



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Problem of the Unemployment of Young Persons

In October 1932 the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided that at its next Session (which was held in February 1933) it would consider whether the question of the "measures to be taken to remedy the special consequences which unemployment involves for young persons" should be placed on the agenda of the 1934 Session of the International Labour Conference. The International Labour Office accordingly drew up a summary report on the state of the question. If it had been decided that the question should be submitted to the 1934 Session of the Conference, the Office would have had to expand this summary report and to publish, according to the usual procedure, a "grey report" to serve as a basis for the discussions of the Conference. This not being the case, the systematic search for the supplementary information needed by the grey report will not be put in hand in the immediate future. In the circumstances, it has been decided to publish in the Review the preliminary report prepared for the Governing Body, with the reminder that the information it contains is far from being exhaustive.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

The unemployment statistics published in the various countries seldom make a distinction between unemployed persons according to age, and give few details concerning unemployment among young persons. The investigations which the Office has so far been able to make have only furnished information concerning Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland. This information provides nothing more than an indication of the general situation, but is nevertheless sufficient to show its gravity.

Czechoslovakia. At a conference held at the Ministry of Social Welfare on 2 November 1932, Mr. Weigel, a trade union representative, stated that in one place, Aussig, at the end of September, about 27 per cent. of a total of 7,162 unemployed persons were between the ages of 15 and 21. He estimated the total number of young unemployed persons throughout the country at over 100,000.

Germany. On 15 January 1932, there were 1,779,113 unemployed persons in receipt of ordinary insurance benefit, and these included 58,249 under 18 years of age and 188,361 between 18 and 21 years of age. To these figures should be added the much larger numbers of unemployed persons who are in receipt of emergency relief (*Krisenfürsorge*), those in receipt of communal relief (*Gemeindeunterstützung*),

and those not in receipt of relief at all. There is, however, no information concerning the distribution of these persons according to age.

A recent estimate based on various sources, mainly official, by Mr. Egon Bandman and published in *Wirtschaftsdienst*¹ gives the total number of juvenile workers (under 21) as about a million, of whom 250,000 are supposed never to have had a job.

Great Britain. Statistics are published each month showing the number of juveniles (14-18) on the registers of the employment exchanges; recent figures are as follows:

Date	Insured, 16-18		Uninsured, 14-18		Total, 14-18	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Oct. 1932	40,115	20,660	30,722	28,198	70,837	48,858
Dec. 1931	36,036	18,887	23,747	22,101	59,783	40,988
Dec. 1930	38,268	27,811	22,193	21,674	60,461	49,485
Dec. 1929	16,368	11,269	14,303	15,807	30,671	27,076

The Ministry of Labour estimates that the number of unemployed juveniles who do not register is about a third of those who do register and that "on this basis there would have been about 134,000 juveniles under 18 unemployed in Great Britain at the end of 1931" (170,000 at the end of 1930 and 90,000-100,000 at the end of 1929).

For insured juveniles (i.e. 16 to 18) figures are available showing percentages unemployed. The number of insured juveniles is about 1,000,000. The monthly figures generally show about 7-8 per cent. of the boys and 5-6 per cent. of the girls (or about 7½ per cent. of juveniles) as unemployed. The rate of unemployment among juveniles "has remained about one-third of the adult rate, as it has done for a number of years".

A special investigation carried out in February 1931, covering a representative sample of 5 per cent. of the young unemployed persons under 18 years of age², furnished the following information concerning the percentages of unemployed young persons of different ages:

	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Total
Boys	17.9	9.6	25.2	47.3	100
Girls	21.9	11.8	24.8	41.5	100

About 5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons of 16 years of age were unemployed, while for persons of 17 years of age the corresponding proportion was about 10 per cent.

¹ Herausgegeben vom Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv an der Universität Hamburg in Verbindung mit dem Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. Heft 15, XVII. Jahrgang.

² Results published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Sept. 1932.

Of the total number of young unemployed persons covered by the enquiry, 15 per cent. of the boys and 21 per cent. of the girls had never been employed at all.

As regards those who had been employed, the following table shows the proportion of instability of their employment :

Percentage who had held :	Boys	Girls
1 post	33	39
2 posts	26	28
3 posts	17	16
4 posts or more	24	17
	100	100

Sweden. A census of unemployed persons carried out in 1927 showed that out of a total of 59,922 unemployed, 19.6 per cent., or 11,723, were not more than 20 years of age. Further details are as follows : 524 (0.9 per cent.) were from 14 to 15 years of age, 3,046 (5.1 per cent.) from 16 to 17, and 8,153 (13.6 per cent.) from 18 to 20.

Another enquiry into unemployment among trade union members in 1929 produced the following figures :

Age group	Trade union members	Unemployed	
		Absolute figure	Percentage
15-17	4,641	2,316	49.9
18-20	22,463	11,185	49.8
Over 20	371,018	163,092	44.0
	398,122	176,593	44.4

Switzerland. Since 1926 the statistics of unemployed persons registered with the public employment exchanges have been divided into age groups for the end of January and the end of July of each year. Unemployed persons under 20 years of age represent a proportion of the whole varying at different dates from 6 to 10 per cent.

The highest proportion occurred in January 1927, when out of a total of 21,562 unemployed, 10 per cent. or over 2,000 were under 20 years of age. The lowest proportion occurred in July 1932, when out of a total of 39,781 unemployed, 6 per cent. or approximately 2,400 were under 20 years of age.

* * *

It will thus be seen that the problem of unemployment among young persons is one of considerable extent. Although in certain countries, such as Great Britain, the proportion of unemployed among young persons under 18 years of age is less high than among adults, there are other countries, such as Sweden, where the proportion is higher.

It should also be noted that the abnormal decrease of the birth rate which occurred during the war should have resulted in recent years in a shortage of juvenile labour¹, and that on the other hand

the increase in the birth rate which took place at the end of 1919 and in 1920 will shortly result in a larger influx of young persons of 14 years of age into the labour market. Thus, if other conditions remain equal, there may be a temporary increase in unemployment among young persons.

* * *

The problem is a serious one not only on account of its extent but also on account of its special consequences which, in some respects, are even more serious than those of unemployment among adults. It is true that, in a family where the children who are of an age to work are in employment as well as the head of the household, the economic position of the family will not be as seriously affected if one of the children is unemployed as if the father were unemployed. From that point of view it would be desirable, if it could be done, to some extent to regulate the incidence of unemployment so as to let it fall on the young workers in order that fully trained adult workers may remain in employment. This object could, for example, be achieved by raising the age of compulsory school attendance by one or two years. This would leave more employment available for adult workers without increasing unemployment among young persons. The problem now under consideration is however that of the special consequences which unemployment involves for young persons. Those consequences are most serious in the moral sphere. Young persons are more likely than adults to be demoralised by a long period of inactivity. These are the effects of unemployment which should be combated by measures for ensuring a suitable use of the enforced leisure of unemployed young persons.

It is first necessary to consider to what extent young persons are covered by unemployment insurance or relief, and what unemployment benefit they receive, as this consideration affects the possibility of making use of unoccupied time. The possible means of making use of such time will then be considered, a distinction being made between measures which provide occupation for unemployed young persons by healthy amusements, by completing their general education, by undertaking or supplementing their vocational education, and by voluntary or compulsory labour service. Lastly, it will be necessary to consider what can be done to reduce the amount of unemployment among young persons by restoring them to normal employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

There are various ways in which young persons are specially affected by unemployment benefit schemes. The points that may be

¹ In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the decrease of the birth rate in 1915 and 1916 did in fact result in reducing the number of young persons between 16 and 18 insured against unemployment from 1,067,000 in 1930 to 1,037,000 in 1931 and 1,001,000 in 1932.

considered in this respect are : (1) limitations in the scope of benefit schemes due to age ; (2) special rates of contribution and of benefit on account of age.

Limitations in the Scope of Benefit Schemes due to Age

In insurance schemes there is almost invariably a minimum age, fixed by law or by the rules of voluntary insurance funds, below which employed persons are not admitted. The age varies greatly in different countries. It is 15 in Bulgaria, Finland, and Italy, 16 in the Irish Free State, Luxemburg, Poland, and Spain, and 18 in Denmark and Queensland. In Austria the minimum age is 17, but unemployed persons under that age are also admitted if they have no relations responsible for maintaining them and able to do so, and in addition apprentices are liable to insurance in their last year of apprenticeship. In Switzerland the age varies from canton to canton. In Germany the minimum age is the same as the school-leaving age, but young persons under 21 years of age are not entitled to benefit unless their families are unable to comply with their legal obligation to support them. In Great Britain the minimum age is at present 16, but it is provided that when the school-leaving age is raised to at least 15 the minimum age will be lowered so as to be the same as the school-leaving age.

In non-contributory schemes, of course, the minimum age laid down applies to the payment of benefit.

No benefit is payable in contributory insurance schemes until the qualifying condition has been complied with. This condition requires that a certain number of contributions shall have been made or a certain number of weeks' employment shall have been accomplished, generally within a given period. Thus, to take a few examples : in Germany, the claimant must have been engaged in an employment liable to insurance for at least 52 weeks during the previous two years ; in Great Britain, not less than 30 contributions must have been paid during the previous two years ; in Italy, 24 fortnightly contributions must have been paid during the preceding two years ; and in Poland, a claimant must have been employed in an occupation covered by the Act for not less than 26 weeks during the preceding 12 months. A similar provision exists in all other insurance laws. If the young worker becomes unemployed before this qualifying period is completed, he is not entitled to benefit.

During the present economic depression there have, in fact, been a number of young persons in different countries who have either had no work at all during the qualifying period or have had so little that they have not been entitled to benefit. As unfortunately some of these persons may fail to find employment for a very long period, amounting in some cases to years, the situation for them is a very serious one.

Another point which is of great importance in this connection is the existence of a " gap " between the age at which children leave

school and the age of entry into insurance. It has been mentioned above that in Germany no such gap exists. In Great Britain, on the contrary, while the school-leaving age is 14, the minimum age of entry into insurance is 16. The result is that unemployed boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are not brought into contact with any official machinery which can be of assistance to them unless they voluntarily register at the employment exchanges. Moreover, it has been stated that some of the boys and girls who obtain employment soon after leaving school are discharged on reaching the age of 16 because at that age the employer becomes liable for contributions to the insurance fund and this can be avoided by engaging boys and girls of 14 in place of those who have reached 16. It is interesting to note that the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain, which recently issued its report, recommended that the minimum age for insurance and the school-leaving age should coincide, and that unemployment insurance contributions should be credited in respect of voluntarily continued full-time education, subject to certain conditions.

Special Rates of Contribution and of Benefit on account of Age

Rates of contribution and benefit sometimes vary with the age of the insured person. The reason for this is that a young worker earns less wages, as a rule, than an adult worker and can therefore not be expected to pay the full adult contribution. On the other hand, when the young worker becomes unemployed he is not supposed to need such a high benefit because it is assumed that some support will be forthcoming from the parents or near relatives. Moreover, rates of benefit are fixed to some extent so as to correspond to the rates of contribution.

It has already been mentioned that in Austria and Germany unemployed persons under a certain age are not entitled to benefit if they have relatives responsible for maintaining them and able to do so. The number of other countries in which there are variations in the rate of benefit according to the age of the applicant is not large. These countries are : Belgium, where in respect of payments from the Emergency Fund those under 25 receive less than those over 25 ; Great Britain, where there are four age classes for males and four for females ; the Irish Free State, where there are two age classes for males and two for females ; and the Saar Territory, where there are three age classes for males and three for females.

UTILISATION OF SPARE TIME

In many places measures have been taken, either by private initiative or by the public authorities, to provide young persons who cannot obtain employment with a means of occupying their enforced spare time.

These measures may provide either amusements or means of obtaining general or vocational education. As regards amusements, a great deal can be done by athletic or travel organisations, musical societies, amateur dramatic societies, organisations possessing facilities for showing cinema films, and popular libraries. Cinema films and libraries are on the border line between amusements and general education. As regards education, the work has mainly been carried out in the form of supplementary courses in the State schools, and this work could be further developed. Much further action on more specialised lines has, however, been taken and could be increased. Measures in connection with vocational education are of course more practical and possibly more important. It should be noted in this connection that, side by side with a large amount of unemployment among young persons, a shortage of apprentices is reported from various quarters. This is due to the unfavourable economic situation of parents, who owing to the depression, unemployment, and wage reductions are no longer able to bear the expense of a two or three years' apprenticeship for their children.

The problem of the vocational training of unemployed young persons is different in the various cases of young persons who have never been able to obtain employment since they left school, young persons who have become unemployed before their vocational training is completed, young persons who had learnt a trade before they became unemployed and who are in danger of losing the skill they have acquired, and young persons who have been engaged in unskilled labour from the time they entered employment. Young persons of the first and the last classes need a chance of acquiring vocational training corresponding to their aptitudes, while those of the second and the third classes need to supplement or preserve the skill which they have already acquired.

In addition to the measures taken in some cases to raise the school age, either permanently or temporarily, with a view to improving general education, many measures for the continued education and vocational training of young unemployed persons have been taken in various countries and might well be taken everywhere. These include pre-apprenticeship schools or workshops, vocational courses, training in workshops, courses and workshops for vocational retraining, etc.

Attendance at such courses of instruction is greatly facilitated if institutions which administer unemployment benefit are allowed to make attendance a condition for the receipt of benefit. The legislation on unemployment benefit in various countries, such as Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Italy, Queensland, and Yugoslavia, contains provisions of this kind. This is a means of rendering the provision of benefit to unemployed young persons really productive, since it helps to ensure that they shall either continue their general education or acquire, retain, or develop a vocational skill which will be of great value to industry when trade recovers, and the loss of which would mean a general decrease in the efficiency of the workers.

Many of the measures to provide occupation for young unemployed workers have been taken by private initiative or by local authorities. It is difficult at the present stage to give a general idea of what has been done in this way. The information which follows is thus of a preliminary character and is necessarily incomplete.¹

Austria. In Austria, the measures taken to provide occupation for young unemployed persons are of many different kinds. As regards general and vocational education, Austrian legislation on unemployment insurance authorises the Minister of Social Administration to require unemployed persons under 17 years of age to undergo additional instruction. Those who devote their whole time to this are entitled to ordinary unemployment benefit. In addition, the Unemployment Office, in agreement with the District Industrial Commission, may require any unemployed person (though obviously this measure applies mainly to young persons) who has not the knowledge or skill for work in a suitable trade to attend a trade school or to supplement his education in some other suitable way. Unemployed persons who do this are entitled to unemployment benefit for the normal period of 12 weeks, and the District Industrial Commission may increase that period up to a maximum of 30 weeks. If the unemployed person refuses to avail himself of the prescribed instruction, or through his own fault renders it nugatory, his right to unemployment benefit is suspended for the following 12 weeks.

Various associations, particularly the "Urania" of Vienna (composed mainly of university professors and lecturers), have in recent years organised lectures for unemployed persons in order to provide instruction in various scientific subjects.

Various trade unions have placed their premises, halls, school buildings, and cinema and broadcasting apparatus at the disposal of young unemployed persons.

Belgium. A number of decisions relating to the occupation of the spare time of unemployed persons in general, and young persons in particular, have recently been taken by industrial organisations, local authorities, and the Government. The Federation of Socialist Trade Unions of the Centre (Hainault) and the Central Committee of Socialist Youth have organised special vocational courses for young unemployed persons at the *Institut des Arts et Métiers*, La Louvière. Since September, when these courses were opened, over 300 young unemployed persons have registered for them. By agreement with the Unemployment Funds, the necessary supervision of the unemployed can be carried out during the courses. The general inspection authorities for technical education in Hainault last August considered the possibility of instituting special vocational

¹ The Office notes with satisfaction that the International Save the Children Fund has undertaken an enquiry into the effects of unemployment on children and young persons. This enquiry will represent a valuable contribution to the work of the Office.

courses for unemployed persons, with a special section for apprentices. The Provincial Council of Brabant decided in October 1932 to encourage the municipalities and vocational schools to organise courses and lectures for the unemployed, one-half of the cost to be borne by the Province. Unemployed persons who wish to attend these courses will be classified as follows : (1) young persons who have left the elementary schools and have not yet begun apprenticeship ; (2) young persons whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by unemployment ; (3) adult workers who have received a more or less complete vocational training. Unemployed persons in the first class will continue their elementary education ; unemployed apprentices, however, will be allowed to attend vocational courses. The Provincial Council of Liège in October 1932 devoted a sum of 25,000 francs to subsidising municipalities which set up courses for young persons. An additional credit of 25,000 francs has been granted to a provincial committee dealing with measures to provide occupation for the spare time of the unemployed. At Ghent, the *Collège Echevinal* has approved a proposal to organise courses and libraries for unemployed young persons. The central authorities of Belgium have also given consideration to the problem. At the request of the Minister for Science and Arts, the Higher Council for People's Education has undertaken an enquiry into utilisation of the time of the unemployed, and in particular into the measures taken to assist young persons above school age who are unemployed owing to the depression.

Czechoslovakia. Young unemployed persons in Czechoslovakia are able to attend the courses arranged by the public educational institutions, which, under the Act of 7 February 1919, are organised at the expense of the municipalities with a subsidy from the State and under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. In accordance with a decision taken by the Minister of Education in 1931, these courses and lectures are intended more particularly for unemployed young persons. The Minister of Education on 7 June 1932 issued a Decree instructing all public educational institutions to arrange facilities for the instruction and recreation of unemployed young persons by all suitable means. Special free courses for such persons were to be instituted in collaboration with municipal administrations, educational associations, trade unions, committees for the welfare of children and young persons, and the "homes" for young unemployed persons established at the suggestion of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

With a view to carrying out this Decree, various German organisations in Bohemia (German workers' educational institutions, the German National Federation for the welfare of children and young persons, the "homes" for young German unemployed persons, and the German trade unions) held a meeting at the Ministry of Social Welfare on 2 November 1932. In addition to various measures relating to accommodation in the "homes", accommodation to be provided during the daytime on special premises, free meals, supply of clothing, the finding of employment, and vocational guidance, the meeting recommended that courses, lectures, and discussions on general educational

subjects should be organised, that practical courses combined with lectures or purely practical work should be instituted, and that various educational institutions (reading rooms, theatres, concerts, lectures, courses) should be utilised for the benefit of young unemployed persons.

Germany. Much action of various kinds has been taken to provide the unemployed with means of occupying their spare time. The Prussian Ministry of Social Welfare has recommended that local committees representing all the organisations dealing with the question should be formed. In Saxony, a central office for the education of the unemployed has been set up in the Ministry of Social Welfare. As a general rule, the vocational training or retraining courses are organised by the employment offices in collaboration with various local institutions, such as the juvenile welfare offices, the educational authorities, and private associations. The employment offices bear part of the cost under section 137 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which authorises the chairmen of these offices "to institute or subsidise supplementary or vocational training courses out of the funds of the Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance". A Decree of the President of the Institution, dated 30 September 1927, specifies that such courses may be attended not only by unemployed persons in receipt of relief, but also by unemployed persons who are too young to have completed the qualifying period. Further, the Unemployment Insurance Act allows unemployed persons who are following a special course to be exempted from the regular visits to the employment office which as a general rule are compulsory for all unemployed persons in receipt of relief. These measures have encouraged the establishment of a large number of courses suitable for all classes of unemployed young persons of either sex. Some courses are more fully developed than others. The number of hours worked per week may be anything up to 36; a course may not last for more than three months, but any unemployed person may attend a number of courses in succession.

The Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance states that in 1931 there were 11,700 courses of this kind attended by 330,885 young unemployed persons. It has further been stated¹ that from 20 to 40 per cent. of the persons who have followed certain courses have been restored to normal employment because their vocational skill has been maintained or increased.

Great Britain. A good deal has been done in Great Britain by voluntary organisations to help the unemployed. The Government has recently announced its intention of subsidising this work and encouraging it in every possible way. On 28 November 1932 the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated in the House

¹ Ernst HERRNSTADT: *Die Lage der arbeitslosen Jugend in Deutschland*. Veröffentlichungen des Preussischen Ministeriums für Volkswohlfahrt. Berlin, 1931.

of Commons that the National Council of Social Service had been engaged for some time in co-ordinating and guiding voluntary efforts to provide occupation for the unemployed, and had recently taken steps to strengthen and widen its organisation still further. He added that the Government attached the greatest importance to the development of these voluntary efforts, and had invited the Council to act as the central national body for this purpose. The Government recognised to the full that there were many separate organisations doing useful work in this field, and they hoped that these organisations would always be prepared to co-operate with the Council in a common object.

The National Council promotes measures for the assistance of the unemployed on the following lines, among others: (1) the provision of occupation centres; (2) physical training facilities; (3) outdoor work on allotments and the improvement of local amenities; and (4) educational activities, including music and the drama. Schemes of one kind or another have already been started in over 600 places.

There are two phases of the Council's work. It collects and distributes information about existing schemes, and it gives guidance and advice as to how similar schemes may be started. The various activities are undertaken by and on behalf of unemployed men and women for the purpose of preserving and promoting physical and mental fitness and enabling the unemployed to retain mechanical skill. In addition, attention is paid to the untrained youths who have never had a footing in industry and who consequently have never acquired a trade or the discipline of industrious habits.

Great activity has been shown by the Ministry of Labour in the organisation of courses of instruction and of vocational training for juveniles under 18 and for men and women over 18. These courses fall into three groups for home employment and one group for oversea employment, namely, courses for (a) male juveniles, (b) adult men, (c) women, and (d) special training courses for intending emigrants, which are temporarily suspended at the present time.

Attendance at such courses of instruction is to some extent compulsory under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Under the 1920 Act an insurance officer may require a claimant to attend an approved course of instruction, and the Act of 1930 charged the Minister of Labour to make arrangements with local education authorities for the provision as far as practicable of such courses of instruction for juveniles. Wherever such a course is available juveniles must attend as a condition of receiving benefit. Since 1930, moreover, this provision has been applicable to adults, but an insurance officer cannot require a person over 18 to attend a training centre unless the question has first been considered by a local board of assessors consisting of a representative of the employers and a representative of the workpeople.

(a) *Male juveniles.* In areas where there is a substantial amount of juvenile unemployment there may be established juvenile instruction centres or classes, and in other areas unemployed juveniles may attend classes already attended by ordinary students. The following

figures show the total numbers in attendance and the number of centres open in recent years :

Date	Number of centres open	Claiming benefit		Not claiming benefit		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Dec. 1932	164	9,146	3,306	4,516	639	17,607
Dec. 1931	161	10,795	3,407	3,302	785	18,289
Dec. 1930	114	10,318	3,302	2,116	586	16,322
Dec. 1929	87	2,585	803	2,656	492	6,535
Dec. 1928	97	3,247	883	2,562	466	7,158

In addition to these special centres, about 3,000 juveniles were following courses of instruction at existing educational institutions (mostly in the evening).

(b) *Adult men* (over 18). For men over 18 years of age there are two kinds of training, which are given in (1) Government training centres, and (2) instructional centres.

(c) *Women*. This work is organised by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, which provides (1) domestic training in home training centres, (2) training for certain individual women in shorthand and typewriting, nursing, etc., and (3) outfits for women who have secured resident domestic employment and are unable to obtain the necessary uniform. At the end of 1931 there were 341 adults and 558 juveniles in training.

(d) *Overseas training centres*. In these centres intending emigrants to the Dominions were trained for work on the land up to and including 1930. Since that time these centres have been closed or used for other purposes owing to the absence of requisitions from the Dominion Governments. Assistance is, however, given in the training of boys at 4 hostels in different parts of the country.

Switzerland. A special organisation for the assistance of unemployed young persons, known as the *Secours aux jeunes chômeurs (Hilfe für jugendlichen Erwerbslose)*, has been set up at Zurich. Its work is closely co-ordinated with that of the public employment exchanges.

This organisation possesses a consulting office, a cheap restaurant, and comfortable premises where young unemployed persons can spend the day reading and attending lectures, cinema performances, etc. Visits to factories, exhibitions, and places of historical interest are also arranged, and there are courses in languages, shorthand and typing, and dressmaking, as well as elementary courses in geology, law, astronomy, etc. During 1932 the institution organised two

carpentry workshops and half-a-dozen labour camps. In each of these camps a group of 10 to 40 unemployed young persons was occupied for from one to three months under experienced supervisors. The work included road construction or repair, construction of sports grounds, mountain huts, watercourses, etc.

According to the reports published by the organisation, the results appear to have been everywhere satisfactory.

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY LABOUR SERVICE

Between the measures taken to provide amusement or instruction to occupy the spare time of young unemployed persons and the measures to restore them to employment, which will be dealt with later, special reference should be made to voluntary or compulsory labour services, which are at the same time of an educational character and of immediate productive value. Labour services do not, however, constitute normal employment.

In *Germany* voluntary labour service was incorporated in the Act concerning employment exchanges and unemployment insurance, in the form of a new section 139 (a), by the Legislative Decree of 5 June 1931. This measure was taken as a result of a recommendation made by the Commission for the study of unemployment known as the Brauns Commission. The following are some of the considerations put forward by the Brauns Commission in support of its recommendation :

“ Prolonged unemployment almost inevitably results in a decline in capacity and willingness to work in younger workers whose character is not yet formed, a state of things which must be combated in every way possible.

“ Quite apart from the necessity of continuing to carry out relief works to the greatest possible extent . . . it appears that a voluntary labour service might lead to a display of versatility and initiative in the provision and performance of work, and might also be welcomed by the younger generation. . . .

“ Psychologically, the possibility of such work means that unemployed persons are freed from the feeling of being superfluous. It checks discouragement among the unemployed and confronts them with a task the fulfilment of which depends on their own will. They are perhaps even given an opportunity of using their own initiative in finding suitable opportunities of employment. ”

In order to prevent voluntary work from increasing unemployment by taking the place of normal employment, it was necessary to make it quite clear that the only work which might be done in this way was work which would in no case have been undertaken with ordinary labour. It was also clear that, in order to prevent general conditions of labour, and in particular the level of wages, from being unfavourably affected, voluntary work could not be allowed for the benefit of private undertakings carried on for purposes of gain.

Section 139 (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act accordingly lays down that "the Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance shall not authorise voluntary work except in the case of work of public utility, which is moreover in the nature of additional work—i.e. work which, without the financial encouragement provided for the employment of voluntary workers, would not have been undertaken even as relief work. Such work includes in particular work connected with land improvement and settlement, local communications, and work likely to help to raise the general level of public health."

The competent departments of the Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance are therefore required to examine whether the proposed work is really in the nature of additional work. It was, however, laid down by a Ministerial Decree of 25 May 1932 that work intended to establish family farms, including improvements and the construction of buildings, approach roads, etc., is in all cases to be regarded as additional work.

As regards the character of public utility which the work must present, a circular issued by the President of the Institution on 29 July 1931 lays down that the expression "public utility" must not be taken in too narrow a sense. The fact that a given piece of work is likely to be to the direct advantage of a limited number of persons—members of a club or of a co-operative society, for instance—need not prevent its being done by voluntary service if it is at the same time beneficial to the community.

The practical working of the voluntary labour service was regulated by a Decree of the Minister of Labour dated 23 July 1931. The Decree makes a distinction between the institutions which recruit voluntary workers (*ad hoc* associations, athletic clubs, workers' and salaried employees' trade unions, young people's organisations, religious organisations, etc.) and the institutions for which the work is carried out (municipalities, districts, provinces, the State, development associations, co-operative societies, etc.). The same institution may fall simultaneously into both classes, e.g. an athletic club which wishes to prepare a sports ground and asks its unemployed members to undertake the work. Voluntary work is encouraged by a subsidy of 2 marks per day granted by the Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance in respect of each unemployed person in receipt of unemployment benefit or emergency relief who is employed as a voluntary worker. In principle this subsidy replaces the unemployment benefit to which the worker would otherwise be entitled. The subsidy of 2 marks per day is, however, often higher than the rate of benefit, and moreover it may be granted for 20 weeks even if the unemployed person in the meantime exhausts his right to benefit. A similar subsidy may also be granted in respect of unemployed persons who are not entitled to emergency relief simply because they have not reached the age of 21. Even in this case the Reich repays the sum to the Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. The subsidies are generally paid in a lump sum to the association which recruits the workers, so that it may

provide collectively for their maintenance. The body for which the work is being done must find the necessary capital.

In order to give fresh impetus to voluntary labour service, two new Decrees were issued respectively by the Cabinet of the Reich on 16 July 1932 and the Minister of Labour on 2 August 1932. These Decrees simplified the administrative mechanism by centralising all the administrative work connected with voluntary labour service under the supervision of a Federal Commissioner assisted by a number of District Commissioners. Further, the idea of voluntary service was broadened by a new definition: "Its object is to give young men the opportunity to undertake together serious work which is useful to the community and at the same time of advantage to their own physical, intellectual, and moral development." This definition transforms the voluntary labour service from a mere means of aiding the unemployed into an institution open to the whole youth of Germany. The new provision throws voluntary service open not only to unemployed young men in receipt of benefit, but to all young men under 25 whether or not in receipt of wages or in need. (It is, however, understood, as before, that the available resources will be used first of all to give employment to registered unemployed persons.) Moreover, in view of the new general character of the voluntary service, unemployed men in receipt of benefit who take part in it will no longer have the days on which they are subsidised as volunteer workers deducted from the period during which they are entitled to unemployment relief. When their service is over, they recover their full right to benefit.

The following information, extracted from an article entitled "A year of voluntary labour service", which appeared in the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* for 5 December 1932, gives an idea of the results obtained from July 1931 when voluntary service was instituted until July 1932 when the new regulations came into force.

Up to 31 July 1932, 5,633 schemes involving the employment of about 166,000 unemployed persons for varying periods of time were authorised. At that date most of the schemes were still in process of being carried out. Of these 5,633 schemes, 1,416 dealt with the improvement of land for settlement or for making allotments, 559 with forestry work, and 972 with the improvement of means of communication. The remaining 2,686 schemes aimed at the improvement of public health by the preparation of sports grounds and other social measures. 247 schemes provided for the employment of women. Most of these were in connection with welfare work for children and poor people and the repair of clothing, but some schemes dealt with the cultivation of fruit and vegetables on land made available for the purpose.

The initiators of the schemes were of course for the most part public bodies (the State, provinces, municipalities, or unions of municipalities), which were responsible for more than half the schemes. Next came young people's associations and athletic clubs (24.7 per cent. of the schemes) and religious and charitable associations (10 per cent.). Co-operative societies of different kinds were responsible for

8 per cent. of the schemes, generally in collaboration with the public authorities, and 6.2 per cent. were initiated by employers' or workers' organisations and various other bodies.

The number of volunteer workers actually employed was 107 at the end of August 1931 but increased very rapidly, reaching 97,066 at the end of July 1932. At all stages, more than half the volunteer workers were under 21 years of age; of these, about half were unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit, while the other half were not entitled to benefit.

The average period of employment was about 10 weeks, and the total number of days worked amounted to 6,820,963. After the introduction of the new system, the influx of volunteer workers was still greater. There are now over 200,000, which is the highest figure the available funds permit.

A voluntary labour service system similar in its main lines to that existing in Germany has been set up in *Austria*. At the end of August 1932 the Austrian National Council adopted a Government Bill under which voluntary work is open to all unemployed young workers in industry and forestry under the age of 25 as well as to students who have completed their secondary or higher studies. The Federal Council, however, refused to approve the Bill adopted by the National Council, and the Act could therefore not come into force until two months later, in November 1932. Moreover, as the work is for the most part to be done in the open air, the service cannot be effectively organised until the spring of 1933. A Decree issued last November by the Ministry of Social Administration lays down that bodies undertaking such work are to submit to the Unemployment Office a list of persons who have volunteered for work. The Unemployment Office will consider whether the voluntary workers should be granted insurance benefit (or emergency relief) or whether a lump sum subsidy should be granted to the body undertaking the work. The District Industrial Commissions will supervise the work and may withdraw the subsidy if the body undertaking the work repeatedly fails to observe the conditions which are required.

The system of compulsory labour service instituted in *Bulgaria* in 1920 was certainly not conceived as a means of combating unemployment. On the contrary, it was intended to enable the State to obtain labour which it found it difficult to procure for certain kinds of work. In practice, however, during periods of depression the Bulgarian system of compulsory labour service has produced similar effects to those of the voluntary systems established in Germany and Austria. As the number of persons who can be recruited each year is limited not merely by the law itself but also by the available credits, it is obvious that during periods of depression it is mainly unemployed persons who are recruited.

The purpose of the compulsory labour service is "to organise and utilise the labour power of the country on a social basis, in the interests of production and the welfare of the country; to awaken love of work in the service of the community and of physical activity; and to improve the moral and economic condition of the people."

The Act makes a distinction between the regular service required for a period of eight months of all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 40 who have no sufficient reason for exemption, and for a period of four months of all women between the ages of 16 and 30¹, and the temporary service, the length of which may not exceed 21 days per year. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, persons liable for service may obtain exemption by making a money payment.

The number of workers recruited for regular service has varied in different years, but has in general been round about 20,000. In 1930-1931, however, the number of persons called on to perform their regular service exceeded 30,000. Of these persons 19,380 were directly employed by the Ministry of Public Works. Out of a total of 2,925,500 days worked, nearly half (1,261,359) were devoted to the construction and repair of roads and railways, while the remainder were divided between the State domains, institutions, and stud farms, workshops for skilled work, and forestry undertakings. In addition about 11,000 workers were lent to various public undertakings or private undertakings working in the public interest, these undertakings being responsible for the maintenance of the workers. The number of hours worked amounted to 1,252,000. Figures concerning the number of days worked by persons on temporary service are not available.

REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS : VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACING

The most effective means of remedying the special consequences which unemployment involves for young persons would be to put an end to the unemployment itself. In this form, the question becomes part of the problem of preventing unemployment in general, which can only be mentioned here. There are, however, some aspects of the problem of the prevention of unemployment which apply more particularly to young persons. There has already been a reference to the possibility of raising the school age and thus correspondingly reducing the number of young persons in search of work. Another somewhat similar measure would be to lower the retiring age of workers ; this would increase the possibilities of employment for both adults and young persons.

There is also vocational guidance. If this is unsatisfactorily carried out it may, even apart from any economic depression, cause unemployment among young persons who have been induced to take up unsuitable work at the outset of their career. Unemployment nearly always results when young persons enter a blind-alley occupation, in which young workers are systematically employed only to be dismissed when they become " too old ", as they soon do. The information which follows relates both to vocational guidance and to the placing of young persons in employment.

¹ An amendment passed in 1923 suspended compulsory labour for women, as the results were not satisfactory.

The primary function of employment exchanges is to put people in search of employment into touch with employers in search of labour. It is clear that, in a general way, this service is irrespective of the age of the applicant for work. But juveniles who have recently left school and are seeking work need help and guidance which adults do not require, and consequently special arrangements are frequently made for this purpose. This problem is an urgent one at the present time, not only in urban occupations but in rural occupations as well, for unemployment is on the increase in agriculture for juveniles as well as for adults.

The work of placing juveniles in suitable employment falls into two parts : (1) advising them on the selection of a career, and (2) helping them to find the employment they desire.

When boys and girls leave school it is very important that they should have satisfactory guidance on the choice of employment. It is often very difficult for boys and girls or their parents to know what they are fitted for, and it is even more difficult to know what are the prospects of employment in any particular occupation. It has therefore been considered necessary to set up special machinery for giving vocational guidance, in connection either with the local education authority or with the employment exchange.

During the last school year the school authorities can do much to give information on the main features of, and the prospects in, the local trades. This information can be usefully supplemented by visits to industrial undertakings in the district. School conferences may be organised during the final term, to which the parents, the head teacher, the members of any Juvenile Advisory Committee which may be attached to the employment exchange, and others are invited, for the purpose of interviewing juveniles. It is essential that those giving advice should be in possession of accurate information concerning the juvenile. The basis of this will normally be the school records ; a special examination to test physical or mental fitness for particular occupations may be found necessary to supplement the information furnished by the school. Accurate knowledge is also required concerning the prospects of employment in different occupations ; this can be supplied by the employment exchange. This close co-operation between the local school authorities and the employment exchange on the one hand and the juveniles and their parents on the other is of the greatest importance.

Closely associated with vocational guidance is the work of placing juveniles in employment ; special arrangements are sometimes made for this branch of work in employment exchanges, not merely in the case of the first post obtained but also for some years afterwards. Parents are naturally anxious to know what kind of post their children are taking, and they want to be assured that the employment exchanges make every effort to satisfy themselves as to the desirability of vacancies notified to applicants. Otherwise the reputation of the exchanges would suffer.

Posts may be undesirable either from an industrial or from a moral point of view. One of the principal evils of juvenile employment is

what is called "blind-alley" employment—that is to say, work such as that of errand boys, etc., which requires no previous training and leads nowhere. Boys and girls in such posts are usually discharged at the age of 16 or thereabouts on the ground that they are then too old for such work ; and, as pointed out above, unemployment insurance legislation may tend in the same direction if—as is the case in Great Britain at the present time—the age of entry into insurance does not coincide with the school-leaving age. Juveniles discharged from blind-alley jobs at 16 or 17 have the greatest difficulty in obtaining further employment because they are quite unskilled and are therefore competitors in a particularly over-filled section of the labour market ; and employers who are willing to train young workers prefer to take them when they leave school.

In the placing of girls, the moral aspect is of particular importance. If the work found is in the district in which the parents live, they may be able to exercise a certain amount of control ; but if the work is in another district such control is almost impossible and a special responsibility is therefore placed on the employment exchange.

By way of example, some information is given concerning the situation in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

In *Germany* the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act of 16 July 1927 established an organic connection between vocational guidance and placing. According to this Act, the aim of the employment exchanges is to fill vacancies as far as possible with suitable labour. For this purpose the special conditions of the vacancies on the one hand and the industrial and physical qualifications, personal and family circumstances, and period of unemployment of the applicant on the other hand must be taken into account as far as the state of the labour market admits. With regard to vocational guidance, account must be taken of the physical and intellectual qualifications, the inclinations and the economic and family circumstances of the applicant, and also of the state of the labour market and the prospects in various trades. Vocational guidance must subordinate the interests of special trades to general economic and social considerations. The Act prohibits the carrying on of vocational guidance for gain, and requires the Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance to supervise agencies for vocational guidance which are not carried on for gain and are not connected with the employment exchanges. As a matter of fact vocational guidance is at present almost entirely in the hands of the employment exchanges, which work in close co-operation with the schools. The actual placing of juveniles is usually done in the general occupational section to which their trade or occupation belongs. Special departments for juveniles do however exist in a number of places in Germany ; they appear to have given satisfactory results.

In *Great Britain* vocational guidance and the placing of juveniles are in most cases undertaken by the employment exchanges, to which Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment are attached. The

purpose of these Committees is to advise the Minister of Labour on the working of the juvenile departments of the employment exchanges and to assist in advising boys and girls under 18 on the choice of a career, placing them in employment, and supervising them during their early working life. In some areas this work is undertaken not by the employment exchanges but by the Local Education Authorities, through special Juvenile Employment Bureaux, assisted by Juvenile Employment Committees having similar functions to those outlined above.

Every exchange which does placing work for juveniles has a separate department for them and a further subdivision is made between boys and girls. Special instructions are issued to exchange managers with regard to placings at a distance from the district in which the juvenile's home is situated. All juveniles after being placed in employment, whether near their homes or not, are kept under some kind of supervision. In the first place, they are encouraged to come back to the employment exchange to give information about their employment, and "open evenings" are organised at the exchange, all juveniles in the district being invited to attend and to ask for advice, whether they have been placed by the exchange or not. In the second place, visits are paid either to the homes of the juveniles or to their employers in order to find out whether they have been satisfactorily placed or not.

Placings of juveniles have risen from 109,000 in 1921 to 307,000 in 1931. The Ministry of Labour estimates that whereas in the case of adult men and women approximately 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively of all vacancies arising in insurable employment are filled through the medium of the exchanges, in the case of juveniles the proportion is as high as 40 per cent.

Efforts have also been made to diminish unemployment among juveniles by organising emigration to other countries. There were formerly a number of schemes in Great Britain for training young people and helping them to emigrate with a view to work on the land in the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This work was for the most part carried on by voluntary societies under the supervision of the Governments concerned, and was of course facilitated by the special relations existing between the different parts of the British Empire. These schemes have almost come to an end for the time being, but they will probably revive when the depression passes.

In the *United States* vocational guidance is almost entirely carried on by the schools and colleges and much less by the employment exchanges. This is no doubt due to the comparatively undeveloped state of the employment exchange organisation. A number of States have clauses relating to vocational guidance in their education laws. In New York State, for example, the authorities of each school district are authorised to employ one or more qualified persons for the purpose of providing vocational guidance for minors. Vocational guidance is, however, interpreted very broadly and includes helping pupils to obtain suitable employment on leaving school and following up pupils who have left school to enter employment. There is no Federal depart-

ment of education, but the Federal Government has nevertheless done a good deal of work in co-ordinating and standardising the practices of the different States. The United States Employment Service, which in 1928 had 170 offices distributed over 35 States and the District of Columbia, includes a Junior Placement Division which is concerned with the vocational guidance, placing, and supervision of young persons under 21. It co-operates with a certain number of placing offices working in connection with schools and State Labour Departments.

Technological Changes, Productivity of Labour, and Labour Displacement in United States Industries

In an article published in a recent number of the *Monthly Labour Review*¹, the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour has summarised the results of investigations, carried out mostly by the Bureau itself, on man-hour productivity of labour, as a means of measuring the effect on output of improvements in productive methods and industrial administration and other technological changes, and of determining the resulting actual displacement of labour. This digest, containing essential facts and figures from enquiries made into all the industries, except agriculture², and based chiefly on first-hand information, provides valuable data which throw light on the effects of recent technical progress on labour. The most striking among these data are summarised below.

In the *amusement industry*³ the introduction of sound in moving-picture theatres resulted in a complete displacement of musicians in small theatres and about 50 per cent. loss of employment among theatrical musicians in general. But the innovations have brought about some increase in the number of operators required to run the sound-picture machinery, and some displaced musicians have been absorbed by wireless broadcasting.

¹ "Digest of Material on Technological Changes, Productivity of Labour, and Labour Displacement", in *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. 35, No. 5, Nov. 1932, pp. 1031-1057.

² For a summary of a corresponding article on the mechanisation of agriculture as a factor in labour displacement, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, April 1932, pp. 525-535: "A Further Examination of the Effects of Mechanisation in Agriculture in the United States".

³ The industries are discussed in alphabetical order.

Improved devices and practice and increased efficiency of organisation in the *automobile manufacturing* industry have made a striking increase in *per capita* productivity of labour. Index numbers of man-hour productivity in the automobile industry from 1904 to 1927, based on 1914 as 100, are as follows: 40 in 1904, 35 in 1909, 141 in 1919, 258 in 1924, 280 in 1925, 320 in 1926, and 278 in 1927.

Studies were made in different branches of the *building industry*. In 1923, man-hour productivity in bricklaying in a straight wall varied from 95.7 bricks laid per hour in Indianapolis and 97.7 in Boston to 231.8 in Norfolk and 241.0 in Birmingham. The air compressor in road building and street work, with one operator and one or two labourers, could in less than 35 minutes break a hole in old paving which would require one man working for 3 hours with a hammer and a pick. In road building work in which the most modern road building machinery was used, the average number of cubic yards of concrete mixed and poured per man-hour was 0.943.

Mass production by machinery in the *cigar industry* has changed the character of the industry from small-scale hand plants located in cities to large-scale factories situated in small communities. In 1930, 0.46 per cent. of the factories produced 49.8 per cent. of all cigars manufactured in the country. It is estimated that as many as 21,356 employees had been displaced by 1931.

According to a study of a large *copper refinery*, the number of pounds of copper refined per man per day was 1,612, in 1927, as against 610 in 1918. In spite of the reduction of 60 per cent. in its working force during the same nine-year period, there was a 10 per cent. increase in the total output.

In the *electric light and power industry* the increased output per employee was 260 per cent. between 1902 and 1927. This enormous increase was chiefly due to: (a) the installation of improved generating units and auxiliary equipment, and (b) the elimination of small local plants. The displacement of labour has, however, been offset by the labour demand created through the expansion of this industry.

The introduction of machinery in the various branches of the *food industry* has greatly improved the productivity of labour. In bread-making the highest production per baker per hour was 427 lbs. of bread, and the lowest 87 lbs. In a highly mechanised plant, no oven-men were necessary, and very few machine hands were employed. In cane-sugar refining, the index numbers of man-hour productivity were 100 in 1914, 78 in 1919, 140 in 1926, and 133 in 1927. In flour milling, the index numbers of man-hour productivity were 92 in 1909, 100 in 1914, and 159 in 1927. In slaughtering and meat packing the index numbers of man-hour productivity were 115 in 1909, 100 in 1914, and 126 in 1927.

Factors contributing to the higher productivity of labour in various branches of the *iron and steel industry* include the substitution of machinery for hand labour, improvements in management, and the change from the 12-hour to the 8-hour day. The index numbers of man-hour productivity on the basis of 1914 as 100 were: blast furnaces,

44 in 1899, 80 in 1909, 85 in 1919, and 203 in 1927; steel works and rolling mills, 63 in 1899, 104 in 1909, 96 in 1919, and 146 in 1927.

The principal cause of the increase in the productivity of labour in the *leather industry* has not been technological advance in the industry but improved management of labour. The index numbers of man-hour productivity in this industry on the basis of 1914 as 100 were: 93 in 1899, 92 in 1909, 102 in 1919, 130 in 1921, 138 in 1923, and 141 in 1927. The estimated displacement between 1923 and 1931 was 6,685 workers.

The productivity of labour in the *mining industry* (coal) is almost entirely determined by the extent to which machinery is employed. Taking the industry as a whole, the percentage of coal cut by machine was 50.7 per cent. in 1913, 73.8 per cent. in 1928, and 75.4 per cent. in 1929. The use of mechanical loaders increased by 75.6 per cent. for the entire country between 1928 and 1929. The output per man in the bituminous coal fields of the United States, all employees considered, was 2.56 tons per day in 1890, or an average of 579 tons per year, while in 1929 the average output per man for the entire country was 4.85 tons per day, or 1,064 tons per year. In the anthracite field the output per man increased from 1.85 tons per day, or 369 tons per year, in 1890, to 2.17 tons per day, or 487 tons per year, in 1929. At the same time, the working hours per day decreased from an average of 10 hours in 1890 to 8 hours in 1929.

There has been a remarkable advance in productivity in the *printing and publishing industry*. During the 6-year period 1921-1926, the Government Printing Office produced, with 340 fewer employees, \$8,000,000 more work than in the period 1915-1920. In newspaper printing, before the introduction of stereotyping, 635 man-hours were required to print and fold by hand 10,000 copies of a four-page newspaper. But in 1926, 174.4 man-hours were enough for the same amount of work, including the combined processes of composition, stereotyping, and presswork—an increase of 264 per cent. in output per man-hour. While technological changes generally tend to displace labour, such has not been the result in the newspaper industry, the resulting expansion of the market having increased the demand for labour. By the introduction of the printer telegraph (teletype), which eliminates the telegrapher at the receiving end, Morse telegraphers engaged in the transmission of news have been largely displaced. In 1922, 1,549 Morse telegraphers were engaged in newspaper work, but by 1931 the figure was reduced to 586. Teletype operators, on the contrary, increased from 11 in 1915 to 335 in 1931. The productivity of the teletype operator is more than fifteen times as great as that of the Morse telegrapher. According to a study of two winter periods, 1923-1924 and 1928-1929, there was a slight increase in the number of men employed in commercial printing, but further data suggest a marked change in occupation; less unskilled labour and more skilled labour is being employed.

In the *shoe industry*, 1,831 hours 14 minutes were required to turn out 100 pairs of shoes by the hand methods of 1863; 236 hours 6 minutes by the hand and machine methods of 1895; 142.7 hours by

the machine methods of 1916; and 106.9 hours by the machine methods of 1923.

Modernisation of productive methods has also taken place in the *stone, clay, and glass industries*. A brick-making machine can turn out 49,000 bricks per hour and has a potential labour displacement of 80 per cent. In the course of the 25 years from 1899 to 1925 a phenomenal change from hand manufacture to semi-automatic, and thence to automatic, machine production occurred in glass manufacture, with a profound effect on the productivity and character of labour in this industry. An automatic machine can produce 1,703.59 electric-light bulbs per man per hour, which is more than 31 times as many as could be produced by the hand process. With the introduction of machinery the glass industry underwent a complete change from small-scale to large-scale production with a large capital investment. With hand production, highly specialised labour was necessary, and children were employed to do common labour. Under machine production the workers are all mechanics and machine operators, and child labour has been entirely eliminated. The recent introduction of a casting process in the manufacture of certain kinds of pottery, especially in the sanitary branch, has eliminated the skilled hand worker. After three weeks' training, an unskilled worker can, by this process, cast more pieces in a day than a skilled workman can by the hand method.

In the *telephone industry* the complete substitution of the dial system for the manual system would apparently diminish the demand for operators by about two-thirds. In *telegraphy*, the index of productivity of ticker operators increased from 100 in 1920 to 311 in 1930. On the basis of the 1920 productivity, 53 operators instead of 17 would have been required for the output of 1930.

The productivity of labour in the *textile industry* has greatly increased in recent years. A study carried out in a certain cotton mill showed that man-hour output of yarn for the entire process, expressed in pounds, was 10.08 in 1911, 10.57 in 1916, and 11.59 in 1925. The productivity of weavers per man-hour, measured in pounds, was 13.65 in 1911, 16.53 in 1916, and 24.49 in 1925. The introduction of automatic looms in the weaving department resulted in displacing 64 full-time weavers between 1911 and 1925, though the number of looms was considerably increased. In woollen and worsted manufacturing plants in the United States, integration of all the processes is usual; in European countries, on the contrary, the work is much more specialised. Automatic looms are general in American mills, but only a small number of them are used in Europe. In a sample comparison it was found that the American weavers ran two looms each and produced 124 yards of broadcloth per loom in a 48-hour week; the English and German weavers, tending only one loom each, produced 140 yards and 98 yards per loom respectively in a 48-hour week.

Considering all persons employed in *railroad* work of every kind, 96.03 tons of freight and 8.08 passengers were moved a distance of 1 mile per man-hour in 1924, as against 94.21 tons of freight and 7.82 passengers in 1923. Automatic signal devices are rapidly displacing

men at highway crossings ; the estimated number of men thus eliminated was 44,343 up till 1930. In *water transportation* the number of passengers and amount of freight per employee increased by 26.0 per cent. and 51.7 per cent. respectively between 1916 and 1926.

Efficiency in handling and distributing mails in the United States *Postal Service* has been promoted in recent years both by mechanisation and by improved administrative methods ; the index of productivity increased from 100 in 1908 to 171.8 in 1930 ; in 1931 it declined to 163.4 owing to business depression. It is estimated that on the basis of the 1908 productivity 196,623 more employees would have been required to handle the work in 1930 than were actually employed.

STATISTICS

Movements in the General Level of Unemployment and Employment

The following tables give current statistics on the general movement of unemployment (table I) and employment (table II). Notes on the scope of these statistics were given in the *Review* for January 1933¹, and figures for different industries in the *Review* for March 1932.²

I. Unemployment. Thirty-one countries publish regular figures of unemployment. Owing to differences in the methods of compilation and in the definition of unemployment, comparisons between the figures are not generally possible. The figures relate to *recorded* unemployment only, and in most cases fall far short of the reality. Only when based on compulsory insurance do they approach completeness. Their principal value is in indicating the fluctuations from time to time, and only between such movements are international comparisons possible. Moreover, the various series are not equally sensitive to changes on the labour market, and an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned. Where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are given, but they are uncertain, incomplete, and based on different definitions; thus it is not possible to compare them internationally. The yearly figures (averages of 12 months) are in some cases computed by the Office. Unless otherwise indicated the monthly figures refer to the end of the month.

The principal problems of these statistics are examined in two publications of the Office³; for figures based on unemployment insurance additional information as to the scope and working of these schemes will be found in a recent study of the Office.⁴

II. Employment. Statistics are given for fifteen countries; they are intended to show the movements in the number of people *in work*, as distinct from unemployment statistics, which indicate the number out of work. They are based usually on returns of the numbers employed at certain dates by representative establishments. In some cases they are based on sickness or unemployment insurance schemes. For a variety of causes they are primarily of value for short-period comparisons only.

¹ Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Jan. 1933, pp. 87-96.

² Vol. XXV, No. 3, March 1932, pp. 399-414. Cf. also *Hours of Work and Unemployment: Report to the Preparatory Conference, January 1933*, pp. 145-163.

³ *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 resolutions on the best methods of compiling unemployment statistics); Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 8; Geneva, 1925.

⁴ *Unemployment Insurance and Various Forms of Relief for the Unemployed*. International Labour Conference, Seventeenth Session, Geneva, 1933.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date	GERMANY				AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA			
	Trade union returns		Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	
	Percentage unemployed		Unemployed registered		Unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered	
	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		
1927	8.7	3.4	*	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	*	200,112	
1928	8.6	5.7	*	*	45,669	10.8	156,185	*	182,444	
1929	13.2	7.5	1,678,824	*	47,359	11.1	164,509	*	191,987	
1930	22.2	13.4	3,144,910	*	84,767	19.3	208,389	*	242,612	
1931	34.3	20.0	4,573,218	*	117,866	27.4	253,368	20.3	300,223	
1932 Feb.	43.8	22.6	5,579,858	30.2	120,707†	29.4	309,969	24.8	377,894	
March	44.1	22.6	6,128,429	33.1	*	*	361,948	29.0	426,698	
April	44.6	22.6	6,034,100	32.7	120,366	28.3	352,444	28.7	417,178	
May	43.9	22.1	5,739,070	31.0	*	*	303,888	24.3	367,666	
June	43.3	22.9	5,582,620	29.8	*	*	271,481	21.7	334,887	
July	43.1	22.4	5,475,778	29.4	124,068	30.0	265,040	21.2	327,531	
Aug.	43.9	23.0	5,392,248	29.0	*	*	266,365	21.3	328,956	
Sept.	44.0	23.2	5,223,810	28.6	*	*	269,179	21.5	334,415	
Oct.	43.6	22.7	5,102,750	27.7	122,340	29.6	275,840	22.1	345,148	
Nov.	42.9	22.6	5,109,173	27.6	*	*	297,791	23.8	370,029	
Dec.	43.2	22.1	5,355,428	28.9	*	*	329,707	26.4	409,633	
1933 Jan.	45.1	22.7	5,772,984	31.7	116,052†	28.1	367,829	29.4	449,890	
Feb.	46.2	23.7	6,013,612	33.1	*	*	397,920	31.8	478,034	
	47.4	24.1	6,000,958	33.0†	*	*	401,321	32.1	—	
Base figure	3,031,400		18,191,147		412,297		1,250,000		*	

Date	BELGIUM				BULGARIA	CANADA			
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Official estimates	Trade union returns		Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed					Number unemployed	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered
	Wholly		Partially		Number		Per cent.		
Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				
1927	11,112	1.8	23,763	3.9	*	8,142	4.9	13,541	
1928	5,386	0.9	22,293	3.5	*	8,120	4.5	12,758	
1929	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0	*	11,488	5.7	14,966	
1930	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9	*	22,873	11.1	33,008	
1931	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9	*	33,625	16.8	71,385	
1932 Feb.	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7	22,063	37,857	22.0	75,140	
March	168,676	21.0	194,509	24.3	35,503	37,754	20.6	79,334	
April	158,016	19.3	191,742	23.4	30,696	36,961	20.4	71,188	
May	153,441	18.7	187,095	22.8	29,462	40,936	23.0	78,283	
June	160,700	18.9	191,084	22.5	23,512	38,692	22.1	76,269	
July	157,432	18.7	183,894	21.8	17,568	38,372	21.9	73,573	
Aug.	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3	13,795	38,240	21.8	70,124	
Sept.	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9	12,761	34,949	21.4	66,207	
Oct.	163,048	18.3	168,120	18.9	13,036	35,054	20.4	64,919	
Nov.	157,525	17.5	161,155	17.9	16,482	35,600	22.0	73,352	
Dec.	157,206	17.5	145,547	16.2	22,745	36,783	22.8	85,135	
1933 Jan.	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9	22,745	39,607	25.5	74,755	
Feb.	207,112	22.1	196,186	20.9	27,532	39,525	25.5	81,061	
	—	—	—	—	28,837	—	—	—	
Base figure	937,778				*	157,000		*	

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	CHILE	DENMARK		DANZIG (Free City of)	ESTONIA ¹	UNITED STATES			
	Em- ployment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns		Em- ployment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Trade union returns		
		Unemployed					Applic- ants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered
	Applic- ants for work registered	Number	Per cent.	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered	Weighted			
							Wholly	Partially	
1927	*	61,705	22.5	65,620	*	3,037	*	*	*
1928	*	50,226	18.5	51,864	*	2,629	*	13	*
1929	*	42,817	15.5	44,581	12,905	3,181	*	12	*
1930	*	39,631	13.7	40,551	18,291	3,054	*	21	*
1931	25,391	53,019	17.9	59,430	24,898	3,632	*	26	*
1932	—	99,508	31.7	126,039	33,244	7,121	23.8	32	21
1932 Feb.	63,930	108,942	35.9	147,735	36,258	9,096	23.0	31	19
March	74,960	109,002	35.8	144,729	36,481	8,995	22.5	30	20
April	75,349	87,243	27.7	111,130	33,418	6,029	22.8	31	21
May	79,263	77,658	24.8	85,175	31,847	4,896	22.8	31	22
June	90,570	78,624	24.9	84,287	31,004	3,137	23.6	32	21
July	96,780	90,593	28.7	111,372	29,195	2,022	25.4	34	21
Aug.	101,615	92,451	29.2	116,899	28,989	3,256	25.1	33	21
Sept.	101,202	93,910	29.6	121,633	30,469	5,957	24.8	32	22
Oct.	103,504	101,518	31.8	131,065	31,806	8,901	23.9	31	22
Nov.	102,105	112,506	35.1	146,308	35,507	10,715	24.2	32	23
Dec.	—	138,335	42.8	173,236	39,042	13,727	24.9	34	21
1933 Jan.	—	141,354	43.5	187,284	40,726	16,511	25.8	35	20
Feb.	—	142,019†	42.8	189,805	39,843	—	26.1	34	—
Base figure	*	326,599		*	*	*	700,000		

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Em- ployment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unem- ployment commissions	Relief fund statistics	Em- ployment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
					Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unem- ployed registered	Un- employed	Unemployed in receipt of relief	Applica- tions for work	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927								
1928	1,735	*	4,993	15,275	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6
1929	3,906	*	905	10,050	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2
1930	7,993	*	2,432	13,605	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3
1931	11,522	*	54,587	74,828	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6
1932	17,581	64,441	264,845	306,434	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5
1932 Feb.	18,856	89,874	293,198	337,129	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8
March	17,699	90,489	303,218	347,446	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3
April	16,885	75,507	282,013	341,060	2,204,740	17.3	521,705	4.1
May	13,189	53,387	262,184	322,320	2,183,683	17.1	638,157	5.0
June	12,709	32,444	232,371	295,478	2,357,963	16.7	697,639	5.5
July	13,278	23,189	262,642	296,401	2,185,015	17.1	735,929	5.7
Aug.	16,966	28,645	263,068	298,479	2,215,704	17.3	731,104	5.7
Sept.	18,563	54,887	259,237	296,446	2,279,779	17.8	645,286	5.0
Oct.	19,908	73,379	247,090	264,509	2,295,500	17.9	515,405	4.0
Nov.	21,690	81,022	255,004	292,552	2,328,920	18.2	520,105	4.0
Dec.	20,239	82,626	276,628	306,708	2,314,528	18.1	461,274	3.6
1933 Jan.	23,178	76,862	316,259 ¹	352,001	2,422,808	18.9	532,640	4.2
Feb.	—	—	330,874	368,929	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1
Base figure	*	*	*	*	12,808,000			

¹ From January 1933 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the public charitable offices. The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	HUNGARY	DUTCH EAST INDIES	IRISH FREE STATE ¹		ITALY		JAPAN	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics		Official estimates	
	Applications for work	Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered	Total	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.
			With claims to unemployment benefit					
1927	13,881	*	*	21,100	278,484	97,054	*	*
1928	14,715	*	*	22,721	324,422	38,457	*	*
1929	15,173	*	*	20,860	300,787	16,154	*	*
1930	43,592	*	*	22,176	425,437	23,408	368,465	5.2
1931	52,305	6,964	17,852	25,230	734,454	28,721	413,248	5.9
1932	66,235	10,922	20,217	62,817	1,006,442	33,468		
1932 Feb.	68,732	9,200	21,730	31,162	1,147,945	26,321	485,290	6.9
March	71,210	9,686	20,089	30,866	1,053,016	31,636	473,757	6.8
April	68,459	10,148	17,433	32,252	1,000,025	32,720	482,366	6.9
May	63,345	10,142	16,803	35,874	968,456	35,528	483,109	6.9
June	59,040	10,503	15,876	66,912	905,097	31,710	481,589	6.8
July	56,985	11,162	17,503	77,648	931,291	33,218	510,901	7.2
Aug.	60,900	12,093	19,634	75,140	945,972	33,666	509,580	7.1
Sept.	65,436	11,947	20,987	78,088	949,408	37,043	505,969	7.0
Oct.	67,154	12,212	22,876	88,533	956,357	32,556	503,958	7.0
Nov.	71,831	12,725	23,102	102,747	1,038,757	36,349	—	—
Dec.	75,288	12,856	22,694	103,619	1,129,654	37,644	—	—
1933 Jan.	78,020	—	26,543	95,577	1,225,470	33,003	—	—
Feb.	—	—	25,483	88,747	1,229,387	34,506	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,221,043	

¹ The figures relate to the first Monday of the month from 1927 to 1930, and afterwards to the end of the month.

Date	LATVIA	NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND		PALESTINE	RUMANIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Official estimates	Employment exchange statistics
	Applications for work registered	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered*	Employed on public relief works	Number unemployed	Unemployed registered
		Number	Per cent.	Unemployed ¹			
1927	3,131	8,561	25.4	23,889	*	*	*
1928	4,700	6,502	19.2	21,759	*	*	10,373
1929	5,617	5,902	15.4	19,089	2,895	*	7,288
1930	4,851	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,037	*	4,833
1931	8,709	*	22.3	27,479	41,430	*	24,083
1932	14,582	14,790	30.8	33,831	51,549	40,173	18,023
1932 Feb.	22,222	14,354	30.6	37,796	44,107	28,271	21,350
March	22,912	15,342	32.5	38,356	45,383	29,182	21,100
April	14,607	14,585	30.7	36,993	48,601	29,774	14,950
May	7,599	13,465	28.3	31,504	53,543	38,946	15,400
June	7,056	12,603	26.2	27,752	54,342	37,474	19,200
July	7,181	12,563	25.9	25,750	55,203	43,631	20,700
Aug.	9,650	13,084	26.9	27,033	56,332	49,242	19,400
Sept.	8,762	14,358	29.3	30,963	55,855	49,447	20,350
Oct.	13,806	15,512	31.6	34,810	54,549	48,343	15,120
Nov.	17,601	16,717	34.2	38,807	52,477	47,129	11,700
Dec.	17,247	20,735	42.4	41,571	52,523	47,374	16,200
1933 Jan.	14,709	—	—	40,642	51,698†	44,860	23,400
Feb.	—	—	—	42,460	—	—	—
Base figure	*	48,848	*	*	*	*	*

¹ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

* Including persons employed on public relief works.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		SWEDEN			
	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns ²		Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed		Unemployed registered	Unemployed		Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		
1927	26,868	9.0	*	165,340	7.4	31,076	12.0	25,476	
1928	22,009	6.9	*	125,657	5.0	29,716	10.6	24,399	
1929	27,775	7.5	*	131,879	4.9	32,621	10.7	21,770	
1930	41,281	9.7	*	226,659	8.9	42,016	12.2	25,156	
1931	87,659	18.2	*	299,502	12.7	64,815	17.2	40,938	
1932	162,638	30.1	271,092	255,582	11.9	89,922	22.8	82,235	
1932 Feb.	183,181	32.7	272,283	350,145	16.3	93,900	23.9	77,932	
March	165,705	29.3	252,780	360,031	16.9	98,732	24.6	79,392	
April	142,697	25.0	244,452	339,773	15.5	79,804	21.3	81,774	
May	133,510	26.4	240,774	306,801	14.4	75,650	19.4	70,902	
June	140,226	27.2	243,170	264,147	11.2	77,137	19.7	63,974	
July	153,561	29.6	254,462	218,059	10.3	75,622	19.7	64,772	
Aug.	159,035	30.6	262,839	190,548	9.0	80,975	20.4	74,496	
Sept.	154,580	29.8	274,413	150,446	7.1	84,432	21.0	83,563	
Oct.	150,997	29.1	282,917	150,894	7.1	92,868	22.4	94,767	
Nov.	159,799	30.5	310,376	177,459	8.4	97,666	24.5	109,847	
Dec.	222,811	37.3	350,770	220,245	10.4	129,002	31.5	110,004	
1932 Jan.	265,435	44.0	398,641	266,601	12.5	120,156	28.8	135,142	
Feb.	230,136†	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	138,131	
Base figure	603,862		*	2,125,000 †		417,595		*	

¹ Monthly averages based on weekly figures.² From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters.

Date	SAAR TERRITORY	SWITZERLAND			CZECHOSLOVAKIA			YUGOSLAVIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹		Employment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed registered	Percentage unemployed		Applications for work	Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered
		Wholly	Partially		Number	Per cent.		
1927	*	2.7	2.0	11,824	17,626	1.6	52,829	*
1928	*	2.1	1.1	8,380	16,342	1.4	38,636	6,781
1929	6,591	1.8	1.7	8,131	23,763	2.2	41,630	8,465
1930	9,286	3.4	7.2	12,881	52,047	4.6	105,442	8,198
1931	20,963	5.9	12.1	24,208	102,179	8.3	291,332	10,018
1932	41,373	9.1	12.2	54,366	184,555	13.5	554,059	14,761
1932 Feb.	42,334	11.3	15.0	63,708	197,612	14.8	631,736	21,435
March	44,883	8.9	13.6	52,288	195,076	14.6	633,907	23,251
April	42,093	7.7	12.6	44,958	180,456	13.3	555,832	18,532
May	42,881	7.6	11.5	41,798	171,895	12.6	487,228	13,568
June	40,188	7.1	11.3	41,441	168,452	12.3	466,948	11,418
July	39,063	7.5	11.4	45,448	167,529	12.2	453,294	9,940
Aug.	38,858	7.6	11.1	47,064	172,118	12.5	460,952	11,940
Sept.	40,320	7.9	10.8	49,532	170,772	12.3	486,935	10,985
Oct.	40,728	8.7	10.6	58,127	173,706	12.4	533,616	10,474
Nov.	41,962	10.3	11.3	68,286	190,779	13.5	608,809	11,670
Dec.	44,311	13.6	11.9	81,887	239,959	16.9	746,311	14,248
1933 Jan.	45,700	—	—	101,111	299,326	20.7	872,775	23,574
Feb.	45,101	—	—	96,273	—	—	918,334†	25,346
Base figure	*	421,001		*	1,443,716		*	*

¹ Up to 1930, quarterly averages; afterwards, monthly averages.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

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

The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT — *Blank letter*

Date (end of month)	SOUTH AFRICA		GERMANY		CANADA ²	ESTONIA ²	FINLAND
	Employers' returns		Sickness insurance statistics	Trade union returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns
	Number employed in July 1925 = 100		Members of sickness funds employed on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Percentage of full-time employment	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Number employed in same month of 1926 = 100
	Europeans	Total ¹					
1932							
Feb.	105.3	101.7	73.9	49.8	88.7	94.1	*
March	104.2	100.5	60.0	49.4	87.5	93.2	*
April	102.3	98.2	63.4	50.4	87.5	96.6	80
May	101.2	97.3	65.0	50.8	89.1	102.7	*
June	100.3	96.8	65.8	51.1	88.7	102.5	*
July	99.6	96.3	66.3	50.2	86.3	96.2	84
Aug.	99.6	96.2	66.9	50.0	86.0	93.7	*
Sept.	99.9	96.1	67.9	50.7	86.7	92.8	*
Oct.	100.1	95.7	68.8	51.8	84.7	92.6	75
Nov.	100.4	96.2	68.1	51.7	83.2	91.5	*
Dec.	100.0	96.7	64.7	49.6	78.5	89.2	*
1933							
Jan.	—	—	62.5	48.2	76.8	90.0	86
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number employed	* 7	* 7	11,487,211	1,590,750	706,478	28,313	* 7

¹ Including "Natives".² The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

Date (end of month)	UNITED STATES ¹		FRANCE ²		GREAT BRITAIN		JAPAN
	Employers' returns <i>7 1/2 1/2 1/2</i>		Returns of labour inspectors		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employers' returns
	Number employed in 1923-1925 = 100	Factory payrolls in 1923-1925 = 100	Number employed in same month of previous year = 100	Percentage of workers employed on short time	Number employed in 1924 = 100		Number employed in 1926 = 100
					Persons directly involved in trade disputes:		
				Included	Excluded		
1932							
Feb.	67.8	53.5	85.5	56.2	98.5	98.8	73.0
March	66.4	52.3	85.5	56.2	100.0	100.4	73.5
April	64.3	48.7	86.0	51.7	99.4	99.7	74.5
May	62.1	46.2	86.7	51.1	98.5	98.8	74.6
June	60.0	42.6	88.4	50.5	98.4	98.7	74.5
July	58.3	39.6	87.3	49.3	97.8	97.9	74.5
Aug.	58.8	40.1	87.7	48.8	97.7	97.5	74.7
Sept.	60.3	42.1	86.9	46.6	98.1	97.0	75.5
Oct.	61.1	43.5	90.3	43.1	98.3	98.6	75.8
Nov.	61.2	41.8	92.2	38.5	98.1	98.4	76.4
Dec.	60.6	40.9	94.2	40.7	98.9	99.3	—
1933							
Jan.	—	—	95.8	41.5	97.2	97.5	—
Feb.	—	—	96.8	40.0	97.7	98.0	—
Number employed	* 7	* 7	2,386,786		12,610,000 †		680,837

¹ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.² The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".
The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	ITALY		LATVIA	POLAND	SWEDEN	SWITZER- LAND	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA ^a
	Employers' returns		Sickness insurance statistics	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Social insurance statistics
	Number employed in September 1926=100	Percentage of workers employed on short time	Average number of members employed in 1930 = 100	Number employed in 1927=100	Average number employed in 1926-1930 = 100	Number employed in 1925 = 100	Average number of members employed in 1928 = 100
1932 Feb.	73.2	28.6	77	70.3	*	*	76.1
March	68.7	30.7	76	69.1	84.7 †	88.7	75.5
April	67.9	29.8	77	70.0	*	*	82.6
May	65.4	29.5	78	70.6	*	*	89.6
June	64.4	29.8	79	70.8	86.6 †	86.0	91.1
July	64.9	30.8	79	70.5	*	*	89.6
Aug.	63.6	29.8	79	71.6	*	*	88.2
Sept.	67.3	27.2	79	72.0	91.2	84.7	86.3
Oct.	67.8	25.4	80	77.7	*	*	85.7
Nov.	67.5	23.5	81	71.9	*	*	82.4
Dec.	66.8	26.6	78	63.3	88.4	82.4	75.0
1933 Jan.	65.0	24.9	—	—	*	*	66.8
Feb.	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Number employed	642,885		140,878	470,945	205,529	192,251	2,049,786

¹ Base : 1930 = 100.^a Average for the month.

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

An International Comparison of the Retail Prices of Certain Important Foodstuffs, July 1929 to October 1932

Table I gives the retail prices of certain important foodstuffs and articles of fuel and light in various countries in October 1932 ; it is in continuation of a corresponding table published in this *Review* for July 1932 ¹ containing the prices for October 1931. These prices (which have been collected by the Office since 1924) have been used to calculate relative index numbers of the cost of food ; the last calculations, however, were made for the month of July 1930. ² In view of the great interest attaching to this question and the repeated requests made to the Office for more recent information, calculations for October 1932 are given below. Certain improvements have been made in the method, which are first explained. In order to render

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, July 1932, p. 116.² *Idem*, Vol. XXII, No. 4, Oct. 1930, p. 544.

TABLE I. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (UNWEIGHTED AVERAGES) OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF ORDINARY CONSUMPTION (FOOD, HEATING AND LIGHTING) IN OCTOBER 1932 1

Article	Unit	GERMANY		AUSTRIA		BELGIUM		CANADA		DENMARK		ESTONIA		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		SWITZERLAND		LATVIA		NORWAY		MEMBERLAND		PORTUGAL		SWEDEN		CZECHOSLOVAKIA		YUGOSLAVIA					
		6 towns	3 towns	3 towns	6 towns	6 towns	2 towns	51 towns	6 towns	7 towns	HUNGARY	IRISH FREE STATE	IRELAND	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns	6 towns				
White bread	Kg.	0.76	1.55	1.49	13.4	0.67	0.45	14.8	1.89	4.1	0.45	4.8	1.80	0.60	0.76	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35		
Rye or "black" bread	"	0.36	0.65	—	—	0.19	0.16	—	—	—	0.42	—	1.87	0.38	0.36	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35		
Flour (wheaten)	"	0.52	0.75	1.47	6.8	0.27	0.29	6.8	3.03	4.1	0.30	3.6	2.00	0.56	0.39	0.64	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
Oatmeal	"	0.52	0.75	1.47	6.8	0.27	0.29	6.8	3.03	4.1	0.30	3.6	2.00	0.56	0.39	0.64	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Butter: fresh	"	2.62	5.33	21.72	59.3	0.59	1.29	58.9	21.31	34.2	2.50	6.5	3.79	2.26	2.85	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	
Butter: salt	"	2.62	5.33	21.72	59.3	0.59	1.29	58.9	21.31	34.2	2.50	6.5	3.79	2.26	2.85	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	
Margarine	"	1.26	2.87	20.40	—	2.35	1.00	—	—	32.4	—	—	—	2.09	2.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lard	"	1.08	3.12	30.70	27.1	1.42	1.00	31.5	10.72	14.1	2.40	19.8	6.75	—	—	1.49	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beer (home produce)	"	1.52	3.30	23.71	42.7	1.92	0.53	52.2	20.33	34.2	1.80	25.8	9.57	0.62	1.86	1.54	1.55	12.00	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	
Mutton (home produce)	"	1.70	1.93	9.00	44.3	—	0.54	48.7	19.96	30.9	1.60	22.7	8.00	0.74	1.42	1.00	1.82	7.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Pork { 1st quality	"	1.58	2.73	15.00	32.3	—	1.07	47.4	17.02	14.8	1.30	13.9	8.00	0.74	1.42	1.00	1.82	7.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Pork { 2nd quality	"	1.58	2.73	15.00	32.3	—	1.07	47.4	17.02	14.8	1.30	13.9	8.00	0.74	1.42	1.00	1.82	7.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Pork { 2nd quality	"	1.58	2.73	15.00	32.3	—	1.07	47.4	17.02	14.8	1.30	13.9	8.00	0.74	1.42	1.00	1.82	7.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Veal	"	1.73	3.07	13.38	—	—	0.36	—	—	—	1.45	22.7	9.41	1.07	1.80	1.26	1.55	12.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Bacon	"	1.92	3.03	11.19	43.4	1.00	0.26	—	—	—	1.60	22.7	9.41	1.07	1.80	1.26	1.55	12.00	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
Potatoes	"	0.07	0.17	0.49	2.4	0.14	0.03	3.3	0.61	2.0	0.07	1.1	0.71	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.88	8.00	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	
Sugar (white granulated)	"	0.75	1.34	2.38	12.1	0.43	0.46	11.6	11.74	21.8	2.02	23.6	6.03	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Coffee	"	5.52	12.80	20.86	91.0	4.98	6.25	151.0	32.00	41.0	14.00	89.6	30.94	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Tea	"	22.90	34.00	94.6	8.74	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	"	3.51	5.13	19.50	112.4	1.64	1.73	49.8	17.33	21.8	2.40	28.0	14.44	1.49	1.78	0.95	1.11	16.00	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
Chocolate	"	1.18	4.93	16.58	46.5	0.26	0.08	11.3	1.55	5.6	0.34	4.7	1.10	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Milk (unskimmed)	Ltrs	0.23	0.45	1.48	8.5	0.20	0.04	2.9	0.98	1.9	0.08	2.2	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Eggs (fresh)	"	0.10	0.17	1.11	2.5	0.20	0.04	2.9	0.98	1.9	0.08	2.2	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Rice	"	0.47	0.91	3.76	18.7	0.70	0.60	14.1	3.12	5.3	0.64	9.9	1.71	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Macaroni or similar products	"	0.46	1.23	3.91	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	1.40	17.0	2.57	0.90	1.20	0.43	0.50	16.00	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
Peas (dried)	"	0.37	0.70	1.84	9.7	—	0.32	—	—	—	0.66	10.4	1.64	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
White or red haricot beans	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes (dried)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Olive oil	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Firewood (hr)	100 kg.	7.80	48.00	—	—	10.00	1.00	—	—	—	5.20	20.04	—	1.60	3.08	3.08	3.08	30.00	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	
Bituminous coal (household)	"	3.26	10.50	30.75	142.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.30	70.3	—	3.20	3.30	3.30	6.83	60.00	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	
Coke	"	2.17	11.07	23.00	135.2	4.42	—	—	—	—	5.94	51.8	22.80	3.80	4.50	4.50	1.53	40.00	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	
Electricity (for lighting)	Kwh.	0.37	0.66	1.79	—	0.34	0.25	—	—	—	0.067	6.5	1.80	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.78	1.60	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	
Gas	M ³ .	0.18																																			

the figures comparable, figures are also given for the years 1929 to 1931, and comparisons are also made of movements in food prices during the period 1929 to 1932.

The figures are based on official prices communicated by the competent statistical authorities of each country; they cover the chief towns in 21 countries. Hungary is now included for the first time.

METHOD

It will be remembered that the last method adopted by the Office for the international comparison of the cost of living was that of an "international basket of provisions", as described in this *Review* for October 1929.¹ The procedure consists in finding the cost of certain fixed quantities of each article considered (representing approximately the average weekly consumption of an adult man in countries of Western European civilisation in each of the countries included). The composition of this "basket" was given in this *Review* for October 1930², and it contained (apart from soap and articles of fuel and light, and counting the two qualities of bread as only one article) 25 food-stuffs. It is clear, however, that this system of weights could only be applied if all of these 25 prices were known for each of the countries considered; where this was not the case the missing prices were estimated. But while these estimates could reasonably be made during a period of stable prices, it has not seemed advisable to do so in a period of irregular and violent price changes.³ The only solution of this difficulty is to reduce the "basket" so as to contain only articles the actual prices of which are known for all the countries, or to reduce the number of countries for which comparisons are made. The former method of including all the 21 countries concerned has been considered preferable, and 11 (mostly unimportant) articles have been excluded.⁴

¹ *Idem*, Vol. XX, No. 4, Oct. 1929, pp. 580 et seq.

² *Idem*, Vol. XXII, No. 4, Oct. 1930, p. 543.

³ It should be noted that this method in fact amounts to increasing the weight already given to the price from which the estimate is made, whether the procedure is to apply to this latter price its ratio to the unknown price (*a*) at another period in the same country, or (*b*) at the same period in one or more other countries where both prices are known. In the latter case, the effect may be to eliminate certain real price differences as between countries.

⁴ The articles retained in the basket and their weights are as follows: bread 3.75 kg., flour (wheaten) 0.80 kg., butter 0.17 kg., beef 0.45 kg., mutton 0.10 kg., pork 0.20 kg., bacon 0.15 kg., potatoes 2.02 kg., sugar 0.45 kg., coffee (or tea) 0.07 kg., cheese 0.09 kg., rice 0.20 kg., milk 2.40 litres, eggs 3½ (number). The articles excluded are the following: oatmeal 0.11 kg., margarine 0.10 kg., lard 0.08 kg., veal 0.10 kg., cocoa 0.01 kg., macaroni 0.20 kg., peas 0.10 kg., beans 0.10 kg., prunes 0.04 kg., salt (before 1931) 0.10 kg., olive oil 0.10 litre.

It may be of interest to note that the cost of these last 11 articles computed on the basis of prices in January 1931 represented only about 15 per cent. of the cost of all the 25 articles in Great Britain and about 16 per cent. in Germany.

Furthermore, it has been found desirable to introduce the following small modifications: (1) the cheaper kind of bread has been given the whole weight bread used to have in the earlier computations; this was necessary because only one price for bread (either wheaten or rye) is known for about half the countries,

In spite of this reduction the above 14 foodstuffs retained may still be considered as representative of the larger part of workers' families' expenditure on food: in fact, they accounted for about 57 per cent. of the food expenditure of 896 German working men's families in 1927-1928, and about 53 per cent. of the food expenditure of 100 Detroit workers' families in 1929. On the other hand, the quantities given above are to some extent arbitrary, and do not correspond to the actual quantities consumed in any of the countries considered. Also, the differences between these weights and the quantities actually consumed vary for different countries, and the system of uniform fixed weights applied throughout may make certain countries appear relatively too cheap and others too expensive, according to the varying degrees to which the above weights reflect actual conditions.

It will be seen from the above that the method to be applied is still essentially the same as that used by the Office in its earlier computations; the procedure is not intended to be either new or final. Further, it should be emphasised that the results shown below relate solely to the cost of food.¹

COMPARISONS FOR OCTOBER 1932

Table II shows the result of finding the cost of the above "reduced basket" on the basis of prices for October 1932 as given in table I, expressing the amounts thus obtained in a common currency (United States dollars), and then computing indexes taking the basket cost in the United States as 100. These operations, however, raise certain difficulties which were not present before the autumn of 1931, owing to the fact that only very few countries still adhere completely to the gold standard, others are maintaining it only with considerable restrictions on the free movement of the foreign exchanges, and still others have completely abandoned it. In these circumstances, should the national currencies be taken at gold parity or at the current exchange rate? The answer seems to depend on the purpose which the indexes are to serve. If the result is to be used to compare the purchasing power of wages or other incomes in different countries, then the question does not even arise, for incomes expressed in national currency will be divided by basket costs which will also be known in national currency, or, if index numbers are used, the exchange factor cancels out. If, on the other hand, the indexes are to be used to describe the relative levels of retail food prices in different countries, e.g.

and no estimate could be made of the other price, in view of the strong variability of the ratio between the two prices where both are known; (2) only the price of coffee has been taken into account where tea is little consumed by the working classes; tea has instead been considered for Great Britain and the Irish Free State, where coffee is not used by workers' families.

¹ The prices of the articles of fuel and light are still given in table I, and will be used for a more complete elaboration of methods for the international comparison of the cost of living (including food, fuel and light, and housing) which are now in preparation.

TABLE II. COSTS OF THE REDUCED BASKET (14 ARTICLES) IN A COMMON CURRENCY, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF FOOD IN OCTOBER 1932

(Base of index numbers : United States = 100)

Country	Number of towns	Cost of the food basket in United States dollars		Index numbers	
		A		A	B
Germany	6	1.33	1.33	76	76
Austria	3	1.52	1.28 ¹	87	74
Belgium	Brussels	1.06	1.05	61	60
Canada	6	1.53	1.40	88	80
Denmark	Copenhagen	1.34	0.88	77	51
Estonia	2	0.71	0.71	41	41
United States	51 ²	1.74	1.74	100	100
France	6	1.56	1.56	90	90
Great Britain	7	1.54	1.07	89	61
Hungary	Budapest	1.16	1.16	67	67
Irish Free State	3	1.57	1.09	90	63
Italy	6	1.60	1.55	92	89
Latvia	Riga	0.92	0.92	53	53
Norway	Oslo	1.44	0.92	83	53
Netherlands	4	1.23	1.23	71	71
Poland	4	0.75	0.75	43	43
Portugal	Lisbon	—	1.20	—	69
Sweden	3	1.72	1.13	99	65
Switzerland	4	1.50	1.50	86	86
Czechoslovakia	3	1.23	1.23	71	71
Yugoslavia	4	1.02	0.79	59	45

A = National currency taken at par.

B = National currency taken at the exchange rate in October 1932 or other date to which the prices relate (see notes to table I), as given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the League of Nations, Nov. 1932.¹ Taken at the Zurich rate in November 1932.² The figures for 10 towns previously used have been discontinued, and only average prices in 51 towns are available.

N.B. It is emphasised that these figures are subject to the reservations and qualifications indicated in the text; and in particular that the fluctuating rates of exchange in 1932 render all figures expressed in a common currency approximate.

in order to compare them with the relative levels of the corresponding wholesale prices, or to measure the relative purchasing power of one particular currency in different countries, then the most reasonable course would be to take the actual current rate of exchange. If, finally, it is intended to study the effect of monetary factors as distinct from other influences upon the relative position of various countries with respect to retail prices, then it would be useful also to have indexes computed on the basis of the par value of the currency. Without going further into these difficult questions, the basket costs for October 1932 and their indexes have been computed both by taking the national currencies at par and by taking the effective exchange rate. The United States has been taken as basis for the indexes instead of Great Britain (as was the case in the earlier publications of this nature), simply because the base figure is thus identical in both calculations, owing to the fact that the foreign exchange value and the par value of the United States dollar are the same.

COMPARISONS OVER THE PERIOD 1929-1932

In view of the considerable disturbances, due to monetary and economic factors, which prices in general have undergone during recent years, it has been thought desirable to add to the above figures, which relate to October 1932 only, tables comparing the level of retail prices of foodstuffs both in space, i.e. between different countries at the same date, and in time, i.e. between different dates in the same country, since 1929.

The method used in this comparison is the same as that used above for comparisons in October 1932. The presentation is, however, slightly different in that no indexes, such as those shown in table II (United States = 100), have been computed for the various dates considered, since such indexes would be misleading, the base figure being itself subject to considerable change whatever country is chosen as 100. For this reason it has been thought advisable to give the figures in national currency and in United States dollars only.

The material used, namely, the retail prices of food in different towns supplied by the statistical authorities of the countries concerned, has been published at different times in this *Review*.¹ It should, however, be noted that the figures have now been made comparable over the period considered. In particular, the number of towns and the towns themselves included for each country are now the same throughout the whole period covered. Further, the prices published in the *Review* were sometimes unweighted averages of the prices of each article collected in the various towns of a given country, and sometimes they were weighted according to the population of the towns; but in the present case only unweighted averages have been used, with but one exception: Great Britain, prices for which are available only in the form of weighted averages for seven towns. Finally, in a few rare cases prices which looked altogether out of line with the prices for the same article collected in another town of the *same* country or at other dates in the *same* town have been neglected, since they are in fact likely to relate to another quality. It is thought that by these minor readjustments a better comparability has been obtained, both in time and in space.

Table III shows the cost of the new international basket of foodstuffs in national currency for certain countries at different dates from July 1929 to October 1932. It will be seen from the footnotes to the table that the dates are not always those given in the headings, but it has appeared preferable to include these countries in spite of the small element of non-comparability which is represented by these differences in date. As regards the figures themselves, they must not be taken to mean more than they actually do: they should merely be considered as coefficients computed by the method explained above, using an arbitrary "basket" which represents the approximate

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Oct. and Dec. 1929 (prices for July 1929); April 1930 (prices for January 1930); Oct. 1930 (prices for July 1930); May 1931 (prices for January 1931); July 1932 (prices for October 1931); and table I above (prices for October 1932).

TABLE III. COST OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FOOD BASKET" IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AT VARIOUS DATES (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

Country	Currency unit	Number of towns	July 1929	Jan. 1930	July 1930	Jan. 1931	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932
Germany	RM.	6	7.50	7.63	7.14	6.83	6.29	5.59
Austria	Sch.	3	11.56	11.10	10.28	10.17	10.54	10.80
Belgium	Fr.	Brussels	—	—	—	48.29	41.44	37.94 ¹
Canada	\$	6	2.22	2.38	2.21	1.99	1.72	1.53
Denmark	Kr.	Copenhagen	6.16	6.12	5.34	5.23	5.18	5.00
Spain	Pta.	3	13.14	13.29	13.33	13.22	12.94 ²	—
Estonia	Kr.	2	4.16	4.09	3.48	3.41	2.95 ³	2.66 ³
United States	\$	10	2.65 ⁴	2.69 ⁵	2.55 ⁴	2.46 ⁵	2.10	1.74
France	Fr.	6	42.70 ⁶	44.52 ¹	44.66 ⁷	44.21 ⁸	40.80 ¹	39.69 ¹
Great Britain	d.	7	88.9	95.8	83.8	83.5	75.0	75.8
Ireland	d.	3	91.9	96.5	87.5	85.2	86.3 ¹	77.2 ¹
Italy	Lira	6	36.67 ⁷	37.67	34.51	35.18 ⁸	30.93 ²	30.41 ³
Latvia	Lat.	Riga	7.17 ⁹	—	—	5.70	5.27	4.77
Norway	Kr.	Oslo	—	—	—	—	5.56	5.38
Netherlands	Fl.	4	4.11	4.42	3.97	3.73	3.45	3.06
Poland	Zl.	4	—	10.99 ⁵	9.15	8.28	7.74	6.68
Portugal	Esc.	Lisbon	35.26 ⁴	36.44 ⁵	35.00	38.19 ⁸	35.01 ⁵	38.72
Sweden	Kr.	3	7.33	7.65	7.10	6.70	6.60	6.42
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	3	51.06	48.78	46.01	44.05	42.95	41.65

¹ November.² January 1932.³ July.⁴ June.⁵ December 1929, 1930, or 1931.⁶ May.⁷ August.⁸ February.⁹ March.

average proportions in which the various articles are consumed by the working classes in different countries.¹

In order to show the degree to which the cost of food has decreased since 1929 (i.e. a period preceding the present depression), indexes have been computed with July 1929 as base, using the figures shown in table III. These index numbers are given in table IV, together with index numbers obtained by expressing the official food indexes (used for national cost-of-living index numbers) in terms of the same base. It is interesting to see that, in spite of the fact that the international basket does not take account of the national habits of consumption in each country, there is generally good agreement between the national index numbers showing the movements of the cost of food and the corresponding indexes obtained by the basket. Of course, the movements are not parallel in all cases, and sometimes they are of opposite direction from one date to the other. But it will be seen upon closer inspection that these divergencies do not seem to be systematically increasing with time, and that the indexes obtained for October 1932 by both methods generally show sufficient agreement, the only important exceptions being France and Lat-

¹ These coefficients may, however, be used for the purpose of comparing incomes with regard to their purchasing power over foodstuffs: by dividing any such figure for any particular country by the basket cost given for that country in table III, an index is obtained which may be compared directly with similar indexes computed from comparable figures for other countries, and the relation between such indexes then indicates the relative purchasing power of the respective incomes in terms of food.

TABLE IV. COMPARISON OF BASKET COSTS FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WITH THE OFFICIAL COST-OF-FOOD INDEXES, BOTH RECOMPUTED WITH JULY 1929 AS BASE ¹

Country	Index	Number of towns	July 1929	Jan. 1930	July 1930	Jan. 1931	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932
Germany	A	6	100	102	95	91	84	75
	B	72	100	97	94	86	79	70
Austria	A	3	100	96	89	88	91	93
	B	Vienna	100	100	97	89	90	89
Belgium	A	Brussels	100	—	—	92	79	72
	B	59	100	106	97	92	80	75
Canada	A	6	100	107	100	89	77	69
	B	60	100	108	100	90	72	65
Denmark	A	Copenhagen	100	99	87	85	84	81
	B	100	100	97	92	85	81	80
Spain	A	3	100	101	101	101	99	—
	B	Madrid	100	103	102	112	113	—
Estonia	A	2	100	98	84	82	71	64
	B	Tallinn	100	83	77	71	70	62
United States	A	10	100	102	96	93	79	66
	B	51	100	102	96	86	77	66
France	A	6	100	104	105	104	96	93
	B	Paris ²	100	99	98	101	88	82
Great Britain	A	7	100	108	94	94	84	85
	B	630	100	101	94	89	85	82
Irish Free State	A	3	100	105	95	93	94	84
	B	105	100	104	94	91	93	81
Italy	A	6	100	103	94	96	84	83
	B	Milan	100	104	98	88	82	81
Latvia	A	Riga	100	—	—	80	74	67
	B	Riga	100	93	82	77	62	50
Netherlands	A	4	100	108	97	91	84	75
	B	10	100	100	92	88	82	72
Poland	A	4	100	97	81	71	68	59
	B	Warsaw	100	97	91	77	72	63
Sweden	A	3	100	104	97	91	90	88
	B	49	100	96	92	89	85	83
Czechoslovakia	A	3	100	96	90	86	84	82
	B	Prague	100	95	95	85	84	81

A = "Basket" index numbers. B = Food index numbers compiled by national statistical authorities.

See notes to table III. ¹ 29 articles.

via.¹ The agreement shown by the two series of index numbers given for each country in table IV is particularly remarkable, since the area covered is generally different in the two cases. On the other hand, the cases of disagreement between the movements of the national indexes and the basket indexes seem to be due mainly to seasonal influences. In fact, it is an evident result of the reduction of the basket that articles showing a strong seasonal movement, such as milk, eggs, and sometimes potatoes and butter, have become relatively more important in the reduced basket than they were in the one formerly used by the Office.

As regards the comparison between different countries at the various dates considered in tables III and IV, a double calculation has again been carried out, as in table II, and the results are shown in table V, where the basket costs are expressed in terms of United States dollars; first, by taking the national currencies at par, and second, by taking them, for the date subsequent to the abandonment of the gold standard, at the exchange rate. The various reservations attached to the use of these figures are the same as those for table II indicated above, and are here recalled.

TABLE V. COST OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FOOD BASKET" (14 ARTICLES)
FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES AT VARIOUS DATES
IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS¹

Country	July 1929	Jan. 1930	July 1930	Jan. 1931	Oct. 1931	
					A	B
Germany	1.79	1.82	1.70	1.63	1.50	1.46
Austria	1.63	1.56	1.45	1.43	1.48	1.47
Belgium	—	—	—	1.34	1.15	1.16
Canada	2.22	2.38	2.21	1.99	1.72	1.53
Denmark	1.65	1.64	1.43	1.40	1.39	1.14
Spain	1.91	1.74	1.54	1.37	—	1.09
Estonia	1.11	1.10	0.93	0.91	0.79	0.79
United States	2.65	2.69	2.55	2.46	2.10	2.10
France	1.67	1.74	1.75	1.73	1.60	1.60
Great Britain	1.80	1.94	1.70	1.69	1.52	1.22
Irish Free State	1.86	1.96	1.77	1.73	1.75	1.40
Italy	1.93	1.98	1.82	1.85	1.63	1.56
Latvia	1.38	—	—	1.10	1.02	1.02
Norway	—	—	—	—	1.49	1.23
Netherlands	1.65	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.39	1.39
Poland	—	1.23	1.03	0.93	0.87	0.87
Portugal	1.58	1.64	1.57	1.71	—	1.37
Sweden	1.96	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.77	1.53
Czechoslovakia	1.51	1.45	1.36	1.31	1.27	1.27

¹ See notes to table III. Two figures are given for October 1931: Column A has been obtained by taking the national currency at par, Column B by taking it at the exchange rate. The first of these calculations has not been made for Spain and Portugal, though they have been off the gold standard during the whole or part of the period considered, because there is no longer any relation between the external par value of the currency and internal prices. For the various reservations attached to the figures for October 1931, when many countries had abandoned the gold standard, see table II and the text above. For the figures for October 1932, see table II.

¹ As regards these two cases, however, it is well known that neither the index for Paris nor that for Riga is based on the actual consumption of working men's families, and that the weights used in their construction are practically not less arbitrary than those used in the international basket.

Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of (I) the cost of living, (II) retail prices of food, (III) rent, (IV) heating and lighting, and (V) clothing. Since they were last published ¹ the following modifications have been made in the tables :

(1) The tables now give annual figures for the last six years for all the groups ; they also include figures for the last eight months for the cost of living and food, and for the other groups figures for four months (ordinarily March, June, September, December) in the past year. (Tables III, IV, and V are published only once a year.)

(2) Besides the geographical scope, the base period of each series is shown in the headings to the tables. This addition has been made necessary by the increase in the number of countries in which a pre-war base period has been replaced by a more recent period, differing from country to country.

(3) In general, table I contains the indexes including all the important groups of family expenditure, table II the indexes relating principally to food. Several of the series in table II, however, include also heating and lighting. These and other exceptions are indicated in the footnotes.

(4) As before, indexes relating to the beginning of the month are considered as applying to the previous month. The annual averages have therefore had to be recalculated for some series and are not always identical with the averages given in the official publications of the countries concerned.

Notes on the methods of compiling the indexes are given below for the 42 countries included in the tables. These notes relate solely to the method in use at present. In some cases the method has been modified during the period covered by the tables, but as a rule its essential characteristics have not been affected. The date of such changes is indicated in the tables, and notes on the earlier methods have been given in previous numbers of this *Review*.

Each note is preceded by the following particulars : A : the name of the publication in which the current indexes are published ; B : the exact source of the information given in the note ; C : the name of the statistical office or other organisation which calculates the indexes. The countries are arranged in the French alphabetical order.

¹ Cost of living and food : *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Jan. 1933, pp. 97-98 ; rent, heating and lighting, and clothing : *idem*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, April 1932, p. 552.

SOURCES AND NOTES

Union of South Africa. A : *Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics*. B : *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa*, 1930-1931, pp. 201-218. C : Office of Census and Statistics.

Food (monthly). The monthly average prices for 20 articles are supplied by representative retail dealers, and the relative prices (base: 1910 = 100) are weighted by the figures showing the national consumption of food (average for the years 1922-1924) by Europeans and coloured persons who have adopted a European dietary. Indexes are computed separately for each of 9 principal towns and then weighted according to the European population of each town. This weighted index is finally recomputed with 1914 as base = 100.

Cost of living (monthly). An index is first obtained by adding to the cost of the national consumption (European) of food and fuel and light the estimated total of rents paid by European occupants throughout the country, which is ascertained at irregular intervals, but at least annually. This index is then combined with a quarterly index of the cost of "sundries" on the assumption that the expenditure on the latter forms approximately one-third of the total household expenditure. The figures thus obtained with the base 1910 = 100 are recomputed with 1914 = 100.

Germany. A : *Wirtschaft und Statistik*. B : *Idem*, 1925, pp. 159-163. C : Statistisches Reichsamtsamt.

Food (monthly). The prices of 24 articles are collected once a month by the municipal authorities in collaboration with representatives of workers' and employers' organisations, distributive co-operative societies, etc. In calculating the average of the prices collected for each article account is taken of the distribution of the population of the whole country among towns of different size. These prices are then used to calculate the aggregate expenditure according to a theoretical budget for a family of 5 persons (including 3 children) based on the family budget enquiry of 1907.

Rent (monthly). The index relates to the monthly rent of a dwelling of two rooms and a kitchen, including supplementary charges (rates, etc.).

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index includes 2 articles chosen according to local consumption habits, with allowance for their calorific value.

Clothing (monthly). The index includes 15 articles representative of the annual consumption of the family of 5 persons.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes and a further index of miscellaneous expenditure, calculated by the method of fixed quantities (aggregate consumption), are combined into a general index by adding the expenditures derived from the five group indexes.

Australia. A : *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. B : *Labour Report*, No. 21 (1930), and *Official Year Book*, No. 24 (1931), pp. 363-371. C : Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. 3

1927-29
Food (monthly). The retail prices of 46 commodities (including 5 articles other than foodstuffs, e.g. kerosene, candles, and soap), which are obtained monthly from about 10 retailers in each of 30 towns (5 in each State), are weighted by "mass units" proportional to Australian consumption during the years 1906-1910. The Australian index is then obtained by weighting the town indexes according to population. The ratio of the figure thus obtained to the corresponding figure for the years 1923-1927 gives the index for each town. A

Rent (quarterly). Rents paid for all occupied houses of 4 and 5 rooms that conform to a certain standard of quality are collected quarterly from house agents in each of the 30 towns. An average rent for each town is computed by weighting the average rent for each class of house according to the relative number of houses of that class in the particular town, as shown by the Census of 1921. The ratio of these averages to the corresponding figure for the base period gives the town indexes, which are then combined by weighting according to population.

Clothing (quarterly). The predominant prices of clothing articles are collected and an aggregate expenditure is computed from them, using a large amount of information as to the duration of the articles included. The index is obtained by relating the figure thus arrived at to the corresponding figure computed for the base period.

Cost of living (quarterly). The above three group indexes, together with an index of miscellaneous expenditure (including cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, etc.), are combined into an index of total household expenditure for the 30 towns. It is not quite clear from the explanations given in the above sources which method is used in arriving at the general index, but from computations made on the basis of yearly figures relating to 1927-1930, it would appear that the relative importance is about as follows: food 39.5, rent 23, clothing 20, miscellaneous items 19.5 per cent.

Austria (Vienna). A: *Statistische Nachrichten*. B: *Idem*, 1926, pp. 13-18. C: Bundesamt für Statistik.

Food (monthly). The most usual prices of 18 articles are collected once a month by the Vienna Markets Office, and are used to calculate the cost of the theoretical food budget per consumption unit.

Rent (monthly). The index relates to the monthly rent of a dwelling consisting of one room, a kitchen, and a water closet, including all supplementary charges (rates, etc.).

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index includes the quantities of 4 articles consumed monthly per consumption unit.

Clothing (monthly). The index covers 3 articles representative of the monthly consumption per consumption unit. The prices are collected with the help of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce.

Cost of living (monthly). In addition to the above four group indexes, the general index includes an index of beverages (including coffee, tea, and cocoa) and tobacco and an index of miscellaneous expenditure. It is obtained by relating the sum of the expenditures calculated for the six group indexes to the corresponding figure computed for the base period.

Belgium. A: *Revue du travail*. B: *Idem*, 1922, pp. 932-935 and 1886-1899. C: Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail.

Food (monthly). The unweighted averages of the prices of 33 articles collected on the 15th of each month in 59 localities are multiplied by the quantities consumed per quet per fortnight according to an enquiry carried out in 1921. The ratio of the sum thus calculated to the expenditure actually observed during the base period gives the index.

Rent (monthly). The relative prices of 14 items (rent and furniture) are weighted by the proportions of the expenditure on them in 1921.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The average quantities of 7 articles consumed in 1921 are multiplied by the average prices collected, and the sum thus calculated is related to the expenditure observed during the base period.

Clothing (monthly). The relative prices of 25 articles are weighted by the proportions of the expenditure on them during the base period.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes are calculated separately for working-class families having an income in 1921 of less than 20, 20-30, 30-40, and over 40 francs per quet per fortnight, and for lower middle-class families with small incomes. The index for the second category of working-class families has been adopted in the tables. It is obtained by combining the four indexes described above and an index of miscellaneous expenses, weighted by the proportion of the total expenditure recorded for each group in the budgets studied in 1921.

Bulgaria. A: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*. B: *Idem*, information given in each number. C: Central Statistical Office.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 37 articles collected in 12 departmental towns are used to calculate the cost of the average annual consumption of a house-

hold of 5-6 persons, the quantities being based on data for the years 1908-1912. The ratio of the resulting total to the corresponding sum for 1914 gives the index.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is calculated from the retail prices of 6 articles by the same method as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The monthly index is composed solely of the above two group indexes, weighted with 15 and 1 respectively. The annual index, which relates to 65 towns, also includes a clothing index (annual) which covers 5 articles.

Canada. A : *Prices and Price Indexes*. B : *Canada Year Book*, 1931, pp. 812-818. C : Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Food (monthly). Averages of the prices for 46 articles secured from retail traders in more than 70 cities by the Department of Labour are weighted by the aggregate Canadian consumption in 1926, the base year.

Rent (half-yearly). Rentals for several types of dwellings are obtained separately for dwellings of lower and medium grade ; averages are computed for each city and finally combined into a Dominion index.

Heating and lighting (monthly). Separate Dominion indexes (obtained by weighting according to population) are computed for each of 5 kinds of articles and weighted according to their relative importance in consumption during 1926.

Clothing (quarterly). Separate Dominion indexes are computed from quotations supplied mainly by departmental stores for men's clothing (25 items), women's clothing (23 items), and women's dress goods (7 items), and then weighted, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes are combined with an index of miscellaneous expenses by weighting as follows : food 30, housing 20, fuel and light 6, clothing 18, and miscellaneous items 26.

Chile (Santiago). A : *Estadística Chilena*. B : *Idem*, 1928, pp. 354-355. C : Central Statistical Office.

Food (monthly). The relative retail prices (base : March 1928 = 100) of 26 articles in Santiago are weighted by the proportion of the total food expenditure accounted for by each as shown by a family budget enquiry covering 74 persons.

Rent. The index has provisionally been left unaltered since March 1928 (= 100), pending the results of an enquiry to be carried out by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Technical Housing Department.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index includes 6 articles, whose relative prices (base : March 1928 = 100) are weighted by the estimated proportions in which they are represented in the total expenditure on this group.

Clothing (monthly). The index includes 5 articles ; its method of construction is similar to that of the preceding index.

Cost of living (monthly). In addition to the above four group indexes, the general index includes an index of miscellaneous expenditure. The following weights are used : food 270, rent 120, heating and lighting 45, clothing 90, miscellaneous 75.

China (Peiping). A : *Monthly Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Peiping*. B : SIMON YANG : *An Index of the Cost of Living in Peiping* (Peiping, 1928). C : Institute of Social Research.

Food (monthly). The average prices of each of 23 articles are obtained from material collected twice a month from representative retailers in Peiping and used to compute the cost of a food budget representing the annual consumption of a family of 3.38 "men", as ascertained in a budget enquiry carried out in 1926-1927. The ratio of the expenditure thus computed to the corresponding figure for 1926 yields the index.

Rent (monthly). The movement of house rents in the various districts of the city can only be approximately ascertained. An average of representative rents is used.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The collection of the prices of 4 articles and the computation of the index takes place in the same way as for food.

Clothing (monthly). The prices of 7 kinds of clothing material are collected and used in the same way as those of foodstuffs.

Cost of living (monthly). The expenditures obtained in the computation of the above four group indexes, together with the expenditure on 3 miscellaneous items (including tea), are added. The ratio of the sum thus obtained to the corresponding figure for the base period gives the general index.

China (Shanghai). A : *Prices and Price Indexes of Shanghai*. B : *The Cost-of-Living Index Number in Shanghai* (Shanghai, 1930). C : National Tariff Commission.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 24 foodstuffs are collected twice a month from markets in Shanghai. The relative prices (base : 1926 = 100) are weighted by the percentage of total food expenditure accounted for by the various articles, as ascertained by a family budget enquiry conducted in 1927-1928 among cotton-mill workers' families.

Rent (at irregular intervals). The ratio of the unweighted average of rents (including rates) for about 3,000 one-story houses to the corresponding figure for the base period is taken as index.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The collection of the prices of 4 articles and the method applied to them are the same as for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index, which is based on 8 items, is obtained by the same method as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes, together with an index of 6 miscellaneous items (including tea), are combined by weighting according to the relative importance of each group in the total expenditure of a family of 3.78 "men", as ascertained by the enquiry of 1927-1928.

Denmark. A : *Statistiske Efterretninger*. B : *Idem*, 1928, pp. 35-38. C : Statistical Department.

Food (quarterly). The retail prices of 44 articles are reported by the local authorities of Copenhagen, the provincial towns, and more than 100 rural communes, and the averages (obtained by eliminating seasonal influences) are used to compute the cost of the food consumption of a Copenhagen workers' family as found in the 1922 budget enquiry. The ratio of the figure thus arrived at to the expenditure in July 1914 gives the index.

Rent (yearly). Rents are collected every year in November. No particulars of the method used are available.

Heating and lighting (quarterly). The prices of 5 articles are collected, together with the prices of food. The method is also the same.

Clothing (quarterly). The prices are supplied by large commercial and manufacturing firms throughout the country, and are used to find the cost of a fixed set of articles of clothing, representing the consumption of a workers' family, as in the case of food. Laundry expenses are also included.

Cost of living (quarterly). By aggregating the above four group indexes with two others relating to taxation and miscellaneous items respectively, a total family expenditure is obtained corresponding to an expenditure of 2,000 kroner in July 1914. The index is obtained by taking the ratio of the two totals.

Danzig (Free City of). A : *Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig*. B : Communication to the International Labour Office. C : Statistisches Landesamt der Freien Stadt Danzig.

The methods of calculating the index numbers are the same as those adopted by the *Statistisches Reichsamt* (see note on Germany above).

Egypt (Cairo). A : *Monthly Agricultural and Economic Statistics*. B : *Annuaire Statistique*, 1930-1931, p.466. C : Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department.

Food (monthly). The index is based on the prices of about 20 articles (including fuel and soap), which are obtained from forms filled in by Government employees

in Cairo Governorate who indicate the cost to them as consumers of the different articles. The medians of these prices for each article are weighted according to the estimated relative expenditure on the various items of a junior clerk with a family, as shown by an enquiry conducted in March 1920.

Rent (monthly). The increase of rents over pre-war figures as fixed by legislation is taken as the index.

Clothing (monthly). The index is the unweighted arithmetic average of the relative prices of 32 articles which are supplied by retail dealers.

Cost of living (monthly). The above three group indexes, together with three other index numbers showing the cost of transport, education, and miscellaneous items, are weighted by the following percentages of total expenditure as shown by a budget enquiry conducted in 1920: food 51.9, housing 11.7, clothing 16.7, other items 19.7 per cent.

Spain (Madrid). A: *Boletín de Estadística*. B: *Idem*, April 1921. C: General Directorate of the Institute of Geography, Land Survey, and Statistics.

Food (monthly). The index is an unweighted arithmetic average of the relative prices (base: 1914 = 100) of 27 articles, including 10 foodstuffs of animal origin, 9 foodstuffs of vegetable origin, and 8 articles for heating and lighting (including salt and soap).

Estonia (Tallinn). A: *Eesti Statistika*. B: *Idem*, 1928, p. 337. C: Central Statistical Office.

Food (monthly). The prices of 51 articles in the Tallinn retail market are expressed in terms of corresponding prices at the base period 1913 = 100. The index is obtained by taking the geometric mean, weighted according to the consumption of working-class households in Tallinn as shown by a family budget enquiry in October 1925.

Rent (half-yearly). Since the repeal of the Rent Restriction Act in May 1931 the rents of four categories of dwelling, covering more than 1,000 dwellings, are collected by the Tallinn housing inspector. An index is computed from them twice a year, in January and July, by taking the geometric mean of the relative prices (1913 = 100), weighted by the number of dwellings of each category noted in the family budget enquiry of 1925.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index includes 4 articles, and is constructed in the same way as the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index includes the prices of 4 articles collected in ready-made clothing shops. The methods are similar to those used for the other group indexes.

Cost of living (monthly). The general index is a weighted geometric mean of the above four group indexes, with an allowance for other expenditure. The weights used are as follows: food 58.5, rent 7.5, heating and lighting 5.8, clothing 15.7, other expenses 12.5 per cent.

United States of America. A: *Monthly Labour Review*. B: *Idem*, Vol. XIV, 1922, pp. 85-93. C: United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Food (monthly). Prices of 43 foodstuffs are supplied by retail dealers in 51 cities, and the average for each commodity is weighted by its consumption weight as ascertained in the family budget enquiry of 1917-1919. The sum of these products is then related to the corresponding expenditure at the base period (1913 = 100).

Rent (half-yearly). Information on rents in houses and apartments is secured quarterly by special agents in 32 cities.

Heating and lighting (half-yearly). Prices of 6 articles are collected by questionnaire at the same time as food prices, i.e. monthly. An index is computed from those relating to 32 cities every six months, using the same method as for the food index.

Clothing (half-yearly). Prices of various articles are secured by special agents from four or five large stores in each of 32 cities. The method used is the same as

for the food index. The list of articles considered in summer is different from the winter list.

Cost of living (half-yearly). The index includes, in addition to the above four group indexes, two further indexes relating to miscellaneous items and to furniture and house furnishings. It is obtained by weighting the partial indexes by the following percentages of family expenditure as ascertained in the 1917-1919 enquiry: food 38.2, housing 13.4, fuel and light 5.3, clothing 16.6, other items 26.4 per cent.

Finland. A : *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja*. B : *Social Tidskrift*, 1932, pp. 628-633. C : Central Bureau of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 14 articles are used to compute the cost of a food budget, representing the average family consumption of skilled workers in 1908-1909. The index is obtained by taking the ratio of this cost to the cost in the first six months of 1914. To eliminate seasonal variations, the price of eggs is corrected by assuming that the variation of their price in 1913 about the average for that year represented the influence of the seasons.

Rent (monthly). The rent for an apartment of two rooms and a kitchen is used.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The variation of the price of wood is taken as the index.

Clothing (monthly). The index combines 2 prices: a man's suit and a pair of men's boots.

Cost of living (monthly). The general index is obtained by weighting the above and four other group indexes by the expenditure percentages ascertained in 1908-1909, as follows: food 55.0, housing 11.8, fuel and light 4.1, clothing 11.6, other items (including taxes) 17.5 per cent.

France. A : *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France*. C : Statistique générale de la France.

In view of the reorganisation of the cost-of-living statistics which is at present being effected by the *Statistique générale de la France*, it does not seem worth while to give details regarding the index for Paris given in the tables. This index will be replaced by the more comprehensive series as soon as definite results are forthcoming.

Great Britain. A : *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. B : *The Cost of Living Index Number* (London, 1931). C : Ministry of Labour, Department of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 14 foodstuffs are collected by the managers of employment exchanges and branches from about 5,000 representative retailers in 509 towns and villages. Unweighted averages of the prices of each commodity are computed separately for the large towns (i.e. with a population of more than 50,000) and for 420 smaller towns and villages. The percentage change in the price of each article is then obtained by comparing the average price for the current date with the corresponding price for July 1914, and the percentage change for the United Kingdom as a whole is obtained by taking the arithmetic mean of the percentage changes for the large towns and for the small towns. These percentages are then combined by using weights proportional to the average expenditure shown by a family budget enquiry conducted in 1904, with a special allowance for margarine.

Rent (half-yearly). Separate indexes are computed for the increase over pre-war figures of controlled and of decontrolled rents (inclusive of local rates and water charges) of houses usually occupied by the working classes, and then combined in accordance with their relative proportions. The figures of controlled rents are collected by town clerks and property owners' associations in 39 large towns; information on decontrolled rents and on the proportion of workers' dwellings which have been decontrolled is supplied by the same agencies and relates to 29 large towns.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The prices of 5 articles are supplied by coal merchants, gas undertakings, retailers, and local correspondents in from 24 to

91 towns. The unweighted average percentage increase is calculated for each article, and then weighted according to the approximate relative importance of the article in the pre-war expenditure of workers' families.

Clothing (monthly). The prices of some 25 articles are supplied by representative retailers in 81 towns. The average percentage increase is calculated for each article, and unweighted averages of these figures are calculated for 6 sub-groups of articles, which are then weighted approximately according to their importance. The resulting index is only to be regarded as an approximate indication.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes, together with an index of miscellaneous items of expenditure, are combined by using weights proportional to the pre-war expenditure on the various groups.

Greece. A : *Bulletin statistique des prix moyens des principaux articles alimentaires*. B : *Idem*, information given in each number. C : Central Statistical Office.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 28 articles are collected by special officials on the 1st and 15th of the month from retail traders in 44 towns, and a monthly average, weighted by the population of the various towns, is calculated for each article. The index is obtained by taking a weighted geometric mean of these prices, expressed as relative prices (base : 1914 = 100); the weights used are the percentages of expenditure as ascertained by an unpublished family budget enquiry.

Rent. No details as to method are available. The index has not changed since it was first computed in 1931.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The retail prices of 7 articles collected in 44 towns are treated in the same way as for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The retail prices of 6 articles collected in 44 towns are treated in the same way as for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes and an index of miscellaneous expenditure are combined by taking a geometric mean weighted as follows according to the percentage of expenditure on each group : food 57.51, rent 9.87, heating and lighting 7.39, clothing 12.63, miscellaneous 12.60 per cent.

Hungary (Budapest). A : *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*. B : *Données de Statistique économique de Hongrie 1926-1932*, pp. 23-24. C : Central Office of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The average retail prices on the last day of the month as given by the current price list of the Budapest markets are used to calculate the cost of a theoretical food budget composed of 12 articles and representing the weekly consumption of a family of 4 persons (including 2 children). The index is the ratio of this cost to the cost of the same budget in 1913 (= 100).

Rent (monthly). The index is the ratio of the weekly rent of one room and a kitchen as fixed by the rent restriction legislation, together with rates and other charges, to the corresponding sum in 1913 (= 100).

Heating and lighting (monthly). The prices of 3 articles are used to calculate the cost of a theoretical weekly consumption. The index is the ratio of this sum to the corresponding sum in 1913 (= 100).

Clothing (monthly). The prices of 12 articles are used to calculate a theoretical annual consumption for a family of 4 persons. The resulting sum divided by 52 gives the weekly expenditure, and the index is its ratio to the corresponding sum in 1913 (= 100).

Cost of living (monthly). The theoretical expenditures calculated for the above four group indexes are added together, and the general index is the ratio of the resulting total to the corresponding total in 1913 (= 100).

India (Bombay). A : *Labour Gazette*. B : *Idem*, Vol. VIII, pp. 790-791. C : Labour Office.

Food (monthly). The prices of 17 articles are collected every week by investigators of the Labour Office from 12 representative retailers in Bombay city. The weekly quotations are averaged and these averages are weighted according to the

average consumption of each article throughout India during five pre-war years. The sum of these products is then compared with the corresponding sum in July 1914.

Rent (at irregular intervals). No particulars are available as to the collection of house rents. It would appear that the index number used is revised at irregular intervals on the basis of special enquiries conducted by the Labour Office.

Heating and lighting (monthly). Prices of 3 articles are used, the method being the same as for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). Wholesale prices of 3 articles are taken from published reports of the Bombay Millowners' Association and other market reports. The method is the same as for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The sum of the theoretical expenditures computed for the above four group indexes is related to the corresponding figure for July 1914.

Dutch East Indies. A : *Economisch Weekblad voor Nederlandsch-Indië*. B : *Kosten van Levensonderhoud der inlandse Bevolking op Java en Madoera 1920-1924* (Weltevreden, 1926). C : Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Food (monthly). The prices of 12 articles quoted at native markets (average of two qualities) are supplied by the native Civil Service and weighted by the average daily consumption per 1,000 of the native population on the average of 1916-1924. The ratio of the sum thus obtained to the corresponding sum for 1913 gives the index.

Irish Free State. A : *Irish Trade Journal*. B : *Report on the Cost of Living in Ireland, June 1922*. C : Department of Industry and Commerce.

Food (quarterly). The national average retail prices of 29 articles relating to the middle of each quarter are used to find the cost of the food consumed by a family of 5.6 persons during 1,892 weeks in June 1922. The index is obtained by relating this cost to the corresponding sum for July 1914.

Rent (half-yearly). The change in representative house rents (including rates) since July 1914 as supplied half-yearly by town clerks and rate collectors is taken as index.

Heating and lighting (quarterly). The index, which is based upon the prices of 4 articles, is obtained by the same method as the index for food.

Clothing (quarterly). The index, which is based upon the prices of 23 articles, is obtained by the same method as the index for food.

Cost of living (quarterly). The sum of the expenditures computed for the above four groups, together with the expenditure on "sundries", is related to the total computed for July 1914.

Italy. A : *Bollettino dei Prezzi*. B : *Idem*, April 1930, p. 63. C : Central Institute of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The index relates to the whole country. An index is calculated separately for each town with a population of over 100,000 and for each other town having the necessary statistical organisation (50 in all), on the basis of average retail prices between the 15th of the month and the 14th of the following month. The method uniformly applied is to calculate the cost of a theoretical budget which allows for the consumption habits of the various parts of the country. The ratio of the sum thus calculated to the corresponding sum at the base period gives the index for the town in question. The national index is an average of the indexes for the different towns, each weighted according to the employed population in the town as shown by the industrial census of 1927.

Rent, Heating and lighting, Clothing (monthly). These three indexes relate solely to the city of Milan. They are computed according to instructions of the Central Institute of Statistics. No details as to the method used are available.

Cost of living (monthly). The index relates to the whole country. It includes food, rent, heating and lighting, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. The

indexes are calculated by the various towns and then weighted by the size of the employed population in October 1927.

Japan. A and B : Communication to the International Labour Office. C : Osaka Asahi Shimbun Company.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of foodstuffs, arranged in 13 groups, are collected monthly with the help of various women's organisations in 13 main cities. Unweighted averages are computed for each group, and the relative price averages (base : July 1914 = 100) are weighted by the percentage importance of each group in the average family food expenditure as ascertained in the budget enquiry of 1926-1927.

Rent (monthly). House rents of from 20 to 100 houses to let are collected in each city, and the ratio of their average to the average house rent in July 1914 is taken as index. Rates are also included.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is based on 5 articles, the method being the same as for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index is based on 2 groups of articles, the method being the same as for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes, together with an index of "cultural expenses", are combined by weighting according to their relative importance in the average household expenditure, as ascertained in the budget enquiry of 1930 : food 48.03, housing 22.28, fuel and light 6.89, clothing 13.48, cultural expenses 9.32 per cent.

Latvia (Riga). A : *Manesa Biletens*. B : *Méthode nouvelle du calcul des nombres-indices du coût de la vie* (Riga, 1931). C : Bureau of Statistics of the Latvian State.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 85 articles in Riga are collected twice a month and used to calculate the cost of the consumption per unit as ascertained by a family budget enquiry carried out in 1926-1927 ; the system of weighting varies from month to month, so as to take account of seasonal articles. The sum thus calculated for each month is related to the cost calculated for January 1930.

Rent (yearly). The index shows the movement of the average rent of one room and a kitchen.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The prices of 3 articles are treated by the same method as that used for the food index.

Clothing (half-yearly). The prices of 39 articles collected in May and October are used to calculate the cost of the consumption per unit, in summer and winter respectively. The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes and five others (together covering 82 items) — for daily travelling expenses, intellectual needs, health, amusement, and household articles — being calculated by the aggregate expenditure method, the ratio of the sum of the resulting expenditures to the corresponding sum for the base period gives the general index.

Lithuania. A : *Statistikos Biuletėnis*. C : Central Statistical Office.

Cost of living (monthly). The index is stated to represent the "minimum cost of living" for a family of 5 persons. Details as to its composition and construction are not at present available.

Luxemburg. A and B : Communication to the International Labour Office. C : Office de Statistique.

Cost of living (monthly). The average prices of 19 articles of food, heating and lighting, and clothing, collected each month in shops and markets in the principal localities of the country, are used to calculate the cost of the theoretical annual consumption of a standard family of 5 persons (including 3 children). The index is the ratio of the total to the corresponding sum in June 1914 (= 100). No allowance is made for rent.

Norway. A : *Statistiske Meddelelser*. B : *Idem*, 1931, No. 9/10. C : Central Statistical Office.

Food (monthly). The index is based on retail prices collected in 31 towns and is obtained by pricing the average quantities of foodstuffs consumed by working men's families living in 5 large cities in 1927-1928. The ratio of the expenditure thus computed to the corresponding expenditure in July 1914 gives the index.

Rent (yearly). No particulars are available.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is computed on the basis of 4 prices, using the same method as for the food index. Gas and electricity are not included.

Clothing (quarterly). No particulars are available.

Cost of living (monthly). The general index is obtained by combining the above four group indexes with three others, relating to beverages and tobacco, gas and electricity, and other expenses.

New Zealand. A : *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*. B : *Annual Statistical Report for the Year 1930*, pp. VII-XI. C : Census and Statistics Office.

Food (monthly). The average retail prices of 58 foodstuffs are collected monthly from representative retailers in 25 towns, and separate "aggregate expenditures" are computed for each town, using the average quantities consumed in the Dominion during 1926-1930 as weights. Town indexes are then obtained by comparison with the "aggregate expenditure" during the base period (1926-1930 = 1000) and are weighted according to population, thus yielding the Dominion index.

Rent (quarterly). Rents for 4, 5, and 6 roomed houses are obtained in February and August from house-agents in 25 towns. Separate town indexes are computed by relating the weighted average rent to the rent ascertained during the base period. A weighted Dominion index is finally obtained by weighting according to population. Figures for immediate quarters are obtained by interpolation.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The retail prices of 7 items collected in 4 principal cities are used to compute the "aggregate expenditure" for each city according to a fixed weight system. The ratio of this expenditure to the corresponding figure for the base period 1926-1930 is computed for each city, and the unweighted average of these index numbers yields the Dominion index.

Clothing (quarterly). The predominant prices of a large number of items, arranged in eight groups, are collected from representative retailers in 4 large cities, the geometric average of the relative prices (1926-1930 = 1000) is computed, and the group indexes are then combined by weighting according to the results of a family budget enquiry conducted in 1930.

Cost of living (quarterly). The above four group indexes, together with an index of "miscellaneous items", are combined by weighting according to the relative importance of each group in the average household expenditure as ascertained in the budget enquiry of 1930: food 29.52, housing 21.93, fuel and light 6.17, clothing and footwear 12.61, miscellaneous 11.08 per cent. Thus 18.69 per cent. of the total family expenditure is not accounted for. The index is published only at quarterly intervals (for the months of February, May, August and November), but monthly figures are communicated to the International Labour Office and are given in table I. The annual averages are computed from the published figures only.

Palestine. A : *Palestine Commercial Bulletin*. C : Department of Customs, Excise and Trade.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 20 important articles (food and heating) are collected in the 3 principal towns. The index is computed by weighting the average price of each article according to its relative importance in the monthly budget of a family of 5 persons. No further particulars as to the methods of collection and computation are available.

Netherlands (Amsterdam). A : *Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam*. B : *Idem*. C : Bureau of Statistics of the City of Amsterdam.

Food (quarterly). The relative prices of 15 foodstuffs or groups of foodstuffs, multiplied by the observed expenditure in 1923-1924 per consumption unit per week as ascertained by a family budget enquiry, give the total food expenditure, and the ratio of this total to the 1923-1924 expenditure gives the index.

Rent (yearly). The relative figure for the average rent of working-class dwellings is multiplied by the observed expenditure in 1923-1924, as is done for food.

Heating and lighting (quarterly). The index includes 2 groups of articles. The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (quarterly). The sum of the expenditures calculated for the above four groups and a large number of miscellaneous expenses (including taxation) is related to the corresponding aggregate expenditure in 1923-1924.

Peru (Lima). A : *Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Perú*. B : *The Cost of Living in Foreign Countries* (National Industrial Conference Board, New York, 1927), pp. 309-311. C : National Office of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 14 articles are collected in Lima on the 15th of the month and transformed into relative prices (base : 1913 = 100). The index is obtained by weighting the latter according to a theoretical budget for the expenditure of a family of 5 persons.

Rent (monthly). No particulars are available.

Clothing (monthly). The index is based on 7 articles and is computed by the same method as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above three group indexes and an index of miscellaneous expenditure are weighted in the following proportions : food 55, rent 18, clothing 12, miscellaneous 15 per cent. The index does not include articles for heating.

Poland. A : *Statystyka Cen*. B : *Idem*, 1931, No. 4. C : Central Office of Statistics.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 85 articles are collected by the Warsaw municipal authorities in the last week of each month and are used to calculate the cost of a theoretical budget, based on a family budget enquiry of 1927 and representative of the average food consumption per unit in the country as a whole. The index is the ratio of the sum thus calculated to the corresponding sum calculated for the base period (1927 = 100).

Rent (quarterly). The index shows the changes in the monthly rent of a dwelling consisting of two rooms and a kitchen.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is calculated from the prices of 4 articles by the same method as that used for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index is calculated from the prices of 6 articles by the same method as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes and two others (for alcohol and tobacco, and "other expenditure") being calculated by the aggregate expenditure method, the ratio of the sum of the resulting expenditures to the corresponding sum for the base period gives the general index.

Portugal. A : *Boletim Mensal*. B : *Idem*, 1929, pp. 13-14. C : Central Office of Statistics.

Food (monthly). Retail prices are collected throughout the continental territory on the 15th of the month showing the cost of the ordinary unit (kilogram, litre, etc.) of 61 articles, including 30 foodstuffs of vegetable origin, 21 foodstuffs of animal origin, and 10 articles for heating and lighting (including soap). The unweighted arithmetic average is computed for each article, and the ratio of the sum of these averages to the corresponding sum for 1914 gives the index.

Rumania. A : *Bulletin d'information et de documentation* (National Bank of Rumania).
B : *Idem*. C : State Institute of General Statistics.

Food (monthly). The index is based on the retail prices of 37 articles, collected in 20 towns. Details of the method used are not at present available.

Cost of living (monthly). No particulars are at present available.

Saar Territory. A and B : Communication to the International Labour Office.
C : Statistisches Amt.

The methods of calculating the index numbers are the same as those adopted by the *Statistisches Reichsamts* (see note on Germany above).

Sweden. A : *Sociala Meddelanden*. B : *Idem*, 1932, pp. 318-324. C : Social Board (*Socialstyrelsen*).

Food (monthly). The average retail prices of 43 articles (including tobacco) collected in 49 towns are used to calculate the cost of the quantities consumed per "normal family" of 3.3 units as shown by the family budget enquiry of 1922-1923. The ratio of the expenditure thus calculated to the expenditure on the same quantities in 1931 gives an index with base 1931 = 100, which is then linked up with the old index having July 1914 as base.

Rent (quarterly). An estimate is made of the movement of the general level of rents in 49 towns.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The prices of 9 articles are collected in 49 towns. The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Clothing (quarterly). The prices of 18 articles are collected in 49 towns. The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (quarterly). The expenditures calculated for the above four groups and for two others (taxation and miscellaneous expenses) are added together, with due allowance for the expenditure on articles not included in the calculation, and the ratio of this sum to the corresponding sum for 1931 (on the basis of the 1922-1923 consumption) gives an index, which is then linked up with the old index (base : July 1914 = 100).

Switzerland. A : *La vie économique*. B : *Informations de statistique sociale*, 1926, pp. 25-50. C : Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail.

Food (monthly). The most usual retail prices of 28 articles are collected at the end of each month in 33 towns and are used to calculate the cost of food by the application of a system of weighting based on family budgets for the years 1912, 1920, and 1921. The ratio of this sum to the corresponding figure for June 1914 gives the index.

Rent (yearly). The increase in rents since 1913 is ascertained in each town in the month of May, allowing for the relative numbers of old and new buildings. Averages are then calculated separately for large towns and for other towns. The index for the whole country is obtained by weighting according to the population.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is based on the prices of 8 articles (including soap); the method of calculation is similar to that used for the food index.

Clothing (half-yearly). The retail prices of 4 groups of articles are collected in spring and in autumn. The averages of the relative increases in the prices of the articles in each group as compared with prices in June 1914 are weighted according to a fixed system.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes are combined to give the general index, the following weights being used : food 57, rent 21, fuel 7, clothing 15.

Czechoslovakia. A : *Cenové Zpravy*. B : *Idem*, 1931, pp. 215-241. C : Statistical Office.

Food (Prague) (monthly). The most usual retail prices of 35 articles are collected in Prague for the week nearest the middle of the month, and are used to calculate

the cost of the monthly consumption of a working-class family of 5 persons as ascertained by a family budget enquiry covering 79 families in 1927-1928. The ratio of this sum to the corresponding figure for July 1914 gives the index.

Food (whole country) (monthly). A similar index is calculated for the whole country on the basis of average prices weighted according to the population of the towns considered.

Rent (monthly). The index indicates the changes in the rent of a dwelling in Prague consisting of one room and a kitchen, allowing for changes in the relative numbers of old and new houses.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is based on the prices in Prague of 10 articles (including soap); the method is the same as that used for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index is based on the prices in Prague of 41 articles; the method is the same as that used for the food index.

Cost of living (monthly). The above four group indexes for Prague and an index of miscellaneous expenditure (including 16 items) being calculated by the method of fixed quantities, the ratio of the aggregate expenditure to the corresponding figure for July 1914 gives the general index.

Turkey (Istanbul). A : *Istanbul Geçinme indeksi*. B : *Istanbul Ticaret ve Sanayi Odasi Meemuasi*, 1930, pp. 97-104. C : Istanbul Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 22 articles (including drinking water) are used to calculate the food expenditure of a family of 5 persons on the basis of a theoretical budget. The ratio of the sum thus calculated to the corresponding sum for the base period (first half of 1914 = 100) gives the index.

Rent (monthly). The ratio of the monthly rent of a separate house of 4 rooms in a modest quarter to the corresponding rent for 1914 gives the index. It has not varied since it was first computed in 1929.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is based on 5 articles (including soap and water other than for drinking). The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index, which includes 3 groups of articles (clothing, boots and shoes, furniture), is based on an estimate of the expenditure of a family of 5 persons. The ratio of this sum to the corresponding figure for 1914 gives the index, which has not varied since it was first computed in 1929.

Cost of living (monthly). The expenditures calculated for the above four groups and for two others (miscellaneous and insurance) are added together, and the ratio of this sum to the corresponding figure for 1914 gives the index.

Yugoslavia. A : *Index* (Zagreb). B : *Idem*, 1929, Nos. 3 and 4. C : Zagreb Chamber of Labour.

Food (monthly). The retail prices of 18 articles collected in 3 towns in Croatia and Slavonia are used to calculate the cost of the theoretical consumption of a family of 4 persons. The ratio of the sum so calculated to the corresponding sum for July 1914 gives the index.

Rent (yearly). No particulars are available.

Heating and lighting (monthly). The index is based on 2 articles. The method is the same as that used for the food index.

Clothing (monthly). The index is based on 7 articles and represents the expenditure of an adult man, increased by 80 per cent. so as to allow for the needs of a wife and 2 children.

Cost of living (monthly). The expenditures calculated for the above four groups, increased by 10 per cent. to allow for miscellaneous expenses, are added together, and the ratio of this sum to the corresponding sum for July 1914 gives the index.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia ¹	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria ²	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt	
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	65	60	Santiago	Pei-ping	Shanghai	100	Danzig	Cairo
Base (=100)	1914	1913-14	1923-27	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1923	1927	1926	VII. 1914	1913-1914	1913-1914
1927	131	148	100	106	203	2788	98	*	100	107	177	140	153
1928	131	152	100	108	208	2911	99	108	102	103	174	141	152
1929	131	154	103	111	220	2994	100	108	107	108	172	142	151
1930	128	147	97	111	228	2601	99	108	110	122	163	135	148
1931	123	136	87	106	204	2121	90	104	96	126	155	124	138
1932	118	121	84†	108	184	—	82	113	91	119	155	113	132
1932: July	117	122	—	108	180	1840	81	108	91	119	*	111	128
Aug.	117	120	—	107	178	1797	81	114	92	119	*	111	128
Sept.	116	120	—	108	184	1782	81	127	90	118	156	110	128
Oct.	116	119	—	108	187	1785	80	130	90	114	*	111	130
Nov.	116	119	—	107	190	1788	80	132	87	109	*	111	131
Dec.	115	118	—	107	188	1769	80	133	84	108	155	109	130
1933: Jan.	112	117	—	106	186	1805	80	—	86	111	*	108	129
Feb.	—	117	—	105	187	—	79	—	85	113	*	110	130

Country	Es- tonia	United States	Fin- land	France ¹	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hung- ary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Lat- via	Lith- uania	Luxem- burg ²
Towns and localities	Tal- linn	51	21	Paris	509	44	Buda- pest	Bom- bay	105	50	13	Riga	84	9
Base (=100)	1913	1913	I-II. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914	1930	1913	1914
1927	105	173	1207	514	167	1790	111	154	175	94	*	*	141	781
1928	112	171	1233	519	166	1868	117	147	174	92	*	*	137	815
1929	117	171	1225	556	164	1923	117	149	176	94	*	*	134	876
1930	104	164	1129	582	157	1682	106	137	171	90	*	100	115	881
1931	100	148	1039	569	147	1671*	101	110	161	81	160*	91	105	783
1932	94	134	1025	526	143	1775	98	109	157	78	164	79	88	686
1932: July	96	*	1012	*	141	1815	98	109	*	76	162	81	87	679
Aug.	94	*	1020	517	141	1827	99	109	153	76	162	79	86	675
Sept.	93	*	1015	*	143	1840	99	109	*	76	164	77	83	689
Oct.	91	*	1015	*	143	1856	98	109	*	77	162	84	81	699
Nov.	90	*	1031	516	143	1864	96	110	155	77	164	79	81	694
Dec.	89	132	1021	*	142	1878	95	110	*	77	168	75	80	692
1933: Jan.	88	*	1011	*	141	1914	95	109	*	76	171	70	78	699
Feb.	87	*	1004	—	139	1908	94	106	151	—	169	—	78	695

Country	Nor- way	New Zealand	Nether- lands	Peru*	Pol- land	Ru- mania	Saar Terri- tory	Swen- den	Switzer- land	Czecho- slovakia	Turkey	Yugo- slavia
Towns and localities	31	25	Amster- dam	Lima	Wars- saw	20		49	33	Prague	Istan- bul	Croatia and Slovenia
Base (= 100)	VII. 1914	1926-1930	X. 1923-IX. 1924	1913	1927	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VIII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914
1927	186	100	95	194	100	3811	594	171	160	747	*	*
1928	173*	101	96	181	101	4128	600	172	161	748	*	1769*
1929	166	100	95	177	102	4244	620	170	161	744	1381	1819
1930	161	98	91	169	95	4206	612	165	158	746*	1272	1654
1931	153	91	86	158	86	3004*	582	159	150	713	1203	1531
1932	149	84	80	151	79	2512	536	156*	138	700	1172	1374
1932: July	149	*	*	153	78	2419	537	*	138	697	1168	1315
Aug.	149	82	*	152	77	2380	524	*	137	686	1143	1324
Sept.	149	82	80	152	77	2393	523	156	136	695	1132	1367
Oct.	149	82	*	152	75	2392	526	*	136	703	1151	1366
Nov.	149	81	*	151	75	2415	529	*	135	710	1159	1379
Dec.	148	80	79	150	73	2439	529	154	134	710	1142	1283
1933: Jan.	147	80	*	147	73	—	522	*	133	708	1094	1265
Feb.	147	—	*	145	73	—	522	*	133	705	1089	—

¹ Quarterly averages. ² The annual indexes do not include rent; the monthly indexes include neither rent nor clothing, and relate to 12 towns only. * New series. * Average for the months of October, November, and December. * The index does not include rent. * The index does not include heating.

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

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

Country	South Africa	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt	Spain ¹	
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	65	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	100	Danzig	Cairo	Madrid
Base (= 100)	1914	1913-14	1923-27	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	VII. 1914	1913-14	1913-14	1914
1927	118	152	100	120	208	2692	98	*	100	107	152	138	149	189
1928	117	152	99	119	207	2819	99	117	102	92	150	138	144	176
1929	115	155	105	122	218	2921	101	119	108	98	148	139	141	181
1930	110	143	95	118	209	2399	99	119	112	119	134	124	133	187
1931	105	128	83	108	176	1905	77	105	93	108	120	109	120	196
1932	96	112	—	110	150	1811†	64	115	85	101	116	96	112	187
1932: July	94	114	80	110	144	1828	61	108	87	101	*	96	108	179
Aug.	93	112	80	109	143	1780	64	119	86	104	*	94	107	178
Sept.	93	111	79	110	151	1766	63	139	83	103	119	92	106	180
Oct.	93	110	—	110	155	1770	64	140	82	95	*	94	110	184
Nov.	93	110	—	109	159	1770	64	142	78	88	*	93	110	186
Dec.	93	109	—	109	157	1753	64	143	75	85	115	90	108	179
1933: Jan.	93	107	—	106	154	1789	63	—	77	87	*	88	107	177
Feb.	—	107	—	103	156	—	61	—	77	95	*	92	107	—

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France*	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hungary ¹	India	Dutch Indies ¹	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Latvia	Norway
Towns and localities	Tallinn	51	21	Paris	509	44	Budapest	Bombay	Java and Madura	105	50	13	Riga	31
Base (= 100)	1913	1913	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914	1930	VI. 1914
1927	112	157	1115	557	159	1843	125	151	158	170	94	*	*	173
1928	120	154	1150	550	157	1929	128	144	148	169	94	*	*	168*
1929	126	156	1124	611	154	1987	124	146	157	169	96	*	*	158
1930	103	143	971	614	143	1719	105	134	152	160	90	*	100	152
1931	90	116	869	611	130	1576 ^a	96	102	102	147	78	130 ^a	89	139
1932	80	102	897	536	125	1697	91	102	76	141	74	138	75	134
1932: July	83	101	886	534	123	1748	92	102	74	*	71	137	84	134
Aug.	80	101	898	511	123	1764	94	102	72	134	71	136	81	133
Sept.	79	100	891	502	125	1782	93	101	70	*	72	137	78	134
Oct.	77	100	895	501	125	1797	92	102	69	*	73	133	82	133
Nov.	76	99	920	510	125	1802	88	103	69	135	74	135	74	134
Dec.	75	99	910	505	123	1822	87	103	68	*	73	143	68	132
1933: Jan.	75	95	894	504	122	1874	87	101	65	*	72	147	61	130
Feb.	74	—	884	506	119	1863	86	98	—	130	—	144	—	130

Country	New Zealand	Palestine ¹	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Portugal ¹	Rumania	Saar Territory	Sweden ¹	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia	
Towns and localities	4	3	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	20		49	33	Prague	Whole country	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia
Base (= 100)	1926-1930	I. 1922	X. 1923-11. 1924	1913	1927	VI. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914
1927	98	77	93	177	100	*	3851	617	152	158	850	922	*	*
1928	100	74	95	161	98	*	3989	628	154	157	842	916	*	1423*
1929	101	69	92	159	95	2361	4067	655	150	156	813	901	1555	1446
1930	97	61	86	157	82	2243	4046	629	140	152	782*	860	1292	1318
1931	85	55	77	148	72	1990	2796	588	129	141	712	781	1114	1202
1932	77	57	68	143	64	1949	2323	535	125*	126	677	730	1030	1076
1932: July	76	54	*	146	63	1918	2229	541	126	124	667	743	1037	996
Aug.	76	55	*	144	62	1920	2200	517	125	123	646	714	958	1013
Sept.	76	55	68	145	61	1967	2216	515	125	122	668	715	931	1040
Oct.	77	57	*	140	59	1971	2229	520	124	123	684	724	978	1065
Nov.	75	60	*	142	59	2080	2263	524	124	122	699	738	1000	1088
Dec.	71	56	68	137	57	2000	2290	525	123	120	699	740	958	984
1933: Jan.	71	—	*	136	56	1962	—	517	120	118	686	732	955	959
Feb.	—	—	*	131	57	1917	—	517	120	117	679	726	955	—

¹ Including heating and lighting. * Including lighting. ^a New series. ⁴ Average for the months of October, November, and December.

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

TABLE III. RENT INDEX NUMBERS

Country	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	China		Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	72	30	Vienna	50	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	100	Danzig	Cairo
Base (= 100)	1913-1914	1923-1927	VII. 1914	1921	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	VII. 1914	1913-1914	1913-1914
1927	115	100	*	183	99	*	100	101	189	106	*
1928	126	103	*	210	101	100	91	101	193	107	*
1929	126	104	18	224	103	100	83	102	196	106	*
1930	129	101	23	391	106	100	83	104	200	106	*
1931	132	89†	26	403	103	100	84	106	204	114	*
1932	121	—	28	399	97	100	96	108	206	118	150
1932: March	122	81	28	400	99	100	86	107	205	118	150
June	121	81	28	398	94	100	90	107	205	118	150
Sept.	121	—	28	398	94	100	109	109	205	118	150
Dec.	121	—	28	398	90	100	103	109	209	118	150

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	29-39	44	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	13
Base (= 100)	1913	1913	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914
1927	40	161	1379	265	151	*	66	172	127	91	*
1928	52	157	1422	288	151	*	81	172	127	91	*
1929	52	153	1457	325	153	*	86	172	128	92	*
1930	52	148	1471	350	153	*	86	172	129	94	*
1931	103	139	1404	355	154	1785	86	163	131	108	243*
1932	142	123	1305	368	154	1785	86	158	131	111	241
1932: March	145	*	1373	360 ¹	154	1785	86	158	131*	111	242
June	144	128	1264	360	154	1785	86	158	131	111	241
Sept.	139	*	1252	375	154	1785	86	158	131	111	240
Dec.	139	118	1252	375	155	1785	86	158	132	111	240

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Saar Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw		49	33	Prague	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia
Base (= 100)	1930	VII. 1914	1926-1930	X.1923-IX.1924	1913	1927	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914
1927	*	181	100	104	244	100	339	196	172	305	*	*
1928	*	179	101	106	219	107	339	199	176	339	*	2222*
1929	*	176	102	107	202	131	346	200	180	410	1666	2222
1930	100	174	101	109	189	159	361	204	184	472*	1666	2222
1931	*	173	95	112	171	170	363	206	186	566	1666	2222
1932	121	172	84	113	156	170	363	206	187	621	1666	—
1932: March	108	172	90*	113	155	170	363	206	187	614	1666	2222
June	135	172	82	113	155	170	363	206	187	614	1666	2128
Sept.	128	172	82	113	155	170	363	206	187	627	1666	2128
Dec.	124	172	82	113	155	170	363	206	187	627	1666	—

¹ Quarterly averages. ² Figures for February, May, August, and November. ³ Average for October, November, and December. ⁴ New series.

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

TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS

Country	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China		Denmark	Danzig
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	65	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	100	Danzig
Base (= 100)	1913-1914	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	VII. 1914	1913-1914
1927	144	*	186	2467	98	*	100	131	199	130
1928	146	*	171	2517	97	99	100	115	186	129
1929	151	104	195	2596	97	96	114	118	186	134
1930	152	104	255	2347	96	102	117	123	179	136
1931	148	104	186	1981	95	95	113	134	170	137
1932	136	104	175	2025†	92	104†	107	133	169	130
1932: March	137	104	176	2068 ¹	94	92	108	135	170	132
June	134	104	174	1978	91	100	106	132	168	126
Sept.	135	104	172	1999	92	106	106	132	169	126
Dec.	137	105	177	1999	90	118†	108	129	169	130

Country	Spain	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan
Towns and localities	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	24-91	44	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	13
Base (= 100)	1914	1913	1913	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914
1927	175	80	182	1405	550	179	1415	126	164	192	88	*
1928	172	83	179	1434	519	169	1439	124	149	171	69	*
1929	172	95	177	1454	561	172	1479	136	143	178	72	*
1930	171	97	174	1393	622	173	1427	131	143	179	78	*
1931	174	80	167	1050	614	174	1580*	134	143	171	71	166 ⁵
1932	172	70	157	878	609	172	1635	137	139	172†	67	160
1932: March	179	75	*	881	620*	175	1542	138	145	170 ⁴	68	166
June	169	65	157	866	592	168	1658	137	137	170	67	154
Sept.	168	70	*	868	606	173	1673	138	137	*	67	153
Dec.	170	64	157	887	617	173	1730	134	137	176	66	163

Country	Latvia	Norway ³	New Zealand	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Saar Territory	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Turkey	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Amsterdam	Warsaw	Continental territory		49	33	Prague	Istanbul	Croatia and Slavonia
Base (= 100)	1930	VII. 1914	1926-1930	X. 1923-IX. 1924	1927	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914
1927	*	142	101	91	100	*	627	176	142	816	*	—
1928	*	169 ³	101	85	111	*	611	165	137	826	*	—
1929	*	161	99	88	129	2084	626	161	134	844	1382	—
1930	100	155	99	86	131	2088	668	159	132	831 ⁴	1207	—
1931	*	147	99	80	131	1931	661	153	128	819	1155	1826
1932	116	145	96	79	127	1865	653	146 ³	122	803	1145	—
1932: March	170	146	98 ⁴	77	129	1863	653	149	124	804	1211	1764
June	38	146	98	78	128	1845	655	146	121	804	1070	1673
Sept.	49	143	95	80	124	1863	654	144	120	804	1116	1678
Dec.	163	142	95	80	124	1827	648	142	121	803	1111	—

¹ The monthly figures relate to 12 towns only. ² Quarterly averages. ³ New series. ⁴ Figures for February, May, August, and November. ⁵ Average for October, November, and December. ⁶ Heating only.

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

TABLE V. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS

Country	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China		Denmark	Danzig
Towns and localities	72	30	Vienna	59	65	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	100	Danzig
Base (= 100)	1913-1914	1923-1927	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	VII. 1914	1913-1914
1927	159	98	*	218	3025	98	*	100	97	194	162
1928	170	100	*	243	3149	97	101	105	95	198	172
1929	172	100	183	256	3195	97	101	115	98	194	180
1930	164	96	181	262	3037	94	98	113	100	175	181
1931	139	87†	163	250	2569	82	97	114	108	160	148
1932	117	—	164	236	—	73	143†	113	103	165	124
1932: March	119	83	166	240	*	75	112	117	109	164	129
June	117	82	162	236	*	72	127	114	98	164	129
Sept.	115	—	162	232	*	71	154	111	103	166	119
Dec.	112	—	162	232	*	71	179†	106	92	165	123

Country	Egypt	Es-tonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan
Towns and localities	Cairo	Tal-linn	32	21	Paris	81	44	Buda-pest	Bom-bay	105	Milan	13
Base (= 100)	1913-1914	1913	1913	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914
1927	*	147	164	1036	569	214	*	126	152	194	91	*
1928	*	150	162	1047	586	219	*	134	156	202	86	*
1929	*	150	161	1055	601	217	*	132	158	210	84	*
1930	*	149	156	1044	622	210	*	127	135	211	77	*
1931	*	147	141	1001	535	195	1672	116	121	201	63	113*
1932	163	141	125	979	499	188	1881	111	119	202	56	121
1932: March	166	141	*	982	499 ¹	190	1663	111	127	197*	59	119
June	161	141	128	979	499	188	1950	111	115	201	56	113
Sept.	162	141	*	979	499	188	1960	110	123	204	55	126
Dec.	161	136	122	978	499	185	2039	109	116	206	55	137

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Nether-lands	Peru	Poland	Saar Territory	Sweden	Switzer-land	Czacho-slovakia	Turkey ⁴	Yugo-slavia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Amster-dam	Lima	War-saw		49	33	Prague	Istan-bul	Croatia and Slavonia
Base (=100)	1930	VII. 1914	1926-1930	X.1923-IX.1924	1913	1927	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	VII. 1914
1927	*	176	102	87	235	100	744	181	162	987	*	*
1928	*	164 ⁴	100	92	228	106	761	184	166	1025	*	2264*
1929	*	159	98	90	222	107	770	185	167	1010	1342	2294
1930	100	153	95	81	196	105	759	181	160	885 ⁴	1342	2032
1931	*	144	87	68	176	83	694	174	145	755	1342	1858
1932	74	144	81	57	159	72	587	167 ⁴	128	683	1342	—
1932: March	90	144	84*	60	166	73	574	168	137	723	1342	1595
June	60	144	83	59	159	73	574	168	127	687	1342	1515
Sept.	60	144	80	56	159	72	574	167	127	659	1342	1636
Dec.	74	143	78	55	147	69	574	166	122	657	1342	—

¹ Quarterly averages. ² Figures for February, May, August, and November. ³ Average for October, November, and December. ⁴ New series. ⁵ Index of clothing and furniture.

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

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 1931

INTERNATIONAL

Austria, Yugoslavia.

* Treaty between the Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia respecting social insurance. Dated 21 July 1931. (*Sluzbene Novine*, 1932, broj 288-CVIII, p. 1197.)

Belgium, Netherlands.

* Verdrag tusschen Nederland en België betreffende de gelijkstelling van elkanders onderdanen voor de toepassing der wederzijdsche wetgeving op het punt der invaliditeits- en ouderdomsverzekering en de regeling van de gevolgen voor elkanders onderdanen van het naast elkander werken dier wetgevingen. Den 16den October 1931. (*Staatsblad*, 1932, No. 661.)

[Treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium respecting equality of treatment for the nationals of each under the legislation of the other in relation to invalidity

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. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tès Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a. n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizeni (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.

and old-age insurance, and in respect of the consequences to the said nationals of the operation of the co-existent systems of legislation. Dated 16 October 1931.]

Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, Straits Settlements.

Simla Rules, 1931 : General Rules relating to construction and life-saving appliances on ships employed in the carriage of large numbers of unberthed passengers in special trades. Dated 11 June 1931. (In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6 (b), and Article 12, paragraph 5 (d), of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929.)

Simla-Regelen 1931 : Algemeene Regelen betreffende constructie en redding-middelen op schepen, gebezigd voor het vervoer van groote aantallen passagiers, voor wie geen vaste slaappleatsen aanwezig zijn, op bijzondere reizen. 11 Juni 1931. (In overeenstemming met artikel 4, paragraaf 6 (b) en artikel 12, paragraaf 5 (d) van het Internationaal Verdrag voor de beveiliging van menschenlevens op zee.) (Staatsblad, 1932, No. 539, p. 378.)

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales.

An Act to amend the Opticians Act, 1930, in certain respects. 22 Geo. V, No. 16. Assented to 5 May 1931. (Statutes, 1931, p. 109.)

An Act to enable friendly societies to borrow, upon the security of their assets, up to the extent of their funds invested or deposited with the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales; to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1912, and for purposes connected therewith. 22 Geo. V, No. 19. Assented to 22 May 1931. (Statutes, 1931, p. 115.)

Proclamation appointing 1 January 1932 as the date of commencement of the Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1931. Gazetted 11 December 1931. (Government Gazette, 11 December 1931, p. 4122.)

Tasmania.

Regulations relating to offensive trades, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1903, and amendments thereof. Dated 24 April 1931. (Tasmanian Government Gazette, 5 May 1931, p. 657.)

Amendment of Regulations under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1927. Dated 19 May 1931. (Tasmanian Government Gazette, 26 May 1931, p. 1057.)

CANADA

British Columbia.

Regulations governing the manufacture, sale, storage, carriage, and disposal of inflammable liquids and oils. Dated 13 May 1931. (British Columbia Gazette, 14 May 1931, p. 1071.)

Notice to repeal Regulations No. 10 of the Regulations under the Hours of Work Act 1923, approved 17 March 1925. Gazetted 11 June 1931. (British Columbia Gazette, 11 June 1931, p. 1325.)

Regulations respecting moving-picture theatres, kinematographs, and projectionists, and the storage and use of nitro-cellulose X-ray films. Dated 7 July 1931. (British Columbia Gazette, 9 July 1931, p. 1649.)

COSTA RICA

Ley de médicos oficiales. Número 36. 26 de octubre de 1931. (Colección de leyes y decretos, 1931, Vol. 2, p. 264.)

[Act No. 36 respecting medical officers of health. Dated 26 October 1931.]
Decreto número 39 relativo a inmigrantes y turistas. 5 de marzo de 1931. (Colección de leyes y decretos, 1931, Vol. 1, p. 162.)

[Decree No. 39 respecting immigrants and tourists. Dated 5 March 1931.]

DENMARK

Bekendtgørelse om Fritagelse for og Lempelser i Tilsyn med Dampkedler o. l. paa Landjorden. Den 1. April 1931. Nr. 114. (Lovtidenden A, 1931, No. 16, p. 795.)

[Notification No. 114 respecting exemptions from and adaptations of the inspection of steam boilers on land. Dated 1 April 1931.]

LEGISLATION OF 1932

INTERNATIONAL

Austria, Yugoslavia.

Handelsvertrag zwischen der Republik Österreich und dem Königreiche Jugoslawien. Belgrad, den 9. März 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 302-CXIII, p. 1273.)

[Art. III : Hausierhandel ; Anlage E : Grenzverkehr.]

[Treaty of Commerce between the Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Signed at Belgrade on 9 March 1932.]

Denmark, Sweden.

Ministeriella noter, växlade med Danmark angående urkraftträdande av deklARATIONEN den 10 aug. 1883 om ömsesidigt understöd i vissa fall åt nödställda sjömän. Stockholm den 29 oktober 1932. (Sveriges överenskommelser med främmande makter, 1932, No. 30, p. 539.)

[Exchange of Notes between Sweden and Denmark respecting the expiry of the Declaration of 10 August 1883 concerning the reciprocal relief of distressed seamen in certain cases. Stockholm, 29 October 1932.]

Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

* Accord entre la Suisse et la principauté de Liechtenstein concernant l'égalité réciproque de traitement des ressortissants suisses et liechtensteinois dans le domaine de l'assurance sociale en cas d'accidents. Echange de notes du 31 décembre 1932. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1933, No. 3, p. 30.)

Abkommen zwischen der Schweiz und dem Fürstentum Liechtenstein über die Gleichbehandlung der beiderseitigen Staatsangehörigen in der sozialen Unfallversicherung. Notenaustausch vom 31. Dezember 1932. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1933, No. 3, p. 39.)

Netherlands, Sweden.

Överenskommelse med Nederländerna angående urkraftträdande av deklARATIONEN den 2 maj 1913 rörande ömsesidigt understöd i vissa fall åt sjömän. Haag den 11 och 25 november 1932. (Sveriges överenskommelser med främmande makter, 1932, No. 31, p. 540.)

[Agreement between Sweden and the Netherlands respecting the expiry of the Declaration of 2 May 1913 concerning the reciprocal relief of distressed seamen in certain cases. The Hague, 11/25 November 1932.]

TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory.

Verordnung betr. Regelung des Wohnungswesens. Nr. 649. Vom 21. Dezember 1932. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 56, p. 621.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

French Togoland.

Arrêté No. 542 portant réglementation des carrières et des conditions d'exploitation. Du 5 novembre 1932. (J. O. du Togo, 1932, No. 217, p. 516.)

Lebanon.

Arrêté No. 105/LR, Liban 21 du 8 août 1932 portant approbation du décret législatif No. 21/L, du 22 juillet 1932, relatif aux établissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes. (B. O., 1932, No. 16, p. 151.)

Syria : Latakia.

Arrêté No. 2320 du 24 octobre 1932 portant réglementation du transfert des émigrants. (J. O. du Gouvernement de Lattaquié, 1932, Nos. 43-44, p. 488.)

Arrêté No. 2335 modifiant l'arrêté No. 484 du 31 décembre 1921, portant création des comités d'hygiène dans le Territoire des Alaouites. Du 8 novembre 1932. (J. O. du Gouvernement de Lattaquié, 1932, Nos. 45-46, p. 526.)

Tanganyika Territory.

An Ordinance to amend the Ports Ordinance. No. 20 of 1932. Assented to 16 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 18 November 1932, p. 81.)

[Provisions for keeping vessels free from conditions facilitating the breeding of mosquitoes.]

* An Ordinance relating to trade unions. No. 23 of 1932. Assented to 17 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 18 November 1932, p. 101.)

* An Ordinance to make provision for regulating the employment of shop assistants. No. 33 of 1932. Assented to 17 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 18 November 1932, p. 133.)

[Hours of work.]

An Ordinance relating to public highways. No. 40 of 1932. Assented to 25 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 25 November 1932, p. 147.)

An Ordinance to provide for the control of traffic on highways and for the licensing and taxation of vehicles. No. 41 of 1932. Assented to 25 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 25 November 1932, p. 179.)

An Ordinance to make further and better provision for the control of mining for gold and precious stones in certain areas. No. 42 of 1932. Assented to 25 November 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, 25 November 1932, p. 255.)

ARGENTINA

* Ley número 11.640 de Sabado Inglés. 7 de octubre de 1932. (Boletín Oficial, 1932, No. 11515, p. 754.)

[Act No. 11640, respecting the Saturday afternoon rest. Dated 7 October 1932.]

Ley número 11.633. — Apruébase el convenio por el que se establece la reciprocidad en el pago de indemnizaciones por accidentes del trabajo, suscripto en esta Capital entre la República Argentina y Austria, con fecha 22 de marzo de 1926. 10 de octubre de 1932. (Boletín Oficial, 1932, No. 11515, p. 755.)

[Act No. 11633 to ratify the Convention concluded on 22 March 1926 between Austria and the Argentine Republic concerning reciprocity with respect to payment of compensation to workers who meet with industrial accidents. Dated 10 October 1932.]

Ley número 11.639. — Apruébase el convenio por el que se establece la reciprocidad en el pago de las indemnizaciones por accidentes del trabajo suscripto en esta Capital entre la República Argentina y el Reino de Bélgica, con fecha 24 de diciembre de 1924. 10 de octubre de 1932. (Boletín Oficial, 1932, No. 11515, p. 755.)

[Act No. 11639 to ratify the Convention concluded on 24 December 1924 between Belgium and the Argentine Republic concerning reciprocity with respect to payment of compensation to workers who meet with industrial accidents. Dated 10 October 1932.]

Decreto número 11.659 reglamentando la Ley número 11.640 de Sabado Inglés. 26 de octubre de 1932. (Boletín Oficial, 1932, No. 11525, p. 1283.)

[Decree No. 11659 to issue regulations under Act No. 11640 respecting the Saturday afternoon rest. Dated 26 October 1932.]

AUSTRALIA

* An Act to reduce taxation ; to remove anomalies in relation to invalid and old-age pensions ; to provide financial relief for wheat growers and other primary producers ; and for other purposes. No. 64 of 1932. Assented to 5 December 1932.

Regulations under the Navigation Act, 1912-1926 : Amendment of Navigation (Collision) Regulations (Statutory Rules, 1923, No. 100). Dated 26 October 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 124.)

Amendment of Employees' Compensation Regulations under the Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act, 1930. Dated 9 December 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 144.)

Unemployment Relief Works Regulations. — Amendment of the Schedule under the Appropriation (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, 1931. Dated 16 December 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 146.)

New South Wales.

An Act to provide for a reduction in certain cases of the unemployment relief tax imposed on income from unemployment ; to amend the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930-1932, and certain other Acts and for purposes connected therewith. No. 22 of 1932. Assented to 6 October 1932. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1932, p. 1025.)

Proclamation in pursuance of the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1931, to declare any office, building or place in which less than four persons are engaged directly or indirectly in preparing or manufacturing furniture for trade or sale to be a factory for the purposes of the said Act. Dated 30 September 1932. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 31 October 1932, p. 1024.)

Queensland.

Order in Council under the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932, to order and determine that amounts paid by the Department of Public Instruction to any person or persons contracting for the performance of sanitary services at State Primary Schools shall be a class of income in respect of which Unemployment Relief Tax shall be collected by the person making such payment in manner provided by the said Acts. Dated 11 November 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 12 November 1932, p. 1554.)

Regulation in pursuance of "The Apprentices and Minors Act of 1929" : Boot manufacturing trade : wages and conditions of employment — apprentices and minors. Dated 8 December 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 10 December 1932, p. 1819.)

Amended Regulations under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932". Dated 15 December 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 17 December 1932, p. 1878.)

Tasmania.

Regulations under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1932. Dated 26 August 1932. (Tasmanian Government Gazette, 30 August 1932, p. 2139.)

Western Australia.

* An Act to amend section thirty-nine and the third schedule of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920. 23 Geo. V, No. 6. Assented to 31 October 1932.

[Regulations for overtime in condensed milk and milk product factories.]

* Order in Council [under subsection (3) of section 78A of "The Factories and Shops Act, 1920": "The Factories (Poisonous Substances) Regulations,

1932".) Dated 25 October 1932. (Government Gazette of W.A., 28 October 1932, p. 1833.)

Proclamation to declare that "The Financial Emergency Tax Act, 1932", shall come into operation on the First day of December, 1932. Dated 30 November 1932. (Government Gazette of W.A., 30 November 1932, p. 1787.)

Proclamation to declare that "The Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act, 1932", shall come into operation on the First day of December, 1932. Dated 30 November 1932. (Government Gazette of W.A., 30 November 1932, p. 1787.)

Proclamation under the Factories and Shops Act, 1920, to suspend the operations of the said Act between the hours of six o'clock and nine o'clock in the evening of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in every week during the period commencing on the First day of January, 1933, and ending on the Thirty-first day of December, 1933, in so far as it applies to the closing time of shops conducted in open markets which are kept open for the conduct of business therein between the times aforesaid, and in which shops, home-made jams and preserves, honey, butter (other than factory butter), and eggs, hams and bacon, not being factory hams or bacon, are sold or offered for sale. Dated 30 November 1932. (Government Gazette of W.A., 2 December 1932, p. 1789.)

BELGIUM

* Loi revisant l'article 115 des lois coordonnées sur les sociétés commerciales et l'article 27 de la loi sur le contrat d'emploi. (Moniteur belge, 1932, Nos. 284-285, p. 5648.)

Arrêté royal du 24 novembre 1932, concernant : Loi du 14 juillet 1930 modifiée par celle du 23 juillet 1932 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. — Arrêté royal du 5 mai 1931. Procédure d'instruction des demandes de majoration de rente de vieillesse : articles 20 et 29. — Modifications. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 339, p. 6583.)

Arrêté royal du 25 novembre 1932, concernant : Loi du 23 juillet 1932 ayant pour objet de modifier certaines dispositions de la loi du 14 juillet 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. — Exécution de l'article 3. — Taux de la majoration de rente de vieillesse. — Barèmes. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 339, p. 6584.)

Arrêté royal du 26 novembre 1932, concernant : Loi du 14 juillet 1930 modifiée par celle du 23 juillet 1932 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. — Article 30. — Barème de réduction. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 339, p. 6591.)

Arrêté royal du 10 décembre 1932, concernant : Exécution de la loi du 14 juillet 1930 modifiée par celle du 23 juillet 1932. — Article 44. — Octroi de la majoration de rente de vieillesse aux vieillards hospitalisés dans un hospice public ou privé, aux frais des pouvoirs publics. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 358, p. 6876.)

Arrêté royal du 10 décembre 1932, concernant : Loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. — Article 31. — Réassurance. Conditions de la dispense. (Moniteur belge, 1932, Nos. 361-362-363, p. 6914.)

Arrêté royal du 17 décembre 1932, concernant : Etablissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres et incommodes. — Chenils. — Modification de rubrique. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 365, p. 6978.)

Arrêté royal retardant (jusqu'au 1^{er} mars 1933) l'entrée en vigueur de l'arrêté royal du 3 décembre 1931 portant réglementation des appareils de levage et chemins de fer aériens dans les entreprises autres que les travaux souterrains des mines, minières et carrières. Du 26 décembre 1932. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 365, p. 6983.)

* Arrêté royal du 31 décembre 1932, concernant : Loi du 2 juillet 1899 concernant la santé et la sécurité des ouvriers employés dans les entreprises industrielles et commerciales. — Arrêté royal prescrivant d'indiquer le poids sur les gros colis transportés par bateau. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 11, p. 99.)

BRAZIL

Decreto n. 21.509 — de 11 de Junio de 1932 : organiza os quadros de embarcados das empresas de navegação, para os efeitos de nacionalização do trabalho na marinha mercante. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 136, p. 11250.)

[Decree No. 21509, to specify the composition of the crews employed by shipping undertakings, for the purpose of employing Argentine labour in the mercantile marine. Dated 11 June 1932.]

Decreto n. 21.909 — de 6 de Outubro de 1932: aprova e manda executar o Regulamento para o Serviço de Farolagem e Sinalação. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 238, p. 18801.)

[Decree No. 21909, to approve and order the putting into operation of the Regulations for the Lighthouse and Signalling Service. Dated 6 October 1932.]

Decreto n. 21.938 — de 11 de Outubro de 1932 : determina que o 7 de Setembro seja considerado o dia da festa nacional brasileira. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 252, p. 19857.)

[Decree No. 21938, to provide that 7 September shall be deemed to be the Brazilian National Holiday. Dated 11 October 1932.]

Decreto n. 22.016 — de 26 de Outubro de 1932 : aprova o regulamento para a execução dos socorros medicos e hospitalares das Caixas de Aposentadoria e Pensões, previstas no paragrafo unico do art. 23 do decreto n. 20.465, de 1 de Outubro de 1931, alterado pelo de n. 21.081, de 24 de Fevereiro de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 253, p. 19924.)

[Decree No. 22016, to approve the regulations for the granting of medical and hospital attendance by the pension and superannuation funds set up by the sole subsection of section 23 of Decree No. 20465 of 1 October 1931, amended by Decree No. 21081 of 24 February 1932. Dated 26 October 1932.]

Decreto n. 22.039 — de 1 de Novembro de 1932 : altera o regulamento da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros, aprovado pelo decreto n. 20.784, de 14 de Dezembro de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 266, p. 20834.)

[Decree No. 22039, to amend the regulations for the Society of Brazilian Advocates approved by Decree No. 20784 of 14 December 1931. Dated 1 November 1932.]

* Decreto n. 22.042 — de 3 de Novembro de 1932 : estabelece as condições do trabalho dos menores na industria. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 259, p. 20308.)

[Decree No. 22042, to regulate the conditions of employment of young persons in industry. Dated 3 November 1932.]

Decreto n. 22.096 — de 16 de Novembro de 1932 : estende aos serviços de mineração, em geral, as disposições do decreto n. 20.465, de 1 de Outubro de 1931, com as modificações constantes do n. 21.081 de 24 de Fevereiro de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 269, p. 21083.)

[Decree No. 22096, to extend to mineral operations in general the provisions of Decree No. 20465 of 1 October 1931, as amended by Decree No. 21081 of 24 February 1932 (respecting the establishment of pension funds). Dated 16 November 1932.]

* Decreto n. 22.132 — de 25 de Novembro de 1932 : institue Juntas de Conciliação e Julgamento e regulamenta as suas funções. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 276, p. 21602.)

[Decree No. 22132, to set up conciliation and arbitration boards and to regulate their duties. Dated 25 November 1932.]

BULGARIA

* Order No. 9602, respecting the storage of poisonous, explosive, and inflammable chemicals in undertakings and establishments. Dated 29 June 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 148, p. 2618.)

Regulations for the work of skilled persons employed in minding internal combustion engines. Dated 3 September 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 136, p. 2449.)

Amendment of the Regulations under the Act respecting the inspection of steam boilers and steam chests in respect of the competency of persons in charge of steam boilers and steam chests. Dated 3 September 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 136, p. 2450.)

* Order No. 13599, respecting the precautions to be taken in the manipulation and use of lead and compounds and alloys thereof in factories and workshops and industrial establishments and undertakings. Dated 20 September 1932. (Drj. Vest. 1932, No. 148, p. 2619.)

* Order No. 13600, to prohibit the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in certain painting work. Dated 20 September 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 147, p. 2603.)

* Order No. 17540, respecting special health measures to protect employees against anthrax in establishments and undertakings where hides, wool, hair, bristles, horns and bones are manipulated. Dated 17 November 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 192, p. 3265.)

Regulations for the installation, minding and testing of lifts and hoists of all kinds in Bulgaria. Dated 28 November 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1932, No. 212, p. 3513.)

Resolution to ratify the decisions adopted by the International Labour Organisation at the 11th Session of the General Conference in Geneva in 1928, viz : (1) Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, and (2) Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage fixing machinery. Dated 15 December 1932. (Drj. Vest., 1933, No. 227, p. 3715.)

CANADA

Manitoba.

Amendment of the regulations of the Department of Health and Public Welfare respecting the use of hydrocyanic acid as an insecticide. Gazetted 10 December 1932. (Manitoba Gazette, 10 December 1932, p. 1293.)

Ontario.

Regulations governing the employment of apprentices and the collection and distribution of the Assessment Fund, as approved on 4 October 1932. (Labour Gazette of Canada, December 1932, p. 1280.)

Quebec.

Workmen's Compensation Commission : Order, approved on 23 November 1932, revoking Regulation No. 5 (Labour Gazette, July 1932, p. 771), and replacing it by Regulation No. 5A. (Labour Gazette of Canada, December 1932, p. 1261.)

CHILE

Decreto-ley número 474. — Crea la Subsecretaría de Sindicatos y fija su planta de empleos y sueldos. 23 de agosto de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16378, p. 2678.)

[Legislative Decree No. 474, to create the Under-Secretariat of Industrial Associations and specify the grades and pay of its staff. Dated 23 August 1932.]

* Decreto-ley número 620. — Dá derecho a remuneración especial al trabajo de obreros marítimos, cuando se efectúa en horas extraordinarias. 12 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16391, p. 2838.)

[Legislative Decree No. 620, to grant seamen a right to special pay for overtime. Dated 12 September 1932.]

Decreto-ley número 666. — Establece normas relativas a la organización del Departamento de Asociaciones de la Inspección General del Trabajo. 30 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16417, p. 3119.)

[Legislative Decree No. 666, to lay down rules for the organisation of the Associations Department of the General Labour Inspectorate. Dated 30 September 1932.]

Decreto-ley número 669. — Modifica el decreto-ley número 700, de 1925, sobre sociedades cooperativas. 30 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16400, p. 2939.)

[Legislative Decree No. 669, to amend Legislative Decree No. 700 of (17 October) 1925 respecting co-operative societies. Dated 30 September 1932.]

Decreto número 276. — Aprueba el Reglamento para la constitución y funcionamiento de las Comisiones Mixtas de Salario Mínimo. 12 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16388, p. 2801.)

[Decree No. 276, to approve the regulations for the establishment and operations of joint minimum wage boards. Dated 12 September 1932.]

Decreto número 481. — Fija el horario para la atención al público de las carnicerías de las capitales de provincias y departamentos. 15 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16404, p. 2978.)

[Decree No. 481, to fix the hours during which butchers' shops in the chief towns of provinces and departments may remain open. Dated 15 October 1932.]

Decreto número 164. — Ratifica acuerdo del Consejo de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio, sobre concesión de préstamos a los imponentes cesantes de la Institución. 27 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16411, p. 3028.)

[Decree No. 164 to ratify the Decision of the Governing Body of the Compulsory Insurance Fund respecting the granting of loans to unemployed members of the Fund. Dated 27 October 1932.]

Decreto número 1.833. — Modifica el Reglamento orgánico de la Caja de Retiros y de Provisión Social de los F.F.C.C. del E. 24 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 16419, p. 3142.)

[Decree No. 1833, to amend the Regulations for the pension and provident fund for the State railways. Dated 24 October 1932.]

CHINA

* Act concerning the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. Promulgated by the National Government on 9 June 1928, amended on 17 March 1930, and further amended on 10 September 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zákon ze dne 17. novembra 1932, ktorým sa rozširuje pôsobnosť zákona o závodných a revírnych radách pri baníctve na územie Podkarpatskej Rusi. Nr. 173. (Sb. z. a n., 1932, Častka 65, p. 615.)

[Act to extend the Act respecting works and district councils in the mining industry to Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia. Dated 17 November 1932.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Bau-Polizei-Verordnung über den Bau und die Einrichtung von Waren- und Geschäftshäusern. Nr. 357. Vom 2. November 1932. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 84, p. 369.)

Verordnung über Änderung der Leistungen in der Sozialversicherung. Vom 8. November 1932. Nr. 166. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 70, p. 803.)

Verordnung betreffend Ausverkaufswesen und Schutz von Geschäfts- und Betriebsgeheimnissen. Vom 24. November 1932. Nr. 167. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, Nr. 70, p. 804.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung der Verordnung über Kündigungsschutz für Pächter landwirtschaftlicher Grundstücke vom 15. November 1932 (G.Bl. S. 751.) Vom 16. Dezember 1932. Nr. 181. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 75, p. 835.)

Ausführungsverordnung zur Rechtsverordnung über die Arbeitszeit in den Bäckereien und den Konditoreien vom 11. November 1932 (G.Bl. S. 763.) Vom

20. Dezember 1932. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 97, p. 517.)

Ergänzung der Durchführungsbestimmungen zur Rechtsverordnung über Abänderung des Gesetzes betr. Erwerbslosenfürsorge vom 13. Februar 1931 (St. A. I 1931 S. 79). Vom 23. Dezember 1932. Nr. 413. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 96, p. 491.)

EGYPT

Décret-loi No. 55 de 1932 accordant un délai pour le paiement des loyers agricoles. Du 8 décembre 1932 (9 Chaaban 1351). (J.O. égyptien, 1932, No. 108, p. 1.)

ESTONIA

* Riigikogu poolt 11. märtsil 1932 vastuvõetud välismaalastele teenistuseloa andmise seadus. Nr. 207. (Riigi Teataja, 1932, No. 26, p. 350.)

[Act respecting the granting of employment permits to aliens. Dated 11 March 1932.]

* Tehnilistel põhjustel kõigil nädalapäevadel ööd ja päevad vahetmidamata kestvate tööde nimekirja täiendus. Nr. 26. (Riigi Teataja, 1932, No. 3, p. 37.)

[Addition to the list of processes which for technical reasons must be carried on uninterruptedly day and night throughout the week. Promulgated 15 January 1932.]

* Raudteeteenijate tööaja ja puhkeaja määruse muutmise määrus. Nr. 152. 19. veebruaril 1932. (Riigi Teataja, 1932, No. 19, p. 297.)

[Order to amend the Order respecting railwaymen's hours of work and rest. Dated 19 February 1932.]

FINLAND

Sisäasiainministeriön päätös muutoksista 25 ja 26 § : ään 29 päivänä elokuuta 1929 annettuun sisäasiainministeriöt päätökseen, joka sisältää tarkemmat määräykset elokuvanäyttännöistä 19 päivänä heinäkuuta 1929 annetussa asetuksessa säädettyistä tsi edellytetyistä turvallisuustoimenpiteistä sekä muusta asetuksen soveltamisesta ja valvonnasta. 23 päivänä syyskuuta 1932. (Suomen Asetuskoelma, 1932, No. 260, p. 824.)

Ministeriets för inrikesärendena beslut angående ändring av 25 och 26 §§ uti ministeriets för inrikesärendena den 29 augusti 1929 utfärdade beslut, innefattande närmare bestämmelser om i förordningen angående biograföreställningar den 19 juli 1929 stadgade eller forutsatta säkerhetsåtgärder samt om tillämpning av förordningen i övrigt och dess övervakande. Den 23 september 1932. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1932, No. 260, p. 824.)

[Resolution of the Ministry of the Interior to amend sections 25-26 of its Resolution of 29 August 1929 to issue further regulations respecting the safety measures laid down or provided for in the Order of 19 July 1929 respecting cinemas, and to deal with the administration of the said Order and supervision thereof. Dated 23 September 1932.]

* Asetus jolla ulkomaalaisten Suomeen tulosta ja oleskelusta maassa 7 päivänä helmikuuta 1930 annettua asetusta muutetaan toisin kuulu vaksi. 14 päivänä lokakuuta 1932. (Suomen Asetuskoelma, 1932, No. 278, p. 863.)

Förordning om ändring av förordningen den 7 februari 1930 angående utlännings inkommande till Finland och vistelse i landet. Den 14 Oktober 1932. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1932, No. 278, p. 863.)

[Order to amend the Order of 7 February 1930 respecting the entry of aliens into Finland and their sojourn therein. Dated 14 October 1932.]

FRANCE

* Loi ayant pour objet d'étendre à l'agriculture les dispositions de la loi du 27 mars 1907 concernant les conseils de prud'hommes. Du 25 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 303, p. 13348 ; Erratum : 1933, No. 3, p. 156.)

Décret relatif à la vente de boissons dans la zone du chemin de fer Brazzaville-Océan. Du 16 novembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 271, p. 12096.)

Décret portant promulgation de la convention internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer signée à Londres le 31 mai 1929. Du 23 novembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 303, p. 13353.)

Décret portant promulgation de la convention internationale sur les lignes de charge signée à Londres le 5 juillet 1930. Du 24 novembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 303, p. 13380.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1933 les maxima du taux d'intérêt pouvant servir de base aux tarifs des caisses d'assurances sociales. Du 5 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 288, p. 12718.)

Décret portant promulgation du projet de convention concernant la réparation des maladies professionnelles adopté par la conférence internationale du travail dans sa septième session tenue à Genève du 19 mai au 10 juin 1925. Du 12 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 301, p. 13221.)

Décret relatif aux frais de déplacement des pensionnés provisoires d'invalidité répondant à une convocation du contrôle médical. Du 13 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 295, p. 13013.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1933 la cotisation des femmes devenant veuves ou divorcées inscrites à l'assurance spéciale. Du 23 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 298, p. 13130.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique tendant à l'extension aux pâtisseries du département de l'Aisne des dispositions du décret du 18 février 1931 relatif à l'application de la loi sur la journée de huit heures dans les pâtisseries du département de la Meuse. Du 25 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 3, p. 156.)

Arrêté fixant le barème minimum pour le calcul des capitaux constitutifs et des réserves mathématiques des rentes réglées financièrement à servir par les sociétés d'assurances à la suite d'accidents du travail. Du 27 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 304, p. 13459.)

Arrêté fixant le taux des subventions à allouer aux offices publiques de placement gratuit pour les opérations effectuées pendant le premier semestre 1932. Du 27 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 1, p. 42.)

Décret portant prorogation jusqu'au 31 décembre 1933 des dispositions : d'une part, du décret du 31 août 1927 et, d'autre part, des décrets du 8 septembre 1912 et du 15 février 1919 relatives aux frais de traitement et éventuellement d'entretien et de rapatriement des marins du commerce délaissés pour cause de maladie ou de blessure. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 307, p. 13593.)

Arrêté fixant les tarifs applicables, à partir du 1^{er} janvier et jusqu'au 30 juin 1933, pour le délaissement forfaitaire des marins du commerce. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 307, p. 13594.)

Arrêté portant approbation des certificats prévus pour l'application des conventions sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer et sur les lignes de charge. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 1, p. 18.)

Décret fixant les tarifs applicables, à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1933, aux diverses catégories d'assurances consenties par la caisse d'assurances en cas de décès. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 1, p. 40.)

Décret fixant le taux d'intérêt applicable au calcul des tarifs de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse (section des assurances sociales) pour les versements et abandons des capitaux effectués au titre de l'assurance obligatoire pendant l'année 1933. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 1, p. 41.)

Décret fixant les nouvelles bases des tarifs de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse (section générale) applicables à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1933 aux assurances de rentes immédiates et de rentes différées ou de survie à prime unique. Du 30 décembre 1932. (J. O., 1933, No. 1, p. 41.)

FRANCE : COLONIES**French Equatorial Africa.**

Arrêté déterminant les conditions du rapatriement dans son pays d'origine de la domesticité indigène accompagnant les européens en déplacement. Du 16 novembre 1932. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 23, p. 954.)

Arrêté portant création d'une école professionnelle indigène de dessinateurs et de surveillants des constructions. Du 16 novembre 1932. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 23, p. 956.)

Chad.

* Arrêté modifiant le régime des prestations dans la colonie du Tchad. Du 13 août 1932. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 23, p. 1005.)

French West Africa.

Arrêté No. 2863 F. du 25 novembre 1932, approuvant l'arrêté No. 766 A. G. du 19 novembre 1932, du Lieutenant-Gouverneur p.i. de la Mauritanie, réglementant dans cette Colonie le régime des prestations. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1932, No. 1479, p. 1105.)

Dahomey.

Arrêté No. 1339 A.E.A.G., portant modification de la réglementation en vigueur sur la délivrance des livrets domestiques. Du 26 août 1932. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1932, No. 26, p. 646.)

Dakar.

Arrêté No. 1303 instituant dans la Circonscription de Dakar et Dépendances un livret individuel pour tous les salariés domestiques. Du 4 novembre 1932. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1932, No. 1477, p. 1072.)

French Guinea.

Arrêté No. 1381 A.G. du Lieutenant-Gouverneur modifiant l'article 5 de l'arrêté du 13 octobre 1930, portant réglementation des prestations en Guinée française. Du 28 juillet 1932. (J. O. de la Guinée française, 1933, No. 762, p. 44.)

Mauritania.

* Arrêté No. 766 du 19 novembre 1932 réglementant le régime des prestations en Mauritanie. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1932, No. 1481, p. 1142.)

Madagascar.

Arrêté promulguant dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dépendances le décret du 18 septembre 1932 abrogeant et remplaçant les articles 14 et 16 du décret du 18 avril 1930 organisant à Madagascar le crédit, la mutualité et la coopération agricoles. Du 27 octobre 1932. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1932, No. 2428, p. 1186.)

GERMANY

* Verordnung über die gewerbsmäßige Stellenvermittlung für Artisten. Vom 20. Oktober 1932. (R. G. Bl., I, 1932, No. 70, p. 512.)

Zweite Strom- und Schifffahrts-Polizeiverordnung zur Änderung der Schifffahrts-Polizeiverordnung für den kanalisierten Main. Vom 14. November 1932. (R. G. Bl., II, 1932, No. 29, p. 235.)

Dritte Verordnung über Geschäftsberichte der Versicherungsämter und Oberversicherungsämter. Vom 18. November 1932. (R. G. Bl., I, 1932, No. 77, p. 531.)

Zweite Verordnung über Festsetzung der Ortslöhne in der Reichsversicherung. Vom 30. November 1932. (R. G. Bl., I, 1932, No. 78, p. 540.)

GREAT BRITAIN

An Act to consolidate the Solicitors Acts, 1839 to 1928, and other enactments relating to solicitors of the Supreme Court. 22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 37. Dated 12 July 1932. (Public General Acts, 1931-1932, p. 455.)

An Act to authorise the making of schemes with respect to the development and planning of land in Scotland, whether urban or rural, and in that connection to repeal and re-enact with amendments the enactments relating to town planning; to provide for the protection of rural amenities and the preservation of buildings and other objects of interest or beauty; to facilitate the acquisition of land in Scotland for garden cities; and to make other provision in connection with the matters aforesaid. 22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 49. Assented to 12 July 1932. (Public General Acts, 1931-1932, p. 817.)

* An Act to permit and regulate the opening and use of places on Sundays for certain entertainments and for debates, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 51. Dated 13 July 1932. (Public General Acts, 1931-1932, p. 933.)

* An Act to amend the enactments relating to National Health Insurance; to amend the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, by making provision for the payment of pensions thereunder in respect of the insurance of persons who cease to be insured within twelve months before death or before attaining the age of sixty-five, and by modifying the statutory conditions applicable to such pensions in the case of persons who, after ceasing to be insured, again become insured; to repeal subsection (7) of section forty-four of the said Act; and for purposes connected therewith. 22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 52. Dated 13 July 1932.

* An Act to provide that certain rules shall be complied with in determining the need of applicants for transitional payments under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931; and to enable the same rules to be observed in granting outdoor relief under the enactments relating to the poor law. 22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 54. Dated 17 November 1932. (Public General Acts, 1931-1932, p. 1058.)

The Solicitors Act (Disciplinary) Rules, 1932, dated 28 July 1932, made under section 6 (19) of the Solicitors Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 37), by the Committee appointed under the Act, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls. (S.R. & O., 1932, No. ⁹⁸³
L. 35.)

Regulations, dated 29 July 1932, made by the Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, under sections 27 and 73 of the Solicitors Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 37). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. ⁹⁸⁵
L. 37.)

Regulations, dated 29 July 1932, made by the Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, under paragraph 7 of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 37). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. ⁹⁸⁷
L. 39.)

The Workmen's Compensation (Medical Referees in England and Wales) Regulations, 1932, dated 9 November 1932, made by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as to the Duties and Remuneration of Medical Referees in England and Wales under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 960.)

The Workmen's Compensation (Certifying Surgeons) Rules, 1932, dated 9 November 1932, made by the Secretary of State regulating the duties and fees of certifying and other surgeons under the provisions of sections 43 and 44 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 963.)

The Merchant Shipping (Forms of Safety Convention Certificates) Rules, 1932, dated 30 November 1932, made by the Board of Trade under section 15 (3) of the

Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 9). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 1010.)

* The Clay Works Welfare Order, 1932, dated 30 November 1932, made by the Secretary of State under section 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo V, ch. 31). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 1013.)

The Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances) Rules, 1932, dated 9 December 1932, made by the Board of Trade under section 427 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., ch. 60), and sections 4 and 5 of the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 9). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 1035.)

The Merchant Shipping (Distress Messages and Navigational Warnings) Rules, 1932, dated 9 December 1932, made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. V, ch. 9). (S.R. & O., 1932, No. 1036.)

The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, (Date of Commencement) Order (No. 2), 1932, dated 9 December 1932. (S.R. & O., 1932, No. $\frac{1038}{S. 50}$)

GREAT BRITAIN : COLONIES, ETC.

Cyprus.

A Law to amend the Law relating to co-operative credit societies. No. 64 of 1932. Dated 14 December 1932. (Supplement No. 1 to the Cyprus Gazette, 16 December 1932, p. 2.)

Fiji.

Regulations made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Traffic Ordinance 1926. Dated 19 October 1932. (Fiji Royal Gazette, 19 November 1932, p. 375.)

Gambia.

* An Ordinance to provide for the regulation and registration of trade unions. No. 29 of 1932. Assented to 19 December 1932. (Government Gazette, 31 December 1932, p. 659.)

Malay States (Federated).

* An Enactment relating to Mui Tsai. Dated 30 October 1932. (F.M.S. Government Gazette, 2 December 1932, p. 3383.)

Notification No. 8919 under "The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1932" to appoint the 1st day of January, 1933, as the date on which the said Enactment shall come into force. Gazetted 2 December 1932. (F. M. S. Government Gazette, 2 December 1932, p. 3515.)

Pahang.

An Enactment to amend and consolidate the law relating to vehicles other than motor vehicles. No. 4 of 1932. Passed 13 October 1932. (F.M.S. Government Gazette, 30 December 1932, p. 3814.)

Malay States (Non-federated).

Johore.

An Enactment to repeal "The Auctioneers Enactment, 1910" and to declare the law relating to sales by public auction. No. 10 of 1932. Approved 7 September 1932. (Johore Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 19 September 1932, p. 834.)

An Enactment to amend and re-enact the law relating to town boards. No. 13 of 1932. Approved 14 November 1932. (Johore Government Gazette (Extraordinary), 21 November 1932, p. 1063.)

[Section 78 (g) : factories and workplaces.]

* Notification No. 580 under sections 9 (ii) and 16 of "The Children Enactment, 1932" relating to the employment of children. Gazetted 20 July 1932. (Johore Government Gazette, 20 July 1932, p. 537.)

Notification No. 761. — The Labour Code, 1924. Rules determining a day's work. *Gazetted* 14 September 1932. (*Johore Government Gazette*, 14 September 1932, p. 780.)

Notification No. 1164. — Rules under the Petroleum Enactment, 1928. *Gazetted* 21 December 1932. (*Johore Government Gazette*, 21 December 1932, p. 1314.)

Kedah.

An Enactment to amend the Labour Code, 1345. *Gazetted* 17 December 1932. (*Kedah Government Gazette*, 17 December 1932, p. 510.)

[*Inter alia*, adds new section 42A (women and young persons not to be employed on night work).]

Perlis.

The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1350. No. 12 of 1350. 27th day of Zulkaedah, 1350.

North Borneo.

Notification No. 103. Rules under section 68 of the Labour Ordinance, 1929 : [repatriation of labourers]. *Gazetted* 1 March 1932. (*Official Gazette*, 1 March 1932, p. 37.)

* Notification No. 156 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1929 [employment of women and children at night]. *Gazetted* 2 May 1932. (*Official Gazette*, 2 May 1932, p. 50.)

* Notification No. 275 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1929 [minimum wage]. *Gazetted* 1 September 1932. (*Official Gazette*, 1 September 1932, p. 122.)

Trinidad and Tobago.

An Ordinance to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1926 (No. 8 of 1926). No. 5 of 1932. Assented to 26 March 1932.

Regulations under section 15 of the Prevention of Accidents Ordinance, cap. 157 : Boilers Regulations, 1932. Dated 12 May 1932. (*Trinidad Royal Gazette*, 19 May 1932, p. 431.)

HUNGARY

A m. kir. minisztérium 4.190/1932. M.E. számú rendelete az öregségi, rokkantsági, özvegyeségi, és árvasági biztosítási járuléktartalékalapok vagyonának elhelyezésére vonatkozó egyes rendelkezések módosítása és kiegészítése tárgyában. 1932. évi július hó 19-én. (*Budapesti Közlöny*, 1932, 172. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 4190/1932, to amend and supplement certain provisions respecting the investment of the moneys of the contribution reserve fund for old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance. Dated 19 July 1932.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 112.981/1932. K.M. számú rendelete a munkakönyvi bejegyzés elmulasztása esetén az iparhatóságok és ipartestületek részéről követendő eljárás tárgyában. 1932. évi augusztus hó 13-án. (*Budapesti Közlöny*, 1932, 189. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 112981/1932, respecting the procedure to be followed by the industrial authorities and industrial guilds in case of failure to make entries in the work book. Dated 13 August 1932.]

* A m. kir. minisztérium 4.840/1932. M. E. számú rendelete az öregségi, rokkantsági, özvegyeségi és árvasági biztosítási járuléktartalékalapok vagyonának elhelyezésére vonatkozó rendelkezések módosítása tárgyában. 1932. évi szeptember hó 13-án. (*Budapesti Közlöny*, 1932, 209. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 4840/1932, to amend the provisions respecting the investment of the moneys of the contribution reserve fund for old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance. Dated 13 September 1932.]

A m. kir. igazságügyminiszternek, 17.000/1932. I. M. számú rendelete a társadalombiztosítási bíráskodásról szóló 1932 : IV. törvénycikk végrehajtása tárgyában

kiadott 12.000/1932 I.M. számú rendelet módosításáról és kiegészítéséről. 1932. évi szeptember hó 26-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 218. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 17000/1932, to amend and supplement Order No. 12000/1932 under Act No. IV of 1932 respecting jurisdiction in social insurance matters. Dated 26 September 1932.]

* A m. kir. belügyminiszter 185.268/1932. B.M. számú rendelete a bányatörvény alá eső üzemekben és az ezekkel kapcsolatos ipari üzemekben foglalkozó munkásoknak és altiszteknek, valamint ezek családtagjainak nyugdírbiztosításáról szóló 4.400/eln. 1926. N.M.M. számú rendelet kiegészítése tárgyában. 1932. évi október hó 8-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 233. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 185268/1932, to supplement Order No. 4400/1926 respecting pension insurance for wage-earning employees and subordinate officials in undertakings covered by the Mining Act and the industrial undertakings connected therewith, and for the members of the families of such persons. Dated 8 October 1932.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1932. évi 161. 177. K.M. számú rendelete a tengeri géperejű hajókon és egyéb géperejű uszóműveken gépészgyakornokok alkalmazása tárgyában. 1932. évi október hó. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 234. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 161177/1932, respecting the employment of assistant engineers on board maritime vessels and other floating structures propelled by engines. Dated October 1932.]

A m. kir. földmivelésügyi miniszter 1932. évi 70.800/VI. 1. számú rendelete az Országos Gazdasági Munkáspénztárnál az 1933. évre szóló kötelező balesetbiztosítások eszközése tárgyában. 1932. évi október hó 31-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 256. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 70800/VI.1/1932, respecting the effecting of compulsory accident insurance with the State Agricultural Workers' Fund during the year 1933. Dated 31 October 1932.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 7.760/1932. M.E. számú rendelete a mezőgazdasági munkások munkaereje jogosulatlan kihasználásának meggálásáról szóló 1923 : XXV. t.-c. 2-14. §-ai hatályának az 1933., 1934. és 1935. évre kiterjesztése tárgyában. 1932. évi november hó 24-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 277 szám., p. 1.)

[Order No. 7760/1932, to prolong during the years 1933, 1934, and 1935 the operation of sections 2-14 of Act No. XXV of 1933 to prevent the exploitation of agricultural workers. Dated 24 November 1932.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 1932, évi 161.449. számú rendelete az acetilengáz előállításáról és felhasználásáról szóló szabályrendelet módosítása tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó 9-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 283. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 161449/1932, to amend the provisions respecting the generation and use of acetylene. Dated 9 December 1932.]

* A m. kir. miniszterium 9.600/1932. M.E. számú rendelete a betegségi és a baleseti, valamint az öregségi, rokkantsági, özvegyégi és árvasági kötelező biztosításra vonatkozó egyes rendelkezések módosítása és kiegészítése tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó. 15-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 291. szám, p. 6.)

[Order No. 9600/1932, to amend and supplement certain provisions respecting compulsory sickness and accident insurance and respecting old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance. Dated 15 December 1932.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszter 185.640/1932 B.M. számú rendelete az Országos Társadalombiztosító Intézet részéről nyújtott betegségi biztosítási segélyekért járó megtérítés tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 291. szám, p. 8.)

[Order No. 185640/1932, concerning refunds in respect of sickness benefit granted by the State Social Insurance Institution. Dated 22 December 1932.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszter 185.650/1932. B.M. számú rendelete az 1927 : XXI. t.-c. 139. §-ának második, harmadik, negyedik és ötödik bekezdésében foglalt rendelkezések hatályának felfüggesztése tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 291. szám, p. 8.)

[Order No. 185650/1932, to suspend the operation of the second, third, fourth,

and fifth paragraphs of section 139 of Act No. XXI of 1927 (compulsory sickness and accident insurance). Dated 22 December 1932.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszter 185.660/1932. B.M. számú rendelete az Országos Társadalombiztosító Intézet alapszabálya egyes rendelkezéseinek módosítása tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 291. szám, p. 8.)

[Order No. 185660/1932, to amend certain provisions of the rules of the State Social Insurance Institution. Dated 22 December 1932.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszter 185.670/1932. B.M. számú rendelete a háztartási alkalmazottak betegségi és baleseti biztosítására vonatkozó egyes rendelkezések tárgyában. 1932. évi december hó 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1932, 291. szám, p. 9.)

[Order No. 185670/1932, to issue certain provisions respecting the sickness and accident insurance of domestic workers. Dated 22 December 1932.]

INDIA

* An Act further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for certain purposes. No. XVI of 1932. Assented to 30 September 1932. (Gazette of India, 8 October 1932, Part IV, p. 47.)

* An Act to amend the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, for certain purposes. Dated 30 September 1932. No. XIX of 1932. (Gazette of India, 8 October 1932, Part IV, p. 51.)

An Act to amend the law relating to emigrant labourers in the tea districts of Assam. No. XXII. Assented to 8 October 1932. (Gazette of India, 15 October 1932, Part IV, p. 59.)

* An Act to supplement the Criminal Law. No. XXIII of 1932. Assented to 19 December 1932. (Gazette of India, 24 December 1932, Part IV, p. 69.)

[Section 7 : molesting a person to prejudice of employment or business.]

Notification No. 640-I. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923). District of Abu Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1932. Dated 21 December 1932. (Gazette of India, 31 December 1932, Part I, p. 1586.)

IRAQ

Regulations for the supervision of offensive trades, No. 42 of 1932. Dated 29 September 1932. (Iraq Government Gazette, 1 January 1933, p. 2.)

ITALY

Regio decreto 22 settembre 1932, n. 1339. Aggiunta di una voce alla tabella approvata con R. decreto 10 settembre 1923, n. 1957, indicante le industrie e le lavorazioni per le quali si possono superare le 8 ore giornaliere o le 48 ore settimanali di lavoro. (G. U., 1932, No. 246, p. 4806.)

[Royal Decree No. 1339, to add an item (threshing) to the schedule of industries and processes in which the hours of work may exceed 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, approved by Royal Decree No. 1957 of 10 September 1923. Dated 22 September 1932.]

Regio decreto 27 ottobre 1932, n. 1541. Estensione alla Tripolitania ed alla Cirenaica delle disposizioni relative all'assicurazione obbligatoria contro la disoccupazione involontaria. (G. U., 1932, No. 283, p. 5491.)

[Royal Decree No. 1541, to extend to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica the provisions respecting compulsory insurance against involuntary unemployment. Dated 27 October 1932.]

LATVIA

Pārgrozījumi un papildinājumi likumā par lidzekļu sagādāšanu bezdarba apkārosāni. 1932. g. 23. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, N. 291, p. 1.)

[Amendments of and additions to the Act respecting the provision of moneys to combat unemployment. Dated 23 December 1932.]

* Papildinājums likumā par apdrošināšanu nelaiemes un aroduslimību gadījumos. 1932. g. 24. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, No. 292, p. 1.)

[Additions to the Act respecting insurance against accidents and occupational diseases. Dated 24 December 1932.]

Tautas labklājības ministrijas rīkojums par bezdarbnieku nodarbināšanu lauku darbos. 1932. g. 6. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, No. 278, p. 1.)

[Order respecting the employment of unemployed persons on agricultural work. Dated 6 December 1932.]

Pāgrozījums rīkojumā par pagaidu vai nejašu darbu strādnieku nodrošināšanu slimību gadījumos. 1932. g. 6. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, No. 278, p. 1.)

[Amendment of the Order respecting sickness insurance for persons employed on temporary or casual work. Dated 6 December 1932.]

Papildinājumi noteikumos par valsts un pasvaldību sarīkoto sabiedrisko darbu strādnieku nodrošināšanu slimību gadījumos. 1932. g. 12. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, No. 283, p. 1.)

[Additions to the Order respecting the sickness insurance of wage-earning employees on relief works organised by the State or communes. Dated 12 December 1932.]

Rīkojums par valsts un pašvaldību sarīkoto sabiedrisko darbu strādnieku apdrošināšanu nelaiemes gadījumos pie darba vai sakarā ar darbu. 1932. g. 16. decembrī. (Valdības Vēstnesis, 1932, No. 288, p. 1.)

[Order respecting insurance against accidents occurring in the course of employment or arising out of it for wage-earning employees on relief works organised by the State or communes. Dated 16 December 1932.]

MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

Ley de responsabilidades de los funcionarios y empleados agrarios. 31 de agosto de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 3, sección segunda, p. 1.)

[Act respecting the liability of agrarian officials and salaried employees for offences against the agrarian laws. Dated 31 August 1932.]

Ley de nuevos Centros de Población Agrícola. 6 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 8, sección segunda, p. 4.)

[Act respecting new centres of agricultural population. Dated 6 September 1932.]

* Ley de Vías Generales de Comunicación. 10 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 22, sección segunda, p. 1.)

[Act respecting public lines of communication. Dated 10 September 1932.]

NEW ZEALAND

* An Act to amend the Pensions Act, 1926. 23 Geo. V, No. 15. Dated 19 November 1932.

Regulations under the Government Railways Acts. Dated 16 November 1932. (N. Z. Gazette, 24 November 1932, p. 2458.)

Order in Council amending Regulations under the Master and Apprentice Act, 1908. Dated 19 December 1932. (N. Z. Gazette, 22 December 1932, p. 2768.)

POLAND

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 8 lipca 1932 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 8 lipca 1929 r. o stosunku służbowym pracowników przedsiębiorstwa «Polskie Koleje Państwowe». Poz. 576. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 61, p. 1186.)

[Order to amend the Order of 8 July 1929 respecting the conditions of employment of the employees of the Polish State Railways. Dated 8 July 1932.]

* Rozporządzenie Ministra Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu z dnia 10 sierpnia 1932 r. w sprawie pracy a nocy oraz w niedziele i dni świąteczne w drukarniach i zakładach graficznych. Poz. 690. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 77, p. 1501.)

[Order respecting work at night and on Sundays and public holidays in printing and manifold establishments. Dated 10 August 1932.]

* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 25 września 1932 r. w sprawie zmiany ustawy z dnia 1 sierpnia 1919 r. o załatwianiu zatargów zbiorowych pomiędzy pracodawcami a pracownikami rolnymi. Poz. 713. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 81, p. 1521.)

[Order to amend the Act of 1 August 1919 respecting the settlement of collective disputes between employers and workers in agriculture. Dated 25 September 1932.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 7 października 1932 r. Prawo o ustroju adwokatury. Poz. 733. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 86, p. 1643.)

[Order to issue regulations for advocates. Dated 7 October 1932.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 27 października 1932 r. Prawo o stowarzyszeniach. Poz. 808. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 94, p. 1947.)

[Order to promulgate the law relating to associations. Dated 27 October 1932.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 27 października 1932 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 29 listopada 1930 r. o organizacji i funkcjonowaniu instytucji ubezpieczeń społecznych. Poz. 814. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1932, No. 94, p. 1967.)

[Order to amend the Order of 29 November 1930 respecting the organisation and operations of the Social Insurance Institution. Dated 27 October 1932.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 21:942 — Regula a forma de punição dos delitos políticos e das infracções disciplinares de caracter politico. 5 de dezembro de 1932. (Diario do Governo, 1932, No. 284, p. 2373.)

[Decree No. 21942, respecting penalties for political offences and for breaches of discipline of a political character. Dated 5 December 1932.]

Portaria no. 7:480 do Ministerio do Interior. — Determina que para admissão de artistas ou empregados nas casas de espectáculos se observem as disposições do decreto no. 18:415, que proíbe as empresas industriais ou comerciais que exerçam a sua actividade no continente admitirem ao serviço empregados que não sejam portugueses. 6 de dezembro de 1932. (Diario do Governo, 1932, No. 288, p. 2415.)

[Order No. 7480 to rule that Decree No. 18415, which prohibits the engagement of non-Portuguese salaried employees by industrial and commercial undertakings operating on the mainland, shall be observed in respect of the engagement of artistes and salaried employees in entertainment undertakings. Dated 6 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 21:951 : Permite a todo o individuo de nacionalidade estrangeira que, por virtude de contrato, se encontre exercendo a sua actividade em alguma colonia portuguesa possa continuar nesse exercicio a ser recontratado se a lei do seu pais fizer igual concessão aos nacionais portugueses. 7 de dezembro de 1932. (Diario do Governo, 1932, No. 286, p. 2387.)

[Decree No. 21951, to permit all persons of alien nationality at present working in any Portuguese colony under a contract to continue such work and to renew their contracts, provided that the laws of their countries of origin grant the same rights to Portuguese subjects. Dated 7 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 21:952 — Estabelece os preceitos reguladores do registo de inscrição marítima e respectiva cédula do pessoal da marinha mercante nacional. 8 de dezembro de 1932. (Diario do Governo, 1932, No. 287, p. 2389 ; Erratum: No. 292, p. 2461.)

[Decree No. 21952, to lay down general rules for the Seamen's Register and the corresponding seamen's registration books in the Portuguese mercantile marine. Dated 8 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 22:054 — Determina que enquanto não funcionar o Conselho Nacional de Agricultura passem para a comissão executiva da Junta de Fomento Rural as funções consultivas que competiam ao Conselho Superior de Agricultura. 9 de dezembro de 1932. (Diário do Governo, 1932, No. 306, p. 2706.)

[Decree No. 22054, to provide for the transference to the Executive Committee of the Rural Development Board of the advisory functions of the Superior Agricultural Council, which has ceased to exercise its functions. Dated 9 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 21:978 : Determina que até a regulamentação do artigo 3 do decreto no. 5:637 só sejam consideradas doenças profissionais incluídas na categoria de desastres no trabalho as que se acham compreendidas na Convenção Internacional de Genebra de 1925, confirmada e ratificada pelo Governo Português pela Carta de 3 de abril de 1929. 10 de dezembro de 1932. (Diário do Governo, 1932, I, No. 291, p. 2455.)

[Decree No. 21978, to provide that, pending the issue of regulations under section 3 of Decree No. 5637, the only occupational diseases classified as industrial accidents shall be those specified in the International Convention adopted at Geneva in 1925 and ratified by the Portuguese Government by a Charter of 3 April 1929. Dated 10 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 21:977 : Promulga o regulamento da Inspeção de Seguros. 13 de dezembro de 1932. (Diário do Governo, 1932, I, No. 291, p. 2450.)

[Decree No. 21977, to issue regulations for the Insurance Inspectorate. Dated 13 December 1932.]

Decreto no. 22:031 — Introdúz várias alterações no regulamento orgânico para o serviço de faróis, aprovado por decreto no. 21:274. 26 de dezembro de 1932. (Diário do Governo, 1932, No. 302, p. 2656.)

[Decree No. 22031, to amend various provisions of the Regulations for the Lighthouse Service approved by Decree No. 21274. Dated 26 December 1932.]

RUMANIA

Deciziune Ministerului Muncii nr. 85.248 : clasarea băcăniilor printre industrii insalubre. 1 Decembrie 1932. (Monitorul Oficial, 1932, No. 291, p. 7708.)

[Order No. 85248, to schedule dye works as unhealthy undertakings. Dated 1 December 1932.]

* Decret regal nr. 3.540 : Modificarea unor articole din regulamentul legii pentru ocrotirea muncii minorilor și femeilor și durata muncii. 19 Decembrie 1932. (Monitorul Oficial, 1932, No. 301, p. 7948.)

[Royal Decree No. 3540, to amend certain sections of the Regulations under the Act respecting the employment of women and young persons, and respecting hours of work. Dated 19 December 1932.]

SWITZERLAND

Arrêté du Conseil fédéral excluant les communistes de l'administration fédérale. Du 2 décembre 1932. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1932, No. 50, p. 800.)

Bundsratsbeschluss über den Ausschluss der Kommunisten aus der Bundesverwaltung. Vom 2. Dezember 1932. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1932, No. 50, p. 780.)

Ordonnance I portant exécution de la loi fédérale sur la formation professionnelle. Du 23 décembre 1932. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1932, No. 52, p. 829.)

Verordnung I zum Bundesgesetz über die berufliche Ausbildung. Vom 23. Dezember 1932. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1932, No. 52, p. 808.)

URUGUAY

Ley. Se asignan facultades a la Comisión Investigadora de la Caja de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de Empleados y Obreros de Servicios Públicos. 18 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 7872, p. 274-A.)

[Act to grant certain powers to the Committee of Enquiry into the Superannuation and Pension Fund for Wage-Earning and Salaried Employees in the Public Services. Dated 18 October 1932.]

Ley. Se reglamentan atribuciones del Directorio de la Caja de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de Servicios Públicos en lo relativo a suspensión o cesantía de empleados. 31 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 7879, p. 320-A.)

[Act respecting the powers of the Governing Body of the Superannuation and Pension Fund for the Public Services as regards the suspension and dismissal of salaried employecs. Dated 31 October 1932.]

Decreto. Se reglamenta una ley sobre fiscalización de la entrada de extranjeros al país. 17 de septiembre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 7836, p. 633-A.)

[Decree to issue regulations under the Act respecting supervision of the entry of aliens into Uruguay. Dated 17 September 1932.]

Decreto. Se exceptúa del régimen de la Semana Inglesa a los depositos de consignación de frutos del país y a las barracas de exportación de lanas y cueros. 20 de octubre de 1932. (Diario Oficial, 1932, No. 7862, p. 187-A.)

[Decree to exempt shipping warehouses of Uruguayan fruit and storehouses of wool and hides for export from the Saturday afternoon rest. Dated 20 October 1932.]

YUGOSLAVIA

Act respecting the Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in Geneva, on 28 June 1930. Dated 30 November 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 297-CXI, p. 1241.)

Act respecting the Treaty of Commerce concluded and signed at Belgrade on 9 March 1932 between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria, together with one of the schedules thereto. Dated 30 November 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 302-CXIII, p. 1273.)

Amendments of and additions to Regulations No. 31260/1931 respecting travelling allowances for unemployed persons. Dated 26 October 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 286-CVII, p. 1193.)

Amendments of and additions to Instructions No. 37380/1931 under the Regulations respecting travelling allowances for unemployed persons. Dated 26 October 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 286-CVII, p. 1194.)

Order respecting the establishment and duties of the local committees of industrial guilds. Dated 15 December 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 300-CXII, p. 1269.)

Order to amend Order No. 1077 of June 1922 respecting voluntary insurance. Dated 30 December 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1933, No. 2-I, p. 7.)

LEGISLATION OF 1933

TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory.

Ausführungsbestimmungen zu der Verordnung vom 28. Juni 1929, betreffend Regelung des Wohnungswesens, in der Fassung der Verordnungen vom 21. Januar 1931 und 21. Dezember 1932. Nr. 18. Vom 4. Januar 1933. (Verordnungen usw., 1933, No. 2, p. 9.)

ESTONIA

* Vabariigi Valitsuse poolt 11. jaanuaril 1933 vastu võetud Tehnilistel põhjustel kõigil nädalapäevadel ööd ja päevad vahetmidamata kestvate tööde nimekirja täiendus. Nr. 38. (Riigi Teataja, 1933, No. 5, p. 53.)

[Addition to the schedule of processes which for technical reasons are carried on continuously day and night, throughout the week. Dated 11 January 1933.]

Tööstusliku kutseoskuse nõukogu juhtnõõrid töösuseametitele õpilaste arvu määramisel üksikutes ettavõtetes. 12. jaanuaril 1933. Nr. 42. (Riigi Teataja, 1933, No. 5, p. 56.)

[Rules laid down by the Vocational Training Council for the vocational guidance offices in respect of the number of apprentices in individual undertakings. Dated 12 January 1933.]

* Vahetpidamata kestva valmistusega tööstusettevõtetes pühapäevadel ja pühadel lubatud tööde nimekirja täiendus. Nr. 65. 18. jaanuaril 1933. (Riigi Teataja, 1933, No. 8, p. 100.)

[Amendment of the schedule of processes allowed on Sundays and holidays in industrial undertakings working continuously. Dated 18 January 1933.]

FRANCE

Loi modifiant le dernier alinéa de l'article 10 de la loi du 20 juillet 1895, complété par la loi du 31 décembre 1929, relatif à l'emploi du boni des caisses d'épargne. Du 24 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 21, p. 819.)

Décret fixant le taux de la contribution patronale pour les salariés visés à l'article 2, paragraphe 6, de la loi du 30 avril 1930 sur les assurances sociales. Du 9 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 10, p. 376.)

Décret prorogeant les dispositions du décret du 31 décembre 1931 fixant le taux des subventions aux institutions publiques de chômage. Du 12 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 11, p. 398.)

Décret prorogeant les dispositions du décret du 24 juin 1932 relatif à la durée des secours alloués par les fonds publics de chômage. Du 12 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 11, p. 398 ; Erratum : No. 13, p. 461.)

Décret prorogeant les dispositions du décret du 16 septembre 1932 relatif à l'admission au bénéfice de la subvention de l'Etat des salaires versés aux chômeurs employés à des travaux municipaux de chômage. Du 14 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 13, p. 461.)

Arrêté déterminant les prescriptions spéciales de sécurité applicables à bord des navires à passagers. Du 21 janvier 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 19, p. 652.)

GERMANY

Durchführungsbestimmungen zur Arbeitsbeschaffung. Vom 6. Januar 1933. (R.G.Bl., I, 1933, No. 3, p. 11.)

* Verordnung zur Durchführung von Notvorschriften der Sozialversicherung. Vom 9. Januar 1933. (R.G.Bl., I, 1933, No. 3, p. 15.)

Prussia.

Verordnung zur Abänderung und Ergänzung der Ersten Sparverordnung vom 12. September 1931. Vom 18. Januar 1933. (Preussische Gesetzsammlung, 1933, No. 2, p. 5.)

LUXEMBURG

* Arrêté grand-ducal du 6 janvier 1933 portant modification de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 30 mars 1932, concernant l'application de différentes conventions adoptées par la Conférence internationale du Travail au cours de ses dix premières sessions.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 6. Januar 1933 betreffend Abänderung des Grossh. Beschlusses vom 30. März 1932 über die Anwendung verschiedener Übereinkommen, die von der Internationalen Arbeitskonferenz während ihrer zehn ersten Tagungen angenommen wurden.

(Mémorial, 1933, No. 2, p. 17.)

SPAIN

Decreto relativo a ingresos de beneficiarios de casas baratas. 5 de Enero de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 8, p. 217.)

[Decree respecting the income of occupants of cheap dwellings. Dated 5 January 1932.]

Decreto poniendo en vigor el acuerdo de la Comisión mixta para la implantación del Estatuto de Cataluña referente al traspaso de los servicios del régimen de seguros sociales que se transcribe como anejo de este Decreto. 16 de Enero de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 17, p. 386.)

[Decree to put into operation the decision of the joint board appointed to carry out the Catalonian Constitution given in the schedule hereto respecting the transference of the social insurance services. Dated 16 January 1933.]

YUGOSLAVIA

Regulations for the local committees of the industrial guilds. Dated 15 December 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1933, No. 2-1, p. 1.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Abolition of Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.* International Labour Conference, Seventeenth Session, Geneva, 1933. First Item on the Agenda. Report. Geneva, 1933. vii + 141 pp.

The question of the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies passed through the first stage of the double-discussion procedure at the last Session of the Conference, when a number of points were defined on which Governments should be consulted by questionnaire with a view to the consideration of definite proposals at the next Session. The above report contains the replies of the Governments, a review of the problem in the light of those replies, and drafts for a Convention and a Recommendation intended to serve as a basis for discussion and decision.

League of Nations. Health Organisation. *International Health Year-Book 1930.* Vol. VI. *Reports (with Vital and Public Health Statistics) on the Public Health Progress of Thirty-Four Countries and Colonies in 1929.* Series of League of Nations Publications, III. Health. 1932. III. 2. Geneva, 1932. 1,100 pp. 24s. ; \$6.

Special mention may be made of the chapter on industrial hygiene in the following countries: Belgium (GLIBERT), Germany (BAUER and NOLTE), Great Britain (COLLIS), Italy (LORIGA), the Netherlands (KRANENBURG), and the U.S.S.R. (SYSSINE).

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Agreement of 9 December 1927 (Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement).* Advisory opinion of 8 March 1932. Series A-B, Fascicule No. 45. Series C. Pleadings, Oral Statements and Documents. XXIVth Session, 1932. No. 57. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1932. 458 pp.

Confédération internationale des syndicats chrétiens. *L'œuvre de l'internationale syndicale chrétienne 1928-1932.* Utrecht, 1932. 560 pp.

In this voluminous work the General Secretary gives a detailed account of the development of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. The social and economic work of the International Labour Office and the League of Nations receives substantial treatment. Special accounts are also given of the relations with other international organisations. The chapters dealing with the affiliated national federations and the fifteen Christian trade internationals contain much valuable information. The volume also contains the proceedings of the International Congress of Christian Trade Unions held in Antwerp in June 1932, with the texts of the reports presented on the economic depression and the economic and social situation of the colonies and backward countries, and the proceedings of the International Conference on Women's Work which took place the day before the Congress opened.

Fédération internationale des Associations de quincailliers et marchands de fers. *X^{me} congrès, Zurich, 12 et 13 septembre 1932. Compte rendu.* Extrait de la revue *La Fédération métallurgique française*, 1933, pp. 37-61.

Internationaler Bund neutraler Gewerkschaften. *Jahresbericht über 1930 und 1931.* Utrecht, 1932. 20 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ministry of Industry. Factory Department. *Annual Report on the Working of the Factories and Steam Boilers Department for the Year ending 31 December 1931.* Adelaide, 1932. 25 pp.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1930, 1931 and 1932.* Issued as a Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January 1933. Wages and Hours of Labour. Report No. 16. Ottawa, 1933. 71 pp.

CHINA

SHANGHAI

Bureau of Social Affairs. *The Cost-of-Living Index Numbers of Labourers, Greater Shanghai, January 1926-December 1931.* Shanghai, 1932. 33 pp. (Chinese and English texts.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MORAVIA

Zemský úrad práce. *XIX. výroční zpráva zemského úradu práce v Brně za rok 1932.* Brunn. 27 pp., tables.

Report of the Labour Office on employment in Moravia and Silesia in 1932.

ESTONIA

Riigi Statistika Keskbüroo. Bureau central de statistique. *Eesti põllumajandus statistiline aastaraamat 1931. Annuaire de la statistique agricole 1931.* Tallinn, 1932. VIII + 221 pp.

This year book gives detailed statistics concerning all branches of agricultural production in Estonia, together with figures of yield, consumption, costing, returns, labour conditions, and wages.

FINLAND

Socialministeriet. Statistiska Centralbyran. *Olycksfallen i Arbetet, år 1928. Accidents du travail en 1928. Statistique d'accidents.* Nouvelle série, 2. Helsingfors, 1932. 5 + 61 pp.

— — — *Statistisk årsbok för Finland ny serie trettionde argangen 1932. Annuaire statistique de Finlande. Nouvelle série, trentième année 1932.* Helsingfors, 1932. XXI + 374 pp.

GERMANY

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte.* Fünfundschzigster Band. Dritter Heft. Berlin, 1933. Pp. 339-511.

BAVARIA

Statistisches Landesamt. *Bayern im Lichte seiner hundertjährigen Statistik.* Heft 122 der Beiträge zur Statistik Bayerns. Munich, 1933. 100 pp.

— — — *Hundert Jahre Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt.* Heft 121 der Beiträge zur Statistik Bayerns. Munich, 1933. 192 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade. *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the Fifteen Years 1913 and 1918 to 1931.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. xv + 403 pp. 6s.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in Ecuador, September 1932.* Report by R. M. KOHAN. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 44 pp. 1s. 6d.

— *Economic Conditions in the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal Zone 1931-1932.* Report by G. L. ROGERS, M.C. No. 536. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 35 pp. 1s.

— *Trade Conditions in the Philippine Islands.* Report by C. B. SANSOM, C.M.G. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 47 pp. 1s. 6d.

Home Office. *Report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department on the Draft Clay Works Welfare Order proposed to be made for securing the Welfare of Persons employed in the Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, Blocks, Pipes, Nozzles or similar articles.* By Sir Harold S. MORRIS, K.C. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 13 pp. 3d.

— *The Use of Abrasive Wheels.* Fourth Edition, Safety Pamphlet No. 7. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 42 pp. 9d.

Ministry of Labour. *Engineering.* Choice of Career Series No. 16, (Secondary Schools). London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 31 pp. 6d.

Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the Year ended 31 December 1931. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 185 pp. 3s.

INDIA

Department of Industries and Labour. *Annual Report on the Working of the Assam Labour Board during the Year ending 30 June 1932.* Calcutta. 9 pp.

Railway Department. *Annual Report on the Working of the Hours of Employment Regulations on the North Western and East Indian Railways during the Years 1931-1932.* By Major H. W. WAGSTAFF, M.C., R.E. New Delhi, 1932. 29 pp.

Reduction of Hours of Work in Mines (November 1932). Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour, No. 40. Calcutta, 1932. 26 pp.

The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (April 1932). Report of the Delegates of the Government of India. Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour, No. 48. Calcutta, 1932. 60 pp. Re. 1-2. ; 2s.

MADRAS

Public Works and Labour Department. *Wages Census 1931.* Report. Madras, 1932. 17 pp.

PUNJAB

Board of Economic Enquiry. *An Economic Survey of Gijhi, a Village in the Rohtak District of the Punjab.* Enquiry conducted by Raj NARAIN, M.A., under the Supervision of Professor Brij NARAIN, M.A. Punjab Village Surveys, 2. Lahore, 1932. 313 pp., maps, charts. 4 rupees.

One of a series of six enquiries instituted by the Punjab Board of Economy Enquiry in canal-irrigated villages. It was carried out from January 1925 to March 1926 in Gijhi, a village near Delhi, and was concerned with collecting facts relating to the economic life of the village. No attempt is made to draw conclusions. The report includes several maps and charts, and the questionnaire used by the investigator.

ITALY

Istituto nazionale delle Assicurazioni. *Relazione sull'andamento della gestione nel quinquennio 1927-1931. (Allegato al Bilancio 1931.)* Rome, 1932. 109 pp., diagrams.

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.* Septième volume. *Année 1931.* Casablanca, 1932. xvi + 480 pp.

NETHERLANDS

Ministerie van Waterstaat. Scheepvaartinspectie. *Verlag betreffende de Werking en de Toepassing van de Schepenwet en den Gang van den Dienst in de verschillende Districten der Scheepvaartinspectie over 1931.* The Hague, 1932. 64 pp.

Verlag omtrent de Bemoeiingen der Gemeente Amsterdam in Arbeidszaken en de Verzekering tegen Werkloosheid in 1931. Amsterdam. 108 pp.

Report on the activities during 1931 of various municipal committees and other bodies in Amsterdam in connection with industrial relations and unemployment insurance.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Department van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Central Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Indish Verslag 1932.* II. *Statistisch Jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1931.* *Indian Report 1932.* II. *Statistical Abstract for N.I.* Batavia, 1932. xxxi + 468 pp. 6 fl.

NEW ZEALAND

Ministry of Public Works. *Public Works Statement, 1932.* By the Hon. C. E. MACMILLAN. Wellington, 1932. xxi + 140 pp. 3s. 3d.

PORTUGAL

Direcção geral de Estatística. *Anuário estatístico de Portugal. Ano de 1931.* Lisbon, 1932. 449 pp.

SWEDEN

K. Socialstyrelsen. *Lönestatistik årsbok för Sverige 1931.* Sveriges officiella statistik. Stockholm, 1932. 102 pp.

This year book, which contains a summary in French, gives detailed information for 1931 on wages in agriculture, forestry, industry, transport, public services, etc., in Sweden.

Statistiska Centralbyran. *Fattigvården år 1930.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1933. vi + 101 pp.

Contains statistical data on public assistance in Sweden in 1930, with a summary for the years 1921-1930.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Public Health. *Annual Report for the Year ended 30 June 1932.* Pretoria, 1932. 83 pp. 2s. 6d.

Special mention may be made of the passages in this report dealing with the health of natives on the Witwatersrand gold mines and with silicosis.

Unemployment Investigation Committee. *Report.* Pretoria, 1932. 52 pp. 2s.

UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Safety Organisations at Lake Superior Iron Mines.* By F. S. CRAWFORD. Technical Paper 515. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1932. 32 pp.

Department of Labour. *Twentieth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labour for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1932.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1932. vii + 127 pp. 10 cents.

— **Bureau of Labour Statistics.** *Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Richmond, Va., 5-8 October 1931.* Bulletin No. 564. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington, 1932. viii + 309 pp. 20 cents.

— *Public Old-Age Pensions and Insurance in the United States and Foreign Countries.* Bulletin No. 561. Miscellaneous Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1932. v + 367 pp. 25 cents.

The subject of old-age pensions has of late years been receiving more and more attention in the United States, and this bulletin was prepared in response to many requests for a brief review of the various old-age pension and insurance plans in the United States and other countries. The first part gives a brief history of public old-age pension legislation in the United States, a comparative analysis of such laws, and the text of the 18 laws on the statute books, as well as the results of studies by the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the operation of these laws. The second part deals with the public old-age pension and insurance systems in 39 other countries. The descriptive reports for these countries were prepared by the consular authorities of the United States in accordance with a plan prepared by the Bureau; a brief analysis of each general and special scheme is given, together with the principal statistical data.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Labour and Industry. Bureau of Statistics. *Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour 1930.* Special Bulletin, No. 34. Harrisburg. 142 pp.

Department of Welfare. *Manual of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. A Compact Digest of all Material bearing on the Administration, Procedure of Organisation and the Methods and Technique of Mothers' Assistance Work.* Bulletin No. 1. Harrisburg, 1932. 98 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Amann, M. *Les principes de la protection des ouvrières.* Conférence internationale du travail féminin, Anvers, le 21 juin 1932. Utrecht, Confédération internationale des syndicats chrétiens. 14 pp.

In this report the author contests the views put forward by opponents of special protective legislation for women workers. She shows the advantages of such protective legislation and urges that it should be strengthened rather than weakened.

American Federation of Labour. *Report of the Executive Council to the Fifty-Second Annual Convention.* Cincinnati, 1932. Washington. 100 pp.

A summary of this report was published in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLV, No. 3, 16 January 1933, pages 89-91.

Anselm, Hans. *Die Schichtsysteme bei ununterbrochener Arbeitszeit.* Inaugural Dissertation zur Erlangung der Staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde der Hohen Philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität Erlangen. Lönningen, Fr. Schmücker, 1932. 73 pp., diagrams.

This publication is of particular interest when reduction of hours of work is under consideration. The author describes rotation systems in use in continuous processes and considers that the system of four 6-hour shifts will be the most prevalent in future. The various methods for changing over from one shift to another and the use of auxiliary shifts are described in detail and illustrated by diagrams. Information on the practical application of rotation systems, showing the time during which the worker is active, is given for lignite production, blast furnaces, and railways.

Aragoncillo Sevilla, C. *Manual de legislación social.* Preface by Antonio FABRA RIBAS. Tomo I. I. *Organización y legislación internacionales del trabajo.* II. *Organización nacional del trabajo.* Malaga, 1933. 1,485 pp.

This large but convenient compilation, which is annotated and includes a table of contents and a preface by Mr. A. Fabra Ribas, contains the texts in Spanish of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference down to and including the Sixteenth Session (1932), and the texts of recent Spanish social legislation.

Armstrong, Barbara Nachtrieb. *Insuring the Essentials. Minimum Wage plus Social Insurance — A Living Wage Programme.* New York, Macmillan, 1932. xvii + 717 pp. \$5.

The appearance of an encyclopædic work of American authorship on social insurance is symptomatic of the keener interest which is being taken in this subject by Americans since the economic depression set in. This book is a worthy successor to Dr. Rubinow's pioneer study of 1913. Dealing as it does with the minimum wage as well, it embraces all legislative measures the object of which is to guarantee the wage earner a minimum standard of living both when at work and when incapacitated. A stupendous amount of research has gone to the making of this volume, and great pains have been taken to use original sources. It is unfortunate that in the important table on page 416 comparing the rates of pension in different countries obvious errors occur. The description of legislation is interpenetrated by discussion and criticism which bear witness to a deep understanding of the problems involved.

About 170 pages are devoted to the history and present position of the minimum wage movement, especially in Great Britain, America, and Australasia.

The major part of the book is taken up with social insurance: workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, old-age and invalidity insurance, survivors' insurance, and unemployment insurance. For each of these five branches the author has given a historical sketch, and indicated the trend of evolution during the post-war period. German and British schemes are analysed in some detail by way of example, but the peculiar features of other European schemes are not neglected.

The general tendency of the author's conclusions is to advocate the establishment of comprehensive social insurance schemes in the United States.

Among the appendices are a tabular summary of the principal social insurance measures in each country, the text of an American "standard Bill" on health insurance, and a bibliography.

Badische Landwirtschaftskammer. *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsverhältnisse in Baden im Wirtschaftsjahr 1930-1931.* Heft 6. Karlsruhe, 1932. 63 pp.

Bailey, T. H. *The Framework of International Society.* Workers' Educational Association Outlines. General Editor: W. E. WILLIAMS, B.A. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1932. 92 pp. 1s. paper; 2s. cloth.

A useful addition to the series of outlines, the issue of which has been arranged by the Workers' Educational Association to help working-class students in elementary classes.

Balás, Karl V. *Das neue Bevölkerungsproblem.* A Magyar Statisztikai Társaság Kiadványai. Veröffentlichungen der Ungarischen statistischen Gesellschaft. Nr. 7. Budapest, Stephaneum Nyomda, 1932. 71 pp. 3 pengős.

The author, who is a professor in the University of Budapest, seeks to define the notion of the "numerical limit" of the family, i.e. the average number of children per family to which corresponds a stationery population, neither increasing nor decreasing. He forecasts a predominance of the Oriental over the European races, and recommends that the States should take measures to promote the numerical growth of the European population. He considers that international regulation will be necessary to maintain the racial and demographic equilibrium of the world.

Baldauf, Elisabeth. *Die Frauenarbeit in der Landwirtschaft.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde der Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. Leipzig, Robert Noske, 1932. 125 pp.

A careful and detailed study of women's labour in agriculture in Germany. The author discusses the size, composition, and distribution of the female agricultural population, working hours, wages and income, and housing. A general summing-up of the problem of women's labour in agriculture is, however, not attempted.

Balzer, Albrecht. *Die private Krankenversicherung in Deutschland.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der wirtschaftlichen Staatswissenschaften der philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität Erlangen. Oderberg, Mark, Fritz Müller, 1932. VIII + 153 pp.

Banca commerciale italiana. *Movimento economico dell'Italia. Raccolta di notizie statistiche per l'anno 1931.* Milan, 1932. xxiv + 666 pp.

Borchgrevink, F. *Ulykkerved fall.* Norsk Forening for Socialt Arbeide. Arbeidervernskrifter. VII. Oslo, O. Christiansen, 1933. 14 pp., illustr.

Brezina. *Die gewerblichen Vergiftungen und ihre Bekämpfung.* (Enke's Bibliothek für Chemie und Technik, Bd. 21.) Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1932. 296 pp. 17.20 marks; bound, 19 marks.

The first part of this study deals with the general effects of poisons: physical and chemical factors; ways of entry; action within the organism; diagnosis; combined action of several poisons; treatment and prevention; medical examination; statistics of industrial poisoning. The second part deals in detail with each poison. Among inorganic substances, metals are first reviewed (lead, mercury, zinc, chromium, manganese, thallium, barium, copper, silver, vanadium, cadmium). Other inorganic substances are then examined (arsenic, arseniuretted hydrogen, antimony, phosphorus, halogens, sulphur dioxide, nitric acid, nitrous fumes, alkalis, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). An important part is devoted to poisons of the organic series: carbon disulphide, chloride of sulphur, petroleum and tar, cyanogen and its compounds, hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series and the aromatic series, benzene and its derivatives, phenol, aniline, and miscellaneous poisons (alkaloids, turpentine, ethereal oils). Dermatitis due to poisoning is also mentioned.

The appendix gives the German and Austrian relevant legislation, and there is a detailed table of contents.

Brutkus, B., Poletika, W. v., and Ugrimoff, A. v. *Die Getreidewirtschaft in den Trockengebieten Russlands. Stand und Aussichten.* Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Forschungsinstituts für Agrar- und Siedlungswesen. Berlin, [Paul Parey, 1932. 138 pp., maps.

Cabrini, Angiolo. *Durata del lavoro e disoccupazione dinanzi alla Conferenza preparatoria tripartita.* Estratto dalla *Rassegna della Previdenza sociale*, Anno XIX, n. 12, Dicembre 1932-XI. Rome, Cassa nazionale Infortuni, 1933. 26 pp.

This pamphlet sets out briefly the problem of the reduction of hours of work on the lines of the report published by the International Labour Office entitled *Hours of Work and Unemployment*.

Carroll, Mollie Ray. *Unemployment Insurance in Austria.* The Brookings Institution. Pamphlet Series, No. 10. Washington, 1932. ix + 52 pp.

A critical survey of the measures taken in Austria since the war to help the unemployed.

Chaplet, A., and Rousset, J. *L'incendie. Comment prévenir les incendies. Comment combattre les commencements d'incendie. Habitations — Ateliers — Magasins — Entrepôts — Usines — Chantiers — Wagons — Autos — Bateaux — Avions.* Paris, Liège, Ch. Béranger, 1932. 224 pp., illustr.

Der nationale Arbeitsplan der Regierung Gömbös. Budapest, 1932. 32 pp.

Deutscher Genossenschaftsverband. *Mitteilungen über den 68. Deutschen Genossenschaftstag in Dortmund vom 21. bis 24. August 1932.* Berlin, 1932. 215 pp.

Devine, Edward T. *Progressive Social Action*. New York, Macmillan, 1933. xiv + 225 pp.

A review of the implications and obligations of economic citizenship considered in relation both to conditions in the United States and to an emerging world order. The field covered includes political and social problems and the evolution of social ideals. The author pleads for better economic organisation and social progress on an international basis, holding that social action is the living religion of the modern world.

Dickinson, H. D. *Institutional Revenue. A Study of the Influence of Social Institutions on the Distribution of Wealth*. London, Williams and Norgate, 1932. 264 pp.

The author develops the concept of what he calls "institutional revenue". This concept, he says, is capable of playing a rôle in social and historical analysis similar to that of the Marxian surplus value. He argues that certain social institutions, such as property (including contract and inheritance), education, and economic freedom, generate or maintain the existence of non-competing groups. The earnings of members of such groups contain an element akin to net monopoly revenue: this element he calls "institutional revenue". He examines the bearing of institutional revenue upon projects of social change tending to reduce inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

The book contains a bibliography of English and other works.

Dreizehnter Kongress der Christlichen Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. Berlin, 1933. 402 pp.

Proceedings of the thirteenth Congress of German Christian trade unions held at Düsseldorf in September 1932, with the reports submitted and the resolutions adopted.

Erdélyi, M., Lipmann, O., Spielrein, I., and Stern, W. *Prinzipienfragen der Psychotechnik. Abhandlungen über Begriff und Ziele der Psychotechnik und der praktischen Psychologie*. Schriften zur Wirtschaftspsychologie und zur Arbeitswissenschaft herausgegeben von Otto LIPMANN und William STERN. Heft 45. Leipzig, Johann Barth, 1933. 79 pp.

Federazione enti mutui assicurazione infortuni agricoli. *L'attività della Federazione enti mutui assicurazione infortuni agricoli nell'anno 1932 (XI). Relazioni*. Rome, 1933. 30 pp.

Fuenmayor, Pablo de. *El trabajo en la industria hostelera y cafetera*. Sociedad para el progreso social. Grupo nacional español de la Asociación internacional del mismo nombre. No. 30. Madrid, 1932. 20 pp. 1.50 pesetas.

Green, Howard W. *Health Councils*. Miscellaneous Contributions on the Costs of Medical Care, No. 12. Washington, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 1932. 24 pp.

Henne-Laufer, C., Leppman, Dr. F., and Meyer, C. *Jugendliche als Zeugen*. Preface by Dr. GRÜNHUT. Schriftenreihe der Deutsche Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen. Heft 14-15. Eberswalde, R. Müller, 1932. 62 pp.

Heyde, Dr. Ludwig. *Chronik der internationalen Sozialpolitik 1930-1932*. Sonderabdruck. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv. Zeitschrift des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. Herausgegeben von Dr. Bernard HARMS. 36. Band. Heft 2. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1932. Pp. 573-596.

— *Sozialpolitische Übersicht 1931*. Sonderdruck aus dem *Jahrbuch des Arbeitsrechts*, herausgegeben von HOENIGER-SCHULTZ-HEYDE. Zwölfter Band, 1931. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1932. 58 pp.

Hough, Eleanor M. *The Co-operative Movement in India. Its Relation to a Sound National Economy.* Introduction by The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace PLUNKETT. Foreword by Professor Hiralal L. KAJI, M.A., B.Sc. London, P. S. King, 1932. xxvii + 340 pp. 15s.

This book, which was prepared as a thesis, is the result of a long and careful investigation on the spot by an American woman unconnected with India or the Indian co-operative movement. It was therefore written under conditions permitting at the same time freshness of outlook, accuracy, variety of information, and independent judgment. For this reason, and by its intrinsic qualities, it constitutes a valuable source of information for all interested in the already important and ever-increasing part played in India by co-operative organisations. After outlining the essential features of the economic and social life of India, the author describes the history of the Indian co-operative movement, its legislative basis, its general structure, and the various forms it has assumed. The work ends with a general survey of the movement in 1930 and an examination of the handicaps which retard its development, the present weaknesses of the system, their causes, and the achievements and the potential contribution of the movement. An appendix contains the text of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, 17 statistical tables, a glossary of Indian terms, an abundant selected bibliography, a list of 993 references made in the body of the book, and a subject index.

Institut für internationales Recht in Kiel. Entscheidungen des ständigen internationalen Gerichtshofs nach der Zeitfolge geordnet. Ausgabe in deutscher Übersetzung. Unter Leitung des Institutsdirektors Dr. SCHÜCKING. Achter Band. Enthaltend vier Rechtsgutachten aus dem Jahre 1931. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff. 158 pp.

Jacquemyns, Guillaume. *Enquête sur les conditions de vie de chômeurs assurés. II. Le budget de vingt et une familles de chômeurs dans l'agglomération brugeoise en avril-mai 1932.* Université libre de Bruxelles. Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Etudes sociales. Liège, Georges Thone, 1933. 103 pp.

This volume was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLV, No. 10, 6 March 1933, pages 301-302.

Jaurès, Jean. *Oeuvres.* Textes rassemblés, présentés et annotés par Max BONNAFOUS. V. *Pour la paix.* III. *Le guépiér marocain (1906-1908).* Paris, Editions Rieder, 1933. 424 pp. 50 frs.

Jöhr, Dr. Walter Adolf. *Die öffentlich-rechtlichen Formen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge auf Grund der Gesetzgebungen Deutschlands, der Schweiz und Frankreichs.* Zürcher Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft herausgegeben von A. EGGER, F. FLEINER und E. HAFTER. Neue Folge, Heft 32. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer, 1933. xxix + 193 pp.

The first part of this examines the development of the principles of unemployment insurance. The second contains three studies on the legislation relating to unemployment insurance in force at 31 July 1932 in Germany, France, and Switzerland. By its detailed analysis and the abundance of references to legislative and other sources, the work constitutes a valuable contribution to the study of the problem of unemployment relief.

Kéranflech-Kernezne, Comtesse de. *La femme de la campagne, ses épreuves et ses responsabilités.* Paris, Editions Spes, 1933. vi + 278 pp. 12 frs.

A book of explanation, description, information, and advice. The author writes with the authority of long first-hand experience of all that concerns the life of rural women. While her study is principally devoted to rural life in France, there are many observations on other countries. The purpose of the book is to discover the causes of the rural exodus and to offer suggestions, many of them practical, as to how to make the life of the woman on the farm more comfortable, more reasonable, and more satisfying.

Laureys, J. M. *Entre l'usine et le foyer* Enquête sur le travail salarié des femmes mariées organisée en 1932 par les patrons catholiques. Brussels, Groupement

social d'industriels et d'ingénieurs catholiques, Union d'Action sociale chétienne. 43 pp.

Contains the results of an enquiry into the working conditions of married women in Belgium, carried out by a group of Catholic employers by means of a questionnaire. The appendix contains the text of proposed amendments to the Belgian labour legislation relating to women workers.

Lederer, Eugen. *Hygienische und gewerbetoxikologische Untersuchungsmethoden.* Kapitel I and II. Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden. Herausgegeben von Dr. Emil ABDERHALDEN. Abt. IV, Angewandte chemische und physikalische Methoden, Teil 16, Heft 3. Methoden der Arbeitsmedizin, Lieferung 390. Berlin, Vienna, Urban and Schwarzenberg, 1932. Pp. 519-732, illustr. 12 marks.

— **Gross, E., and Hebestreit, H.** (a) *Hygienische und gewerbetoxikologische Untersuchungsmethoden*, by E. LEDERER. Kapitel III und IV. (b) *Methoden des Tierversuches in der Arbeitsmedizin*, by E. GROSS and H. HEBESTREIT. Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden. Herausgegeben von Dr. Emil ABDERHALDEN. Abt. IV, Angewandte chemische und physikalische Methoden, Teil 16, Heft 4 (Schluss). Methoden der Arbeitsmedizin, Lieferung 396. Berlin, Vienna, Urban and Schwarzenberg, 1932. Pp. 733-1025 + XII, illustr. 18 marks.

These two volumes form a sequel to the former studies in this series, which dealt with methods of vocational selection (T. FÜRST), clinical examination of industrial diseases (F. KOELSCH), and statistics of occupational morbidity and mortality (F. KOELSCH) (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 6, June 1932, pages 865 and 867). Dr. Lederer's important contribution in the two volumes now published deals with methods of investigating the worker's environment (physical measurements and chemical analyses). After some general remarks on the bases of healthy surroundings, workplace, atmospheric conditions, and lighting, he describes in detail physical methods of determining the temperature, humidity, movement, and pressure of the air, controlling the ventilation, and measuring the lighting, noise, and vibration. The greater part of his work deals with chemical methods of detecting poisons, both inorganic substances (metalloids and metals) and organic substances of the aliphatic and aromatic series, and of estimating the amount present.

Messrs. Gross and Hebestreit's contribution concerns methods of experimenting on animals in industrial medicine. After an account of the animals and methods used, the authors describe in detail the various methods used for the study of poisons absorbed respectively through the respiratory organs (dusts, colloidal mixtures in the air, fog, vapour, fumes, gases), the digestive organs, the skin, subcutaneous or intravenous channels, etc.

These two studies complete the part of the series devoted to industrial medicine.

Le Grix. *Des rapports entre employeurs et employés.* Conférences, 1931-1932. Lille, Chemin de Fer du Nord, Centre d'Instruction. 100 pp.

Lê-Van-Thang. *L'œuvre de l'Organisation internationale du Travail en Asie.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Université d'Aix-Marseille. Faculté de Droit d'Aix. Aix-en-Provence, E. Fourcine, 1932. 176 pp. 15 frs.

The author's object is to determine how and in what measure the work of the International Labour Organisation has been realised in the Asiatic countries which are Members of the Organisation, namely, China, India, Japan, Persia, and Siam. His study is based mainly on official communications by the Governments of these countries to the International Labour Office and on the publications of the Office. He points out in the concluding chapter that the influence of the decisions of the Organisation on the working conditions of Asiatic workers differs largely in the different countries. He considers, moreover, that despite the real value of the results obtained in certain countries, such as India and Japan, the results have generally fallen short of what might have been hoped, and that in some cases they have even been nil. Too often the plea of "special conditions" prevailing in these countries has been advanced to justify a refusal to give effect to a Convention or Recommendation. In order to remove this "screen behind which the Asiatic countries take refuge each time they seek to evade the influence of the International

Labour Organisation", the author suggests the creation within the Organisation of an Asiatic section composed of all the Asiatic countries, including colonies and protectorates. This section would make a preliminary examination of the agenda of each Session of the International Labour Conference, and would prepare, when necessary, special drafts for Conventions designed for Asiatic countries. These drafts would be submitted to the Conference, and when adopted their non-ratification would find no valid excuse.

Lüke, Josef. *Die Werkwohnung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der hohen rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität Erlangen. Cologne, Kölner Studentbourse, 1932. viii + 76 pp.

Legal study on the special form of contract providing for the housing of a worker by his employer.

Mallart, Jose. *El estudio de los trabajos para su Organización científica y para la orientación profesional.* Publicado en el número 16 de *Medicina del trabajo e higiene industrial.* Madrid, Javier Morata, 1932. Pp. 399-418, illustr.

Manes, Alfred. *Versicherungswesen. System der Versicherungswirtschaft.* Zweiter Band: *Güterversicherung.* Fünfte Auflage. Leipzig and Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1931. x + 316 pp.

Mayer, Alexander. *Die Gratifikation an den Handlungsgehilfen im privaten und öffentlichen Recht.* Inaugural-Dissertation der juristischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität zu Erlangen. Augsburg, Hieronymus Mühlberger, 1932. 42 pp.

Montéty, Henry de. *Code du droit d'occupation. Recueil des textes législatifs réglementant le droit d'occupation sur les fonds ruraux habous en Tunisie,* annotés par Henry de MONTÉTY. Tunis, Imprimerie de la Renaissance, 1932. 48 pp. 20 frs.

The settlement of workers on the immense area of the Habou Estates (a foundation of religious origin) is of great interest not only for Tunis but for the whole of Islam. The aim of creating a legal right of occupation is to establish permanently on the land an important part of the native agricultural population of Tunis; this is considered the starting point of a progressive improvement in the working and living conditions of the fellaheen, who, in the absence of any legally defined right to the full use or ownership of the land, have been unable to cultivate it properly.

The author, who is an authority on questions of land tenure, which are very similar in all Moslem countries, and are of fundamental importance for agricultural work, has already published a comprehensive study on the Tunisian legislation designed to settle the native agricultural population on the Habou lands (*Une loi agraire en Tunisie*; Cahors, Imprimerie typographique Couesland, 1927). His new volume supplements this earlier study and brings it up to date.

Mootheden, A. Varkey. *Our Countrymen in Malaya. Being a Review of the Social, Economic and Political Position of Indians in Malaya.* Trivandrum, V.V. Press Branch, 1932. 62 pp. 8 annas in India; 12 annas in foreign countries.

A brief description of the social, economic, and political conditions of Indians in Malaya, with special reference to the labourers who form about three-fourths of the Indian colony. The author shows, *inter alia*, that indebtedness, drunkenness, and, at present, unemployment are widespread among the labourers, and that considerable numbers have recently been repatriated.

Morren, Dr. H. J. *De Practijk der Werkloosheidsverzekering in Nederland.* Alphen aan den Rijn, N. Samson, 1932. 184 pp.

Detailed analysis of the working of unemployment insurance funds in the Netherlands.

National Conference of Social Work. *Proceedings at the Fifty-ninth Annual Session held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 15-21 May 1932.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1933. x + 694 pp.

This volume contains a mine of information on current trends in the field of social work in the United States and in other countries. Special attention is devoted to the problem of unemployment. An outstanding paper is that of Miss Mary van KLEECK on "Social Planning and Social Work".

National Industrial Conference Board. *A Picture of World Economic Conditions at the Beginning of 1932.* New York, 1932. xvi + 287 pp. \$3.

Raupach, Hans. *Arbeitsdienst in Bulgarien.* Studienergebnisse der schlesischen Jungmannschaft. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1932. xii + 98 pp.

In 1928 thirty German students, desiring to become acquainted with the practice of compulsory labour service in Bulgaria, decided, in preference to the usual method of making enquiries, to live and work with Bulgarian workers in various labour camps. In this pamphlet Mr. Raupach, who participated in the investigation as group leader, attempts to give an impartial account of their experiences. The results of labour service in Bulgaria are considered highly satisfactory.

Roper, W. Crosby. *The Problem of Pricing in a Socialist State.* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1931. 71 pp.

Sand, Dr. René. *La Belgique sociale.* Preface by Ernest MAHAIM. Brussels, Office de Publicité, 1933. x + 196 pp.

"An inventory and a plan of action" is the sub-title which the author has given to this work. His purpose, indeed, is twofold: it is, on the one hand, to describe the progressive development and present state of the administration of public health in Belgium, which covers a wide field from labour legislation to public and private assistance, and, on the other hand, to suggest a general plan of administrative organisation that would render more effective both official and private activities. In describing the present situation the author does not confine himself to a review of the progress achieved but attempts rather to emphasise the defects and lacunae of the system and to show in what directions Belgium has been outstripped by other countries. He attributes the imperfections noted in a large measure to the exaggerated respect for local autonomy, which assigns duties to small communes that they are not able to perform. For this reason, he recommends the centralisation of administration according to a plan he outlines. In the preface Mr. Mahaim adds that centralisation in itself does not engender success, but that "the motive power, there as everywhere, is the spirit". What is needed is to convince the authorities as well as the people that health is the primary good for both the nation and the individual.

Schmidt, Carl Adolf. *Wesen, Gegenstand und Organisation der Wohlfahrts-pflege in soziologischer Hinsicht.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde des Doktors der wirtschaftlichen Staatswissenschaften der Philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen. Kallmünz, Michael Lassleben, 1932. xiii + 123 pp.

Schreiter, Dr. Karl. *Handbuch für Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften.* Stiepel's Gesetz-Sammlung des tschechoslowakischen Staates. Folge 64. Reichenberg, Gebrüder Stiepel, 1932. 388 pp.

This handbook of co-operative legislation in Czechoslovakia contains the text of the Austrian Act of 9 April 1873 on co-operative societies and of the amendments of 1928, 1929, and 1931, with a commentary. Judicial decisions are also taken into account. A part of the book deals with the fiscal legislation concerning co-operative organisations. A description of the special legal position of Slovakia is included.

Spranger, E., and Niffka, E. *Der jugendliche Mensch.* Handbuch der Jugend-pflege, herausgegeben von Dr. K. RICHTER. Heft 1, 1. Teil. Berlin-Eberswalde, R. Müller. 91 pp.

This is the first volume of a series on the social care of adolescents. Mr. Spranger considers the psychological development of youths and their social environment, while Mr. Niffka deals with their position in the industrial life of the nation, particularly under the influence of the present economic depression.

Strickland, C. F. *Review of Rural Welfare Activities in India 1932.* Preface by Sir Francis YOUNGHUSBAND. Foreword by The Lady IRWIN. Indian Village Welfare Association. London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1932. 57 pp.

A brief review of the efforts of the Government, missionary bodies, voluntary associations, and private individuals to promote the welfare of rural India. The field covered includes agriculture, co-operation, health, and education. There is a bibliography on rural welfare.

The Plough Woman, Records of the Pioneer Women of Palestine. Edited by Rachel KATZENELSON-RUBASHOW. Rendered into English by Maurice SAMUEL. New York, Nicholas L. Brown, 1932. xi + 306 pp., illustr.

Contains a number of personal records of the work and experiences of Jewish women immigrants in Palestine.

Thomas, Albert. *Rodo-Shi Kowa.* Japanese translation by Shigeham MATSUMOTO of *L'histoire anecdotique du travail.* Preface by Fernand MAURETTE. Tokio, Kyocho Kai, 1932. 536 + 6 pp.

Unger, K., and Wieglow, E. *Tabellenwerk der deutschen Krankenversicherung.* II. ergänzte Auflage. Berlin, Zeitschriftenverlag "Die Deutsche Landkrankenkasse", 1932. 104 pp.

Verband sozialer Baubetriebe. *Geschäftsbericht für das zwölfte Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Juli 1931 bis 30. Juni 1932.* Berlin. 23 pp.

Vertongen, Lucien. *Le chômage. Causes et remèdes.* Reprinted from *Le Flambeau*, July 1932. Brussels, 1932. 28 pp. 5 frs.

Weddigen, Dr. Walter. *Grundfragen der Sozialversicherungsreform. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie und Technik der Sozialversicherung.* Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1931. x + 118 pp.

Wiedfeld, Wilhelm. *Der Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund. Männer und Mächte.* Leipzig, R. Kittler, 1933. 142 pp., illustr.

Study on the German Christian trade unions dealing in particular with their programme, history, and membership.

Weulersse, Jacques. *Noirs et blancs. A travers l'Afrique nouvelle. De Dakar au Cap.* Paris, Armand Colin, 1931. 242 pp. 15 frs.

Wilbrandt, Dr. Robert. *Konsum-Genossenschaften.* Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. Stuttgart, Ernst Moritz, 1932. 96 pp. 1.50 marks; bound, 2 marks.

This book gives a general survey of the origin and development of consumers' co-operation in Germany and throughout the world, the fundamental principles on which it is based, and its economic and social bearing. In a chapter on the limits of the movement, the author describes its internal difficulties, its tasks, the spheres to which it could be extended, and the possibilities of its development.

Zentralverband christlicher Textilarbeiter. *Jahrbuch 1932.* Düsseldorf, 1933. 120 pp.

The year book of the German Union of Christian Textile Workers for 1932 includes a detailed and well-documented account of the effects of the economic depression on the textile industry in Germany.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Fourmanov, D. Tchapaïev. Translated from the Russian by A. ORANOVSKAÏA and A. ΡΟΥΔΝΙΚΟV. Horizons, Collection du roman international. Paris, Editions sociales internationales, 1933. 403 pp. 12 frs.

Picologlou, Photius. *La Banque des règlements internationaux.* Thèse pour le doctorat en droit d'université. Université de Grenoble. Faculté de droit. Lyons, Bosc Frères, M. et L. Riou, 1932. 267 pp.

Pizanty, Mihail. *Le pétrole en Roumanie.* (Edition complétée.) *Aperçu général sur la situation économique, géologique, juridique ainsi que sur les perfectionnements dans le domaine de l'exploitation et du raffinage.* Bucarest, Institut roumain du pétrole, 1933. 383 pp.

Ricci, U. *Sur la classification d'un groupe de recettes de l'Etat égyptien.* Extrait de la revue *Al Qanoun wal Iqtisad*, publiée par les professeurs de la Faculté de droit. II^{me} année, 1932. Pp. 156-174.

Sømme, Axel. *Skogen i Norge. Med et tillegg om treforedlings-industrien.* Norske Erhvervs- og Krise-problemer : I. Oslo, Det Norske Arbeiderpartis Forlag, 1932. 121 pp., illustr., diagrams.

Thomas, Norman. *As I See It.* New York, Macmillan, 1932. ix + 173 pp. \$2.

War Debts and Taxes. Paris, The Vendome Press, 1933. 31 pp.

Zwalf, M. *Reparations and War Debts from the Labour Point of View.* Amsterdam, International Transport Workers' Federation, 1932. 96 pp.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW

VOL. XXVII, No. 5.



MAY 1933

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Unemployment Benefits and Measures for Occupying the Unemployed in Great Britain, by Henri Fuss and D. Christie TAIT.

The Economic Depression and the Employment of Women: II, by Marguerite THIBERT.

The Mexican Federal Labour Code, by Moisés Poblete TRONCOSO.

Statistics of Movements in the General Level of Wages.

Published monthly in the United Kingdom
For the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)
By GEORGE ALLEN and UNWIN, LTD.
RUSKIN HOUSE, 40 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Distributed in the United States
By THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION
40 MOUNT VERNON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Per month : 2s. 6d. ; 60 cents. Per year : 24s. ; \$6.00. (Post free.)

Enquiries concerning the International Labour Office and its publications may be addressed either to the International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, or to its Branch Offices :

GREAT BRITAIN : Mr. M. R. K. BURGE, 12 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, Sowest, London ; *Telephone :* Victoria 28.59.)

UNITED STATES : Mr. L. MAGNUSSON, Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, Washington ; *Telephone :* District 8736.)

FRANCE : Mr. MARIO ROQUES, 205, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, VII^e. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, Paris 120 ; *Telephone :* Littré 92.02.)

GERMANY : Mr. W. DONAU, Scharnhorststrasse 35, Berlin, N.W. 40. (*Telegrams :* Burintrav, Berlin ; *Telephone :* Norden D1 0011.)

ITALY : Mr. A. CABRINI, Villa Aldobrandini, Via Panisperna 28, Rome. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, Rome ; *Telephone :* 61.498.)

INDIA : Mr. P. P. PILLAI, International Labour Office (Indian Branch), New Delhi. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, New Delhi ; *Telephone :* 3191.)

CHINA : Mr. C.S. CHAN, 868 Bubbling Well Road (No. 109), Shanghai. (*Telegrams :* Interlab, Shanghai ; *Telephone :* 30251.) *or*

International Labour Office (Nanking Branch), Ta Tsang Yuen, Ho Hwa Tong, Nanking. (*Telephone :* No. 22983.)

JAPAN : Mr. J. ASARI, International Labour Office (Tokyo Office), Shisei Kaikan Building, Hibiya Park Kojimachiku, Tokyo. (*Telegrams :* Kokusairodo, Tokyo ; *Telephone :* Ginza 1580.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

**INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR REVIEW**

VOL. XXVII, No. 5.



MAY 1933

GENEVA

1933

C O N T E N T S

Special Articles	Page
Unemployment Benefits and Measures for Occupying the Unemployed in Great Britain, by Henri FUSSE and D. Christie TAIT	595
The Economic Depression and the Employment of Women: II, by Marguerite THIBERT	620
The Mexican Federal Labour Code, by Moisés Poblete TRONCOSO	631
 Reports and Enquiries	
Labour Conditions in China	664
Labour Problems in Tunis	677
Wage-Earning Employment in Cyprus	686
 Statistics	
Movements in the General Level of Unemployment and Employment	689
Movements in the General Level of Wages	695
 Bibliography	
Recent Labour Legislation	707
Book Notes	724

*The International Labour Office is not responsible
for opinions expressed in signed articles.*

The contents of the *International Labour Review* are indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index* and the *International Index to Periodicals*, which may be found in many libraries in the United States.