



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

A Further Examination of the Effects of Mechanisation in Agriculture in the United States

EFFECTS ON LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

The *Monthly Labour Review* has published a summary analysis of the stage now reached in the application of mechanical devices in United States agriculture.¹ This examination is both important and timely. The results of enquiries pursued over a series of years are brought together and their accumulated effects are considered; the far-reaching conclusions which the article incorporates will certainly be taken into account both in the United States of America and elsewhere.

The analysis has a special purpose. Its object is not so much to trace how far mechanisation has advanced in agriculture as to consider how far such mechanisation has displaced human labour, and how far such a process of displacement is likely to go. Readers who were interested in a discussion of this problem in a former number of this *Review*² will find in the article in question some striking confirmations of points there raised.

Under "mechanisation" the *Monthly Labour Review* understands: (1) the perfecting of hand tools, (2) the substitution of machines for hand labour and the perfecting of such machines, (3) the substitution of motor for animal power in order to draw or move such machines. The perfecting of hand tools is now much less important in the United States than the other two forms of mechanisation; indeed, the term "mechanisation" is frequently understood to mean only the two latter forms. At an earlier stage, of course, notable improvements in performance were brought about by better hand tools. These improvements were not, however, confined to or specially characteristic of North American farming; they were equally noticeable in other parts of the world, whereas mechanisation in the narrower sense is notoriously characteristic of North American farming. The article devotes a good deal of space to primitive developments in agricultural tools and machines. In the present summary only facts which bear on the existing situation or the half-century preceding it are noted.

¹ UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS: "Mechanisation of Agriculture as a Factor in Labour Displacement", in *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. 33, No. 4, Oct. 1931, pp. 749-783.

² Cf. "More Mechanisation in Farming", by L. F. MATTHAEI, in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 3, March 1931, pp. 324-368.

The positive evidence on which the *Monthly Labour Review* bases its conclusions would appear to rest on enquiries not as a rule carried beyond 1927; nevertheless these conclusions have evidently been thought out in the light of the most recent tendencies, which, as is admitted on all hands, are uninterruptedly continuing what was happening up to 1927. The article therefore claims to speak throughout in the present tense. It must, however, be noted that, as so often, the data have reference to crop production only. We still lack even the barest general review of the use of mechanical aids in animal husbandry, either in the United States of America or elsewhere.

Advances in Achievement in Crop Production

Ample proof is given of the enormous increases in efficiency which mechanisation brings about in crop production: performance is not simply doubled or trebled, but can be multiplied several hundreds of times. The various operations are taken in turn and examined in detail.

Ploughing.

Ploughing in the United States of America has now resolved itself into a problem of increasing the number of shares or disks which can be drawn through the soil at one operation; this is commonly described as increasing the size of the "hook-up".¹ The increase in the size of ploughing hook-ups in North American agriculture has been phenomenal. By means of larger hook-ups wider strips of ground can be ploughed on any one journey. The saving in human labour expenditure per acre is shown by the following data:

Description of ploughing outfit and date results were published	Man-hours required for ploughing per acre
(a) <i>New York, 1927.</i>	
2-horse, 16-inch working width	5.8
Tractor-drawn, 2-bottom, 42-inch working width	2.4
(b) <i>Iowa, 1926.</i>	
3-horse, 16-inch working width	4.12
5-horse, 28-inch working width	1.67
Tractor-drawn, 42-inch working width	1.18
(c) <i>Washington, 1926.</i>	
12-horse, three 16-inch shares	1.11
20-horse, six 14-inch shares	0.83 to 0.67

Taking the last items, those under (c), by themselves, there was within comparable local conditions a reduction of human labour requirements of 63 per cent., obtained by increasing the size of the hook-up. But even this record can be lowered. One man, driving a 15-30 H.P. tractor, was observed to plough 110 acres in five and a half 10-hour days, reducing the labour requirement per acre to 0.5 man-

¹ This expression includes all machines following the tractor at one time, whether performing identical or different operations.

hour.¹ Similar results, under widely varying conditions, have been recorded in many parts of the country.

However, when the ordinary mouldboard plough is used, a working width of 7 feet and a 20-horse team or its tractor equivalent is usually found to be near the maximum limit. Larger outfits are only practicable when the one-way disk is used, requiring relatively less power and easier of operation. The largest of these implements have a working width of 60 feet, which is more than eight times that of the largest outfit noted above fitted with the ordinary mouldboard. Assuming that such outfits can be operated at equal speed and with the same man-power (rather important assumptions), the human labour requirement for ploughing would be reduced to 0.088 man-hour per acre, which means, in the words of the *Monthly Labour Review*, "an almost total elimination of man labour in the actual field work of ploughing". As compared with the old 2-horse plough, the increased labour efficiency works out at 5,900 per cent. and the labour displacement at 98.3 per cent.

The latter calculations are of rather theoretical value, but they give an idea of the alteration in *type* of performance implied by these huge outfits. It is as though a small factory were moving over the ground. The soil is, of course, an immovable object and cannot be "fed to" a machine; but by dint of moving the machine itself a sort of factory process is induced. This adaptation is something new, and the conditions under which such processes can be carried out show a wide departure from inherited agricultural practice. Such immense machines require great care and imply large initial costs. But the use of the equivalent number of small ploughs and horses (about 120 horses working as sixty 2-horse teams drawing 12-inch ploughs would replace one 60-foot hook-up) would imply more human labour and greater cost.

With the invention by a student of the Agricultural College of New Jersey of a "manless" plough which has been tested and found capable, after the first furrow has been ploughed, of guiding and turning itself without a human conductor, we arrive at a stage which resembles the automatic machine of the factory workshop: human labour does nothing but start and supervise. The future of such a curious invention in agriculture is quite speculative. In general, all this very large-type agricultural machinery requires special conditions for successful operation. But the same may be said of every new method — it is at first only capable of success under specific conditions. Time often shows either that these conditions can be more easily secured than was supposed and that it is worth while to look for them, or that minor modifications in the original invention are practicable.

Preparation of the Soil and Sowing.

Processes of preparing the soil have always given a great deal of trouble to cultivators. Their variety on different soils and for different conditions is considerable and the number of inventions since 1850 is

¹ Record published in 1928.

bewildering. Special economies in the expenditure of human labour have been brought about of late years less by increasing the size of the machines constituting the hook-up than by making it include two, or occasionally more, pieces of equipment, with a view to carrying out more than one process at a time. Grouping all preparation processes together and including sowing, we can trace a reduction from 10.4 man-hours required per acre in 1850 to 1.45 man-hours in 1894-1896 and to 0.13 man-hour in 1920, the last calculation being based on the work of a tractor-driven disk and drill hook-up operated by one man, who covered 92.7 acres in one day. An example of labour economy effected in a single process is found in planting corn (maize): the 13.8 man-hours required per acre in 1850 had been brought down to 3.6 man-hours with a motorised planter in 1924, as worked out by the Ohio Experiment Station. This is a gain in productivity per unit of man labour of 289 per cent. and a labour displacement of 60 per cent.¹

Harvesting.

Grain harvesting in North America is now usually done with large machines.² Yet many persons in the United States still remember, or have themselves used, the oldest hand harvesting instrument in existence, the sickle: this gives an idea of the rapidity of the evolution which has taken place. It is also interesting and perhaps instructive to realise that the first mechanical reapers hardly effected any saving in labour over hand reaping done with the perfected cradle, "a marvellous tool", representing the quintessence of hand tool improvement. Yet time has shown the principles incorporated in the first mechanical reapers to be all-triumphant and to lead to performances which now surpass that of any hand tool hundreds of times over.

An examination of various records shows that successive mechanical reapers have entailed a decrease in labour expenditure per acre (reckoning a harvest of about 16 bushels to the acre) from 8 man-hours (after 1865) to 6 man-hours (machines fitted with a self-raker), 4 man-hours (Marsh harvester), 2 man-hours (self-binder), and finally to 0.4 man-hour (header), the last-named representing a maximum increase in efficiency of 400 per cent. over the preceding self-binder, of 5,900 per cent. over the hand sickle, and involving a labour displacement as compared with the latter of 98.7 per cent. These figures refer to the cutting process only.

Such regular advances were not made in the mechanical handling of threshing. In 1921 anything from 4.6 to 6.2 man-hours per acre (16 bushels to the acre) was still being required for threshing; this represented no advance over a period of eighty years, even if all the methods employed were immensely labour-saving when compared

¹ Reductions in the amount of labour which has to be assigned to preparation processes and to sowing or planting also make up a large part of the figures in a general table of reduced labour requirements given below on page 530.

² A description was given in the article "More Mechanisation in Farming" cited above.

with the original methods of working with the hand flail or tramping. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the large steam thresher, where available, reduced the threshing process to a small fraction over 1 man-hour per acre of 16 bushels in California and the Great Plains.

But, as is by now notorious, the real advance came with the combine, which not only cuts but also threshes grain. The minimum labour requirements of the larger combines may be as low as 0.5 man-hour per acre; an average is perhaps 1 man-hour. The performance of the smaller combines is very unequal, ranging from 0.67 man-hour in Oklahoma to 2.03 man-hours in Indiana; an average for twelve States worked out, however, at 1 man-hour per acre, which is also the typical requirement of the larger machines. If the smaller combines cut less per day, they nevertheless are worked by a much smaller crew, often by one man.

The following table shows the effects on labour of tool and machine improvements from the earliest harvesting processes to the most modern.

NUMBER OF WORKERS REQUIRED TO CUT AND TO HARVEST AND THRESH
50 ACRES OF GRAIN IN ONE DAY WITH DIFFERENT TOOLS OR MACHINES

Operation and tool or machine	Total workers		Workers displaced		Percentage of labour displacement
	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	
<i>Cutting :</i>					
Sickle	200	—	—	—	—
Cradle	50	—	150	—	75.00
Reaper (hand-rake)	40	—	10	—	20.00
Reaper (self-rake)	32	—	8	—	20.00
Harvester	16	—	16	—	50.00
Self-binder	8	—	8	—	50.00
Header	2	—	6	—	75.00
<i>Harvesting and threshing :</i>					
Sickle and flail	150	170	—	—	—
Cradle and flail	50	170	100	—	31.25
Cradle and stationary thresher	56	33	—	137	62.27
Reaper (hand-rake) and thresher	46	35	18	—	9.00
Reaper (self-rake) and thresher	38	35	8	—	9.88
Harvester and stationary thresher	22	35	16	—	21.92
Header and stationary thresher	8	10	14	25	68.42
Combined harvester and thresher	2	3	6	7	72.22

Other contrasts of interest given in the article refer to the shelling of corn (maize), of which crop, in 1895, 100 bushels could be shelled by hand in 166.67 man-hours, by hand machine in 33 man-hours,

and by power machine in 1.67 man-hours, the last method showing a gain in labour efficiency over the first of 9,800 per cent. and involving a labour displacement of 99 per cent.; to the picking of cotton, of which crop one acre can now be picked by hand in 77 man-hours, and "sledded" by machine in 2.7 man-hours, showing a labour displacement of 88.5 per cent.; and to the harvesting of hay, of which crop, in 1927, one acre could be harvested by hand in 11 man-hours, and by machine in 1.6 man-hours, the last method indicating a gain in labour efficiency of 60 per cent. over the machines available in 1895 and of 1,200 per cent. over the hand methods of 1850, and a labour displacement as against that year of 84 per cent.

All Processes Together, including Harvesting.

The following table sums up the situation for five principal crops up to the year 1924. The combined (unweighted) average gain in efficiency in the producing of these five crops since 1850 was by then 1,185 per cent. and the labour displacement 80.2 per cent.

LABOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCING PRINCIPAL CROPS BY HAND AND BY MACHINE METHODS

Crop	Man-hours per acre required by :				1924 ⁴ compared with 1850	
	Hand method, 1850	Machine method, 1894-1896	Hand and machine methods, 1924	Machine methods, 1924	Percentage of gain in productivity per worker	Percentage of labour displacement
Corn	182.68	27.5	37.8	30.0 ¹	508	83.6
Cotton	167.80	78.7	118.5	45.0 ²	273	73.2
Hay (harvesting only)	21.08	3.9	10.7	1.6	1,217	92.4
Potatoes	108.92	38.0	90.4	50.0 ¹	118	54.1
Wheat	62.42	3.1	15.5	1.6 ³	3,801	97.4
Unweighted average	108.5	30.2	54.6	25.6	1,185	80.2

¹ Average for States in which most modern methods are used.

² With horse or tractor gang plough, 4-row cultivator, and sled stripper, on 200-acre farm in Texas (Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 362, July 1927).

³ With tractor or horse-drawn gang plough, hook-up of disk, drill, and harrow for seeding in one operation, and "combine" harvesting and threshing.

⁴ Machine methods.

The Use of Motor Power in Agriculture

It is well known that the use of motor power in United States agriculture is still very unevenly distributed. In Indiana farming is 82 per cent. motorised and in Illinois 66 per cent. In other districts horses are still extensively used. Nevertheless, considerable progress

has been made even in districts where the soil conditions are relatively unfavourable.

In Oregon wheat farming the average reduction in total labour requirements effected by substituting motor power for horses is 2.3 man-hours per acre (nearly one-third), the greatest saving being in ploughing. The calculations seem, however, to show great variations. In Pennsylvania, with conditions relatively unfavourable to tractor farming, the estimated labour saving is 2.28 man-hours per acre (on 5 man-hours required with horses) in ploughing, and 3.3 man-hours per acre (on 6.7 required with horses) in planting potatoes; other economies are much smaller, in no case quoted exceeding 0.8 man-hour on operations which, with horses, require anything up to 4.4 man-hours per acre. Nevertheless, the average saving works out at from 33 to 50 per cent.

But the greatest gain in the use of tractors arises not so much out of calculable savings in labour expenditure for each crop and each operation as out of the convenience of being able to work at any moment and for prolonged spells and out of the general economy of not having to look after horses during off-seasons. Thus one man, working alone or only with the help of a boy, can undertake to look after a large acreage, a farm of 160, 170, or even 238 acres. This is also sometimes achieved with the use of horse-power, but then the secret is found to lie in the adoption of particularly perfected "hook-ups"; thus in one way or another the mechanical principle enters in.

Even as late as 1924 power was utilised to replace human labour in but little more than half the work done on farms. The figures given above in each case indicate what could be accomplished if mechanical equipment and power were in fact adopted. But the average efficiency of the country has always been much lower, owing to the survival in many places of much more primitive methods of handling operations. The table on page 530 (compiled by the Department of Agriculture) shows that the actual average efficiency in handling the staple crops was still, in 1924, far below the efficiency proved to have been attainable by the machine methods of 30 years earlier (1894-1896). Thus corn (maize), which could be machine-produced in 1894-1896 by an expenditure of 27.5 man-hours per acre, was in fact being produced in 1924 at an average national labour expenditure of 37.8 man-hours per acre; small grains, which could be machine-produced at 3.1 man-hours per acre in 1894-1896, still demanded 15.5 man-hours on a national average in 1924; the labour requirement on five principal crops was 30 man-hours per acre with machine methods in 1894-1896, but 54 man-hours on the actual national average for the whole country in 1924.

Another rough computation contrasts the 300 per cent. actual computed increase in the value of the production per United States agricultural worker between 1850 and 1920, to which may be added another 100 per cent. increase since 1920, with the 1,200 per cent. possible increase in efficiency realised in the handling of five principal crops when mechanised methods are used.¹ In other words, the actual

¹ See table on p. 530 above.

efficiency increase *per worker* since 1850 is only about one-third of the possible efficiency increase. Obviously such comparisons are very rough: the figures on which they are based are themselves the result of a series of rather large and uncertain combinations. But they are significant, and, together with the consideration that there is also a great deal to be done by a more extended application of scientific methods of soil treatment, etc., are the basis of a statement in the *Monthly Labour Review* that "the farming industry in the United States is at present operating at no more than 25 per cent. of possible maximum efficiency."

Of the retarding forces the most important would appear to be: the actual initial cost of changing over from horse-power to motor-power; the prevalence of low wages in the South, which leads the Southern farmer to think that he is working cheaply without mechanisation; and existing market conditions. Nevertheless, as regards the last of these, though it is true that the pressure against the expansion of farming operates in disfavour of mechanisation, that process continues to advance during periods of depression and periods of prosperity alike.

The Displacement of Labour

The fact that the principal mechanisation processes — understanding "mechanisation" in the largest way — have taken place while United States agriculture has been expanding is very important. The combination of technical advance with increase in the size of the agricultural industry has helped to disguise the great displacement of labour which arises out of mechanisation. The enormous theoretical possibilities in this direction have already been stated: by 1924, four out of every five workers needed in 1850 *could have been* dispensed with in producing five principal crops, had perfected mechanical methods been universally in use throughout the country. Obviously, such universal use of perfected methods was not being attempted. Nevertheless, great and obvious advances had been made, and great and obvious advances have since been made and will continue to be made. The shrinkage in average labour requirements in United States agriculture, in spite of the reluctance of certain parts of the country, e.g. the Southern States, to accept technical advances, is beyond dispute.

Indeed, since the national averages computed include these backward regions, the actual displacement of workers in those regions which have always been ready to adopt improvements as fast as they were invented must have been all the greater. The *Monthly Labour Review* ventures on a summary but significant series of computations.

Between 1880 and 1910 "technological" displacement, as measured by the increase in the number of crop-acres which could be looked after by each agricultural worker, was 40 per cent.: two out of every five workers could have been struck off the national payroll for the growing of crops. Actually, however, the expansion of the agricultural industry was so enormous that not only were the whole of the 3,400,000 workers so released re-absorbed, but another 3,000,000 workers were

taken on ; there was a net increase of 37.6 per cent. in the size of the agricultural population.

Taking another period which partly overlaps with the above, namely, 1900 to 1927, it will be found that the "technological" shrinkage in the labour force of agriculture was almost precisely the same, namely, 38 per cent. (the measurement is always in crop-acres cared for per worker) ; in other words, each agricultural worker looked after more than one and a half times as much land in 1927 as in 1900. This should have released 4,000,000 workers : the actual release was only 200,000 workers (3 per cent. of the working force of agriculture). Or, taking the last nine years only of this period, namely, 1919 to 1927, it will be found that a "technological" displacement of 23 per cent., implying the release of 2,530,000 workers, worked out at an actual shrinkage of only 7 per cent., or 800,000 workers.

The course of the figures shows that the greatest expansion of agriculture took place in the earlier years ; as time has gone on, agriculture has not only ceased to be able to absorb new workers, it has been actually compelled to extrude them, and that in an increasing degree. Indeed, this extrusion of workers is taking place in a way which is not shown in the above figures at all. They present solely the actual farm workers recorded as such in the censuses. But those persons who were members of farmers' families and who would naturally have become farm workers had they been able to stay on farms must also be accounted for — the potential agricultural labour force, as it can be named. The number of these potential farm workers may be reckoned at 1,800,000, i.e. three out of every five¹ of the 3,000,000 persons who left farms for the cities between 1920 and 1927, or roughly 2,000,000 if we carry the figure on to 1929. Furthermore, if proper allowance is to be made for the natural increase in the farm population by the excess of births over deaths during these years, amounting to 2,500,000, we shall have to allow for the loss of another 875,000 potential workers.² In all, the loss of potential farm workers is 2,875,000.

Thus United States agriculture, during the period 1919 or 1920 to 1927, while it was still expanding sufficiently fast to be able to absorb about two-thirds of those of its own workers who were being displaced by technical advances in machinery, was quite unable to provide for nearly 3,000,000 persons born on farms who might have taken agricultural jobs had such jobs been available ; in addition to one-third of its own original working force, the whole of its surplus population has had to find a living in urban industries.

The inference of the *Monthly Labour Review* therefore appears justified when it states that "the ill effects of the technological displacement in agriculture are likely to be felt more in other industries than in agriculture itself. Unless the non-agricultural industries can

¹ Not an excessive proportion, in view of the fact that a large percentage of the migrants were between 18 and 25 years of age.

² In 1920, 35 per cent. of all persons living on farms were working in agriculture ; the computation is made on this basis.

be expanded sufficiently to provide for the workers who come from the farms, these workers will become competitors for the jobs now held by non-agricultural workers, or will be added to the ranks of the unemployed. In the latter case, since they must in some fashion be fed, clothed and housed, they will become a burden upon the community at large."

The accession of no less than 208,000 persons to the farm population in 1930 as compared with 1929 (the latter year itself showing a loss of 269,000 over 1928), the first actual accession of such population for many years past¹, may be an indication of a reverse movement, and might legitimately be read as implying that non-agricultural industry has now ceased to be able to absorb the surplus agricultural population. In that case, in view of the great competition which might arise for agricultural jobs, it is at least open to question whether, as the report anticipates, "a great change in the kind of labour required on farms, tending, on the whole, to the replacement of unskilled by skilled or semi-skilled workers," would take place, and whether this change would, "probably be accompanied by an increase in the wages of hired farm workers".

EFFECTS ON HOURS OF WORK

The effects of mechanisation on farms in maintaining or even prolonging the working day are mentioned in a brief article published in *Rural America*², which is the organ of the well-known American Country Life Association. This quite short article incorporates some unusual information, based on detailed cost records of 104 Wisconsin farms of three varying types during the last eight years. These records show that the Wisconsin farmer works 9.8 hours on weekdays and 5.7 hours on Sundays, or, if summer and winter periods are separately considered, he works as follows: in summer, 10.3 hours on weekdays and 5.0 hours on Sundays; in winter, 9.3 hours on weekdays and 6.5 hours on Sundays; making a 67-hour week in the summer and a 62-hour week in the winter.³ The author of the article, Professor Mitchell, of the University of Wisconsin, continues:

"Many of us had hoped and, I think, fully expected that the use of power equipment on Wisconsin farms would result in a reduction of the working day of the farm operator. We have been led to expect much, from the standpoint of improved living conditions, from the so-called mechanisation of our farms. However, in each of the three

¹ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: *Yearbook of Agriculture*, 1930, p. 1031.

² Vol. IX, No. 4, April 1931, pp. 6-7. Also in *Standards of Living* (Proceedings of the Thirteenth American Country Life Conference), pp. 92-94; University of Chicago Press, 1930.

³ Figures slightly corrected after communication from Professor Mitchell. These farms were run on an average of two men's labour; of this one man's labour was supplied by the farmer himself, one-half a man's work was supplied by his family, and one-half a man's work was done by a hired worker.

areas studied, the farm operators who used tractors worked somewhat longer hours than did the farm operators who did not use tractors. The mechanisation of Wisconsin farms has enabled one man to do a given amount of work in less time, but our records show that the time saved has been used for increased production rather than for increased leisure."

For Montana the following statements are made :

"Whenever a new labour-saving appliance is put in, it is merely an attempt to turn out more goods rather than to shorten the hours. . . . With the introduction of the tractor our dry-land farmers have doubled or trebled their acreage. They have been putting in more time than they have ever done before."

Detailed cost records from Minnesota kept since 1902 show that dairy farmers and small grain farmers "are working almost two hours more daily than they did 28 years ago". Reports from other American States confirm the tendency to maintain the long working day.

It therefore appears that the introduction of perfected mechanical equipment into North American farming has not yet contributed to shorten the working day.

Nevertheless, while working days remain long, there can be fewer of them. In this way leisure is secured for a certain number of persons engaged in farming. When the harvest is over, as there are no animals on the farm, the farmer can lock up his machinery and go away for a vacation. This is quite frequent. Students and teachers sometimes also farm during the summer only. This implies a single grain crop, rapidly sown, worked, and reaped.

The Wisconsin records, however, refer to milk, cheese, and butter farming. There is economic pressure on the American farmer to diversify his farming and add animal industries to crop farming; there is economic pressure on him to farm the largest possible area. Both tendencies prevent the shortening of the working day. Other relevant elements are the fact that the American farmer and his sons personally perform the major part of the duties on the farm and work for a quick cash profit, that wage-paid hands are not organised in any way and are seldom resident on the same farm for any prolonged period, and that the short working day is not specially, and certainly not universally, prevalent in American manufacturing industry.

Working Conditions in Shanghai Factories

At the People's Livelihood Conference held in February 1931, under the auspices of the Chinese National Christian Council, a resolution was passed to the effect that, in order to ascertain the practicability of the Chinese Factory Act, a scientific study should be made

of the existing conditions of work.¹ In pursuance of this resolution an enquiry was begun in May 1931, under the direction of Dr. Ta Chen of Tsing Hua University, Peiping. The following is a summary of those parts of Dr. Ta Chen's report² which deal with the results of the enquiry.

Returns were received from 200 Chinese and 52 foreign factories³ in Shanghai, of which 228 formed the basis of the report. These establishments employed 171,173 persons, including 51,960 men, 104,145 women, 11,895 children⁴, and 3,173 apprentices. Of the workers investigated, 130,617 or 76 per cent. were employed in the textile industry, and of these 101,397 or 78 per cent. were in the cotton-spinning industry. Table I shows the distribution by industry of the factories and various categories of workers investigated.

TABLE I. NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKERS INVESTIGATED

Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers				
		Men	Women*	Children	Apprentices	Total
Cotton spinning	49	23,028	71,983	6,346	40	101,397
Cotton weaving	13	1,909	765	170	59	2,903
Silk reeling	29	577	12,264	3,379	250	16,470
Silk weaving	18	2,097	2,348	388	942	5,775
Knitting	19	1,239	2,527	82	224	4,072
All textile	128	28,850	89,887	10,365	1,515	130,617
Chemical	34	3,446	2,965	943	400	7,754
Public utilities	7	5,603	—	—	120	5,723
Food and tobacco	24	7,148	10,436	464	69	18,117
Iron and metal	24	3,769	403	63	808	5,043
Printing and paper	11	3,144	454	60	261	3,919
Total	228	51,960	104,145	11,895	3,173	171,173

¹ Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XL, No. 4, 26 Oct. 1931, pp. 120-122, which contains a summary of the decisions of the Chinese Government postponing the application of certain provisions of the Factory Act, and of the views of employers and workers on the applicability of the Act.

² CHINA INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT: *Study of the Applicability of the Factory Act of the Chinese Government. A Preliminary Survey of the Shanghai Area*. By Ta CHEN. Shanghai, 1931. 91 pp.

³ The Factory Act defines a factory as an undertaking using power-driven machinery and where 30 or more workers are usually employed.

⁴ Under the Factory Act a child worker is a person under 16 years of age.

HOURS OF WORK

Day Work

Table II shows particulars of the hours worked by day by the different categories of workers in the various industries. It will be seen that the longest hours were worked in the textile industry, and in particular in cotton spinning, and the shortest in the chemical industry. No information was available concerning the practice of giving rest intervals during working hours.

TABLE II. AVERAGE DAILY HOURS OF DAY WORK

Industry	Men	Women	Children and apprentices
Cotton spinning	11.3	11.3	11.2
Cotton weaving	10.7	10.7	10.3
Silk reeling	10.7	10.5	10.5
Silk weaving	10.6	10.6	10.6
Knitting	10.5	10.5	10.2
All textile	10.6	10.7	10.5
Chemical	8.9	8.8	8.9
Public utilities	8.9	—	—
Food and tobacco	10.1	9.4	9.9
Iron and metal	9.0	9.7	9.2
Printing and paper	10.1	9.3	9.0
General average	9.9	9.6	9.5

Night Work

Night work was performed not only by men and women but also by children in all industries, with the exception of the silk-reeling and iron and metal industries. Night shifts were worked in all cotton-spinning factories; the average number per factory of women workers engaged in night work was 760 out of 1,532. In other words, all women workers in this industry were divided into day and night shifts: workers on the day shift worked for 11.3 hours and those on the night shift for 11.2 hours on the average. In all textile factories, an average of 230 women workers per factory out of 743, or 31 per cent., worked at night for 10.8 hours per night. The average number of night shifts per month in all factories was 13.8, 12.0 and 14.1 for men, women, and children respectively. Particulars are shown in table III.

TABLE III. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FACTORY PERFORMING NIGHT WORK AND HOURS WORKED AT NIGHT

Industry	Average number of workers per factory			Average number of workers per factory performing night work			Average hours of night work		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children ¹	Men	Women	Children ¹
Cotton spinning	469	1,532	141	274	760	70	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cotton weaving	159	69	21	—	44	—	—	11.0	7.5
Silk reeling	30	433	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk weaving	131	157	7	113	41	—	10.5	9.3	11.2
Knitting	68	133	16	43	75	6	10.8	10.8	10.8
All textile	257	743	121	106	230	40	10.8	10.6	10.2
Chemical	108	129	86	79	129	49	9.4	10.5	8.5
Public utilities	800	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	—
Food and tobacco	317	549	42	49	198	9	11.5	8.5	9.0
Iron and metal	157	101	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and paper	286	65	30	32	12	10	6.2	5.0	3.0
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.2	8.7	7.7

¹ Including apprentices.

WAGES

Table IV gives particulars of predominant daily wages for men, women, and children in the different industries. It will be seen that the highest rates for men were paid in the iron and metal industry and for women in the textile industry.

TABLE IV. PREDOMINANT DAILY WAGES
(in Chinese dollars¹)

Industry	Men	Women	Children
Cotton spinning	0.70	0.75	0.36
Cotton weaving	0.91	0.70	0.52
Silk reeling	0.72	0.53	0.31
Silk weaving	0.98	1.06	—
Knitting	0.71	0.63	—
All textile	0.80	0.73	0.39
Chemical	0.63	0.47	0.28
Public utilities	0.78 ²	—	—
	1.18 ³		
Food and tobacco	0.90	0.63	0.41
Iron and metal	0.98	0.59	—
Printing and paper	0.82	0.37	0.37

¹ The Shanghai dollar was worth 30.25 cents U.S. in May 1931.² Unskilled labourers.³ Skilled labourers.

REST DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

In 176 factories which reported on this question, the average number of rest days per month was 2.6. Practice varies in respect to the intervals between rest days: some factories close regularly on Sundays, others once in ten days, others twice a month. A certain number of factories close at noon on Saturdays for one and a half days. Some workers employed in industries where continuous operation is necessary have no rest days at all, but they usually work shorter hours per day than those worked in industries observing the weekly rest.

Out of the 176 factories reporting, 55 granted monthly rest days with pay, and 121 without pay. The former usually referred to factories where the workers were paid on a monthly basis, and the latter to factories paying wages by the day or piece.

In addition to regular rest days per month the factories reporting granted 14.4 days per year on the average as special holidays. Table V shows the average number of these holidays and the total number of establishments paying and not paying for these days.

TABLE V. AVERAGE NUMBER OF SPECIAL HOLIDAYS AND NUMBER OF FACTORIES PAYING AND NOT PAYING FOR THESE DAYS

Item	Holidays			
	National	Festival	Solar New Year	Lunar New Year
Average number for all industries	4.7	1.7	3.9	4.1
Number of firms paying	81	48	66	31
Number of firms not paying	72	68	107	91

The granting of an attendance bonus is very general in China: it is customary to give 30 days' pay for 28 days' work, or 32 days' pay for 30 days' work. The two days' extra wages, therefore, may be taken as equivalent to payment for two rest days. It is also a common custom to give half a month's wages as a New Year gift, which may be interpreted as payment for special holidays (other than monthly rest days).

CHILD LABOUR

There were 11,895 children employed in the 228 factories investigated, but information as to their ages was not asked for owing to the difficulty of answering this question. The report states, however, that there were a considerable number of children employed in native

factories from the youthful age of eight or nine years, though child labour in the ordinary sense (under fourteen years) had disappeared from foreign enterprises.

SICKNESS, INJURY, AND DEATH

The study showed that the majority of the factories investigated paid both wages and medical expenses for sickness and injury arising during employment. For permanent injury and death, however, only a few establishments paid wages and medical expenses beyond a certain limit. Details are shown in table VI.

TABLE VI. NUMBER OF FACTORIES PAYING AND NOT PAYING WAGES AND MEDICAL EXPENSES FOR SICKNESS, INJURY, AND DEATH ARISING FROM EMPLOYMENT

Item	Wages		Medical expenses	
	Paid	Not paid	Paid	Not paid
Sickness	133	72	151	36
Injury	137	65	185	18
Permanent injury	25	102	98	48
Death	14	105	74	59

Maternity Bonus

Out of 210 factories which furnished information, only 63 or 30 per cent. granted a maternity bonus. The average cost per case varied from 5.75 dollars in the chemical industry and 9.95 dollars in the textile industries to 22.90 dollars in the food and tobacco industries. The average amount paid per case in 1930 was 16.02 dollars.

EDUCATION

Out of 206 firms which furnished information on education, 55 reported that they had some sort of educational facilities for their employees. Factories where trade unions are recognised usually grant the unions a subsidy towards running schools for the workers' children. Some employers themselves establish and maintain schools. In factories where there is genuine provision of educational opportunities for young workers, instruction is usually given outside working hours. Twelve companies specified that their educational facilities apply only to young workers. The average number of hours of instruction was 9.1 per week.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Out of 227 factories reporting, 130 or 57 per cent. had no employment contract whatever, 81 had contracts with individual workers and 16 had a group contract system. Labour unions were reported in 83 factories, while 112 stated that there was no union. The existence in the factories of employee representation or any kind of factory council was very rare.

Conditions of Work in the Batik Industry in Java

The Labour Office at Batavia has for some time been engaged on an enquiry into conditions of work in the batik industry in Java. The first volume of its report, dealing only with Western Java, was analysed in these pages some months ago¹; the second part², which has since been published, deals with the centre of the island, and contains, like the first, a quantity of interesting information on the industry itself and on the conditions of work.

The report gives a very definite impression that the conditions described denote an extremely low stage of economic development. On almost every page there are instance of the improvidence of the Native population, of its poverty and meagre needs: lack of ready money, satisfaction of the more immediate needs by means of loans at ruinous rates of interest, low wages, more or less complete dependence on the employer for the credit he gives — such is the ever-recurring theme whenever Native labour is under discussion. To all this must be added the instability of an industry suffering from seasonal influences, from the fact that most employers, whether Chinese, Arab, or Native, are wholly devoid of any idea of the play of economic forces, and from the effects on the Dutch Indies of the present world-wide economic depression.

As in Western Java, the sanitary conditions of the workshops leave much to be desired, and workers lodged by their employer are sometimes no better housed than domestic animals.

A question which calls for special mention is that of the compulsion to work. In some cases, indeed, in spite of the provisions of the law, this has taken brutal forms; a circumstance rendered more serious by the fact that the chiefs of Native villages and lower-grade police

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Feb. 1931, pp. 247-249.

² KANTOOR VAN ARBEID: *Batikrapport*, van P. de Kat ANGELINO. Deel II: *Midden-Java*. Publicatie No. 7. Weltevreden, Landsdrukkerij, 1931. ix + 332 pp. 3 fl.

officials have not always understood their duty or have deliberately neglected it. The worst abuses of this kind were found at Lasem, a centre of the batik industry on the north coast of the island. What happened in certain workshops of this little town was briefly as follows. The Chinese employer used to lend money to Native villagers on condition that one or more women belonging to their family came and worked in his batik workshop every day. In course of time, however, the debt for which they were the pledge grew larger and larger, either because further loans were made, or as the result of the fines that were systematically inflicted on them, often with no real ground. The end always was that the employer made them sign a contract acknowledging the debt and undertaking to live on his premises and work for him until they were released. From that moment they became practically prisoners. They were forbidden to go out without the employer's permission, which was granted only if he was assured of their return by the fact of their having left a child, a sister, or other relative at the workshop. The employer and his wife used to practise all sorts of brutalities to intimidate the workers and make them work harder. If in spite of all precautions a woman succeeded in escaping, she was often brought back by the police or a member of the village administration. The intervention of the public authorities in these affairs, which are essentially matters of civil law only, was due sometimes to the ignorance of the officials, of which full advantage was taken by the Chinese employers, and sometimes to their complicity. Sometimes, too, the employers revenged themselves on women who had escaped by bringing trumped-up charges of theft or embezzlement against them. A last weapon of the employers to bring the recalcitrant to heel was the organisations of "fighting men" (*bai-kian*), who were dreaded in the most remote villages. It was by such a system of terrorisation that the women were retained, sometimes for years on end, in the workshops, where they were exposed to physical, moral, and material cruelty of the worst kind.

The Government has been trying to put as speedy an end as possible to these various abuses. Prosecutions have been instituted and officials have been dismissed; instructions have at the same time been given to the police and the administrative officials that they must not help to bring deserters back to the workshops. Great watchfulness will however be needed to prevent the recurrence of these abuses. Mr. de Kat Angelino, who conducted the enquiry, points out in this connection that "it is the Native administrative officials who have the admirable task of maintaining the advance that has been made. If there should be any future return to the faults of the past it is they alone who should be held responsible."

STATISTICS

Movements in the General Level of Unemployment and Employment

The following tables give available statistics of unemployment and employment in various countries during recent months. Table I gives the number unemployed, and table II shows fluctuations in employment. Wherever possible figures indicating the *level* of unemployment are given, i.e. the table shows the percentage of the workers covered by the statistics who are recorded as unemployed and the base figure on which it is computed. The most comprehensive series have as a rule been chosen for each country, but supplementary series are given in certain cases where they give additional information of value.

The statistics of unemployment and employment are obtained from various sources ; they differ in scope, in definition of the unemployed, and in methods of compilation. It is therefore generally impossible to make comparisons as to the extent of unemployment in the various countries. Their principal value is in indicating the fluctuations in the state of employment over a period of time ; and only between the movements of the series is international comparison possible. It should also be remembered that the various statistics are not equally sensitive to changes in the labour market, and that as a consequence an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned.

Notes in which the scope and methods of compilation of the various series are summarised were given in the *Review* for January and February 1932. The main sources of statistics of unemployment are examined and discussed in two publications of the Office ¹, to which the reader is referred for further information. Where unemployment statistics are based on the operation of unemployment insurance schemes, additional information as to the scope and working of these schemes will be found in a recent study in this *Review*. ²

Further notes on the figures for Germany and Sweden are given at the end of the tables.

¹ *Methods of Statistics of Unemployment ; Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 7 : Geneva, 1925. Report on the Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (containing the resolutions adopted by this Conference on the best methods of compiling statistics of unemployment) ; *Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 8 ; Geneva, 1925.*

² *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Jan. 1931, pp. 43-66 : "Unemployment Insurance : Tabular Analysis of the Legislation in Force."

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	GERMANY				AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA
	Trade union returns		Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics
	Percentage unemployed		Unemployed registered		Unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1931 Feb.	34.5	19.5	4,971,843	25.6	*	*	334,044
March	33.6	18.9	4,743,931	24.3	113,614	25.8	304,084
April	31.8	18.1	4,358,153	22.1	*	*	246,084
May	29.9	17.4	4,052,950	20.5	*	*	208,852
June	29.7	17.7	3,953,946	20.0	118,424	27.6	191,150
July	31.0	19.1	3,989,686	20.5	*	*	194,364
Aug.	33.6	21.4	4,214,765	21.9	*	*	196,321
Sept.	35.0	22.1	4,354,983	22.8	120,694	28.3	202,130
Oct.	36.6	22.0	4,623,480	24.3	*	*	228,101
Nov.	38.9	21.8	5,059,773	26.8	*	*	273,658
Dec.	42.2	22.3	5,668,187	30.6	118,732	28.0	329,627
1932 Jan.	43.6	22.6	6,041,910	32.6	*	*	358,104
Feb.	—	—	6,127,979	33.0†	*	*	361,948
Latest figure on which percentages are based	3,918,500		18,487,807 ¹ †		423,493		*

Date (end of month)	BELGIUM				CANADA		DENMARK	
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Trade union returns		Trade union fund returns	
	Unemployed				Unemployed		Unemployed	
	Wholly		Intermittently					
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1931 Feb.	81,750	11.7	121,906	17.4	31,602	15.6	73,427	26.0
March	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7	32,208	15.5	67,725	22.1
April	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6	30,786	14.9	45,698	15.3
May	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8	32,163	16.2	37,856	12.3
June	64,014	9.0	103,273	14.5	32,667	16.3	34,030	11.3
July	64,754	9.0	117,404	16.4	32,396	16.2	36,369	11.8
Aug.	70,873	9.9	120,842	16.8	31,247	15.8	35,060	11.8
Sept.	75,222	10.2	121,674	16.5	35,048	18.1	37,238	12.1
Oct.	81,818	11.1	126,060	17.2	35,325	18.3	47,196	15.8
Nov.	97,807	12.6	140,776	18.1	35,206	18.6	67,257	22.1
Dec.	129,380	17.0	164,099	21.5	39,713	21.1	91,204	32.2
1932 Jan.	153,925	20.0	179,560	23.2	41,482†	22.0	106,464	35.1
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latest figure on which percentages are based	772,127				188,553		106,464	

¹ Figures calculated on the basis of the number of members of sickness insurance funds, etc.

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	DANZIG (Free City of)	ESTONIA	UNITED STATES	FINLAND	FRANCE		HUNGARY
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed registered ¹	Percentage unemployed	Unemployed registered	Unemployed in receipt of relief	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed
1931							
Feb.	28,192	4,070	19.0	11,557	40,766	59,915	28,054
March	27,070	2,765	18.1	11,491	50,815	71,036	28,088
April	24,186	2,424	17.6	12,663	49,958	60,205	28,171
May	20,686	1,368	17.1	7,457	41,339	57,305	26,974
June	19,855	931	18.2	6,320	36,237	51,354	24,411
July	20,420	634	18.8	6,766	35,916	50,946	27,205
Aug.	21,509	933	19.2	9,160	37,673	54,569	29,412
Sept.	22,922	2,096	19.4	11,758	38,524	56,448	29,648
Oct.	24,932	5,425	19.5	14,824	56,121	80,365	30,018
Nov.	28,966	7,554	20.0	18,095	92,157	123,891	31,076
Dec.	32,956	9,055	21.8	17,223	147,009	177,294	33,146
1932							
Jan.	34,912	—	23.1	20,944	241,487	278,683	33,893
Feb.	36,258	—	23.0	—	293,198	337,129	33,728
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*	*	803,000	*	*	*	*

Date (end of month)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND				IRISH FREE STATE	ITALY	
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Employment exchange statistics	Social insurance fund statistics	
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages		Applicants for work registered ¹	Unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		Wholly	Partially
1931 Feb.	2,073,578	16.4	623,844	4.9	26,825	765,325	27,110
March	2,052,826	16.2	612,821	4.8	25,413	707,486	27,545
April	2,027,896	16.0	564,884	4.4	23,970	670,353	28,780
May	2,019,533	15.9	558,383	4.4	23,016	635,183	26,059
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.2	21,427	573,593	24,206
July	2,073,892	16.2	732,583	5.8	21,647	637,531	25,821
Aug.	2,142,821	16.8	670,342	5.2	21,897	693,273	30,636
Sept.	2,217,080	17.4	663,466	5.2	23,427	747,764	29,822
Oct.	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	26,353	799,744	32,828
Nov.	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	30,865	878,267	30,967
Dec.	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	30,918	982,321	32,949
1932 Jan.	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	31,162	1,051,321	33,277
Feb.	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	—	1,147,945	26,321
Latest figure on which percentages are based	12,770,000 *				*	*	

¹ Beginning of the following month.

* July 1931.

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	JAPAN		LATVIA		NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND	
	Official estimates		Employment exchange statistics		Trade union fund returns		Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed	Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered ^a	Employed on public relief works
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.			
1931 Feb.	387,460	5.6	8,303	11,524	25.8	29,107	29,434	—
March	396,828	5.8	8,669	11,213	24.9	29,095	38,028	—
April	394,625	5.7	6,390	* 1	* 1	28,477	36,981	6,403
May	401,415	5.8	1,871	*	*	25,206	40,507	24,329
June	391,377	5.6	1,584	*	*	22,736	45,264	34,049
July	406,923	5.8	2,169	*	*	20,869	47,772	35,135
Aug.	418,596	6.0	4,827	*	*	22,431	50,033	36,097
Sept.	425,526	6.0	7,470	*	*	27,012	51,375	37,206
Oct.	439,014	6.0	13,705	9 048	19.6	29,340	50,266	36,424
Nov.	454,675	6.5	18,377	10,577	22.8	32,078	47,535	35,590
Dec.	470,736	6.7	21,163	12,633	27.2	34,789	46,191†	36,836†
1932 Jan.	—	—	26,335	—	—	34,636	45 539†	—
Feb.	—	—	21,836	—	—	37,796	45,487†	—
Latest figure on which percentages are based	7,047,713		*	46,461		*	*	*

From April to September 1931 no figures are available owing to a labour dispute.

* Including persons employed on public relief works.

Date (end of month)	PALESTINE		NETHERLANDS		POLAND		RUMANIA	
	Official estimates		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics	
	Number unemployed		Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed		Unemployed registered
			Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	
1931 Feb.	13,600		109,235	23.5	144,552	358,925	14.8	43,270
March	14,000		102,743	21.8	122,304	372,536	15.4	48,226
April	14,400		68,860	14.3	106,768	355,102	14.6	41,519
May	17,400		60,189	12.2	94,314	320,109	13.2	33,484
June	32,500		59,573	11.7	97,530	274,942	11.8	27,869
July	36,050		69,026	13.3	106,730	255,179	11.2	29,250
Aug.	36,350		70,479	15.3	115,392	246,380	10.6	22,708
Sept.	37,400		72,738	15.7	128,472	246,426	10.9	22,969
Oct.	27,500		84,548	18.0	153,086	255,622	10.9	28,800
Nov.	21,600		107,372	22.1	197,258	266,027	11.2	43,917
Dec.	24,400		147,107	27.8	245,981	312,487	13.4	49,393
1932 Jan.	23,400		181,493†	33.6†	263,685†	325,782†	14.0	51,612
Feb.	—		191,445†	35.0†	—	—	—	—
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*		486,514		*	2,329,000 ¹		*

¹ Members of sickness insurance funds.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date (end of month)	SAAR TERRITORY	SWEDEN		SWITZERLAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA		YUGOSLAVIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed		Percentage unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered
		Number	Per cent.	Wholly	Partially			
1931								
Feb.	20,139	66,923	18.8	*	*	117,204	10.0	343,972
March	18,292	72,944	19.6	5.7	12.6	119,771	10.1	339,505
April	18,102	64,534	17.5	*	*	107,238	8.9	296,756
May	14,886	49,807	13.4	*	*	93,941	7.6	249,686
June	15,413	45,839	12.9	3.6	9.7	82,534	6.6	220,038
July	17,685	46,180	12.3	*	*	82,759	6.6	210,908
Aug.	20,205	48,590	13.3	*	*	86,261	6.9	215,040
Sept.	21,741	54,405	14.0	4.0	11.2	84,660	6.7	228,351
Oct.	24,685	68,490	17.0	*	*	88,600	6.9	254,201
Nov.	28,659	79,484	19.9	*	*	106,015†	8.2	337,654
Dec.	35,045	110,149	27.1	10.1	14.9	146,325	11.3†	486,363
1932								
Jan.	38,790	93,273	24.5	*	*	185,383†	14.1†	581,475†
Feb.	42,394	—	—	*	*	—	—	623,000†
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*	381,106		411,606		1,317,889	*	*

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	GERMANY		CANADA ¹	ESTONIA ¹	UNITED STATES ²		FRANCE ³	
	Sickness insurance statistics	Trade union returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns*	Employers' returns		Returns of labour inspectors	
	Members of sickness funds employed on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Monthly percentage of full-time employ- ment	Number employed in 1926=100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927=100	Number employed in 1923- 1925=100	Factory payrolls in 1923- 1925=100	Number employed in same month of previous year = 100	Monthly percentage of workers employed on short time
1931								
Feb.	85.1	60.6	100.2	101.5	77.8	73.2	94.6	31.8
March	87.1	61.5	99.7	103.3	77.9	74.9	94.1	31.7
April	91.5	63.7	102.2	103.4	78.0	73.6	93.9	31.9
May	93.9	65.8	103.6	108.5	77.8	72.1	93.6	30.3
June	94.2	65.9	103.8	108.9	76.0	67.6	92.8	31.2
July	92.7	64.3	105.2	102.8	75.1	64.4	91.6	33.3
Aug.	90.3	61.0	107.1	100.7	74.1	64.3	91.1	35.5
Sept.	88.8	59.5	103.9	99.5	72.8	61.8	90.5	37.6
Oct.	86.4	57.7	103.0	98.5	70.3	59.4	88.9	40.1
Nov.	83.1	55.6	99.1	98.2	69.3	56.2	87.5	45.5
Dec.	77.0	52.2	91.6	93.2	69.4	55.8	86.6	51.6
1932								
Jan.	74.8	50.2	89.7	93.1	68.1	52.4	85.3	56.4
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.5	56.2
Latest figure of number employed	12,084,599	3,898,936	819,175	29,296†	*	*	2,407,894	1,353,236 ⁴

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.² Revised index, excluding building.³ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	GREAT BRITAIN		ITALY	JAPAN	LATVIA	POLAND	SWITZERLAND
	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns
	Number employed in 1924 = 100						
	Persons directly involved in trade disputes :		Number employed in September 1926 = 100	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed in January 1929 = 100	Number employed in 1927 = 100	Number employed in March 1925 = 100
	Included	Excluded					
1931							
Feb.	96.6	97.0	81.4	74.6	102	81.9	*
March	97.1	97.4	81.1	74.6	101	82.3	100.9
April	98.1	98.3	78.5	75.3	98	83.5	*
May	98.3	98.6	74.9	75.0	98	83.8	*
June	97.1	97.4	73.1	74.3	96	85.2	101.7
July	96.3	96.4	78.0	74.5	95	83.5	*
Aug.	96.4	96.7	77.4	74.4	94	83.3	*
Sept.	97.7	98.0	77.6	74.8	96	83.8	99.8
Oct.	98.8	99.2	76.8	74.2	93	86.2	*
Nov.	99.6	100.0	75.3	73.7	89	81.8	*
Dec.	100.5	100.8	74.2	—	83	71.0	93.5
1932							
Jan.	—	—	70.5	—	81	—	*
Feb.	98.5	98.8	—	—	—	—	*
Latest figure of number employed	12,600,000		697,822	640,474	24,144	550,080	215,699

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

Germany.**I. Unemployment.**

Employment exchange statistics. Percentages are now calculated on the basis of the total number of unemployed registered by the public employment exchanges and the estimated number of workers covered by these statistics. The latter total is composed of the following groups:

(a) Persons insured against unemployment (*Personenkreis der Arbeitslosenversicherung*). This group is calculated as follows: from the number of persons compulsorily insured against sickness is deducted the number exempted from unemployment insurance, and to the result is added the number of persons who, though not compulsorily insured against sickness, are insured against unemployment (i.e. mainly salaried employees earning more than 3,600 RM. but not more than 8,400 RM. per year).

(b) Persons exempted from unemployment insurance, i.e. certain categories of agricultural workers, fishermen, apprentices, and certain minor categories of other workers.

(c) Persons in receipt of welfare relief (*Wohlfahrtserwerbslose*), and unemployed not in receipt of benefit or relief (*Nichtunterstützte*).

II. Employment.

Sickness insurance statistics. The German Government has revised this series. It is now calculated on the following basis: to the number of persons compulsorily insured against sickness are added those salaried employees who, though not insured against sickness, are covered by unemployment insurance, and from this total is deducted the number of persons incapacitated for work owing to sickness or childbirth and of persons insured against sickness and in receipt of ordinary or extended unemployment benefit.

Sweden.**I. Unemployment.**

Trade union returns. These series are now revised by the inclusion of certain workers engaged in lumbering and timber floating.

Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, food, heating and lighting, clothing, and rent.¹ Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of the statistics have been given from time to time in this *Review*. Information on some new series given for the first time and some changes made in series already given will be found below.

Greece: *Bulletin statistique des prix moyens des principaux articles alimentaires* (quarterly).

Since January 1931 the General Statistical Department of Greece has calculated a new series of index numbers. The weights (proportions of expenditure) are taken from a recent family budget enquiry (not yet published) and applied separately to five groups of the budget (food, 28 items; heating and lighting, 7 items; rent; clothing, 8 items; miscellaneous, 4 items). Prices are collected in 44 towns on the 1st and 16th of each month and weighted by the number of inhabitants of each town. The general index number and the group index numbers are weighted geometric means of the ratios of the average prices at the date in question to the corresponding prices in 1914, the base year.

New Zealand: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

The Office of Census and Statistics has recomputed its index number. The new weights are taken from a family budget enquiry made in 1930, supplemented by data on the average consumption per head during the years 1926-1930. The new rent index number is based on the results of the 1926 Census. Particulars of food prices and rents are collected in 25 towns; for the other groups (heating and lighting, clothing, miscellaneous) the data refer only to the 4 chief towns. Base: 1926-1930 = 100.

Poland (Warsaw): *Informations statistiques*.

As the calculation of the old index number of the Central Office of Statistics has been suspended and its place taken by a new one with 1927 = 100 as base, the latter series has been inserted in the tables. Since January 1932 the method of calculating the new index number has been modified: the weights are now based not, as previously, on a hypothetical budget, but on recent observations. Further details will be given when available.

Czechoslovakia: *Cenové Zprávy*.

Prague. The Office of Statistics has recalculated the index number for this city on a broader basis. The weights for the five groups of the budget are based on the average consumption of 79 working-class families in the city during the period July 1927 to June 1928. The prices refer to the week nearest the middle of the month. For rent a weighted average of controlled and uncontrolled rents is calculated. Base: July 1914 = 100.

Whole country. The Office of Statistics also publishes a new index number of food prices for the whole country; the weights used are based on the average consumption of 79 families in Prague during 1927-1928. Beer is however included, while for Prague it is placed in the "miscellaneous" group. Prices are collected in a large number of districts and weighted by the number of inhabitants as given by the 1930 Census. They refer as a rule to the week nearest the middle of the month, except for 5 large towns, for which they refer to the whole month. Base: July 1914 = 100.

U.S.S.R.

The publication of these index numbers has been interrupted.

¹ For the last issue of these tables cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 1, Jan. 1932, pp. 121-123.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia ¹	Austria	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada ³	Chile ⁴	China		Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peking ⁵	Shanghai ⁶	100	Danzig	Cairo
1931 March	124	138	*	105	209	2012	92	103	99	132	*	124	142
April	124	137	*	104	207	1973	92	106	99	121	157	125	140
May	125	137	88	104	205	1986	90	105	95	120	*	125	138
June	123	118	*	106	205	1983	89	107	96	121	*	126	135
July	122	137	*	107	203	1991	89	105	94	119	154	126	134
Aug.	122	135	86	107	201	1935	89	105	94	131	*	123	135
Sept.	122	134	*	107	201	1887	88	103	97	135	*	123	136
Oct.	122	133	*	108	200	1912	87	109	98	127	154	123	137
Nov.	122	132	—	108	198	1979	87	107	92	125	*	122	136
Dec.	121	130	*	108	193	1960	86	100	91	121	*	120	136
1932 Jan.	120	125	*	109	189	1895	86	99	91	123	154	118	138
Feb.	—	122	—	108	186	—	85	—	91	—	*	117	136

Country	Estonia ⁷	United States ⁸	Finland	France ⁹	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece ¹⁰	Hungary ¹¹	India	Irish Free State	Italy ¹²	Japan	Latvia	Lithuania ¹³
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	44	Budapest	Bombay	105	50	Tokyo	Riga	84
1931 March	98	*	1057	*	147	1692	100	111	*	84	139	101	105
April	98	*	1050	*	147	1682	100	111	*	83	140	100	104
May	106	*	1037	589	145	1678	100	110	156	83	138	99	104
June	104	150	1020	*	147	1668	100	109	*	82	134	100	105
July	105	*	1021	*	145	1658	100	108	*	81	134	105	108
Aug.	103	*	1034	565	145	1633	102	108	157	80	134	98	107
Sept.	100	*	1013	*	145	1643	103	108	*	80	134	97	108
Oct.	97	*	1013	*	146	1641	102	108	*	80	130	95	104
Nov.	96	*	1036	531	148	1647	100	108	165	79	130	93	101
Dec.	95	146	1048	*	147	—	100	109	*	79	135	93	99
1932 Jan.	95	*	1046	*	147	—	99	110	*	79	139	94	95
Feb.	96	*	1041	—	146	—	98	110	162	—	139	96	93

Country	Luxemburg	Norway ¹⁴	New Zealand ¹⁵	Netherlands ¹⁶	Peru ¹⁷	Poland ¹⁸	Romania ¹⁹	S. r Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia ²⁰	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	25	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	20		49	33	Prague	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia
1931 March	798	155	*	154	153	88	3184	595	160	153	711	1223	1597
April	797	154	*	*	154	89	3078	595	*	151	720	1208	1574
May	786	153	91	*	154	89	3077	591	*	150	722	1202	1563
June	794	151	*	154	88	3033	598	598	158	150	730	1209	1546
July	796	152	*	*	154	86	2972	589	*	150	729	1187	1518
Aug.	787	152	89	*	154	85	2939	570	*	149	709	1170	1511
Sept.	782	150	*	151	149	84	2884	563	158	149	715	1176	1539
Oct.	752	150	*	*	147	83	2850	561	*	148	708	1189	—
Nov.	741	150	89	*	147	84	2817	557	*	147	696	1197	—
Dec.	726	150	*	145	147	83	—	557	157	145	695	1198	—
1932 Jan.	701	150	*	*	146	77	—	559	*	144	695	1203	—
Feb.	698	150	—	*	145	—	—	550	*	142	—	1205	—

¹ 1923-1927 = 100.² 1921 = 100.³ 1926 = 100.⁴ March 1928 = 100.⁵ 1927 = 100.⁶ 1913 = 100. Owing to the abolition of legal restriction on rents in May 1931, the index number has been revised from that date.⁷ 1913 = 100.⁸ Quarterly averages.⁹ See note on page 549.¹⁰ June 1927 = 100.¹¹ New series based on a budget enquiry made in 1927-1928.¹² 1926-1930 = 100.¹³ 1911-1913 = 100.¹⁴ 1927 = 100. See note on page 549.¹⁵ See note on page 549.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia ¹	Austria	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada ³	Chile ⁴	China		Danzig	Denmark	Egypt	Spain
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	Danzig	100	Cairo	Madrid
1931 March	107	130	85	105	183	1991	83	100	96	117	110	*	124	194
April	107	129	85	104	180	1952	81	107	98	99	110	123	123	190
May	108	130	84	104	177	1977	78	106	92	99	111	*	119	190
June	106	131	83	108	177	1971	75	110	91	100	114	*	118	189
July	104	130	81	110	175	1976	75	106	90	96	112	119	116	193
Aug.	103	126	81	109	172	1909	76	106	90	117	106	*	116	195
Sept.	102	125	80	109	173	1859	74	103	94	124	106	*	117	199
Oct.	103	123	80	111	170	1894	71	115	95	110	106	120	117	200
Nov.	102	122	81	110	168	1969	72	111	87	103	105	*	117	203
Dec.	100	120	81	110	161	1947	72	96	86	97	105	*	119	205
1932 Jan.	99	116	—	111	158	1882	71	94	86	98	102	118	119	—
Feb.	—	114	—	110	151	—	67	—	86	—	101	*	—	—

Country	Estonia ⁷	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece ⁸	Hungary ⁷	India	Dutch Indies ⁷	Irish Free State	Italy ⁸	Japan	Latvia
Towns and localities	Tallinn	51	21	Paris	630	44	Budapest	Bombay	Java and Madura	105	50	Tokyo	Riga
1931 March	96	126	879	647	129	1603	96	103	113	*	81	153	125
April	96	124	870	641	129	1592	96	104	107	*	81	154	122
May	95	121	849	634	127	1590	97	102	101	139	80	154	122
June	93	118	842	632	130	1576	97	101	97	*	80	148	125
July	94	119	846	615	128	1566	99	100	95	*	78	149	128
Aug.	91	120	870	595	128	1539	100	100	97	143	76	150	114
Sept.	87	119	844	588	128	1527	100	100	97	*	76	151	108
Oct.	83	119	848	571	130	1529	97	100	95	*	76	145	104
Nov.	82	117	885	555	132	1541	94	100	—	155	75	147	96
Dec.	80	114	919	557	131	—	93	101	—	*	75	156	96
1932 Jan.	81	109	916	561	131	—	92	103	—	*	75	164	94
Feb.	81	105	908	565	129	—	90	102	—	151	—	162	95

Country	Norway ¹⁰	New Zealand ¹¹	Palestine ¹²	Netherlands ¹³	Peru	Poland ¹⁴	Saar Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia ¹⁵	Turkey	Yugoslavia	
Towns and localities	31	4	3	10	Lima	Warsaw	49	33	1	Whole country	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia	
1931 March	143	86	54	75	135	74	607	130	144	712	795	1174	1176
April	141	85	53	74	136	76	607	129	142	726	795	1140	1220
May	139	85	54	74	139	77	601	127	141	732	801	1142	1201
June	138	84	55	74	140	76	618	127	141	748	823	1154	1173
July	140	82	53	74	141	73	61	127	140	738	806	1093	1194
Aug.	138	82	52	74	141	71	569	127	139	699	770	1052	1182
Sept.	136	81	53	73	137	70	558	128	139	713	766	1048	1130
Oct.	136	83	56	73	136	68	554	127	138	705	765	1063	—
Nov.	136	83	58	71	136	70	551	127	137	681	754	1053	—
Dec.	136	83	60	70	136	69	552	127	134	678	742	1052	—
1932 Jan.	135	83	60	68	134	60	556	125	132	670	728	1067	—
Feb.	135	—	—	—	133	—	542	125	129	—	—	1080	—

¹ 1923-1927 = 100. ² 1921 = 100. ³ 1926 = 100. ⁴ March 1928 = 100. ⁵ 1927 = 100. ⁶ Including heating and lighting. ⁷ 1913 = 100. ⁸ See note on page 549. ⁹ June 1927 = 100. ¹⁰ New series based on a budget enquiry made in 1927-1928. ¹¹ 1926-1930 = 100. ¹² February 1922 = 100. Including heating and lighting. ¹³ 1921-1925 = 100. ¹⁴ 1927 = 100. See note on page 549. ¹⁵ See note on page 000.

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

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

Country	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Great Britain and M. I.	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sar. Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Vienna	Brussels	Montreal	Santiago	Peking	Copenhagen	Tallinn	Helsinki	Paris	Bombay	Budapest	Bombay	Bombay	Milan	Tokyo	Oslo	Wellington	Warsaw	Stockholm	Stockholm	Basle	Prague	Istanbul	Zagreb
1913	104	189	96	99	116	80	80	1135	*	175	1598	129	144	*	71	196	*	133	668	155	430	822	1135	1950
March	104	187	96	99	116	80	80	1107	*	175	1504	128	144	*	71	195	*	133	662	155	430	825	1135	1945
April	104	187	96	99	116	80	80	1099	596	170	1578	129	144	170	191	148	99	132	661	154	428	819	1038	1945
May	104	186	94	101	108	*	80	1067	*	170	1570	129	143	170	181	148	*	132	656	153	427	819	1077	1945
June	104	184	94	102	111	171	83	1046	*	170	1555	133	143	171	179	147	*	132	655	153	426	819	1073	1764
July	104	184	93	94	111	171	81	1024	609	170-175	1536	134	143	168	171	179	99	130	659	151	426	819	1091	1764
Aug.	104	183	93	92	112	*	76	851	*	175	1557	138	143	*	71	179	146	129	657	150	426	819	1124	1764
Sept.	104	183	94	92	114	170	76	829	*	175	1550	142	145	*	71	175	146	129	659	149	426	819	1198	—
Oct.	104	182	94	90	113	170	76	823	619	175	1550	141	145	171	175	146	99	129	661	149	427	819	1330	—
Nov.	104	182	94	89	112	*	76	814	*	175	—	141	145	171	175	146	97	129	657	149	425	819	1322	—
Dec.	104	182	94	89	111	*	76	807	*	175	—	138	145	*	175	146	98	129	656	149	424	804	1317	—
Jan.	104	182	94	88	112	171	75	807	*	175	—	138	145	170	175	146	98	129	652	149	424	804	1307	—
Feb.	104	179	94	—	110	75	75	807	—	175	—	138	145	170	175	146	98	129	652	149	424	804	1307	—

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

Country	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Great Britain and M. I.	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sar. Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Vienna	Brussels	Montreal	Santiago	Peking	Copenhagen	Tallinn	Helsinki	Paris	Bombay	Budapest	Bombay	Bombay	Milan	Tokyo	Oslo	Wellington	Warsaw	Stockholm	Stockholm	Basle	Prague	Istanbul	Zagreb
1913	150	104	189	96	99	116	80	1135	*	175	1598	129	144	*	71	196	*	133	668	155	430	822	1135	1950
March	150	104	187	96	99	116	80	1107	*	175	1504	128	144	*	71	195	*	133	662	155	430	825	1135	1945
April	150	104	187	96	99	116	80	1099	596	170	1578	129	144	170	191	148	99	132	661	154	428	819	1038	1945
May	150	104	186	94	101	108	*	1067	*	170	1570	129	143	170	181	148	*	132	656	153	427	819	1077	1945
June	150	104	184	94	102	111	83	1046	*	170	1555	133	143	171	179	147	*	132	655	153	426	819	1073	1764
July	150	104	184	93	94	111	81	1024	609	170-175	1536	134	143	168	171	179	99	130	659	151	426	819	1091	1764
Aug.	150	104	183	93	92	112	76	851	*	175	1557	138	143	*	71	179	146	129	657	150	426	819	1124	1764
Sept.	150	104	183	94	92	114	76	829	*	175	1550	142	145	*	71	175	146	129	659	149	426	819	1198	—
Oct.	150	104	182	94	90	113	76	823	619	175	1550	141	145	171	175	146	99	129	661	149	427	819	1330	—
Nov.	150	104	182	94	89	112	76	814	*	175	—	141	145	171	175	146	97	129	657	149	425	819	1322	—
Dec.	150	104	182	94	89	111	76	807	*	175	—	138	145	*	175	146	98	129	656	149	424	804	1317	—
Jan.	150	104	182	94	88	112	75	807	—	175	—	138	145	170	175	146	98	129	652	149	424	804	1307	—
Feb.	150	104	179	94	—	110	75	807	—	175	—	138	145	170	175	146	98	129	652	149	424	804	1307	—

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

Country	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Great Britain and M. I.	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sar. Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Vienna	Brussels	Montreal	Santiago	Peking	Copenhagen	Tallinn	Helsinki	Paris	Bombay	Budapest	Bombay	Bombay	Milan	Tokyo	Oslo	Wellington	Warsaw	Stockholm	Stockholm	Basle	Prague	Istanbul	Zagreb
1913	143	165	252	85	97	114	147	1019	*	200	1696	116	124	*	68	97	144	*	88	714	175	455	765	1991
March	143	165	252	85	97	114	147	1016	*	200	1696	116	124	*	68	97	144	*	88	714	175	455	765	1991
April	143	165	252	85	97	114	147	1016	552	195-200	1679	116	123	202	64	94	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
May	140	162	251	81	97	114	147	1004	*	195	1660	115	123	*	64	94	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
June	140	162	251	81	97	114	147	1004	*	195	1660	115	123	*	64	94	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
July	138	162	250	81	97	114	147	1003	*	195	1631	114	122	*	64	92	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Aug.	138	162	251	81	97	114	147	1003	526	190-195	1647	114	122	196	64	92	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Sept.	136	162	248	79	97	115	145	984	*	190	1614	116	117	196	64	90	141	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Oct.	134	162	247	79	97	115	145	973	*	190	1677	117	115	*	60	86	141	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Nov.	132	162	247	79	97	115	145	974	508	190	1667	117	117	198	59	86	142	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Dec.	129	166	246	76	97	116	145	976	*	190	—	117	117	198	59	87	142	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Jan.	124	166	243	76	98	116	145	977	*	190	—	116	118	*	91	143	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991
Feb.	124	166	241	76	—	117	145	978	—	190	—	113	122	197	—	93	143	88	85	712	175	455	765	1991

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

TABLE V. RENT INCOME NUMBERS (DIRE, as far as possible, only 1911-1917)																											
1931	1932	25	404	106	100	82	*	52	*	1448	*	154	1785	86	172	*	107	—	173	*	170	363	206	185	541	1666	2222
March	132	25	404	106	100	82	204	52	*	1448	*	154	1785	86	172	131	107	—	173	*	170	363	*	185	557	1666	2222
April	132	25	404	103	100	82	*	145	*	1448	350	154	1785	86	172	131	107	—	173	*	96 ¹¹	363	*	187	557	1666	2222
May	132	25	404	103	100	82	*	145	*	1448	350	154	1785	86	172	131	107	—	173	*	170	363	206	187	557	1666	2222
June	132	25	403	103	100	82	*	145	142	1373	*	154	1785	86	158	158	108	—	173	*	170	363	*	187	579	1666	2222
July	132	25	402	103	100	82	204	145	*	1373	*	154	1785	86	158	158	108	—	173	*	170	363	*	187	579	1666	2222
Aug.	132	27	402	103	100	86	*	145	*	1373	360	154	1785	86	158	131	108	—	173	*	94 ¹¹	363	*	187	579	1666	2222
Sept.	132	27	402	103	100	86	*	145	*	1373	*	154	1785	86	158	158	109	—	173	*	170	363	206	187	579	1666	2222
Oct.	132	27	402	103	100	86	204	145	*	1373	*	154	1785	86	158	158	109	—	173	*	94 ¹¹	363	*	187	579	1666	2222
Nov.	132	27	402	99	100	86	*	145	*	1373	360	154	1785	86	158	131	109	—	173	*	94 ¹¹	363	*	187	579	1666	2222
Dec.	132	27	401	99	100	86	*	145	136	1373	*	154	—	86	158	110	110	—	173	94 ¹¹	170	363	206	187	579	1666	2222
1932	122	27	406	99	100	86	206	145	*	1373	*	154	—	86	158	*	—	—	173	94 ¹¹	170	363	*	187	614	1666	—
Jan.	—	28	400	99	—	86	*	145	*	1373	—	154	—	86	158	131	—	—	173	—	363	*	187	—	—	1666	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 1921 = 100. ¹ 1926 = 100. ² March 1928 = 100. ³ 1927 = 100. ⁴ 1927 = 100. ⁵ 1913 = 100. ⁶ Quarterly averages. ⁷ See note on page 549.

* June 1927 = 100. ⁸ New series based on a budget enquiry made in 1927-1928. ⁹ Average of prices in 1926-1930 in four centres = 100. ¹⁰ Dominion weighted average of

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

MANDATED TERRITORY

South Sea Islands.

* South Seas Bureau Ordinance No. 2, promulgated on 30 June 1930, concerning the declaration of the weight of heavy freight. (Laws and Regulations, 1930, p. 280.)

* Regulations concerning allowances to workmen and miners employed by the Mining Station of the South Seas Bureau. South Sea Bureau Instruction No. 11, promulgated on 1 March 1923, amended in June 1924 by Instruction No. 23, in January 1925 by Instruction No. 1, in June 1929 by Instruction No. 9 and in July 1930 by Instruction No. 25. (Laws and Regulations, 1930, p. 244.)

BRAZIL

* Decreto N. 19.482, de 12 de dezembro de 1930. Limita a entrada, no territorio nacional, de passageiros estrangeiros de terceira classe, dispõe sobre a localização

¹ *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Österreichischen 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. = Drjavni 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 Ministru Kabineta Noteikumu Kraijums; 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.

e amparo de trabalhadores nacionaes, e dá outras providencias. (Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, 1931, No. 6, p. 465.)

[Decree No. 19482, to restrict the entry into Brazilian territory of aliens travelling third class, to provide for the placing and protection of Brazilian employees, and to issue other provisions. Dated 12 December 1930.]

Decreto N. 19.497, de 17 de dezembro de 1930. Estende ao pessoal dos serviços de força, luz, bondes e telephones, a cargo dos estados, municípios e particulares, e aos dos serviços de telegraphia e radiotelegraphia, mantidos por particulares, o regimen do decreto N. 5.109, de 20 de dezembro de 1926. (Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, 1931, No. 6, p. 472.)

[Decree No. 19497, to extend the (pension) system established by Decree No. 5,109 of 20 December 1926 to the employees of the power, light, tramway and telephone services maintained by the States, communes and private persons, and to those of the telegraph and wireless services maintained by private persons. Dated 17 December 1930.]

Decreto N. 19.554, de 31 de dezembro de 1930. Proroga até 31 de março de 1931 o mandato, que ante essa data deva expirar, dos membros do conselho de administração das caixas de aposentadorias e pensões dos portuarios e ferroviarios; suspende, até a mesma data, a concessão, pelas referidas caixas, de aposentadorias ordinarias e extraordinarias; estende aos maritimos a garantia de estabilidade assegurada ao pessoal de outros serviços, e dá outras providencias. (Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, 1931, No. 6, p. 473.)

[Decree No. 19554, to prolong till 31 March 1931 the term of office of members of the governing bodies of the superannuation and pension funds for dockers and railwaymen in cases where the said term would expire before that date; to suspend until the same date the granting of ordinary and special superannuation allowances by the said funds; to extend to seamen the guarantee of security in employment granted to employees in the other services and to issue other provisions. Dated 31 December 1930.]

COLOMBIA

Ley número 48 de 1930 (22 de Noviembre) por la cual se adiciona el artículo 3º de la Ley 86 de 1923. (Boletín del Trabajo, 1931, Nos. 17-18, p. 837.)

[Act No. 48 to supplement section 3 of Act No. 86 of 1923. Dated 22 November, 1930. (Sickness benefits.)]

GREECE

Decree to approve the rules of the Mercantile Marine Provident Fund. Dated 15 December 1930. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1930, No. 407, p. 3177.)

ICELAND

Lög um vidauka vie lög nr. 36, 27. juni 1921, samvinnufélög. Nr. 22. 19. mai 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 44.)

[Act No. 22 to supplement Act No. 36 of 27 June 1921 respecting co-operative societies. Dated 19 May 1931.]

* Lög um greidslu verkkaups. Nr. 28. 19. mai 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 51.)

[Act No. 28 respecting the payment of wages. Dated 19 May 1930.]

* Lög um breyting á lögum nr. 73, frá 7. maí 1928, um slysatryggingar. Nr. 30. 19. mai 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 54.)

[Act No. 30 to amend Act No. 73 of 7 May 1928 respecting accident insurance. Dated 19 May 1930.]

Lög um skráning skipa. Nr. 37. 19. mai 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 70.)

[Act No. 37 respecting the registration of vessels. Dated 19 May 1930.]

Lög um breyting á siglingalögum, nr. 56, 30. nóv. 1914. Nr. 40. 19. maí 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 81.)

[Act No. 40 to amend the Shipping Act. No. 56 of 30 November 1914. Dated 19 May 1930.]

* Sjómannalög. Nr. 41. 19. maí 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 83.)

[Seamen's Act. No. 41. Dated 19 May 1930.]

* Lög um lögskráning sjómanna. Nr. 53. 19. maí 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, A. 2, p. 138.)

[Act No. 53 respecting the engagement of seamen. Dated 19 May 1931.]

* Reglugerð um hvíldartíma bifreiðarstjóra. Nr. 60. 14. júní 1930. Nr. 60. 14. júní 1930. (Stjornartidindi, 1930, B. 4, p. 139.)

[Order respecting the rest periods of motor vehicle drivers. Dated 14 June 1930.]

MONACO

Loi sur la déclaration, la réparation et l'assurance des accidents du travail. Du 24 février 1930.

SWITZERLAND

Basle (Town).

* Gesetz betreffend Abänderung des Arbeitszeitgesetzes vom 8. April 1920. Vom 3. Juli 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 106.)

* Gesetz betreffend Ergänzung der Initiative auf Abänderung des Arbeitszeitgesetzes vom 8. April 1920. Vom 3. Juli 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 107.)

* Gesetz betreffend Staatliche Alters- und Hinterlassenenversicherung. Vom 4. Dezember 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 126.)

Basle (Country).

* Gesetz über die Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 23. Juni 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 9.)

Geneva.

* Loi décrétant l'obligation de l'assurance contre le chômage. Du 27 septembre 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 23.)

Thurgau.

* Gesetz über die Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 30. Dezember 1930.

Zurich.

* Verordnung über den feuerpolizeilichen Schutz im Betriebe von Grossladengeschäften. Vom 17. März 1930. (W. S. M., 1931, Sonderheft 12, p. 97.)

LEGISLATION OF 1931

TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory.

Erlass betreffend Regelung der Beziehungen knappschaftlicher Krankenkassen zur Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Nr. 554. Vom 10. November 1931. (Verordnungen, usw. des Saargebietes, 1931, No. 48, p. 484.)

Erlass über Änderung des Erlasses betreffend Verwendung der reichsknappschaftlichen Zulagen vom 28. März 1930 (Amtsblatt S. 179). Vom 2. Dezember 1931. Nr. 555. (Verordnungen, usw. des Saargebietes, 1931, No. 48, p. 485.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Tanganyika Territory.

* An Ordinance to amend the law relating to master and native servants. No. 35 of 1931. Assented to 30 October 1931. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 30 October 1931, p. 279.)

* An Ordinance to amend the law relating to mines and minerals. No. 43. Assented to 6 November 1931. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 6 November 1931, p. 404.)

French Togoland.

Arrêté No. 611 portant règlement sur les appareils à vapeur en service au Togo. Du 28 octobre 1931. (J. O. du Togo, 1931, No. 193, p. 612.)

INTERNATIONAL

Denmark, Poland, Free City of Danzig.

Overenskomst mellem Danmark og Polen og Fristaden Danzig om gensidig Anerkendelse af Skibsmaalebrev. Nr. 313. 15. Oktober 1931.

Arrangement entre le Danemark, la Pologne et la Ville libre de Danzig concernant la reconnaissance réciproque des certificats de jauge. Du 15 octobre 1931.

(Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 45, p. 1972.)

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth.

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926 : Amendment of Navigation (Master and Seamen) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1924, No. 199, as amended to this date). Dated 10 November 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 142.)

Waterside Employment Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929. General. Dated 14 November 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 140.)

Amendment of Waterside Workers Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929. (Forms T.W.1 and T.W.3.) Dated 14 November 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 141.)

Employees' Compensation Regulations under the Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930. (Amendment of Regulation No. 11.) Dated 18 November 1931. (C. S. R., 1931, No. 143.)

New South Wales.

* An Act to declare the percentages at which contributions to the Family Endowment Fund are to be made by employers in respect of wages paid after the thirtieth day of June 1931 ; to provide for the payment of certain sums in lieu of contributions by the Crown ; and for purposes connected therewith. 22 Geo. V, No. 51. Assented to 7 October 1931. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1931, p. 602.)

An Act to amend the Family Endowment Act, 1927-1930, in certain respects. 22 Geo. V, No. 54. Assented to 7 October 1931. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1931, p. 601.)

* An Act to include in the trade description of goods an indication of the country or place of origin ; to provide for the trade description of certain goods ; to make certain provisions as to altered and false trade description of goods, and as to false representations with respect to Royal Warrants and Government Departments ; to amend the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, the Evidence Act 1898, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. 22 Geo. V, No. 55. Assented to 7 October 1931. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1931, p. 593.)

Amended Regulations under the Family Endowment Act, 1927-1931. Dated 30 October 1931. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1931, p. 590.)

Northern Territory.

* An Ordinance relating to the provision of accommodation for employees. No. 12 of 1931. Dated 18 November 1931. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 19 November 1931, p. 1874.)

Queensland.

An Act to amend "The Railway Superannuation Act of 1930" in certain particulars. 22 Geo. V, No. 17. Assented to 22 October 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 27 October 1931, p. 1329.)

An Act to further amend "The Agricultural Bank Acts, 1923 to 1929", in certain particulars. 22 Geo. V, No. 22. Assented to 21 November 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 28 November 1931, p. 1595.)

* An Act relating to the strike of railway employees ; to make provision for the restoration to the public of the full use of the railways of the State ; to prevent intimidation of persons lawfully performing their duties ; to make provision for the protection of the community in cases of emergency and for other purposes. 22 Geo. V, No. 24. Assented to 27 November 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1 December 1931, p. 1625.)

Territory for the Seat of Government.

An Ordinance relating to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment and for other purposes. No. 22 of 1931. Dated 6 November 1931. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 12 November 1931, p. 1825.)

Western Australia.

* Regulations under "The Factories and Shops Act, 1920". The Electric Accumulator Regulations, 1931. Dated 29 October 1931. (Government Gazette of W. A., 6 November 1931, p. 2425.)

AUSTRIA

Bundesgesetz vom 4. Dezember 1931 über Ansprüche aus sondervertraglich geregelten Dienstverhältnissen bei vom Bunde unterstützten Unternehmungen des öffentlichen Eisenbahn-, Schifffahrt- oder Luftverkehrs. Nr. 373. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 100. Stück, p. 2012.)

Bundesgesetz vom 12. Dezember 1931, wirksam für das Land Steiermark, betreffend das bauerliche Fortbildungs- und Volksbildungswesen in Steiermark. Nr. 5. (B. G. Bl., 1932, 2. Stück, p. 16.)

Bundesgesetz vom 17. Dezember 1931 über die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer des Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetzes vom 1. Oktober 1920, St. G. Bl. Nr. 459, in der Fassung des Bundesgesetzes vom 19. Dezember 1929, B. G. Bl. Nr. 442. Nr. 384. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 102. Stück, p. 2055.)

* Bundesgesetz vom 18. Dezember 1931, betreffend die Abänderung des Bundesgesetzes vom 3. Oktober 1931, B. G. Bl. Nr. 301, über ausserordentliche Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge. Nr. 386. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 102. Stück, p. 2056.)

Bundesgesetz vom 18. Dezember 1931, betreffend die Amtsdauer von Verwaltungskörpern der Träger der Sozialversicherung. Nr. 400. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 104. Stück, p. 2245.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 24. Juli 1931, betreffend die Gehaltsregelung, den Umlagentarif und den Risikenausgleich der "Pharmazeutischen Gehaltskasse für Österreich". Nr. 235. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 60. Stück, p. 1320.)

Verordnung der Bundesminister für Justiz und für Land- und Forstwirtschaft vom 21. Dezember 1931, betreffend eine Abänderung der Pächterschutzverordnung und die Verlängerung [bis zum 30. Juni 1932] ihrer Geltungsdauer. Nr. 404. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 104. Stück, p. 2252.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Handel und Verkehr vom 4. Dezember 1931, betreffend die Beitragsleistung der Arbeit- (Dienst)geber zum Bundes-Wohn- und Siedlungsfonds. Nr. 406. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 106. Stück, p. 2257.)

* Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 23. Dezember 1931 über die Gewährung von Ausnahmen vom Achtstundentagesgesetz für die gewerblichen Sägewerke. Nr. 408. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 106. Stück, p. 2263.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Bundesministern vom 28. Dezember 1931, womit die Gültigkeit der Einstellungscheine verlängert wird (XIII. Durchführungsverordnung zum Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetz). Nr. 412. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 106. Stück, p. 2265.)

BELGIUM

Arrêté ministériel du 15 septembre 1931, concernant : Exécution de la loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. — Caisse nationale des pensions pour employés. Tarifs. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 288, p. 5954.)

Arrêté ministériel fixant les conditions de navigabilité qui doivent être réunies pour l'obtention des certificats et licences de navigabilité des aéronefs. Du 17 septembre 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 302, p. 6218.)

*Arrêté royal du 28 septembre 1931, concernant : Loi sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail. — Lois coordonnées des 24 décembre 1903, 3 août 1926, 15 mai 1929, 30 décembre 1929 et 18 juin 1930. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 303, p. 6253.)

Arrêté ministériel du 29 septembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. Arrêté royal du 8 juin 1931. — Modèles des déclarations prévues aux articles 13, 15 et 16. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 288, p. 5949.)

Arrêté ministériel du 29 septembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. Arrêté royal du 8 juin 1931, article 42. — Modèle du bordereau à utiliser par les employeurs pour le transfert des versements personnels et patronaux à l'organisme-assureur. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 288, p. 5953.)

Arrêté royal du 12 octobre 1931, concernant : Etablissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. — Salons de coiffure et locaux-annexes. Modification de rubrique. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 291, p. 6001.)

Arrêté royal du 21 octobre 1931, concernant : Etablissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. — Briqueteries. Modification de rubriques. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 298, p. 6163.)

*Arrêté ministériel déterminant les catégories d'ouvriers ou travailleurs assimilés qui courent le risque d'intoxication par le plomb et par le mercure ou d'infection charbonneuse dans les divers genres d'entreprises soumises à la loi. Du 2 novembre 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 320-321, p. 6524.)

Arrêté royal du 18 novembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 4 août 1930 portant généralisation des allocations familiales. — Arrêté royal abaissant les taux des cotisations à verser par les employeurs. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 327-328, p. 6646.)

BELGIAN CONGO

Ordonnance du 10 octobre 1931, No. 74/Hyg., sur la lutte contre les maladies pestilentiennes, épidémiques, endémiques et les autres maladies transmissibles sur le territoire de la Colonie du Congo belge.

Verordening van 10 October 1931, nr. 74/Hyg., op de bestrijding der pest-ziekten en der epidemische, endemische en andere overdragbare ziekten op het grondgebied der Kolonie Belgisch Congo.

(Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 23, p. 597.)

Eastern Province.

Ordonnance du 19 octobre 1931, No. 54, réglementant l'acclimatation des indigènes recrutés ou engagés pour travailler dans certaines régions de la Province Orientale.

Verordening van 19 October 1931, nr. 54, welke de klimaats aanpassing regelt van inlanders aangeworven of in dienst genomen om in zekere streken der Oost-provincie te werken.

(Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1931, No. 23, p. 671.)

BRAZIL

Decreto n. 19.810 de 27 de marzo de 1931. Mantém até 2 de janeiro de 1932 o actual mandato dos membros das Caixas de Aposentadoria e Pensões e declara

que continua suspensa, até 31 de maio de 1931, a concessão, pelas mesmas caixas, de quaisquer aposentadorias, salvo as devidas por invalidez. (Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, 1931, No. 6, p. 480.)

[Decree No. 19810, to continue until 2 January 1932 the term of office of members (of the governing bodies) of the superannuation and pension funds and to continue until 31 May 1931 the suspension of the granting by the said funds of any retiring pensions other than those for invalidity. Dated 27 March 1931.]

Decreto n. 20.048 de 28 de maio de 1931. Proroga, até entrar em execução a nova organização das Caixas de Aposentadoria e Pensões, o prazo durante o qual esta suspensão a concessão, por esses institutos, de quaisquer aposentadorias, salvo as devidas por invalidez. (Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, 1931, No. 6, p. 482.)

[Decree No. 20048, to prolong, until the coming into operation of the new organisation of the superannuation and pension funds, the period during which the granting by the said funds of retiring pensions other than those for invalidity is suspended. Dated 28 May 1931.]

*Decreto n. 20.261 de 29 de julho de 1931 que dispõe sobre a equiparação de estrangeiros a brasileiros natos para os efeitos do art. 3º de decreto n. 19.482, de 12 de dezembro de 1930, e declara os que estão isentos da observância do mesmo dispositivo. (Diário Oficial, 1931, No. 182, p. 12585.)

[Decree No. 20261 to place aliens on the same footing as Brazilians by birth for the purposes of section 3 of Decree No. 19482 of 12 December 1930, and to specify the persons exempted from observance of this provision. Dated 29 July 1931.]

Decreto n. 20.377 de 8 de setembro de 1931 que aprova a regulamentação do exercício da profissão farmacêutica no Brasil. (Diário Oficial, 1931, No. 216, p. 14929.)

[Decree No. 20377, to approve the regulations for exercising the profession of dispensing chemist in Brazil. Dated 8 September 1931.]

*Decreto n. 20.465, que reforma a legislação das Caixas de Aposentadorias e Pensões. 1 de outubro de 1931. (Diário Oficial, 1931, No. 233, p. 15578.)

[Decree No. 20465 to amend the laws relating to superannuation and pension funds (in the public utility services). Dated 1 October 1931.]

BRITISH HONDURAS

*An Ordinance to regulate the employment of young persons and children in industrial undertakings. No. 20 of 1931. Assented to 1 December 1931. (Supplement to the British Honduras Gazette, 5 December 1931, p. 225.)

*An Ordinance relating to the employment of women in industrial undertakings. No. 21 of 1931. Assented to 1 December 1931. (Supplement to the British Honduras Gazette, 5 December 1931, p. 229.)

CANADA

Nova Scotia.

Minimum Wage Order No. 6, governing female employees in all factories not dealt with in other Orders, and the paper trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products). (No date; operative 1 November 1931.) (Labour Gazette, November 1931, p. 1192.)

Salaires minima : Ordonnance No. 6, régissant la main d'œuvre féminine des établissements industriels non couverts par des ordonnances antérieures et celle de l'industrie du papier, y compris l'imprimerie, reliure, fabrication de boîtes de carton et de sacs en papier, papeterie et autres opérations de fabrication du papier et de ses produits. (Sans date; entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} novembre 1931.) (Gazette du Travail, novembre 1931, p. 1250.)

Ontario.

*Regulations respecting the protection of persons working in tunnel or open caisson work. (No date.) (Labour Gazette, November 1931, p. 1215.)

Règlements visant la protection de la main-d'œuvre occupée à la construction de tunnels et de tours de cuvelage. (Sans date.) (Gazette du Travail, novembre 1931, p. 1272.)

CEYLON

An Ordinance to amend "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1917". No. 26 of 1931. Dated 5 December 1931. (Ceylon Government Gazette, 11 December 1931, p. 1099.)

CHILE

Ley número 4,974. Modifica las leyes números 4,817 y 4,721 e incluye a los periodistas entre los que tendran derecho a la devolución de las imposiciones en la Caja de Empleados Públicos y Periodistas. 31 de Julio de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 16036, p. 3863.)

[Act No. 4974, to amend Acts Nos. 4817 and 4721 (respecting leaving grants) and to include journalists among the persons entitled to repayment of their contributions to the Public Employees' and Journalists' Fund. Dated 31 July 1931.]

Ley número 4,975. Incluye al personal dependiente de la Caja de Crédito Minero, y de la Beneficencia Pública, en los beneficios de las leyes números 4,721 y 4,817, sobre desahucio a los empleados cesantes. 31 de Julio de 1931. (Diario Oficial 1931, No. 16036, p. 3863.)

[Act No. 4975, to extend the advantages of Acts Nos. 4721 and 4817 respecting leaving grants for salaried employees, to the employees of the Mining Credit Bank and Public Relief Institution. Dated 31 July 1931.]

Decreto número 1,483. Reglamenta las disposiciones sobre jubilación del personal ferroviario. 28 de Septiembre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 16100, p. 4605.)

[Decree No. 1483, to issue regulations respecting pensions for railwaymen. Dated 29 September 1931.]

Decreto número 830. Encomienda a la Inspección General del Trabajo, el control de las sociedades cooperativas regidas por el decreto-ley número 700. 6 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 16105, p. 4683.)

[Decree No. 830, to approve the supervision by the general labour inspectorate of the co-operative societies covered by Legislative Decree No. 700. Dated 6 October 1931.]

COLOMBIA

*Ley 72 de 1931 (mayo 28) por la cual se reforma la 57 de 1926, sobre descanso dominical. (Boletín del Trabajo, 1931, Nos. 17-18, p. 838.)

[Act No. 72, to amend the Sunday Rest Act No. 57 of 1926. Dated 28 May 1931.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Zákon ze dne 17. prosince 1931 o uzavírání krámu dne 24. prosince každého roku (naštedry den) o 17. hodine. Nr. 204. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 96, p. 1576.)

[Act No. 204 to provide for the closing of shops at 5 p.m. on 24 December (Christmas Eve) in every year. Dated 17 December 1931.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Polizeiverordnung betreffend die Berufstätigkeit der Hebammen. Nr. 350. Vom 28. August 1931. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger, 11. November 1931, p. 409.)

Vorschriften über die Ausbildung, staatliche Prüfung und Fortbildung der Hebammen. Nr. 351. Vom 28. August 1931. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger, 11. November 1931, p. 423.)

Verordnung über Änderungen in der Reichsversicherungsverordnung und dem Angestelltenversicherungsgesetz. Nr. 163. Vom 2. November 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 60, p. 783.)

Verordnung über die Gleichstellung der Wohlfahrtserwerbslosen mit den Empfängern von Erwerbslosenunterstützung bezüglich der Leistung von Pflichtarbeit. Nr. 176. Vom 24. November 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 66, p. 893.)

Verordnung betr. die Zahlung der Erwerbslosenunterstützung bei berufsmässiger Arbeitslosigkeit während der Wintermonate. Nr. 370. Vom 24. November 1931. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger, 1931, No. 99, p. 451.)

Verordnung zur Änderung des Gesetzes über die privaten Versicherungsunternehmen sowie über Bausparkassen vom 12. Mai 1901 (Reichsgesetzbl. S. 139). Nr. 186. Vom 8. Dezember 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 69, p. 911.)

Verordnung zur Ergänzung des Versorgungsgesetzes und des Altrentnergesetzes vom 8. November 1928 (G.Bl. S. 365.) No. 194. Vom 18. Dezember 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 72, p. 968.)

Verordnung über die Hinausschiebung des Zeitpunktes für die Aufhebung der gewerbmässigen Stellenvermittlung. Nr. 193. Vom 21. Dezember 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1931, No. 72, p. 968.)

DENMARK

Anordning, hvorved de i Sæmandsloven af 1. Mai 1923 §§ 28 og 41 indeholdte Bestemmelser til Fordel for danske Sæmænd udvides til ogsaa at gælde finske Sæmænd. Nr. 306. 26. November 1931. (Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 45, p. 1963.)
[Order No. 306 to extend to Finnish seamen the provisions of sections 28 and 41 of the Seamen's Act of 1 May 1923 in favour of Danish seamen. Dated 26 November 1931.]

Bekendtgørelse om en mellem Danmark og Polen og Fristaden Danzig afsluttet Overenskomst om gensidig Anerkendelse af Skibsmaalebreve. Nr. 313. 5. December 1931. (Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 45, p. 1972.)

[Notification No. 313 respecting the Agreement between Denmark, Poland, and the Free City of Danzig respecting mutual recognition of tonnage certificates. Dated 5 December 1931.]

FIJI

*An Ordinance to carry out certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons, and children. No. 34 of 1931. Assented to 30 October 1931.

FINLAND

*Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka koskee työaikaa keskeytymättömässä työssä: 21 päivänä joulukuuta 1931. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1931, No. 370, p. 852.)
Statsrådets beslut angående arbetstiden i kontinuerlig drift. Den 21 december 1931. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1931, No. 370, p. 852.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting hours of work in industries with continuous processes. Dated 21 December 1931.]

*Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää eräitä poikkeuksia kahdeksan tunnin työajasta marraskuun 27 päivänä 1917 annettua lain säännöksistä. 21 päivänä joulukuuta 1931. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1931, No. 371, p. 854.)

Statsrådets beslut, innefattande särskilda undantag från stadgandena i lagen om åtta timmars arbetstid, given den 27 november 1917. Den 21 december 1931. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1931, No. 371, p. 854.)

[Resolution of the Council of State relating to special exemptions from the provisions of the Act of 27 November 1917 respecting the eight-hour working day. Dated 21 December 1931.]

FRANCE

Décret fixant les nouvelles dispositions relatives au régime de retraites du personnel de la compagnie des docks et entrepôts de Marseille. Du 1^{er} novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 276, p. 12156 ; Erratum : No. 279, p. 12264.)

Décret admettant les assurés en chômage total au bénéfice des dispositions de l'article 3 du décret du 30 novembre 1930. Du 20 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 272, p. 12002.)

Décret déterminant la catégorie des assurés sociaux au 31 décembre 1931. Du 20 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 272, p. 12003.)

Arrêté relatif aux adjudications et marchés passés au nom de l'Etat. Du 21 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 274, p. 12070.)

Décret prorogeant [jusqu'au 31 mars 1932] les dispositions du décret du 5 juin 1931 relatif à la durée des secours alloués par les fonds publics de chômage. Du 21 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 276, p. 12157.)

Arrêté relatif à l'application du décret du 27 août 1931 concernant les modes particuliers de libération des contributions d'assurances sociales. Du 23 novembre 1931. (J. O. 1931, No. 279, p. 12264.)

Décret étendant aux personnes qui présentent des risques élevés de mortalité, les opérations de la caisse nationale en cas de décès et d'accidents. Du 24 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 283, p. 12402.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1931 la quotité de la contribution patronale prévue par l'article 2 de la loi [du 5 avril 1928] sur les assurances sociales. Du 28 novembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 283, p. 12402.)

Arrêté relatif au placement des disponibilités des caisses de répartition des assurances sociales. Du 3 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 291, p. 12679.)

Décret relatif à la constitution des syndicats ou associations agricoles dans les territoires du Cameroun. Du 4 décembre 1931. (J. O. 1931, No. 286, p. 12514.)

Arrêté fixant le taux des subventions à allouer aux caisses de secours contre le chômage pour le premier semestre 1931. Du 11 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 297, p. 12898.)

Décret portant modification au décret du 3 mai 1907 réglant l'avancement et la discipline du corps de l'inspection du travail. Du 12 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 291, p. 12679.)

Décret relatif à l'application des dispositions des articles 21, 22 et 23 de la loi sur les assurances sociales concernant le payement des cotisations en cas de chômage. Du 15 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 298, p. 12967.)

Décret relatif à l'attribution de majorations de rentes viagères aux titulaires de livrets individuels de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse et aux membres des sociétés de secours mutuels pour l'exercice 1931-1932. Du 15 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 298, p. 12967.)

Décret réglant la situation, au regard de la loi sur les assurances sociales, des salariés de l'Etat non bénéficiaires du régime de la loi du 14 avril 1924 ou d'un des autres régimes applicables aux fonctionnaires et employés de l'Etat ou aux ouvriers de l'Etat. Du 20 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 300, p. 13049.)

Décret réglant la situation des fonctionnaires et employés de l'Etat titulaires bénéficiaires de la loi du 14 avril 1924 qui quittent l'administration sans avoir droit à une pension et qui deviennent tributaires du régime général des assurances sociales. Du 20 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 300, p. 13049.)

Décret fixant le régime d'assurances du personnel de la compagnie des docks et entrepôts de Marseille ainsi que les règles de coordination de ce régime avec le régime général des assurances sociales. Du 24 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 302, p. 13176.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 26 novembre 1925 relatif à l'organisation du crédit mutuel et de la coopération agricole en Algérie. Du 25 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 303, p. 13261.)

FRENCH COLONIES

French Establishments in Oceania.

Arrêté No. 889 s.g. tendant à l'application des dispositions du décret du 4 décembre 1903, relatif au séjour des étrangers dans les Etablissements français de l'Océanie. Du 30 novembre 1931. (J. O. des Etablissements français de l'Océanie, 1931, No. 23, p. 452.)

French Somaliland.

Arrêté promulguant le décret du 9 mai 1931, relatif à l'émigration et au recrutement des indigènes de la Côte française des Somalis. Du 9 mai 1931. (J. O. de la Côte française des Somalis, 1931, No. 420, p. 217.)

French West Africa.

Arrêté complétant celui du 11 septembre 1927, qui a fixé les sommes à consigner par les immigrants étrangers à leur arrivée en Afrique occidentale française. No. 2458. Du 26 octobre 1931. (J. O. de la Haute-Volta, 1931, No. 292, p. 410.)

Dahomey.

Arrêté No. 1459 abrogeant l'arrêté No. 1383, du 27 septembre 1929, créant un service de la Main-d'Œuvre au Dahomey. Du 22 septembre 1931. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1931, No. 22, p. 640.)

Arrêté approuvant celui du 28 septembre 1931, du Lieutenant-Gouverneur du Dahomey, complétant l'arrêté du 29 octobre 1930 sur le régime des prestations. Du 30 novembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1931, No. 1424, p. 945.)

Mauritania.

Arrêté No. 706 fixant l'organisation et le fonctionnement du service de contrôle de l'émigration et de l'immigration dans la Colonie de la Mauritanie. Du 21 novembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1931, No. 1423, p. 928.)

Upper Volta.

Arrêté No. 221 portant règlement pour l'exploitation des carrières en Haute-Volta. Du 20 septembre 1931. (J. O. de la Haute-Volta, 1931, No. 293, p. 423.)

Madagascar.

Arrêté portant modification à l'arrêté du 28 juillet 1931 réglementant les déplacements des travailleurs indigènes hors de leur circonscription d'origine. Du 24 novembre 1931. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1931, No. 2381, p. 1149.)

New Caledonia.

* Arrêté No. 944 complétant l'arrêté No. 1.046 du 4 octobre 1929 sur les conditions d'emploi de la main-d'œuvre indigène. Du 30 septembre 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3626, p. 785.)

Arrêté No. 989 réglant les conditions d'emploi des journaliers embauchés sur les chantiers des travaux, exécutés en régie, du remblaiement de la Baie de la Moselle. Du 8 octobre 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3627, p. 804.)

Arrêté No. 996 modifiant l'article 2 de l'arrêté du 16 février 1931 réglant les conditions d'emploi des journaliers autres que les indigènes et les asiatiques embauchés sur les chantiers du Service Local et de la Ville de Nouméa pour les travaux de la conduite d'eau. Du 9 octobre 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1931, No. 3627, p. 805.)

Réunion.

Arrêté No. 942 déterminant les sommes à consigner par les immigrants à leur débarquement à la Réunion. Du 27 juillet 1931. (Journal et Bulletin de la Réunion, 1931, No. 44, p. 565.)

Arrêté No. 1301 réglant les mesures de détail et de comptabilité nécessaires pour l'application du décret du 5 mars 1931 et de l'arrêté du 27 juillet 1931, relatifs aux conditions dans lesquelles les voyageurs français et étrangers sont autorisés à débarquer à la Réunion. Du 12 octobre 1931. (Journal et Bulletin de la Réunion, 1931, No. 44, p. 566.)

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Arrêté No. 354 promulguant dans la colonie le décret du 8 juillet 1931 portant promulgation de la convention relative à l'esclavage, ouverte à Genève à la signature des Etats le 25 septembre 1926 et signée par le Gouvernement français le 11 décembre 1926. Du 7 septembre 1931. (J. O. des îles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1931, No. 17, p. 569.)

Arrêté No. 422 promulguant dans la colonie le décret du 27 juin 1931 relatif au rapatriement et à la conduite des gens de mer. Du 6 novembre 1931. (J. O. des îles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1931, No. 21, p. 697.)

Tunis.

Arrêté du Ministre Plénipotentiaire Résident général créant une Commission administrative de contrôle de l'Office du placement. Du 1^{er} décembre 1931. (J. O. tunisien, 1931, No. 102, p. 2456.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 7 décembre 1906 réglementant la profession de guide en Tunisie. Du 1^{er} décembre 1931 (20 redjeb 1350). (J. O. tunisien, 1932, No. 1, p. 2.)

GERMANY

Zweite Verordnung über Zuschüsse für Landarbeitersiedlung. Vom 2. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 78, p. 696.)

Verordnung über die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Verordnungen über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 7. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 81, p. 749.)

* Vierte Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Sicherung von Wirtschaft und Finanzen und zum Schutze des inneren Friedens. Vom 8. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 79, p. 699.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 8. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 81, p. 749.)

Verordnung über Ausfall der Betriebsrätewahlen im Jahre 1932. Vom 14. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 82, p. 753.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung der Mietsenkung. Vom 15. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 82, p. 751.)

Zweite Verordnung über Versicherungsfreiheit vorübergehender Dienstleistungen in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 19. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 83, p. 777.)

Verordnung über die gesundheitliche Behandlung der Seeschiffe in den deutschen Häfen. Vom 21. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., II, 1931, No. 29, p. 625.)

Verordnung zur vorstädtischen Kleinsiedlung und Bereitstellung von Kleingärten für Erwerbslose. Vom 23. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 85, p. 790.)

Verordnung über die ausserordentliche Mietkündigung zum 5. Januar 1932. Vom 23. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 85, p. 796.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

An Ordinance to carry out certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children. No. 5 of 1931. Assented to 10 December 1931. (Supplement to the Western Pacific High Commission Gazette, 11 December 1931, p. 107.)

GREAT BRITAIN

* An Act to amend subsection (3) of section three of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and to make financial provision in connection with such amendments. (22 Geo. V, ch. 6.) Dated 11 December 1931.

The Workmen's Compensation (Fees of Medical Referees) Regulations, 1931, dated 27 November 1931, made by the Secretary of State and the Treasury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). (S. R. & O., 1931, No. 1006.)

The Workmen's Compensation (Medical Referees) Order, 1931, dated 2 December 1931, made by the Secretary of State under paragraphs 5 and 9 of the First Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 84), prescribing the fees to be paid by the applicants in respect of the remuneration and expenses of the medical referee. (S. R. & O. 1931, No. 1007.)

The National Health Insurance (Small Societies Valuation Deficiencies) Regulations, 1931, dated 4 December 1931, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under section 76 (5) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S. R. & O., No. 1012.)

The National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order, 1931, being a Provisional Special Order dated 12 December 1931, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, under paragraph (m) of Part II of the First Schedule to the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38), and by the said Joint Committee acting alone under the proviso to section 1 (2) of the said Act. (S. R. & O., 1931, No. 1030.)

GREECE

Act No. 5098, respecting juvenile courts. Dated 7 July 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 198, p. 1406.)

Act No. 5100 to organise the civil aviation service. Dated 8 July 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 193, p. 1361 ; Errata : No. 348, p. 2862.)

* Act No. 5167, to amend and supplement Act No. 3459 of 17 March 1928, to ratify the Legislative Decree of 12 November 1927, for ratification of the Legislative Decree of 26 March 1926 respecting loading and unloading work in Greek ports. Dated 16 July 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 222, p. 1631.)

* Act No. 5196, to amend certain provisions of Act No. 4874 to amend and supplement Consolidated Act No. 3347 respecting the Mercantile Marine Invalidity Fund. 1931. Dated 20 July (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 253, p. 1945.)

*Act No. 5231, respecting the composition of crews in the merchant service. Dated 30 July 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 254, p. 1958.)

*Act No. 5245, to amend and supplement Acts Nos. 3756 and 4313 respecting the relations between master bakers and operative bakers. Dated 2 August 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 263, p. 2029.)

Act No. 5241, to proclaim the correct interpretation of section 1 (2) of Act No. 4705 to amend the Royal Decree (of 24 July 1920) to consolidate the legislative provisions respecting liability for compensation to wage-earning and salaried employees who meet with industrial accidents. Dated 30 August 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 267, p. 2069.)

Decree to amend section 10 of the Decree of 1 December 1930, to establish an employment fund for actors and to specify the manner in which contributions shall be paid to the said fund. Dated 17 September 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 333, p. 2651.)

Decree to amend the first paragraph of section 25 of the rules of the Mercantile Marine Provident Fund. Dated 21 September 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 338, p. 2667.)

Decree respecting the organisation of the public employees' provident fund. Dated 25 September 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1931, No. 355, p. 2893.)

ICELAND

Lög um vidauka við lög nr. 28, 19. maí 1930, um greidslu verkkaups. 6. júlí 1931. Nr. 15. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 2, p. 23.)

[Act No. 15 to supplement Act No. 28 of 19 May 1930, respecting the payment of wages. Dated 6 July 1931.]

*Lög um breyting á lögum nr. 40, 19. júní 1922, um atvinnu við siglingar. Nr. 31. 8. september 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 3, p. 53.)

[Act No. 31 to amend the Shipping Act, No. 40 of 19 June 1922. Dated 8 September 1931.]

Lög um breyting á lögum nr. 45, 1929, um verkamannabustadi. Nr. 55. 8. september 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 3, p. 160.)

[Act No. 55 to amend Act No. 45 of 1929 respecting workers' dwellings. Dated 8 September 1931.]

*Lög um breyting á lögum nr. 73, 7. maí 1928 [Slysatrygginalög]. Nr. 57. 8. september 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 3, p. 166.)

[Act No. 57 to amend Act No. 73 of 7 May 1928 (Accident Insurance Act). Dated 8 September 1931.]

Lög um verkamannabustadi. Nr. 71. 8. September 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 3, p. 214.)

[Act No. 71 respecting workers' dwellings (consolidated text). Dated 8 September 1931.]

*Lög um slysatryggingar. Nr. 72. 8. september 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 3, p. 218.)

[Act No. 72 respecting accident insurance (consolidation text). Dated 8 September 1931.]

Auglýsing um samning milli Íslands og Noregs um gagnkvaemi við slysabætur. Nr. 74. 21. Janúar 1931. (Stjórnartíðindi, 1931, A. 4, p. 227.)

[Notification respecting the Treaty between Iceland and Norway respecting accident compensation. Dated 21 January 1931.]

INDIA

*Notification No. 80-M. II/31. — In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 37 J of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), to make rules prescribing the conditions of employment of young persons as trimmers or stokers in coasting-ships. Dated 5 December 1931. (Gazette of India, 5 December 1931, Part I, p. 1146.)

Notification No. 257-M. II. (5)/31. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules regulating the granting of certificates of competency to masters and mates in the mercantile marine published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 21-M. I (2)/30, dated 6 December 1930, namely: In Appendix I to the said rules, the forms of Colonial Certificates of Competency as Master, First Mate and Second Mate of a foreign-going ship shall be omitted. Dated 12 December 1931. (Gazette of India, 12 December 1931, Part I, p. 1157.)

ITALY

*Regio decreto 15 ottobre 1931, n. 1469. Nuova voce nella tabella dei lavori considerati come discontinui agli effetti della legge sulla limitazione obbligatoria degli orari di lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione: 1777.) (G.U., 1931, No. 283, p. 5950.)

[Royal Decree No. 1469, to add a new item to the schedule of occupations deemed to be intermittent for the purposes of the Act respecting the limitation of hours of work. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Decreto ministeriale 23 ottobre 1931. Proroga fino al 31 dicembre 1933 del termine entro il quale gli apparecchi a pressione di vapore e di gas devono essere

uniformati alle disposizioni del R. decreto 12 maggio 1927, n. 824. (G.U., 1931, No. 284, p. 5970.)

[Ministerial Decree to extend to 31 December 1933 the time limit for bringing steam and gas appliances under pressure into conformity with the provisions of Royal Decree No. 824 of 12 May 1927. Dated 23 October 1931.]

Regio decreto 5 novembre 1931. Proroga dei poteri del Regio commissario presso il Sindacato agricole industriale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro con sede in Roma. (G.U., 1931, No. 283, p. 5951.)

[Royal Decree to prolong the powers of the Royal Commissioner for the Agricultural Association for Insurance against Industrial Accidents, the head office of which is at Rome. Dated 5 November 1931.]

Decreto ministeriale 19 novembre 1931. Modificazioni alle tabelle delle industrie soggette a disoccupazione stagionale o di sosta e relative all'assicurazione obbligatoria contro la disoccupazione involontaria. (G.U., 1931, No. 284, p. 5969.)

[Ministerial Decree to amend the schedules of industries liable to seasonal unemployment, in connection with compulsory insurance against involuntary unemployment. Dated 19 November 1931.]

KENYA

An Ordinance to amend the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance, 1928. No. 46 of 1931. Assented to 15 December 1931. (Supplement to the Official Gazette, 22 December 1931, p. 206.)

An Ordinance to enable a levy to be imposed on the salaries of officers in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. No. 58 of 1931. Assented to 18 December 1931. (Supplement to the Official Gazette, 22 December 1931, p. 268.)

LIECHTENSTEIN

* Gesetz betr. die Unfallversicherung (Betriebsunfälle). Vom 16. Jänner 1931. (Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt, 1931, No. 2, p. 1.)

Verordnung zum Gesetz betreffend die Unfallversicherung (Betriebsunfälle). Vom 24. Februar 1931. (Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt, 1931, No. 3, p. 1.)

LITHUANIA

* Naktries darbo kopyklose istatymas. Nr. 2494 (Vyriausybės Zinios, 1931, No. 366, p. 10.)

[Act respecting night work in bakeries. (Promulgated 31 October 1931.)]

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 3 décembre 1931, portant création d'un Conseil économique. (Mémorial, 1931, No. 59, p. 893.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 19 décembre 1931 portant modification de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 28 juin 1930 sur la création d'une Caisse d'assurance de la Caisse d'épargne.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 19. Dezember 1931, betreffend Abänderung des Grossh. Beschlusses vom 28. Juni 1930 über die Schaffung einer Versicherungskasse bei der Sparkasse.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 62, p. 921.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 19 décembre 1931, portant fixation du maximum du salaire normal en matière d'assurance-maladie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 19. Dezember 1931, betreffend Festsetzung des Höchstgrundlohnes in Sachen der Krankenversicherung.

(Mémorial, 1931, No. 62, p. 922.)

MAURITIUS

Proclamation No. 23 to proclaim that the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1931 shall come into force on 1 December 1931. Dated 16 November 1931. (Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 16 November 1931.)

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under Article 39 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1931. Dated 1 December 1931. (Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 1 December 1931, p. 689.)

NETHERLANDS

* Besluit van den 23sten November 1931, tot nadere wijziging van het Algemeen Reglement Dienst en van het Algemeen Reglement Dienst Locaalspoorwegen. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 448.)

[Decree further to amend the General Service Regulations and the General Service Regulations for light railways. Dated 23 November 1931.]

* Besluit van den 23sten November 1931, tot nadere wijziging van het Tramwegreglement. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 449.)

[Decree further to amend the Tramway Regulations. Dated 23 November 1931.]

* Besluit van den 25sten November 1931, tot wijziging van het Verplegingsbesluit 1928. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 474.)

[Decree to amend the Nursing Institutions Decree. Dated 25 November 1931.]

Besluit van den 8sten December 1931, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in de Artikelen 6, vierde lid, 22 en 31, zesde lid, der Arbeidsbemiddelingswet 1930. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 497.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in sections 6 (4), 22, and 31 (6) of the Employment Exchanges Act, 1930. Dated 8 December 1931.]

Besluit van den 8sten December 1931, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in artikel 42, eerste lid, der Arbeidsbemiddelingswet 1930. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 498.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 42 (1) of the Employment Exchanges Act, 1930. Dated 8 December 1931.]

Besluit van den 8sten December 1931, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in artikel 57 der Arbeidsbemiddelingswet 1930. (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 499.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 57 of the Employment Exchanges Act, 1930. Dated 8 December 1931.]

NEW ZEALAND

* An Act to amend the Unemployment Act, 1930. 22 Geo. V, No. 9. Dated 22 July 1931.

PORTUGAL

* Decreto no. 20:570 — Regula a abertura e encerramento dos estabelecimentos comerciais de venda de viveres. 30 de Novembro de 1931. (Diario do Governo, 1931, No. 278, p. 2651.)

[Decree No. 20570, to fix the hours for the opening and closing of provision shops. Dated 30 November 1931.]

SIERRA LEONE

An Ordinance to amend the Auctioneers Ordinance, 1924. No. 25 of 1931. Assented to 27 November 1931. (Supplement to the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, 7 December 1931, p. 105.)

An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1930. No. 15 of 1931. Assented to 2 December 1931. (Supplement to the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, 7 December 1931, p. 83.)

An Ordinance to regulate the concession of rights with respect to land by natives, and to constitute a Concessions Court. No. 29 of 1931. Assented to 4 December 1931. (Supplement to the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, 7 December 1931, p. 113.)

An Ordinance to amend the Court Messengers Ordinance, 1931. No. 32 of 1931. Assented to 30 December 1931. (Supplement No. 1 to the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, 31 December 1931.)

SPAIN

Decreto dando reglas de aplicación para la ley de 23 de Septiembre último sobre la siembra. 2 de Octubre de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 276, p. 66.)

[Decree to issue regulations under the Act of 23 September 1931 respecting (compulsory) sowing. Dated 2 October 1931.]

Orden autorizando a las Asociaciones profesionales de alumnos de las Escuelas Superiores del Trabajo para que designen un representante que forme parte de los respectivos Claustros por cada una de las especialidades que se cursan en las citadas Escuelas. 10 de Noviembre de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 323, p. 1091.)

[Order to authorise the trade associations of pupils of the labour colleges to appoint a representative to the faculty for each of the subjects taught in the said colleges. Dated 10 November 1931.]

Decreto aprobando el Reglamento orgánico, que se inserta, del Cuerpo de Ingenieros Industriales al servicio del Ministerio de Economía Nacional. 17 de Noviembre de 1931. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1931, No. 322, p. 1053; Corrected text: No. 351, p. 1761.)

[Decree to approve the rules for the corps of industrial experts under the Ministry of National Economy. Dated 17 November 1931.]

SWEDEN

*Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändring i kungörelsen den 26 september 1930 (nr 344) angående förbud mot minderarige användande till vissa farliga arbeten. Den 23 oktober 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 354, p. 803.)

[Royal Notification to amend No. 344 of 26 September 1930, to prohibit the employment of young persons in certain dangerous operations. Dated 23 October 1931.]

SWITZERLAND

Arrêté fédéral accordant une aide extraordinaire aux chômeurs. Du 23 décembre 1931. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1931, No. 37, p. 820.)

Bundesbeschluss über Krisenhilfe für Arbeitslose. Vom 23. Dezember 1931. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1931, No. 37, p. 806.)

Appenzell (Outer Rhodes).

*Gesetz betreffend die Arbeitslosenversicherung im Kanton Appenzell a. Rh. Vom 26. April 1931.

Basle (Town).

*Gesetz betreffend die Gewährung jährlicher Ferien. Vom 18. Juni 1931.

Geneva.

Loi modifiant l'article 3 de la loi du 26 septembre 1925 sur la subvention de l'Etat accordée aux Caisses professionnelles d'assurance contre le chômage. Du 3 octobre 1931. (Feuille d'Avis de Genève, 1931, No. 234, p. 1961.)

St. Gallen.

*Gesetz über die Arbeitslosen-Versicherung. Erlassen am 8. Juli 1931.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Bank Ordinance, Cap. 132. No. 32 of 1931. Assented to 7 December 1931.

YUGOSLAVIA

*Act respecting associations and assemblies. Dated 18 September 1931. (Sluzbene Novine, 1931, No. 225-LXXI, p. 1361.)

URUGUAY

*Ley. Se modifica la ley de Descanso Semanal. 13 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7575, p. 202-A.)

[Act to amend the Sunday Rest Act. Dated 13 October 1931.]

Ley. Se modifica un artículo de la ley de Accidentes de Trabajo. 13 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7575, p. 202-A.)

[Act to amend a section of the Industrial Accidents Act. Dated 13 October 1931.]

Ley. Se señala un sueldo ficto a los Prácticos de puertos y ríos a los efectos de la jubilación. 13 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7576, p. 207-A.)

[Act to fix a nominal salary, for pension purposes, for port and river pilots. Dated 13 October, 1931.]

Ley. Se establecen normas por la distribución del trabajo en las obras públicas. 14 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7577, p. 218-A.)

[Act to issue rules for the allocation of employment on public works. Dated 14 October 1931.]

Ley. Se fijan máximos de asignación a los jubilados de mas de setenta años de edad y a las pensionistas de mas de sesenta. 14 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7578, p. 223-A.)

[Act to fix maximum amounts for superannuation allowances to persons above the age of 70 years and for pensions to persons above the age of 60 years. Dated 14 October 1931.]

Ley. Se autoriza la jubilación de periodistas y gráficos con mas de treinta años de servicios computados. 15 de octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7576, p. 207-A.)

[Act to authorise the superannuation of journalists and illustrators after thirty years' actual employment. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Ley. Se incluye al gremio de telabartería y afines en los beneficios de una ley de jubilaciones. 15 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7576, p. 207-A.)

[Act to bring the guild of harness-workers and allied industries under the Pension Act. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Ley. Se incluye en los beneficios de una ley de jubilaciones a los patrones y oficiales de peluquerías y ramas anexas. 15 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7576, p. 207-A.)

[Act to bring occupiers and employees of hairdressers' shops and similar establishments under the Pensions Act. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Ley. Se incluye a las Cajas Rurales en la Caja de Jubilaciones y Pensiones Bancarias. 15 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7578, p. 223-A.)

[Act to bring Rural Funds under the Superannuation Allowance and Pension Fund for Bank Employees. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Ley. Se modifican disposiciones sobre contribución de obreros y empleados de servicios públicos a la respectiva Caja de Jubilaciones y Pensiones. 15 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7586, p. 276-A.)

[Act to amend the provisions respecting the contributions of wage-earning and salaried employees in the public services to the competent superannuation and pension fund. Dated 15 October 1931.]

Decreto. Se reglamenta una excepción acordada a los jubilados de mas de setenta años de edad y a las pensionistas de mas de sesenta. 27 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7582, p. 250-A.)

[Decree to issue regulations for an exemption in favour of superannuated persons above the age of 70 years and pensioners above the age of 60 years. Dated 27 October 1931.]

Decreto. Se exceptua del alcance de la ley sobre implantación de la Semana Inglesa a los depositos de consignación de frutos del país y a las barracas de exportación de lanas y cueros. 27 de Octubre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 7587, p. 290-A.)

[Decree to exempt warehouses of Uruguayan fruit and of wool and hides for export from the Act to introduce the English week. Dated 27 October 1931.]

WINDWARD ISLANDS

St. Lucia.

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to medical and dental practitioners, the practice of midwifery and the qualifications of chemists and druggists. No. 16 of 1931. Assented to 10 November 1931. (St. Lucia Gazette, 14 November 1931, p. 49.)

An Ordinance relating to public health. No. 17 of 1931. Assented to 12 November 1931. (St. Lucia Gazette, 14 November 1931, p. 51.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

League of Nations. Oberbergamt Saarbrücken. *Unfallverhütungsbilder für den Saarbergbau, Jahr 1931.* 30 pp., illustr.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Treatment of Polish Nationals and other Persons of Polish Origin or Speech in the Danzig Territory.* XXIIIrd Session. Advisory Opinion of 4 February 1932. Series A./B., Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions. Fascicule No. 44. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff. 63 pp.

Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels. *Congrès de Bruxelles, 21 au 25 septembre 1931.* Paris. 129 pp.

Institut international d'Agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole.* XX^e année 1930. Rome, 1931. LXXXVI + 1151 pp.

Internationale des Personals der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonbetriebe. *Jahrbuch 1932.* Vienna. 156 pp., illustr.

Internationaler Bund der Privatangestellten. *Bericht über den Internationalen Kongress, Amsterdam, 11.-15. Mai 1931.* 36 pp.

Internationaler Textil-Arbeiter-Vereinigung. *13. Kongress zu Berlin, 17.-21. August 1931.* 19 pp.

Internationaler Vereinigung der Fabrikarbeiterverbände. *Protokoll der Internationalen Fachgruppen-Konferenz für die Papierzeugungs-Industrie abgehalten 8.-10. Oktober 1931 in Stockholm.* Amsterdam, 1931. 24 pp.

Internationale Vereinigung der Schuh- und Leder-Industrie-Arbeiter. *Protokoll über die Verhandlungen des Sechsten Kongresses abgehalten in Prag 28.-30. September 1931.* 77 pp.

International Federation of General Factory Workers. *Wages and Working Conditions, etc., in the Paper-making Industry. Paper-making Industry and World Economic Crisis. Demands of the Working Class.* Amsterdam, 1931. 98 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

Department for Public Lands. Main Roads Commission. *Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Main Roads for Year ended 30 June 1931.* Brisbane, 1931. 76 pp. 2s. 6d.

Contains, in addition to a record of the ordinary work of the Main Roads Commission, an account of public works undertaken under the supervision of the Commission, for the relief of unemployment.

AUSTRIA

Bundesamt für Statistik. *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Oesterreich. XII. Jahrgang.* Vienna, 1931. x + 223 pp.

BULGARIA

Direction générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des coopératives dans le Royaume de Bulgarie en 1929*. Sofia, 1931. 89 pp.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Report for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1931*. Ottawa, 1932. 225 pp. 50 cents.

— *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1926, 1930 and 1931*. Issued as a Supplement to *The Labour Gazette*, January 1932. *Wages and Hours of Labour*, Report No. 15. Ottawa, 1932. 67 pp.

Department of Trade and Commerce. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *Canada 1932. The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress*. Ottawa, 1932. 192 pp.

This publication is designed to meet the need for an official handbook dealing, within a reasonable space, with the whole range of Canada's economic and social institutions, and giving a succinct account of her problems and her progress, while devoting special attention to the current economic situation.

— General Statistics Branch. *Annual Review of Employment in Canada 1931*. Ottawa, 1932. 19 pp.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministerstvo Sociální Péče. *Zpráva o Uřednicinnosti Živnostenských Inspektorů v Roce 1930*. Prague, 1931. ciii + 368 pp., illustr.

DENMARK

Indenrigsministeriet. Invalidforsikringsretten. *Beretning fra Invalidforsikringsraadet for Aaret 1930*. Særtryk af *Socialt Tidsskrift*, Juli-August 1931. Copenhagen, 1931. 158 pp.

FINLAND

Statistiska Centralbyran. Bureau central de statistique. *Statistisk Årsbok för Finland*. Ny serie tjugunionde argangen 1931. *Annuaire statistique de Finlande*. Nouvelle série, vingt-neuvième année 1931. Helsingfors, 1931. xxi + 366 pp. Fmk. 50.

FRANCE

Ministère de la santé publique. *Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur le fonctionnement et l'activité de l'Office national d'hygiène sociale du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1930*. Extrait du *Journal officiel* du 21 juillet 1931. Paris, 1931. 19 pp.

Présidence du Conseil. Sous-secrétariat d'Etat à la Présidence du Conseil et à l'Economie nationale. *Statistique générale de la France. Echelles de traitements, remises et indemnités fixes des fonctionnaires, agents, sous-agents et ouvriers de l'Etat rémunérés au mois. 1921-1931. Application de la loi du 8 avril 1910 (article 152, alinéa 2)*. Extrait du *Journal Officiel* du 24 novembre 1931.

GERMANY

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte*. Vierund-sechzigster Band. Zweites Heft. Berlin, 1931. Pp. 167-330.

Statistisches Reichsamt und Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Die Bewegung der Bevölkerung in den Jahren 1928 und 1929 mit vorläufigen Ergebnissen für das Jahr 1930. Die Ursachen der Sterbefälle in den Jahren 1927 und 1928*. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 393. Berlin, 1931. iv + 212 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade. *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years 1913 and 1917 to 1930*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. xv + 403 pp. 6s.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in the Netherlands East Indies, September 1931.* Report by H. A. N. BLUETT. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 126 pp. 3s. 6d.

— *Economic Conditions in the Republic of El Salvador, November 1931.* Report by D. J. RODGERS. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1932. 34 pp. 1s.

— *Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in India 1930-1931 (Revised to August, 1931).* Report by Thomas M. AINSCOUGH, C.B.E., M.Com., F.R.G.S. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 247 pp. 3s. 6d.

— *Economic Conditions in Morocco 1930-1931. French Zone*, by W. S. EDMONDS, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., with the assistance of A. E. WATKINSON. *Spanish Zone*, by R. E. W. CHAFY. *Tangier Zone*, by A. J. GARDENER. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 75 pp. 2s.

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. *The Combustion of Coal Dust.* By A. L. GODBERT and R. V. WHEELER. Paper No. 73. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 21 pp. 9d.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report on the Sugar Beet Industry at Home and Abroad.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. xii + 293 pp., illustr.

Ministry of Labour. National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). *Fourth Report. Hours of Employment of Boys and Girls in "Unregulated Occupations".* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 21 pp. 4d.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLI, No. 8, 22 February 1932, pages 177-178.

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Department of Industries and Labour. *Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the Year ending 31 December 1930.* Calcutta, 1931. vi + 191 pp., illustr. Rs. 2-4, or 4s. 3d.

Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) for the Year ending 31 December 1930. Together with a Note on the Working of the Factories Act during the Year. Calcutta, 1931. 31 pp. Rs. 1-2, or 2s.

ASSAM

Report on Immigrant Labour in the Province of Assam for the Year ending 30 June 1931. Shillong, 1931. Rs. 1-3.

ITALY

Opera nazionale per i Combattenti. Anno IX. Rome, 1931. 143 pp., illustr.

JAPAN

Naimu-sho. Chuo Shokugyo Shokai Jimu Kyoku. *Shokugyo Shokai Nenpo.* Tokyo, 1931.

Annual report of the Central Board of Employment Exchanges for 1930.

KENYA

Native Affairs Department. *Annual Report 1930.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 163 pp., illustr. 3s.

MOROCCO

Direction générale de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de la Colonisation. Service du Commerce et de l'Industrie. *Annuaire de statistique générale du Maroc*. Sixième volume. Année 1930. Casablanca, 1931. xv + 474 pp.

NETHERLANDS

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Bureau central de Statistique. *Overzicht van den Omvang en den Voornaamsten Inhoud der Collectieve Arbeidsovereenkomsten op 1 Juni 1931. Aperçu de l'étendue et du contenu principal des conventions collectives au 1^{er} juin 1931*. Statistique des Pays-Bas. The Hague, 1931. 54 pp.

— — — *Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen gedurende het Jaar 1930. Grèves et Lock-outs pendant l'année 1930*. Statistique des Pays-Bas. The Hague, 1931. 31 pp.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Dienst van het Veiligheidstoezicht. *Jaarverslag van den Dienst van het Veiligheidstoezicht in Nederlandsch-Indië over het Jaar 1930*. Batavia, 1931. 102 pp., diagrams.

Kantoor van Arbeid. *Batikrapport*, van P. DE KAT ANGELINO. Deel II, Midden-Java. Publicatie No. 7. Landsdrukkerij, 1931. ix + 332 pp. 3 fl.

This report is analysed above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

Rapport van de Commissie voor de Bestudeering van het Vraagstuk van den Zondagsarbeid in de Nederlandsch-Indische Havens. Batavia, 1931. 134 pp.

NEW ZEALAND

Ministry of Internal Affairs. Census and Statistics Office. *Statistical Report on the External Migration of the Dominion of New Zealand for the Year 1930*. Wellington, 1931. 20 pp. 2s.

Statement by The Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Minister in Charge of Unemployment. Wellington, 1931. 5 pp. 6d.

This Statement was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLI, No. 4, 25 January 1932, pages 79-81.

NORWAY

Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Statistisk Arbok for Kongeriket Norge. 50de Argang 1931. Annuaire statistique de la Norvège. 50^{me} année 1931*. Oslo, 1931. 277 pp.

SPAIN

Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión. Inspección general de Emigración. *Estadística general de la Migración Transoceánica por puertos españoles en el año de 1930*. Madrid, 1931. 519 pp.

SWEDEN

Socialdepartementet. (a) *Arbetslöshetsutredningens Betänkande I. Arbetslöshetens omfattning karaktär och orsaker*. xix + 554 pp. (b) Bilagor, Band I. *Orsaker till arbetslöshet*, av Gösta BAGGE. P. M. *Ang. arbetsmarknaden och de faktorer, som bestämma dess utveckling*, av Gunnar HUSS. xii + 149 pp. (c) Bilagor, Band 2. *Om den industriella rationaliseringen och dess verkningar, särskilt beträffande arbetsfördelningen*, av Gustav AKERMAN. Statens Offentliga Utredningar 1931:42. 180 pp. Stockholm, 1931.

The first of these volumes contains the first report of the Swedish Unemployment Committee and deals with the extent, character, and causes of unemployment in Sweden. The other two volumes form an appendix to this report. The first includes two memoranda dealing respectively with the causes of unemployment (Professor BAGGE), and the labour market in Sweden and factors influencing its development (Dr. HUSS, Director of the Swedish Social Board). The second volume

of the appendix contains a study by Professor AKERMAN on the rationalisation of Swedish industry and its effects, with special reference to the volume of employment.

— K. Socialstyrelsen. *Anställnings- och avlöningsförhållandena för lägre personal i allmän tjänst*. Sveriges officiella statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, Marcus Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag, 1931. 146 + 115 pp.

This report, which includes a summary in French, gives the results of an investigation into the conditions of employment and remuneration of subordinate staff in public services in Sweden. The investigation was undertaken by the Social Board at the request of a committee appointed in 1927 to study the measures that might be taken to prevent stoppages of work and disputes in which one of the parties is the State or a commune.

— Arbetslösheten inom Fackförbunden. *Samt därmed sammanhängande bestämmelser i förbundsstadgar och kollektivavtal*. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1932. xiv + 152 pp.

Before the opening of the discussion on unemployment insurance, and with a view to supplementing the studies already made by the Swedish Unemployment Committee set up for this purpose in 1926, the Swedish Social Board was charged (on 29 November 1929) with an enquiry bearing in particular on the measures taken against unemployment by the trade unions. The report of the Board contains an account of the spread of unemployment and of the relief measures instituted by the trade unions since 1920, a statistical study of unemployment in 1929 among the different occupational groups and age groups, and an analysis of the clauses of collective agreements and of trade union regulations concerning unemployment.

— Utredning och förslag rörande viss omläggning av Socialstyrelsens lönestatistik. Stockholm, 1931. 109 pp.

This report by the Swedish Social Board on the improvement of Swedish wage statistics contains a valuable study of the origin, scope and organisation of wage statistics, with particular reference to Swedish conditions; a chapter is devoted to the efforts of the International Labour Office to promote uniformity in national statistics with a view to increasing international comparability.

No fundamental changes are proposed in the present scheme of statistics; but greater co-ordination of effort and the introduction of further detail are suggested. As in the past, "summary" statistics, based on employers' returns and of the widest possible scope, should be published yearly; these statistics should be supplemented through a series of special enquiries relating to certain categories of workers and based on a methodical plan, so as to cover gradually the whole field of wage statistics; they should give detailed information as to the age and sex of the workers, working seasons, etc., not contained in the yearly statistics.

The most noteworthy proposals are that a distinction should be made in the yearly statistics not only, as hitherto, between men, women, and young persons, but also between various categories of workers: skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled, and that, although the statistics should continue to be based mainly on earnings, information should be added, as far as possible, on the prevailing rates shown in the collective agreements in force. This would make it possible to ascertain the difference between rates and earnings. This information would be of value from both a national and an international point of view.

— Yrkesinspektionens Verksamhet år 1930. *L'inspection du travail en 1930*. Stockholm, 1931. 117 pp.

SWITZERLAND

Département fédéral de l'économie publique. Commission d'étude des prix. *La formation des prix du café en Suisse*. 10^{me} supplément de *La vie économique*. Berne, 1931. 72 pp.

Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt. Bureau fédéral de Statistique. *Die Gewerbe-triebe in der Schweiz*. Band 3 der Eidgenössischen Betriebszählung vom 22. August

1929. *Les exploitations industrielles et commerciales en Suisse*. 3^{me} volume du recensement des entreprises du 22 août 1929. Statistiques de la Suisse. 17^{me} fascicule. Berne, 1931. iv + 352 pp.

UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *United States Summary. Unemployment Returns by Classes*. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. Unemployment Bulletin. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1931. iv + 84 pp.

NEW YORK

Department of Labour. Division of Statistics and Information. *Course of Factory Employment in New York State from 1921 to 1930*. Special Bulletin No. 171. Albany, 1931. 177 pp.

— — — *Miscellaneous Labour Laws. With Amendments, Additions and Annotations to 1 November 1931*. Albany. 210 pp.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Agriculture. *Farmers' Co-operative Corporations in Pennsylvania. How to Form and Finance Them*. General Bulletin 505. Harrisburg, 1931. 56 pp.

YUGOSLAVIA

Ministerstvo Socijalne Politike i Narodnog Zdravlja. *Izvestaj Inspekcije Rada i Parnih Kotleva Kraljevine Jugoslavije o Njenom Poslovanju u 1928, 1929 i 1930 God.* Belgrade, 1931. 499 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allen, Clifford. *Labour's Future at Stake*. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1932. 77 pp.

American Federation of Labour. *Fifty Years of Service*. Washington, 1931. 43 pp.

Asociación del Trabajo. *Memoria y Balance. Correspondientes al Ejercicio 1930-1931*. Buenos Aires, 1931. 27 pp.

Azevedo Santos, Augusto de. *Conferencia internacional do Trabalho*. Relatório apresentado ao Exmo Sr. Ministro do Trabalho, Industria e Comercio e as Classes trabalhistas, por Augusto de AZEVEDO SANTOS, Delegado operario brasileiro a XV Sessão da C. I. T., realizada de 28 de Maio a 18 de Junho de 1931, em Genebra, Suissa. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Naval, 1931. 29 pp., illustr.

This report of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference presented by the Brazilian workers' representative to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and to the workers of Brazil, was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLI, No. 9, 29 February 1932, page 194.

Bauer, Almita. *Der Kampf um die deutsche Sozialversicherung und die zu Grunde liegende Problematik*. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde der Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Hamburgischen Universität. Hamburg, 1931. 107 pp.

Behrend, Mentzel, and Moll. *Jahrbuch des Krankenversicherungsrechts*. Herausgegeben von Dr. Hs. Th. SOERGEL. 17. Jahrgang. *Enthaltend Rechtsprechung und Zeitschriftenaufsätze des Jahres 1930*. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1931. x + 143 pp.

Beckert, Dr. Franz. *Das Berufsbildungswesen der Angestelltenverbände*. Hamburg, Selbstverlag Dr. Franz Beckert, 1931. xi + 176 pp.

Since their foundation the organisations of salaried employees in Germany have taken a keen interest in vocational education, and have instituted courses

designed especially for apprentices. Since the war they have had to devote themselves to extending and improving the knowledge of salaried employees already in employment, for, as a result of the increase in the number of salaried employees due to the spread of rationalisation, it is necessary for them to possess wider knowledge in order to obtain well-paid employment. Furthermore, unemployment has rendered indispensable the re-education of salaried employees who have to change their occupation. All this has greatly increased the educational work of the organisations. Dr. Beckert describes the origin and development of this activity of the organisations of different tendencies, and the effects on it of their different conceptions of the position of salaried employees in the labour world.

Berg, Paal. *Arbeidsrett.* Oslo, Olaf Norlis Forlag, 1930. 312 pp.

The author of this handbook on Norwegian labour law is not only one of the most prominent jurists of his country — he is now President of the Supreme Court — but as Chairman for many years of the Industrial Court and as Chairman of the Government Committee that prepared the draft for a revised Labour Protection Act, he has acquired a unique and many-sided experience in the special field he deals with. The book is based on lectures which Mr. Berg gave in the University of Oslo in the years 1926-1927, but much of the material has been thoroughly revised. It contains abundant references to both Norwegian and other works on labour law and legal practice, and includes an interesting introduction devoted principally to the history of the subject. This is followed by a detailed discussion of contracts of employment, collective agreements, industrial disputes, labour protection, and social insurance. The author concludes with a somewhat brief account of international social legislation.

Berger, Martin. *Die wichtigsten Fragen aus der Sozialversicherung der Seeleute.* Bremen, G. Winters, 1931. 47 pp.

Blasberg, Gunther. *Die Arbeitsaufsicht nach dem Entwurf im neuen Arbeitsschutzgesetz.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der juristischen Doktorwürde der Hohen juristischen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, Emil Pilgram, 1931. viii + 39 pp.

Bloch, Louis. *Labour Agreements in Coal Mines. A Case Study of the Administration of Agreements between Miners' and Operators' Organisations in the Bituminous Coal Mines of Illinois.* Industrial Relations Series. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1931. 513 pp. \$2.

In the United States of America collective agreements play a relatively unimportant part considering the number of workers. For this reason Mr. Bloch's study of a specific industry where the relations between employers and workers are regulated by such agreements is specially interesting. In the first part of the book he gives a history of collective agreements in the bituminous coal-mining industry of Illinois, analyses their provisions, and describes the plan of administration. In the second and third parts he deals respectively with the interpretation of the agreements in practice and their enforcement. The text of the agreements is given in the appendix.

Boichev, Dr. B. *Tuberkulozata i rabotnika.* Sofia, 1931. 17 pp.

Brocard, Lucien. *Principles d'économie nationale et internationale.* Tome III. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1931. 343 pp.

The first two volumes of this important work were analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 3, March 1930, pages 456-457. In the third and last volume the author considers the constituent elements and the physical, technical, legal, and human factors of international economy and their reciprocal relations, and then endeavours to trace the broad lines of international policy in its relation to national policy and national needs.

Mr. Brocard does not ignore the numerous obstacles to the progress of international co-operation, "economic collaboration having developed quicker than the legal system and no longer finding in it an adequate base for its operations." He emphasises the perils which menace modern civilisation through the existence of

many conflicting tendencies and the fact that "the forms of collaboration are developing in such a way that violence, which has hitherto played such a prominent part in social and international relations, is losing each day what constructive power it may have had, while its power of destruction and disorganisation is increasing." International collaboration when well organised facilitates national, regional, and local collaboration, and collaboration within the undertaking and within the family, and these, in turn, facilitate international collaboration, of which they are the essential support. It must also be recognised that "the individual is the foundation of the whole structure, the first condition and the ultimate end of all social activity."

In conclusion, the author looks for "a mutual interpenetration of national and international economy, law and sociology, that would permit a co-ordination of the general data of all the social sciences and of their history, and that would group, within the framework of a truly general science, . . . guiding ideas capable of realising, in the sphere of the social sciences as in that of industry, the integration of all branches, and of combining the advantages of synthesis with those of division and specialisation."

Caisse nationale suisse d'Assurance en cas d'Accidents. *Rapport annuel et comptes pour l'exercice 1930.* 52 pp.

Centraal Overleg in arbeidszaken voor werkgeversbonden. *Overzicht der gebeurtenissen op Arbeidsgebied gedurende 1931.* Haarlem, 1931. 24 pp.

Chambre de Commerce du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. *Rapport sur la situation de l'industrie et du commerce en 1930.* Luxembourg, Victor Buck, 1931. 66 pp.

Cole, G. D. H. *The Life of Robert Owen.* Second edition. London, Macmillan, 1930. x + 350 pp., illustr.

The first edition of this book (Ernest Benn, 1925) was mentioned in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XII, No. 5, November 1925, page 742. In this new edition the author attempts, in a revised opening chapter, a modified evaluation of Owen's position in the development of Socialist thought.

Co-operative League. *Second Yearbook of the Co-operative League of the U.S. of America. A Survey of the Consumers' Co-operatives in the United States 1932.* New York, 1932. 234 pp., illustr.

Co-operative Press Agency. *People's Year Book. Being the 15th Annual of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies 1932.* Manchester, Co-operative Wholesale Society: Glasgow, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, 1932. 335 pp., illustr.

Coop. Groothandelsvereniging de Handelskamer. *Verslag van de jaarlijkische, gewone Algemeene Vergadering der Coop. Groothandelsvereniging de Handelskamer te Rotterdam, gehouden te Arnhem, 12-14 Juni 1930.* 69 pp.

Copland, D. B. *The Australian Economy. Simple Economic Studies.* Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1931. 97 + xviii pp.

This volume consists in the main of a collection of articles contributed to Australian newspapers in 1930, and designed to indicate to Australian students the causes of the present depression and to emphasise the need for strict economy in Government expenditure and the attainment of budget equilibrium. A number of the suggestions made by Professor Copland were later adopted and incorporated in the "Premier's Plan" for the reduction and reorganisation of public expenditure in Australia.

Dehen, Dr. Peter. *Eine neue Auffassung vom Arbeitsrecht.* Konz-Karthaus, Matthias Nau; Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1931. 114 pp.

An interesting study of the law of the contract of employment other than statute law, which the author calls *autonomes Anstellungsrecht*. He concludes against a premature codification of this branch of German labour law, which would

at present be detrimental to the development of this "autonomous law", i.e. the unwritten law regulating the relations between employers and individual workers, created by the parties concerned within the undertaking.

Dersch, Dr. Hermann, and Volkmar, Dr. Erich. *Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz*. Vierte neubearbeitete Auflage. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1931. 755 pp.

This commentary on German labour law, by two well-known authors, now in its fourth edition, is the most comprehensive and perhaps the most widely consulted work on the Act relating to labour courts. Clear and methodical, it takes into account the numerous decisions rendered since the Act came into force about five years ago, and the various publications dealing with the subject.

Deutscher Bauwerksbund. *Löhne und Arbeitszeit im Baugewerbe in den Jahren 1914 und von 1924 bis 1930*. Berlin, 1931. 319 pp.

This volume contains abundant statistical data on wages and hours of work in the German building industry in 1914 and from 1924 to 1930; it gives figures according to occupation for a large number of towns and districts.

Deutsches Archiv für Siedlungswesen. *Arbeitslosigkeit und Siedlung*. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1932. 239 pp.

An account of the movement to relieve congested urban areas which is now considered in Germany as an important step in the struggle against unemployment. It is considered that to offer the families of unemployed workers the possibility of living in the suburbs or outskirts of the town with a small garden to cultivate or a secondary occupation, and, better still, to facilitate the settlement of workers' colonies in the country, is to provide a defence against the ills connected with modern life and to create opportunities of work. New legislation on the subject is in preparation in Germany.

Die Akademie der Arbeit in der Universität Frankfurt am Main, 1921-1931. Zu ihrem zehnjährigen Bestehen im Auftrag des Dozenten-Kollegiums herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst MICHEL. Frankfurt on the Main, 1931. 170 pp.

Einheitsverband der Eisenbahner Deutschlands. *Merkmale für Betriebs- und Beamtenräte der Reichsbahn. Jahrgang 1931*. 208 pp.

Einzig, Paul. *The World Economic Crisis, 1929-1931*. Second edition. London, Macmillan, 1932. xiv + 173 pp.

Dr. Einzig, who has enjoyed a considerable reputation in Great Britain since the publication of his book *Behind the Scenes of International Finance* at the end of last year, gives in the present volume a brief analysis of the causes of the economic and financial depression throughout the world, and makes a number of suggestions for improving the situation. There must, he insists, be closer co-operation of authorities with producers, of producers with producers, of authorities with authorities, of employers with employees, of producers with middlemen and consumers, and of banks with other banks and with monetary authorities. We must realise, he says, that our economic and social system is no longer the only possible alternative. If within the next few decades it becomes evident that the communist experiment in the U.S.S.R. is capable of providing the large masses of the population with a higher standard of living than that of capitalist countries, then our political, economic, and social system is doomed.

Enderes, Bruno, and others. *Verkehrswesen im Kriege. Die Österreichischen Eisenbahnen*, by BRUNO ENDERES. *Militärische Verkehrsprobleme Österreich-Ungarns: Eisenbahn- und Schifffahrtswesen*, by EMIL RATZENHOFER. *Telegraphen- und Postwesen*, by PAUL HÖGER. *Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges*. Editor, Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL. Carnegie-Stiftung für Internationalen Frieden. Abteilung für Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte. Vienna, Holder-Pichler-Tempsky; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1931. xvii + 224 pp.

This volume is the latest addition to the series in which is being told the economic history of Austria during the war. Apart from introductory and subsidiary

chapters the volume consists of two parts. In the first, Mr. Bruno ENDERES presents a general account of the organisation and working of Austrian railways during the war. One chapter is devoted to questions concerning the railway staffs (organisation, training, female labour, social insurance, provision for disabled ex-service men, etc.). In the second part, General Paul PRATZENHOFER and Colonel Paul HÖGER deal with the special problems of military transport and communications in Austria and Hungary.

Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft. *Stand und Ursachen der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland und Vorschläge zu ihrer Bekämpfung.* Teil A. *Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland.* 53 pp. Teil B. *Die Ursachen der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland und Vorschläge zu ihrer Bekämpfung.* Zentral-Finanzverwaltung Archiv, 1932. 52 pp.

This study of the extent and causes of unemployment in Germany, with suggestions for action to cope with the situation, was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLI, No. 8, 22 February 1932, pages 179-180.

Fernegg, Dr. Rudolf, and Glaser, Dr. Eugen. *Handbuch des Arbeitsrechtes.* (Dr. Rudolf FERNEGG.) *Die Sonderbestimmungen für die Slowakei und für Karpathenrussland*, bearbeitet von Dr. Eugen GLASER. Gesetzausgabe Prager Archiv. Prague, H. Mercy Sohn, 1931. xxxiv + 1053 pp.

Collection of laws, decrees and other legal measures concerning labour in Czechoslovakia. As the labour legislation of that country has not been codified, this collection, which includes the more important judicial decisions, is particularly useful.

Festgabe Moser. *Versicherungswissenschaftliche, juristische und mathematische Untersuchungen.* Berne, Stämpfli, 1931. ix + 485 pp.

As a token of gratitude, the former pupils of Dr. Moser, Professor of Actuarial Science in the University of Berne (1887-1931), have collected in this volume a series of his studies dealing principally with actuarial problems and the law relating to social and private insurance.

Filene, Edward A. *Mass Distribution and Higher Standard of Living.* World Social Economic Congress, 1931, under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Association. Boston, 1931. 15 pp.

Gasser, Dr. Elsa F. *Die internationale Konjunktur im Jahre 1931.* Separat-abbdruck aus der *Neuen Zürcher Zeitung*, Nr. 167, 213, Januar-Februar 1932. 17 pp.

Gesamtverband der Krankenkassen Deutschlands. *Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1930. Geschäfts- und Kassenbericht für das Jahre 1930.* Berlin. 253 pp.

Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten. *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage der Angestellten.* Berlin, Sieben-Stäbe Verlag, 1931. 334 pp.

Salaried employees occupy an important place in the national economy to-day and their number increases with the development of rationalisation. A close study of their economic, social, and cultural situation is therefore interesting. This report of an enquiry carried out by the German Federation of Independent Salaried Employees is based on some 125,000 replies to a questionnaire. It gives exact and detailed information on the position of salaried employees in the German national economy, their wages, and working and other conditions (housing, family etc.).

Gillmeister, Max. *Zur Geschichte der gewerkschaftlichen Beamtenbewegung unter Berücksichtigung der Entwicklung der Reichsgewerkschaft Deutscher Kommunalbeamten.* Berlin, 1931. 26 pp.

Graham, A. C., and Lätegan, P. N. *The Coals of the Wilbank District (Transvaal).* Johannesburg, Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Collieries Committee, 1931. viii + 169 pp., illustr.

Gurvitch, Georges. *L'idée du droit social. Notion et système du droit social. Histoire doctrinale depuis le XVII^{me} siècle jusqu'à la fin du XIX^{me} siècle.* Preface by Louis LE FUR. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1932. ix + 713 pp.

Handelskammer Hamburg. *Bericht über das Jahr 1931.* Hamburg, 1931. 80 pp.

Hauptverband deutscher Krankenkassen. *Bericht über die 1. Vertreterversammlung, 15.-16. August 1931 in Mainz.* Berlin. 88 pp.

—— *Jahrbuch der Krankenversicherung für 1930.* Herausgegeben von Helmut LEHMANN. Berlin, 1931. 334 pp.

Herz, Erich. *Die Konsumgenossenschaften in der Tschechoslowakei.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Prague, 1932. 121 + vi pp.

Herz aus Heyerode, Josef. *Die Erfahrungen in England mit der autoritären Lohnregelung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Coblenz, Görresdruckerei, 1931. 81 pp.

Heyde, Dr. Ludwig. *Real Wages and a High Wage Policy. The Starting Points of a Wage Policy.* International Association for Social Progress. Fourth General Assembly, Paris, 19-22 October 1931. 20 pp.

Horner, Warren M. *Will the White Collar Turn Red?* Los Angeles, Watson Publishing Co., 1931. 171 pp.

Institut social de la République Tchécoslovaque. *Les assurances sociales en Tchécoslovaquie.* Publié sous la direction de Eugène STERN. Publication No. 55. Prague, 1931. 187 pp. 20 koruny.

The General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Social Institute has collected in this volume a number of articles that give a general picture of social insurance in Czechoslovakia. An introductory article by Mr. LEON WINTER, President of the Institute and former Minister of Social Welfare, describes the objects of social insurance and the prominent place it occupies in the economic and social life of that country. In the articles that follow, well-known authorities on the subjects treated give short accounts of the organisation and working of the different branches of social insurance: insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, death, and accidents, miners' insurance, and the insurance of salaried employees. These accounts are supplemented by articles explaining the financial system and investment policy of the Czechoslovak social insurance system, and showing the curative and preventive work of the insurance institutions. A just tribute is paid to the important contribution made by Czechoslovakia to the establishment of an international system of social insurance under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

Irish Trade Union Congress. *Report of the National Executive for the Year 1930-1931.* Dublin. 24 pp.

Jaffin, George H. *Theorems in Anglo-American Labour Law.* Reprinted from *Columbia Law Review*, November 1931 (Vol. XXXI, No. 7). Pp. 1104-1134.

Jewish Agency for Palestine. Department of Statistics. *Report and General Abstract of the Censuses of Jewish Agriculture, Industry and Handicrafts, and Labour. Part III. Census of Jewish Workers and Officials.* Compiled by David GURE, I. H. F.S.S., F.R.E.S. Statistical Bulletin No. 20, 1931. Pp. 65-78. Jerusalem, 1931.

Johnston, P. E., and Myers, K. H. *Harvesting the Corn Crop in Illinois. An Economic Study of Methods and Relative Costs.* University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. In co-operation with Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin 373. Urbana, Ill., 1931. Pp. 355-405, illustr.

Jugoff, A. *Petiletkata.* Sofia, 1931. viii + 141 pp.

The author deals with the Five-Year Plan in Russia.

Just, Dr. Hermann. *Das Dienstrecht der öffentlichen Gemeindeangestellten in Österreich. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rechtsverhältnisse in Wien und der Rechtsprechung des Verfassungsgerichtshofes und des Verwaltungsgerichtshofes.* Vienna, 1931. vii + 146 pp.

J. Walter Thompson Company. Statistical Department. *A Market Analysis of the Population Statistics for Great Britain and Ireland. Based on the British Census of 1931 and the Irish Census of 1926.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1931. vi + 45 pp., maps. 2s. 6d.

Kahn-Freund, Dr. Otto. *Das soziale Ideal des Reichsarbeitsgerichts. Eine kritische Untersuchung zur Rechtsprechung des Reichsarbeitsgerichts.* Abhandlungen zum Arbeitsrecht, 7. Heft. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1931. x + 66 pp.

The decisions of the German Supreme Labour Court (*Reichsarbeitsgericht*) during the first years of its existence met with almost unanimous approval from the interested parties. Recently, however, they have evoked some criticism. Dr. Kahn-Freund considers whether, in its decisions, the Court is inspired by a definite social ideal. He reaches the conclusion that the ideas on which Fascism is based determine the attitude of the Court without the latter being always conscious of this. The book has aroused lively protests from employers and workers.

Kamber, Arnold. *Der Schweizerische Metall- und Uhrenarbeiterverband. Geschichte — Tätigkeit — Tarifverträge.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich, zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Berne, Unionsdruckerei, 1931. 201 pp., tables.

Kessler, Henry H. *Accidental Injuries. The Medico-Legal Aspects of Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability.* Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1931. xx + 718 pp., illustr. \$10.

Study of the medical questions which arise in the litigation of accident claims. The work is based on over 63,000 cases examined by the author at the New Jersey Compensation Bureau, and on the findings of foreign experts. The book comprises three main parts. In the first, after a short history of workmen's compensation, the author considers the medical aspects of the laws on the subject, schedules of specific injuries, the pathology of trauma, the final results of trauma, and the general principles underlying disability. In the second part, which is more strictly medical, the author reviews the medico-legal questions relating to injuries to the upper and lower limbs, the head, spine, thorax, abdomen and abdominal cavity, genito-urinary apparatus, eye, ear, face, nose, and throat, and hernia. Special chapters are devoted to the relation between injury and disease, traumatic neuroses, and occupational diseases. The third part consists of a chapter dealing with the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Klein, Dr. Georg. *System eines idealistischen Sozialismus. Theoretische Grundlegung einer planwirtschaftlichen Volks- und Weltwirtschaftsordnung.* Vienna, Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1931. xv + 294 pp. 11 marks.

The author propounds a positive theory of a Socialist State based on collective ownership of the means of production. He outlines the structure and functions of the organisation proposed and emphasises the cardinal distinction between his own and the Marxian system of economics. There are also chapters on the general principles of Socialism and on the Socialist State in its relation to the Commonwealth of Nations.

Labour Research Association. *Labour Fact Book.* New York, International Publications, 1931. 222 pp.

The object of this handbook, which is written from the Communist standpoint, is to provide the militant labour movement with information on economic, social, and political questions. It contains brief chapters on the material resources of the United States, and the organisation of industry, the distribution of wealth, and the politics of trade unions and employers' associations in that country. Some notes on reformist and revolutionary international organisations are included.

Liverpool Education Committee. *Merseyside Employments for Boys and Girls. Commercial Occupations.* Liverpool, 1931. 98 pp., illustr. 6d.

Lloyd, C. M. *Russian Notes.* Day to Day Pamphlets, No. 7. London, Hogarth Press, 1932. 40 pp. 1s. 6d.

Long, Ray. *An Editor Looks at Russia. One Unprejudiced View of the Land of the Soviets.* London, Constable, 1932. 114 pp.

Mason, Lucy Randolph. *Standards for Workers in Southern Industry.* New York, National Consumers' League, 1931. 46 pp.

Moisseev, Moïse. *Théories monétaires des crises économiques.* Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1931. 20 pp.

An analysis of the different monetary theories of economic depressions.

Mooney, James D. *Wages and the Road Ahead.* London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1931. ix + 149 pp.

Müller, Max. *Der Tarifvertrag als Vertrag zu Gunsten Dritter.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der hohen juristischen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, C. Steingass, 1931. 83 pp.

National Conference of Social Work. *Proceedings at the Fifty-eighth Annual Session held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 12-20 June 1931.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931. x + 702 pp.

At the 1931 session of this Conference much attention was devoted to problems of unemployment. Among the papers contributed, special mention may be made of those dealing with the following subjects: unemployment insurance, employment exchanges, the development of public works, and the solution of the unemployment problem by the elimination of child labour and a shorter working week and shorter working hours. Attention was also devoted to social work in relation to unemployment, and the question of relief. The question of migration was dealt with from an international standpoint.

Negro Year Book. *An Annual Encyclopaedia of the Negro, 1931-1932.* Editor, Monroe N. Work. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Negro Year Book Publishing Co., 1931. xv + 544 pp. \$2.

This book forms a really encyclopaedic work of reference on all matters relating to the Negro. The bulk of the material it contains naturally deals with the conditions and activities of Negroes in the United States, but there is a lengthy section on Africa and a useful section also on the West Indies and Latin America. The arrangement is convenient, but not faultless — for example, there is no reference in the section on Liberia to the question of forced labour, which is dealt with elsewhere. It is curious that little reference is made in the body of the book to the Convention on forced or compulsory labour adopted by the International Labour Conference, though the "Grey Report" of the Office on the subject figures in the very full bibliography.

Payman, W., and Statham, I. C. F. *Firedamp Explosions and their Prevention.* Preface by R. V. WHEELER, D.Sc. London, Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1931. xii + 158 pp., illustr.

Penty, Arthur J. *Means and Ends.* London, Faber and Faber, 1932. 116 pp. 5s.

The author ascribes the cause of the world economic problem to the over-production brought about by rationalisation, and more especially by the unregulated use of machinery. In Great Britain this problem has been accentuated by adherence to free trade and by the neglect of agriculture. He maintains that the adoption by Great Britain of a protectionist policy and her increased interest in agriculture will tend to better her position, but that a final solution of the economic problem will entail also the cultivation of new spiritual and aesthetic values by the restriction of machinery and the revival of handicrafts under the Guild system.

Pigou, A. C., and Robertson, Dennis H. *Economic Essays and Addresses.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1931. vii + 215 pp. 10s. 6d.

A collection of essays and addresses on economic questions. Professor Robertson's contribution is devoted to monetary problems and deals, *inter alia*, with the world slump, the doctrines of Messrs. Foster and Catchings, and world finance. Professor Pigou's essays are concerned with different topics; two essays, dealing respectively with the function of economic analysis and limiting factors in wage rates, may be of interest to the general reader as well as to the professional economist for whom they are primarily written.

Pipkin, Dr. Charles W. *Social Politics and Modern Democracies.* New York, Macmillan, 1931. Vol. I, xxxiv + 377 pp. Vol. II, vii + 417 pp.

This work, by the Professor of Comparative Government at the Louisiana State University, partially incorporates one of his previous books, *The Idea of Social Justice*, to which further material is added. The author deals with social legislation from 1900 to 1928 in England (Vol. I) and France (Vol. II), his studies of the laws of each country being preceded by a general historical introduction covering the nineteenth century. In a concluding general survey, English and French conditions and methods of social reform are compared and contrasted, while special emphasis is laid upon the development of international regulation. In Dr. Pipkin's opinion "the significant development of these post-war years in the field of social politics is the creation and use of the machinery of conference and consultation through the League of Nations and the International Labour Office." By way of demonstrating the principles of the latter he quotes in full the letters of the Director to the Social Week at Besançon (July 1928) and the Congress of the *Confédération générale du Travail* (September 1929).

The second volume contains several useful appendices — a list of British Acts relating to social reform measures from 1800 to 1928, outlines of the organisation of the British and French Ministries of Labour, a list of the reports of the French Superior Labour Council from 1891 to 1927, and a bibliography. The two volumes are indexed separately, and unfortunately the references are classified almost exclusively under proper names, very few subject headings being given. The full tables of contents, however, make some amends for this.

Razza, Luigi. *La Federazione nazionale casse malattie per i lavoratori agricoli nel primo anno di attività.* Rome, "Il Lavoro Fascista", 1931. 29 pp.

This first report on the activities of the Italian sickness insurance funds for agricultural workers explains the bases of the programme adopted at the end of 1929; fundamental provisions of the regulations applicable to the funds and their associations; systems of contributions and benefits; organisation of the medical service, etc. The last part of the report is devoted to the National Federation of Agricultural Sickness Insurance Funds; it analyses the relations of these funds with the Federation of Mutual Accident Insurance Funds, the territorial funds of the new provinces, and the industrial sickness insurance funds. It also gives an account of the activities of the Federation in the sphere of general social assistance, the part taken by the Federation in different congresses, in particular the European Conference on Rural Hygiene, and announces the decision of the Federation to publish a series of monographs on sickness insurance in the different countries.

Read, Margaret. *The Indian Peasant Uprooted. A Study of the Human Machine.* London, New York, and Toronto, Longmans Green, 1931. xiv + 256 pp., illustr.

The aim of this little book is to convey to the reader the gist and significance of some of the findings of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, whose Report was published at the end of 1931, after the taking of evidence which fills eighteen volumes. Short citations from the Report are interwoven with comment and simple illustrations from the lives of Indian workers and are supported by evidence from some further official sources. The book deals with spinning and weaving sheds, furnaces, tanneries, transport undertakings, coal mining, tea plantations, and general topics, including the indebtedness of workers. Acknowledgment is made of assistance given by the International Labour Office.

Reichsknappschaftsverein. *Siebenter Geschäftsbericht der Reichsknappschaft in Berlin für das Jahr 1930.* 115 + xx pp.

Reitynbarg, D. I. *Plakat po bezopasnosti truda v SSSR i za granizei. Das Unfallverhütungs-Plakat in der UJSSR und im Auslande.* Redaktion und Vorwort von Prof. S. I. KAPLUM. Arbeiten und Materialien des wissenschaftlichen Staatssinstitutes für Arbeitsschutz. No. 11, Band II, Heft 3. Staatlicher Sozial-Oekonomischer Verlag, 1931. 239 pp., illustr. (text in Russian with a summary in German).

Rezniewicz, Kazimierz. *Co powinni wiedzieć. Pracodawca, Robotnik i Bezrobotny w związku z zabezpieczeniem na wypadek braku pracy w Funduszu Bezrobocia.* Biblioteka Ekonomiczno-Spoleczna Otusa. Nr. 1. Warsaw, Polskiej Skladnicy Pomocy Szkolnych, 1932. 49 pp. 1 zloty.

An explanation of what employers and workers should know concerning the Polish Unemployment Fund.

Sauvageot, Fritz. *Die zwangsvollstreckung im Arbeitsrecht.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Juristischen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Kempen-Rhein, Thomas, 1931. 45 pp.

Schulte-Holthausen, Dr. Theodor. *Bauer und Sozialversicherung.* Deutsches Bauerntum. Herausgegeben von der Vereinigung der Deutschen Bauernvereine. Heft 8. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1931. 238 pp. 15 marks.

Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *Sténogramme des débats de l'Assemblée ordinaire des délégués de l'Union suisse des Paysans, 10 novembre 1931 à Berne.* Brugg, 1931. 113 pp.

Skowron, Wladyslaw. *Kryzys i skutki emigracji sezonowej.* Warsaw, Wydawnictwo "Droga", 1932. 32 pp.

Sociedad nacional agraria. *Memoria que la Junta directiva de la Sociedad nacional agraria presenta a la Asamblea General ordinaria. Años 1929-1930 — 1930-1931.* Lima, 1931. 255 pp.

Sombart, Werner. *Die drei Nationalökonomien. Geschichte und System der Lehre von der Wirtschaft.* Munich and Leipzig, Duncker and Humblot, 1930. xii + 352 pp.

In this work Mr. Sombart draws a comprehensive picture of the philosophical conceptions and methods of cognition that have inspired economic thought throughout the ages. He distinguishes three conflicting schools of thought: the "normative" or metaphysical (*richtende*), represented by the scholastics, the harmonists, and the rationalists; the "systematic" or scientific (*ordnende*), which treated political economy as an exact science; and, last and most important, the "comprehending" or sociological (*verstehende*), which embodies his own views, and to which the greater part of the book is devoted.

South African Federated Chamber of Industries. *Fourteenth Annual Report. Together with a Report of the Fourteenth Annual Convention held at Port Elizabeth, 31 August-2 September 1931.* Cape Town. 50 pp.

Stern, Joseph. *Die fünfstägige Arbeitswoche und ihre Problematik.* Teil I. *Das wirtschaftliche Problem.* Schriftenreihe des Weltverbandes für Sabbathschutz "Schomre Schabbos", Nr. 1. Berlin, 1931. 46 pp.

Stewart, Bryce M. *Some Aspects of Unemployment Insurance.* Offprint from the Papers and Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association.

Dr. Stewart concludes, after a survey of European experience, that unemployment insurance must be organised on an actuarial basis; that it must be supplemented by a system of relief for those unemployed who exhaust their right to unemployment insurance benefit; and that it can yield satisfactory results only as part of a larger programme of economic planning. He also makes a number of interesting detailed suggestions as to the manner in which compulsory unemployment insurance might best be organised in the United States.

Strauch, Erna. *Neuzeitliche Methoden im Wohnungsbau.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde genehmigt von der Philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. 72 pp.

Stübner, Otto. *Der Stand der Mechanisierung in der Landwirtschaft Polens.* Von der Technischen Hochschule der Freien Stadt Danzig zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der technischen Wissenschaften genehmigte Dissertation. Danzig, A. W. Kafemann, 1931. 78 pp., diagrams.

A carefully written and well-documented study of mechanisation in Polish agriculture.

Studiati, Pietro. *L'elettricità in agricoltura.* Piacenza, Federazione Italiana di Consorzi agrari, 1931. 48 pp., illustr. 2 lire.

Ta Chen. *Study of the Applicability of the Factory Act of the Chinese Government. A Preliminary Survey of the Shanghai Area.* Shanghai, China Institute of Scientific Management, 1931. 91 pp.

For a summary of this report see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

Tawney, R. H. *Equality.* Halley Stewart Lectures, 1929. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1931. 303 pp.

After examining those features of the present social order that make for differences of economic status and social position with their attendant disadvantages, the author suggests, as a method of correcting the gravest results of economic inequality, a combination of communal provision and progressive taxation, or the allocation of an increasing proportion of the wealth available to purposes of common advantage (extension of social services, etc.). Among the benefits of such a redistribution of wealth, he considers, would be the direction of productive effort into new channels, the creation of social capital, and the promotion of stability of demand, and therefore of employment. The proper division of available resources between present social requirements and the claims of future productive efficiency would be a matter for decision by the State. Mr. Tawney renews in this book his advocacy of complete democratisation of the educational system. Finally, he considers industry as a social function and the conditions likely to promote efficiency.

Textile Labour Association. *Annual Report 1930.* Ahmedabad. 70 pp., illustr.

Trades Union Congress General Council. *Fair Play for the Unemployed. The Trade Union Case against the Royal Commission's Report.* London. 28 pp. 2d.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Forty-First Annual Report. Year 1930.* Johannesburg, 1931. 160 pp.

Ungern-Sternberg, Reinhold Freiherr von. *Die Auflösung und Fusion von Berufsvereinen und ihre arbeitsrechtliche Bedeutung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur

Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. 1931. 53 pp.

Union des industries métallurgiques et minières, de la construction mécanique, électrique et métallique, et des industries qui s'y rattachent. *Annuaire 1931.* Paris. xxi + 370 pp.

Utley, Freda. *Lancashire and the Far East.* London, Allen and Unwin, 1931. 395 pp.

An analysis of the causes of the decline of Lancashire as the world's chief supplier of cotton goods. The author first considers Great Britain's position in the cotton markets of the world before and since the war, and examines the internal position of the British cotton industry and its antiquated organisation and methods. Attention is given to working conditions, the low rates of wages and the causes of unemployment in the Lancashire cotton industry. In contrast with the position of the cotton industry in Great Britain, the author next traces its rapid expansion in Japan, where, like all other important national industries, it owes its development to assistance from the Government. She then points out the principal factors that have enabled Japan to become a formidable competitor of Great Britain: (1) the repercussions of the war on the Lancashire cotton industry and the stimulus it gave to that of Japan; (2) cheap labour in Japan; (3) better organisation of the industry in that country.

The social background of the cotton industry in Japan is next examined. The description of the position of the Japanese peasantry which follows is gloomy. No less distressing are the pictures presented of labour conditions in large and medium-sized cotton mills and in small weaving sheds.

After a brief account of Japan's advance in the Chinese market and of the rise of the Chinese cotton industry with its enormous supply of cheap labour, the author gives interesting details on the competitive position as between Japan and Great Britain in the Indian market. Finally, four chapters are devoted to an examination of the development and the financial position of the Indian cotton industry, Great Britain's economic policy in India before and since the war, the poverty and indebtedness of the Indian peasantry, and factory conditions and output in Indian cotton mills. Inefficient as is the cheap labour employed in the Indian mills, the author concludes, "it nevertheless constitutes almost as great a menace to the standard of life of the Lancashire workers as the girl labour of Japan."

Verband der Deutschen Gewerkvereine. *Wollen und Werden.* Berlin, 1931. 24 pp.

Viollet, Jean. *Petit guide du travailleur social. (Formation morale et méthodes d'action.)* Confédération générale des familles. (Œuvres sociales et familiales du Moulin-Vert.) Paris. 156 pp. 7 fr.

Watanabe, Ryokichi. *Nichi-In Mengyo Ron.* Tokyo, Nihon Hyoron Sha, 1931. 356 pp., tables.

A comparative study of the cotton industry in Japan and India. Unfortunately the statistics used are not the most recent available, being in most cases those for 1925 or 1926, but this does not detract from the value of the historical account of the development of the industry, and the evaluation of the importance of the cotton industry as compared with other industries in both countries.

The book is in two parts. The first is devoted to a historical study and statistical analysis of the organisation, production, and profits of the cotton industry in the two countries. The second part is a study of the managerial side of the industry, with a critical examination of the system of production and the system of investment of capital, followed by an analysis of the methods adopted by Japan and India respectively in obtaining the raw material and in marketing the products. The book clearly shows, as few other books have done, how the modern cotton industry of Japan, which began much later than that of India and has been handicapped by various natural and other difficulties, has succeeded not only in competing with the Indian cotton industry, but also in winning markets from it.

Wise, Marjorie. *English Village Schools.* London, Hogarth Press, 1931. 159 pp.

A commentary on the conditions observed by the author in rural elementary schools in many parts of England. The material conditions under which the teaching is done and the standards and methods of teaching are criticised, with a view to arousing public opinion in support of their betterment.

Woo, Toh. *An Analysis of 2,330 Case Work Records of the Social Service Department, Peiping Union Medical College.* Institute of Social Research. Bulletin V. Peiping, 1931. 20 pp.

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Brockhaus. *Der Volks-Brockhaus. Deutsches Sach- und Sprachwörterbuch für Schule und Haus.* Leipzig, 1931. viii + 794 pp., illustr., maps.

Caranfil, Georges G., and Jordan, D  m  tre N. *Etude statistique sur les valeurs mobili  res en Roumanie de 1908    1930.* Paris, Marcel Giard, 1931. 106 pp. 25 frs.

Cassel, Gustav. *Grunddragen i Penningsv  sendets Utveckling.* Stockholm, Kooperativa F  rbundets Bokf  rlag, 1931. 168 pp.

Decker, Walther. *Die Tagespendelwanderungen der Berufst  tigen nach Frankfurt a. M.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorw  rde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakult  t der Universit  t zu Frankfurt am Main. 56 pp.

Dulys, Fourny. *Le travaillisme et le statut social de l'humanit  .* Paris, Jules Charles and A. Brunet. 220 pp. 5 frs.

Eliacheff, Boris. *Le dumping sovi  tique.* Preface by Etienne FOUG  RE. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1931. ix + 220 pp. 15 frs.

Graziadei, Antonio. *La rente et la propri  t   de la terre. (Critiques aux th  ories de Marx.)* Biblioth  que g  n  rale d'  conomie politique. Paris, Marcel Riv  re, 1931. xxi + 147 pp. 20 frs.

Grotkopp, Dr. Wilhelm. *Die Z  lle nieder. Wege zur europ  ischen Wirtschaftseinheit.* Berlin, Walter Rothschild, 1930. viii + 141 pp.

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Hetzer, Dr. Hildegard. *Kindheit und Armut. Psychologische Methoden in Armutsforschung und Armutsbek  mpfung.* Psychologie der F  rsorge. Herausgegeben von Dr. Gertrud BIEN, Dr. Charlotte B  HLER und Dr. Hildegard HETZER. Erster Band. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1929. xii + 314 pp.

Molotow. *Der 5 Jahr Plan siegt.* Hamburg, Berlin, Carl Hoym, 1931. 72 pp. 20 pfg.

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Tübben, Willi. *Die nationale und internationale Verbandspolitik der Schwerindustrie vor und nach dem Kriege.* Würzburg, Popp, 1930. 98 pp.

Wiessner, Erwin. *Die Abgrenzung der Begriffe Handwerker u. Kleinwerbetreibender nach § 4 HGB. unter besonderer Würdigung des Gegensatzes Handwerk und Fabrik und des gegenwärtigen Streites über die Grenzen des Handwerksbegriffes.* Inaugural-Dissertation der juristischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität zu Erlangen. Ichenhausen, J. Wagner, 1928. 86 pp.