Three Articles from *State Service*, April, May and June 1931. London, 1931. 20 pp. 3d.

**Saitzew, Dr. Manuel.** *Die öffentliche Unternehmung der Gegenwart.* Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1930. 109 pp. 4.50 marks.

**Samuels, H.** *The Law relating to Industry.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1931. xvii + 241 pp.

The aim of this book is "to bring within a manageable compass those portions of English law which concern the relationship between employer and employee". In view of the fact that British industrial law is very complicated and not easily determined by reason of the diversity of its sources, the book will be especially useful to the student. It deals with the law concerning apprenticeship, the contract of employment, wages, conditions of work in factories and workshops, mines, employers' liability for accidents, workmen's compensation, trade unions and trade associations, national insurance of employees, schemes of co-operation and voluntary welfare, and conciliation and the settlement of disputes. A table of cases referred to in the course of the book and a detailed index usefully complete the work.

**Schiele-Naumburg, Dr. G. W.** *Goldstandard und Arbeitslosigkeit.* Halle, Gebauer-Schwetschke Druckerei und Verlag, 1931. 47 pp.

The author sets forth in this booklet his theory of the illusion of money and the flaw in the measurement of labour. He draws a comparison between England and Germany, both countries with similar aims and destinies, and both burdened, according to him, with a rigid gold currency. He further discusses the special situation of Germany, which, he states, is aggravated by a too heavy burden of debt and interest.

**Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gesundheitspflege.** *Die Schulentlassenen in der Fabrik. Referat und Verhandlungen der sozialpolitischen Arbeitstagung, Bern, 17. u. 18. Mai 1930.* Doppel-Heft der Schweizerischen Zeitschrift für Hygiene. Redaktion: Dr. W. v. GONZENBACH. Zurich. 106 pp.

Contains the texts of the reports and discussions on the raising of the school leaving age at the *journées de politique sociale* held in Berne in May 1930. The writers of the reports, who belonged to the world of medicine, pedagogy, industry and social welfare, advocated a minimum age of fifteen for admission to employment. All were in favour of a formula leaving no gap between the time of leaving school and the entry into an occupation. Mr. Schürch, who is Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, and a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, put forward the thesis of the working class in favour of a judicious extension of compulsory school attendance.



**Secrétariat des Paysans suisses.** *L'activité de l'Union suisse des Paysans et du Secrétariat des Paysans suisses, 1922-1930.* Complément à la publication *L'Union suisse des Paysans, 1897-1922.* Brugg, 1931. 155 pp.

**Sérager, M.** *La vente à tempérament et la consommation d'après l'expérience des Etats-Unis.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1930. 202 pp.

Credit to consumers in the form of instalment selling is widely practised in the United States. This study describes its advantages, the dangers involved and the results.

**Smith, Arthur H.** *La vie des paysans chinois.* Traduit par B. MAYRA et le Lt. Col. de FONLONGUE. Collection d'Etudes, de Documents et de Témoignages pour servir à l'histoire de notre temps. Paris, Payot, 1930. 356 pp., illustr. 32 frs.

**Spahr, Walter Earl, and Swenson, Rinehart John.** *Methods and Status of Scientific Research. With Particular Application to the Social Sciences.* New York, London, Harper and Bros., 1930. xxi + 533 pp. \$4.

A book planned to provide the beginner with the guiding principles and technique of research. In addition to indicating methods of collecting, classifying, analysing and interpreting data, etc., it gives annotated lists of international organisations engaged in research work and of similar institutions in the United States.

**Spitaler, Dr. Armin.** *Die Ursachen der Weltwirtschaftskrise und die Möglichkeiten ihrer Milderung.* Reichenberg, Gebrüder Stiepel, 1931. 51 pp.

Contains a summary of the causes of the present depression and reviews the various remedies suggested. The author points out that the position calls for immediate measures, both national and international, and he challenges all political and economic leaders to emerge from the stage of endless discussion and proceed to decisive action.

**Spigge, J. J.** *A Bill to provide a Public Service for Conciliation.* Foreword by Sir Josiah STAMP, O.B.E. London, Williams and Norgate, 1931. vi + 60 pp.

This book contains a paper read at the Provincial Meeting of the Law Society held at Sheffield in September 1927 concerning the creation of an institution for a public conciliation service, together with a draft Bill for this purpose, covering, among other matters, applications relating to contracts of service, but excluding contentions capable of settlement under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The main objects of the proposed Act, which includes a scheme for a General Conciliation Insurance Fund, is to provide machinery to facilitate conciliation and to amend the law relating to the litigation of poor persons.

**Streine, Otto.** *50 Jahre Kampf um das Bleiweissverbot. Ein Abschnitt aus dem Kampf um das Bleiweissverbot bei den Maler-, Lackierer- und Anstreicher-Arbeiten. Nach einem Vortrag gehalten in der Sitzung des Verbands-Beirates am 2. September 1930 in Dresden.* Hamburg, Verband der Maler, Lackierer, Anstreicher, Tüncher und Weissbinder Deutschlands, 1931. 43 pp.

Describes the activities of the German Union of Painters in favour of the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting during over fifty years. The author recalls that these efforts began when the Union was founded in 1884, and describes the appeals made to public authorities and the different campaigns carried on in this connection. The greater part of the pamphlet is devoted to the 1921 Session of the International Labour Conference, to the White Lead Convention then adopted, and to the subsequent movements in Germany for and against the ratification of the Convention. The author comments on the German Order of 1930 on the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting and gives in an appendix a list of the publications on the question issued by the Union from 1903 to 1930.

**Süddeutsche Edel- und Unedelmetall-Berufsgenossenschaft.** *Mitteilungen des Genossenschaftsvorstandes über die Tätigkeit der technischen Aufsichtsbeamten im Jahr 1930.* Stuttgart. 28 pp.

— *Reichsunfallversicherung. Geschäftsbericht für 1930.* Stuttgart, 1931. 9 pp.

**Syndicat général de garantie des Chambres syndicales du Bâtiment et des Travaux publics. Prévention des accidents du travail. Conseils pratiques.** Paris, 1931. 108 pp.

**Tiefenbacher, Rudolf.** *Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Produktiven Erwerbslosenfürsorge unter Zugrundelegung der Badischen Verhältnisse.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde einer Hohen Philosophischen Fakultät der Badischen Ruprecht-Karls-Universität zu Heidelberg. 1931. viii + 102 pp.

**Tissier, Pierre, Closset, Pierre, and Olivier de Sardan, Pierre.** *Traité des assurances sociales.* Preface by Pierre LAVAL. Paris, Editions Godde, 1931. 506 pp. 100 frs.

This work contains a methodical analysis of the provisions of the recent French legislation on social insurance (Acts of 5 April 1928 and 30 April 1930), a comprehensive collection of texts of laws and regulations, an analytical table of contents and an alphabetical index. The methodical analysis by problem, excellently arranged as regards both the main divisions and subdivisions, is clearly presented and can be easily and rapidly consulted. The commentary on the texts, which are both long and numerous, is at the same time concise and clear. Wherever necessary, the authors have referred to the conceptions successively considered and to the theses maintained during the ten years of parliamentary work which preceded the adoption of the present solutions. To the explanations given are sometimes added some frank criticisms, but these criticisms are objective and constructive and plainly inspired by a desire to improve the new legislation.

This treatise is certainly one of the best among the works on the subject recently published in France and should be of great practical value to all interested in social conceptions, administrative organisation, and the technical bases and financial aspects of French social insurance.

**Trades Union Congress General Council and National Executive of the Labour Party.** *The Labour Year Book 1931.* London, Labour Publications Department, 1931. vii + 567 + xvi pp. Paper 3s. 6d.; cloth 5s.

**Tschierschky, Dr. S.** *Kartellpolitik. Eine analytische Untersuchung.* Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1930. 156 pp.

**Union des Industries chimiques.** *Annuaire. Sixième année, 1931.* Paris. 519 pp.

**Urbanek, Dr.** *Brotgeld neben Goldgeld: die Ueberwindung der deutschen Arbeitslosigkeit.* Berlin, Brückenverlag, 1931. 39 pp.

The author suggests the creation of a secondary currency, which he calls "bread money", to exist side by side with the gold currency. This secondary currency would represent the real value of productive work, and would be used for the purchase of home produced necessities, but not for purposes of saving, or of international trade. The author develops this theory in chapters dealing with price fixing, the parallel between "bread money" and gold currency, etc.

**Valeur, Robert.** *La responsabilité pénale des personnes morales dans les droits français et anglo-américains avec les principaux arrêts faisant jurisprudence en la matière.* Préface de H. C. GUTTERIDGE. Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Droit comparé de Lyon, publiée sous la direction d'E. LAMBERT. Série de criminologie et de droit pénal comparé publiée sous la direction de Pierre GARRAUD. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1931. xxiv + 256 pp. 35 frs.

This work, to which Professor Gutteridge, K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law and Cassel Professor of Commercial and Industrial Law in the University of London, contributes an appreciative preface, furnishes a remarkable example of the practical application of the method of teaching law advocated by the author in his book on the teaching of law in France and in the United States (Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Droit comparé de Lyon, Etudes et Documents, tome 23; cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 6, June 1929, pages 919-920). Mr. Valeur's method consists in combining the advantages of the theoretical discussion favoured by the French universities and the "case method" generally adopted in the teaching of law in England, Canada, and the United States. Faithful to this method, the author

devotes the first part of his work to an account of the historical, theoretical, and legislative aspects of the problem of the liability of moral persons in penal law and the second to the court decisions given in leading or typical cases in France, England, the United States and Canada, which serve as the basis for a comparative study.

**Vallée, Aline.** *Le consentement dans le contrat de travail. (Etude de droit comparé.)* Préface de William OUALID. Collection d'études théoriques et pratiques de droit étranger, de droit comparé et de droit international sous la direction de M. Henri LÉVY-ULLMANN. Paris, Librairie Arthur Rousseau, 1930. 268 pp. 35 frs.

This work, which has already been mentioned in the *International Labour Review* (April 1931), traces the evolution of the problem of consent in the contract of employment since the declaration of the freedom of contract at the beginning of the nineteenth century down to the present day.

In the first part, the author analyses the impediments to freedom of consent resulting from the transformation of industrial organisation. The second part is devoted to the means employed to ensure freedom of consent : legislative measures on the one hand and collective agreements on the other. The author first examines legislative measures designed to remedy the absence of consent (collaboration of workers and employers in establishing working conditions ; compulsory posting up of workshop rules), then measures to avoid abuses (prohibition of clauses unduly favouring one party, such as the radius clause and clauses relating to notice ; measures to safeguard the rate and the integral payment of wages ; regulation of methods of wage payment, prohibition of the truck system). Turning next to the second remedy for unequal terms in the contract of employment, i.e. collective agreements, the author describes in turn the nature, scope, and effects of collective agreements in France, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Italy. The last chapter is devoted to international labour law.

**Verband der Buchbinder und Papierverarbeiter Deutschlands.** *Geschäftsbericht über das Jahr 1930.* Berlin. 181 pp.

**Verband der Deutschen Buchdrucker.** *Jahresbericht 1930.* 143 pp.

**Verband der Fabrikarbeiter Deutschlands.** *Das Rätsel der Bedaux-Wissenschaft.* Hanover. 43 pp.

An examination of the Bedaux system, the object of which is to rationalise factory labour, the particular method employed being the use of the stop-watch. The author shows that the results of the system are disadvantageous to the worker, for the exaggerated stimulation to effort leads to a fall and not to a rise in wages.

— *Jahrbuch 1930.* Hanover. 355 pp.

In describing the development of the German Federation of Factory Workers, the Year Book reviews the economic situation of the various industries and its repercussions on the workers.

**Verband der Maler, Lackierer, Anstreicher, Tüncher und Weissbinder Deutschlands.** *Jahrbuch 1930.* Hamburg, 1931. 163 pp., illustr.

**Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter.** *Association des Offices suisses du Travail. Protokoll der XIII. Verbandsversammlung, 13. September 1930, Schaffhausen. Procès-verbal de la XIII<sup>me</sup> Assemblée de l'Association, 13 septembre 1930 à Schaffhouse.* 25 pp.

**Virgili, Filippo.** *L'Italia agricola odierna.* Preface by Giacomo ACERBO. Milan, Ulrico Hoepli, 1930. xii + 386 pp. 30 lire.

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This report of the Westphalian Housing Improvement Society for 1929 sets out the results of a period of particular activity in house building. After a general review of the situation in Germany, in Prussia, and — with more particulars and numerous statistical tables — in Westphalia, it deals with various forms of encouragement to building — financial help in particular — and considers in detail the bodies which assist in this respect. It is illustrated by a number of photographs of new buildings in Westphalia.

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**A World Programme of Organic Economic  
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**Statistics of Wage Movements.**

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