



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Hours of Work on Board Netherlands Vessels

The special Committee set up in the Netherlands on 21 February 1929 to collect information on hours of work on board ship has recently submitted its report¹ to the Minister of Labour, Commerce, and Industry. Mr. C. J. P. Zaalberg, Director-General of Labour, presided over this committee, on which both the competent authorities and the shipowners' and seamen's organisations were represented. The report declares that the success of the enquiry is due to the excellent spirit of collaboration shown by the members of the Committee and by the shipowners.

SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE ENQUIRY

The data on which the report is based were supplied by 28 undertakings, owning 423 ships in all. The enquiry extended to 375 of these ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,846,562, manned by 18,410 seamen. With the exception of ships owned by public authorities, fishing vessels, and vessels below 400 cubic metres capacity engaged in the so-called "Groningen trade", every type of mechanically propelled vessel and of trade is represented in considerable numbers (31 motor and 344 steam vessels; 178 cargo liners, 152 tramp freight, and 45 passenger vessels).

The information was collected by means of three kinds of questionnaire, each accompanied by instructions for completion. The first applied to deck and engineer officers, and aimed at determining the number of hours per day on navigation and watch duty, clerical work, superintendence of loading and unloading and other work, other than watch duty, free meal times and day and night rest periods, duty in harbour (including rest periods during night duty), and lastly, absence from duty owing to sickness.

The second questionnaire covered both deck and engine-room hands, and asked for information on normal working hours and overtime, in port, on arrival and sailing days, and at sea, a distinction being made between overtime during normal hours of duty and overtime outside normal hours of duty.²

¹ *Rapport van de Commissie van Onderzoek naar den Arbeidsduur aan boord van Zeeschepen*. The Hague, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1931. 68 pp.

² Cf. clauses 25 and 26 of the Netherlands Seamen's Regulations (cf. *International Labour Office: Hours of Work on Board Ship*, p. 119; *Studies and Reports*, Series P, No. 3, 1929).

The third covered the catering and clerical staff, and aimed at determining the average working hours of the whole of this staff during a voyage while on articles, and, for such members of this staff as are also employed while the ship is at its home port, the average hours from the time of signing sea articles to the time of next signing on.

It should be noted that for practical reasons the report only gives some of these details, the committee declaring itself prepared to provide fuller information if required. And to appreciate the true value of the averages given in the report, it must be emphasised that the figures represent time on duty, irrespective of whether any actual work was or was not done during such time; and also that these averages are based on days of duty, including any days when the seaman was required to be on board without actually being called upon to work.

RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY

The enquiry extended over a period of six months, from 1 December 1929 to 31 May 1930. The following is a summary of the data, limited to daily averages¹ (in hours and hundredths of an hour), as given in the report.

Deck Officers

In spite of the comparatively large number of ships laid up, the information received for this category is regarded as highly satisfactory; except in the case of the mate-apprentices.

Rank	Number of persons covered by the report	Average number of working hours per day
1st mates	364	10.96
2nd "	386	11.27
3rd "	336	11.49
4th "	159	11.30
Mate-apprentices	143	10.57

Engineer Officers

About half the chief engineers considered that the enquiry did not apply to them. For the remaining 238, the average working time was 8.72 hours per day. Certain working weeks of 26, 28, and 31 hours were reported for this rank; these are exceedingly low figures, such as are not encountered in the case of any other rank or rating.

¹ The report notes that the weekly averages are obtained by multiplying the daily averages by 7; but this does not mean that 7 days were worked per week.

Rank	Number of persons covered by the report	Average number of working hours per day
Chief engineers	238	8.72
2nd "	433	9.73
3rd "	422	10.26
4th "	336	10.18
Junior engineers (uncertificated)	533	9.78

Deck Staff (Lower Ratings)

The longest working time in this class was that of able seamen (A.B.) (74 hours per week, or 10.63 per day). The average working time of this class was as follows :

Rating	Number of persons covered by the report	Average number of working hours per day
Able seamen (A.B.)	2,335	10.63
Quartermasters	201	9.86
Ordinary seamen (O.S.)	247	9.64
Lamp trimmers	133	9.45
Boatswains	313	9.20
Sailmakers	32	9.18
Carpenters	222	8.96

Engine-Room Staff (Lower Ratings)

The longest working time in this class was that of the donkeymen ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day), and the shortest that of fitter's mates (7.84 hours per day); while firemen, trimmers, and store-keepers had roughly the same hours (8.11 to 8.17 per day).

Rating	Number of persons covered by the report	Average number of working hours per day
Donkeymen	150	10.50
Firemen's mates	91	9.81
Greasers	562	8.76
Fitters	12	8.58
Electricians	29	8.29
Firemen	1,342	8.17
Store-keepers	55	8.17
Trimmers	737	8.11
Fitter's mates	44	7.84

Catering and Clerical Staff

A distinction is made between the catering and clerical staff on cargo vessels and on passenger vessels.

On *cargo vessels*, the average working hours of the staff during a voyage, and from the time of signing sea articles to the time of next signing on, were as follows :

Rating	Average number of working hours per day	
	During voyage	During voyage and in home port
Bakers	11.93	11.10
Stewards	11.46	9.99
Chief stewards	11.42	10.76
Cooks	10.83	9.78

On *passenger vessels* the average working hours of the catering and clerical staff were as follows :

Rating	Average number of working hours per day	
	During voyage	During voyage and in home port
Barmen	13.08	11.44
Smoking-room and deck stewards	12.41	9.76
Chief stewards and waiters	12.31	10.55
Third-class staff	11.11	9.73
Messroom stewards	11.06	9.82
Scullery staff	11.02	9.38
Pantry staff	10.69	9.63
Store-keepers	10.64	9.83
Pastrycooks	10.38	9.30
Cooks	10.33	9.12
Cabin stewards	10.25	9.34
Linen maids	10.08	8.89
Clerks	9.95	9.27
Sundry staff	9.83	8.89
Bell boys	9.71	8.67
Baggage stewards	9.74	9.03
Chief clerks, etc.	9.69	9.15
Bakers	9.67	8.73
Butchers	9.60	8.74
Stewardesses	9.46	8.80
Printers	9.43	8.61
Bath stewards, etc.	9.45	8.52
Nurses	9.44	8.21
Hairdressers	9.36	7.95
Laundry staff	9.34	7.66
Saloon stewards	8.51	6.76
Photographers	7.77	6.15
Musicians	4.89	4.09
Ritual cookery inspectors	4.79	4.20
Sports organisers	4.78	4.29

Native Labour in Northern Rhodesia

Copper development in the British territory of Northern Rhodesia has led to the employment of something approaching 50,000 Africans in a district where a few years ago the labour force numbered only a few hundreds. An appreciation of the social consequences of this economic change is offered by the *Report upon Native Affairs* recently published by the Government.¹

LABOUR SUPPLY

In past years large numbers of Northern Rhodesian Natives have been accustomed to leave the territory in search of employment, generally swelling the drift towards better conditions in the south. In 1927, for example, it was estimated that over 42,000 Natives emigrated in this way, of whom 10,871 were recruited.² Now, however, the wages paid by the local mines for skilled labour are as high as those paid hitherto in Southern Rhodesia, the rate for raw labour is rising, and employers have done much to improve general conditions; while, on the other hand, outside the territory the economic depression has resulted in retrenchment and a fall in wages. The result has been that a good part of the labour which used to find its way to employment in other territories has been retained in Northern Rhodesia.

The change became most marked in the latter months of 1930 and its importance is not therefore fully reflected in the year's figures. During the year 4,492 Natives were recruited for foreign service and 7,440 repatriated by the recruiting agencies. The estimated number of Natives seeking work abroad independently of the recruiters was 33,700, but this figure was based on reports made between May and October, and it is believed that since then many of the workers have returned through failure to find work. Moreover, an unprecedented event marked the year in the recruitment in Southern Rhodesia of over 2,000 Natives for the Northern Rhodesian mines. Within the territory the total number of months worked was 919,716, giving an average labour strength of 76,643, or nearly 15,000 in excess of the 1929 figure. The number of able-bodied men available for employment being 254,200, the average period in employment per man was 3.6 months.³

The question of the labour supply for the mines was much simplified by the organisation of a Native Labour Association. All recruiting

¹ NORTHERN RHODESIA : *Annual Report upon Native Affairs, 1930*. Livingstone, Government Printer, 1931.

² *Colonial Reports — Annual. Northern Rhodesia. Report for 1928.*

³ Elsewhere in the Report the position is estimated somewhat differently as meaning that at any one time about 40 per cent. of the able-bodied men might be expected to be away in employment for an average period of not more than ten months.

is now carried on through the Association and the system of competitive recruiting, with its unfortunate consequences, has ceased to exist. The Association began work in April 1930, and by the end of the year 10,500 Natives were recruited and distributed to members of the Association.

Although, however, the number of the Association's recruits was large, it represented little over 30 per cent. of the total labour force of the mines. From many districts it was reported that Natives were shy of recruiters and fixed contracts, and preferred to select their own employers and work as monthly servants. Nevertheless, the average duration of the voluntary labourer's month-to-month service was from nine to ten months as compared with the six months' contract signed by recruited labourers.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Health and mortality figures compiled by the Secretary for Mines showed a fatal accident rate of 1.13 per thousand and a serious accident rate of 5.01. Returns submitted to the Native Affairs Department showed that the total number of deaths on mines from all causes was 637, or 21.13 per thousand. If the rate per thousand from accidents be deducted, the rate from natural causes is 20 per thousand, which is 5.3 higher than that recorded in 1929. Of the 637 deaths, 306 were due to various forms of pneumonia. The Report regards this as a very high figure; it has caused the mining companies considerable anxiety. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the rate for fatal accidents was lower than in Southern Rhodesia, where it was 2.35 per thousand, and in the Union of South Africa, where it was 2.39 per thousand.

Among the reasons suggested for the increased death rate is the fact that there was an increased labour force in the employment of contractors, since contractors' camps cannot be as satisfactory from the health point of view as mine locations. A further reason was the employment of large numbers of Natives from the Barotse Province and from Portuguese West Africa. These Natives apparently do not possess the physique suitable for mine work, and it has been decided in consequence to cut down recruiting considerably in these areas. It may also be noted that the Employment of Natives Regulations, 1931, adopted since the drafting of the Report, prescribe the compulsory medical examination of all Natives who are employed on mines and works, and enable the medical officer to require subsequent examination during the period of employment.¹

The Report states that "not only are the normal conditions of service, wages, housing and rations highly satisfactory, but the companies are taking great pains to provide social, sporting and educational facilities for their native employees", but does not contain precise information regarding conditions of employment. The Employment of Natives Regulations, 1931, however, provide that wherever

¹ *Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, 13 Feb. 1931.

it is reasonably possible all Natives employed on mines and works shall be granted a weekly rest of at least twenty-four consecutive hours and that where work is performed in shifts the maximum length of shift is fixed at eight hours.

SOCIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LABOUR EXODUS

The Report examines the apprehensions which have sometimes been expressed that the prolonged absence of an unduly large proportion of the able-bodied men may have any of the following consequences: (a) breaking up of family life; (b) fall in the birth rate; (c) breaking up of village life and tribal control; (d) insufficient cultivation and shortage in the food supply.

With regard to the effect of distant employment on family life, it is stated that in many districts labourers are now taking their wives with them to labour centres. When this takes place, the husband and wife remain together, but they tend to remain out of the family circle for longer periods than the single man. In the villages the peaceful domestic life has considerably changed during the last ten years. The young men have ceased to be peasants and have become labourers. They are less interested in social and domestic affairs and are apt to be a little contemptuous of village culture and pastoral and agricultural pursuits. In particular, it becomes difficult to maintain the communal services which are normally performed by the village as a whole. Though there is little evidence that such a stage has been reached in Northern Rhodesia, a visible effect of the absence of the men is that unoccupied huts have fallen into disrepair and the appearance and sanitation of the villages have suffered. On the other hand, this result is to some extent neutralised by the fact that young men who have lived in well-built locations tend to erect better and more permanent houses when they return home.

The tendency of the younger men to neglect or to despise village customs and duties as a result of their absence in employment has partly been overcome by the introduction in the course of the year of a system of indirect rule. This, it is stated, has had a most salutary effect on tribal discipline and control, and chiefs and headmen, who were beginning to find it difficult to cope with the young men, now find their status much enhanced. Orders have been issued by various Native authorities on such subjects as sanitation, cultivation of food supplies, care of livestock, protection of timber, and the making and maintenance of inter-village paths.

A careful enquiry was undertaken in the Senga Country into the effects of the labour exodus on the birth rate. The following conclusions were reached:

“(1) A married native almost always chooses as the time for his going to work the period when he first notices his wife's pregnancy. From the point of view of birth rate, therefore, the absence of the husband for nine or ten months would be immaterial. This applies only to the monogamist, however; in the case of the polygamist, the birth rate may be retarded by prolonged absences.

"(2) The classes most affected by the absence of men are the young widows, and girls who have reached puberty. Normally, these should either be inherited as wives or married by young men reaching maturity. Nowadays, the young men go to work at the time when they used to marry, and the age of marriage of the young girls is later than it used to be. Similarly, the young widows may have to wait some time before re-marriage. Eugenically this may be advantageous, but the birth-rate is probably retarded.

"(3) Where morals are lax there is usually an increase in the use of abortifacients. If this becomes common in any tribe the birth rate will sooner or later be affected."

On the other hand, the physique of the men is unquestionably improving, the infant mortality rate is steadily decreasing, and, since a certain number of women proceed to the labour centres, a rising birth rate there must compensate to some extent for any reduction which may be experienced in tribal areas.

With regard to the effect of distant employment on the food supply, it is reported that the acreage under cultivation has decreased during the past years. Nevertheless, there is no cause for anxiety as to the food supply for the population. It is, moreover, expected that the disinclination for agricultural pursuits will disappear as soon as markets are created for the sale of surplus crops.

DETRIBALISATION

It is stated that some of the larger employers are definitely encouraging the labourers to become detribalised and to reside for long periods of years, if not permanently, in the vicinity of their places of employment. In addition, near industrial areas there is an increasing tendency for Natives to apply for small holdings with a view to the cultivation of crops for sale. At Broken Hill a number of five-acre plots were surveyed for Native occupation in 1927. The lessees are mainly Natives employed in the town in semi-skilled occupations. Many of them cultivate patches of European vegetables for sale.

The Report holds that if Natives can be persuaded to live with their wives and families near their employment they and their employers may benefit. Food, housing and medical attendance will be better in industrial locations than in Native villages, and the Natives, if they can be properly supervised and controlled, will have opportunities for social, educational and economic development greater than those available in tribal areas. Nevertheless, such Natives will not live permanently away from their homes, as there is no place for them in urban areas in their later years. When they eventually return they may find it difficult to fit themselves in to the framework of forgotten tribal life. On the other hand, they may be expected to take with them progressive ideas and habits acquired in close contact with more advanced communities.

The Report therefore concludes on this point, that though it is unlikely and undesirable that the bulk of the population should leave tribal areas and cease to be under tribal control, there is room for the growth of a considerable urban population.

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 or sickness 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
1930 Sept.	22.5	15.1	1,965,348	13.6	3,004,275	90,379	20.5	24,109	3.6	60,181	9.5
Oct.	23.6	15.4	2,072,472	14.6	3,253,082	*	*	37,322	4.3	54,804	8.5
Nov.	26.0	16.1	2,353,980	16.1	3,763,408	*	*	38,973	6.1	76,043	12.0
Dec.	31.7	16.9	2,822,598	19.8	4,383,843	104,951	23.4	63,540	9.2	117,519	17.0
1931 Jan.	34.2	19.2	3,364,770	23.6 ¹	4,886,925	*	*	77,181	11.1	113,734	16.2
Feb.	34.5	19.5	3,496,979	24.6 ¹	4,971,843	*	*	81,750	11.7	121,906	19.4
March	33.6	18.9	3,240,523	22.8 ¹	4,743,931	113,614	25.8	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7
April	31.8	18.1	2,789,627	19.6 ¹	4,358,153	*	*	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6
May	29.9	17.4	2,507,569	17.6 ¹	4,052,950	*	*	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8
June	29.7	17.7	2,353,657	16.5 ¹	3,953,946	118,424	27.6	64,014	9.0	103,273	14.5
July	31.0	19.1	2,231,513	16.5 ¹	3,989,686	*	*	64,754	9.0	117,404	16.4
Aug.	33.6	21.4	2,376,589	16.7 ¹	4,214,765	*	*	70,873	9.9	120,842	16.8
Sept.	—	—	2,484,364†	—	4,355,000†	—	28.3	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,164,731		—		*	429,687		717,530			

¹ Calculated by the International Labour Office.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Danzig (Free City of)	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists unemployed		Trade union unem- ployment funds		Unem- ployed regis- tered	Unem- ployed regis- tered	Trade unionists	Unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed	
				Unemployed				Percent- age unem- ployed		In receipt of benefit	Regis- tered
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.						
1930											
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	32,396	16.2	36,369	11.8	20,420	634	18.8	6,766	35,916	50,946
Aug.	196,321	—	15.8	35,060†	11.8	21,509	933	19.2	9,160	37,673	54,569
Sept.	202,130	—	—	37,238	12.5†	22,922	—	19.5†	—	38,524	56,411
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	199,923		297,124		*	*	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					Wholly unem- ployed	Partially unem- ployed	Num- ber	Per- cent.
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.					
1930											
Sept.	1,579,708	12.7	608,692	4.9	23,126	*	*	394,630	22,734	395,244	5.0
Oct.	1,725,731	13.9	593,223	4.8	23,913	15.6	20,775	446,496	19,081	374,140	5.0
Nov.	1,836,280	14.8	532,518	4.3	24,308	15.9	22,990	534,356	22,125	350,265	5.0
Dec.	1,853,575	14.9	646,205	5.3	25,583	17.0	25,622	642,169	21,788	362,050	5.0
1931											
Jan.	2,044,209	16.5	618,633	5.0	27,155	18.7	26,167	722,612	27,924	371,802	5.0
Feb.	2,073,578	16.7	623,844	5.0	28,054	19.4	28,681	765,325	27,110	387,460	5.0
March	2,052,826	16.5	612,821	5.0	28,088	19.5	25,413	707,486	27,545	396,828	5.0
April	2,027,896	16.3	564,884	4.6	28,171	19.5	23,970	670,353	28,780	394,625	5.0
May	2,019,533	16.3	558,383	4.5	26,974	18.6	23,016	635,183	26,059	401,415	5.0
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.4	24,411	18.3	21,427	573,593	24,206	371,421	5.0
July	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	27,205	21.6	21,647	637,531	25,821	—	—
Aug.	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	29,412	23.4	21,897	693,273	30,636	—	—
Sept.	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	29,648	—	23,427	747,764	29,822	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	12,405,700 ¹				*		*	*		6,537,844 ¹	

¹ July 1930. ² 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".
The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

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												
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	165,154	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	29,434	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	—	—	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	59,573	11.7	274,942	11.8	76,900	20.6
July	2,169	—	—	20,869	47,772	106,730	69,026	13.3	255,179	11.2	81,224	22.7
Aug.	4,618	—	—	22,431	48,670†	115,392	65,952†	14.8†	246,380	10.6†	80,002	21.9
Sept.	—	—	—	27,012	51,234†	—	69,458†	15.4†	251,608†	10.8†	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	45,095	*	*	*	*	450,984 †		2,329,000*		364,902	

Date (end of month)	Palestine	Rumania	Saar Territory		Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia			Yugoslavia
	Estimated number unemployed during month	Unemployed registered	Unemployed registered		Trade unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds		Unemployed registered	Trade union insurance funds		Unemployed registered
							Per cent. unemployed			Unemployed		
			Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.						
930												
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	33,484	14,886	8.9	51,411	13.2	*	*	249,686	93,941	7.6	6,929
June	32,500	27,869	15,413	9.4	46,402	11.8	3.6	9.7	220,038	82,534	6.6	6,182
July	36,050	29,250	17,685	10.8	46,623	11.8	*	*	210,908	82,759	6.6	6,672
Aug.	36,350	22,708	20,205	12.1	46,834†	12.3†	*	*	215,040	86,261	6.9	7,466
Sept.	—	—	21,741	13.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
umber which atest recent. based	*	*	158,498*		380,111		354,008		*	1,256,079		*

* From April 1931 onwards no figures are available, owing to a labour dispute. * The percentages based on the number of persons covered by sickness insurance, which covers the vast majority of workers. Number of workers in employment.

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

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany ¹	Canada ¹	Estonia ¹	United States		France ¹	Great Britain ²		Italy	Japan	Latvia	Switzerland
	Mem- bership of sickness funds on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Number em- ployed in 1926 = 100	Number em- ployed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Average number employed :	Average amount of payroll :	Num- ber em- ployed ³ in same month of prev- ious year = 100	Number em- ployed in 1924 = 100		Number em- ployed in Sept. 1926 = 100	Num- ber em- ployed in 1926 = 100	Number em- ployed in Jan. 1929 = 100	Numbe r em- ployed in Marc h 1925 = 100
				in manufactures in 1926 = 100	Persons directly involved in trade disputes		Including :	Excluding :				
1930												
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	74.3	96	101.7
July	96.0	105.2	104.1	70.4	59.1	91.6	96.3	96.4	78.0	—	95	*
Aug.	94.1	107.1	101.7	70.0	58.5	91.1	96.4	96.7	77.4	—	—	*
Sept.	—	—	—	69.6	55.4	89.9	97.7	98.0	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest figures are based	17,707,549	972,537	33,558	2,681,271	\$56,000,000	2,526,654	12,575,000		765,729	650,747	27,755	220,81

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

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

Movements in the General Level of Wages

The principal purpose of the statistics given below is to show changes in the general level of wages within each country. They are in continuation of the tables previously published here under the same title.¹

The series given here have been selected so as to give as comprehensive a view as possible of the movement of wages in all branches of economic activity in each country. Preference has therefore been given to series with the widest scope, both economic and geographic. When the general series did not include certain important branches of economic activity, in particular agriculture and mines, they have wherever possible been completed by the addition of series showing the general movement of wages in these branches. When statistics relating to the whole country are not available, series relating to an important town in the country — usually the capital — have been given.

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 2-3, Aug.-Sept. 1931, pp. 281-293.

In order to indicate the branches of economic activity covered by each series, the various branches have been classified in five main groups, and the groups represented in each series by one or more branches are shown in the headings to the tables. The five groups are as follows : (1) agriculture ; (2) mines ; (3) industries, including all manufacturing and transforming industries as well as building and construction work ; (4) public services, including transport of every kind, supply of water, light, and power, postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and all public administrations ; (5) commerce, including banks, insurance, hotels, and restaurants¹. The term "various" covers certain occupations which are either ill defined or too special or limited to be assigned to one of the important groups. However, in view of the great divergencies in the scope of the statistics available, the composition of each of the main groups differs perceptibly in different countries ; in particular, the branches representing the groups "public services" and "commerce" are extremely varied, so that these groups are hardly comparable from country to country.

As regards the main subdivisions in the general series (men, women, skilled, unskilled) the only possible course has been to follow the practice adopted in each country. Similarly the series represent hourly, daily, or weekly wages according to the data available. Lastly, some countries publish only statistics of wage rates, others only of earnings, and the two kinds of data, as is well known, have by no means the same meaning.

It should be emphasised that on account of all these divergencies it is almost impossible to make any exact comparison of the absolute levels of wages in general in the different countries. The series given here can only serve to compare the fluctuations in each country over a period of time.

Table I shows the movements of money wages. Table II gives index numbers of real wages (calculated by dividing the index numbers of money wages by the index numbers of the cost of living) for countries in which data of this kind are published. In both tables the countries are as far as possible arranged in the alphabetical order of their French names.

SOURCES AND NOTES

Information was given in the *Review* for January and August-September 1931 on the source of the statistics given here and the methods of compilation. Information on some new series given for the first time and some changes made in series already given will be found at the end of the tables.

¹ Reference to the scheme of classification of industries adopted in a previous article ("Movements of Wages in Different Industries and Occupations", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 2-3, Aug-Sept. 1931, pp. 294-302), with a view to giving detailed information for certain industries and occupations, will show that the five main groups in question cover the following items in the list given on page 294 : Agriculture, A ; Mines, B ; Industries, C to L ; public services, M to R ; commerce, S and T.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES

Date	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	GERMANY					AUSTRALIA	
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce	Mines, industries, public services					Agriculture	
	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Men (skilled)	Men (semi-skilled)	Men (unskilled)	Women (sk. and semi-sk.)	Women (unskilled)	Men	
	Index numbers of weekly rates	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Index numbers
Pre-war	100	R. Pf. *	R. Pf. *	R. Pf. *	R. Pf. *	R. Pf. *	s. d. 49 5	100
1924	133	*	*	*	*	*	85 11	174
1925	132	*	*	*	*	*	85 11	174
1926	133	*	*	*	*	*	88 9	180
1927	133	*	*	*	*	*	94 4	191
1928	133	96.6	77.6	75.9	61.0	49.9	95 9	194
1929	134	101.7	82.2	79.9	63.9	52.9	95 10	194
1930	—	102.9	83.4	80.8	64.7	53.7	95 0	192
1930 :								
3rd qr.	*	102.9	83.4	80.8	64.7	53.7	94 8	192
4th qr.	*	102.8	83.2	80.7	64.6	53.4	87 5	177
1931 :								
1st qr.	*	100.3	80.7	77.7	61.7	51.6	83 9	169
2nd qr.	*	97.2	76.9	76.1	61.1	50.7	83 5	169

Date	AUSTRALIA (cont.)							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various							
	Men (skilled and unskilled)				Women (skilled and unskilled)			
	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers
Pre-war	s. d. 1 2	100	s. d. 55 1	100	s. d. 6 ¾	100	s. d. 27 2	100
1924	2 0 ¾	177	94 3	171	1 1	193	50 0	184
1925	2 0 ¾	177	94 8	172	1 1	193	49 8	183
1926	2 2.41	189	97 7	177	1 1 ¾	204	51 3	189
1927	2 2.55	190	99 7	181	1 2	207	52 1	192
1928	2 2.97	193	100 7	183	1 2.35	213	53 9	198
1929	2 3.10	194	101 4	184	1 2.42	214	53 10	198
1930	2 2.78	191	100 3	182	1 2.52	215	54 2	199
1930: 2nd qr.	2 2.78	191	100 3	182	1 2.52	215	54 2	199
3rd qr.	2 2.28	188	99 5	180	1 2.24	211	53 9	198
4th qr.	2 1.84	185	96 9	175	1 2.13	209	53 7	197
1931 :								185
1st qr.	2 0.98	178	95 7	174	1 1.29	197	50 5	183
2nd qr.	2 0.20	173	—	—	1 1.09	194	49 8	

South Africa. Annual figures : 30 September of each year (base : 1914 = 100).

Germany. Annual figures : 1 June of each year ; quarterly figures : 1 March, 1 June, 1 September, and 1 December respectively.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	CANADA						
	Agriculture				Mines, certain ind., pub. serv.	Other industries	Industries)
	Men		Women		Chiefly skilled men	Men (sk. and unskilled)	Men (unskilled)
	Annual earn- ings	Index num- bers	Annual earn- ings	Index num- bers	Index numbers of hourly rates		
	\$		\$				
Pre-war	323	100	189	100	100	100	100
1924	636	197	461	244	184	198	183
1925	641	198	462	244	180	196	186
1926	615	190	455	241	181	197	187
1927	629	195	467	247	184	199	188
1928	634	196	476	252	188	201	187
1929	627	194	465	246	193	202	188
1930	559	173	409	216	194	202	188

Date	DENMARK							
	Industries, public services, various							
	Men (skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers
	Öre		Öre		Öre		Öre	
Pre-war	61.3	100	45.5	100	29.6	100	50.2	100
1924	172	281	140	308	92	311	142	283
1925	184	300	149	327	98	331	152	303
1926	164	268	132	290	87	294	137	273
1927	156	254	126	277	84	284	131	261
1928	153	250	124	273	83	280	128	255
1929	153	250	125	275	83	280	129	257
1930	157	256	127	279	84	284	131	261
1930 : 2nd qr.	157	256	127	279	84	284	131	261
3rd qr.	158	258	128	281	84	284	132	263
4th qr.	161	263	130	286	85	287	135	269
1931 : 1st qr.	156	255	127	*279	85	287	131	261

Canada. Agriculture : annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1914). Other series : annual figures : averages (base : 1913 = 100).

Denmark. Annual figures : second quarter of each year, except for 1925 (3rd quarter) (pre-war : 1914) ; quarterly figures : averages.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	ESTONIA		UNITED STATES					
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., various		Agriculture		Certain industries, public services, various (trade union rates)			
	Men and women (skilled and unsk.)		Men		Chiefly skilled men			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers
	Cents		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	*	*	1.44	100	0.450	100	22.30	100
1924	26.0	90.9	2.44	169	1.031	228	47.32	214
1925	28.4	99.3	2.46	171	1.091	238	49.64	222
1926	28.0	97.9	2.48	172	1.148	250	52.12	233
1927	29.3	102.4	2.46	171	1.190	260	53.79	241
1928	31.1	108.7	2.43	169	1.195	261	53.66	241
1929	32.1	112.2	2.42	168	1.204	262	53.68	241
1930	32.5	113.6	2.16	150	1.250	272	54.37	244
1930 : 3rd qr.	*	*	2.23	155	*	*	*	*
4th qr.	*	*	2.12	147	*	*	*	*
1931 : 1st qr.	*	*	1.87	130	*	*	*	*
2nd qr.	*	*	1.80	125	*	*	*	*
3rd qr.	*	*	1.73	120	*	*	*	*

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series)							
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)				Men (unskilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	0.282	100	14.28	100	0.206	100	10.82	100
1924	0.641	227	30.01	210	0.479	233	23.03	213
1925	0.647	229	30.98	217	0.475	231	23.60	218
1926	0.653	232	31.42	220	0.480	233	24.14	223
1927	0.658	233	31.70	222	0.494	240	24.74	229
1928	0.662	235	31.86	223	0.499	242	25.10	232
1929	0.672	238	33.04	231	0.508	247	25.88	239
1930	0.673	239	30.48	213	0.502	244	23.80	220
1930 : 3rd qr.	0.668	237	28.15	197	0.495	240	22.06	204
4th qr.	0.659	234	26.46	185	0.488	237	21.64	200
1931 : 1st qr.	0.647	229	26.49	186	0.475	231	20.78	192
2nd qr.	0.639	227	25.71	180	0.464	225	19.55	181

Estonia. Annual figures : averages (base : second quarter of 1923 = 100).

United States. Agriculture : annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1914) : quarterly figures : 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October. Certain industries : annual figures : 15 May of each year (pre-war : 1913). The figures relate to a much smaller number of industries than do those of the National Industrial Conference Board, and include women in one or two occupations.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series (<i>cont.</i>))							
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				General average			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	0.156	100	7.93	100	0.250	100	12.78	100
1924	0.398	255	16.70	211	0.571	228	26.57	208
1925	0.401	257	17.36	219	0.572	229	27.29	214
1926	0.400	256	17.15	216	0.574	230	27.62	216
1927	0.403	258	17.41	220	0.581	232	27.94	219
1928	0.401	257	16.89	213	0.583	233	27.89	218
1929	0.405	260	17.96	226	0.592	237	29.02	227
1930	0.403	258	16.32	206	0.597	239	26.99	211
1930 : 3rd qr.	0.399	256	15.59	197	0.595	238	25.29	198
4th qr.	0.388	249	15.48	195	0.586	234	24.27	190
1931 : 1st qr.	0.382	245	15.62	197	0.576	230	23.93	187
2nd qr.	0.372	238	15.17	191	0.567	227	23.07	181

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE				
	Mines, industries, pub. serv., various		Mines	Industries, various (Paris)			
	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)		Men (skilled and unskilled)	Men (chiefly skilled)			
	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers
	F. Mk.		Frs.	Frs.		Frs.	
Pre-war	969	100	5.40	0.875	100	8.12	100
1924	11,509	1.188	22.80	3.85	440	30.80	379
1925	11,849	1.223	23.72	4.15	474	33.35	411
1926	12,456	1.285	28.40	5.10	583	41.45	510
1927	12,935	1.335	31.39	5.12	585	41.70	513
1928	13,416	1.385	31.00	5.25	600	42.75	526
1929	13,437	1.387	34.30	6.07	720	49.34	624
1930	—	—	36.99	6.61	774	53.76	668

United States. Industries (National Industrial Conference Board series) : annual figures : second quarter of each year (pre-war : July 1914) ; quarterly figures : for 1930, averages ; for 1931, March and June respectively.

Finland. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1914).

France. Mines : annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1913). Industries and various : annual figures : October of each year (pre-war : 1911). Certain figures given for rates, and also certain index numbers, have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the basis of information taken from official sources.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	FRANCE (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industry and various (towns other than Paris)							
	Men (chiefly skilled)				Women (chiefly skilled)			
	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers
Pre-war	Frs. 0.46	100	Frs. 4.61	100	Frs. 0.23	100	Frs. 2.29	100
1924	2.62	570	22.00	477	1.38	600	11.36	496
1925	2.79	607	23.25	504	1.51	656	12.24	535
1926	3.22	700	26.93	584	1.86	809	15.29	668
1927	3.31	720	27.34	593	1.81	787	14.84	648
1928	3.45	750	28.57	619	1.97	856	16.06	701
1929	3.83	832	31.34	685	2.26	969	18.30	800
1930	4.08	891	33.56	732	2.42	1,045	19.79	866

Date	GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND	HUNGARY		IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	
	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv.	Agriculture		Agriculture		Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., various	
	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men	Women	Men		Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	
	Index numbers of weekly rates	Daily wages		Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers
Pre-war	*	Pengos	Pengos	s. d.	100	Lire	*
1924	100	*	*	*	*	*	*
1925	102	*	*	26 3	209	*	*
1926	101	*	*	25 6	203	*	*
1927	101	*	*	25 6	203	*	*
1928	100	4.37	3.17	24 9	197	2.03	102.1
1929	100	4.53	3.20	25 0	199	2.04	102.6
1930	99	3.93	2.70	24 6	195	2.05	103.1
1930 : 3rd qr.	99	2.63	1.89	*	*	1.99	100.1
4th qr.	99	1.94	1.41	*	*	1.90	95.5
1931 : 1st qr.	98.5	—	—	*	*	1.81	91.0
2nd qr.	98	—	—	*	*	1.85	93.0

France. Annual figures : October of each year (pre-war : 1911).

Great Britain. Annual figures : second quarter of each year (base : 1924 = 100) ; quarterly figures : 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December respectively.

Hungary. Annual figures : summer of each year ; quarterly figures : spring, summer, autumn, and winter respectively.

Irish Free State. Annual figures : a week in July of each year (pre-war : 1914).

Italy. Annual figures : June of each year ; quarterly figures : March, June, September, and December respectively. (Base of index numbers : July 1928 to June 1929.)

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	JAPAN					
	Industries					
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	100.1	101.2	99.1	99.4	99.9	102.1
1928	99.1	103.3	98.3	99.8	99.1	105.3
1929	98.6	102.6	97.4	96.4	98.6	103.9
1930	96.2	97.3	94.0	87.4	96.2	98.7
1930: 2nd qr.	96.6	97.5	94.4	88.5	96.6	98.9
3rd qr.	94.8	95.4	92.3	83.7	94.7	97.0
4th qr.	93.8	94.9	91.3	82.2	93.7	95.6
1931: 1st qr.	92.5	93.8	89.2	79.6	92.4	94.2
2nd qr.	91.5	92.2	87.9	78.3	91.2	91.0

Date	LATVIA (Riga)				NEW ZEALAND		POLAND	RUMANIA
	Industries				Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce, various		Mines, industries	Agric., mines, pub. serv., com., various
	Men (skilled)	Men (un- skilled)	Women (skilled)	Women (un- skilled)	Men (skilled and un- skilled)	Women (skilled and un- skilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Index numbers of daily rates				Index numbers of minimum weekly rates		Index num- bers of wage rates	Index num- bers of mon- thly earnings
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100
1924	81	95	85	85	153	152	119.3	2109
1925	90	103	94	91	156	153	119.0	2316
1926	102	108	103	99	158	157	85.6	2490
1927	107	113	100	99	160	158	100.0	2714
1928	107	109	115	105	166	159	109.9	2748
1929	108	114	112	106	166	159	119.3	2764
1930	—	—	—	—	166	—	120.9	2657
1930: 3rd qr	—	—	—	—	166	*	120.7	2646
4th qr	—	—	—	—	166	*	120.9	2611
1931: 1st qr	—	—	—	—	165	*	119.2	2472
2nd qr	—	—	—	—	146	*	119.2	2399
3rd qr	—	—	—	—	—	*	118.1	2323

Japan. Annual figures : averages (base : 1926 = 100) ; quarterly figures : March, June, September, and December respectively.

Latvia (Riga). Annual figures : averages (base : July 1914 = 100).

New Zealand. Men : annual figures : second quarter of each year (base : 1914 = 100) ; quarterly figures : averages. Women : annual figures : averages (base : 1914 = 100).

Poland. Annual figures : averages (base : 1927 = 100) ; quarterly figures : March, June, September, and December respectively.

Rumania. Annual figures : averages (base : 1914 = 100) ; quarterly figures : January, April, July, and October respectively.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWEDEN							
	Agriculture				Mines, ind., pub. serv., comm. various			
	Men		Women		Men (skilled and unskilled)			
	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	
Pre-war	698	100	447	100	0.45	100	4.32	100
1924	1,201	172	850	190	1.14	253	9.12	211
1925	1,178	169	836	187	1.18	262	9.36	217
1926	1,175	168	831	186	1.19	264	9.57	222
1927	1,175	168	830	186	1.20	267	9.57	222
1928	1,173	168	831	186	1.22	271	9.67	224
1929	1,172	168	835	181	1.25	278	9.99	231
1930†	—	—	—	—	1.28	284	10.29	238

Date	SWEDEN (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				General average (including young persons)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	
Pre-war	0.24	100	2.34	100	0.40	100	3.82	100
1924	0.70	292	5.60	239	1.03	258	8.09	212
1925	0.71	296	5.68	243	1.06	265	8.31	218
1926	0.72	300	5.61	240	1.07	268	8.58	225
1927	0.72	300	5.64	241	1.08	270	8.56	224
1928	0.73	304	5.71	244	1.09	273	8.63	226
1929	0.74	308	5.80	248	1.12	280	8.90	233
1930†	0.75	313	5.92	253	1.15	284	9.14	239

Sweden. Annual figures: averages (pre-war: 1913).

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWITZERLAND							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce							
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)				Men (unskilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
	Frs.		Frs.		Frs.		Frs.	
Pre-war	0.65	100	6.07	100	0.48	100	4.79	100
1924	*	*	12.03	198	*	*	9.67	202
1925	*	*	12.06	199	*	*	9.66	202
1926	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.67	202
1927	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.69	202
1928	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.69	202
1929	1.48	228	12.45	205	1.14	238	9.85	206
1930	1.49	229	12.57	207	1.16	242	9.90	207

Date	SWITZERLAND (<i>cont.</i>)				CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)			
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce				Industries			
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				Men and women (chiefly skilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Minimum hourly rates	Index numbers	Minimum weekly rates	Index numbers
	Frs.		Frs.		Kc.		Kc.	
Pre-war	0.30	100	3.22	100	0.44	100	23.73	100
1924	*	*	6.35	197	3.94	895	188.85	796
1925	*	*	6.37	198	3.99	907	191.36	806
1926	*	*	6.42	199	4.04	918	194.06	818
1927	*	*	6.34	197	4.06	923	194.80	821
1928	*	*	6.34	197	4.26	968	204.38	861
1929	0.77	257	6.45	200	4.37	993	209.98	885
1930	0.78	253	6.36	198	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
1930: 3rd qr.	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
4th qr.	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
1931: 1st qr.	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
2nd qr.	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
3rd qr.	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.62	909

Switzerland. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1913).

Czechoslovakia. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1914) ; quarterly figures : March, June, September, and December respectively.

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

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL WAGES¹

Date	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA		ESTONIA	GREAT BRITAIN and N. IRELAND
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce	Mines, ind., pub. serv.	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various		Mines, ind., pub. serv., various	Agriculture, mines, ind., pub. serv.
	Men (skilled and un- skilled)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates		Hourly earnings	Weekly rates
Pre-war	100	100	(a)	(b)	*	*
1924	101	*	100	100		
1925	101	96	116	115	91.8	100
1926	103	103	114	113	92.8	103
1927	102	105	113	115	92.4	105
1928	103	107	116	118	97.5	108
1929	104	110	118	114	97.1	106
1930	—	116	114	111	95.9	109
1930 : 3rd qr.	*	116	—	—	109.2	112
4th qr.	*	119	*	*	*	111
1931 : 1st qr.	*	—	*	*	*	111
2nd qr.	*	—	*	*	*	114
						117

Date	UNITED STATES							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series)							
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	140	130	144	132	158	131	141	129
1925	138	131	139	132	155	132	138	129
1926	138	131	139	133	152	129	137	129
1927	142	135	146	140	157	134	141	133
1928	146	138	150	144	160	132	145	135
1929	149	145	155	150	163	142	148	142
1930	153	136	156	141	165	132	153	135
1930 : 1st. qr.	150	136	152	142	163	135	150	137
2nd qr.	153	136	156	141	165	132	153	135
3rd qr.	156	129	158	134	168	129	156	130
4th qr.	156	123	158	134	166	130	156	127

¹ Unless otherwise stated the notes for each country given under table I apply also to table II.

Germany. Series calculated by Dr. Elsas. Annual figures: June of each year (base: 1913 = 100); quarterly figures: March, June, September, and December respectively (those for the last quarter of 1930 are for November and are approximate).

Australia. (a) for full-time working hours; (b) with allowance for unemployment.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "Figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL WAGES¹ (cont.)

Date	NEW ZEALAND		POLAND	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)	
	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv. comm., various		Mines and industries	Industries	
	Men (skilled and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (chiefly skilled)	
	Minimum weekly rates		Wages rates	Minimum hourly rates	Minimum weekly rates
Pre-war	100	100	*	100	100
1924	95.6	94.7	127.2	128	114
1925	95.9	94.6	109.7	125	111
1926	97.0	96.4	97.7	128	114
1927	99.3	97.7	100	124	110
1928	102.3	98.3	107.8	130	116
1929	103.6	99.4	115.0	133	119
1930	—	—	126.2	—	—
1930: 3rd qr.	*	*	124.0	142	126
4th qr.	*	*	128.8	144	129
1931: 1st qr.	*	*	135.0	148	132
2nd qr.	*	*	—	142	127
3rd qr.	*	*	—	146	130

Date	SWEDEN						SWITZERLAND		
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various						Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce		
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average (including young persons)		Men (skilled and semi-skill.)	Men (unskilled)	Women (skilled and unskilled)
	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Daily earnings		
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	145	121	168	137	148	122	117	120	117
1925	149	123	168	138	151	124	118	120	118
1926	153	129	174	140	156	131	124	125	123
1927	156	130	175	141	158	131	126	126	123
1928	158	131	178	143	160	132	125	125	122
1929	164	137	182	147	166	138	127	128	124
1930	—	—	—	—	173†	146†	131	131	125

¹ Unless otherwise stated, the notes for each country given under table I apply also to table II.

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

*Notes to Table I***Germany : *Wirtschaft und Statistik*.**

New series, compiled by the Federal Statistical Office, on wage rates for time workers and basic time rates for piece workers ; family allowances are added for industries and districts where they are in force, on the basis of the average family charges per worker recognised as the most usual in each industry (from the results of the census of occupations). Hourly rates are given, referring only to adult male workers (over 20 or 22 years), and to women in all industries where they hold an important place. The data refer to the whole country, including towns of average and small size. They cover the following 17 branches of economic activity : coal mines, lignite mines, metals, chemical industry, building, paper manufacture, paper goods, printing, wood, porcelain, textiles, clothing, boots and shoes, breweries, food, railways, post office. The averages are weighted according to the number of workers in each occupational group. The data are compiled monthly and go back to 1 January 1928.

Canada : *Labour Gazette*.

Series compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour, completing those formerly published in these tables on wages of chiefly skilled men and of unskilled workers in industry. Of the series formerly given, the first referred to the following branches : mines, building, metals, printing, electric railways, steam railways ; and the second to unskilled factory workers. The new series, on the other hand, concerns the wages of skilled and unskilled workers in about thirty industries belonging to the following branches : textiles, clothing and boots and shoes, food, paper, wood, metals, hides and skins. The index numbers are based on the wage rates most usually paid in a certain number of selected undertakings ; they are compiled annually. Base : 1913 = 100.

France : *Mines : Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*.

Statistics of average daily earnings for all workers, underground and surface, in the principal mining districts of the country, based on information supplied by the *Comité central des houillères de France*.

Great Britain : *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

The new index numbers differ from those previously given only in having a wider scope and having 1924 = 100 as base. The method of compilation is the same.

Poland : *Statistique du travail*.

The index numbers formerly given here, which were published by the Institute for Research on the General Movement of Business and Prices, are now replaced by the index numbers of the Central Office of Statistics. These are compiled on the basis of wage rates fixed in collective agreements, or, where no such agreements exist, by a unilateral decision of the employers' organisations. They refer to wages in some skilled and unskilled occupations, for men, and for women in industries in which they occupy an important place. The following ten industries are represented by data for one or more centres : coal mines, iron and steel, oil industry, metals, cement, textiles, hides and skins, sugar refineries and bakeries, building, printing. The index numbers for each branch of industry are obtained by first taking the geometric mean of the indexes of wages in the different occupations in a single centre, and then taking the geometric mean of the indexes for the various centres, weighted by the number of workers in the occupations concerned in each centre. The general index is obtained by taking the geometric mean of the indexes for the various branches of industry, weighted by the total number of workers in each branch. Base : 1927 = 100.

Sweden : Agriculture : *Lönestatistisk Arsbok för Sverige ; Sociale Meddelanden.*

The index numbers given in the table are compiled by the Swedish Social Board ; they are based on estimates of average yearly wages, including payments in kind, of the various categories of agricultural workers, men and women separately, in the principal agricultural districts of the country. The estimates were made before 1929 by the local authorities and by the agricultural associations from that year onwards ; the two series of data are not strictly comparable. Base : 1913 = 100.

Notes to Table II

Great Britain : *Ministry of Labour Gazette.*

Index numbers calculated by the International Labour Office by applying the official cost-of-living index number (base : 1924 = 100) to the index numbers of money wages given in table I.

Poland : *Statistique du travail.*

Index numbers calculated by the Central Office of Statistics by applying the official index number of the cost of living in Warsaw to the index number of money wages given in table I.

Notes on Migration

EMIGRATION AND OVERSEA TRANSIT FROM BELGIUM IN 1930 ¹

During the year 1930, 13,040 emigrants embarked at Antwerp for oversea countries. The majority of them (10,838) were travelling "direct" (i.e. without transshipment) to their destination.

Their distribution by nationality was as follows :

Nationality	Emigrants	Nationality	Emigrants
American	3,720	Dutch	234
Belgian	2,212 ¹	Yugoslav	215
Hungarian	958	Austrian	188
Polish	887	Swiss	129
Czechoslovak	676	Luxemburg	114
German	563	French	99
Rumanian	414	Italian	50
British	282	Various	380
Russian	262	Aliens not travelling direct	1,657
		Total	13,040

¹ 545 of these were not travelling direct.

These figures show a falling-off of 1,660 as compared with the preceding year. Only the emigration of Americans showed any con-

¹ Table communicated to the International Labour Office by the Belgian Government Emigration Office at Antwerp. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 5, May 1930, pp. 722-723.

siderable increase (2,026 more than in 1929), while that of Russians (124 more), Rumanians, British and a few others increased slightly; on the other hand there was a marked decrease in the number of aliens not travelling direct (1,024 fewer than in 1929), the "various" departures (517 fewer), and indeed in nearly all the other contingents. In particular, there was a decrease in the number of Hungarians (697), Poles (580), Yugoslavs (393), Czechoslovaks (249), and other emigrants from central Europe.

Of these emigrants 11,687 were going to North America, only 4,688 of whom (about one-third) were bound for Canada. Emigration to this country has suffered a very considerable decrease, both absolute (3,636 fewer) and proportional, while that to the rest of North America has increased considerably (by 2,149) on the figure for 1929. The 1,353 other emigrants who left Antwerp were going to South America, except 22 who were going to Australia and 20 to Africa.

Of the 13,040 emigrants who embarked at Antwerp in 1930 (7,176 males and 5,864 females), the vast majority were adults (6,270 men and 4,983 women), the remainder comprising 906 boys and 881 girls under 15 years of age. These figures show a general decrease as compared with 1929, except for adult women (676 more). This last increase seems to be related to the rise in the number of departures for the United States.

Among the adults, a large number (3,356) were listed as agricultural workers. The remainder belonged to the liberal professions (820), commerce and transport (740), industry in general (596), and various other occupations (1,050). In addition, 4,691 adult emigrants (including 4,150 women) were listed as of no occupation. As compared with 1929, these figures show an increase in all groups except industry and agriculture, especially the latter, the marked decrease (2,648 fewer) in which may be connected with the fall in emigration to Canada.

As regards repatriation the Belgian statistics state that 8,552 former emigrants returned in 1930 as against 8,010 in 1929.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1930¹

Emigration

The total number of persons who obtained emigration passports in 1930 was 25,712 (30,715 in 1929), of whom 17,666 (14,944) were going to continental countries and 8,046 (15,771) to overseas countries.

The actual number of persons who emigrated from Czechoslovakia in 1930 was 17,149 (20,354 in 1929), of whom 11,386 (10,451) were going to other European countries and 5,795 (9,878) to overseas countries. There has thus been since 1927 a decrease in overseas emigration and a corresponding increase in that to continental countries.

¹ *Zprávy statistického úřadu republiky Československé*, 1931, No. 103-104. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 657-659.

The distribution by country of destination of the actual emigrants was as follows :

Country of destination	1929	1930
<i>Continental emigration :</i>		
Germany	981	447
France	5,818	7,519
Austria	624	490
Belgium	2,130	2,084
Yugoslavia	158	229
U.S.S.R.	208	167
Hungary	142	90
Other countries	390	310
Total	10,451	11,336
<i>Oversea emigration :</i>		
Canada	3,241	2,570
Argentina	3,238	1,410
United States	2,770	1,700
Uruguay	373	13
Australia	1	3
Other countries	255	99
Total	9,878	5,795

The above figures show a general decrease in emigration, except to France.

Of the persons who obtained emigration passports, 17,712 were men (21,654 in 1929), of whom 13,431 wished to emigrate to other countries of Europe, and 8,000 women (9,061), of whom 3,765 intended to go to overseas countries.

Of these persons, 18,983 (21,251) were of Czechoslovak nationality, 2,727 (3,731) Russian, 1,641 (2,186) German, and 1,668 (2,492) Hungarian.

The following table shows the distribution by occupational groups of the persons to whom passports were issued.

Occupational group	Continental emigration		Oversea emigration		Total	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Agriculture and forestry	4,988	7,714	9,247	4,131	14,235	11,845
Industry	5,639	4,156	1,800	924	7,239	5,080
Commerce, banking, and transport	205	172	183	133	388	305
Public services and liberal professions	61	29	59	72	120	101
Other occupations and unspecified	4,051	5,595	4,682	2,786	8,733	8,381
Total	14,944	17,666	15,771	8,046	30,715	25,712

As regards the length of the period of emigration, 3,150 persons (4,946 in 1929) who obtained passports stated that they wished to emigrate without the intention of returning; 17,891 (21,162) stated that they wished to emigrate temporarily; 1,500 (1,061) emigrated for seasonal work and 2,612 (2,630) for an unspecified period.

Of these 25,712 persons, 13,142 stated that they wished to emigrate in order to earn a living, 4,063 to accept employment offered to them, and 3,391 to join their families. In addition, the collective seasonal emigration for 1930 amounted to 22,306 persons (20,119 in 1929), of whom 8,996 were men and 13,310 women; 16,451 were going to Austria and 5,855 to Germany.

Repatriation

The total number of returning emigrants was 4,742 in 1930, as compared with 4,602 in 1929.

The distribution by country of last residence of the returning emigrants was as follows:

Country of last residence	1929	1930
<i>Europe:</i>		
Germany	574	398
France	455	349
Austria	398	261
Belgium	99	89
U.S.S.R.	119	292
Rumania	266	141
Other countries	358	240
Total	2,259	1,770
<i>Oversea countries:</i>		
United States	1,478	2,317
Canada	151	228
Argentina	681	390
Other countries	33	37
Total	2,343	2,972

OVERSEA EMIGRATION FROM DENMARK IN 1930

According to the official statistics¹, there was a marked decrease in oversea emigration in 1930, the total number of emigrants to oversea countries having sunk to 3,348 from 6,277 in 1929. In only one year since the war, namely, 1919, has there been such a small number of emigrants.

¹ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 16 Jan. 1931, and *Statistik Aarbog*, 1931. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 660.

The distribution by destination during recent years was as follows :

Year	Destination				Total
	Canada	United States	Central and South America	Other continents	
1924	2,286	3,567	397	69	6,319
1925	1,013	2,882	619	64	4,578
1926	1,484	3,354	893	73	5,804
1927	3,835	2,962	1,082	117	7,996
1928	3,891	3,089	633	86	7,699
1929	2,982	2,748	458	89	6,277
1930	1,307	1,595	366	80	3,348

Canada, which attracted most emigrants during the years 1927-1929, is now seen to have once more fallen behind the United States, despite the fact that the latter country too has considerably curtailed immigration. During the first half of 1930, 1,163 persons emigrated to Canada, but such a remarkable diminution followed that during the second half of the year only a further 144 are reported as having undertaken the journey.

The distribution of emigrants by age and sex in 1930 was as follows :

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	179	138	317
15-19	229	76	305
20-24	592	268	860
25-29	341	239	580
30-39	288	269	557
40-59	208	240	448
60 and over	108	128	236
Unknown	19	26	45
Total	1,964	1,384	3,348

As in the preceding year, the decrease in the number of male emigrants was considerably greater than in that of female emigrants. While the number of men fell from 3,946 in 1929 to 1,964 in 1930, i.e. by more than 50 per cent., the corresponding figures for women were 2,331 and 1,384.

The distribution of male emigrants over 15 years of age by occupation in 1929 and 1930 was as follows :

Occupation	1930	1929
Farmers	1,249	749
Unskilled workers and domestic servants	1,081	215
Mechanics	572	283
Artisans	392	289
Sailors	53	34
Other occupations	200	149
Not specified	52	66
Total	3,599	1,785

It will be seen that the decrease in the number of emigrants was most pronounced in the group "unskilled workers and domestic servants".

EMIGRATION FROM FINLAND IN 1930

Preliminary figures concerning emigration from Finland in 1930, compiled on the basis of data furnished by provincial governors relating to passports delivered to persons seeking employment abroad, have recently been published by the Central Statistical Bureau.¹

The total number of emigrants from Finland in 1930 was 3,964 as compared with 6,383 in 1929. During the decade 1921-1930, only the years 1921 and 1925 showed lower emigration figures. The decrease in 1930 was mainly due to the immigration restrictions introduced by Canada.

The distribution of the emigrants by destination was as follows :

Destination	Emigrants	Destination	Emigrants
Canada	2,926	Africa	8
United States	566	Sweden	118
Central and South America	79	Russia	86
Australia and New Zealand	75	Other European countries	103
Asia	3		
		Total	3,964

The number of emigrants to the United States is practically equal to the Finnish quota, fixed at 569 per annum. The emigration to other non-European countries showed a general fall, while the number of emigrants to European countries remained practically the same as in the previous year.

Of the total number of emigrants, 2,160 (54.5 per cent.) were males and 1,804 (45.5 per cent.) females. The relatively high proportion of women emigrants was also a feature of the 1929 emigration, although in the preceding years women formed as a rule not more than one-third of the total number.

The marital condition of the emigrants was as follows : single, 2,626 or two-thirds ; married, 1,242 ; widowers, widows, and divorced persons, 94 ; not stated, 2.

The contingent of Swedish-speaking emigrants was 780, or 19.7 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. for 1929.

¹ *Tilastokatsauksia*, No. 6, 1931. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 661-662.

The distribution by occupation was as follows :

Occupational group	Emigrants
Farmers	1,424
Workers without a specific trade	763
Domestic servants	365
Artisans and their assistants	268
Agricultural labourers	216
Factory workers	158
Shopkeepers and shop assistants	108
Other occupations	662
Total	3,964

The distribution by age was as follows :

Age group (years)	Men	Women	Total
Under 16	189	209	398
16-20	240	357	597
21-30	1,149	782	1,931
31-40	411	356	767
41-60	166	91	257
Over 60	5	9	14
Total	2,160	1,804	3,964

OVERSEA EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY IN 1930 ¹

In 1930, the total number of German emigrants was 37,399 (48,734 in 1929), of whom 14,484 embarked at Hamburg, 21,898 at Bremen, and the others at foreign ports.

The decline in emigration already noted in 1927, 1928, and 1929 became more marked in 1930. In 1927 there was a decrease of 3,901 as compared with 1926; in 1928 and 1929 there were further drops of 4,238 and 8,507 respectively, and in 1930 the number of emigrants was again 11,335 less than in 1929. Between 1926 and 1930 the number of emigrants therefore declined by 28,004, or more than two-fifths.

The following table shows the destination of the emigrants.

Destination	1929	1930 ¹
Europe	293	198
Canada	4,625	4,575
United States	38,188	25,073
Central America	148	147
Brazil	1,324	1,167
Argentina	2,799	2,933
South America or " America " (country not specified)	930	881
Africa	347	1,322
Asia	34	29
Australia	46	57
Total	48,734	36,372

¹ Provisional figures.

¹ *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (published by the Federal Statistical Office), 1931, Nos. 6 and 13; *Nachrichtenblatt der Reichsstelle für das Auswanderungswesen*, 1931, No. 8. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 662-664.

It will be seen from the above table that there was a decline in emigration to all destinations except Argentina, Africa, and Australia. The reason has undoubtedly been the restrictions on immigration introduced by the principal States to which German oversea emigration used to be directed. The marked drop in the emigration to the United States was chiefly responsible for the total decline.

The following table shows the occupations of the emigrants other than dependants.

Occupational group	1929	1930
Agriculture, horticulture, stock-breeding, forestry, fishery	6,978	5,732
Industry, including mining and building	12,027	8,484
Commerce and transport, including the hotel industry	5,830	4,231
Administration, liberal professions, etc.	814	828
Social service, public health, etc.	892	764
Domestic service, persons without a definite occupation, etc.	7,542	4,770

The percentage distribution of emigrants among the occupations specified was as follows: agriculture, 23.1 per cent. (20.5 in 1929); industry, 34.2 (35.3) per cent.; commerce and transport, 17.1 (17.1) per cent.; administration, liberal professions, etc., 3.3 (2.4) per cent.; domestic service and no definite occupation, 19.2 (22.1) per cent.

The greatest absolute decrease was that of the industrial workers (from 12,027 to 8,484); the number of domestic servants fell by 2,772, of commerce and transport workers by 1,600, and of agricultural workers by 1,246.

The number of emigrants in transit was lower than in the previous year. In 1930, 31,503 alien emigrants embarked at Hamburg and Bremen, as against 34,004 in 1929.

MIGRATION OF ALIENS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN 1929¹

It may be recalled that statistics of *British* migrants into and out of Great Britain according to the reports of the Board of Trade were analysed in the *International Labour Review*, June 1931, page 871; there was a net emigration of 25,955 in 1930.

The statistics published by the Home Office, which concern exclusively the movement of *aliens*, show that in 1930 454,752 alien passengers landed in Great Britain (457,414 in 1929) and 449,741 embarked (449,745), an inward balance of 7,673 (7,669).

Of the arriving passengers 13,396 (12,576) held Ministry of Labour permits for employment in the United Kingdom, and 9,794 (10,099) were classified as "other aliens", most of whom may be regarded as having gone to the United Kingdom either for permanent residence there or to stay for a period exceeding six months. These two categories may be considered as immigrants and the figures include the dependants of those immigrants.

¹ *Aliens' Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. Aliens' Order 1920. Statistics in regard to Alien Passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1930.* Cmd. 3840. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, page 664.

For the sixth year in succession there was an increase in the number of Ministry of Labour permits. Most of these permits, however, are made valid for a specified period, at the end of which the immigrant must leave the country. The following table shows the nationality of the immigrants, the sex of the adults, and the number of children under sixteen years of age :

Nationality	Aliens holding Ministry of Labour permits			Other aliens		
	Males	Females	Children under 16	Males	Females	Children under 16
Austrian	126	249	1	28	50	6
Belgian	255	97	14	22	68	16
Bulgarian	6	—	—	2	—	—
Chinese	32	6	2	134	54	5
Czechoslovak	109	88	3	35	35	2
Dutch	422	172	42	300	178	56
Finnish	31	50	3	21	29	1
French	1,069	1,030	42	281	984	158
German	958	1,356	33	291	475	60
Greek	30	19	—	39	19	8
Hungarian	145	62	5	44	29	11
Italian	285	165	15	115	251	97
Japanese	71	23	9	84	20	6
Polish	55	38	1	64	60	22
Rumanian	26	27	1	36	15	1
Russian	176	70	2	59	44	15
Scandinavian (including Danish)	375	1,241	6	227	556	72
Spanish and Portuguese	78	69	5	95	70	21
Swiss	501	2,403	11	75	309	29
Turk	—	—	—	8	17	4
Yugoslav	6	6	—	21	14	3
United States	703	335	42	1,294	1,073	483
Other nationalities	125	65	4	645	266	182
Total	5,584	7,571	241	3,920	4,616	1,258
Total in 1929	6,017	6,295	264	3,963	4,793	1,343

The number of aliens who were refused leave to land in 1930 was 2,235 (2,100 in 1929), the principal nationalities being Polish (323), German (284), Italian (242), Scandinavian (including Danish) (199), and French (144).

The number of emigrants in transit who entered the United Kingdom in 1930 and for whom the shipping companies had given security that they would not remain in, or if rejected by any country would not re-enter, the United Kingdom was 37,353 (42,946) and the number departing was 37,634 (42,548). It may be recalled that the number of transmigrants in 1929 showed a considerable decrease on 1928, and the figures for 1930 represent a further decline. Of the departing transmigrants 13,016 (10,768) proceeded to countries in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea, 14,743 (19,421) to British North America, 9,808 (12,175) to the United States, 66 (181) to South America, and 1

(3) to other places. Thus, while the stream to British North America and the United States has declined heavily, the return stream from those countries to Europe has increased. In addition to these trans-migrants for whom the shipping companies assumed responsibility, 29,309 alien passengers landing in the United Kingdom in 1930 were recorded as being persons in transit; the corresponding figure for 1929 was 33,581.

OVERSEA EMIGRATION FROM LUXEMBURG IN 1930¹

According to the lists communicated to the authorities of the Grand Duchy by the emigration agents, 98 persons (54 men, 37 women, and 9 children under 15 years of age) emigrated from Luxembourg in 1930, as compared with 154 in the previous year.

Of this total, 84 emigrants (54 men and 34 women) were nationals of Luxembourg. The great majority of the emigrants (68) went to the United States, while the rest went to Canada, Brazil, and various other Latin American countries.

EMIGRATION FROM PORTUGAL IN 1930²

During 1930, 23,196 Portuguese emigrants left their country — a fall of 42.5 per cent. as compared with 1929, when the corresponding figure was 40,361. The emigration to Brazil was most affected by this decrease, for only 11,834 persons, or 51 per cent. of the total number of emigrants, left for that country in 1930 as against 29,792, or 73.8 per cent. of the total in 1929. The movement to Argentina and the United States was also less considerable, 2,384 persons, or 10.3 per cent. of the total, emigrating to the former country in 1930 (3,871 in 1929), and 1,149, or 4.95 per cent. of the total, to the latter country (1,421 in 1929). On the other hand, emigration to other countries increased from 5,277 persons in 1929 to 7,829, or 33.75 per cent. of the total, in 1930.

Of the 23,196 emigrants, 17,148 were males and 6,048 females; 21,639 were more than 14 years of age, and 1,557 were below that age.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM SWEDEN IN 1930

The official annual report on emigration and immigration has recently been published by the Swedish Central Statistical Office.³

¹ Communication from the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the International Labour Office. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 669.

² *Boletim mensal da Direcção Geral de Estatística*, No. 2, Feb. 1931. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 672.

³ *Ut- och Invandring År 1930*. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 672-674.

According to the data contained in it, which are based on the parish registers, the number of emigrants from Sweden in 1930 was 5,682 and the number of immigrants 7,515 (11,019 and 6,336 respectively in 1929). There was therefore an excess of immigrants over emigrants, a rare circumstance in Sweden which has not occurred since 1920. While the number of emigrants declined by 5,330, or nearly one-half, thus falling below the decennial average, that of immigrants showed an increase of 1,179 and was somewhat larger than usual.

As regards the distribution by sex, there was in 1930 an increase in the proportion of women among both emigrants and immigrants. In the case of emigrants, the number of women actually exceeded that of men, the proportion being 1,004 women to 1,000 men, as compared with 589 to 1,000 in 1929.

The number of emigrants to European countries was 1,963, as compared with 1,862 in 1929, and that of immigrants from such countries 2,866, or a net immigration of 903, as compared with 1,595 in 1929. With regard to oversea countries, there was a marked decline in emigration, but an appreciable increase in immigration. Despite the restrictions imposed, the United States continued to attract the largest number of Swedish emigrants. The number of persons who emigrated there in 1930 was 2,868 (6,951 in 1929) and that of immigrants returning from it 3,935 (2,405 in 1929), or a net immigration of 1,067, as compared with a net emigration of 4,546 in 1929. The emigration and immigration movements in respect of Canada practically balanced each other, the figure for the former being 606 and that for the latter 524.

The percentage distribution of emigrants and immigrants by occupation is shown in the following tables:

Year	Emigrants, per cent.					
	Agriculture, etc.	Industry and handicrafts	Undefined labour	Domestic service	Commerce and shipping	Miscellaneous and unknown
1920-1929	34.04	29.17	7.52	9.12	8.81	11.34
1923	32.36	38.42	7.37	5.93	7.69	8.23
1924	30.55	30.08	9.01	8.07	10.78	11.51
1925	36.31	26.58	6.49	9.47	8.13	13.02
1926	36.13	24.20	7.84	9.30	9.52	13.01
1927	40.35	24.15	6.25	7.84	9.58	11.83
1928	37.93	23.27	7.52	8.27	7.93	15.08
1929	41.23	21.19	5.41	8.22	8.00	15.95
1930	27.98	23.90	5.65	11.93	11.65	18.89

Year	Immigrants, per cent.				
	Agriculture, etc.	Industry and handicrafts	Undefined labour	Commerce and shipping	Miscellaneous and unknown
1920-1929	21.64	29.81	8.88	10.95	28.72
1923	19.96	29.78	7.45	12.77	30.04
1924	18.87	31.03	8.80	13.03	28.27
1925	18.03	31.07	9.44	10.92	30.54
1926	19.23	31.24	8.78	11.54	29.21
1927	22.40	27.83	6.82	13.10	29.85
1928	19.79	29.28	7.93	10.40	32.60
1929	28.80	23.49	6.30	10.18	31.23
1930	22.62	29.22	8.53	10.09	29.54

It should be noted that among the emigrants there was in 1930 a marked setback in the growing tendency witnessed since 1925 for the agricultural group to exceed the industrial group. Among immigrants the agricultural group, which in 1929 rose above the industrial group, fell below it in 1930, as in the previous years.

IMMIGRATION INTO BRAZIL IN 1930¹

According to the Department for the Distribution of Population, 67,066 immigrants entered Brazil in 1930. This is the smallest number registered during the last five years, the corresponding figures having been : 1926, 121,569 ; 1927, 101,568 ; 1928, 82,061 ; 1929, 100,424.

The following table shows the distribution by nationality.

Nationality	Number	Percentage
Brazilian	4,456	6.6
German	4,180	6.2
Italian	4,253	6.8
Japanese	14,076	21.0
Lithuanian	1,319	2.0
Polish	4,719	7.0
Portuguese	18,740	28.0
Rumanian	1,573	2.3
Russian	2,699	4.1
Spanish	3,218	4.8
48 other nationalities	7,833	11.7

The decrease as compared with 1929 is mainly due to the falling-off in the Portuguese contingent, which numbered 38,879 in that

¹ For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 5, May 1930, p. 717.

year as against 18,740 in 1930 — a decrease of more than 51 per cent. The Polish contribution also fell, there having been 9,095 immigrants from that country in 1929 — a decrease of over 48 per cent. Immigration from the following countries also declined: Lithuania (4,781 in 1929), Italy (5,288), Spain (4,565), Syria (1,771 in 1929, 558 in 1930), and Japan (16,648 in 1929), the decrease here being the first registered since 1923. Immigration from Russia alone increased.

Of the 67,066 immigrants, 31,563 (47 per cent.) disembarked at Santos, 28,036 (42 per cent.) at Rio de Janeiro, and 7,467 (11 per cent.) at other Brazilian ports. 44,175 of the immigrants were males and 22,891 females. 54,683 (87,588 males and 17,095 females) were more than 12 years of age, 4,518 were between the ages of 7 and 12 years, and 7,865 less than 7 years. 27,905 were unmarried, 37,686 married, and 1,475 widowers or widows. 32,051 immigrants came by themselves, the remaining 35,015 being divided among 8,830 different families.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA IN 1930-1931 ¹

The number of immigrants arriving in Canada during the fiscal year ending 31 March 1931 totalled 88,223 (163,288 in 1929-1930), a decrease of 40 per cent. In addition 30,209 Canadians returned from the United States, as compared with 29,830 in the previous year; of these, 26,811 were Canadian born, 2,111 were British subjects with Canadian domicile, and 1,287 were naturalised Canadians with Canadian domicile.

The number of British immigrants in the year under consideration decreased by 57 per cent., those from the United States by 21 per cent., those from northern European countries by 56 per cent., and those from other countries by 40 per cent. The following list shows the classification of immigrants by ethnographical origin:

Origin	Immigrants	Origin	Immigrant
British :		Northern European Races (<i>cont.</i>) :	
English	14,662	Norwegian	740
Irish	4,233	Swedish	730
Scotch	7,872	Swiss	211
Welsh	817		
Total	27,584	Total	13,493
United States	24,280	Other races :	
Northern European Races :		Albanian	25
Belgian	255	Arabian	2
Danish	820	Armenian	21
Dutch	344	Austrian	116
Finnish	2,297	Bohemian	11
French	347	Bulgarian	295
German	7,724	Croatian	482
Icelandic	25	Czech	225
		East Indian	80

¹ *The Labour Gazette* (Ottawa), May 1931. For corresponding statistics for 1929-1930, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 676.

Origin	Immigrants	Origin	Immigrants
Other races (cont.):		Other races (cont.):	
Estonian	63	Portuguese	5
Greek	388	Rumanian	179
Hebrew	2,908	Russian	879
Italian	1,007	Ruthenian	6,413
Japanese	204	Serbian	140
Lettish	28	Slovak	1,957
Lithuanian	466	Spanish	8
Magyar	2,401	Spanish American	1
Maltese	13	Syrian	54
Montenegrin	3	Turkish	7
Moravian	2	Yugoslav	364
Negro	120		
Persian	2	Total	22,866
Polish	3,997	Grand total	88,223

The proportion of immigrants in the farming class is for the second year in succession somewhat smaller than in the previous year. On the other hand, the trading class and that of female domestic servants show a slightly higher proportion.

Occupational group	Adult males	Adult females	Children
Farming class	20,049	3,905	8,103
Labouring class	3,348	703	1,247
Mechanics	5,064	1,642	1,165
Trading class	3,337	1,663	890
Mining class	183	19	21
Female domestic servants	—	10,836	—
Other classes	2,336	11,022	12,690

As usual Ontario was the province to which the largest number of immigrants announced their intention of going (83,652), followed by Manitoba (17,524), which thus displaced Quebec from the second place, Quebec (16,290), Alberta (6,441), British Colombia (5,540), Saskatchewan (5,057), while the remainder were distributed among the other provinces.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM CUBA IN 1929¹

During 1929, 110,655 passengers disembarked in Cuba, and 119,926 left the country. Departures thus outnumbered arrivals by 9,271.

The countries of origin and destination were as follows:

Country	Arrivals	Departures
<i>American Continent including West Indies:</i>		
United States	85,353	84,531
Mexico	2,313	2,716
Panama	1,460	2,320
Jamaica	1,064	3,738
Haiti	274	1,720
Other countries	3,244	3,621
Total	93,708	98,646

¹ SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA, SECCIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICA: *Immigración y Movimiento de Pasajeros*. For statistics of immigration in 1928, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 677.

Country	Arrivals	Departures
<i>Europe :</i>		
Spain	13,858	19,169
France	2,301	1,385
Other countries	788	726
Total	16,947	21,280

For Cubans the figures were 9,356 arrivals and 11,583 departures.

There were 7,061 fewer arrivals and 10,308 more departures than in 1928. This double difference is mainly due to the fluctuation in the number of passengers between Cuba and the United States (4,469 fewer arrivals and 14,737 more departures).

The 110,655 passengers who entered the country in 1929 included 65,622 men, 39,932 women, and 5,101 children. Among those who left the country there were 72,412 men, 40,305 women and 7,209 children.

There were 17,179 foreign immigrants, as compared with 55,904 in 1925, 32,269 in 1926, 31,414 in 1927, and 27,314 in 1928. The progressive decrease during these five years has affected the contribution of almost every country ; that of Haiti fell from 18,750 in 1925 to 14,353 in 1928, and 4,339 in 1929 ; that of Jamaica from 4,747 in 1925 to 974 in 1928, and 243 in 1929 ; that of Syria from 1,037 in 1925 to 340 in 1928, and 192 in 1929. The Spanish contribution, which was the largest in 1925 (22,441 persons, or 40.1 per cent. of the total), took second place with 9,649 in 1926, 8,572 in 1927, and 6,689 in 1928, when it reached its lowest level ; in 1929 it was again first with 7,475 (43.5 per cent.). The United States contribution, on the other hand, is on the increase (484 in 1926, 866 in 1928, and 1,028 in 1929). Other countries contributed only 3,902 immigrants (22.7 per cent. of the total), including 919 Polish and 429 British subjects.

The occupations of the immigrants were as follows :

Occupation	Immigrants
Agricultural workers	6,401
Unskilled workers	3,284
Persons engaged in commerce	2,106
34 other occupations	2,025
Persons without definite occupation (including women and children)	3,363
Total	17,179

Thus 68.6 per cent. were agricultural workers, unskilled workers, or persons engaged in commerce. The first two of these occupational groups have decreased very markedly since 1925. In 1929, 4,824 fewer agricultural workers immigrated than in 1928, and 662 fewer unskilled workers.

Of the 17,179 immigrants, 13,855 were males and 3,324 females; 1,424 were less than 14 years of age, 15,364 between 14 and 45, and 391 more than 45; 5,753 were married and 11,426 unmarried; 12,696 came directly from their country of origin, and 4,483 from other countries; 4,025 had already lived in Cuba, and 13,154 entered it for the first time.

The total sum of money brought with them by the immigrants was 327,190 pesos (346,220 in 1928); 10,867 immigrants brought more than 30 pesos each, and 6,312 less than that amount; 10,630 paid their own passage, and 6,549 travelled at other persons' expense.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM MEXICO IN 1930¹

During the year 1930, 114,965 persons (85,190 immigrants and returning emigrants and 29,775 tourists) entered Mexico, and 51,592 (31,665 emigrants and returning immigrants and 19,927 tourists) left the country. The arrivals thus exceeded the departures by 63,373. This excess, the largest registered during the last five years, is mainly due to the repatriation of Mexican workers, 69,570 of whom returned in 1930. Of these, 67,431 came from the United States, while only 17,454 Mexicans emigrated to that country. Besides this migration, the following other movements took place between Mexico and the United States: arrivals 34,812 (5,009 Mexican tourists, 21,044 alien tourists, and 8,759 alien immigrants); departures 22,646 (8,254 Mexican tourists, 7,636 alien tourists, and 6,756 alien emigrants). In all, therefore, 102,243 persons arrived in Mexico from the United States (88.9 per cent. of all arrivals), and 40,100 left for that country (77.7 per cent. of all departures).

As regards European countries, there were 6,165 arrivals and 5,188 departures, distributed as follows:

Category	Arrivals	Departures
Mexican migrants	865	554
Alien migrants	4,161	3,503
Mexican tourists	185	273
Alien tourists	954	858
Total	6,165	5,188

If the Mexicans are left out of consideration, it is seen that the European nations sent a surplus of 754 persons (658 immigrants and 96 tourists) to the country in 1930, including 353 from Poland and 189 from Germany.

Migration between Mexico and other American countries, including the West Indies but excluding the United States, amounted to 5,316 arrivals and 4,846 departures, or an excess of 470 persons, of whom 415 were aliens. The latter group included 128 from British Honduras, 151 from Cuba, 83 from Canada, and 53 from other countries.

The number of Japanese who entered the country increased by 472 (461 immigrants and 11 tourists), while that of Chinese fell by 695 (338 emigrants and 357 tourists). There were only 281 arrivals and 258 departures of persons from other Asiatic countries.

The alien population of Mexico increased in 1930 by 16,374 (2,924

¹ DEPARTAMENTO DE LA ESTADÍSTICA NACIONAL: *Estadística Nacional*, Nos. 91-101. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 678.

immigrants and 13,450 tourists), most of both these categories being nationals of the United States.

Among the persons who entered the country, there were 79,373 males and 35,592 females; of those who left the country, 33,554 were males and 18,038 females.

The following table shows the distribution by occupation of these migrants.

Occupational group	Arrivals	Departures
Agriculture in general	31,076	7,191
Domestic service (women only)	24,872	13,178
Commerce and banking	9,808	7,386
Salaried employees	6,037	3,735
Learned, artistic, and literary professions	5,269	3,759
Other occupations, persons without occupation (including children)	37,904	16,345
Total ¹	114,966	51,594

¹ These figures were obtained from a different official source from that responsible for the others; this explains the slight divergency between the totals.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1930-1931 ¹

The following table indicates the principal figures for 1930-1931 and at the same time affords a striking comparison with previous years.

Fiscal Year	Aliens admitted			Aliens departed			Net increase of population consequent on alien migration
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total	
1924	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	662,557
1925	294,314	164,121	458,435	92,728	132,762	225,490	232,945
1926	304,488	191,618	496,106	76,092	150,763	227,755	268,351
1927	335,175	202,826	538,001	73,366	180,142	253,508	284,493
1928	307,255	193,376	500,631	77,457	196,899	274,356	226,275
1929	279,678	199,649	479,327	69,203	183,295	252,498	226,829
1930	241,700	204,514	446,214	50,661	221,764	272,425	173,789
1931	97,139	183,540	280,679	61,882	229,034	290,916	—10,237 ¹

¹ Net decrease.

¹ UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION : *Analysis of Statistics of Immigration for June 1931* ; FOREIGN LANGUAGE INFORMATION SERVICE : *Interpreter Release* 6 Aug. 1931. For corresponding statistics for 1929-1930, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 679-680.

General Passenger Statistics

As may be seen from the table, the total number of aliens admitted during the year was 280,679, a decrease of 59.8 per cent. from the figure of the previous year. Alien departures, on the other hand, increased from 272,425 to 290,916, making a net excess of departures over arrivals of 10,237.

Of the 280,679 aliens of all classes admitted during 1930-1931, 54,118 were quota immigrants, 91,442 were returning residents, 55,636 were temporary visitors for business or pleasure, 32,169 were passengers in continuous transit through the United States, 21,139 were natives of non-quota countries, principally Canada, and 17,264 were husbands, wives or children of United States citizens. The remainder belonged to the miscellaneous classes under the Act, including Government officials, students, ministers and professors and their families, merchants, etc. The proportion of the annual quota which actually arrived was only 35.2 per cent., as compared with 92.1 per cent. in 1929-1930 and 89.2 per cent. in 1928-1929.

Statistics of Alien Migrants

Immigrant aliens are defined in the United States statistics as those aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States and who intend to stay one year or more in the United States, and emigrant aliens as those aliens whose permanent residence is in the United States and who intend to reside one year or more outside the United States. The number of immigrant aliens admitted in 1930 was 97,139 — the lowest figure, according to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, since the American Civil War. A decrease was shown during the year in the immigration from every European country, and from Europe as a whole immigration dropped from 147,438 to 61,909, a decrease of 58 per cent. ; that from Great Britain and Northern Ireland fell from 36,489 to 10,294, a decrease of 71.7 per cent. ; that from the Irish Free State from 17,971 to 6,121, a decrease of 65.9 per cent. ; that from Germany from 26,569 to 10,401, a decrease of 60.8 per cent. ; that from the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) from 6,919 to 3,133, a decrease of 54.7 per cent. ; and that from Italy from 22,327 to 13,399, a decrease of 40 per cent. Immigration from Canada dropped from 63,502 to 21,687, or 65.8 per cent., and from Mexico from 12,703 to 3,333, or 73.8 per cent.

It is of interest to note that in the case of a number of countries emigration exceeded immigration. More than four times as many Mexicans left the United States as entered ; the Spaniards and the Chinese show a large excess of emigration over immigration ; more aliens returned to Belgium, France, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and Yugoslavia than came to the United States from those countries ; and in the cases of England and Denmark emigration almost equalled immigration.

The occupations of immigrant and emigrant aliens and the corresponding figures for the previous year were as follows :

Occupational category	Immigrant aliens		Emigrant aliens	
	1929-1930	1930-1931	1929-1930	1930-1931
Professional	9,888	4,773	2,784	2,363
Skilled	45,572	13,549	7,009	9,281
Miscellaneous (including common labourers)	80,646	25,805	22,666	28,440
No occupation (including women and children)	105,594	53,012	17,302	21,798
Total	241,700	97,139	50,661	61,882

The number of deportations, 18,142, was greater than in any previous year and exceeded by 1,511 the figure for the previous year, which at that time was a record. Of the deportees the largest number, 8,409, were sent to Mexico; 6,162 were sent to Europe, 2,276 to Canada, 710 to Asia, and 585 to "other countries".

Exclusions also were unusually numerous in proportion to the volume of immigration. In the fiscal year 1930, 446,214 aliens were admitted and 8,233, or 1.8 per cent., were rejected; in 1931, while only 280,679 were admitted the rejections numbered 9,744, or 3.3 per cent. As usual, most of the exclusions (5,891 in 1930, and 8,200 in 1931) took place at the land border ports and were due to the fact that the aliens were without a proper visa under the Immigration Act of 1924.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM PALESTINE IN 1930 ¹

According to the report for 1930 submitted to the League of Nations by the Mandatory Power, 6,433 immigrants were admitted to Palestine during 1930 in comparison with 6,566 in the previous year, showing a slight decrease. In 1930, immigration exceeded emigration by 3,430, while the figure for 1929 was 3,731. It is stated in the report that unemployment among the Jewish population warranted the Government to take steps at the beginning of May to reduce the quota of immigrants on a Labour Schedule from 2,300 men and 1,000 women workers to 688 men and 262 women, pending the outcome of the enquiry by Sir John Hope. By the autumn, however, conditions were so improved that it was found possible to authorise a Labour Schedule of 950 men and 530 women for the half-year beginning 1 October 1930.

¹ GREAT BRITAIN, COLONIAL OFFICE: *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Transjordan for the Year 1930*. London, 1931. For statistics for 1928, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 2, Feb. 1930, pp. 271-272.

The total of 6,433 immigrants, consisted of 3,386 men, 2,116 women, and 931 children, among whom 2,550 men, 1,700 women, and 694 children were Jewish. Of the 6,433 immigrants, 3,563 came from Europe, east of a line drawn from Danzig to Trieste, 1,187 from Northern Africa and Western Asia, including Iraq, Persia, and Afghanistan, 411 from Central Europe, 286 from the United States of America, and 695 from the British Empire. The last figure included 404 British constables.

The total number of persons who left the country permanently during 1930 was 3,003 (2,835 in 1929), including 1,002 Jewish immigrants who had arrived comparatively recently. The principal countries of destination were the United States of America (406), Central and South America (295), Poland (193), and other European countries (372).

IMMIGRATION INTO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS IN 1930¹

Chinese

The total number of Chinese immigrants arriving in the Straits Settlements in 1930 was 242,149, a decrease of 20.2 per cent. compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants adult males formed 65.3 per cent. and adult females 18.3 per cent. During the year the number of persons returning to China was 167,903, or 27,936 more than the figure for 1929. The excess of immigrants over emigrants was 74,246, which is less than the figure for 1929 by 78,954. Women and children arriving numbered 84,070, as against 87,028 in 1929.

From 1 August 1930 the immigration of adult Chinese male workers was restricted to a total of 6,016 per month, distributed *pro rata* among the five shipping companies and certain individually chartered ships which had been regularly carrying on the immigration business between Chinese ports and Singapore. The total for the year (242,149) was made up of 197,831 before the restriction (a monthly average of 28,261), and 44,318 after the restriction (a monthly average of 8,863). Since 1 June 1930 the repatriation of the decrepit and destitute has been undertaken by the Chinese Secretariat Department, a total of 13,288 having been sent back.

Southern Indians²

The total number of immigrants (deck passengers) arriving at Penang from South India during the year was 65,647 (57,963 adults and 7,684 minors), as compared with 114,252 in 1929. This figure includes both "assisted" and "other" immigrants. They brought with them 3,467 infants. "Assisted" immigrants are free labourers imported at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work

¹ GREAT BRITAIN, COLONIAL OFFICE: *Straits Settlements Report for 1930*. Colonial Reports—Annual. No. 1537. London, 1931.

² For statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 6, June 1931, pp. 887-890.

on estates, mines, and elsewhere. "Other" immigrants are deck passengers paying their own fares, 74 per cent. of whom were of the labouring classes.

During the year estates found themselves with a surplus of labour, and recruiting in India was accordingly stopped on 1 August 1930, after which date only those labourers who wished to rejoin their families on estates in Malaya were assisted to emigrate from India. There was a considerable excess of departures over arrivals during the year. The number of Indians leaving Malaya for South India was 142,221 (121,792 adults and 20,429 minors), as against 76,649 in 1929. These figures include all deck passengers, of whom it is estimated that 88 per cent. were labourers. They took 9,514 infants with them.

During 1930, 56,063 adults with 15,873 minors and 5,825 infants were repatriated at the expense of the Immigration Fund from the whole of Malaya to India, as compared with 5,323 adults and 1,408 minors during 1929.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM MADAGASCAR IN 1930¹

The statistics of migration in the colony of Madagascar and its dependencies show a decrease in immigration and an increase in emigration during 1930, which together have had the effect of reducing the net immigration to an almost insignificant figure. In 1930 Madagascar had 2,538 immigrants (3,771 in 1929), and 2,272 emigrants (1,569 in 1929), representing a net immigration of 266 (2,202).

The *immigrants* comprised 2,027 adults (1,439 men and 588 women) and 511 children under 16 years of age. Immigrants of French nationality alone represented nearly two-thirds of the total (1,543). Next in importance were Indians (265), English (264), Arabs (141), Malagasy (127), Chinese (72), etc.

Of the *emigrants*, 1,889 were adults (1,382 men and 507 women) and 383 children under 16 years of age. More than three-fifths (1,497) of the emigrants were French, but there were also fairly large groups belonging to other nationalities; 383 Indians, 184 Arabs, 169 English, 86 Chinese, etc.

As regards occupations, it may be noted that from 1929 to 1930 the number of immigrant workers decreased considerably (from 602 to 54), while that of emigrant workers varied to an insignificant degree only (from 57 to 64). Nearly two-thirds of both emigrants and immigrants were classified as having no occupation. According to a communication to the International Labour Office from the French Minister for the Colonies, this large proportion is primarily attributable to the fact that a considerable number of immigrants land in the country without any clear idea of what they will find to do. Their occupation is determined later on, when they have found some way of using their capital or have been given employment by estab-

¹ Communication from the French Government to the International Labour Office. For corresponding statistics for 1929, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, Nov. 1930, pp. 681-682.

lished settlers, traders, manufacturers, or farmers. A certain number of the immigrants who arrive in these circumstances leave again without having been able to make a position for themselves. Moreover, as a result of the present trade depression most of the potential employers have ceased to engage new workers and some of them have even had to dismiss some of their staff.

MIGRATION BY SEA TO AND FROM MOROCCO IN 1929 AND 1930 ¹

According to the tables relating to migration by sea to and from Morocco in 1929 and 1930, communicated to the International Labour Office by the French Government, the total number of immigrants who entered the Protectorate by sea was 6,294 in 1929 and 5,818 in 1930, and that of emigrants 1,772 in 1929 and 2,167 in 1930, or a net immigration of 4,518 and 3,651 persons.

The total number of *immigrants* (i.e. persons over 15 years of age landing in Morocco for the first time) in 1930 included 2,880 men (3,127 in 1929) and 2,938 women (3,167 in 1929). The age group from 20 to 50 comprised 2,321 men (2,492) and 2,345 women (2,491). Of the general total 4,424 (4,784) were French citizens, mostly women. Next in importance came Spaniards (545 in 1929 and 410 in 1930), Italians (309 and 355), Swiss (180 and 179), etc. Five-sixths of the immigrants in 1929 and four-fifths in 1930 had resided on French territory (France or French possessions) before coming to Morocco.

As regards occupations, in 1930, 1,154 male immigrants (1,046 in 1929) were listed as being engaged in the manufacturing industries, 467 (554) in commerce and banking, 321 (398) in the liberal professions, 211 (164) in domestic service, 301 (226) in public services, 187 (335) in warehousing and transport, and only 135 (186) in agriculture. The vast majority of women immigrants (2,480 in 1929 and 2,431 in 1930) were classified as having no occupation.

The *emigrants* (i.e. persons over 15 years of age leaving the French Zone of Morocco with no intention of returning) in 1930 comprised 906 men and 1,261 women (638 and 1,134 respectively in 1929). During these two years the great majority of emigrants of both sexes were adults between 20 and 50 years of age, and the proportion of French citizens, which in 1929 amounted to 1,491 persons (437 men and 1,054 women), rose to 1,760 (615 men and 1,145 women) in 1930. In 1930 there were also 109 Spaniards (96 in 1929), 78 Italians (48), 55 Portuguese (31), 45 Swiss (20), etc. Almost all the emigrants who left Morocco in 1929 and 1930 were going to France or to French possessions.

As regards occupations, the tables show that in 1930, 330 male emigrants (198 in 1929) were engaged in manufacturing industries, 133 (112) in commerce and banking, 104 (71) in the liberal professions, etc., while in 1930, and still more so in 1929, the vast majority of women emigrants were classified as having no occupation.

¹ For corresponding statistics for 1928, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XX, No. 5, Nov. 1929, pp. 726-727.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

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

LEGISLATION OF 1930

CANADA

Alberta.

Order in Council No. 823-30 to declare that the Coal-Mines Regulation Act and all regulations made thereunder shall be applicable to all shale-mines in the Province. Dated 10 July 1930. (Alberta Gazette, 1930, Vol. 26, No. 14, p. 415.)

Order in Council No. 955-30 to approve Regulations concerning contagious diseases made by the Provincial Board of Health under the Public Health Act. Dated 8 August 1930. (Alberta Gazette, 1930, Vol. 26, No. 16, p. 473.)

Order in Council pursuant to the provisions of sections 108 and 109 of the Coal-Mines Regulation Act, being chapter 24 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1930, to approve new regulations under the said Act in place of the regulations hitherto in force, Dated 26 December 1930. (Alberta Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 10.)

¹ *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du Ministère du Travail; B. O. = 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 tēs Kybernésēos (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.

Ontario.

Notice under the Minimum Wage Act, R.S.O. 1927, and amendments 1929, ch. 23, to amend the orders governing retail stores in Toronto (No. 3) and departmental stores having more than 150 employees (No. 29). Dated 30 April 1930. (Ontario Gazette, 1930, Vol. LXIII, No. 18, p. 693.)

Notice under the Minimum Wage Act, R.S.O. 1927, and amendments, 1929, ch. 23, that the orders governing the needles trades, known as Nos. 17 and 18, will be enforced in the custom or merchant tailoring trade in cities of 30,000 population or over, with the amendment, viz. that a period of 3 months' probation with no prescribed wage rates will be allowed to learners, after which the regulations of the aforesaid order shall apply. Dated 5 July 1930. (Ontario Gazette, 1930, Vol. LXIII, No. 28, p. 1055.)

Saskatchewan.

Order in Council to approve a Regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929. Dated 17 April 1930. (Saskatchewan Gazette, 1930, Vol. XXVI, No. 17, p. 2.)

Orders in Council to approve Regulations Nos. 35 and 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929. Dated 4 June 1930. (Saskatchewan Gazette, 1930, Vol. XXVI, No. 24, p. 7.)

Order in Council to approve Regulation No. 37 of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1929. Dated 9 June 1930. (Saskatchewan Gazette, 1930, Vol. XXVI, No. 25, p. 3.)

Order in Council to approve Regulation No. 38 of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929. Dated 25 June 1930. (Saskatchewan Gazette, 1930, Vol. XXVI, No. 27, p. 2.)

Order in Council: Exclusion of certain industries from the operation of the One Day's Rest in Seven Act, 1930. 2 July 1930. (Saskatchewan Gazette, Vol. XXVI, No. 28, p. 6.)

FRENCH COLONIES**Cambodia.**

Arrêté fixant à partir du 1^{er} janvier, l'impôt des journées de prestations, des journées de gardes et de veilles rachetables qui sera perçu au profit du budget provincial sur les Annamites, Asiatiques étrangers et Assimilés. Du 24 décembre 1930. (Bull. admin., janvier 1931, No. 1, p. 14.)

HUNGARY

A m. kir. belügyminiszternek 100.000/1930.B.M. számú rendelete. A külföldieknek az ország területén lakhatásáról szóló 1903 : V. t. c., illetőleg az ennek módosításáról szóló 1930 : XXVIII. t.c. végrehajtása. 1930. évi november hó 6-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 293. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 100.000/1930 of the Minister of the Interior respecting the administration of Act No. V of 1903 respecting the right of aliens to settle in Hungarian territory and Act No. XXVIII of 1930 to amend the same. Dated 6 November 1930.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 1930. évi 139.427/XI. számú rendelete az agyag-, homok-, kavics- és palabányáknak az iparhatósági telepengedélyhez kötött ipartelepek közé sorolása és az iparfelügyeletnek ezekre az ipartelepekre kiterjesztése tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 4-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 284. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 139,427/XI/1930 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting the inclusion of clay, sand and gravel pits and slate quarries among the industrial establishments for which a licence from the industrial authority is necessary and the extension of industrial inspection to these establishments. Dated 4 December 1930.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1930, évi 139.428/XI. számú rendelete a kö-, agyag- homok, kavics- és palabányákban és fejtőkben foglalkoztatott munkások testi épségének és egészségének védelme tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 5-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 284. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 139,428/XI/1930 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting hygiene and safety measures for the protection of persons employed in stone and slate quarries and clay, sand and gravel pits. Dated 5 December 1930.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszternek 87.008/1930. számú rendelete a háztartási alkalmazottak betegségi biztosítási bejelentéséről. 1930. évi december hó 6-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 287. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 87,008/1930 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour respecting the registration of domestic employees for purposes of sickness insurance. Dated 6 December 1930.]

A m. kir. igazságügyminiszternek 49.100/1930.I.M. számú rendelete a munkaügyi bíraskodás szabályainak módosítása tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 12. napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 286. szám, p. 5.)

[Order No. 49,100/1930 of the Minister of Justice, to alter the rules for labour courts. Dated 12 December 1930.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 84.087/1930. N.M.M. számú rendelete a munkásbiztosítási bíróságok ülnökei és pótülnökei megbízatásának meghosszabbítása, illetőleg új ülnökválasztás megtartása tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 16-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 290. szám, p. 4.)

[Order No. 84,687/1930 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour respecting the prolongation of the term of office of the assessors and deputy assessors of the workers' insurance courts and respecting the election of new assessors. Dated 16 December 1930.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 6200/eln. 1930. N.M.M. számú rendelete a betegségi és a baleseti kötelező biztosításról szóló 1927 : XXI. t. c. XIV. fejezetében, valamint az öregség, rokkantság, özvegyiség és árvaság esetére szóló kötelező biztosításról rendelkező 1928 : XL. t. c. X. fejezetében megszabott bejelentési és nyilvántartási kötelezettséget szabályozó 6000/eln. 1928. N.M.M. számú rendelet kiegészítése tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 19-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 293. szám, p. 4.)

[Order No. 6,200/eln. 1930 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to supplement his Order No. 6,000/eln. 1928 respecting the duty of registration and keeping records specified in chapter XIV of Act No. XXI of 1927 respecting liability to sickness and accident insurance and in chapter X of Act No. XL of 1928 respecting liability to old-age, invalidity, widows' and orphans' insurance. Dated 19 December 1930.]

* A m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter 88.888/1930.VI.1. számú rendelete az 1900 : XVI. t. c. és az azt kiegészítő s módosító törvényes rendelkezések végrehajtása során a baleseti kártalanításra igényt ado foglalkozási betegségek megállapítása tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 20-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 298. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 88,888/1930.VI.1 of the Minister of Agriculture, to specify the occupational diseases which, in pursuance of Act No. XVI of 1900 and legislation to supplement the same, give a right to accident compensation. Dated 20 December 1930.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 6.345/eln. 1930. N.M.M. számú rendelet a bányanyugdírbiztosítási járulék kulcsának és összegének az 1931. évre megállapítása tárgyában. 1930. évi december hó 23-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 296. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 6,345/eln. 1930 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to fix the rate and amount of miners' pension insurance contributions for 1931. Dated 23 December 1930.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 87.637/1930. N.M.M. számú rendelete a munkásbiztosítási bíróságok ülnökei és pótülnökei megbízatásának meghosszabbítása, illetőleg új ülnökválasztás megtartása tárgyában kiadott 84.687/1930. N.M.M. számú rendelet módosításáról. 1930. évi december hó 23-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1930, 295. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 87,637/1930 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to amend Order No. 84,687/1930 respecting the prolongation of the terms of office of the assessors and deputy assessors of the workers' insurance courts, and respecting the election of new assessors. Dated 23 December 1930.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 150.443/1930 K.M. számú rendelete.

Az iparban, valamint némely más vállalatban foglalkoztatott gyermekek, fiatalok és nők védelméről szóló V. törvénycikk 1-3, 8., 12-16., 18-20, 22-24., 30. §-ának és az ezekre vonatkozó büntető rendelkezéseknek végrehajtása. 1930. évi december hó 30-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 22. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 150,443/1930 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting the administration of sections 1-3, 8, 12-16, 18-20, 22-24 and 30 of Act No. V (of 1928) respecting the protection of children, young persons and women employed in industry and certain other undertakings and the relevant penal provisions. Dated 30 December 1930.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 155.102/1930. K.M. számú rendelete A fogadóknak (szállodákban, penziókban), vendéglőkben, kávéházakban, kávétermékekben, tejivócsarnokokban, korcsmákban és cukrászdákban a nők alkalmazásának korlátozása. 1930. évi december hó 30-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 22. szám, p. 5.)

[Order No. 155,102/1930 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting restrictions on the employment of women in hotels (boarding houses), restaurants, cafés, coffee bars, dairies, public houses and confectioners' shops. Dated 30 December 1930.]

ITALY

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[Royal Decree No. 1989, to alter the composition of the Fisheries Advisory Board. Dated 24 July 1930.]

PORTUGAL

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[Decree No. 20062 to approve the Air Navigation Regulations. Dated 25 October 1930.]

RUSSIA

U.S.S.R.

Order of the C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting service in fire brigades. Dated 3 January 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 36, p. 739.)

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Order of the C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R., to prohibit the making up of time lost for insufficient reasons by work on weekly rest days. Dated 6 March 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 36, p. 757.)

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Order No. 243 of the U.S.I.C. of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. : list of Orders and other measures of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.I.C. of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., and the Central Social Insurance Board of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. relating to social insurance, issued before 1 June 1930, which have been repealed or have lost their force without being formally repealed. Dated 21 June 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 562.)

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Order No. 260 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the conditions of employment in co-operative artels of disabled persons. Dated 7 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 546.)

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Binding Order No. 270 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. : regulations for the testing of welders prior to their admission to employment in autogenous welding. Dated 13 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 559.)

Order No. 273 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the regulations for factory and workshop schools for motor transport. Dated 16 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 552.)

Regulations No. 274 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., for factory and workshop schools for motor transport. Dated 16 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 552.)

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Order of the C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R. to amend [section 14 of] the Provisional Regulations as to the employment of auxiliary hired labour in agricultural undertakings on a labour basis. Dated 10 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 709.)

Binding Order No. P.L.C. 322 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. and the P.T.C., to issue regulations for the aggregate burden (including tare), on sea-going vessels and tank vessels, of petroleum products of class 1 (with a flash-point below 28° C. at normal atmospheric pressure). Dated 12 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 651.)

Order of the C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting the employment of labour on large peasant holdings. Dated 13 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 709.)

Order No. 324 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting the temporary authorisation of the economic authorities to replace the issue of working clothes made of oilskin for certain work by the issue of working clothes made of other materials. Dated 20 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 653.)

Order No. P.L.C. 352 of the P.T.C., P.C.C. and P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting bonuses for loaders engaged in loading and unloading work on railways. Dated 20 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 716.)

Order No. P.L.C. 325/S.E.C. 1512 of the P.L.C. and S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the transference to undertakings and institutions [with more than 200 employees] of the duty of assessing and paying benefit in case of temporary incapacity for work. Dated 23 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 654.)

Order No. 326 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R./90 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the assignment to the district, regional and local administrative bodies of skilled workers set free in connection with the reduction and winding up of representative bodies. Dated 25 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 643.)

Binding Order No. 330 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting the hours of work underground in the mining industry. Dated 28 October 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 650.)

Order No. 359 of the U.S.I.C. of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new text of the regulations for the social insurance of men and women employed for remuneration in agricultural undertakings. Dated 11 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 719.)

Regulations No. 360 of the U.S.I.C. of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the social insurance of men and women employed for remuneration in agricultural undertakings. Dated 11 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 719.)

Order No. 109 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to reinforce the measures against frequent change of place and desertion in industry. Dated 22 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 730.)

Order No. 345 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the employment of disabled persons on light work. Dated 26 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 714.)

Binding Order No. 348 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the construction and operation of telegraphic translation systems. Dated 28 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 717.)

Order No. P.L.C. 351 of the P.L.C. and P.C.A. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the employment of labour on Soviet holdings. Dated 30 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 710.)

Order No. 361 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting supervision of the allocation and employment of young skilled workers. Dated 9 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., No. 34-35, p. 715.)

Order No. 365 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to amend the regulations respecting ordinary and extra leave. Dated 14 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, 36, p. 757.)

Binding Order No. 366 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting supervision of the earthing of appliances in pits where electric power is used in the underground workings. Dated 15 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 16.)

Order No. 367 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the reckoning of the days of the uninterrupted five-day week in 1931. Dated 15 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 36, p. 758.)

Order of the C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the engagement and distribution of labour and respecting the campaign against excessive labour turnover. Dated 15 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 3.)

Rules of employment No. 369, approved by the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., for undertakings and institutions in the general sector. Dated 17 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 36, p. 745.)

Regulations No. 371 approved by the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting departmental assessment and disputes committees. Dated 22 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 24.)

Order No. 372 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to amend and supplement the regulations respecting assessment and disputes committees, conciliation boards and arbitration courts for the settlement of labour disputes, and respecting supervision of their operations. Dated 22 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 24.)

Order No. 374 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the registration and allocation to employment of persons seeking employment. Dated 23 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 7.)

Order of the C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting payment for lost time in seasonal occupations. Dated 23 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 96.)

Order of the C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting payment for time lost owing to rain and other weather conditions. Dated 23 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 101.)

Order No. 376 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the inadmissibility of summoning to other employment any craftsmen who are members of co-operative societies in the lumber industry and are employed in the performance of work under the Plan in the chemical wood pulp and wood-working industries. Dated 28 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 9.)

Regulations No. 377 approved by the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., for the directorates of [labour] cadres. Dated 28 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 4.)

R.S.F.S.R.

Order of the C.P.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. to approve the instructions under the Provisional Regulations of 11 July 1929, provisionally approved by the C.P.C.

of the U.S.S.R., respecting the conditions of employment of auxiliary hired labour in agricultural undertakings on a labour basis. Dated 25 January 1930. (Extracts : I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 36, p. 765.)

Order of the C.P.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the organisation under the C.P.C. of each Autonomous Republic and under the local (regional) executive committees of boards to deal with the transference of undertakings to the seven-hour working day. Dated 27 July 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 734.)

Order No. 77 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R., respecting the taking of weekly rest days in cases where the uninterrupted industrial week is in force. Dated 1 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 25, p. 573.)

Order of the A.R.C.E.C. and C.P.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. to amend and supplement the Labour Code of the R.S.F.S.R. Dated 10 August 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 29-30, p. 655.)

Regulations approved by the National Social Insurance Commissariat of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the conditions of employment in artels of disabled persons. Dated 11 November 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 1-2, p. 26.)

Basic Regulations No. 107 approved by the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R., the Lumbering Association and the Central Committee of the Lumbermen's and Woodworkers' Trade Union, respecting the organisation of employment in the cutting and transportation of lumber. Dated 3 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1930, No. 34-35, p. 728.)

Instructions No. 108 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the manning of the seasonal industries with permanent labour cadres. Dated 7 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 28.)

Order of the C.P.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the employment of women in industry and on the staffs of State and co-operative establishments. Dated 8 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 108.)

Order No. 111 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting the transmission by the economic authorities to the labour authorities of returns concerning seasonal labour. Dated 27 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 29.)

Order No. 112 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R., respecting the improvement of the conditions of employment of workers in the Children's Communist Movement. Dated 31 December 1930. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 47.)

SWITZERLAND

* Bundesgesetz über die berufliche Ausbildung. Vom 26. Juni 1930. Ablauf der Referendumsfrist : 30 September 1930.

Loi fédérale sur la formation professionnelle. Du 26 juin 1930. Délai d'opposition : 30 septembre 1930.

LEGISLATION OF 1931

INTERNATIONAL

Austria, United States.

Zusatzabkommen zu dem am 19. Juni 1928 unterzeichneten Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsularvertrag zwischen der Republik Österreich und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Nr. 193. Vom 20. Jänner 1931. Ratifiziert am 28. März 1931.

Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, between the Republic of Austria and the United States of America, signed on 19 June 1928. No. 193. Dated 20 January 1931. Ratified 28 March 1931. (B.G.Bl., 1931, 50. Stück, p. 887.)

Estonia, Finland.

Kaubandus- ja laevandusleping Eesti ja Soome vahel. Nr. 418. 11. Aprillil 1931.

Handels- och Sjöfartsfördrag mellan Estland och Finland samt slutprotokoll. Den 11 april 1931. (Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 53, p. 731.)

[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Estonia and Finland, with a final protocol. Dated 11 April 1931.]

Estonia, Iceland.

Deklaratsioon Eesti ja Islandi laevamootkirjade vastastikku tunnustamise kohta. 30. mail 1931.

Déclaration concernant la reconnaissance réciproque des certificats de jaugeage estoniens et islandais. Du 30 mai 1931.

(Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 51, p. 700.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

French Cameroons.

Arrêté promulguant le décret du 29 avril 1931 rendant applicables aux navires français ayant leur port d'attache dans les colonies et territoires sous mandat les dispositions du décret du 19 mars 1927 réglementant les enquêtes sur les naufrages, abordages et autres accidents de navigation. Du 2 juin 1931. (J. O. du Cameroun, 1931, No. 265, p. 397.)

Arrêté complétant l'arrêté du 21 mars 1931 déterminant les mesures d'application du décret du 7 octobre 1930 réglementant les conditions d'admission et de séjour au Cameroun des nationaux français et étrangers. Du 30 juin 1931. (J. O. du Cameroun, 1931, No. 267, p. 501.)

French Togoland.

Arrêté No. 291 promulguant le décret du 29 avril 1931 rendant applicables aux navires français ayant leur port d'attache dans les colonies et territoires sous mandat les dispositions du décret du 19 mars 1927 réglementant les enquêtes sur les naufrages, abordages et autres accidents de navigation. Du 30 mai 1931. (J. O. du Togo, 1931, No. 183, p. 319.)

AUSTRALIA

Territory for the Seat of Government.

An Ordinance to provide for the registration of pharmacists and to control the practice of pharmacy. No. 10 of 1931. Dated 28 May 1931. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1931, No. 44, p. 894.)

Papua.

An Ordinance to amend the Native Labour Ordinance 1911-1927. No. 1 of 1931. Assented to 13 March 1931.

AUSTRIA

* Bundesgesetz vom 15. Juli 1931, betreffend Abänderung des Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetzes und ausserordentliche Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge (XXVII. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). Nr. 205. (B.G.Bl., 1931, 54. Stück, p. 1126.)

Bundesgesetz vom 15. Juli 1931 über die Verlängerung [bis zum 1. Oktober 1933] der Tätigkeit der Kammern für Arbeiter und Angestellten. Nr. 211. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 57. Stück, p. 1138.)

BELGIUM

Loi prorogeant [jusqu'au 31 décembre 1931] la loi du 10 juin 1928, encourageant la construction de nouvelles habitations par la remise temporaire de la contribution foncière. Du 1^{er} juin 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 155, p. 3180.)

Arrêté royal du 4 mai 1931 concernant : Loi du 14 juillet 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. Exécution de l'article 31. — Barèmes. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 149, p. 3030.)

Arrêté royal du 5 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. Evaluation des ressources et procédure d'instruction des demandes. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 149, p. 3032.)

Arrêté royal du 15 mai 1931, concernant : Loi du 14 juillet 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. Versements des salariés et des assurés libres à la Caisse générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 168, p. 3225.)

* Décret relatif à l'acclimatation des travailleurs [au Congo belge]. Du 29 mai 1931. (B. O. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 7, p. 383.)

BELGIAN COLONIES

Belgian Congo.

Ordonnance d'administration générale du 11 juin 1931, No. 42/A.I.M.O., relative à l'équipement des travailleurs. (Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 12, p. 242.)

BRAZIL

* Decreto n. 19.808, que suspende a execução da lei n. 4.982, de 24 de dezembro de 1925, e do respectivo regulamento, e estabelece nova modalidade para a concessão de férias a operários e empregados. 28 de março de 1931. (Diário Oficial, 1931, No. 80, p. 5263.)

[Decree No. 19,808, to suspend the operation of Act No. 4,982 of 24 December 1925 and the regulations thereunder and to prescribe a new method of granting annual leave to wage earning and salaried employees. Dated 28 March 1931.]

BRITISH GUIANA

An Ordinance to declare and define the respective functions of Barristers and Solicitors. No. 15 of 1931. Assented to 29 June 1931.

CANADA

Alberta.

Order of the Minimum Wage Board to amend Order No. 5 by striking out from paragraph 1 thereof the words "telephone or" in line 5 thereof, and by striking out from paragraph 3 the words "telephone or" in line 5 thereof. Gazetted 15 January 1931. (Alberta Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 49.)

Order No. 8 of the Minimum Wage Board governing female telephone operators. Gazetted 15 January 1931. (Alberta Gazette, 1931, No. 1, p. 49.)

Ontario.

Proclamation to name the 18th day of February, 1931, as the day on which the Real Estate Brokers Act, 1930, with the exception of Part I shall come into force and to name the 28th day of February, 1931, as the day on which Part I of the said Act shall come into force. Dated 10 February 1931. (Ontario Gazette, 1931, Vol. LXIV, No. 8, p. 249.)

Order in Council to approve Regulations made under the Real Estate Brokers Act, 1930. Dated 10 February 1931. (Ontario Gazette, 1931, Vol. LXIV, No. 8, p. 261.)

Quebec.

* An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Act respecting certain medical examinations. 21 Geo. V, ch. 46. Assented to 4 April 1931. (Statutes of Quebec, 1930-31, p. 177.)

Loi modifiant la loi des mines de Québec relativement à certains examens médicaux. Chap. 46. Sanctionnés le 4 avril 1931. (Statuts de Québec, 1930-31, p. 181.)

* An Act respecting silicosis. 21 Geo. V, ch. 47. Assented to 4 April 1931. (Statutes of Quebec, 1930-31, p. 179.)

Loi concernant la silicose. Chap. 47. Sanctionnée le 4 avril 1931. (Statuts de Québec, 1930-31, p. 183.)

* An Act to amend the Professional Syndicates' Act. 21 Geo.V, ch. 98. Assented to 4 April 1931. (Statutes of Quebec, 1930-31, p. 319.)

Loi modifiant la loi des syndicats professionnels. Chap. 98. Sanctionnée le 4 avril 1931. (Statuts de Québec, 1930-31, p. 325.)

* Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. 21 Geo.V, ch. 100. Assented to 4 April 1931. (Statutes of Quebec, 1930-31, p. 323.)

Loi des accidents du travail, 1931. Chap. 100. Sanctionnée le 4 avril 1931. (Statuts de Québec, 1930-31, p. 329.)

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Gesetz betr. Abänderung des Gesetzes über die Beschäftigung Schwerbeschädigter in der Fassung vom 30. April 1929 (G. Bl. S. 80). Nr. 99. Vom 23. Juni 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 34, p. 650.)

Gesetz über Änderungen in der Krankenversicherung. Nr. 95. Vom 3. Juli 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 34, p. 635; Erratum: No. 38, p. 667.)

Verordnung über Notstandsarbeiten auf Grund des § 26, Abs. 4 Erw. Fürs. Ges. (G. Bl. S. 29). Nr. 195. Vom 12. Juni 1931. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 46, p. 257.)

Verordnung betr. Änderung der Wahlverordnung zum Gesetz betreffend Errichtung von Arbeitnehmer-Ausschüssen vom 18. September 1928 (G. Bl. S. 189). Vom 26. Juni 1931. Nr. 206. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 48, p. 263.)

Rechtsverordnung betreffend Änderung des Vereins-Gesetzes. Nr. 89. Vom 30. Juni 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 33, p. 607.)

Verordnung über die Verrechnung von Steigerungsbeträgen für Wanderversicherte aus der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 30. Juni 1931. Nr. 97. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 34, p. 649.)

DENMARK

Bekendtgørelse vedrørende den i Lov af 31. Marts 1931 om Statens Tjenestemaend ombandedes Voldgiftsret om visse Tjenestemandsspørgsmaal. Nr. 187. Den 30 Juni 1931. (Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 27, p. 1405.)

[Notification respecting the arbitration board for certain service questions mentioned in the Civil Service Act of 31 March 1931. Dated 30 June 1931.]

Midlertidig Bekendtgørelse angaaende Anvendelsen af den internationale Konvention om Lastelinier for Skibe af 5. Juli 1930 paa danske Skibs. Nr. 193. Den 8. Juli 1931. (Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 27, p. 1422.)

[Provisional Notification respecting the application to Danish vessels of the International Convention of 5 July 1930 respecting load-lines for vessels. Dated 8 July 1931.]

ESTONIA

* Riigikogu poolt 10. juulil 1931 vastuvõetud Tööstusliikude käitiste tööja seadus. Nr. 487. (Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 61, p. 879.)

[Act respecting hours of work in industrial establishments. Dated 10 July 1931.]

* Riigikogu poolt 10. juulil 1931 a. vastuvõetud Tööstus likkude käitiste töölikonna asutiste seadus. Nr. 488. (Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 61, p. 881.)

[Act respecting workers' representative bodies in industrial establishments. Dated 10 July 1931.]

* Maalritöödes tinavalge tarvitamise kohta käiva Hariduseja sotsiaalministri määruse täiendamise määrus. Nr. 318. 20. mail 1931. (Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 43, p. 565.)

[Order of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to supplement the Order respecting the use of white lead in painting. Dated 20 May 1931.]

Vabariigi Valitsuse otsus 15. juunist 1931 : [Deklaratsioon Eesti ja Islandi laevamootkirjade vastastikkü tunnustamise kohta]. Nr. 400. (Riigi Teataja, 1931, No. 51, p. 700.)

[Decree of the Government of the Republic (to ratify the Declaration respecting the reciprocal recognition of Estonian and Icelandic tonnage certificates). Dated 15 June 1931.]

FRANCE

Loi relative aux entreprises d'assurances, de capitalisation et d'épargne. Du 10 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 35, p. 1302.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 10 mai 1930 sur les circonscriptions industrielles dans lesquelles le chiffre limite de salaire ou de gain annuel est porté de 15.000 à 18.000 francs (assurances sociales). Du 8 janvier 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 14, p. 554.)

Arrêté portant réglementation de la mise en subsistance (assurances sociales). Du 12 janvier 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 11, p. 450.)

Arrêté prorogeant les dispositions de l'arrêté du 30 juin 1930 fixant la cotisation des dockers dans les ports en vue de l'application de la loi sur les assurances sociales. Du 12 janvier 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 14, p. 554.)

Arrêté relatif aux demandes de liquidation de pension au titre des assurances sociales. Du 21 janvier 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 21, p. 903.)

Arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 7 février 1924 modifié déterminant, pour les marchés de travaux publics à exécuter dans le département du Haut-Rhin, les conditions auxquelles doivent satisfaire, pour être agréées, les caisses de compensation ou autres institutions constituées entre chefs d'entreprises en vue du service des allocations familiales. Du 24 janvier 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 25, p. 1060.)

Décret portant relèvement des maxima des allocations versées par les fonds publics de chômage. Du 13 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 38, p. 1943.)

Arrêté étendant aux départements du Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du décret du 23 septembre 1926 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries de la raffinerie et de la casserie du sucre. Du 13 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 58, p. 2430.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi sur la journée de huit heures dans les pâtisseries du département de la Meuse. Du 18 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 44, p. 2178 ; Erratum : No. 48, p. 2314.)

Arrêté fixant le taux des subventions à allouer aux bureaux publics de placement gratuit pour les opérations effectuées par ces organisations pendant le 1^{er} semestre 1930. Du 20 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 47, p. 2281.)

Décret relevant le taux de la subvention de l'Etat accordée aux fonds publics de chômage. Du 25 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 50, p. 2380.)

Décret déterminant les conditions d'application des dispositions de l'article 1^{er} (alinéas 3, 4 et 5) de la loi du 10 février 1931 relative aux entreprises d'assurances, de capitalisation et d'épargne. Du 27 février 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 52, p. 2498.)

Arrêté fixant le montant forfaitaire des prestations accordées à certains survivants d'assurés décédés avant le 1^{er} janvier 1912, jusqu'alors exclus du bénéfice de l'article 10 de la loi du 18 août 1929. Du 5 mars 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 56, p. 2722.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 28 décembre 1926, modifié par les décrets des 13 et 25 février 1931, sur les conditions à remplir par les fonds municipaux et départementaux de chômage pour bénéficier des subventions du fonds national de chômage. Du 10 mars 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 59, p. 2858.)

FRENCH COLONIES

French Equatorial Africa.

Arrêté promulguant le décret du 29 avril 1931, rendant applicables aux navires français ayant leur port d'attache dans les colonies et territoires sous mandat, les dispositions du décret du 19 mars 1927, réglementant les enquêtes sur les naufrages, abordages et autres accidents de navigation. Du 6 juin 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1931, No. 12, p. 504.)

French Indo-China.

Arrêté promulguant en Indochine le décret du 18 avril 1931 modifiant le décret du 29 avril 1930 instituant en Indochine des commissions de conciliation pour le règlement des différends individuels entre patrons et ouvriers à l'occasion du contrat du travail. Du 4 juin 1931. (J. O. de l'Indochine française, 1931, No. 45, p. 1926.)

Arrêté complétant l'article 8 de l'arrêté du 25 octobre 1927 organisant un pécule individuel en faveur des travailleurs indigènes. Du 9 juin 1931. (J. O. de l'Indochine française, 1931, No. 47, p. 1982.)

Middle Congo.

Arrêté fixant les modalités d'application pour la colonie du Moyen-Congo du décret du 24 juillet 1929, réglementant l'admission des voyageurs français et étrangers en A.E.F. et de l'arrêté du 17 novembre 1930 du Gouverneur général de l'A.E.F. Du 27 mai 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1931, No. 14, p. 598.)

New Caledonia.

Arrêté No. 484 réglementant les conditions d'admission et de séjour des étrangers en Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances. Du 13 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3603, p. 415.)

* Arrêté No. 489 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté No. 1.046 du 4 octobre 1929, sur les conditions d'emploi de la main-d'œuvre indigène. Du 13 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3602, p. 386.)

Arrêté No. 490. Conditions de travail des indigènes engagés. Du 13 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3602, p. 378.)

Arrêté No. 533 promulguant le Décret du 14 mars 1931 sur l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre des condamnés aux travaux forcés. Du 19 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3603, p. 408.)

Arrêté No. 534 réglant le mode de recette et l'emploi du pécule des condamnés aux travaux forcés. Du 19 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3603, p. 423.)

Réunion.

Arrêté No. 670 promulguant à la Réunion le décret du 4 avril 1931 modifiant le règlement d'administration publique du 19 juillet 1925 pour la détermination des conditions d'application à la Martinique, à la Guadeloupe et à la Réunion de la loi du 9 avril 1898 et des lois subséquentes sur la responsabilité des accidents du travail. Du 3 juin 1931. (Journal et Bulletin officiel de la Réunion, 1931, No. 23, p. 241.)

Tunis.

Décret réglementant le transport et la manutention des hydrocarbures et combustibles liquides dans les ports, sur les voies navigables et sur les routes. Du 5 juin 1931. (J. O. Tunisien, 1931, No. 52, p. 1286.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die von den Trägern der Invaliden- und der Unfallversicherung an die Deutsche Reichspost zu zahlenden Vergütungen. Vom 24. Juni 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 25, p. 344.)

Zweite Verordnung über Entschädigung und Unterstützung im Tabakgewerbe. Vom 24. Juni 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 25, p. 344.)

Verordnung über die Besetzung der Kauffahrteischiffe mit Kapitänen und Schiffsoffizieren (Schiffsbesetzungsordnung). Vom 29. Juni 1931. (R. G. Bl., II, 1931, No. 17, p. 517.)

Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten über die Auszahlung von Dienstbezügen. Vom 18. Juli 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 36, p. 381.)

Durchführungsverordnung zur Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten über die Auszahlung von Dienstbezügen vom 18. Juli 1931. Vom 18. Juli 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 36, p. 381.)

GREAT BRITAIN

An Act to make provision for the extension of the time within which applications for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, may be received by local authorities. 8 July 1931. 21 and 22 Geo. V, ch. 22.

An Act to extend [by five years] the period during which payments are to be made to the [welfare] fund constituted under section twenty of the Mining Industry Act, 1920. 8 July 1931. 21 and 22 Geo. V, ch. 23.

An Act to raise to one hundred and fifteen million pounds the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period, to amend subsection (2) of section fourteen of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, by further extending to forty-eight months the period of twelve months therein mentioned, and to make provision for certain other matters in connection with the extension aforesaid. 8 July 1931. 21 and 22 Geo V, ch. 25.

* An Act to remove for a period not exceeding one year the limitation upon the number of days on which the hours of employment below ground in coal mines may be extended under section three of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908 ; to restrict the duration of such extensions to half an hour on any one day, and to provide for the maintenance during the period aforesaid of minimum percentage additions to basic rates of wages and of subsistence rates of wages. 8 July 1931. 21 and 22 Geo. V, ch. 27.

GREECE

Act No. 5030, to amend and supplement the provisions in force respecting the Public Employees' Provident Fund [consolidated by Decree of 6 September 1927]. Dated 20 June 1931. (Eph. Kyb., A, 1931, No. 164, p. 1129.)

Decree to issue regulations under Act No. 4,893 [of 11 March 1931] to establish boards of notaries. Dated 23 May 1931. (Eph. Kyb., A, 1931, No. 143, p. 999.)

Decree to extend the insurance established by Act No. 4,675 [of 8 May 1930] to seamen serving on board vessels of 30 tons or less. Dated 20 June 1931. (Eph. Kyb., A, 1931, No. 167, p. 1153.)

HUNGARY

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 7.950/M.E. számú rendelete a 8.352/1920.M.E. számú rendelettel szabályozott beköltözés ideiglenes megtiltásáról szóló 6.135/1921. és 8.358/1921.M.E. számú rendeletek hatályának meghosszabbítása tárgyában 1931. évi január hó. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 3. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 7,950 of the Council of Ministers, to prolong the operation of Orders No. 6,135/1921 and 8,358/1921 respecting the temporary prohibition of emigration contained in Order No. 8,352/1920. Dated January 1931.]

* A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 20/eln. 1931. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a bányanyugdírbiztosítást szabályozó rendeletek módosítása és kiegészítése tárgyában. 1931. évi január hó 9-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 11. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 20/eln. 1931 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to amend and supplement the Orders relating to miners' pension insurance. Dated 9 January 1931.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 90.262/1931. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a haztartasi alkalmazottak betegségi biztositasi bejelentéséről. 1931. évi január hó 28-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 27. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 90,262/1931 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour respecting the registration of domestic employees for purposes of sickness insurance. Dated 28 January 1931.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 1931. évi 600. M.E. számu rendelete az allami közigazgatás egyes ágazatainak és az allami üzemeknél a tisztviselők és egyéb alkalmazottak új létszamanak megallapítása tárgyaban. 1931. évi január hó 31-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 41. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 600/1931 of the Council of Ministers to fix the new strength of the staffs of officials and other employees in certain branches of State administration and the State establishments. Dated 31 January 1931.]

A m. kir. igazságügyminiszternek 1700/1931. I.M. szamu rendelete. a kir. "közjegyzők" és közjegyzőjelöltek nyugdíjügyéről. 1931. évi február hó 24-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 46. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 1,700/1931 of the Minister of Justice, respecting superannuation allowances for public notaries and articted pupils of notaries. Dated 24 February 1931.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 90.889/1931. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a haztartasi alkalmazottak betegségi biztositasi bejelentéséről szolo 87.705/1930. N.M.M. szamu rendelet modositase tárgyaban. 1931. évi március hó 10-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 64. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 90,889/1931 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to amend Order No. 87,705/1930 respecting the registration of domestic employees for purposes of sickness insurance. Dated 10 March 1931.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszternek 71.700/1931. III. szamu rendelete. A varmegyei tisztviselők és egyéb alkalmazottak új létszamanak megallapítása. 1931. évi április hó 21-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 107. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 71,700/1931. III of the Minister of the Interior, to fix the new strength of the staffs of officials and other employees of counties and county boroughs. Dated 21 April 1931.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 139.940/1931., számu rendelete az ipari munka törvényes szünetének a szódavizgyártással foglalkozó üzemekre vonatkozó ideiglenes felfüggesztéséről. 1931. évi majus hó 4-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 104. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 139,940/1931 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting the temporary suspension of the statutory Sunday rest in undertakings for the manufacture of soda-water. Dated 4 May 1931.]

A m. kir. miniszterium 2,420/1931. M.E. szamu rendelete a betegségi és a baleseti, valamint az öregségi, rokkantsági, özvegyiségi és arvasági kötelező biztosítás hatályának a színhazaknak alkalmazott zenészekre vonatkozó visszaallitása tárgyaban. 1931. évi majus hó 8-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1931, 113. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 2,420/1931 of the Council of Ministers, to restore the operation of compulsory sickness and accident insurance and of old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphan's insurance in respect of musicians employed in theatres. Dated 8 May 1931.]

INDIA

Mysore.

The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1931. Dated 26 May 1931.

ITALY

Legge 30 marzo 1931, n. 513. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 22 dicembre 1930, n. 1735, concernente l'ordinamento dell' Opera nazionale Dopolavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione: 800.) (G. U., 1931, No. 117, p. 2274.)

[Act No. 513, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1,735 of 22 December 1930 respecting the organisation of the National Institution for Workers' Spare Time. Dated 30 March 1931.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 23 marzo 1931, n. 803. Estensione al personale delle nuove costruzioni ferroviarie delle norme stabilite per l'esonero degli agenti dell'Amministrazione delle ferrovie dello Stato col R. decreto 24 novembre 1930 n. 1596. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1097.) (G. U., 1931, No. 149, p. 3249.)

[Legislative Decree No. 803, to extend the rules laid down by Royal Decree No. 1,596 of 24 November 1930 for the retirement of employees of the State Railways Department to the staff of the new railways. Dated 23 March 1931.]

Regio decreto 17 aprile 1931, n. 474. Approvazione del nuovo statuto del Sindacato obbligatorio marittimo dell'alto e medio Tirreno per l'assicurazione delle genti del mare contro gli infortuni sul lavoro, con sede in Genova. (Numero di pubblicazione : 786.) (G. U., 1931, No. 115, p. 2230.)

[Royal Decree No. 474, to approve the new rules of the Compulsory Maritime Association for the upper and middle Tyrrhenian Sea for the insurance of seamen against accidents with its head office at Genoa. Dated 17 April 1931.]

Decreto ministeriale 1° giugno 1931. Modificazioni alla circoscrizione territoriale dell'Ufficio interprovinciale per il collocamento gratuito dei prestatori d'opera addetti alla raccolta delle olive. (G. U., 1931, No. 144, p. 3014.)

[Ministerial Decree to alter the area of the interprovincial free employment exchange for employees engaged in olive gathering. Dated 1 June 1931.]

LITHUANIA

Memel Territory.

Užsienio pasams, leidimams ir vizoms duoti taisykliupakeitimais. (V. Z. N. 271, eil. 1747.) (Klaipėdos Krassto Wald.ios Žinios, 1931, No. 73, p. 653.)

[Amendment of the Rules for the issue of passports, permits and visas (V. Z. No. 271, current No. 1747). Promulgated 10 June 1931.]

Klaipėdos Krassto Amato Rumu statutas. 1931 m. birzelio mėn. 20 d. (Klaipėdos Krassto Wald.ios Žinios, 1931, No. 76, p. 679.)

[Rules of the Chamber of Handicrafts for the Memel Territory. Dated 20 June 1931.]

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 27 juin 1931, portant fixation du maximum du salaire normal, en matière d'assurance-maladie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 27. Juni 1931, betreffend Festsetzung des Höchstgrundlohnes in Sachen der Krankenversicherung.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 32, p. 493.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 7 juillet 1931, pris en exécution de l'art. 59 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, portant création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 7. Juli 1931, in Ausführung des Art. 59 des Gesetzes vom 29. Januar 1931, betreffend die Errichtung einer Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 33, p. 509.)

Arrêté ministériel du 24 juillet 1931, pris en exécution de l'art. 10 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 7 juillet 1931 et fixant les détails relatifs aux élections pour la Commission de la caisse de pension des employés privés.

Ministerialbeschluss vom 24. Juli 1931, in Ausführung von Art. 10 des Grossh. Beschlusses vom 7. Juli 1931, und durch den die Einzelheiten für die Wahlen des Ausschusses der Pensionskasse der Privatangestellten geregelt werden.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 35, p. 543.)

Arrêté ministériel du 1^{er} août 1931, concernant le régime des primes de construction.

Beschluss vom 1. August 1931, betreffend die Bauprämien.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 37, p. 555.)

MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

An Enactment further to amend the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund Enactment, 1925, No. 22 of 1931. Assented to 9 June 1931. (F.M.S. Government Gazette, 1931, No. 13, p. 1183.)

MOROCCO

Arrêté viziriel du 11 juin 1931 relatif à la détermination du salaire moyen des ouvriers et employés forestiers pour l'application du dahir du 24 mars 1931 (4 kaada 1349) concernant l'extension de la législation des accidents du travail aux exploitations forestières. (B. O., 1931, No. 979, p. 894.)

Dahir du 30 juin 1931 (13 safar 1350) déterminant les conditions dans lesquelles les ouvriers marocains victimes d'accidents du travail, ainsi que leurs ayants droit, peuvent établir leur état-civil ou faire la preuve de leur qualité. (B. O., 1931, No. 980, p. 915.)

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

Dutch East Indies.

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 16. Juni 1931 No. 14 : Intrekking van de ordonnantie in Staatsblad 1924 No. 433, betreffende werkvolkvoorziening in de Lampoengsche districten. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 251.)

[Decree of the Governor General to repeal the Ordinance published in Staatsblad, 1924, No. 433, respecting the procuring of workers in the Lampongs districts. Dated 16 June 1931.]

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 16 Juni 1931 No. 15 : Wijziging en aanvulling van de ordonnantie in Staatsblad 1911 No. 540, betreffende indienstneming van werklieden. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 252.)

[Decree of the Governor General to amend and supplement the Ordinance published in Staatsblad, 1911, No. 540, respecting the engagement of workers. Dated 16 June 1931.]

NORWAY

* Lov om forandring i lov om arbeidstvister. Nr. 9. Den 19 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 22, p. 347.)

[Act to amend the Act respecting labour disputes. Dated 19 June 1931.]

* Lov om forandringer i sjømannsloven. Nr. 14. Den 19 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 22, p. 354.)

[Act No. 14 to amend the Seamen's Act. Dated 19 June 1931.]

* Lov om ulykkestrygd for industriarbeidere m. v. Nr. 6. Den 24 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 24, p. 393.)

[Act No. 6 respecting accident insurance for persons employed in industry, etc. Dated 24 June 1931.]

* Lov om ulykkestrygd for sjømenn. Nr. 11. Den 24 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 24, p. 417.)

[Act No. 11 respecting accident insurance for seamen. Dated 24 June 1931.]

Kongelig resolusjon : [lov om maskinister på motor fartier av handelsmarinen av 9 februar 1923]. Den 19 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 24, p. 377.)

[Royal Resolution : [Act of 9 February 1923, respecting engineers on board motor vessels in the mercantile marine]. Dated 19 June 1931.]

Kongelig resolusjon : [inntektsgrense for henholdsvis pliktig og frivillig syke-trygd]. Den 26 juni 1931. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1931, No. 25, p. 479.)

[Royal Resolution : (income limits for compulsory and voluntary sickness insurance respectively). Dated 26 June 1931.]

POLAND

* Ustawa z dnia 21 marca 1931 r. w sprawie zapewnienia czasowych mieszkań i pomieszczeń dla zwolnionych robotników rolnych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 29, poz. 194, p. 388.)

[Act to ensure temporary housing for dismissed agricultural workers. Dated 21 March 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 12 stycznia 1931 z. w. porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu oraz Ministrem Spraw

Wewnętrznych w sprawie uchylenia rozporządzenia z dnia 23 czerwca 1923 r. o czasie pracy w zakładach handlowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 13, poz. 81, p. 132.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of the Interior, to suspend the Order of 23 June 1923 respecting the hours of work in commercial establishments. Dated 12 January 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrem Skarbu, Ministrem Spraw Wewnętrznych i Ministrem Spraw Wojskowych z dnia 28 lutego 1931 r. w sprawie inwalidzkich komisyl rewizyjno-lekarskich i inwalidzkich komisyl odwoławczych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 24, poz. 143, p. 270.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of Finance, the Interior, and War, respecting medical boards and appeal boards for disabled persons. Dated 28 February 1931.]

* Rozporządzenie Ministrow : Spraw Wewnętrznych, Pracy i Opieki Społecznej oraz Rolnictwa w porozumieniu z Ministrem Reform Rolnych z dnia 9 marca 1931 r. o bezpieczeństwie i higienie pracy w gospodarstwach rolnych i leśnych oraz przedsiębiorstwach z nimi związanych, które nie posiadają przeważającego charakteru przemysłowego lub handlowego. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 44, poz. 390, p. 685.)

[Order of the Ministers of the Interior, Labour and Social Welfare, and Agriculture, in agreement with the Minister of Agrarian Reform, respecting safety and hygiene in employment in undertakings in agriculture and forestry and establishments connected therewith which are not predominantly industrial or commercial. Dated 9 March 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 12 marca 1931 r. w sprawie podwyższenia minimalnych składek w ubezpieczeniu górniczem, obowiązującym na obszarze województw krakowskiego, lwowskiego, stanisławowskiego oraz tarnopolskiego. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 24, poz. 142, p. 270.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers to increase the minimum contributions under the miners' insurance system in force in the provinces of Cracow, Lwow, Stanislawow and Tarnopol. Dated 12 March 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 1 kwietnia 1931 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu oraz Ministrem Wyznań Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego, określające w zakresie ubezpieczenia pracowników umysłowych warunki praktyki, wymaganej dla zaliczenia do pracowników umysłowych sprzedawców i ekspedjentów sklepowych i księgarskich oraz warunki ulgowe tegoż zaliczenia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 49, poz. 414, p. 781.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, to define the conditions as to qualifications which must be fulfilled by salesmen in commercial establishments and bookshops and by clerks and despatchers in bookshops if they are to be classed as intellectual workers for purposes of insurance, and to specify the modified conditions for their being classed as such. Dated 1 April 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 7 kwietnia 1931 r. w sprawie rozciągnięcia mocy obowiązującej art. 1, 2 i 3 ustawy z dnia 16 sierpnia 1923 r. o opiece społecznej na województwa : poznańskie i pomorskie. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 42, poz. 382, p. 688.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to extend to the provinces of Poznan and Pomorze the operation of sections 1-3 of the Act of 16 August 1923 respecting social welfare. Dated 7 April 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Komunikacji z dnia 28 kwietnia 1931, r. o należnościach za podróże służbowe, delegacje i przeniesienia zagranicę pracowników przedsiębiorstwa "Polskie Koleje Państwowe". (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 48, poz. 411, p. 778.)

[Order of the Minister of Communications respecting pay for service journeys, missions and transfers abroad of salaried employees of the Polish State Railway undertaking. Dated 28 April 1931.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Przemysłu i Handlu z dnia 20 maja 1931 r. o zmianie rozporządzenia z dnia 28 listopada 1927 r. w sprawie wykonywania czynności

komiwojazerow i samodzielnych agentów handlowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1931, No. 51, poz. 429, p. 803.)

[Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce to amend the Order of 28 November 1927 respecting the work of commercial travellers and independent commercial agents. Dated 20 May 1931.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 19280 — Determina que, emquanto não forem iniciadas as obras de fomento e colonização do vale do Limpopo, a quarta parte das receitas directas da emigração que, pelo artigo 4º do decreto no. 13651, foi mandada reservar para êsses serviços, possa ser aplicada a outras obras de fomento e assistência indígena. 22 de Janeiro de 1931. (Diário do Governo, 1931, No. 23, p. 211.)

[Decree No. 19,280, to provide for the utilisation of one quarter of the direct receipts from emigration (which under section 4 of Decree No. 13,651 were reserved for development and settlement work in the Limpopo Valley) for the purpose of other development and native relief works pending the starting of the aforesaid work. Dated 22 January 1931.]

RUMANIA

Decret regal nr. 2,667 : Lege pentru modificarea art. 59, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 79, 81, si abrogarea art. 76, si 77 si adaugirea art. 96 la legea pentru infiintarea unei Case Autonome a Construcțiilor din 30 Mai 1930 si 9 Aprilie 1931. 19 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 166, p. 6166.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,667 : Act to amend sections 59, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 79, 81 and repeal sections 76 and 77 of the Act of 30 May 1930-9 April 1931 to establish an Independent Building Fund, and to add section 96 thereto. Dated 19 July 1931.]

* Decret regal nr. 2,669 : lege pentru organizarea muncii în porturi. 19 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 166, p. 6168.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,669 : Act respecting the organisation of dock labour. Dated 19 July 1931.]

Decret regal nr. 2,671 : lege trecerea școlilor și căminelor de ucenici pendinte de Ministerul Instrucțiunii Publice și al Cultelor, la Ministerul Muncii, Sanătății și Oerotiilor Sociale. 19 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 166, p. 6161.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,671 : Act to transfer the apprentice schools and hostels under the Ministry of Education and Public Worship to the Ministry of Labour, Public Health and Social Insurance. Dated 19 July 1931.]

Decret regal nr. 2,673 : Lege pentru modificarea unor dispozițiuni din legea pentru organizarea și funcționarea Ministerului Instrucțiunii Publice și al Cultelor din 1 Iulie 1930. 19 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 166, p. 6158.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,673 : Act to amend certain provisions of the Act of 1 July 1930 respecting the organisation and activities of the Ministry of Education and Public Worship. Dated 19 July 1931.]

Decret Regal nr. 2,677 : lege pentru modificarea articolelor : 9, 17, alin. 3, 39, 48, 49, 50, 52, 69, 75, 82, 87, 103, introducerea unui nou articol, art. 94 bis si adaugirea unor dispozițiuni cu caracter transitoriu, in legea pentru organizarea Cămelor de Agricultură, promulgată en I.D.R. Nr. 2,382/930. 19 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 187, p. 6198.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,677 : Act to amend sections 9, 17, par. 3, 39, 48, 49, 50, 52, 69, 75, 82, 87, 103 of the Act respecting the organisation of chambers of agriculture promulgated by Royal Decree No. 2,382/930, to introduce a new section 94 bis, and to add certain transitional provisions. Dated 19 July 1931.]

Decret regal nr. 2,815 : Lege pentru modificarea unor articole din legea generale de pensii. 31 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 177, p. 6495.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,815 : Act to amend certain sections of the Public Pensions Act. Dated 31 July 1931.]

Decret regal nr. 2,816 : Lege pentru inflintarea comisiei de pensii pe langa Casa generala de pensii si interpretarea art. 106 din legea generala de pensii din 1925. 31 Iulie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 177, p. 6501.)

[Royal Decree No. 2,816 : Act to establish a pension board under the general Public Pension Fund, and to interpret section 106 of the Public Pensions Act of 1925. Dated 31 July 1931.]

RUSSIA

U.S.S.R.

Binding Order No. 1 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to issue provisional regulations for safety and industrial hygiene in establishments for the preliminary treatment of flax and hemp. Dated 3 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 18.)

Regulations No. 2 approved by the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. for the staff employed in shot-firing in mining undertakings. Dated 3 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 21.)

Order No. 3 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the systematic supply of labour for national industry. Dated 4 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 1-2, p. 13.)

Order No. 4 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the procedure for the engagement of labour. Dated 4 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 35.)

Order No. 5 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to supplement the standards for winter working clothes for constructional and road work. Dated 8 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 46.)

Order No. 8 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the regulations for the hours of work in hospitals, sanatoria, and veterinary and pharmaceutical institutions changing over to the continuous week. Dated 10 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 42.)

Regulations No. 9 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the hours of work in hospitals, sanatoria, and veterinary and pharmaceutical institutions changing over to the continuous week. Dated 10 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 42.)

Order No. 13 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the systematic supply of labour during the year 1931 for building, the building materials industry, lumber, rafting, agriculture, the fishing industry, water transport and loading and unloading work. Dated 13 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 3, p. 36.)

Order No. 18 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting the recruiting of labour. Dated 18 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 4.)

Order No. 40 of the U.S.I.C. of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to supplement the schedule of occupational diseases. Dated 20 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 131.)

Binding Order No. 25 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to issue safety regulations for work in mechanised agriculture with tractors and machines drawn by them and other agricultural machines. Dated 26 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 127.)

Order No. 32 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to supplement the Regulations for ordinary and extra leave. Dated 31 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 105.)

Order No. 34 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the hours of work of fitters on regular duty on the electricity system. Dated 31 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 126.)

Order No. 35 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. respecting the recruiting of labour for agricultural undertakings in 1931. Dated 2 February 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 100.)

Binding Order No. 48 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. to issue provisional safety regulations for work on ladder scaffolds and the erection and dismantling of such scaffolds. Dated 7 February 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 106.)

Order No. 43 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting extra leave for workers employed in the interior fitting and finishing of vessels intended for special purposes. Dated 9 February 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 127.)

Order No. P.L.C. 45 of the P.L.C., P.C.A., and P.C.F. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the ordering of skilled workers in agriculture to other regions for the

spring sowing campaign of 1931. Dated 10 February 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 11.)

Order No. P.L.C. 46 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Office for Collective Farms of the U.S.S.R. respecting the drawing of labour and traction power from the collective farms. Dated 11 February 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 99.)

R.S.F.S.R.

Order No. 5 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R., to approve the lists of occupations in the various branches of industry and the lists of posts in State and co-operative establishments, employment in which must be reserved exclusively or mainly for women. Dated 16 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 5-6, p. 108.)

Order No. 8 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. respecting sufficient reasons for the refusal of work offered by the directorates of cadres of the labour authorities. Dated 20 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 135.)

Regulations No. 9 of the P.L.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. for the directorates of labour cadres. Dated 23 January 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 7, p. 132.)

SAINT LUCIA

An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance No. 10, 1916, Revision. No. 7 of 1931. Assented to 6 June 1931. (Saint Lucia Gazette (Extraordinary), 1931, No. 20, p. 21.)

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners. No. 8 of 1931. Assented to 24 June 1931. (Saint Lucia Gazette, 1931, No. 23, p. 85.)

SALVADOR

* Decreto. — Se reforma el Decreto Gobernativo por el cual se establece el Registro de los sin trabajo. 26 de marzo de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 78, p. 661.)

[Decree to amend (section 1 of) the Government Decree (of 17 July 1930) to establish the register of the unemployed. Dated 26 March 1931.]

* Decreto. — Se reforma el decreto gubernativo de 17 de julio de 1930, referente al "Registro de los sin Trabajo". 28 de abril de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 100, p. 841.)

[Decree to amend (sections 2 and 4 of) the Government Decree of 17 July 1930 respecting the Register of the Unemployed. Dated 28 April 1931.]

* Decreto. — Establécese el "Registro de los sin Trabajo" en todas las cabeceras departamentales de la República. 17 de julio de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 163, p. 1285.)

[Decree to provide for the keeping of an unemployment register in all the chief towns of departments in the Republic. Dated 17 July 1930.]

SPAIN

* Decreto sobre organización de los Jurados mixtos agrarios. 7 de Mayo de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 128, p. 590.)

[Decree respecting the organisation of joint agrarian juries. Dated 7 May 1931.]

* Decreto aprobando el Reglamento, que se inserta, para el Servicio de la Inspección del Trabajo. 9 de Mayo de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 132, p. 672.)

[Decree to approve the regulations for the labour inspectorate. Dated 9 May 1931.]

* Decreto creando un servicio por el fomento y régimen de la previsión contra el paro involuntario de trabajo. 25 de Mayo de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 147, p. 961.)

[Decree to establish a department for the development and operation of provision against unemployment. Dated 25 May 1931.]

* Decreto disponiendo que los Delegados regionales de Trabajo o los Delegados especiales que el Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión pueda nombrar, y solamente en ausencia de ellos, los Alcaldes, cuando tengan conocimiento de algun conflicto o reclamación, obrera o patronal, encaminada a modificar las condiciones de trabajo que vieran rigiendo, convoquen inmediatamente a los representantes de los patronos y de los obreros interesados en la cuestión y les inviten a que sometan ésta a la resolución del Comité paritario correspondiente, o bien a la de cualquier arbitro que merezca la confianza de ambos elementos. 29 de Mayo de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 150, p. 1036.)

[Decree to provide that the regional labour officers or the special officers appointed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and the Mayors only in default of such officers, shall take steps, wherever they become aware of any dispute or complaint on the part of workers or employers which is liable to alter the conditions of employment in force, to convene at once the representatives of the employers and workers concerned and invite them to submit the case to the competent joint committee or to any arbitrator enjoying the confidence of both parties, for the purpose of its settlement. Dated 29 May 1931.]

Orden declarando disuelta la Junta consultiva de la Dirección general de Navegación, Pesca e Industrias marítimas. 8 de Junio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 164, p. 1354.)

[Order to proclaim the dissolution of the Advisory Board of the General Directorate of Shipping, Fisheries and Maritime Industries. Dated 8 June 1931.]

Orden declarando que corresponden a los Comités paritarios del Comercio las facultades otorgadas a las antiguas Juntas de Reformas Sociales en la Ley de 4 de Julio de 1918. 12 de Junio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 169, p. 1469.)

[Order to confer on the joint committees for commerce the powers granted to the former social reform boards by the Act of 4 July 1918 (on hours of work in commercial establishments). Dated 12 June 1931.]

Decreto derogando, anulando, estimando reducidos al rango de preceptas meramente reglamentarios, y declarando subsistentes, los Reales decretos y Reales órdenes que se mencionan. 16 de Junio 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 168, p. 1445.)

[Decree to repeal, annul, or reduce to the rank of mere regulations and retain in operation, the Royal Decrees and Royal Orders hereinafter specified. Dated 16 June 1931.]

(*Inter alia* repeals Decrees respecting children's courts, and respecting the appointment of persons to exercise managerial functions in committees, associations and foundations.)

Orden disponiendo que dependerá exclusivamente del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión la facultad de nombrar y separar libremente al personal administrativo, auxiliar y subalterno de los organismos corporativos. 22 de Junio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 180, p. 1752.)

[Order to grant the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare sole power to appoint and dismiss at its discretion the managing, auxiliary and lower-grade staff of the corporative organisations. Dated 22 June 1931.]

Orden solicitando los informes a fin de estudiar las condiciones de trabajo en las diversas cuencas carboníferas de España. 24 de Junio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 179, p. 1730.)

[Order to provide for an enquiry into the conditions of employment in the various coal fields of Spain. Dated 24 June 1931.]

Decreto disponiendo se proceda a la admisión de los Agentes despedidos en las huelgas declaradas en los ferrocarriles, en la forma que se menciona. 4 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 187, p. 170.)

[Decree to provide for the re-admission to employment of persons dismissed in consequence of railway strikes. Dated 4 July 1931.]

Decreto determinando lo que ha de entenderse por Sociedad Cooperativa y fijando las condiciones legales necesarias para las mismas. 4 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 188, p. 189.)

[Decree to define the term "co-operative society" and to lay down the legal conditions which must be satisfied by such societies. Dated 4 July 1931.]

Decreto disponiendo quede redactado en la forma que se indica el artículo 3º,

del Reglamento para la aplicación de la vigente ley de Emigración. 8 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 191, p. 278.)

[Decree to amend section 3 of the Regulations under the Emigration Act. Dated 8 July 1931.]

Decreto disponiendo subsista íntegramente el artículo 13 del vigente Reglamento de Maquinistas navales de la Marina mercante, pero que se añada lo que se indica a las condiciones que en el mismo figuran para obtener el título de Segundo Mecánico naval. 17 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 204, p. 606.)

[Decree to retain in force section 13 of the Regulations respecting engineers in the merchant service, and to add certain conditions for the acquisition of the grade of second engineer to those specified in the said section. Dated 17 July 1931.]

* Decreto declarando prohibido para lo sucesivo, en Andalucía y demás comarcas donde hubiera venido practicándose el régimen de repartos de jornaleros parados entre propietarios y arrendatarios agrícolas, durante las crisis de trabajo. 18 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 200, p. 566.)

[Decree to prohibit henceforward the system of distributing unemployed labourers among agricultural landowners and tenants during the industrial depression in Andalusia and other regions where this was customary. Dated 18 July 1931.]

Decreto creando un Patronato que, dependiente del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión, funcionará con el nombre de "Patronato de Política Social Inmobiliaria del Estado". 18 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 200, p. 567.)

[Decree to establish a board under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, entitled "State Housing Policy Board". Dated 18th July, 1931.]

(Cheap dwellings.)

Decreto declarando disueltos el Pleno, el Consejo directivo y la Comisión permanente del Instituto Social de la Marina, y disponiendo pasen sus atribuciones al Director general de Trabajo. 22 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 205, p. 694.)

[Decree to dissolve the general meeting, governing body and standing committee of the Naval Social Institution, and to transfer their functions to the Director General of Labour. Dated 22 July 1931.]

Orden dictando normas para dar cumplimiento al Decreto de 18 de Julio actual, dictado para remediar la crisis de trabajo en el campo, mediante la realización de obras públicas municipales y formación de censos obreros y bolsas de paro. 30 de Julio de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 211, p. 802.)

[Order to issue rules for the administration of the Decree of 18 July 1931 to deal with the depression in agricultural employment by the institution of municipal public works and the organisation of registers of workers and unemployment offices. Dated 30 July 1931.]

SWEDEN

Lag angående ändrad lydelse av 19 § lagen den 16 oktober 1914 (nr 349) om tillsyn å fartyg. 8 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 89, p. 230.)

[Act to amend section 19 of the Act of 16 October 1914 (No. 349), respecting the inspection of vessels. Dated 8 May 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av §§ 3, 5 och 7 förordningen den 18 oktober 1901 (nr 78) angående registrering av svenska fartyg. 8 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 90, p. 231.)

[Royal Notification to amend sections 3, 5 and 7 of the Order of 18 October 1901 (No. 78) respecting the registration of Swedish vessels. Dated 8 May 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av §§ 21 och 35 i förordningen den 12 november 1880 (nr 64) angående skeppsmätning. 8 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 91, p. 232.)

[Royal Notification to amend sections 21 and 35 of the Order of 12 November 1880 (No. 64) respecting surveys of ships. Dated 8 May 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av § 2 i kungörelsen den 30 juni 1916 (nr 320) angående understöd av statsmedel till befrämjande och organiserande av den offentliga arbetsförmedlingen i riket. 15 maj 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 99, p. 241.)

[Royal Notification to amend section 2 of Notification No. 320 of 30 June 1916 respecting grants from the State towards the promotion and organisation of public employment exchange operations in the Kingdom. Dated 15 May 1931.]

SWITZERLAND

Gehaltsordnung für die Gehilfinnen im Angestelltenverhältnisse bei der Bundeszentralverwaltung. Vom 10. Juli 1931. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1931, No. 20, p. 475.)

Règlement sur les traitements des aides de bureau du sexe féminin occupées dans l'administration centrale de la Confédération à titre d'"employées". Du 10 juillet 1931. (Recueil des Lois Fédérales, 1931, No. 20, p. 480.)

Geneva.

* Loi modifiant les articles 3, 4, 6, 77 et 78 de la loi organique sur les Conseils de Prud'hommes du 12 mai 1897. Du 3 juillet 1931. (Feuille d'Avis, 1931, No. 163, p. 1528.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance relating to agricultural co-operative societies. No. 20 of 1931. Assented to 22 June 1931.

TURKEY

Maasatin tevhit ve teadülü hakkındaki 1452 ve 1498 numaralı kanunlara müzeyyel Kanun. No. 1843. 19/7/1931. (Resmî Gazete, 1931, No. 1857, p. 663).

[Act to amend Acts Nos. 1,452 and 1,498 respecting the simplification and equalisation of salaries (of State officials). No. 1843. Dated 19 July 1931.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Act to amend further the Mines and Works Act, 1911, No. 22 of 1931. Dated 2 June 1931.

Wet tot verdere wysiging van die "Mijnen en Bedrijven Wet 1911". No. 22 van 1931. 2 Junie 1931.


(Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1931, No. 1954, p. XXXII.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *The Protection of Seamen in Case of Sickness, Including the Treatment of Seamen Injured on Board Ship.* I. *The Individual Liability of the Shipowner towards Sick or Injured Seamen.* II. *Sickness Insurance for Seamen.* International Labour Conference. Second Item on the Agenda. Second Discussion. Report II. Geneva, 1931. viii + 343 pp.

League of Nations. Economic Intelligence Service. *Memorandum on Production and Trade. 1925 to 1929/30.* Geneva, 1931. 139 pp. 3s. 3d. ; \$ 0.80.

 **Health Organisation.** *European Conference on Rural Hygiene (29 June-7 July 1931).* Vol. I. *Recommendations on the Principles governing the Organisation of Medical Assistance, the Public Health Services and Sanitation in Rural Districts.* Geneva, 1931. 59 pp.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Access to German Minority Schools in Upper Silesia.* Series C. *Pleadings, Oral Statements and Documents.* No. 52. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1931. 274 pp.

— *Customs Régime between Germany and Austria (Protocol of 19 March 1931).* *Advisory Opinion of 5 September 1931.* XXII Session. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1931. 70 pp.

— *Seventh Annual Report, 15 June 1930-15 June 1931.* Series E. No. 7. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1931. 467 pp.

Institut international d'Agriculture. *L'organisation scientifique du travail agricole en Europe.* Rome, 1931. vii + 244 pp. 40 lire.

Internationale des Personals der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonbetriebe. *Bericht über den VI. Internationalen Kongress des Personals der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonbetriebe in Kopenhagen, 12.-15. August 1930.* Vienna.

Internationale Vereinigung für Sozialen Fortschritt. *Reallöhne und Politik der hohen Löhne. Die Ausgangspunkte der Lohnpolitik. Leitgedanken des Vortrags von Dr. Ludwig HEYDE.* Vierte Generalversammlung in Paris, 19.-22. Oktober 1931. 22 pp.

International Industrial Relations Association. *World Social Economic Congress, 1931.* 8 Pamphlets. The Hague, 1931.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea, from 1 July 1929 to 30 June 1930. Canberra, 1931. 146 pp.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. Report of the Registrar for the Twelve Months ended 30 June 1930. Sydney, 1931. 25 pp. 1s. 9d.

QUEENSLAND

Department of Mines. *Annual Report of the Under Secretary for Mines for the Year 1930*. Brisbane, 1931. iv + 142 pp., illustr. 4s.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Tenth Report of the Public Actuary relating to Friendly Societies in South Australia. Report for the Quinquennial Period 1925-1929; together with the Eighth Valuations of Registered Societies. Adelaide, 1931. 36 pp.

VICTORIA

Fifty-third Annual Report on Friendly Societies. Report of the Government Statist for the Period of Twelve Months ended 30 June 1930. xv + 20 + 9 pp.

BELGIUM**BRABANT**

Euvres sociales et d'enseignement. Brussels, 1930. 35 pp.

BRAZIL

Ministerio do Trabalho, Industria e Comercio. *Conselho nacional do Trabalho*, 1931. Rio de Janeiro, 1931. 184 pp.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Combines Investigation Act. Investigation into an Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada*. Report of Commissioner, 30 April 1931. Ottawa, 1931. 234 pp. 50 cents.

— *Tenth Report on Organisation in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada 1931*. Ottawa, 1931. 140 pp. 25 cents.

— *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1920 to 1930*. Issued as a Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January 1931. Wages and Hours of Labour, Report No. 14. Ottawa, 1931. 104 pp.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

This preliminary report deals with some of the major aspects of the problem of health insurance, namely, the question whether health insurance is a matter for provincial or Dominion jurisdiction, compulsory insurance, administration by approved societies, and the prevention of sickness. The Royal Commission is convinced "that there is a justification and a general demand for the introduction in British Columbia of an economically sound and adequate public health insurance plan".

FINLAND

Officiella Statistik. *XXI Fattigvardsstatistik a 34 Fattigvarden Ar 1929*. *Assistance publique des communes, Année 1929*. Helsingfors, 1931. 35 pp.

FRANCE

Ministère des Affaires étrangères. *Rapport à la Société des Nations sur la situation de la Syrie et du Liban (Année 1929)*. Paris, 1930. xvi + 195 pp.

— *Rapport à la Société des Nations sur la situation de la Syrie et du Liban (Année 1930)*. Paris, 1931. xv + 211 pp.

Présidence du Conseil. Conseil national économique. *La situation des principales branches de l'économie nationale*. I. *Agriculture*. 2^{me} série de rapports. 2. *Industrie*. 1^{re} série de rapports. Extrait du *Journal officiel de la République française* du 28 juillet 1931. Paris, 1931. 54 pp.

GERMANY

Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. *Handbuch der Berufe*. Teil I. *Berufe mit Volks-, Mittel- oder höherer Schulbildung*. 2. Band. *Berufsgruppen V-VI (Metallverarbeitung)*. Abgeschlossen am 15. April 1930. Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1930. xvi + 652 pp.

The Central Employment Office (*Landes-Arbeitsamt*) of Saxe-Anhalt, in collaboration with the German Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, and the exchanges of the different German States, began in 1927 the publication of a "handbook of trades", a substantial work planned to include a series of volumes and divided into two main parts, the first dealing with occupations for which primary, secondary, and higher grade schools supply the necessary instruction, the second with the liberal professions (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 5, November 1927, pp. 737-738, and Vol. XVII, No. 4, April 1928, p. 610).

Of the first two volumes, which appeared in 1927, one was devoted to the professions and the other to occupations (sub-groups I-IV in Part I of the study). The volume under review contains the second series of monographs in Part I (sub-groups V-VI). The analyses, which are prepared with the same care and competence as those already published, cover all the trades in the iron industry: mechanics, smelters, locksmiths, wheelwrights, etc. The authors and editors having again secured the collaboration of competent persons in each field, the present work contains a mass of valuable and suggestive information and should be extremely helpful to vocational counsellors and others who have to deal with the complex problem of the choice of a career for young persons.

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte*. Dreiundsechzigster Band mit Abbildungen im Text und auf Tafeln. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1931.

Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. *Deutsches Schrifttum der Agrarpolitik und Weltlandwirtschaft von 1920-1929*. Zusammengestellt von Anton BROSCHE. *Berichte über Landwirtschaft. Zeitschrift für Agrarpolitik und internationale Landwirtschaft*, Neue Folge, 26. Sonderheft. Berlin, 1930. xii + 374 pp.

An important bibliography of books and articles published in the German language from 1920 to 1929, classified as dealing with "agricultural policy" (inclusive of labour problems) and with "world agriculture". The entries are arranged both by subject and by country.

PRUSSIA

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. *Die deutsche ländliche Siedlung. Formen, Aufgaben, Ziele*. Berlin, 1930. 102 pp.

In view of the great interest which is shown in Germany in land settlement and the keen discussions which it arouses, the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture has found it desirable to issue this volume as a guide to the general public. It contains a series of articles written by officials of the Ministry and dealing, among others, with the following subjects: the procedure leading to settlement and the technique of new settlements, the financing of settlements, and the settlement of agricultural workers.

Statistische Jahresübersicht zum Verwaltungsbericht des Provinzialverbandes Ostpreussen, 1930. Königsberg, 1931. 64 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade. *Restraint of Trade. Report of Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade to consider certain trade practices*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 37 pp. 9d.

— *Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for each of the years 1913 and 1924 to 1929*. Sixtieth Number. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. xv + 318 pp. 5s.

Colonial Office. *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the Year 1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 261 pp. 10s.

The chapter on "Labour" includes much more detailed information than has generally appeared in the annual reports submitted for examination by the Permanent Mandates Commission. The material given includes data on unemployment, on rates of wages and hours of work of Jewish and Arab workers in agriculture and industry, and on industrial disputes. An account is given of existing labour legislation, and mention is made of the appointment of an official committee to review existing labour legislation, in particular that which concerns workmen's compensation. The section of the report dealing with Transjordan contains no information on labour matters. The appendices include the text of the Ottoman law of 22 Rajab 1327 A.H. (27 July 1909) on strikes in public utility undertakings.

— *Special Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Progress of 'Iraq during the Period 1920-1931.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 331 pp. 5s. 6d.

This valuable report gives a general picture of the progress made in 'Iraq since 1920 under the advice and guidance of Great Britain as Mandatory Power. The report gives a history of Anglo-'Iraqi relations, shows the extent to which the assistance of British officials has been progressively withdrawn and restricted so as to effect a transfer of responsibility to the 'Iraqi Parliament, Government and Administration, and surveys the progress made in each department of government. Two short chapters deal with social conditions and labour. In the rural areas there are serious problems of land settlement, indebtedness of cultivators, and irrigation still to be solved. Industry engages a relatively small number of persons. The largest employers are the oil companies, the railways, and the port of Basra. Industrial production is on the small handicraft and domestic scale, but machine production has begun in weaving and knitting. The small modern weaving plant works a 51-hour week, but hours generally appear to be long. There is some industrial employment of women and children. The British Government have not considered that there was either necessity or justification for pressing the 'Iraqi Government to hasten the introduction of labour legislation. Labour and its problems have received little official recognition, the report states, but there are signs that the working people are awakening to a realisation of the force of collective action in their relations with their employers and that an appreciation of their responsibilities as Deputies in regard to the condition of industrial workers is developing among members of the 'Iraqi legislature. Associations of workers have been formed, and one of these played an effective part in a brief strike of railway workshop hands in December 1930.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in the Dominion of New Zealand to March 1931.* Report by L. A. PAISH. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 76 pp. 2s.

Final Report of the Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom (1924). The Iron and Steel Trades, the Engineering Trades and the Non-Ferrous Metal Trades. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. xv + 451 pp.

India Office. *East India (Progress and Condition). Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the Year 1929-1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. xxii + 496 pp. 5s.

Mines Department. *Safety in Mines Research Board. Tests on Timber Props.* By S. M. DIXON and M. A. HOGAN. Paper No. 72. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 82 pp. 2s.

— *The Ignition of Firedamp by Coal-Mining Explosives. I. Gallery Experiments.* By H. C. GRIMSHAW and W. PAYMAN. Paper No. 69. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 45 pp., illustr. 1s. 6d.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. For the Two Years ending 30 September 1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 134 pp. 2s.

— *Report on the Work of the Research and Education Division for the Year 1928-1929.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1930. 100 pp. 1s. 6d.

Ministry of Health for England and Wales, Department of Health for Scotland, and National Health Insurance Joint Committee. *National Health Insurance. Memorandum on Certification of Incapacity for Work, giving the Results of Recent Investigations as to the Causes of Increase of Claims to Sickness and Disablement Benefit.* London, 31 pp.

The growth in the expenditure for sickness and disablement benefits under the National Health Insurance Scheme during recent years has led the Ministry of Health to institute several investigations with a view to elucidating the causes. These investigations comprise an actuarial examination of the sickness and disablement experience of a representative group of approved societies over the period 1921-1927, an examination by medical experts of the state of health of a sample group of persons in receipt of benefit on a certain day, and an examination of the record of individual doctors in respect of the frequency with which their patients were reported capable of work by medical referees. The combined results of these investigations and the general conclusions drawn are set forth in this Memorandum.

Ministry of Health. *On the State of the Public Health. Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the Year 1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 261 pp. 4s.

— *Twelfth Annual Report, 1930-1931.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. xiv + 324 pp. 9s.

Ministry of Labour. *Unemployment and Insurance Acts, 1920-1930. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting Claims for Benefit.* Vol. IX. Selected Decisions given during the Calendar Year 1930 (together with Index). London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 259 pp. 7s. 6d.

Ministry of Transport. *Report upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the Year 1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 49 pp. 9d.

Privy Council. Medical Research Council. *Studies of Nutrition. The Physique and Health of Two African Tribes.* By J. B. ORR and J. L. GILKS (for the Dietetics Committee of the Economic Advisory Council). London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 82 pp. 2s.

Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1930.* Part 1. General. 45 pp. 9d. Part 2. 64 pp. 3s. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies. Section II. Directory and Summary Tables. 153 pp. 7s. Part 5. Building Societies. Section II. Directory and Summaries. 77 pp. 3s. 6d. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931.

Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Sudan in 1930. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 170 pp. 2s. 6d.

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST

Székesfőváros Statisztikai Hivatala. Kommunal Statistisches Amt. *Budapest Székesfőváros Statisztikai és Közigazgatási Evkönyve. XVIII. Evfolyam. 1930. Statistisch-Administratives Jahrbuch der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Budapest. XVIII. Jahrgang 1930.* Budapest, 1930. viii + 1009 pp. 30 pengő.

INDIA

Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon. *Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Rules issued thereunder and of*

the Labour Ordinances of Ceylon during the year 1930. Calcutta, 1931. iii + 32 pp. Re. 1-4 or 2s.

Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the year ending 31 December 1930. Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. 32 pp. Re. 1-6 or 2s. 3d.

Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) for the Year ending 31 December 1929, together with a Note on the Working of the Factories Act during the Year. Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. 33 pp. Re. 1-6 or 2s. 3d.

IRISH FREE STATE

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the Irish Free State and the Swiss Government respecting Unemployment Insurance. Berne, 3-4 Nov. 1930. *Treaty Series*, 1930, No. 12. Dublin, Stationery Office. 4 pp. 1½d.

Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year ending 31 December 1930. Dublin, Stationery Office, 1931. 32 pp. 6d.

JAPAN

Cabinet impérial. Bureau de la Statistique générale. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon.* 45^me année. Tokyo, 1931. viii + 161 pp.

MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

Labour Department. *Annual Report for the Year 1930.* By W. J. K. STARK. Kuala Lumpur, Government Press, 1931. 54 pp.

MEXICO

Departamento de la Estadística nacional. *Primer censo de edificios de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.* Mexico, 1930. 119 pp.

NETHERLANDS

Departement van Arbeid, Handel en Nijverheid. *Beknopt Verslag van de Vijftiende Internationale Arbeidsconferentie gehouden te Genève 28 Mei-18 Juni 1931.* The Hague, 1931. 39 pp. 40 cts.

Statistique annuelle du commerce des Pays-Bas avec les pays étrangers, 1930. Deuxième volume. *Le commerce avec les différents pays.* The Hague. xviii + 9 + 204 pp.

NEW ZEALAND

Department of Labour. *Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, Orders, etc., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Apprentices Act, and the Labour Disputes Investigation Act. For the Year 1930.* Vol. XXX. Wellington, 1931. lxxxv + 1047 pp.

— *Report, 1 April 1930-31 March 1931.* Wellington, 1931. 22 pp. 9d.

Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. Fifty-Fourth Annual Report by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year ended 31 December 1930. Wellington, 1931. 30 pp.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Annual Report upon Native Affairs, 1930. Livingstone, 1931. 43 pp.

POLAND

Annuaire de Statistique du Ministère des Finances. Annual of Statistics of the Ministry of Finance. Warsaw. 1931. xxi + 390 pp.

Fundusz Bezrobocia. *Sprawozdanie z działalności Funduszu Bezrobocia 1930.* *Compte rendu de l'activité de la caisse de chômage 1930.* Warsaw, 1931. 60 pp.

RUMANIA

Influenta Condițiilor Naturale de Producție Asupra Sistemelor Economice în Agricultura din Stepele Românești. Dr. G. BONTEA, Conferențiar Universitar, Iași. Supliment la *Buletinul Ministerului Agriculturii și Domeniilor*, Vol. IV, No. 7-8. Bucarest, 1931. 234 pp.

Ministerul Muncii, Sănătății și Ocrotirilor sociale. *Institutul de statistică generală a statului. Statistica prețurilor pe anul 1930. Statistique des prix en 1930.* Bucarest, 1931. 92 pp.

SWEDEN

Bureau Central de Statistique. *Annuaire Statistique de la Suède. 18^{me} année 1931.* Stockholm, 1931. xviii + 352 pp.

Folkmängden inom Administrativa Omraden den 31 December 1930 av Statistiska Centralbyrån. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Stockholm, 1931. 40 pp.

Olycksfall i Arbete år 1928 av Riksförsäkringsanstalten. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1931. 56 pp.

SWITZERLAND

Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, 1930.* Berne. xxiv + 378 pp.

Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Les exploitations industrielles et commerciales dans les cantons. 2^{me} volume des résultats du recensement des entreprises du 22 août 1929. Statistiques de la Suisse, 15^{me} fascicule.* Berne, 1931. iv + 431 pp.

UNITED STATES

Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Flame Safety Lamps, Devices for detecting Fire Damp and Miners' Electric Lamps. Technical Information for use in Vocational Training Classes.* Bulletin No. 42. Trade and Industrial Series No. 12. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1931. vii + 67 pp. 15 cents.

NEW JERSEY

Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children in the State of New Jersey. *Report.* Trenton, 1931. 129 pp., illustr.

NEW YORK

Department of Labour. Division of Statistics and Information. *New York State Labour Law and Pertinent Provisions of the State Departments Law, Penal Law, Education Law, General Business Law and Domestic Relations Law. With Amendments, Additions and Annotations to 1 July 1931.* 176 pp.

— *New York Labour Laws enacted in 1931.* Special Bulletin No. 169. 1931. 42 pp.

Work Relief. A Memorandum on Work as a Means of Providing Unemployment Relief. Issued by the Joint Committee on Unemployment Relief of the State Board of Social Welfare and the State Charities Aid Association. New York, 1931, 22 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Aikin, J. Alex. *Economic Power for Canada.* Toronto, Macmillan Company of Canada, 1930. 265 pp.

A survey of Canadian economics and related politics. The book contains a strong appeal for Empire Free Trade and for a national industrial development policy. The argument is supported by statistics relating to production, exports and the

international balance of trade grain production and markets, the British and foreign trade of Canada, etc. It also contains interesting chapters on federal fiscal policy and public finance and on the unsettled question of railway amalgamations.

Allgemeiner Verband für das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen in Oesterreich. *Bericht.* Jahr 1930. Vienna, 1931. 103 pp.

Andres Bueno, Dr. Vicente de. *Prevención de Accidentes del Trabajo.* Publicado en el Número 9 de "Medicina del Trabajo e Higiene industrial". Madrid, Javier Morata, 1931. Pp. 123-153.

Annual Report of "Central Tenuva". Federation of "Tenuva" Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Associations in Erets-Israel (Palestine) for the Year ending 30 September 1930. Tel-Aviv, 1931. 29 pp.

Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft. *Die Arbeitsleistung in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben und ihre Abhängigkeit von Arbeitszeit, Arbeitslohn und anderen Faktoren, dargestellt auf Grund der dem Arbeitsleistungsausschuss vorliegenden Materialien und Verhandlungsergebnisse.* Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Arbeitsleistung (IV. Unterausschuss), Band 8. Berlin, E. S. Mittler, 1930. iv + 210 pp.

The Sub-Committee on Labour Efficiency of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditions of Production and Marketing in German Industry was specially called upon to examine the effects on labour output of the length of the working day and of methods of wage payment. In the case of agriculture the position before and since the war was examined on four farms; special investigations were made on two other farms. The observations made are recorded in detail in this study. They do not admit of a general conclusion being drawn as to the effect of working hours or of earnings on labour output. All farms showed a reduction in total working hours compared with pre-war days; in no case had the increase in output been sufficient to compensate for this reduction.

Basdevant, Suzanne. *Les fonctionnaires internationaux.* Preface by Gilbert GIDEL. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1931. iii + 335 pp.

Miss Basdevant's work, which is the first comprehensive and really searching legal analysis of the position of international officials, is a valuable contribution to the study of situations, often entirely new, which are of particular interest from the standpoint of both administrative law and international public law.

After an exhaustive enumeration of the different categories of persons in the service of international organisations at the present time, Miss Basdevant tries to find a definition of the term "international official". In her view "it is not sufficient that a person should be entrusted, even continuously, with a mission of an international nature for that person to be considered an international official; he must also, as a result of his special activities, be subject to a number of special regulations, to a special general and permanent *status*, the origin and reason of which lie in the international nature of that mission." In order that a person may be considered an international official, he must be "charged by the representatives of several States, or by an organism acting in their name, as a result of an inter-State agreement and under the control of those representatives or that organism, to exercise, subject to special legal regulations, in a continuous and exclusive manner, functions on behalf of the combined States in question."

Miss Basdevant then considers the difficult question of the nature of the position of international officials and, in particular, of officials of the League of Nations, i.e. whether their position is contractual or is that of public servants governed by legal regulations. After a searching analysis, she reaches the conclusion that, undoubtedly, the position of a large number of international officials, of which the majority are officials of the League, is contractual. The conditions of the contract are unilateral, it is true, and "determined in consideration of the object of international interest to be attained", but the general rules governing the exercise of

the functions in question are the object of voluntary agreement and cannot be subsequently modified "except by a new *consensus* bringing to the original contract amendments or new clauses". On the other hand, as regards officials appointed directly by the States, recourse must be had to a different conception, that of "an institution under international law whose rules are established at the discretion of representatives of the States interested".

The remainder of the book is devoted to the appointment of international officials, their rights and obligations, the question of the cessation of their functions, the provision for appeals by international officials, and diplomatic privileges and immunities. On all these questions, the author puts forward novel considerations which are of the highest interest for the development of legal theory.

Batocki, Dr. v., and Schack, Dr. Gerhard. *Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft in Ostpreussen. Untersuchungen über die Zusammenhänge zwischen Bevölkerungsentwicklung und Erwerbsgelegenheit.* Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1929. viii + 170 pp. 8 marks.

The authors examine the relation between the size of the population and employment possibilities in East Prussia. The economic structure of the Province, which has always been predominantly agricultural, is carefully described. For many years the surplus population has emigrated to other parts of the country; the population directly dependent upon agriculture has declined and, during some periods, there has even been a shortage of agricultural labour. The authors consider the reason to be mainly economic. On the other hand, during the present depression, agriculture cannot give a higher return unless more rational methods and better technique are employed, and this will probably reduce the demand for labour. In East Prussia the conditions for smallholdings are not so favourable that a settlement policy would necessarily mean a considerable increase in the capacity of the Province to provide a living for its inhabitants. This capacity can only be augmented by developing industries and handicrafts.

Bergengren, Roy F. *Credit Union. A Co-operative Banking Book.* New York, Beekman Hill Press, 1931. xii + 300 pp.

In 1923 Mr. Bergengren published a book entitled "Co-operative Banking: A Credit-Union Book", which was intended as a guide to the co-operative credit movement in the United States. Since then credit unions have spread very quickly throughout the country. The purpose of the book under review is to examine the progress of co-operative banking during the past seven years. The author considers the ideological basis of the credit unions, their problems, working, history, and achievements in the different States.

Bernhard, Dr. Hans. *Die Landbauzonen und ländlichen Ansiedlungsbedingungen in Oesterreich.* Bearbeitet im Auftrage der Schweizerischen Vereinigung für Innere Kolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft. Beiträge zur Agrargeographie. Herausgegeben von Dr. Hans BERNHARD. Nr. 5. Berne, Kümmerly und Frey, 1930. 112 pp., maps.

The purpose of this study on regional agricultural and rural settlement in Austria, compiled by the Swiss Society for Home Settlement, is to examine the possibilities of assisting Swiss peasants to settle in Austria. The book, which necessarily makes constant comparisons with Swiss conditions, examines the structure of Austrian agriculture and various problems of importance to settlers, such as land tenure, population, and labour and social conditions.

Betriebsstillegungen und Arbeitsstreckung. Die Verordnungen vom 8. November 1920 und 15. Oktober 1923. Erläutert von Dr. Oscar WEIGERT. 3. Auflage bearbeitet von Dr. J. RICHTER. Bücherei des Arbeitsrechts, Neue Folge, Band 11. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1930. 136 pp.

As Dr. Weigert points out in his introduction, the present crisis lends a new interest to the law on the closing down of works and the dismissal of workers. The present volume is therefore a response to a demand for a new edition of his commentary on the German Decrees of 8 November 1920 and 15 October 1923.

Birnie, Arthur. *An Economic History of Europe, 1760-1930.* London, Methuen, 1930. xi + 289 pp.

The aim of this book is to describe and emphasise the outstanding features of Europe's economic development during the last 150 years. Attention is directed almost exclusively to the industrialised countries of Western Europe where the period's characteristic economic tendencies showed themselves most clearly. The growth of industrialism is shown as introducing disturbing elements into social organisation. The author devotes over half the book to social problems and social developments and the efforts of the State on behalf of the economically weaker classes of society.

Board of Missions. Methodist Episcopal Church. Department of Education and Promotion. Women's Section. *Education and Child Labour in the Southern States.* Nashville, Tenn. 15 pp.

Bredemann, Dr. Fritz. *Landwirte im Overall. Berichte deutscher Landwirte aus amerikanischer Werkarbeit.* Herausgegeben vom Deutschen Studentenwerk, Amerika-Werkstudenten-Dienst. Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1931. xiii + 247 pp., illustr.

This is a collection of essays of varying merit, dealing with American agriculture, written by 13 German agricultural students, members of the German Students' Co-operative Association. With the assistance of the Institute of International Education, 313 German students have since 1926 been enabled to spend study periods of two years in the United States of America and Canada as practical workers in industry and agriculture. The present collection is intended to give the German public an idea of the newer methods employed in North American agriculture. Facts and figures relating to large farms of different types — dairy, fruit, poultry — on which the authors worked are given, and useful conclusions are drawn.

Brown, Lewis J. *What of the Six-Hour Day ?* Battle Creek, Michigan. 15 pp.

In this little pamphlet Mr. Brown, who is the President of the Kellogg Company, the well-known American firm for the preparation of cereal foods, reports on the working of the six-hour day in his company's establishments at Battle Creek, Michigan. The system of four shifts of six hours each was introduced in December 1930 as an emergency expedient to relieve the unemployment situation, and has proved so satisfactory that it is anticipated that the plan will be maintained permanently. Although the author concedes that this policy would probably not suit every kind of business, he is convinced that many industries would find "the six-hour day not only practicable but actually profitable to themselves and their communities, through the greater security of their workers and their protection and well-being as consumers."

Burnham, Grace M. *Social Insurance.* International Pamphlets, No. 11. New York, International Publishers, 1931. 31 pp. 10 cents.

This pamphlet, written from the standpoint of the Communist Party, urges the need for the introduction of a federal system of social insurance in the United States; the system should be non-contributory so far as the workers at least are concerned, but the workers should administer it.

Buxton, Charles Roden. *The Race Problem in Africa.* The Merttens Lecture. London, Hogarth Press, 1931. 60 pp. 1s.

The race problem described in this lecture is that of preventing the exploitation of the peoples of Africa. Its background is the increasing economic dependence of industrial peoples on the tropics for the supply of raw materials and as markets for finished products, with, as an additional factor, the danger of the transference of machine production into the hands of low-paid labour. Exploitation is held to be possible not only through the forced labour for private employers condemned by the International Labour Convention on the subject, but to a much greater extent by indirect compulsion, which forces the African to work on terms he would not readily accept if he were a perfectly free agent. The solution of the problem the

lecturer finds in the doctrine of equal rights, and the abandonment of the conception of empire as an institution for the special advantage of the mother country. The maintenance of Colonial Office tutelage over British possessions is urged, together with a definition and application of certain principles in regard to land, labour, and taxation.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. *Year Book 1930.* Washington, 1930. xix + 215 pp.

Centrale van Nederlandsch Overheidspersoneel. *Verslagen 1929-1930.* Amsterdam. 207 pp., tables.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland. *Veertiende Verslag, 1 January-31 December 1930.* 440 pp.

Christen, Dr. Th. *Die politische Frauenfibel.* Neu herausgegeben vom Schweizer Freiwirtschaftsbund. Berne, Verlag freiwirtschaftlicher Schriften. 16 pp.

Clark, Jane Perry. *Deportation of Aliens from the United States to Europe.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1931. 524 pp. \$5.

The subject of deportation has in the last few years been much discussed in the United States. In the first place, the number of deportations has been steadily increasing since 1920, and in 1930 reached a total of 16,631. In the second place, deportation has, since the Act of 4 March 1929, involved permanent banishment from the United States with no possibility of return. In the third place, there has been a considerable increase in the number of deportations as a result of the economic depression, largely on the ground that the persons deported were or were liable to become a public charge.

Dr. Clark has made a very careful study of the law and of the actual administration so far as deportation to Europe is concerned. In a concluding chapter she suggests some changes in the law and in the administration which would prevent many of the hardships which arise to-day. Thus in a large number of cases there is at present no statute of limitations; moreover there are still cases in which children are deported alone and unaccompanied. It is suggested that the Secretary of Labour should be given more discretionary power, and that there should be some sort of judicial procedure instead of the purely executive process which now prevails. Dr. Clark also emphasises the fact that the problems involved in deportation are more than the legal questions of one country alone. The day may arrive, she says, when "the individual will be regarded internationally and will be thought of as a product of more than the country where he happens to have his legal citizenship and nationality."

Commission internationale d'Agriculture. *Annales. XV^e Congrès international d'Agriculture à Prague.* Paris. 1931. 108 pp.

Correoso del Risco, Felipe. *La escuela rural cubana. Su evolución y significación hist. socio-rural.* Cuestiones sociales contemporáneas. Havana, Editorial Hermes, 1931. 197 pp.

Delattre, Achille. *Vade-mecum du Délégué de puits et du Militant mineur.* Publications de la Centrale d'Education ouvrière, N^o 8. Brussels, L'Eglantine, 1931. 80 pp.

Die Arbeitsschulung in der Landwirtschaft. Herausgegeben von Dr. W. SEEDORF. Bücherei für Landarbeitslehre. Heft 7. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1930. 61 pp., illustr. 3 marks.

This book contains articles by three different authors on the systematic training of youths engaged in agricultural operations, especially with a view to giving them some general mechanical ability. The first two articles describe the experimental training carried out by the Institute for Technical Training in Industries and the

possibility of applying similar principles in agriculture. The last article describes what has been done in practice on a large estate in Silesia.

Djang, Y. S. *Credit Co-operatives in 1,000 Villages*. Reprinted from *The Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Vol. XV, No. 2, July 1931.

Domdey, Martin. *Betriebssicherheit als Arbeitgeberpflicht im deutschen und französischen Recht*. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde bei der Juristischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig. Leipzig, Universitätsverlag von Robert Noske, 1930. ix + 45 pp.

Drechsel, Max. *Chiffres et documents pour l'étude de la crise mondiale*. Charleroi, Collection des Cahiers documentaires de l'Office provincial de Bibliographie, d'Etudes et de Documentation de l'Université du Travail du Hainaut, 1931. 111 pp.

Dunnage, J. A. *Britain's New Profession. Industrial Transport Management*. London, Industrial Transport Publications, 1930. 60 pp.

Einheitsverband der Privatangestellten in der Cechoslowakischen Republik. *Pfingstkongress, abgehalten 7.-9. Juni 1930 in Prag. Stenographisches Protokoll*. Prague, 1930. 197 pp.

Elster, Karl. *Vom Rubel zum Tscherwonjz. Zur Geschichte der Sowjet-Währung*. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1930. VIII + 316 pp.

Von Ettinger, J. *Nie wieder Arbeitslosigkeit! Der Weg aus der Wirtschaftskrise*. Berlin, Max Mattisson, 1931. 19 pp. 30 pf.

Felinski, M. *The Ukrainians in Poland*. London, M. Felinski, 1931. 173 pp., maps.

Fleck, Dr. Heinrich. *Der Geldumlauf in der Landwirtschaft nach Monaten geordnet, untersucht an 31 Betrieben im Freistaat Sachsen*. Arbeiten des Institutes für landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre an der Universität Halle. Herausgegeben von Dr. K. STEINBRUCK. Heft 27. Leipzig, Dr. Max Jänecke, 1930. 83 pp. 4 marks.

This book examines the money circulation in agricultural undertakings in each month of the year. The information is collected from thirty-one farms in the Free State of Saxony. The question is very important in view of the rather elementary organisation of short-term agricultural credit and its lack of elasticity, which also affects possible methods of wage payment. On the farms examined, in spite of the fact that cash wages are paid monthly, the difference between the months with the highest and those with the lowest cash outlay for wages amounted to about fifty per cent. of the latter amount.

Gandhi, M. P. *How to Compete with Foreign Cloth. A Study of the Position of Hand-Spinning, Hand-Weaving, and Cotton Mills in the Economics of Cloth-Production in India*. Calcutta, The Book Company, 1931. 123 pp. Rs. 3-3; 8s.

It has been estimated that millions of people in the villages of India lead a life of enforced idleness for a very considerable part of the year owing to lack of remunerative employment. The decline or the entire disappearance of the old indigenous industries of the country owing to a variety of causes is mainly responsible for this phenomenon of under-employment (including unemployment) on a vast scale and the grinding poverty of the masses resulting from it. On the economic side the universal adoption of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in India is proposed as a partial solution of this tremendous problem. In spite of its negative implication, the ultimate aim of the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth in India is therefore the positive one of endeavouring to relieve Indian poverty by making India, the original home of the cotton industry, once more self-sufficient in the matter of her cloth production. Mr. Gandhi's book discusses in a lucid and, on the whole, objective manner what may be called the economics of this central plank in the Indian Nationalist programme.

According to him, the most practical method by which the people can help indigenous cloth production is by a voluntary resolve on their part to extent their

patronage to *Khaddar*, i.e. hand-woven cloth made out of hand-spun yarn, even at a sacrifice of taste, comfort, and money; and where that is not possible, at least to cloth which is *Swadeshi*, i.e. cloth made inside the country, including the product of the mills. A spinning-wheel in every home and a group of hand looms in every village is the motto advocated by the author for the new dispensation in India. It is also suggested that the future Nationalist Government of India should encourage hand-weaving by means of a prohibitive tariff duty on imports of foreign cloth, and that the Indian mills should be precluded, if necessary by legislation, from engaging in the production of certain kinds of cloth which will be the speciality of hand-looms. The book contains a foreword by Sir P. C. RAY and has the general approval of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gater, Rudolf. *Die Konjunkturprognose des Harvard-Institutes. Eine Kritik ihrer Methoden und ihrer Ergebnisse.* Dissertation der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich. Zurich, Girsberger, 1931. xi + 163 pp.

The first half of this study consists of a critical survey of the work of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, in connection with their Index of General Business Conditions. Problems arising out of the application of Harvard methods of research to economic events, the value of the results achieved, and the efficacy of these methods, are discussed. The author devotes the second or historical section of the book to a survey of the various attempts made to establish economic barometers.

General Federation of Trade Unions. *Proceedings and Reports from July 1930 to June 1931.* London, 1931.

— *Report of Proceedings at the Thirty-second Annual General Council Meeting held at Blackpool, 2 and 3 July 1931.* London, 1931. 48 pp.

Günther, Ernst. *Der Geburtenrückgang als Ursache der Arbeitslosigkeit? Untersuchung einiger Zusammenhänge zwischen Wirtschaft und Bevölkerungsbewegung.* Abdruck aus *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, 134. Band, III. Folge, Band 79. Pp. 921-973.

The author puts forward the theory that the decline in the birth rate causes unemployment by bringing about an immediate decline in consumption, while the corresponding decrease in the number of workers available only occurs ten or fifteen years later. He supports his contention by a mass of statistical information drawn from official sources.

Haensel, Dr. Paul. *The Economic Policy of Soviet Russia.* London, P. S. King, 1930. vii + 190 pp.

The author of this critical study of the Soviet economic policy was up to 1928 professor of economics at the Moscow State University. In his study Professor Haensel endeavours to show that the economic system of the U.S.S.R. and the policy of the Soviet Government are unfavourable to Russian national economy and especially to the peasants.

Hobson, John A. *Towards Social Equality.* L. T. Hobhouse Memorial Trust Lecture. London, Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1931. 34 pp.

Indian Jute Mills Association. *Report of the Committee for the Year ended 31 December 1930.* Calcutta, 1931. v + 305 pp.

Institution centrale d'assurances sociales, Prague. *1926-1931.* Prague. 64 pp., tables.

Ireland, Denis. *Ulster To-day and To-morrow.* Day to Day Pamphlets. London, Hogarth Press, 1931. 56 pp. 1s. 6d.

Jahresbericht der Bergbehörde und Gewerbeberäte des Saargebietes für 1930. Saarbrücken, Malstatt-Burbacher Handelsdruckerei. 79 pp., diagrams.

Kennedy, Louise Venable. *The Negro Peasant Turns Cityward. Effects of Recent Migrations to Northern Centres.* Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. No. 329. New York, Columbia University Press; London, P. S. King, 1930. 270 pp.

National Urban League. Department of Research and Investigations. *Negro Membership in American Labour Unions.* New York, 1930. 175 pp.

Spero, Sterling D., and Harris, Abram L. *The Black Worker. The Negro and the Labour Movement.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1931. x + 509 pp.

These three books all deal with various aspects of the problems created in the United States of America by the entry of Negroes into new areas and occupations, due to a considerable extent to the war and the restriction of immigration. The large-scale displacements of population that have taken place have given rise to difficulties not only in regard to Negro employment but also in regard to housing, education, and allied problems such as health, delinquency, and general race relations.

The title of Miss Kennedy's study emphasises the essential fact that the Negro is ceasing to be mainly an agricultural worker and is becoming more and more a city dweller, particularly in the North; and there are indications, she finds, that the North is making adjustment to a large coloured population by the methods of segregation and inequality which prevail in the South. After a survey of the occupations, wages, hours of work, status, and social conditions of the Negro in the North, the conclusion is reached that: "Fundamentally the Negro's problems are based on his economic condition, and the first real step towards improving his lot in regard to education, crime, health and housing, must lie in giving him economic opportunity comparable to the white man's and a chance to earn a decent wage."

The economic opportunities open to the Negro largely depend on the attitude of the white worker. The survey of Negro membership in American labour unions by the National Urban League shows that, while the organised white worker has recognised in theory the need for organising the Negro, in practice he has refused to organise him, or, in the exceptional cases where he has opened his ranks to the Negro, has refused him the full benefit of organisation. That the Negro has faults from the trade union point of view is admitted, but these are not peculiarly Negro, being due to his lack of industrial and trade union tradition and the pressure of immediate necessity (which operate also in the case of immigrants), reinforced by the exclusive policy directed against him.

Messrs. Spero and Harris cover much the same ground as the Urban League survey, but more thoroughly, and also discuss wider questions, marshalling facts and analysing causes very capably from the point of view of the worker as worker and not only as Negro. The structure and policy of the "job-conscious" craft unions of the United States are severely criticised. "Four-fifths of the American workers are unorganised. Since this is true of American workers in general, is it surprising that so few Negroes are in trade unions? While the white worker is not organised because he is unskilled, or because trade union leaders are too lethargic to tackle such open-shop industries as tobacco, automobiles, packing, steel and rubber, the Negro is excluded for these same reasons plus an additional one, racial antipathy." Negro policies, organisations, and leadership are also examined and criticised. That the Negro is "last hired and first fired" is said to be due to the fact that he is unskilled and junior, rather than to mere race prejudice, as is often alleged. The value of strike-breaking as a means of forcing entry into new occupations, often cited in justification by Negro leaders, is shown to be small, and the authors suggest corruption as the real reason for several cases of encouragement of strike-breaking and hostility to trade unionism. The study covers the history of American unionism from the Knights of Labour down to recent Communist activities, and includes detailed accounts of the rise and decline of independent Negro unions and of the relations of white and coloured workers in a number of special industries such as dock work, coal mining, steel, the stock-yards, the railroads, and the garment and textile industries. The authors' conclusions are somewhat pessimistic, and they consider that an understanding between white and coloured workers is remote. The Negro is no longer merely a labour reserve, but has become a regular element in the labour force of nearly every basic industry; yet the white worker baulks at taking the Negro into his ranks to help fight to raise

the general standard for both, and this lends force to the separatist preachings of Negro leaders. The development of the machine and the obliteration of old craft lines may compel the official Labour Movement to change its structure and policy, but though ultimately this will probably redound to the Negro's benefit, it may damage him during the transitional stages.

Koepe, A., and Lehmann, O. *Kohlenpreissenkung! Der kürzeste Weg zur Behebung der Arbeitslosenkrise.* Münster i/W, Münstersche Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt, 1931. 80 pp.

The authors propose, as a remedy for the present depression, to reduce the price of coal, which is a primary product needed for the manufacture of many classes of goods, thus lowering the cost of production of these goods. The remedy proposed involves reductions in wages. A considerable amount of statistical information on coal production is contained in the appendices.

Kramer, Albert. *Zollabbau, Freihandel und internationale Kartelle.* Dissertation der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Zurich, Hans A. Gutzwiler, 1931. 77 pp.

Kühner, Dr. Martin. *Die bäuerlichen Fachschulen im Rahmen des deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Schulwesens.* Waldkirch, Waldkircher Verlagsgesellschaft, 1930. 157 pp., tables.

Laidler, Harry W. *Unemployment and its Remedies.* New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1931. 104 pp., illustr. 15 cents.

The author first reviews the extent of unemployment in the United States and the different kinds of unemployment (seasonal, cyclical and technological unemployment, and discharge on account of age). He draws attention to the need for accurate statistics, employment exchanges, and the systematic planning of public works. A chapter on unemployment insurance in other countries leads up to a consideration of the unemployment insurance schemes that have been put forward in America. The immediate remedies examined include the reduction of working hours, plans for industrial stabilisation, the reduction of tariffs, social control of trusts, and measures for the organisation of relief. The last chapter deals with the profit system, the consumption power of the masses, and the need for social planning.

Landmann, Julius. *Moderne Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung.* Zweiter Teil. *Deutsches Reich.* 621 pp. Dritter Teil. *Ausland.* 279 pp. Vierter Teil. *Reinerträge und Zuschussbedarf der öffentlichen Unternehmungstätigkeit.* By Dr. Bruno MOLL. VIII + 60 pp. Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 176. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1931.

Landwirtschaftskammer für die Provinz Brandenburg und für Berlin. 35. *Geschäftsbericht für das Kalenderjahr 1930.* 224 pp.

In this report for the year 1930 of the Chamber of Agriculture for the German Province of Brandenburg, Germany, one section deals with labour problems in the Province and the other with the work of the Chamber in the sphere of vocational agricultural education.

Lasker, Bruno. *Filipino Immigration to Continental United States and to Hawaii.* American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1931. xxii + 445 pp.

This work gives the results of an enquiry into the problem of Filipino immigration into the United States, to which serious public attention has been directed since the social disturbances on the Pacific coast in 1930. The investigation was made by the author for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. A considerable amount of information concerning the economic and social background of the immigration movement and the various problems to which it gives rise is skilfully arranged and presented. There is also a discussion of the policy of the immigration country.

Löwenkamp, Gerhard. *Bauernschulung. Bildungsprobleme des Bauernstandes. Deutsches Bauerntum.* Herausgegeben von der Vereinigung der Deutschen Bauernvereine. Heft 5. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1930. 95 pp. 5 marks.

This book, published by the Association of German Peasant Unions, discusses the vocational and general education of the peasant population as a means of maintaining and promoting cultural life. The facilities available and the activities of agricultural trade organisations are examined. Special attention is paid to the peasant high schools. The author holds that these schools should not be vocational in character.

Maillart, José. *Formación profesional y Prevención de Accidentes del Trabajo.* Extracto de la Revista de Organización científica, Marzo 1931. Madrid, 1931. 12 pp. 1 peseta.

Masarykova Akademi Prace. *Pro zdravý rozvoj obchodu. Výsledky první statistické ankety o pomerech obchodu, podniknuté Ustavem pro vědeckou organizaci obchodu při MAP. v roce 1930 v obvodu Velké Prahy.* Prague, 1931. 64 pp. 10 Kč.

Möring, Dr. Oswald. *Neue Ziele und Wege der Mechanisierung.* Berlin, Carl Schmalfeldt. 55 pp.

The author, who is a member of the German Federal Committee for Technical Advance in Agriculture, discusses the economies to be effected by mechanising some of the principal agricultural operations in German agriculture. The mechanising of each operation is separately described, and detailed figures are given. The results of mechanisation on six estates are also set out. The author sees in mechanisation a way of restoring the profitableness of German farming by saving labour. He argues that the result for the employer would be a cut in labour costs of approximately 50 per cent., and for the workers who were retained adequate permanent employment at a wage rate which would stand comparison with urban wages.

Müller, Dr. Helene S. *Das Deutsche Handwerksinstitut.* Cologne, M. du Mont-Schauberg'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1930. 11 pp.

National Federation of Women's Institutes. *Fourteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 1930.* London, 1931. 180 pp.

National Industrial Alliance. *Rationalisation and Displaced Labour.* London, 1931. 20 pp. 3d.

Report of an enquiry by a sub-committee of the National Industrial Alliance under the chairmanship of Mr. H. H. ELVIN, who has frequently been a workers' delegate at the International Labour Conference. The report expresses the view that where rationalisation is to be carried out there should be close co-operation between the employers and the different sections of the staff, that something should be done to safeguard workers who are displaced, and that a fair proportion of the benefit should be reflected in lower prices to the consumer.

National Industrial Conference Board. *The Cost of Living in the United States 1914-1930.* New York, 1931. x + 170 pp.

National Urban League. Department of Research and Investigations. *Negro Membership in American Labour Unions.* New York, 1930. 175 pp.

See note above under KENNEDY, Louise Venable.

Nederlandsche Federatieve Bond van Personeel in Openbaren Dienst. *Verlag van den Secretaris en Penningmeester over de Jaren 1929 en 1930.* Amsterdam. 205 pp.

Niederösterreichische Landeslandwirtschaftskammer. *V. Tätigkeitsbericht, Berichtsjahre 1929-1930.* Vienna, 1931. 239 pp.

This report of the Chamber of Agriculture for Lower Austria for the years 1929-1930 includes a brief description of the activities of the agricultural labour

exchange established in 1928 by the Chambers of Agriculture for Lower Austria and Burgenland and the Austrian Agricultural and Forestry Society.

Ogburn, William F., and Jaffé, William. *The Economic Development of Post-War France. A Survey of Production.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1929. xii + 613 pp.

Part I of this survey describes the post-war territorial expansion of France, her acquisition of new sources of economic power, her financial difficulties, credit conditions, and unstable supplies of monetary capital, with special reference to their effects on the output of French fields and factories, and concludes with an attempt to appraise the new industrial status of France. Part II contains a series of monographic studies of French mines, key industries, agriculture, foreign trade, and combination tendencies. The authors suggest that this last feature of French post-war economic evolution is particularly significant, because the more important French combinations and cartels stretch beyond the economically irrational national frontiers and pave the way for a future organisation of trade and manufacture in harmony with the requirements of an international economy. The book also contains select statistical data on cost of living, production, foreign trade, etc., and a bibliography.

Parulekar, S. V. *Tannery Labour in Bombay.* Reprinted from *The Servant of India*, Bombay. Poona, Aryabhushan Press. 21 pp.

Permanent Preventives of Unemployment. Addresses delivered at the Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment, Washington, 26-27 January 1931. 100 pp. 50 cents.

Addresses delivered at the Conference held at Washington on 26 and 27 January 1931 by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. They deal with the stabilisation of employment, unemployment insurance, public works and construction programmes, and moral and ethical implications.

Pinnick, A. W. *Silver and China. An Investigation of the Monetary Principles Governing China's Trade and Prosperity.* London, P. S. King, 1930. xvii + 90 pp.

It is generally agreed that the present depression is due in part to the fall in the price of silver, which has considerably reduced purchasing power in China, and in other countries where this metal is used for currency or constitutes the chief store of value. Mr. Pinnick makes a careful analysis of the various aspects of the silver problem, such as the importance of silver as currency, factors that influence silver prices, the effect of the instability of silver prices on international trade, and possible remedies for the present situation. Particular attention is paid to the currency problem in China. The author maintains that stabilisation of silver prices may be achieved by international action.

Polak, Anna. *De Verhouding tusschen Mannen- en Vrouwenloon.* Overdruk uit *De Economist*, Jaargang 1931. The Hague, Nationaal Bureau voor Vrouwenarbeid, 1931. Pp. 611-630. 0.50 fl.

A study of the relation between rates of payment for men and women, in favour of equality between them.

Pötter, Hubert. *Die Betriebsvereinbarung in der Rechtsprechung des Reichsarbeitsgerichts und der Landesarbeitsgerichte.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, Max Welzel, 1931. viii + 61 pp.

Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine. *Jahrbuch. Siebzehnter Jahrgang, 1930.* Cologne, Gepak, 1931. vii + 471 pp.

Rigaer Fabrikanten-Verein. *Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Rigaer Fabrikanten-Vereins pro 1930.* Riga, 1931. 29 pp.

This annual report of the Riga Manufacturers' Association reviews the chief events of economic and social importance in Latvia and the activities of the Association during 1930. It also describes in a special chapter the economic situation of each of the national industries.

Rose, Walter. *Prosperity : What It is.* Melbourne, Sydney, Lothian Publishing Co., 1930. 102 pp.

A plea for the promotion of economic prosperity by the adoption of "a complete system involving greater profits, higher wages and lower commodity prices", with special reference to Australian conditions.

Rowley, F. W. *The Industrial Situation in New Zealand.* Wellington, Harry H. Tombs, 1931. xiv + 178 pp.

In this book Mr. Rowley, who was Secretary of Labour in New Zealand from 1923 to 1929, deals with subjects of both historical and current interest. After outlining the history and development of labour legislation in New Zealand, he discusses the problem of unemployment. Some of the suggestions put forward for dealing with unemployment are of much practical interest; the author does not, however, believe in the efficacy of unemployment insurance. An exhaustive review is also given of the New Zealand industrial arbitration system.

Rusch, Dr. *Das Bodenrecht in Sachsen.* Herausgegeben vom "Sächsischen Heim", Landes-Siedelungs- und Wohnungsfürsorgegesellschaft in Dresden. Dresden, M. Dittert, 1930. 157 pp.

Describes the law of land tenure in the Free State of Saxony. In the introduction the author points out how greatly the legal conception of land tenure has been influenced by the large amount of public money spent on agricultural settlement and housing. The Federal and Saxon legislation restricting the landowner's rights or obliging him to release his land for public purposes is discussed. The texts of the most important Acts are given in the appendix.

Saïzev. *Un nouvel homme naît. Comment les jeunes s'instruisent et travaillent en Union soviétique.* Bibliothèque du Jeune Travailleur. Paris, Bureau d'Éditions, 1931. 56 pp. 2 frs.

Schatz, B. *Contribution à l'étude de l'assurance militaire fédérale. Le cercle des personnes assurées et la durée de leur assurance.* Berne, Hans Huber, 1931. 128 pp.

Scheffbuch, Adolf. *Der Einfluss der Rationalisierung auf den Arbeitslohn (Arbeitsmarkt).* Mit einem Vorwort von Universitätsprofessor Dr. Paul ARNDT. Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1931. xv + 334 pp.

The object of this study is to examine the effect of rationalisation on wages. The book is in three parts, the first dealing with the history of the theory of rationalisation, the second with the theory of the effect of rationalisation on the labour market, and the third with the policy to be followed in regard to the whole question.

Schulte-Holthausen, Dr. Theodor. *Unfallversicherung.* IV. Auflage. *Kommentar zur Reichsversicherungsordnung.* III. Band. Herausgegeben von H. HANOW, Dr. F. HOFFMANN, Dr. R. LEHMANN und Dr. T. SCHULTE-HOLTHAUSEN. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1929. 824 pp.

This commentary on accident insurance in Germany is interesting not only from the standpoint of practice but also from that of the scientific study of problems relating to compensation for industrial accidents. In addition to the text of the relative Act, the book reproduces the Orders and official regulations relating to its application and a large number of judgements and decisions showing the interpretation of the provisions given by the competent authorities.

Schweizer. Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste. *Arbeitszeit, Löhne und Ferien des Gemeinde-Personals.* Zurich. 49 pp.

Schweizerisches Bauernsekretariat. Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen auf dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft. Statistiques et évaluations agricoles.* Brugg, 1930. 88 pp. 2 frs.

This publication of the Swiss Peasants' Union contains statistical information for 1930 on Swiss agriculture, including working conditions. It deals in turn with production, foreign trade in agricultural products, prices and wage movements, organisation and vocational education, consumption of foodstuffs in Switzerland, book-keeping, and the position of agriculture in Swiss economic life.

Scott, Duncan Campbell. *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada.* Prepared for the Fourth Bi-Annual Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Hangchow, 18 October-3 November 1931. Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1931. 27 pp.

Scottish Trades Union Congress. *Thirty-Fourth Annual Report including Report of Organisation of Women Annual Conference.* Glasgow, 1931. 163 pp. 6d.

Spero, Sterling D., and Harris, Abram L. *The Black Worker. The Negro and the Labour Movement.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1931. x + 509 pp. See note above under KENNEDY, Louise Venable.

Stockport Great Moor Co-operative Society Limited, 1831-1931. *Centenary History.* By T. W. GOUGH. Stockport, C.W.S. Printing Works. 85 pp.

The 1820 Memorial, Settlers' Association. *Report of the Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the General Council, 9 July 1931.* London, 1931. 14 pp.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. *Annual Statistical Report. 1930.* Tokyo, 1931. 266 pp.

Trades Union Congress General Council. *The General Council's Report to the 63rd Annual Congress to be held at Bristol on 7 September 1931 and five following days.* London, 1931. 240 pp.

Tso-Tchéou, Sié. *La révolution économique dans la Chine contemporaine (1840-1929).* Paris, Albert Mechelinck, 1930. 176 pp.

Tsougos, Dr. Demetrius. *Hundert Jahre griechische Landwirtschaft.* Christians volkswirtschaftliche Bücherei, Band 17. Berlin, Wilhelm Christian, 1931. 176 pp.

A useful account of agriculture in Greece, including some remarks on social problems. The book is written in German by a Greek author, who is well acquainted with Greek agriculture and with Greek sources and has made some first-hand enquiries to supplement these. The book is conceived as a contribution to Greek-German relations.

University of Arkansas, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station. *Organisation and Management of Agricultural Credit Corporations in Arkansas,* by B. M. GILE. Bulletin No. 259. Arkansas, 1931. 55 pp.

Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter. 26. *Geschäfts-Bericht für das Jahr 1930.* Association des Offices suisses du travail. 26^{me} Rapport. Année 1930. Liestal, 1931. 35 pp.

Wolfers, Dr. Arnold. *Das Kartellproblem im Lichte der deutschen Kartellliteratur.* Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 180. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1931. vii + 170 pp.

Zander, Ernst. *Die Motorisierung der Zugkraft in der deutschen Landwirtschaft.* Schriften des Reichskuratoriums für Technik in der Landwirtschaft, Heft 17. Berlin, Beuth-Verlag, 1930. 37 pp. 1.75 marks.

In 1928, the German Federal Committee for Technical Advance in Agriculture (*Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft*) instituted a thorough enquiry

into the possibilities of mechanising German agriculture. The Sub-Committee on Tractors is responsible for the present short report on the economic aspects of tractor working on German farms; a technical report will follow.

The results of the enquiry, which was very carefully carried out on 83 farms — the author is no believer in the short-cut questionnaire method — are clearly set out and are favourable to the use of the tractor, even on peasant farms. Particularly interesting are the remarks on labour. It is stated that "a smaller but better paid labour force creates quite a different spirit on the mechanised farm, and an entirely different rate of work is possible, when workers are frankly interested in the whole working of the enterprise." This appears to the investigators to be the usual result of introducing mechanical aids into German farming, and they are convinced that the German farm worker amply responds to the new responsibilities put on him as soon as he realises that they offer him a definite chance of bettering himself.

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Aston, Chas. W. *Hire-Purchase Accounts and Finance*. London, Gee and Co., 1930. viii + 222 pp.

Dupuy, Pierre. *Rapport sur la situation économique en Chine*. Chambre de Commerce française de Chine, 1931. 30 pp.

Institute of Pacific Relations. *International Economic Relations in the Pacific. B. China's Economic Development*. Preliminary Syllabus for Round Table Discussion, Hangchow Conference, 21 October to 4 November 1931. Honolulu, 1931. 87 pp.

— **American Council.** *American Participation in the China Consortiums*. By Frederick V. FIELD. Preliminary Paper Prepared for the Fourth General Session of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Hangchow, China, 21 October-4 November 1931. ix + 198 pp.

— — *Race and Race Relations. With Special Reference to Alleged Racial Inferiority and Superiority*. By Alexander GOLDENWEISER, Ph. D. New York, 1931. 31 pp.

— — *The Chinese Population in Hawaii*. By H. L. SHAPIRO, Ph.D. Preliminary Paper prepared for the Fourth General Session of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Hangchow, China, 21 October-4 November 1931. 1931. 29 pp.

La Hongrie. L'orientation économique et financière. Numéro spécial. Paris, 1931. 116 pp. 10 frs.

Noel-Buxton, The Rt. Hon. Lord. *National Minorities To-day*. Reprinted from *The Contemporary Review*, August 1931. London, The Ukrainian Bureau. 8 pp.

Self and Society. First Twelve Essays. Social and Economic Problems from the Hitherto Neglected Point of View of the Consumer. Edited by Percy REDFERN. London, Ernest Benn, 1930.

Self and Society. Second Twelve Essays. Social and Economic Problems from the Hitherto Neglected Point of View of the Consumer. Edited by Percy REDFERN. London, Ernest Benn, 1930.

Spenn, Othmer. *Gesellschaftslehre*. Dritte, abermals neubearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1930. xxvii + 592 pp.

The Danger Spot of Europe. Foreword by Cecil MALONE, M.P. Poland and Ukraine. A Report on the Polish Terror. London, Ukrainian Bureau. 74 pp.

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