



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Wage Changes in the United States of America, 1929-1933

Statistics showing the general movement of wages in the United States of America in the different branches of industry, etc., are given at regular intervals in this *Review*, and in particular in this issue.¹ These figures are intended primarily to show general changes over a long period of years and the only available series of this character are those compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board (an organisation of employers). They are based on returns supplied by its members, who employ about half-a-million workers. Other information, however, is now available for recent dates, and in view of the wage-raising policy of the American Government under the Industrial Recovery Act, it is of interest to summarise and comment on the most important representative data. As wages and employment reached a peak in 1929, these notes are limited to the period 1929 to 1933.

There has been in this period an enormous decline in the amount of wages and salaries paid. In manufacturing industries the "index of payrolls" given each month in this *Review*² shows a decline of over 65 per cent. between 1929 and March 1933 (the lowest point), while estimates for mining show a decline up to May 1933 of over 70 per cent.; in other groups, such as public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, banks, etc., the decline was much less—about 30-40 per cent. on the average.³

These falls in the amounts of purchasing power are due to three factors: dismissal of staffs, reduction of hours of labour, and reduction of rates of pay. The first factor is reflected in the various indexes of employment, which fell in manufacturing industries about 46 per cent. in the above period, resulting in an army of unemployed which is variously estimated at 12 to 16 million.⁴ This article is confined to illustrating the effect of the other two factors (reduction of hours worked and reduction of rates of pay).

¹ See below: "Movements of Wages in Different Industries and Occupations in Certain Countries".

² See below: "Movements in the General Level of Unemployment and Employment", table II.

³ It should be added that there was a large fall in the cost of living during this period and "real" payrolls in manufacturing industry may be estimated to have fallen about 50 per cent.

⁴ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, July 1933: "Some Recent Censuses or Estimates of Unemployment", pp. 56-61.

The chief form of wage statistics in the United States is "*per capita* earnings", obtained by dividing the total amount paid out in wages and salaries in a large number of representative establishments by the number of persons employed. The averages thus obtained may in some cases be misleading, owing to changes in the proportions of the different occupations and in the age and sex distribution, but for short-period comparisons they are fairly satisfactory. *Rates* of wages, as fixed by collective agreements, either per hour or per week, are not very plentiful. They are given in this *Review* from time to time¹, but are not quoted here because of their unsatisfactory nature.² Actual hourly earnings, however, may be used as a rough index.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Until recent months the only continuous series of figures showing average hourly earnings and average number of hours worked per week was the series compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board for manufacturing industries. Since October 1932 the Bureau of Labour Statistics has begun the compilation of statistics of this nature. These are based on a much larger number of returns than those of the N.I.C.B., covering altogether over two million work-people, and on this ground may therefore be considered as more representative. They also cover non-manufacturing industries. The series for manufacturing and other main groups are shown in tables I and II, to which the figures of the N.I.C.B. (manufacturing) have been added.

TABLE I. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
OCTOBER 1932 TO JUNE 1933

Industrial group (Bureau of Labour Statistics)	1932			1933					
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Manufacturing	43.7	43.5	43.3	42.7	43.7	43.5	42.9	42.3	41.9
Coal mining: Anthracite	82.7	81.9	82.3	83.6	81.5	83.0	81.6	81.4	81.7
Bituminous	47.8	48.2	47.5	48.1	46.4	46.6	45.2	45.2	45.6
Trade: Wholesale	55.3	55.1	55.8	56.7	55.6	54.3	54.2	54.1	53.2
Retail	43.1	42.3	41.6	43.1	42.6	41.8	41.2	41.4	41.3
Telephone and telegraph	69.1	69.4	68.9	69.3	69.8	71.0	69.9	71.8	71.1
Total (including others)	46.3	46.0	45.8	46.1	45.7	45.3	44.6	44.2	43.9
Manufacturing (N.I.C.B.)	47.5	46.8	46.7	46.8	46.4	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.2

¹ Cf. the article in this number already cited.

² Cf. WOLMAN: *Wages during the Depression* (National Bureau of Economic Research Bulletin No. 46, May 1933), pp. 4-5: "Satisfactory series of union rates of wages do not, in fact, exist in this country. . . . During the past decade, the relative area of union control has steadily shrunk; union rates, accordingly, when

TABLE II. AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, OCTOBER 1932 to JUNE 1933

Industrial group (Bureau of Labour Statistics)	1932			1933					
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Manufacturing	39.5	38.4	38.4	37.5	38.2	36.6	38.0	40.8	42.6
Coal mining : Anthracite	36.2	28.9	32.0	28.1	34.9	30.9	25.2	24.6	31.2
Bituminous	30.8	29.9	30.5	29.0	30.4	26.0	24.2	26.1	28.5
Trade : Wholesale	47.1	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.6	46.8	46.7	47.4	47.1
Retail	44.0	44.5	44.4	44.8	45.3	44.8	44.6	44.9	45.0
Telephone and telegraph	39.1	38.5	38.7	37.6	37.8	37.2	36.7	37.4	37.5
Total (including others)	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.3	40.2	40.8	42.3	43.3
Manufacturing (N.I.C.B.)	36.4	36.5	35.4	34.9	35.2	32.2	33.8	37.4	41.2

In order to carry the figures back to 1929, table III (N.I.C.B.) is also given, showing that hourly earnings began to decline in 1931 and hours worked in 1930.

TABLE III. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (MANUFACTURING), 1929-1932

Date	Average hourly earnings	Average hours per week
	Cents	
1929	58.9	48.4
1930	58.9	43.9
1931	56.5	40.4
1932	49.6	34.9
1932: 1st qr.	52.6	36.6
2nd „	50.6	33.6
3rd „	48.4	33.3
4th „	46.9	36.1

It will be seen that the average hourly earnings shown by the official statistics (for manufacturing) are about 8 per cent. lower in 1932-1933 than those of the N.I.C.B., and the average hours per week

they are accurate, have become less typical of the industries or occupations they are designed to represent. Where, also, union dominance has been maintained, as in the building trades, various devices of wage payment have produced a wide divergence between the rates of wages actually received by union members on the job and the scales of wages officially reported by the unions. In the face of so large and uncertain a factor of error, description of the movement of wages is altogether impossible."

TABLE IV. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
(ALL WAGE EARNERS) IN MARCH 1933

National Industrial Conference Board			Bureau of Labour Statistics		
Group	Average hourly earnings	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings	Average hours per week	Group
	Cents		Cents		
Agricultural implements	52.5	33.6	47.9	28.9	Agricultural implements
Automobile	55.8	26.9	57.5	29.0	Automobile
Boot and shoe	37.5	39.4	—	—	—
Chemical	46.1	38.2	55.4	40.8	Chemical
Cotton (North)	30.2	44.8	21.4	44.1	Cotton goods
Electrical manufacturing	56.8	30.0	57.8	28.0	Electrical machinery apparatus and supply
Furniture	38.5	29.8	33.8	30.7	Furniture
Hosiery and knit goods	32.3	35.3	30.9	39.3	Knit goods
Iron and steel	48.9	28.1	48.4	25.6	Iron and steel
Leather tanning and finishing	40.5	40.9	39.9	42.3	Leather
Lumber and millwork	40.6	28.7	36.1	31.5	Lumber ; millwork
Meat packing	39.8	45.6	44.4	42.3	Slaughtering and meat packing
Paint and varnish	45.8	36.9	51.1	37.1	Paint and varnish
Paper and pulp	43.7	39.3	42.0	39.8	Paper and pulp
Paper products	44.2	40.3	40.4	39.1	Paper boxes
Printing :					Printing :
Book and job	67.7	36.1	68.0	36.4	Book and job
News and magazines	71.3	40.3	73.5	40.6	Newspapers and periodicals
Rubber	56.1	24.3	58.8	24.2	Rubber tyres and inner tubes
Silk	34.4	34.5	30.1	36.9	Silk and rayon goods
Wool	34.9	36.9	34.0	37.3	Woollen and worsted goods
Foundries	48.5	24.6	52.0	27.7	Foundry and machine shop products
Machines and machine tools	56.2	28.2	54.3	30.0	Machine tools
Heavy equipment	53.9	30.0	—	—	—
Hardware and small parts	43.8	26.6	43.2	28.7	Hardware
Other foundry and machine shop products	46.3	25.2	—	—	—
All above industries	46.0	32.2	43.5	36.6	All industries (including others)

are about 10 per cent higher. This difference is due partly to the different size of the sample in the different industries, and also to some extent to the exclusion from the N.I.C.B. figures of the cotton industry in the Southern States. The industrial classification of the two sources is somewhat different, but in table IV similar industries of the two series are as far as possible compared. The chief difference

will be seen to be in the cotton industry, where average earnings are given as 30.2 cents per hour by the N.I.C.B. (North only) and as 21.4 cents by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Both series agree in showing highest earnings for printing and lowest for cotton, for hosiery and knit goods, and for silk and rayon goods.

As regards the other groups, high hourly earnings are still received in anthracite mining (81-82 cents an hour) and in public utilities; hourly earnings are lowest in retail trade, largely owing to the employment of women.

WEEKLY EARNINGS

Hourly earnings are not sufficient to indicate the fall in earnings. Actual weekly earnings are necessary for this purpose. A large amount of information is available on this matter. Each month the Bureau of Labour Statistics computes the average *per capita* weekly earnings for the same groups as in table I. Table V gives the figures for 1929-1932 and the first six months of 1933.

TABLE V. AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS,
1929, 1932, AND 1933

Industrial group (Bureau of Labour Statistics)	1929	1932	1933					
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	27.36	18.18	16.68	16.53	15.75	16.32	17.40	17.99
Coal mining :								
Bituminous	25.00	13.78	13.59	14.06	11.73	10.82	11.41	12.45
Anthracite	30.85	24.86	23.94	28.11	25.98	21.03	20.20	25.23
Metalliferous mining	30.12	18.63	18.21	18.37	18.81	18.23	18.28	18.85
Trade : Wholesale	30.26	26.84 ¹	27.15	25.97	26.32	25.69	26.22	25.60
Retail	23.81	19.48 ¹	19.96	19.45	18.96	18.87	18.96	18.97
Manufacturing (N.I.C.B.)	28.52	17.07	16.21	16.13	14.56	15.39	16.71	18.49

¹ 4th quarter 1932.

Average weekly earnings declined in all groups until the spring of 1933; in April 1933 they began to rise in manufacturing industries, chiefly owing to increased hours of work rather than to increased hourly earnings (see table I), but they continued to decline in coal mining (both anthracite and bituminous) and in trade. Table VI shows the percentage decline year by year from 1929 to 1932. The further decline in 1933 gives by March 1933 a fall of 42 per cent. in manufacturing industries and 54 per cent. in bituminous coal mining, as compared with 1929.

TABLE VI. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR EACH YEAR 1929-1932 ¹

Industry	1929 to 1930	1930 to 1931	1931 to 1932	1929 to 1932
Manufacturing	— 7.2	— 11.3	— 19.2	— 33.6
Coal mining : Bituminous	— 12.3	— 19.1	— 22.3	— 44.9
Anthracite	+ 1.8	— 14.4	— 7.6	— 19.6
Metalliferous mining	— 6.6	— 18.3	— 19.0	— 38.2
Public utilities	+ 2.2	+ 1.0	— 6.3	— 3.3
Trade	+ 1.3	— 2.8	— 11.2	— 12.6
Railroads (Class I)	— 1.9	— 3.5	— 12.1	— 16.8

¹ WOLMAN : *op. cit.*, p. 2.

Further interesting statistics of wages are to be found in the special enquiries undertaken by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, generally at two-year intervals, into wages and hours in the chief industries. The scope of these enquiries is somewhat larger than that of the monthly enquiries given in table IV above. The results are given by occupation and by sex, and estimated full-time earnings are given as well as actual earnings. A summary of the results of these enquiries is given in table VII on the following page.

The majority of these enquiries cover the years 1928, 1930, and 1932, and no figures are available in many cases for the year 1929 which has been taken as the starting point for the previous tables. The changes in hours worked and in hourly earnings show considerable variation : hours actually increased from 1929 to 1932 in some industries, e.g. cotton goods and rayon yarns, and hourly earnings show little change in foundries, iron and steel, and machine shops. In every case, however, there has been a drastic reduction of weekly earnings. Column 3 shows the fall in weekly earnings if the workers had all been employed full-time ; column 4 shows the actual fall due to reductions in hourly earnings and in hours worked. The relatively low earnings for female workers will be noticed, especially in cotton goods (\$9.87 in 1932), underwear (\$9.56), furniture (\$11.40), and hosiery (\$11.54).

REAL WAGES

So far the changes since 1929 in money wages only have been discussed. From 1929 to 1932, however, the cost of living fell by about 22 per cent., and the decline in real weekly earnings is much smaller than the figures shown in table VI. For manufacturing industries it may be estimated at about 15 per cent., for bituminous coal mining at about 21 per cent., and for metalliferous mining about 30 per cent. ; for the other groups " real earnings " increased.

TABLE VII. SUMMARY OF WAGE SURVEYS IN THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES, 1928-1932 ¹

Industry and year		(1) Average actual hours in one week		(2) Average earnings per hour		(3) Average full- time earnings per week		(4) Average actual earnings in one week	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				Cents	Cents	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boot and shoe :	1928	45.1	44.4	62.5	39.7	30.63	19.53	28.14	17.64
	1930	42.7	42.0	60.4	38.2	29.48	18.68	25.79	16.04
	1932	40.0	40.8	49.3	30.8	24.11	15.06	19.73	12.58
Cotton goods :	1928	42.8	40.5	34.5	29.6	18.60	15.66	14.76	11.99
	1930	43.9	40.9	34.6	29.3	18.58	15.50	15.19	11.98
	1932	45.5	42.2	28.4	23.4	15.25	12.40	12.91	9.87
Dyeing and finishing :	1930	50.7	42.4	47.3	33.5	24.12	16.92	23.99	14.20
	1932	51.1	43.5	41.8	29.1	21.49	14.90	21.37	12.65
Foundry :	1929	48.8	42.3	62.5	45.1	31.88	22.41	30.50	19.08
	1931	33.5	29.4	60.1	42.2	30.23	20.55	20.13	12.40
Furniture :	1929	50.3	46.4	49.9	34.5	26.00	17.42	25.12	16.03
	1931	41.4	36.3	41.6	34.4	21.59	15.64	17.22	11.40
Hosiery :	1928	50.1	45.7	72.4	36.0	37.94	18.68	36.28	16.46
	1930	45.0	40.1	70.7	36.6	37.05	19.07	31.85	14.66
	1932	44.1	39.6	49.4	29.2	25.79	15.10	21.80	11.54
Iron and steel :	1929	*	—	67.4	—	36.48	—	*	—
	1931	*	—	66.3	—	34.58	—	*	—
Machine shop :	1929	50.4	46.1	64.1	39.9	32.24	19.67	32.30	18.41
	1931	38.2	38.8	63.7	40.8	31.72	20.07	24.36	15.85
Men's clothing:	1928	41.7	39.5	92.4	53.4	40.75	23.44	38.51	21.07
	1930	39.4	36.2	88.5	50.4	39.21	22.28	34.84	18.24
	1932	38.6	36.0	64.1	36.1	28.40	16.06	24.75	13.01
Motor vehicles :	1928	47.0	41.1	75.6	48.7	37.35	24.50	35.56	20.04
	1930	34.6	31.8	73.3	43.6	35.70	22.06	25.40	13.86
	1932	31.9	30.7	63.8	36.1	30.82	18.23	20.36	11.09
Rayon, etc. yarns :	1930	46.7	42.3	50.4	34.4	25.75	16.86	23.53	14.55
	1932	47.9	44.3	40.8	28.3	19.83	13.47	19.51	12.55
Sawmills :	1928	51.3	—	37.1	—	21.00	—	19.03	—
	1930	48.6	—	35.9	—	20.28	—	17.46	—
	1932	40.1	—	25.6	—	14.28	—	10.25	—
Slaughtering and meat packing :	1929	48.5	44.9	52.5	36.9	25.88	18.04	25.45	16.54
	1931	45.9	42.4	47.0	32.1	23.12	15.70	21.57	13.61
Underwear :	1928	48.0	42.3	45.3	32.9	22.92	16.38	21.76	13.89
	1930	45.1	39.5	45.8	33.0	23.31	16.57	20.65	13.04
	1932	43.4	36.8	40.8	26.0	20.85	13.16	17.72	9.56
Woollen and worsted goods (excluding Southern district) :	1928	42.4	38.1	56.8	43.8	28.06	21.55	23.33	15.80
	1930	42.2	38.5	53.2	40.3	26.28	19.83	22.47	15.49
	1932	42.9	38.3	45.7	33.3	23.03	16.55	19.61	12.76

¹ *Monthly Labour Review*, July 1933.

* Figures not available.

CONCLUSION

The preceding paragraphs and tables give a brief summary of the recent movements of wages in the United States for those in employment. They show that earnings have suffered a drastic decline since

1929, the greatest decline occurring in 1932; but the fall seems to have been arrested in the spring of 1933, and the latest figures available at the time of writing show a moderate increase in most industries in weekly earnings, though hourly earnings show as yet no increase. Hours of labour in manufactures have declined from about 48 in 1929 to well under 40 in 1933, hourly earnings have declined by 20-30 per cent. and hence weekly earnings have declined by about 40 per cent. This general average is subject to very wide ranges as between different industries. Finally, it should be emphasised that the figures given above are all based on returns supplied voluntarily by industrial establishments, and though they form in some cases a very large proportion, they do not cover the whole field. As indicating percentage changes in wages and hours from month to month, the figures are probably satisfactory, but as indicating the amount or level of wages at any date, it is advisable to quote the following statement by Dr. Leo Wolman, of the National Bureau of Economic Research:

"There remains the strong probability that an increasing number of small new firms throughout the country are operating with abnormally low wage scales. Because of the difficulty of adjusting statistical samples to rapidly changing industrial conditions, it is a fair inference that such scales are not yet adequately represented in the series collected and published by our public statistical bureaux." ¹

Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1931

In 1932 the International Labour Office undertook a further enquiry into conditions of work in the coal-mining industry. The enquiry related to the year 1931 and was carried out on similar lines to those adopted for the three previous enquiries of 1925, 1927, and 1929.² Its essential results, for wages and for hours of work respectively, are given below.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 5.

² *Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry*. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work), No. 18. Geneva, 1928. 279 pp.

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

"Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1929", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 5, May 1931; Errata: No. 6, June 1931, p. 937.

PART I: WAGES IN COAL MINES IN 1931

The same questionnaire was used as for the previous enquiry. Replies to it were received from the following countries :

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

As on previous occasions, only the information relating to European countries is sufficiently complete to serve as a basis for international comparisons. Owing to the special conditions attaching both to the production and to the mining statistics of non-European countries, comparisons are not possible with those of European countries. The information received from these countries is however included in the tables where possible.

The following figures show the distribution of coal production in Europe in 1931 ; it will be seen that the European countries covered by the enquiry produced 88.6 per cent. of the total.¹

Country	Gross production (in thousands of metric tons) ¹	Percentage of total production ¹
Belgium	27,042	4.8
Czechoslovakia	13,103	2.3
France	50,023	9.0
Germany	118,640	21.3
Great Britain	222,981	40.0
Netherlands	12,901	2.3
Poland	38,265	6.9
Saar	11,367	2.0
Russia	53,543	9.6
Spain	7,186	1.3
Other countries	2,867	0.5
	557,918	100.0

¹ Figures provided by the Secretariat of the League of Nations and not always corresponding with those of table VI in the Appendix. The small differences for some countries are generally accounted for by the scope of the wage statistics used later on or by varying methods of estimating total production.

The present enquiry, like its predecessors, relates solely to bituminous and anthracite coal mining, excluding lignite mining, except in France, and Canada. The production of this fuel in France being insignificant (2 per cent. of the total extracted from underground mines) and its calorific value relatively high (two-thirds of that of bituminous coal), the resulting error in the general averages is

¹ World production in 1931 amounted to about 1,074,600,000 metric tons ; the United States alone supplied about 40 per cent. of this total (400,735,000 tons). Among other non-European countries may be mentioned : Japan (25,795,000 tons), British India (22,065,000 tons), South Africa (10,881,000 tons), Australia (9,100,000 tons), and Canada (8,466,000 tons).

negligible; in Canada, mining operations are stated to be substantially similar for lignite and bituminous coal. Moreover, the enquiry aims at covering the working conditions of manual workers only, excluding wherever possible supervising and salaried staff as well as workers in ancillary establishments (coke ovens, briquette factories, etc.). In practice, however, the last-named category of workers in particular cannot always be eliminated from the statistics, as will be seen later on.

The calculation of the average labour cost per coal-mining worker is based, as in the previous enquiries, on the total labour costs of the coal undertakings. From this figure, together with the data concerning the average number of workers employed, the number of shifts worked, and the number of tons of coal produced, the average labour cost per worker per shift and the average labour cost per ton of coal have been calculated. As in 1929, the only subdivision of workers by categories that has been possible is that into the two fundamental categories of surface workers and underground workers.

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

THE BASIC DATA

Composition of the Total Labour Costs

The "total labour costs" include certain other items in addition to the money wages paid to the workers for work done. These consist of: (a) the various allowances either in money or in kind, and payments for holidays, and (b) employers' and workers' social insurance contributions. The introduction of the latter item has been sufficiently discussed in the previous reports, especially with regard to the employers' contributions. It will therefore not be further discussed here; but, as before, for each of the percentages and averages given in the present report two figures have been calculated, one including and the other excluding the employers' contributions.

The information collected as to the composition of the total labour costs is shown in table I in the Appendix. The German statistics relate to each of the three principal coal districts, which together supplied 89 per cent. of the total production in 1931. The statistics for Great Britain cover about 96 per cent. of the British coal industry.

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

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

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ITEMS IN TOTAL LABOUR COSTS
IN 1931

Country and district	Workmen's insurance contributions	Allowances in cash	Free and cheap coal	Other allowances in kind	Payment for holidays	Employers' insurance contributions	All items other than money wages	Net money wages
(a) Total labour costs excluding employers' contributions = 100								
Belgium	3.0	2.5	3.8	—	—	—	9.3	90.7
Czechoslovakia	7.0	2.8	7.3	1.3	2.8	—	21.2	78.8
France	6.2	3.3	2.0	8.8	—	—	20.3	79.7
Germany :								
Ruhr	13.0	3.1	2.0	— ¹	3.3	—	21.4	78.6
Saxony	14.2	1.4	3.2	—	3.1	—	21.9	78.1
Upper Silesia	14.5	2.9	3.7	— ¹	2.7	—	23.8	76.2
Great Britain	2.9	—	2.6	1.4	—	—	6.9	93.1
Netherlands	7.0	4.2	0.4	1.3	2.3	—	15.2	84.8
Poland	8.6	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.2	—	27.4	72.6
Saar	9.3	6.7	3.9	0.3	1.7	—	21.9	78.1
<i>Non-European countries :</i>								
Canada	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	1.4	98.6
Japan	2.2	—	0.5	10.6	—	—	13.3	86.7
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Total labour costs including employers' contributions = 100								
Belgium	2.9	2.3	3.6	—	—	6.0	14.8	85.2
Czechoslovakia	6.3	2.5	6.6	1.2	2.5	10.3	29.4	70.6
France	5.7	3.1	1.9	8.0	—	8.2	26.9	73.1
Germany :								
Ruhr	11.1	2.7	1.7	— ¹	2.9	14.5	32.9	67.1
Saxony	11.9	1.2	2.7	—	2.6	15.8	34.2	65.8
Upper Silesia	12.2	2.4	3.1	— ¹	2.3	15.7	35.7	64.3
Great Britain	2.7	—	2.5	1.3	—	5.8	12.3	87.7
Netherlands	6.3	3.8	0.4	1.2	2.1	9.8	23.6	76.4
Poland	7.7	5.3	4.6	3.9	2.9	11.0	35.4	64.6
Saar	8.5	6.1	3.5	0.2	1.6	8.7	28.6	71.4
<i>Non-European countries :</i>								
Canada	—	—	1.3	—	—	4.4	5.7	94.3
Japan	2.0	—	0.5	9.9	—	6.7	19.1	80.9
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

These figures show that the relative importance of the various items other than money wages differs considerably as between one country and another. If employers' social insurance contributions are excluded, these items represent 6.9 per cent. of the total labour costs in Great Britain and 27.4 per cent. in Poland. If employers' contributions are included, these percentages become 12.3 and 35.4 respectively. The various items other than the money wages will now be examined separately.

Workers' social insurance contributions exceed one-tenth of the total labour costs in the three German coalfields; they vary between 5 and 10 per cent. in Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Saar, while in Belgium and Great Britain they are not more than 3 per cent. of the total.

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

Free or cheap coal is supplied in all countries. It forms a relatively large proportion of the total in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

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

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

Employers' social insurance contributions usually represent a higher percentage of the total than do workers' contributions, except in the Saar, where these percentages tend to be equal.

Distribution of the Total Labour Costs by Categories of Workers

The total labour costs of the mines have been calculated separately for each of the two main categories (underground and surface workers). In each case the totals including and excluding employers' insurance contributions are given separately. This distribution is shown in table II in the Appendix. It has not, however, been possible to distinguish between the two categories of workers for Belgium, or to give figures including employers' insurance contributions for these two categories separately for Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. For the latter country, moreover, the distribution of the total amount, excluding employers' contributions, applies only to net money wages, workers' insurance contributions, and cash allowances, but not to "other items".

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

Number of Shifts and Days Worked

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

The two series of figures have been supplied by most of the countries covered by the enquiry, except that Belgium gives only the number of days worked and the Netherlands only the number of shifts worked. It would seem, however, that in neither of these countries is there any appreciable difference between the two figures ; that is to say, hardly any overtime or extra shifts are worked there. It should also be observed that Great Britain records the number of shifts only, while the figures for days worked are estimates calculated from a comparison of the total number of shifts and the estimated number of extra shifts and weekends during the first quarter of the year.

All the data obtained are given in table III in the Appendix, separate figures being given in each case for shifts and days worked by underground and by surface workers respectively, except in the case of the estimated number of days worked in Great Britain, where this distinction is not made.

Number of Man-Shifts Lost

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

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

Number of Workers Employed

The figures of the average number of workers employed in the coal mines are used to enable the average annual output and earnings per worker to be calculated. For the purpose of comparing the averages of one country with those of another, the number of workers must be determined by some uniform method. That generally adopted in the previous enquiries has again been followed ; it consists in dividing the total number of shifts (days) worked and lost by the average

number of working days in the year.¹ This method could be used for all the countries except Belgium, where data concerning shifts are not available, and Great Britain. The Belgian figures in table V are obtained by dividing the total number of days worked by the average number of days of operation of the mine; the British figures are quarterly averages of the number of workers on the colliery books (similar averages were used for the preceding enquiries).

Production of Coal

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

AVERAGE LABOUR COST AND OUTPUT IN COAL MINES

Average Labour Cost per Worker

From the basic data given in table II (total labour costs), table III (number of shifts and days worked), and table V (average number of workers), the average labour costs per shift, per day, and per year have been calculated. Further, on the basis of the labour cost per shift and the figures relating to hours worked, the average labour cost per hour has been calculated. All these averages have been calculated separately for underground and for surface workers, and in each case including and excluding employers' social insurance contributions. The figures for the average labour cost per hour are based on average time of presence in the mine for underground workers and on average actual hours of work for surface workers.²

The table on page 378 gives the results of these calculations. In cases where the basic data were incomplete, certain adjustments had to be made where this was possible. Thus, for the Netherlands, where the distribution of the total labour costs does not apply to the whole of the total given elsewhere, it has been assumed that the proportional distribution of the unknown items is the same for underground and for

¹ This number was as follows: Czechoslovakia, 310; France, 305; Germany: Ruhr, 303.8, Saxony, 303, Upper Silesia, 300; Netherlands, 305; Poland, 300; Saar, 302.04.

² The figures taken for hours of work in the various countries are as follows:

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

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

**AVERAGE LABOUR COSTS IN NATIONAL CURRENCY, PER SHIFT, PER DAY,
PER HOUR, AND PER YEAR, IN 1931**

Country and district	Cur- rency unit	Excluding employers' insurance contributions			Including employers' insurance contributions		
		Under- ground workers	Surface workers	All workers	Under- ground workers	Surface workers	All workers
(a) Per man-shift							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	53.16	39.67	49.77	59.27	44.24	55.49
France	Fr.	43.90	31.67	40.12	47.88	34.40	43.72
Germany :							
Ruhr	RM.	9.17	7.40	8.79	10.72	8.72	10.30
Saxony	"	7.74	6.95	7.55	9.19	8.27	8.97
Upper Silesia	"	7.08	5.96	6.80	8.39	7.11	8.07
Great Britain	s. d.	10 0 ⁷ / ₈	7 4 ¹ / ₄	9 5 ¹ / ₄	10 8 ¹ / ₈	7 10 ¹ / ₈	10 0 ¹ / ₄
Netherlands	Fl.	5.92	4.55	5.51	6.57	5.04	6.11
Poland	Zł.	11.33	9.46	10.70	12.74	10.64	12.04
Saar	Fr.	50.28	45.48	48.89	55.08	49.68	53.52
Non-European countries :							
Canada	\$	—	—	5.36	—	—	5.60
Japan	Yen	1.70	1.16	1.52	1.83	1.21	1.63
South Africa	s. d.	—	—	1 8 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—
(b) Per worker per day							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	46.98	—	—	50.02
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	53.92	42.22	51.09	60.12	47.08	56.96
France	Fr.	43.97	31.99	40.30	47.97	34.76	43.91
Germany :							
Ruhr	RM.	9.30	7.75	8.98	10.87	9.13	10.51
Saxony	"	7.91	7.30	7.77	9.39	8.69	9.23
Upper Silesia	"	7.19	6.21	6.95	8.51	7.40	8.24
Great Britain	s. d.	—	—	9 9 ³ / ₄	—	—	10 5
Netherlands	Fl.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	Zł.	11.59	10.12	11.11	13.03	11.39	12.49
Saar	Fr.	50.65	48.29	50.00	55.48	52.76	54.73
(c) Per worker per hour							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	7.12	5.12	—	7.94	5.71	—
France	Fr.	5.58	3.96	—	6.08	4.30	—
Germany :							
Ruhr	RM.	1.15	0.87	—	1.34	1.03	—
Saxony	"	0.97	0.77	—	1.15	0.92	—
Upper Silesia	"	0.89	0.68	—	1.05	0.81	—
Great Britain	s. d.	1 3 ¹ / ₈	0 11 ¹ / ₈	—	1 4	1 0 ¹ / ₈	—
Netherlands	Fl.	0.72	—	—	0.80	—	—
Poland	Zł.	—	1.18	—	—	1.33	—
Saar	Fr.	6.70	—	—	7.34	—	—
(d) Per worker per year							
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	11,942	10,709	11,673	13,315	11,941	13,015
France	Fr.	10,984	8,550	10,272	11,982	9,289	11,194
Germany :							
Ruhr	RM.	2,190	1,957	2,145	2,560	2,307	2,511
Saxony	"	1,921	1,873	1,911	2,281	2,228	2,269
Upper Silesia	"	1,707	1,561	1,673	2,023	1,861	1,985
Great Britain	£ s. d.	118 10 0	100 8 2 ³ / ₄	114 19 8	125 12 6	107 7 6 ¹ / ₄	122 1 6
Netherlands	Fl.	1,617	1,239	1,504	1,794	1,375	1,668
Poland	Zł.	2,815	2,570	2,738	3,166	2,890	3,079
Saar	Fr.	11,880	12,242	11,975	13,014	13,374	13,108
Non-European countries :							
Canada	\$	—	—	989	—	—	1,034
Japan	Yen	397	355	386	429	371	413
South Africa	£ s. d.	—	—	26 1 10 ¹ / ₄	—	—	—

surface workers. The averages arrived at on the basis of the figures given have been increased by a fraction corresponding to the difference between these figures and the total actual labour costs for all the workers. A similar estimate has been made for the division of employers' social insurance contributions in Czechoslovakia.

Average Output of Coal

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

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

AVERAGE OUTPUT OF COAL PER MAN-SHIFT, PER WORKER PER DAY, AND PER WORKER PER YEAR IN 1931

(In metric tons)

Country and district	Per man-shift		Per worker per day		Per worker per year	
	Under-ground workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	All workers	Under-ground workers	All workers
Belgium	—	—	0.853	0.592	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1.372	1.028	1.392	1.055	308	241
France	1.043	0.721	1.045	0.724	261	185
Germany :						
Ruhr	1.888	1.487	1.914	1.518	451	363
Saxony	0.992	0.758	1.014	0.779	246	196
Upper Silesia	2.103	1.579	2.135	1.613	507	389
Great Britain	1.406	1.098	—	1.138	331	266
Netherlands	1.760	1.232	—	—	480	336
Poland	2.059	1.367	2.105	1.419	512	350
Saar	1.178	0.838	1.186	0.857	278	205
<i>Non-European countries :</i>						
Canada	3.225	2.373	—	—	561	438
India	—	—	—	—	186	135
Japan	1.068	0.714	—	—	250	181
South Africa	—	1.540	—	—	—	479

These figures show clearly the differences in average output between the various countries or coalfields, which are primarily due to differences in natural conditions, but are also dependent, to an extent which cannot be determined here, on the productive capacity of the individual workers and undertakings. Lastly, the length of working hours underground also tends to affect the average output of underground workers.

Average Labour Cost per Metric Ton

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

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

AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER METRIC TON OF COAL IN 1931

Country and district	Currency unit	Excluding employers' insurance contributions		Including employers' insurance contributions	
		Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal
Belgium	Fr.	79.42	90.08	84.56	95.91
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	48.43	52.61	54.00	58.66
France	Fr.	55.64	63.15	60.63	68.82
Germany :					
Ruhr	R.M.	5.91	6.47	6.92	7.58
Upper Silesia	„	4.31	4.54	5.11	5.38
Great Britain	s. d.	8 7½	9 4½	9 2	9 11½
Netherlands	Fl.	4.47	4.67	4.96	5.18
Poland	Zł.	7.83	8.66	8.81	9.74
Saar	Fr.	58.35	66.30	63.87	72.58
<i>Non-European countries :</i>					
Canada	\$	2.26	2.44	2.36	2.55
Japan	Yen	2.13	2.34	2.28	2.51
South Africa	s. d.	1 1	1 1½ ¹	—	—

¹ Average labour cost per ton of coal sold.

The figures in the previous tables are obviously not comparable with one another, as they are expressed in the currency of the country to which they belong. In order to render them mutually comparable it would be desirable to reduce them to a common measure. It has been decided, however, not to make any comparison, either in terms of purchasing power, or in terms of a common currency, of average daily or annual earnings in the different countries. A comparison of purchasing power would at the moment be inopportune, as the Office has not yet completed its study of new methods of international comparisons of costs of living; and the comparison in terms of a common currency is not considered worth while, as being of relatively limited interest and in view of the special difficulties caused by the monetary disturbances of 1931.

Average Labour Costs per Metric Ton, expressed in a Common Currency

On the other hand, the comparison of labour costs per unit of production reduced to a common currency is of considerable interest. From the point of view of international commerce, it would appear useful to know the labour costs per metric ton expressed in a common currency, and also the relative level of these costs in the different countries.

These figures have therefore been calculated in Swiss francs¹, and the results are shown in the table on page 382, together with index numbers calculated with the average labour costs in the Ruhr as base.

For Great Britain, whose departure from the gold standard towards the end of September 1931 had no immediate effect either on wages or on production, two figures are given; one refers to the first three quarters of the year and the other to the last quarter. The two are based on the same annual average, but the rate used for conversion into Swiss francs is in the first case the average value of sterling during the months January to September, and in the second its average value during October, November, and December. It was this sudden change, too, which made it seem advisable to choose another country as base for the calculation of the index numbers.

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

¹ The rates of exchange used were as follows :

			Swiss francs
Belgium :	Frs. 100	=	14.49
Czechoslovakia :	Kč. 100	=	15.27
France and the Saar :	Frs. 100	=	20.19
Germany :	RM. 100	=	122.33
Great Britain :	£1	=	{ 24.93 (Jan.-Sept. 1931) 18.75 (Oct.-Dec. 1931)
Netherlands :	Fl. 100	=	207.66
Poland :	Zł. 100	=	57.74
Canada :	\$1	=	4.96
Japan :	1 yen	=	2.52
South Africa :	£1	=	24.9

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

AVERAGE LABOUR COST PER METRIC TON OF COAL IN 1931, EXPRESSED
IN A COMMON CURRENCY, AND INDEX NUMBERS

Country and district	Excluding employers' insurance contributions		Including employers' insurance contributions	
	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal	Saleable coal	Commercially disposable coal
(a) In a common currency (Swiss francs)				
Belgium	11.51	13.05	12.25	13.90
Czechoslovakia	7.40	8.03	8.25	8.96
France	11.23	12.75	12.24	13.89
Germany :				
Ruhr	7.23	7.91	8.47	9.27
Upper Silesia	5.27	5.55	6.25	6.58
Great Britain ¹	10.76	11.68	11.42	12.40
	8.09	8.79	8.59	9.33
Netherlands	9.28	9.70	10.30	10.76
Poland	4.52	5.00	5.09	5.62
Saar	11.78	13.40	12.90	14.65
Non-European countries :				
Canada	11.22	12.11	11.72	12.66
Japan	5.36	5.89	5.74	6.32
South Africa	1.35	—	—	—
(b) Index numbers (Ruhr = 100)				
Belgium	159	165	145	150
Czechoslovakia	102	102	97	97
France	155	161	145	150
Germany :				
Ruhr	100	100	100	100
Upper Silesia	73	70	74	71
Great Britain ¹	149	148	135	134
	112	111	101	101
Netherlands	128	123	122	116
Poland	63	63	60	61
Saar	163	169	152	158
Non-European countries :				
Canada	155	153	138	137
Japan	74	74	68	68
South Africa	19	—	—	—

¹ The first figure in each case is based on the average rate of exchange for January-September 1931 (£1 = 24.93 Swiss francs), the second on the average rate for October-December (£1 = 18.75 Swiss francs).

APPENDIX

TABLE I. COMPOSITION OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS IN 1931

(National currency, in thousands)

Country and district	Currency unit	Net money wages	Workers' insurance contributions	Allowances		
				In cash	In kind	
					Free and cheap coal	Other
Belgium ¹	Fr.	1,948,111	65,330	52,728	81,531	—
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	499,803	44,629	17,672	46,304	8,338
France	Fr.	2,262,322	176,207	95,054	57,515	249,000
Germany :						
Ruhr	RM.	397,770	65,688	15,897	10,003	1
Saxony	„	24,496	4,441	442	1,012	—
Upper Silesia	„	55,122	10,456	2,085	2,680	1
Great Britain	£	86,811	2,664	—	2,454	1,334
Netherlands	Fl.	48,918	4,006	2,431	240	772
Poland	Zł.	217,106	25,759	17,950	15,512	13,038
Saar	Fr.	518,112	61,865	44,574	25,713	1,647
<i>Non-European countries :</i>						
Canada	\$	25,822	—	—	375	—
Japan	Yen	51,605	1,294	—	295	6,330
South Africa ²	£	593	—	—	—	—

Country and district	Currency unit	Payments for holidays	Total actual earnings (excluding employers' insurance contributions)	Employers' insurance contributions	Total labour costs (including employers' insurance contributions)
Belgium ¹	Fr.	—	2,147,700	138,894	2,286,594
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	17,887	634,633	72,966	707,599
France	Fr.	—	2,840,098	255,007	3,095,105
Germany :					
Ruhr	RM.	16,927	506,286	86,405	592,691
Saxony	„	974	31,365	5,890	37,255
Upper Silesia	„	1,961	72,305	13,486	85,791
Great Britain	£	—	93,263	5,752	99,015
Netherlands	Fl.	1,337	57,704	6,298	64,002
Poland	Zł.	9,683	299,048	37,274	336,322
Saar	Fr.	11,330	663,241	62,753	725,994
<i>Non-European countries :</i>					
Canada	\$	—	26,197	1,200	27,397
Japan	Yen	—	59,524	4,299	63,823
South Africa ²	£	—	593	—	593

¹ A sum of Frs. 20,910,700 (subsidies to workers' welfare institutions) is not included in the total labour costs.² Wages paid to coloured workers, who alone do mining work proper.

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS AMONG DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN 1931

(National currency, in thousands)

Country and district	Cur- rency unit	Excluding employers' insurance contributions			Including employers' insurance contributions		
		Under- ground	Above ground	Total	Under- ground	Above ground	Total
Belgium	Fr.	—	—	2,147,700	—	—	2,286,594
Czechoslovakia	Kč.	507,594	127,039	634,633	—	—	707,599
France	Fr.	2,148,400	691,698	2,840,098	2,343,622	751,483	3,095,105
Germany :							
Ruhr	RM.	415,948	90,339	506,287	486,212	106,479	592,691
Saxony	"	24,539	6,826	31,365	29,133	8,122	37,255
Upper Silesia	"	56,505	15,800	72,305	66,956	18,835	85,791
Great Britain	£	77,418	15,845	93,263	82,071	16,944	99,015
Netherlands	Fl.	41,603 ¹	13,752 ¹	55,355 ¹	—	—	64,002
Poland	Zł.	210,149	88,899	299,048	236,342	99,980	336,322
Saar	Fr.	485,295	177,947	663,242	531,590	194,404	725,994
<i>Non-European coun- tries :</i>							
Canada	\$	—	—	26,197	—	—	27,397
Japan	Yen	44,448	15,876	59,524	48,054	15,769	63,823
South Africa	£	—	—	593	—	—	593

¹ Net money wages, workers' insurance contributions, and cash allowances, excluding other items.

TABLE III. TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIFTS AND OF DAYS WORKED IN 1931

(In thousands)

Country and district	Shifts worked			Days worked		
	By under- ground workers	By surface workers	By all workers	By under- ground workers	By surface workers	By all workers
Belgium	—	—	—	31,710	14,007	45,717
Czechoslovakia	9,549	3,202	12,751	9,413	3,009	12,422
France	48,944	21,843	70,787	48,861	21,620	70,481
Germany :						
Ruhr	45,355	12,214	57,569	44,729	11,662	56,391
Saxony	3,170	982	4,152	3,103	935	4,038
Upper Silesia	7,983	2,649	10,632	7,864	2,544	10,408
Great Britain	153,713	43,108	196,821	—	—	189,971
Netherlands ¹	7,332	3,138	10,470	—	—	—
Poland	18,546	9,395	27,941	18,136	8,781	26,917
Saar	9,652	3,913	13,565	9,581	3,685	13,266
<i>Non-European countries :</i>						
Canada ¹	3,600	1,292	4,892	—	—	—
Japan ¹	26,211	12,985	39,196	—	—	—
South Africa ¹	—	—	7,067	—	—	—

¹ The number of days worked is practically the same as that of shifts worked.

TABLE IV. TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIFTS LOST IN 1931, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES

(In thousands)

Country and district	Shifts lost			By categories of workers	
	When the mine was working, owing to voluntary and involuntary absence	When the mine was not working	Total	Underground	Surface
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,434	2,998	4,432	3,764	668
France	6,098	7,457	13,555	10,724	2,831
Germany :					
Ruhr	5,952	9,379	15,331	12,969	2,362
Saxony	544	378	922	766	156
Upper Silesia	1,150	1,413	2,563	2,070	493
Great Britain	13,156	50,551	63,707	52,124	11,583
Netherlands	1,154	78	1,232	—	—
Poland	2,531	3,325	5,856	4,258	1,598
Saar	1,113	2,349	3,462	2,679	783
<i>Non-European countries :</i>					
Canada	30	1,900	1,930	—	—
South Africa	—	—	1,058	—	—

TABLE V. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES, IN 1931

Country and district	Underground workers	Surface workers	Underground and surface workers
Belgium ¹	106,410	46,303	152,713
Czechoslovakia	42,505	11,863	54,368
France	195,600	80,900	276,500
Germany :			
Ruhr	189,910	46,160	236,070
Saxony	12,772	3,645	16,417
Upper Silesia	33,100	10,122	43,222
Great Britain ²	653,300	157,800	811,100
Netherlands	26,857	11,510	38,367
Poland	74,646	34,594	109,240
Saar	40,849	14,536	55,385
<i>Non-European countries :</i>			
Canada	20,701	5,788	26,489
India	112,134	42,023	154,157
Japan	111,902	42,496	154,398
South Africa	—	—	22,725

¹ The method of computing the average number of workers is different from that used by the Office. The Belgian method consists in dividing the number of man-days worked by the number of days in the year on which the mine was in operation.

² The figures are quarterly averages of the number of workers on the colliery books.

TABLE VI. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN 1931
(In thousands of metric tons)

Country and district	Saleable coal	Coal consumed by the mine	Coal distributed to the workers	Commercially disposable coal
Belgium	27,042	2,668	532	23,842
Czechoslovakia	13,103	811	229	12,063
France	51,046	4,793	1,278	44,975
Germany :				
Ruhr	85,628	6,334	1,091	78,203
Saxony	3,146	817	61	2,268
Upper Silesia	16,792	612	240	15,940
Great Britain	216,113	12,417	4,659	199,037
Netherlands	12,901	462	73	12,366
Poland	38,183	2,994	642	34,547
Saar	11,367	1,020	344	10,003
<i>Non-European countries:</i>				
Canada	11,609	718	153	10,738
India	20,844	1,242 ¹	—	19,602
Japan	27,987	2,389	181	25,417
South Africa	10,881	—	—	10,559 ²

¹ Including coal distributed to the workers.

² Tonnage sold.

PART II: HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES IN 1931

It has not been thought necessary to describe again in detail the method adopted for the enquiry into hours of work, the earlier studies having given sufficient indications on this point. It will therefore suffice to analyse the information collected.¹

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

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Belgium and Czechoslovakia stated that no change of any importance had taken place since 1929, so that the data supplied for the earlier enquiry still hold good. The Netherlands, Poland, and the

¹ It may be pointed out that in this enquiry, as in the former ones, the aim has been to determine only the following quantities, per day and per week : for underground workers, the regulation hours of work, the individual time spent in the mine, and the length of time spent at the face, less breaks ; and for surface workers, the regulation hours of work and the actual hours of work (i.e. the regulation hours less breaks, if any). These data are not in themselves a sufficient basis for conclusions as to the average total number of hours worked per year and per worker ; this figure depends also on the total number of shifts or of days worked during the year and on the average number of workers employed, information on both of which points is given in the first part of this article (see above, pages 376 and 384-385).

TABLE I. HOURS OF WORK OF UNDERGROUND WORKERS IN 1931.

Country and district	Regulation hours of work				Individual time spent in the mine		Length of time spent at face, less breaks	
	Day or shift		Week		Day or shift	Week	Day or shift	Week
	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.	6 h. 20'	38 h.
Czechoslovakia ¹	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	40 h. + 2 h. ¹	7 h. 28'	44 h. 48'	5 h. 36' ² 5 h. 52' ³	33 h. 36' ² 35 h. 12' ³
France	8 h.	—	—	—	7 h. 52'	47 h. 12'	6 h. 36' ⁸	39 h. 36' ⁸
Germany								
Ruhr	8 h.	7 h. + 1 h.	48 h.	—	— ⁴	— ⁴	— ⁴	— ⁴
Aachen	8 h.	8 h. ⁵	48 h.	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Silesia	8 h. ⁶	7 h. 30' + 30' ⁷	48 h.	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Silesia	8 h. ⁶	7 h. + 1 h. ⁸	48 h.	—	—	—	—	—
Saxony	8 h.	8 h. ⁹	48 h.	48 h.	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ¹⁰	7h.30'	—	—	—	8 h.	43 h. 50' ¹¹	6 h. 15' ¹²	34 h. 5' ¹³
Netherlands	8 h.	8 h.	—	46 h.	8 h. 10' 6 h. 10' (Sat.)	47 h.	6 h. 10' 4 h. 10' (Sat.)	35 h.
Poland :								
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	—	8 h. 2'	48 h. 12'	6 h. 18'	37 h. 48'
Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields	8 h. 6 h. (Sat.)	—	46 h.	—	8 h. 30' ¹⁴ 6 h. 30' (Sat.)	49 h.	6 h. 16' 4 h. 26' (Sat.)	35 h. 46'
Saar	8 h.	7 h. 30'	48 h.	—	7 h. 30'	—	6 h. 15'	—

For notes to the table, cf. pages 338-339.

Saar communicated the same figures as in 1929. France and Germany supplied certain figures which are different from those given in 1929, but in the case of France these differences are due rather to the method of calculation than to any essential change in the facts, and are in any case insignificant.

All the information received is brought together in tables I and II, which show the hours of work of underground and surface workers in hard-coal mines in 1931.

Hours of Work of Underground Workers

Table I shows :

- (1) the regulation hours of work fixed either by legislation, or by collective agreements or arbitration awards ;
- (2) the individual time spent in the mine (the period between the time when the worker enters the cage for the descent and the time when he leaves it after the ascent) ;
- (3) the time spent at the face less breaks (the actual individual time spent in the mine, less the total travelling time underground and breaks, the latter not including any other lost time or waiting periods).

The individual time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face less breaks have been determined in the same way as in the enquiries of 1927 and 1929. Readers may be reminded of the reserves made in the earlier enquiries as to the value of the figures showing the time spent at the face less breaks. The figures used for calculating this time, namely, the total travelling time and the duration of breaks, cannot be determined with absolute accuracy. They are generally approximate figures and must be accepted with caution ; their value naturally influences the value of the figures showing the time spent at the face less breaks.

NOTES TO TABLE I

Czechoslovakia.

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

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

³ Figures calculated by the Office method, in which the average waiting period of 16 minutes at the pit bottom has not been taken into consideration.

Germany.

⁴ As in the previous enquiries, the German Government has no official data relating to the average winding time, travelling time underground, and breaks, and it therefore indicates neither the individual time spent in the mine nor the average time spent at the face less breaks.

⁵ According to the district collective agreement.

⁶ In accordance with the Hours of Work Order of 14 April 1927, the working day is equal to the length of the shift and is calculated from the departure of the cage for the descent until its departure for the ascent.

⁷ In accordance with the arbitration award of 20 March 1929 concerning the standard collective agreement of 26 March 1928 and with the agreement of 20 March 1929 on additional work, the length of the shift, since 1 April 1929, has been 7 hours 30 minutes, calculated for each worker from the time of entering the cage to descend until the time of leaving it after ascending, *plus* 30 minutes of additional work. These hours were upheld by the arbitration award of 13 January 1931 concerning the standard collective agreement of 26 March 1928 and the agreement on additional work of 20 March 1929.

⁸ In accordance with the collective agreement of 9 December 1929, the length of the shift, since 1 December 1929, has been 7 hours, calculated for each worker from the time of entering the cage to descend until the time of leaving it after ascending; nevertheless, under the arbitration award of 28 May 1927 concerning additional work, which has been in force since 1 June 1927 in spite of the collective agreements, the length of the shift is calculated from the beginning of the descent until the beginning of the ascent and is 7 hours *plus* 1 hour of additional work.

⁹ Calculated from the time when the worker enters the cage to descend until the time when he leaves it after ascending.

Great Britain.

¹⁰ The particulars relate to a full week (Monday to Saturday) and are averages for the men employed on the various shifts. They relate to the hours in force in the latter months of 1931, and do not represent an average of the hours in operation at different times during that year.

¹¹ This figure represents 8 hours bank to bank per day from Monday to Friday, *plus* the average time spent below ground on Saturday based on special returns furnished to the Mining Association of Great Britain. Weekly hours bank to bank are lowest in Durham (41 hours 15 minutes) and highest in Somerset (46 hours 40 minutes), the next lowest and highest being in Northumberland (41 hours 30 minutes) and Lancashire and Cheshire (45 hours 30 minutes).

¹² This figure is obtained by deducting from the individual time spent in the mine a total of 1 hour 45 minutes for travelling time underground and breaks. This is the same allowance as was adopted for the 1925, 1927, and 1929 enquiries, and for the purpose of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925) (see section 4 of the Appendix to Vol. I of the Report). The Commission found that the total of travelling time underground, breaks for meals, and other unproductive time underground must be assumed to have remained constant since 1905. (This assumption was contested by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which considered that the deduction of 1 hour 45 minutes for the total of travelling time underground, breaks for meals, and other unproductive time underground from the individual time spent in the mine in order to obtain the time spent at the face less breaks was too large, and that consequently the average time spent at the face had been underestimated.) As the hewers in Northumberland and Durham and other classes of workers in various districts do not work every Saturday, the average time so spent on Saturday is reduced to 1 hour.

¹³ Weekly hours at the face are lowest in Durham (30 hours 15 minutes) and highest in Somerset (37 hours 30 minutes), the next lowest and highest being Northumberland (31 hours 30 minutes) and Lancashire and Cheshire (36 hours 45 minutes).

Poland.

¹⁴ This figure includes a statutory break of 30 minutes, introduced by the Mines Department on 6 April 1926.

Hours of Work of Surface Workers

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

TABLE II. HOURS OF WORK OF SURFACE WORKERS IN 1931

Country and district	Regulation hours of work				Actual hours of work	
	Day or shift		Week		Day	Week
	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belgium	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.
Czechoslovakia	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	48 h.	7 h. 45'	46 h. 30'
France	8 h.	—	—	—	8 h.	48 h.
Germany :						
Ruhr	8 h.	8-9 h.	48 h.	—	8-9 h.	48-54 h. ¹
Aachen	8 h.	8-10 h. ²	48 h.	—	—	—
Upper Silesia	8 h. ³	8, 9, 9 h. 30' and 10 h. ⁴	48 h.	48-60 h. ⁵	7 h. 30'-10 h. ⁶	45-60 h. ⁶
Lower Silesia	8 h. ³	8, 9 and 9 h. 30' ⁷	48 h.	48-55 h. 30' ⁸	8-9 h. 30' ⁹	48-55 h. 30' ⁹
Saxony	8 h.	8-10 h.	48 h.	48-60 h. ²	8-10 h.	48-60 h.
Great Britain ¹⁰	—	—	—	44-49 h. 30'	7 h. 20'-8 h. 15'	44-49 h. 30'
Netherlands	—	8 h.	—	48 h.	— ¹¹	— ¹¹
Poland :						
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	48 h.	8 h.	48 h.
Dombrowa and Cracow coalfields	8 h. 6 h. (Sat.)	—	46 h.	—	8 h. (6 h. Saturday)	46 h.
Saar :						
(a) Workers whose work is closely connected with extraction	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	—	7 h. 30'	—
(b) Other surface workers	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	—	8 h.	—

For notes to the table, cf. pages 391-392.

NOTES TO TABLE II

Germany.

¹ Excluding Sunday work.

² According to the district collective agreement.

³ In accordance with sections 1 and 2 of the Hours of Work Order of 14 April 1927, hours of work may not exceed 8 in the day, excluding breaks. For branches of industry in which work consists largely in mere presence on duty, collective agreements determine hours differently. In accordance with the Order of 20 January 1925, the hours of workers employed in undertakings with coke ovens may not exceed 8 in the day.

⁴ Since the arbitration award of 20 March 1929 came into force (1 April 1929), hours of work have been as follows :

(a) Workers employed at coke ovens : 8 hours (in accordance with the Order of 20 January 1925).

(b) Sorters and loaders : hours are fixed by arbitration awards under which — in accordance with the agreement on additional work of 20 March 1929, which came into force on 1 April 1929 — they may not exceed 9 in the day.

(c) Workers in other continuous-process undertakings : since 1 April 1929 (in accordance with the agreement of 20 March 1929 on additional work), 9½ hours, including breaks of 1½ hours in all. The hours of boiler firemen are those given under (d).

(d) Other surface workers : since 1 April 1929 (in accordance with the agreement of 20 March 1929 on additional work), 9 hours from Monday to Friday and 8 hours on Saturday, excluding breaks, which usually amount to half-an-hour and in no case to more than one hour.

(e) Workers whose work consists largely in presence on duty ; since 1 April 1929, 10 hours' occupation *plus* 2 hours' presence, including breaks.

The above hours have been upheld by the arbitration award of 13 January 1931 concerning the standard collective agreement of 26 March 1928 and the agreement on additional work of 20 March 1929.

⁵ In accordance with the standard collective agreement, when the working day is 8 hours, the working week is 48 hours, or 56 in continuous-process undertakings. The arbitration awards relating to the agreement on additional work do not deal specially with the working week, which varies between 48 and 60 hours.

⁶ Surface operations are so various and breaks are treated in such different ways (they are fixed by agreement between the management and the workers' representatives for the undertaking and are sometimes included in the total number of hours and sometimes excluded) that it is impossible to give precise information on the average duration of actual work. The information supplied indicates that at the end of 1931 daily hours varied between 7½ and 10 and weekly hours between 45 and 60.

⁷ Since the arbitration award of 28 May 1927 concerning additional work came into force (on 1 June 1927), hours of work have been as follows :

(a) Workers employed at coke ovens : 8 hours (in accordance with the Order of 20 January 1925).

(b) Workers employed on coal extraction proper : 8 hours, *plus* one hour of additional work daily except on Saturdays.

(c) Boiler firemen, briquette workers, solderers, and similar groups : 8 hours.

(d) Workers employed on other continuous processes 9½ hours from Monday to Friday, 8 hours on Saturday.

(e) Other surface workers : 9 hours from Monday to Friday and 8 hours on Saturday, excluding breaks, which do not exceed one hour in all.

⁸ Weekly hours of work are not specifically fixed in the collective agreements

or in the arbitration award concerning additional work, but in view of the 8-hour Saturday they may be estimated at between 48 and 55½.

⁹ Cf. note ⁶. The information supplied indicates that at the end of 1931 the hours of actual work lay between 8 and 9½ a day and between 48 and 55½ a week.

Great Britain.

¹⁰ These data relate only to men engaged in manipulating coal. Owing to the absence of information as to the numbers of such workers in the various districts, and to the inclusion of mealtimes in some districts and their exclusion in others, it is not possible to calculate an average for the whole country.

Netherlands.

¹¹ The actual hours of work cannot be determined. For certain categories of surface workers there are regulations concerning breaks which vary considerably, so that it is impossible to calculate the average to be deducted from the regulation hours of work.

These tables are sufficiently self-explanatory to require no comment. It will suffice to point out the few and unimportant changes that have taken place between 1929, the date of the last enquiry, and 1931.

For *underground workers*, the regulation hours of work have remained unchanged except in the German district of Aachen and in Great Britain. In the Aachen district the length of the individual shift has been reduced by a quarter of an hour to 8 hours. In Great Britain the scheme put into force under the Act of 8 July 1926 (amended by that of 1 April 1930), which fixed the average working day at 7½ hours with a fortnightly spreadover, ceased to operate on 8 July 1931. On that date a new scheme providing for a 7½-hour day without spreadover came into force for one year.

In the Netherlands the Decree of 21 March 1930, amending the General Mining Regulations of 1906, brought legislation into line with current practice by fixing a day of 8 hours instead of 8½ hours for the time spent in the mine.

In Great Britain the time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face less breaks have been considerably reduced (the latter by 19 minutes a day and 3 hours a week on an average), as a result of the statutory reduction of the length of the shift in 1930. The slight increase in France (one minute a day and 6 minutes a week) in the time spent at the face less breaks results from a slight change in the method of calculation.

For *surface workers* there have been changes in Germany and Great Britain only. In German Upper Silesia minimum hours of actual work are 7½ in the day and 45 in the week for certain categories of workers, as against 8 and 48 hours respectively in 1929. In Great Britain the hours fixed by collective agreements and the hours of actual work have been reduced by about 20 minutes a day and 1½-2 hours a week as a result of the statutory reduction of hours for underground workers.

To sum up, with the exception of Great Britain, hours of work in European mines, as considered in this enquiry, remained practically unchanged from 1929 to 1931.

NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Replies were received from Canada, India, and Japan.

Canada

Hours of work are predominantly 8 per day and 48 per week on full-time operations. In *Nova Scotia* surface workers work 8½ hours per day, and in *Saskatchewan* 8 to 10 hours per day was worked in 1931 with some overtime. In *British Columbia* provincial legislation provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for all mine workers except office staff, etc. In *Alberta* the law provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for underground workers. In *Nova Scotia* hours are fixed by agreements, and only engineers, firemen, pump men, etc., work seven days. Other workers get largely increased rates for any overtime. In *Nova Scotia* miners under the law may not be at their workplaces underground more than 8 hours; they require an average of half an hour to reach the workplace from the top. In *Alberta* and *British Columbia* the law provides for 8 hours from bank to bank; the average time at the face is from 7 to 7½ hours. In the other provinces coal-mining operations are not extensive and hours are not regulated. In *Saskatchewan* an amendment to the Mine Act, to come into force on 1 November 1932, provides that no miner shall be employed below ground for more than 8 hours in any 24 hours, excepting for emergencies, etc., and that no worker shall be employed above ground for more than 8 hours except by mutual consent of employer and worker, with similar exceptions.

India

In British India the law allows a maximum of 12 hours' work for underground workers in any one day; but as only 54 hours' work may be done in a week of six working days, an average of 9 hours only can be worked in a day. In practice the individual time spent in the mine is 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week. For surface workers the law allows a maximum of 12 hours' work in any one day; but as only 60 hours' work may be done in a week of six working days, an average of 10 hours only can be worked per day. In practice actual hours of work are 9 per day and 54 per week.

Japan*Regulations. Hours of Work of Underground Workers*

The Ordinance amending the Regulations for the employment and relief of miners and fixing hours of work for underground workers, which was promulgated on 1 September 1928 and came into force on 1 September 1930, provides (section 5) that the holder of a mining right may not employ a miner on underground work for more than

10 hours a day. According to the provisions of this Ordinance, hours of work are calculated from bank to bank for each worker. In the case of a group of workers, the time actually spent from the beginning to the end of the descent of the group must be authorised for each pit by the competent inspectorate, taking account of the number of workers who descend and the means of descending (by walking, truck, or cage). In this case, the hours of work are calculated from the end of the descent to the end of the ascent.¹

Actual Situation.

No data are available for the actual hours of work in 1931. The average working day of underground workers during a period between September and December 1930 (immediately after the enforcement of the Ordinance mentioned above) was 9.33 hours. While it is impossible to state exactly what is included in this figure, it seems to include 6 hours of actual work, and apparently the time required for descent, ascent, meals, and breaks.

Hours of Work of Surface Workers

Regulations.

There are no provisions relating to surface workers.

Actual Situation.

The statistics of the Bank of Japan give the daily average as 9.25 hours, excluding meals, breaks, etc.

Hours of Work of Women and Young Persons

The Ordinance already mentioned contains provisions — to come into force on 1 September 1933 — prohibiting the employment underground and at night of women and of children under 16 years of age. Preparation is now being made for making these provisions effective, and the number of women and children employed underground is decreasing considerably.²

The legal maximum day for women and young persons employed on surface work is 11 hours, including 1 hour for meals.

¹ The terms of the Ordinance are as follows :

"The hours of work of a miner engaged in underground work shall be reckoned from the time when he enters the pit until the time when he leaves the pit.

"With regard to miners who enter and leave a pit in a group, if a holder of a mining right has obtained permission from the Chief of the Mines Inspection Bureau in respect of the time required for the group to commence and complete its entrance into the pit, the hours between the time when the last miner of such group enters the pit and the time when the last miner of such group leaves the pit shall be deemed to be the hours of work of each miner belonging to such group for the purposes of the provisions of the first paragraph of section 5."

² The number of women employed underground in mines employing more than 50 workers (men and women), which was 29,174 in December 1929, had fallen to 8,147 in December 1931.

Occupational Anthrax in Germany in 1931 and 1932

According to statistics recently published by the German Federal Office of Health¹, 118 cases of anthrax, 11 of which were fatal, were notified to that Office in 1931, and 82, 9 of which were fatal, in 1932.

The distribution by sex of these cases was as follows: 1931: males, 107 (11 fatal), females, 9, and 2 children; 1932: males, 75 (8 fatal), females, 6 (1 fatal), and 1 child.

In 1931, 1 case of internal anthrax (fatal) was notified, and 107 cases of cutaneous anthrax, with 10 deaths.

In 1931 the bacteriological examination was positive in 66 cases (55.9 per cent.). In 1932 it was positive in 52 cases (63 per cent.) and negative in 9, while no laboratory examination was effected in 21 cases.

Cases of anthrax have been steadily decreasing during recent years (252 in 1928, 185 in 1929, 145 in 1930), owing principally to the fall in the imports of animal products from abroad.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY CAUSE

The cases were distributed by cause roughly as follows: 1931: agricultural anthrax, 87 cases (5 fatal); industrial anthrax, 27 cases (6 fatal); miscellaneous, 4; (115 of these cases, of which 11 were fatal, were definitely of occupational origin;) 1932: agricultural anthrax, 63 cases (6 fatal); industrial anthrax, 13; miscellaneous, 6 (3 fatal).

The cases of agricultural anthrax were distributed as follows for 1931 and 1932 respectively; contact with infected animals, 82 (5 fatal) and 62 (6 fatal); agricultural work, 5 and 1.

The cases of industrial anthrax were caused by transport of, commerce in, or working with hides and skins (19 cases, of which 4 were fatal, in 1931; 7 cases in 1932), or hair and bristles (8 cases, of which 2 were fatal, in 1931; 6 cases in 1932).

Of the 4 miscellaneous cases in 1931, 1 was of occupational origin and the remaining 3 of non-occupational origin; of the 6 similar cases in 1932, 1 (fatal) was of occupational origin and the remaining 5 (2 fatal) of non-occupational origin.

Contact with Infected Animals

In 1931 and 1932 contact with living animals gave rise to 4 and 2 cases respectively; the urgent slaughtering of diseased animals, 57

¹ "Ergebnis der Statistik über Milzbrandfälle unter Menschen im Deutschen Reiche für das Jahr 1931", and ditto for 1932, in *Reichsgesundheitsblatt*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, 1 Feb. 1933, pp. 95-97, and No. 21, 24 May 1933, pp. 389-391. For statistics for 1930, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, July 1932, pp. 83-86.

cases (3 fatal) and 54 cases (4 fatal); the handling of carcasses, 21 cases (2 fatal) and 6 cases (2 fatal).

There were 5 other cases of agricultural anthrax in 1931 and 1 non-fatal case in 1932 (an agricultural labourer).

All the cases were of cutaneous anthrax, except 1 in 1931 (fatal case of pulmonary anthrax).

The seat of infection was as follows : 1931 : arms, 72 cases ; head, 11 ; elsewhere, 3 (the lung in 1 case) ; 1932 : arms, 54 cases ; head, neck, and nape of the neck, 8 ; elsewhere, 1.

The animals to which infection was due in 1931 and 1932 respectively were as follows : cattle, 71 and 55 cases ; sheep, 4 and 2 ; swine, 1 and 3 ; horses, 1 and 1. The origin of the disease was unknown in 5 and 2 cases respectively.

Of the cases of agricultural anthrax in 1931, 3 were due to infected foreign fodder ; no information is given for the other 2.

Hides and Skins (Transport, Commerce, and Working)

The 19 cases (4 fatal) reported in 1931 as due to transport of, commerce in, and working with hides and skins were distributed as follows : dock and transport workers, 9 cases, of which 3 were fatal (dockers 7, warehouse workers 2), all at Hamburg ; tannery workers, 10 (transport 3, of which 1 was fatal ; work with hairy skins and hides, 6 ; work with unhaird skins, 1). The seat of infection was as follows : head, 5 cases ; neck and nape of the neck, 10 ; arms, 4. The cases among workers in docks and warehouses were distributed according to the materials handled as follows : dry hides, 6 cases ; salted hides, 2 ; wet hides, 1. The 10 cases in tanneries were due to foreign sheep and deer skins in 5 cases, foreign cattle skins in 3 cases, and skins of mixed origin in 2 cases.

The 7 cases reported in 1932, none of which was fatal, occurred among dock workers (1 case), warehouse workers (1 case) and tannery workers, 5 (transport, 2 ; working with hairy skins, 2 ; clearing of vats, 1). The seat of infection was the head, neck, and nape of the neck in 5 cases and the arms in 2. The case of the dock worker was caused by dry goat, calf, and sheep skins from Russia ; that of the warehouse worker by dry salted cattle skins from Central America ; and the 5 tannery cases by dry cattle skins from South America (3 cases) and from Serbia, Asia, and South America (2 cases).

Hairs and Bristles (Transport, Commerce, and Working)

The 8 cases of anthrax, 2 of which were fatal, reported in 1931 as due to the transport of, commerce in, or working with hairs and bristles occurred in the following industries and operations : warehouses, 2 cases, of which 1 was fatal ; preparation of horsehair, 1 fatal case ; manufacture of brushes and paint brushes, 1 case ; manufacture of carpets, 4 cases.

The seat of infection was the head in 5 cases, the neck and nape of the neck in 2, and the arms in 1.

The materials used came from miscellaneous animals in 4 cases, and horses (hair) in 2 ; for 2 cases no information is given.

Of the 6 cases reported in 1932, 5 occurred in the preparation of hair and 1 in a brush factory. In the cases occurring in the preparation of hair, the seat of infection was the head and nape of the neck in 3 cases, the arms in 1 case, and in 1 case elsewhere.

The source of infection was bristles of home and foreign origin in 2 cases, and foreign bristles in 3 cases ; in 3 cases the bristles had been disinfected and in 2 cases they had not. The bristles were from horses in 2 cases and from horses and cattle in 2 others ; in 1 case the origin of the bristles was unknown.

The case which occurred in a brush factory (seat of infection, the head) was caused by horsehair of foreign origin which had undergone disinfection.

Miscellaneous

In 1931, the miscellaneous case of occupational origin, in which the seat of infection was the arm, was that of a woman bottle washer in a bacteriological research laboratory. The 3 cases of non-occupational origin were those of a woman and 2 children.

In 1932, the victim of the miscellaneous occupational case (fatal) was a woman employed in a laboratory who contracted internal anthrax through infection by an anthrax bacillus culture. Of the 5 non-occupational cases, 2 were men infected by shaving brushes and 1 a child who had played with an infected sheep. No details are given for the 2 remaining cases.

The Working of Social Insurance Schemes in Bulgaria

There are two social insurance schemes in force in Bulgaria, one for compulsory accident, sickness, maternity, invalidity, and old-age insurance, governed by the Social Insurance Act of 6 March 1924 as amended by the Acts of 2 February 1929, 4 April 1931, and others, and the other for compulsory unemployment insurance, governed by the Act of 12 April 1925 concerning employment exchanges and unemployment insurance.

The management of both these schemes, which cover all workers and employees, is in the hands of a single insurance institution administered solely by the State. Except for the accident insurance branch, the funds necessary to defray the cost of benefits in cash and in kind are provided by contributions from the insured persons, the employers, and the public exchequer.

The working of Bulgarian social insurance is examined below under the following heads : scope, administration, financial resources, and benefits.

SCOPE

Insurance against physical risks covers all wage-earning and salaried employees of State, public, and private establishments, undertakings, and estates. Exemption is allowed only for a few specified classes of temporary workers, e.g. mowers, reapers, etc.

Voluntary insurance is open to independent workers and members of the liberal professions whose annual income does not exceed 50,000 leva, and likewise to officials of institutions belonging to the State and local authorities. The unemployment insurance scheme covers the workers and employees for whom insurance is compulsory under the Act of 6 March 1924 (with the exception of domestic servants), and also seamen and workers in State, departmental, communal, and public establishments and undertakings who are not entitled to pensions for public employees.

The following table shows the number of workers insured under the general scheme from 1919 to 1930 ¹ :

Year	Number of insured persons ¹	Year	Number of insured persons ¹
1919	34,720	1925	241,143
1920	62,364	1926	225,074
1921	97,564	1927	222,043
1922	112,242	1928	243,429
1923	125,680	1929	278,443
1924	167,220	1930	280,811

¹ Number of insurance books issued.

ADMINISTRATION

The insurance carrier for both the general and the unemployment insurance schemes is the Social Insurance Fund attached to the Labour and Social Insurance Department of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour.

The Ministry is assisted in social insurance matters by an advisory body, the Superior Labour and Social Insurance Council, consisting of 42 members, of whom 16 are representatives of public departments, 8 of employers, 8 of insured persons, 8 are experts on social insurance questions, and 2 medical practitioners.

The local officials for the administration of the insurance schemes are the labour inspectors, the deputy inspectors, and their secretary-treasurers.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases

The cost of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases is borne entirely by the employers ; the expenses are distributed among them each year according to the number of their wage-earning and salaried employees, the sum paid in wages and the classes of industrial risk of the various groups of undertakings.

¹ BULGARIA. CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE : *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie*, 1931, p. 526. Sofia, 1931.

Sickness and Maternity

The financial resources for compulsory sickness and maternity insurance are derived from contributions of insured persons, employers, and the State (the same for each). The rate of contribution varies with the wage class to which the insured person belongs, according to the following scale :

Daily wage	Weekly contribution
Leva	Leva
Up to 15	4.50
16-30	6.00
31-45	7.50
46-60	9.00
61 and over	12.00

Invalidity and Old Age

Invalidity and old-age insurance contributions are the same as those for sickness and maternity insurance.

Unemployment

The resources of the unemployment insurance scheme are derived from contributions of employers, insured persons, and the State at the rate of 1 lev per week for each worker or employee liable to insurance.

The resources of the Social Insurance Fund are shown in the tables I and II, the first giving the distribution of the total according to source, and the second the distribution according to risk.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND, 1919 TO 1930 ¹

Year	Contributions from insured persons	Contributions from employers	Contributions from the State	Interest on investments	Fines and other income	Total
	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva
1919	738,388	928,380	1,000,000	267,699	611,118	3,545,585
1920	1,449,837	1,543,649	1,000,000	404,606	492,076	4,890,168
1921	2,333,025	2,349,944	1,000,000	569,427	612,690	6,865,086
1922	2,640,659	2,755,980	1,000,000	748,086	596,867	7,741,592
1923	2,826,567	2,826,567	1,000,000	872,640	783,725	8,309,499
1924	14,343,217	14,343,217	8,000,000	1,523,216	889,953	39,099,603
1925	38,064,361	34,901,455	16,000,000	2,928,819	2,877,256	94,771,819
1926	27,687,692	27,687,892	—	7,355,435	8,624,342	71,355,361
1927	33,770,844	33,770,844	—	6,525,098	3,030,960	77,097,746
1928	33,975,229	35,492,445	—	3,506,592	1,909,785	74,884,051
1929	42,500,010	52,717,696	32,000,000	3,568,241	2,334,670	133,120,617
1930	49,961,509	55,650,222	—	6,848,411	3,771,722	116,231,864

¹ *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie*, 1931, p. 526.

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION BY RISK OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND, 1928-1929 TO 1930-1931 ¹

Branch of insurance and nature of resources	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931
<i>Accident insurance :</i>	Leva	Leva	Leva
Contributions from employers, public institutions, and local authorities	2,734,821	11,813,583	2,998,795
<i>Sickness and maternity insurance :</i>			
Contributions from employers and insured persons		36,952,112	37,621,740
Contributions from public institutions and public works contractors ²	34,345,158	2,867,100	3,839,611
State contribution	—	13,000,000	—
Total	34,345,158	52,819,212	41,515,351
<i>Invalidity and old-age insurance :</i>			
Contributions from employers and insured persons		33,997,197	36,153,958
Contributions from public institutions and public works contractors ²	29,759,947	4,204,142	5,811,085
State contribution	—	14,000,000	—
Total	29,759,947	52,201,339	41,965,043
<i>Unemployment insurance :</i>			
Contributions from employers and insured persons		11,527,570	12,002,358
Contributions from public institutions and public works contractors ³	10,675,163	1,380,264	1,898,395
State contribution	—	5,000,000	—
Total	10,675,163	17,907,834	13,900,753
<i>Extraordinary receipts :</i>			
Fines for contraventions of social insurance legislation, fines inflicted on workers and employees, etc.	1,623,082	2,086,074	2,776,599
<i>Sundry income :</i>			
Sale of publications (text of laws, regulations, forms, insurance books, etc.)	263,908	306,054	1,627,777
<i>Interest, etc. :</i>			
Interest on investments and unforeseen receipts	3,488,784	13,850,595	23,985,493
Total resources	82,863,863	150,984,691	128,769,811

¹ MINISTRY OF FINANCE: "Estimates for the Receipts and Expenditure of the Various Public Funds for the Financial Year 1932-1933", pp. 22-23. Sofia, 1932.

² Public institutions and public works contractors pay 2½ per cent. of wages.

³ Public institutions and public works contractors pay 1 per cent. of wages.

BENEFITS

The benefits prescribed by the Bulgarian legislation are as follows :

Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases

(1) Medical benefit in kind until recovery, including hospital treatment, medical and surgical treatment, the provision of medicines and dressings, orthopaedic appliances, and the transport of the patient.

(2) Daily cash benefit during the period of treatment, the amount varying with the wage class to which the insured person belongs, from 12 to 30 leva per day in the case of home treatment and from 8 to 22 leva in the case of hospital treatment.

(3) For permanent total incapacity for work, a yearly pension equal to 300 times the average daily wage during the last 25 working days or part of this period. If the victim needs constant attendance he is entitled to an extra allowance of 800 leva per month.

For partial incapacity, a pension proportionate to the degree of incapacity for work, calculated on the basis of the average daily wage multiplied by 240. The pension may not exceed 42,000 leva a year.

(4) On death, pensions are granted to the dependants of the deceased (40 per cent. of the pension due to the deceased to the widow or disabled widower, 30 per cent. to half-orphans, 50 per cent. to full orphans, 30 per cent. to parents, brothers, and sisters of the deceased who were maintained by him), together with funeral benefit equal to 50 times the basic daily wage.

Sickness

(1) Medical benefit in kind, including hospital treatment, medical and surgical treatment, and the provision of medicines and dressings, for nine months in the year, provided that the insured person has paid membership contributions for 8 consecutive weeks.

(2) Daily cash benefit from the first day of sickness at the same rate as accident benefit, provided that the insured person has paid membership contributions for at least 8 consecutive weeks.

(3) In the event of death following sickness, funeral benefit equal to 50 times the basic daily wage.

Maternity

(1) Attendance by a midwife and doctor.

(2) Daily cash benefit at the same rate as sickness benefit for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after confinement, provided that the insured woman has paid membership contributions for 16 consecutive weeks before the period of confinement.

Invalidity

The invalidity pension granted to an insured person who has lost more than half his working capacity, and has paid membership contribution for at least 156 weeks, consists of a basic pension varying with the wage class from 1,500 to 6,000 leva per year, increased by 2 leva for every weekly contribution paid in excess of the qualifying period of 156 weeks.

Old Age

Old-age pensions are payable to insured persons who have reached the age of 60 years and paid membership contributions for at least 1,040 weeks.

The old-age pension consists of the basic invalidity pension increased by 1 lev for every weekly contribution paid in excess of 156.

Unemployment

The right to unemployment benefit, which is payable for not more than 12 weeks in every period of twelve months, is acquired by every insured person who has paid contributions for at least 52 weeks during a period of two years.

Benefit is at the rate of 16 leva per day for unemployed persons who have a family dependent upon them, and 10 leva a day for others. By an Order of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour dated 1 March 1931, the rate of benefit was raised to 25 leva for heads of families and 15 leva for other insured persons.

The expenditure of the Social Insurance Fund is shown in tables III and IV, the first giving the distribution of expenditure by class of benefits, and the second by risk.

TABLE III. DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF BENEFITS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND, 1919 TO 1930 ¹

Year	Daily benefit		Pensions			Other expenditure	Total
	Accident	Sickness	Accident	Invalidity	Old-age		
	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva
1919	38,885	515,302	71,581	—	—	326,374	952,142
1920	77,012	1,016,011	92,756	—	—	82,250	1,268,029
1921	99,502	1,909,796	113,756	—	—	522,619	2,695,673
1922	298,833	3,574,729	270,082	—	—	786,702	4,930,346
1923	375,058	6,968,010	313,064	—	—	702,234	8,358,366
1924	548,329	9,089,454	371,251	—	—	1,413,353	11,422,387
1925	1,761,848	25,279,861	1,322,720	—	—	5,513,156	33,877,585
1926	1,410,968	13,630,304	2,360,040	—	—	7,043,800	24,445,112
1927	2,357,053	31,370,283	2,440,980	—	—	7,023,817	43,192,133
1928	3,182,267	48,644,874	2,978,543	—	—	17,733,148	72,538,832
1929	2,410,254	49,575,344	7,313,863	59,111	53,862	25,264,758	84,673,192
1930	2,943,216	46,709,961	17,113,149	418,046	157,071	27,877,424	95,218,867

¹ *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie*, 1931, p. 526.

TABLE IV. DISTRIBUTION BY RISK OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND, 1928-1929 TO 1930-1931 ¹

Risk and nature of expenditure	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931
<i>Accident insurance :</i>	Leva	Leva	Leva
Monthly salaries and fees to doctors and dentists	2,570,412	1,015,762	678,128
Medicines, medical requisites, orthopaedic appliances		344,208	171,290
Charges for visits to dispensaries and hospital treatment		1,590,074	996,357
Cash benefits to patients under treatment at home and in hospital		1,547,113	1,503,405
Conveyance of victims to hospital, funeral benefit			
Commuted pensions, lump-sum compensation	3,186,539	11,706,426	16,501,044
Total	5,756,951	16,203,583	19,810,224
<i>Sickness and maternity insurance :</i>			
(a) Medical attendance and cash benefits :			
Monthly salaries and fees to doctors	45,399,246	22,318,556	10,306,320
Monthly salaries and fees to dentists			4,214,704
Fees to midwives			644,400
Medicines, medical requisites		17,703,411	11,463,272
Charges for visits to dispensaries and hospital and sanatorium treatment		20,068,927	11,882,285
Cost of treatment in establishments belonging to the Fund			
Cash benefits to patients under treatment at home and in hospital		21,850,769	18,879,452
Travelling expenses of patients, lump-sum compensation, funeral benefit			
	45,399,246	81,941,663	57,390,433
(b) General expenditure on account of establishments belonging to the Fund :			
Sundry salaries and allowances	—	1,384,535	2,198,556
Equipment of staff	—	—	23,500
Office supplies, telephone, laboratory expenses	112,342	3,047,813	128,184
Heating, lighting, electricity	—	—	98,856
Printing, etc.	—	—	16,250
Rent	—	—	373,836
	112,342	4,432,348	2,839,182
Total	45,511,588	86,374,016	60,299,615

¹ MINISTRY OF FINANCE : *op. cit.*, pp. 24-27.

TABLE IV. DISTRIBUTION BY RISK OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND, 1928-1929 TO 1930-1931 (cont.)

Risk and nature of expenditure	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931
	Leva	Leva	Leva
<i>Invalidity and old-age insurance :</i>			
Invalidity pensions	—	119,353	504,898
Old-age pensions	—	83,711	172,258
Total	—	203,064	676,656
<i>Unemployment insurance :</i>			
Unemployment benefit and travelling expenses of unemployed persons	998,075	1,336,231	3,240,849
<i>General expenses :</i>			
Salaries and allowances	7,356,733	10,033,934	10,253,075
Supplies	2,750,677	2,672,931	3,540,392
Miscellaneous expenses (grant to Union for Social Progress, etc.)	1,481	508,325	165,450
Total	10,108,891	13,215,190	13,958,917
Cost of furniture and construction of a hospital at Sofia	115,293	11,150,651	11,479,584
Unforeseen expenditure	3,006,630	92,680	—
Grand total	65,497,428	128,575,410	109,395,845

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 and sources of these statistics were given in the *Review* for January 1933¹, and figures for different industries in the *I.L.O. Year-Book* for 1932. 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.

I. Unemployment. Statistics are now given for thirty-two countries. Owing to differences in the methods of compilation and in the definition of unemployment, comparisons between the figures are not generally possible. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to persons wholly unemployed 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 principal problems of these statistics are examined in two publications of the Office²; 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.³

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. See also No. 3, March, p. 409 (notes on South Africa, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies); No. 6, June, p. 814 (Chile and Portugal); Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Aug. 1923, p. 222 (United States of America); and this number (Italy).

² *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.

³ *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	1,353,000 ¹	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	*	200,112
1928	8.6	5.7	1,353,000 ¹	*	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	43.8	22.6	5,579,858	30.2	120,454	29.4	309,969	24.8	377,894
1932 July	43.9	23.0	5,392,248	29.0	*	*	266,365	21.3	328,956
Aug.	44.0	23.2	5,223,810	28.6	*	*	269,179	21.5	334,415
Sept.	43.6	22.7	5,102,750	27.7	122,340	29.6	275,840	22.1	345,148
Oct.	42.9	22.6	5,109,173	27.6	*	*	297,791	23.8	370,029
Nov.	43.2	22.1	5,355,428	28.9	*	*	329,707	26.4	409,633
Dec.	45.1	22.7	5,772,984	31.7	115,042	28.1	367,829	29.4	449,899
1933 Jan.	46.2	23.7	6,013,612	33.1	*	*	397,920	31.8	478,034
Feb.	47.4	24.1	6,000,958	33.1	*	*	401,321	32.1	480,063
March	52.7 ¹	22.2 ¹	5,598,458	30.5	109,182	26.5	379,693	31.9	455,538
April	46.3 ¹	22.6 ¹	5,331,252	29.1	*	*	350,552	28.0	423,305
May	44.7 ¹	21.6 ¹	5,038,640	26.9	*	*	320,955	25.7	391,844
June	*	*	4,856,942	25.9	105,345†	25.7	307,873	25.9	380,785
July	*	*	4,468,500 ²	23.9††	*	*	300,762	25.3	—
Base figure	2,597,309		18,742,027 †		409,902		1,250,000		*

¹ Incomplete figures.² Figures calculated by the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung*.³ Not including unemployed persons in labour camps.

Date	BELGIUM				BULGARIA	CANADA		
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Official estimates	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed							
	Wholly		Partially			Number unem- ployed	Unemployed	
	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	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7	22,063	37,754	22.0	75,140
1932 July	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3	13,795	38,240	21.8	70,124
Aug.	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9	12,761	34,949	21.4	66,207
Sept.	163,048	18.3	168,120	18.9	13,036	35,054	20.4	64,919
Oct.	157,525	17.5	161,155	17.9	16,482	35,600	22.0	73,352
Nov.	157,206	17.5	145,547	16.2	22,745	36,783	22.8	85,135
Dec.	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9	22,745	39,607	25.5	74,755
1933 Jan.	207,112	22.1	196,186	20.9	27,532	39,525	25.5	81,061
Feb.	201,305	21.0	185,052	19.3	28,837	37,908	24.3	78,673
March	195,715	20.1	186,942	19.2	28,067	38,002	25.1	79,964
April	190,143	18.2	187,222	18.8	23,288	37,659†	24.5	80,235
May	162,781	16.4	176,174	17.7	29,356	35,201	23.8	77,306
June	—	—	—	—	29,138	32,900	21.8†	73,687
July	—	—	—	—	23,249	—	—	—
Base figure	992,611				*	150,000 †		*

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	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Trade union returns		Estimates (American Federation of Labour)	
	Appli- cants for work registered	Unemployed		Appli- cants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered	Percentage unemployed		Number unemployed
		Number	Per cent.				Weighted	Unweighted 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	29,345	53,019	17.9	59,430	24,898	3,632	*	26	2,964,000 ²
1932	107,295	99,508	31.7	126,039	33,244	7,121	23.8	32	21
1932 July	118,988	90,593	28.7	111,372	29,195	2,022	25.4	34	21
Aug.	125,307	92,451	29.2	116,899	28,989	3,256	25.1	33	21
Sept.	124,937	93,910	29.6	121,633	30,469	5,957	24.8	32	22
Oct.	128,153	101,518	31.8	131,065	31,806	8,901	23.9	31	22
Nov.	126,984	112,506	35.1	146,308	35,507	10,715	24.2	32	23
Dec.	123,216	138,335	42.8	173,236	39,042	13,727	24.9	34	22
1933 Jan.	99,510	141,354	43.5	187,284	40,726	16,511	25.8	35	20
Feb.	92,075	139,831	42.8	189,805	39,843	15,437	26.0	34	20
March	74,770	116,762	35.4	166,376	38,313	14,512	26.6	34	22
April	74,852	95,619	28.6	139,781	36,205	11,680	26.1	33	21
May	66,865	81,535	24.3	100,547	33,372	—	25.8	33	20
June	—	73,542	21.9	87,644	29,622	—	24.5	31	21
July	—	74,756†	22.2†	86,394	28,714	—	23.8†	31†	—
Base figure	*	336,485†	*	*	*	*	700,000		

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.² Figures based on unemployment census, April 1930.

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unem- ployment commissions	Relief fund statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
	Unem- ployed registered	Un- employed	Unemployed in receipt of relief	Applica- tions for work	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
					Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927	1,868	*	33,549	47,289	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3
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	13,665	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 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	54,867	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.	20,289	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.	20,731	69,386	330,874	368,929	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1
March	19,083	64,300	319,240	356,455	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0
April	17,732	53,386	309,576	345,317	2,200,397	17.2	536,882	4.2
May	13,082	42,402	283,068	314,242	2,128,614	16.6	497,705	3.9
June	11,479	27,384	256,197	289,096	2,029,135	15.8	468,868	3.7
July	13,437	19,660	239,692	269,830	2,000,923	15.6	506,850	4.0
Base figure	*	*	*	*	12,808,000			

¹ From January 1933, 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	With claims to unemployment benefit	Total	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.
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	413,248	5.9
1932	66,235	10,922	20,217	62,817	1,006,442	33,468	489,168	489,168	6.9
1932 July	56,985	11,162	17,503	77,648	931,291	33,218	510,901	510,901	7.2
Aug.	60,900	12,093	19,634	75,140	945,972	33,666	509,580	509,580	7.1
Sept.	65,436	11,947	20,987	78,088	949,408	37,043	505,969	505,969	7.0
Oct.	67,154	12,212	22,876	88,533	956,357	32,556	503,958	503,958	7.0
Nov.	71,831	12,725	23,102	102,747	1,038,757	36,349	481,213	481,213	6.7
Dec.	75,288	12,856	22,694	102,619	1,129,654	37,644	463,403	463,403	6.4
1933 Jan.	78,020	12,399	26,543	95,577	1,225,470	33,003	444,032	444,032	6.1
Feb.	70,039	13,417	25,483	88,747	1,229,387	34,506	438,780	438,780	6.1
March	69,207	14,177	22,916	82,503	1,081,536	29,129	424,287	424,287	5.8
April	65,793	13,981	19,016	70,039	1,025,754	51,871	—	—	—
May	61,037	—	17,220	65,296	1,000,128	45,183	—	—	—
June	54,026	—	16,660	60,578	883,621	38,815	—	—	—
July	—	—	16,114	56,230	824,195 ²	229,217	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,261,918	*

¹ The figures relate to the first Monday of the month from 1927 to 1930, and afterwards to the end of the month. ² Modified series. See note on p. 411.

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	
Applica- tions for work registered	Unemployed		Unem- ployed ¹	Applicants for work registered ²	Employed on public relief works	Number unemployed	Unem- ployed registered	
Number	Per cent.							
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	*	3,104	7,288
1930	4,851	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,037	*	4,833	25,338
1931	8,709	*	22.3	27,479	41,430 ³	*	24,083	35,851
1932	14,582	14,790	30.8	33,831	51,549	40,173	18,239	38,890
1932 July	7,181	12,563	25.9	25,750	55,203	43,631	20,700	32,809
Aug.	9,650	13,084	26.9	27,033	56,332	49,242	19,400	29,654
Sept.	8,762	14,358	29.3	30,963	55,855	49,447	20,350	21,862
Oct.	13,806	15,512	31.6	34,810	54,549	48,343	15,120	28,172
Nov.	17,601	16,717	34.2	38,807	52,477	47,129	11,700	30,651
Dec.	17,314	20,735	42.4	41,571	52,523	47,374	16,200	38,471
1933 Jan.	14,777	19,249	39.3	40,642	51,698	44,860	17,600	44,797
Feb.	13,886	19,673	40.0	42,460	49,971	44,693	19,100	45,371
March	13,087	18,992	38.5	42,437	51,035	45,393	18,000	44,294
April	10,377	17,678	35.7	39,846	53,171	47,719	17,100	37,532
May	5,993	15,335	30.9	35,803	55,477	49,531	15,250	30,336
June	3,769	—	—	30,394	56,563	50,858	18,600	—
July	3,690	—	—	25,918	—	—	—	—
Base figure	*	49,541	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ The figures relate to the 15th of the month. ² Including persons employed on public relief works. ³ Modified series.

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		PORTUGAL	SWEDEN		
	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed		Unemployed registered	Unemployed		Unemployed registered	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	*	125,552 ²	5.0 ²	*	29,716	10.6	24,399
1929	27,775	7.5	*	129,450	4.9	*	32,621 ²	10.7 ²	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	33,352	89,922	22.8	82,235
1932 July	153,561	29.6	254,462	218,059	10.3	27,763	75,622	19.7	64,772
Aug.	159,035	30.6	262,839	190,548	9.0	28,718	80,975	20.4	74,496
Sept.	154,580	29.8	274,413	150,446	7.1	28,895	84,432	21.0	83,563
Oct.	150,997	29.1	282,917	150,894	7.1	30,251	92,868	22.4	94,767
Nov.	159,799	30.5	310,376	177,459	8.4	18,203	97,666	24.5	109,847
Dec.	222,811	37.3	350,770	220,245	10.4	21,001	129,002	31.5	110,004
1933 Jan.	254,271	41.8	398,641	266,601	12.5	26,133	120,156	29.1	135,142
Feb.	232,840	38.1	385,542	280,044	13.2	27,957	118,251	27.8	138,131
March	184,776	30.0	342,152	279,779	13.2	29,240	121,456	29.0	149,045
April	163,112	26.5	312,752	258,599	12.1 [†]	28,785	110,055	25.9	136,580
May	149,320	28.7	292,705	239,543	11.3 [†]	28,552	93,360	22.3	116,843
June	143,798 [†]	27.5 [†]	300,930	224,566	10.6	—	89,485	21.1 [†]	103,857
July	144,700 [†]	27.6 [†]	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,208
Base figure	520,171		*	2,125,000 [†]		*	423,685		*

¹ Monthly averages based on weekly figures.² Up to 1927, last week of the month; afterwards, monthly averages.[†] From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters.

Date	SAAR TERRITORY	SWITZERLAND			CZECHOSLOVAKIA			YUGOSLAVIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics		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 ¹	7.2 ¹	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 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	17.0	11.4	101,111	300,210	20.5	872,775	23,574
Feb.	45,101	16.5	11.6	96,273	305,036	20.7	920,182	25,346
March	42,258	12.1	10.7	71,809	295,297	20.2	877,955	22,609
April	40,082	9.8	9.6	60,894	264,530	17.9	795,919	19,671
May	37,341	7.6	11.5	57,163	249,684 [†]	16.6 [†]	730,182	15,115
June	36,492	—	—	53,860	—	—	674,797 [†]	14,492
July	35,053	—	—	50,864	—	—	636,005 [†]	11,710
Base figure	*	441,024		*	1,495,117		*	*

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

Date	SOUTH AFRICA		GERMANY		CANADA ¹	ESTONIA ¹	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					
1927	109.2	107.5	*	90.4	105.0	106.8	*
1928	112.6	119.1	108.8	90.4	112.3	112.7	*
1929	115.9	112.1	107.4	85.2	119.2	114.8	*
1930	112.9	110.0	101.4	74.5	112.6	110.0	*
1931	108.4	105.2	91.9	61.2	101.7	101.1	*
1932	101.5	97.8	67.1	50.4	86.4	94.9	*
1932 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.	99.5	96.9	62.5	48.2	77.0	90.0	86
Feb.	101.1	98.6	63.1	46.9	76.9	92.7	*
March	102.2	99.0	67.0	—	76.0	95.0	*
April	102.6	99.3	70.0	48.6	77.6	97.0	83
May	103.3	100.5	72.9	50.5 ²	80.7	103.8	*
June	—	—	74.1	—	84.5	102.2	*
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	91
Number employed	*	*	13,395,240	1,311,457 ²	778,148	32,151	49,861

¹ Including "Natives". ² Incomplete figures. ³ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

Date	UNITED STATES ¹		FRANCE ¹		GREAT BRITAIN		JAPAN
	Employers' returns (Federal Reserve Board)		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	Persons directly involved in trade disputes :	Number employed in 1926 = 100
					Included	Excluded	
1927	98.8	102.0	*	*	104.8	105.2	94.8
1928	97.2	101.8	*	*	104.8	105.2	90.4
1929	101.1	107.7	*	*	107.0	107.3	91.1
1930	87.8	87.4	*	*	102.6	102.9	82.0
1931	74.4	66.0	*	35.4	98.7	98.9	74.4
1932	62.4	45.3	*	49.1	98.1	98.2	74.7
1932 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	77.0
1933 Jan.	59.4	39.2	95.8	41.5	97.2	97.5	77.4
Feb.	59.4	40.0	96.8	40.0	97.7	98.0	78.5
March	56.6	36.9	98.2	39.8	98.8	99.1	79.5
April	57.7	38.6	97.7	39.5	99.8	100.1	—
May	60.6	42.0	97.9	37.8	101.0	101.4	—
June	—	—	98.7	36.7	102.5	102.8	—
July	—	—	—	—	102.5	102.9	—
Number employed	*	*	2,371,745		12,685,000 †		724,981

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	ITALY		LATVIA	POLAND	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	CZECHOSLOVAKIA ¹
	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
1927	*	*	*	100.0	*	103	*
1928	*	*	*	111.4	*	110	100.0
1929	95.4	8.9	*	111.7	*	113	100.7
1930	88.7	20.8	*	97.0	*	109	98.3
1931	77.5	24.2	*	82.5	*	100	92.9
1932	67.3	28.4	79	70.7	*	86	83.2
1932 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	72.2	*	*	82.4
Dec.	66.8	26.6	78	63.3	88.4	82.4	75.0
1933 Jan.	65.0	24.9	78	63.3	*	*	66.8
Feb.	66.1	24.4	79	64.2	*	*	—
March	67.9	23.0	80	66.5	86.0	81.9	69.1
April	68.7	21.5	80	67.9	*	*	75.1
May	68.7	20.0	84	70.8	*	*	79.8
June	66.0	20.0	85	71.3	89.6	82.6	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number employed	625,775		151,965	538,773	200,129	190,149	2,049,786†

¹ Average for the month.

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

Italy: *Bollettino mensile di statistica dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica* (Central Institute of Statistics).

I. Unemployment.

Social insurance fund statistics. From July 1933 onwards these statistics are compiled by the Ministry of Corporations instead of, as previously, by the Fascist National Council of Social Welfare. In order to obtain more precise information, detailed instructions have been given to the employment exchanges and provincial offices requiring exact descriptions of the workers registered so as to eliminate duplicate registrations and other errors and inaccuracies.

The scope of the statistics of partially unemployed has been considerably widened. While the earlier figures took account only of reductions of hours and systems of rotation resulting in more than ten whole days' unemployment per month (a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit), since July 1933 the figures also include:

- (a) workers suffering from seasonal unemployment;
- (b) workers who during the month have been employed on a system of rotation such that they have not had more than two days' work per week;
- (c) peasant owners, share farmers, and produce-sharing and other tenant farmers registered at the agricultural employment exchanges.

Movements of Wages in Different Industries and Occupations in Certain Countries : I

The following tables are intended primarily to show changes in wages in different industries and occupations in certain countries during recent years and at the same time to provide an approximate indication of the average level of wages. All the data are taken from statistics compiled by the competent national or local authorities. The tables are in continuation, with some slight changes, of those published here last year under the same title.¹ They now refer to 23 countries², and cover, so far as data are available, the period from 1927 to the most recent date possible, with in some cases a comparison with a pre-war date.

For reasons of space the tables represent a selection only from the abundant statistical material published on the question of wages in the different countries. The results of special enquiries or wage censuses carried out on isolated occasions or at relatively long intervals have not been considered here; for while these data generally show the level of wages with more precision and detail than the periodical statistics, they do not as a rule enable the movements of wages to be followed sufficiently closely and up to a sufficiently recent date. Enquiries of this kind are however analysed separately from time to time in the *Review* when occasion arises.

Among the periodical statistics available in each country, preference has been given to series compiled on uniform methods for several branches of economic activity, thus rendering comparisons between these branches possible. In general, the series refer to the principal branches of activity in mining and industry; but they also sometimes relate to agriculture and to some branches of transport, public administration, commerce, etc.; these last branches, however, are given only in a secondary way.³ When the original statistics give averages

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, Aug. 1932, pp. 255-287; No. 3, Sept. 1932, pp. 431-437; No. 4, Oct. 1932, pp. 562-577; No. 5, Nov. 1932, pp. 728-738.

² The tables for Bulgaria, Spain, and the U.S.S.R. have not been repeated, no recent data being available; the tables for Great Britain, on the contrary, have been extended.

³ The periodical statistical material for branches other than industry and mining is still very heterogeneous; the Office, hopes, however, that it will shortly be able to publish an analysis of the periodical statistics for agriculture.

for different branches of economic activity, all the series relating to branches of some importance have as a rule been given; when the statistics give only figures for different occupations, a choice has had to be made, as the lists of occupations in the statistics are usually rather long. The general averages based on these data—by industry or by occupation—which are also given in the tables, are in most cases the averages used in calculating the general index numbers given in the tables published quarterly in the *Review* under the title "Index Numbers of the General Level of Wages".¹ In some countries, however, there are no general averages, and consequently no general index numbers. This point is referred to below in the notes on sources and methods.

The principle of selection adopted has been to give the preference to figures showing absolute amounts (standard or minimum wage rates, or earnings, according to the data available); it is only in the absence of absolute figures that index numbers have been given. Whenever possible, separate figures are given for males and females, figures for young persons being omitted when given separately from those for adults; the distinction between the different degrees of skill adopted in the statistics of each country has also been observed.² Lastly, for the unit of time the preference has been given to data per hour, as it is in this form that the difference between the statistics of rates and of earnings is least; failing hourly figures, data per day, week, month, or year are given. The data obviously vary in meaning according to the unit of time chosen, and the difference is especially marked in the case of average earnings. In particular, the nature of the data for yearly earnings varies widely, partly because the results are affected by unemployment, which may assume considerable importance in the course of a year, and partly because the methods of obtaining them are often more of the nature of an approximation than those for the other kinds of data.³

In spite of these precautions, it must be repeated that the comparability of the data between the countries is very limited. The nature, scope, and methods of compilation often differ very considerably, as is shown by the information given on these points. Further, the methods of classification of branches of economic activity or of occupations, and still more the lines of demarcation between them, vary *ad infinitum* from country to country, while the variations are

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Aug. 1933, pp. 222-248.

² An exception is the United States, for which reasons of space have made it impossible to give separate figures by industry of the wages of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled males; only general averages (for all workers, male and female) have been given. Other detailed data will however be found above in this *Review* in a special report entitled "Wage Changes in the United States of America, 1929-1933".

³ In particular, this is so for the figures published by Finland and Hungary.

far from being apparent in the terminology of the national statistics adopted in the tables. It follows that if a branch is similarly described in two cases it is not permissible to conclude that the economic scope of the statistics is the same for both.

In these conditions the purpose of the tables given below is rather to show the relative situation of the workers in the different occupations within each country than to serve as a basis for direct international comparisons from industry to industry or from occupation to occupation.

The countries are arranged in French alphabetical order, and the industries and occupations are classified according to the international scheme used for the presentation of various kinds of labour statistics, which is set out below.

The tables for 11 countries only are given in this number of the *Review*; the remainder, with the relevant notes, will appear in the next number.

INTERNATIONAL SCHEME FOR THE PRESENTATION OF DATA BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

- A. Agriculture (including forestry, hunting, and fishing).
- B. Mining (including quarries and oil wells).
- C. Metal (metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, construction and repair of vehicles, ships, etc.).
- D. Brick, pottery, and glass.
- E. Building and construction.
- F. Wood (felling, floating, saw-milling, and woodwork, including furniture).
- G. Paper and printing.
- H. Textiles.
- I. Clothing (including boots and shoes).
- J. Skin, leather, and rubber.
- K. Chemical products.
- L. Food, drink, and tobacco.
- M. Land transport (tramways, buses, taxi-cabs, road, and railways).
- N. Navigation (inland, maritime, and air).
- O. Water, electricity, and gas supply.
- P. Post, telegraph, and telephone.
- Q. Other public services (street cleaning, police and fire departments, etc.).
- R. Public administration (not mentioned above).
- S. Commerce, banking, and insurance.
- T. Personal services (hotels and restaurants, domestic service, laundries, hair-dressing, etc.).
- U. Entertainments.
- V. Professional services and institutions.
- W. Miscellaneous.

X. Not classifiable.

Y. Occupational groups belonging to several branches of economic activity.

Z. General averages of above groups.

SOURCES AND METHODS

As detailed notes on the sources and methods of compilation of all the statistics in this article have been published in fairly recent numbers of the *Review* it does not seem necessary to repeat them here; the exact references to the *Review* are given below.

For the 9 countries in the following list the series given here constitute the component parts of the general averages used in calculating most of the general index numbers showing wage movements which are published quarterly in the *Review*; the notes on methods will be found in the recent article entitled "Index Numbers of the General Level of Wages" (*International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Aug. 1933, pp. 222-248). The list indicates for each country the groups of economic activity covered by the statistics as published in that article.

SOUTH AFRICA : Mines, industries, public services, commerce.

GERMANY : Mines, industries, public services.

AUSTRALIA : Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various.

CANADA : Mines, certain industries, public services.

DENMARK : Industries, public services, commerce, various.

ESTONIA : Mines, industries, public services.

UNITED STATES : (1) Industries (National Industrial Conference Board series);
(2) Certain industries, public services, various (trade union rates).

FINLAND : Mines, industries, public services, various.

FRANCE : Industries, various.

It should be noted that for Denmark the series for separate occupations relate to the city of Copenhagen only, while the general index number relates also to the provinces, but the method of compilation of the data is the same.

For Austria and Belgium the series given here are not used for the computation of general index numbers; the notes on methods will be found in the preceding article entitled "Movements of Wages in Different Industries and Occupations" (*International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, Oct. 1932, pp. 562-563).

Germany

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES

Date	B					C		
	Coal mining		Lignite mining			Metal		
	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.
1928 : 1 July	118.0	73.8	83.5	75.7	71.7	88.3	79.1	71.6
1929 : „	120.7	75.7	87.5	79.6	75.6	95.0	86.7	76.2
1930 : „	120.8	75.7	90.7	82.6	78.9	95.4	87.1	76.5
1931 : „	113.4	71.2	87.9	80.3	77.0	90.6	82.2	72.6
1932 : „	95.5	59.9	75.2	68.7	66.0	78.1	71.2	61.9
1 Oct.	95.5	59.9	75.2	68.7	66.0	78.0	71.1	61.9
1933 : 1 Jan.	95.5	59.9	75.2	68.7	66.0	78.0	71.1	61.9
1 April	95.5	59.9	75.2	68.7	66.0	77.9	71.1	61.9

Date	D		E		F		
	Fine ceramic		Building		Wood		
	a	c	a	c	a	b	c
	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.
1928 : 1 July	82.3	68.1	116.5	91.4	108.3	98.3	88.8
1929 : „	85.5	70.9	124.8	98.2	114.8	102.6	94.2
1930 : „	87.4	72.5	125.2	98.5	117.3	104.9	96.1
1931 : „	82.1	68.2	113.2	88.8	111.1	99.7	91.2
1932 : „	70.9	58.9	85.6	67.7	90.4	78.3	70.5
1 Oct.	70.9	58.9	85.6	67.7	—	—	—
1933 : 1 Jan.	70.9	58.9	85.5	67.6	—	—	—
1 April	70.9	58.9	81.5	65.2	—	—	—

Date	G						
	Paper preparation		Paper transformation (including bookbinding)			Printing	
	a	c	a	b	c	a	c
	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.
1928 : 1 July	92.3	69.0	110.3	99.2	82.2	112.5	98.5
1929 : „	97.2	72.8	115.5	103.9	86.7	117.3	103.3
1930 : „	97.5	73.2	115.5	103.9	86.7	117.3	103.3
1931 : „	91.4	68.8	108.2	97.1	80.8	110.3	96.7
1932 : „	76.1	57.8	92.9	83.8	69.0	96.1	84.8
1 Oct.	76.0	57.4	92.9	83.8	69.0	96.1	78.3
1933 : 1 Jan.	75.9	57.4	92.9	83.8	69.0	96.1	79.7
1 April	75.9	57.4	92.9	83.8	69.0	96.1	79.7

a = Skilled workers.

b = Semi-skilled workers.

c = Unskilled workers.

Germany (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (cont.)

Date	H		I		K	
	Textile		Clothing	Boot and shoe	Chemical	
	a and b	c	a	a and b	a	b
	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.
1928 : 1 July	72.9	60.9	92.4	90.1	102.3	82.2
1929 : "	75.3	62.8	96.2	90.1	107.5	86.4
1930 : "	76.1	63.5	97.8	98.3	107.5	86.4
1931 : "	71.8	60.2	92.2	93.2	102.1	82.2
1932 : "	65.2	54.4	83.5	79.2	87.4	70.3
1 Oct.	63.9	53.5	76.2	79.2	87.1	70.1
1933 : 1 Jan.	63.9	53.4	74.4	79.2	87.1	70.1
1 April	63.9	53.4	74.1	—	87.1	70.1

Date	L				M		
	Baking and pastry		Brewery		State railways		
	a	c	a	c	a	b	c
	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.
1928 : 1 July	92.1	78.8	115.0	101.7	92.2	76.2	73.8
1929 : "	96.9	82.7	121.8	107.6	96.3	80.0	77.6
1930 : "	101.0	86.2	124.1	110.0	96.3	80.0	77.6
1931 : "	96.0	81.9	122.0	107.7	90.4	75.5	74.2
1932 : "	83.2	71.2	106.5	94.3	78.3	65.3	63.7
1 Oct.	81.1	69.3	106.3	94.0	78.3	65.3	63.7
1933 : 1 Jan.	80.2	68.5	105.4	93.3	78.3	65.3	63.7
1 April	80.2	68.5	105.4	93.3	78.3	65.3	63.7

Dates	P			Z		
	Post			All groups		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.
1928 : 1 July	86.2	74.0	72.0	96.7	77.9	76.0
1929 : "	89.9	77.5	75.6	101.9	82.5	80.0
1930 : "	89.9	77.5	75.6	102.9	83.4	80.8
1931 : "	85.1	73.9	73.0	96.5	78.8	75.8
1932 : "	73.0	64.1	62.8	81.4	69.0	63.5
1 Oct.	73.0	64.1	62.8	80.3	68.4	63.1
1933 : 1 Jan.	73.0	64.1	62.8	80.1	68.4	63.0
1 April	73.0	64.1	62.8	79.3	68.3	62.4

a = Skilled workers.

b = Semi-skilled workers.

c = Unskilled workers.

Germany (*cont.*)AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES (*cont.*) : ADULT FEMALES

Date	C	D		G				H	
	Metals	Fine ceramic		Paper manufacture	Paper transformation (incl. bookbinding)		Printing	Textiles	
	b	a	b	b	a	b	b	a	b
	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.
1928 : 1 July	51.6	50.0	42.2	46.9	64.7	51.5	61.4	55.9	45.4
1929 : „	55.7	52.6	43.5	49.5	68.0	54.7	64.2	58.1	46.9
1930 : „	56.0	54.0	44.5	49.6	68.0	54.7	64.2	58.8	47.5
1931 : „	52.7	50.4	42.0	46.4	63.7	50.8	60.4	55.6	45.0
1932 : „	45.2	43.4	36.1	38.7	54.5	43.0	52.8	51.1	40.4
1 Oct.	45.2	43.4	36.1	38.7	53.9	43.0	48.2	50.2	39.8
1933 : 1 Jan.	45.2	43.4	36.1	38.6	53.9	43.0	48.8	50.2	39.8
1 April	45.2	43.4	36.1	38.6	53.0	43.0	48.8	50.2	39.8

Date	I		K	L		Z	
	Clothing	Boots and shoes	Chemicals	Bakers and pastrycooks	Breweries	All groups	
	a	a	b	b	b	a	b
	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.	R.Pf.
1928 : 1 July	56.8	68.2	55.2	52.7	64.3	61.4	50.1
1929 : „	58.6	68.2	57.9	55.5	68.2	64.0	53.0
1930 : „	60.0	74.4	57.9	57.8	70.4	64.7	53.7
1931 : „	58.3	70.5	55.1	54.9	69.2	61.1	50.7
1932 : „	51.0	59.9	47.1	47.7	60.0	53.3	44.0
1 Oct.	50.3	59.9	47.1	46.4	60.0	52.6	43.6
1933 : 1 Jan.	48.6	59.9	47.1	46.0	59.6	52.3	43.5
1 April	48.6	—	47.1	46.0	59.6	51.8	43.4

a = Skilled and semi-skilled workers. b = Unskilled workers.

Union of South Africa

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (EUROPEAN)

(Base : 1914 = 100)

Date	B		C	E	G	M, N, P	S	X	Z
	Mining (gold)	Mining (diamond)	Engineering and metal working	Building	Printing, book- binding, etc.	Transport and communica- tion (rail- ways, harbours, tram- ways, posts)	Trading	General manu- facturing (not to be classified)	All groups
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927 : 30 Sept.	119	117	128	136	142	140	147	135	134
1928 : "	120	119	129	140	142	140	141	136	135
1929 : "	121	120	130	140	142	139	147	136	136
1930 : "	122	120	130	140	142	143	144	133	136
1931 : "	122	116	129	137	139	125	134	133	131
1932 : "	122	64	128	125	135	120	129 †	131	126 †

† Provisional figure.

Australia

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES

Date	B		C		E		F		G		I	
	Mining		Engineering, metal works, etc.		Building		Wood, furniture, etc.		Books, printing, etc.		Clothing boots, etc.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1914 : 30 April	1	4½	1	2¼	1	4¾	1	2¾	1	4½	1	1
1927 : 30 June	2	6	2	2¼	2	6½	2	3¾	2	6¾	2	2¼
1928 : "	2	6¼	2	3	2	6¾	2	4	2	7¼	2	3
1929 : "	2	6½	2	3½	2	7	2	3	2	8¼	2	2¾
1930 : "	2	6	2	3	2	6¾	2	2¾	2	8¾	2	3
1931 : "	2	4½	1	11¾	2	3½	1	11	2	6	1	11½
1932 : 31 March	2	4	1	10¾	2	2¾	1	10	2	3½	1	10
30 June	2	4	1	10¾	2	2¾	1	9¾	2	3½	1	10
30 Sept.	2	3	1	10	2	1¾	1	9¾	2	3	1	8¾
31 Dec.	2	3	1	9½	2	1½	1	9½	2	3	1	8¾

Australia (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (cont.)

Date	L	M		T	W	X	Z
	Food, drink, etc.	Rail and tram services	Other land transport	Domestic, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous	Other manufacturing	All groups
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1914 : 30 April	1 1½	1 2¾	0 11	0 10	1 1	1 1¾	1 2
1927 : 30 June	2 2	2 2	2 1	1 11¾	2 0¾	2 2	2 2½
1928 : „	2 6½	2 6¾	2 1½	2 0¼	2 1	2 2¼	2 3
1929 : „	2 2¾	2 3¾	2 1½	2 0¼	2 1¼	2 2¼	2 3
1930 : „	2 2½	2 2½	2 1	2 0¼	2 1	2 2¼	2 2¾
1931 : „	2 0	1 11¾	1 10	1 10¼	1 10½	1 11¼	2 0¼
1932 : 31 March	1 11¼	1 10¼	1 10	1 10	1 9¾	1 10	1 11¼
30 June	1 11¼	1 10¾	1 9¾	1 10	1 9¾	1 9¾	1 11¼
30 Sept.	1 10¼	1 9¼	1 8½	1 8	1 8½	1 9	1 10¼
31 Dec.	1 10¼	1 9¼	1 8¼	1 7¾	1 8½	1 9	1 10

DITTO : ADULT FEMALES

Date	C, F, G, X	I	L	T	Y	Z
	Engineering, wood, etc., printing, other manufacturing	Clothing, boots, etc.	Food, drink, etc.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	Shop assistants, clerks, etc.	All groups
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1914 : 30 April	0 6¾	0 6¼	0 5½	0 7¼	0 7½	0 6¾
1927 : 30 June	1 1¾	1 2	1 0¼	1 1¾	1 2	1 2
1928 : „	1 2¼	1 2¾	1 0¾	1 2¼	1 2	1 2½
1929 : „	1 2¼	1 2¾	1 0¾	1 2¾	1 2	1 2½
1930 : „	1 2¼	1 2¾	1 0¾	1 2½	1 2¼	1 2½
1931 : „	1 0¾	1 1	0 11¾	1 1½	1 1¼	1 1
30 Sept.	1 0½	1 0¼	0 11¾	1 1½	1 1½	1 0¾
31 Dec.	1 0½	1 0¼	0 11½	1 1½	1 1¼	1 0¾
1932 : 31 March	1 0¼	1 0	0 11½	1 1½	1 1¼	1 0½
30 June	1 0¼	0 11¾	0 11¼	1 1¼	1 1	1 0½
30 Sept.	1 0¼	0 11¾	0 11¼	1 1¼	1 1	1 0½
31 Dec.	0 11¾	0 11½	0 10¾	1 0¾	1 0½	0 11¾

Austria (Vienna)

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES

Date	C									
	Foundries		Iron construction		Car and body making		Electrical engineering			
	Skilled workers	Unskilled assistants	Fitters	Unskilled assistants	Coach makers	Unskilled assistants	High tension ¹		Low tension	
							Fitters	Unskilled assistants	Fitters	Unskilled assistants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	40.80	35.52	40.80	35.52	40.80	35.52	40.80	35.52	40.80	35.52
1928	52.80	42.24	48.96	39.36	60.00	38.40	52.80	42.24	40.80	35.52
1929	52.80	42.24	48.96	39.36	60.00	38.40	56.16	45.10	40.80	35.52
1930	52.80	42.24	56.16	45.12	60.00	38.40	56.16	45.10	40.80	35.52
1931	52.80	42.24	56.16	45.12	60.00	38.40	56.16	45.10	—	—
1932	52.80	42.24	56.16	45.12	60.00	38.40	56.16	45.12	—	—

Date	D	E				F		G
	Glass	Building ²				Wood		Paper manufacture
	Skilled assistants	Masons	Carpenters	Painters	Masons' assistants	Skilled workers	Unskilled workers	Specialised workers
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	75.84	71.04	75.84	81.60	55.20	54.72-58.08	36.48	51.94-53.86
1928	79.52	71.04	75.84	81.60	55.20	59.04-62.40	39.84	51.94-53.86
1929	79.52	79.72	83.00	88.32	60.48	61.04-64.80	41.76	54.72-56.64
1930	79.52	80.64	85.44	91.20	61.92	63.84-67.20	41.76	54.72-56.64
1931	79.52	80.64	85.44	88.32	61.92	63.84-67.20	41.76	54.72-56.64
1932	79.52	76.80	81.12	81.60	59.04	63.84-67.20	41.76	47.52-49.44

Date	G						H			
	Paper products ³	Printing ⁴		Bookbinding ⁴			Textiles		Dyeing	
	Skilled workers	Printers	Assistants	Specialised workers	Bookbinders	Unskilled workers	Cotton spinners (piece rates)	Cotton weavers (piece rates)	Dyers' finishers	Assistants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	52.75	62.50	43.50	54.23	51.25	23.68	43.00	34.00	53.76	43.68
1928	55.50	65.50	45.60	57.00	54.00	25.55	43.00	34.00	53.76	43.68
1929	60.25	70.50	49.10	61.75	58.25	28.15	44.50 ³	34.50 ⁴	56.64	45.60
1930	60.28	70.50	49.10	61.75	58.25	28.15	44.50 ³	34.50 ⁴	57.12	46.08
1931	60.25	70.50	49.10	61.75	58.25	28.15	44.50 ³	34.50 ⁴	54.24	43.68
1932	57.00	70.50	49.10	62.00	58.50	28.50	44.50 ³	54.50 ⁴	34.24	43.68

¹ From 1931, high and low tension.

² Minimum wage rates, which, up to the end of 1928, may be considered as roughly equal to current rates of actual earnings.

³ Spinners in general.

⁴ Weavers in general.

Austria (Vienna) (cont.)

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (cont.)

Date	I						
	Tailoring (for men)	Tailoring (for women)	Mechan. mnf. of clothing	Hat manufacturing (for men)		Hat mnf. (for women)	Skins and furs
	Skilled workers	Skilled workers	Tailors	Hat makers (skilled)	Hat makers (semi-sk.)	Fin- ishers (time rates)	Workers
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	45.53-64.24	44.64-64.32	46.72	49.00-64.00	35.00-51.00	67.00	33.04-66.08
1928	63.07-68.09	47.52-68.16	48.96	50.00-70.00	36.50-53.00	68.50	35.36-70.70
1929	48.26-68.09	47.52-70.08 ¹	51.84	50.00-70.00	37.80-56.70	70.00	36.36-72.72
1930	48.26-68.09	48.00-71.04 ¹	51.84	50.00-70.00	37.80-56.70	70.00	38.97-77.93
1931	48.26-68.09	48.00-71.04 ¹	51.84	50.00-70.00	37.80-56.70	70.00	37.69-75.38
1932	48.48-68.16	48.00-68.16 ¹	51.84	50.00-70.00	37.80-56.70	68.00	36.42-72.83

Date	J				K				
	Leather		Rubber		Chemical products ¹ (big industry)		Varnish and paints	Oil, fat, candles, soap, perfume, etc. ²	
	Skilled workers	Un- skilled work- ers	Skilled work- ers	Un- skilled assist- ants	Skilled work- ers	Un- skilled assist- ants	Skilled work- ers	Skilled work- ers	Un- skilled assist- ants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	51.36-57.12	49.92	52.80	38.80	48.00	40.80	48.48	50.88	48.96
1928	52.80-58.52	51.36	52.80	38.80	49.92	42.72	51.36	53.28	51.36
1929	56.16-61.92	54.72	57.60	43.60	52.32	45.12	54.24	55.68	53.76
1930	56.16-61.92	54.72	57.60	43.60	52.32	45.12	54.24	55.68	53.76
1931	56.16-61.92	54.72	57.60	43.60	52.32	45.12	54.24	55.68	53.76
1932	56.16-61.92	54.72	57.60	43.60	52.32	45.12	54.24	55.68	53.70

Date	L						O	
	Bakeries ¹		Breweries ¹		Tobacco ¹		Gasworks	
	Skilled work- ers	Assist- ants	Skilled work- ers	Assist- ants	Special- ised workers	Tobacco cutters and stovers	Skilled workers	Unskilled assistants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	70.00	42.00	76.73	55.65	64.44	59.76	62.40-82.56	52.80-70.56
1928	73.50	44.10	80.57	58.43	67.68	62.76	62.40-82.56	52.80-70.56
1929	77.20	46.30	84.59	61.35	67.68	62.76	67.20-89.28	57.60-77.76
1930	77.20	46.30	84.59	61.35	67.68	62.76	67.20-89.28	57.60-77.76
1931	77.20	46.30	84.59	61.35	67.68	62.76	67.20-89.28	57.60-77.76
1932	74.10	44.40	84.59	61.35	67.68	62.76	67.20-89.28	57.60-77.76

¹ Independent workers.² Minimum wage rates, which, up to the end of 1928, may be considered as roughly equal to current rates of actual earnings.

Austria (Vienna) (cont.)

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES (cont.): ADULT FEMALES

Date	C					E	F		G
	Foun- dries	Iron con- struc- tion	Car and body making	Electrical engineering		Build- ing ¹	Wood		Paper manufacture
	Work- ers	Work- ers	Work- ers	High tension	Low tension	Assist- ants	Semi-sk. assistants	Unskilled assistants	Assistants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	20.64	20.64	20.64	20.64	20.64	37.44	34.08	27.84	20.22-21.76
1928	28.80	24.96	24.48	26.40	20.64	37.44	36.96	30.72	20.22-21.76
1929	28.80	24.96	24.48	28.80	20.64	41.28	38.88	32.64	20.64-24.00
1930	28.80	28.80	24.48	28.80	20.64	42.24	38.88	32.64	20.64-24.00
1931	28.80	28.80	24.48	28.80		42.24	38.88	32.64	20.64-24.00
1932	28.80	28.80	24.48	28.80		40.32	38.88	32.64	23.52-24.45

Date	G					H			
	Paper products ¹		Printing ¹	Bookbinding ¹		Textiles			Dyeing
	Machine workers	Assist- ants	Press feeders	Specialised workers	Work- ers	Spinner assistants	Spool- ers	Weav- ers	Skilled assistants
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	27.00	23.25	33.00	31.07	29.84	—	—	—	35.04
1928	28.40	24.25	34.60	32.60	31.45	—	—	—	35.04
1929	30.80	26.25	37.10	35.10	33.75	21.60	22.08	23.76	36.96
1930	30.80	26.25	37.10	35.10	33.75	21.60	22.08	23.76	37.44
1931	30.80	26.25	37.10	35.10	33.75	21.60	22.08	23.76	35.52
1932	30.80	26.25	37.10	35.50	34.00	21.60	22.08	23.76	35.52

Date	I							J
	Tailoring (for women)	Machine-made clothing		Hat manufact. (for men)	Hat manufact. (for women)	Millinery		Skins and furs
	Skilled workers	Super- visors	Assist- ants	Workers	Straw hat sewers (on time)	Hand wkrs.	Assist- ants	Sewing machinists
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	27.84-38.40	32.76	29.74	21.50-35.00	61.00	33.00	21.00	40.51
1928	30.24-41.28	34.08	31.20	23.00-35.00	62.50	33.00	21.00	43.37
1929	28.80-42.72	36.48	33.12	24.80-34.00	64.00	33.00	21.00	44.59
1930	28.80-42.72	36.48	33.12	24.80-34.00	64.00	33.00	21.00	47.78
1931	28.80-42.72	36.48	33.12	24.80-34.00	64.00	33.00	21.00	46.21
1932	28.80-40.80	36.48	33.12	24.80-34.00	60.00	33.00	21.00	44.65

¹ Minimum wage rates, which, up to the end of 1928, may be considered as roughly equal to current rates of actual earnings.

Austria (Vienna) (cont.)**MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES (cont.)**

Date	J	K					L		O
	Leather	Chemical products (large-scale industry) ¹		Varnish and paints ¹		Oils, fats, candles, soaps, per- fumes, etc. ¹	Brewer- ies ¹	Tobacco manu- facture	Gas works
	Stitchers	Skilled workers	Unskilled workers	Machi- nists	Assis- tants	Machine workers	Work- ers	Work- ers	Work- ers
31 Dec.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1927	20.20-37.00	28.32	25.92	26.48	24.96	26.40	33.00	38.88	38.40-49.92
1928	23.80-38.80	29.76	27.36	29.28	27.84	27.84	35.58	40.80	38.40-49.92
1929	25.00-40.90	30.68	29.28	31.20	29.76	29.28	38.07	40.80	43.20-57.12
1930	25.00-40.90	30.68	29.28	31.20	29.76	29.28	38.07	40.80	43.20-57.12
1931	25.00-40.90	30.68	29.28	31.20	29.76	29.28	38.07	40.80	43.20-57.12
1932	25.00-40.90	30.68	29.28	31.20	29.76	29.28	38.07	40.80	43.20-57.12

¹ Minimum wage rates, which, up to the end of 1928, may be considered as roughly equal to current rates of actual earnings.

Canada**INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES :
CHIEFLY SKILLED MEN**

(Base : 1913 = 100)

Date	B	C	E	G	M		Z
	Coal mining	Metal trades	Building trades	Printing trades	Electric railways	Steam railways	All groups
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	168	178	179	195	190	198	185
1928	169	180	186	198	194	198	187
1929	169	185	198	202	199	204	193
1930	169	187	203	203	199	204	194
1931	169	183	196	205	192	199	191
1932	164	175	178	194	181	184	179

Belgium (Brussels)

CURRENT OR MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES

Date	C			E	
	Mechanical engineering			Building	
	Turners	Fitters	Labourers	Masons	Carpenters
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	6.00-7.50	6.00-6.75	4.25-4.50	7.00-7.25	7.50
1930 : June	6.25-7.50	6.25-7.00	4.50-4.75	7.00-7.50	7.50-7.75
1931 : „	5.80-6.90	5.80-6.55	4.20-4.45	6.25 ¹	6.75 ¹
1932 : March	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.75 ¹	6.25 ¹
June	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.75 ¹	6.00 ¹
Sept.	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.50 ¹	5.75 ¹
Dec.	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.50 ¹	5.50 ¹
1931 : March	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.50 ¹	5.50 ¹
June	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.10	3.90-4.20	5.50 ¹	5.50 ¹

Date	E	F			G	
	Building (cont.)	Wood and furniture			Paper	
	Masons' labourers	Coopers	Cabinet makers	Trimmers	Cutters	Labourers
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	5.75	6.50-7.25	6.90 ¹	7.25 ¹	3.90	3.15
1930 : June	5.75-6.00	7.00-7.25	7.05 ¹	7.25 ¹	5.10	4.30
1931 : „	4.75 ¹	6.50 ¹	6.75 ¹	6.75 ¹	5.10	4.30
1932 : March	4.25 ¹	6.00 ¹	6.45 ¹	6.45 ¹	4.85	4.10
June	4.25 ¹	5.75 ¹	6.30 ¹	6.30 ¹	4.85	4.10
Sept.	4.00 ¹	5.75 ¹	6.30 ¹	6.30 ¹	4.85	4.10
Dec.	4.00 ¹	5.75 ¹	6.30 ¹	6.30 ¹	4.85	4.10
1933 : March	4.00 ¹	5.00 ¹	5.85 ¹	5.85 ¹	4.85	4.10
June	4.00 ¹	5.00 ¹	5.85 ¹	5.85 ¹	4.85	4.10

¹ Minimum wage.

Belgium (Brussels) (cont.)

CURRENT OR MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (cont.)

Date	I				I, J	
	Clothing				Skins and leather	
	Tailors (for men)	Tailors (for women)	Hat makers (for men)	Hat makers (for women)	Cutters ¹ (shoes)	Fancy leather goods workers
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	6.00	6.50	6.25-6.50	8.00-9.00	—	6.27-6.70
1930 : June	6.50-6.75	6.50-7.00	6.75	8.00-9.00	—	6.27-6.70
1931 : „	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00	6.75	8.00-9.00	—	6.27-6.70
1932 : March	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.00	7.00-7.25	5.55-6.25	5.50-6.00
June	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.00	7.00-7.25	5.55-6.25	5.55-6.00
Sept.	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.00	7.00-7.25	5.55-6.25	5.50-6.00
Dec.	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.00	7.00-7.25	5.09-6.75	6.04 ²
1933 : March	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.60-10.30	7.00-7.25	5.09-6.75	6.04 ²
June	6.00-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.60-10.30	7.00-7.25	5.09-6.75	6.04 ²

Date	L				Y
	Food			Tobacco	Various
	Bakers	Confectioners	Brewers (labourers)	Labourers	General labourers
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	6.25-6.50	4.90-5.50	5.00-5.75	—	4.25-4.75
1930 : June	6.75-7.00	5.75-6.75	5.80	5.30	4.50-5.00
1931 : „	6.25-7.00	5.75-6.75	5.80	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.00
1932 : March	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75
June	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50
Sept.	6.25-6.40	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50
Dec.	6.40 ²	5.65	5.50-5.80	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50
1933 : March	6.40 ²	5.65	5.50-5.80	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50
June	6.40 ²	5.00-5.75	5.60-5.80	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50

¹ From December 1932 onwards, cutters and blockers.² Minimum wage.

Belgium (Brussels) (cont.)

CURRENT OR MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES (cont.) : ADULT FEMALES

Date	F	G	I				
	Wood and furniture	Paper	Clothing				
	Upholsterers	Counting assistants ¹	Tailoresses	Embroideresses (machine)	Seamstresses (machine)	Seamstresses (hand)	Hat workers (for women)
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	4.00-4.75	2.40	4.00-5.00	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.50	7.27
1930 : June	4.00-4.75	2.40	5.50-5.75	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	7.40
1931 : „	4.00-4.75	2.40	5.50-5.75	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	7.40
1932 : March	4.00-4.50	2.30	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77
June	3.85-4.25	2.30	4.00	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77
Sept.	3.85-4.25	2.30	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77
Dec.	3.85-4.25	2.30	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77
1933 : March	3.50-4.00	2.30	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77
June	3.50-4.00	2.30	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	6.77

Date	I, J			L		Y
	Skins and leather			Food	Tobacco	Various
	Shoe stitchers	Stitchers (fancy leather goods)	Pasters (fancy leather goods)	Labellers	Cigarette packers	Factory labourers (easy work)
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1929 : Aug.	4.40	4.40-4.95	3.74	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00
1930 : June	4.70	4.40-4.95	3.74	2.75-3.25	3.25-3.50	2.50-3.00
1931 : „	4.63	4.40-4.95	3.74	2.75-3.25	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
1932 : March	3.94-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
June	3.94-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
Sept.	3.94-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
Dec.	3.57-4.00	3.95 ²	3.95 ²	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
1933 : March	3.57-4.00	3.95 ²	3.95 ²	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00
June	3.57-4.00	3.95 ²	3.95 ²	2.75-3.00	3.05-3.30	2.50-3.00

¹ Plus a bonus of 10 per cent.² Minimum wage.

Denmark (Copenhagen)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS : MALES

Date ¹	C			D	E			F	G	
	Smiths and engineers	Electricians	Unskilled labourers	Unskilled ceramic workers	Bricklayers	Navvies and cement workers	Joiners	Cabinet makers	Paper factory workers	Typographers
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre
1914	61.7	66.3	48.5	61.4	86.0	60.7	75.4	60.2	43.8	78.0
1927	167	150	131	131	224	159	173	155	118	182
1928	168	151	132	131	226	158	169	152	116	180
1929	168	153	132	131	238	165	176	153	116	169
1930	171	160	132	132	246	172	181	154	119	173
1931	166	163	130	130	257	173	185	156	122	172
1932	164	164	128	131	244	173	187	158	121	173

Date ¹	H	I	J	K	L			M		Z
	Textile factory workers	Shoemakers	Unsk. labourers in tanneries	Unsk. labourers in paint and varnish factories	Bakers	Unsk. labourers in breweries	Skilled workers in cigar factories	Conductors and drivers	Warehousemen	All groups ²
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre
1914	42.5	56.5	—	—	59.3	—	57.7	—	45.0	61.0
1927	123	157	150	115	157	132	145	—	115	154
1928	123	153	158	115	154	134	144	151	113	154
1929	122	152	155	114	152	134	146	151	113	156
1930	123	159	156	116	151	140	152	153	115	159
1931	125	153	158	117	151	142	153	149	118	159
1932	125	148	160	117	151	142	152	146	116	156

DITTO : FEMALES

Date ¹	C	D	F	G			H	I	
	Metal	Pottery	Brush industry	Paper box industry	Printing	Book-binding	Textiles	Seamstresses	Shoemaking
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre
1914	30.6	53.3	—	—	35.2	—	30.7	34.2	32.7
1927	87	106	—	88	89	95	87	—	92
1928	88	103	84	87	88	93	86	78	88
1929	90	103	84	88	85	95	86	77	89
1930	91	99	85	90	87	97	86	77	92
1931	89	100	85	90	88	95	87	77	90
1932	87	98	86	88	87	94	88	77	88

¹ Annual average.² Average of nearly 200 occupations, of which a sample is given in the table.

Denmark (Copenhagen) (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: FEMALES (cont.)

Date ¹	J	K	L				T	Z
	Tanner-ies	Oil mills	Brewer-ies	Chocolate factories	Cigar factories		Laun-dries	All groups ²
					Skilled workers	Unskilled workers		
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre
1914	—	—	—	28.0	36.0		—	32.3
1927	—	80	97	75	—	107	—	89
1928	96	79	98	72	117	97	—	88
1929	90	80	98	71	121	98	70	88
1930	92	80	100	71	125	102	70	90
1931	92	79	103	71	128	104	71	90
1932	86	78	103	72	127	106	72	89

¹ Annual average.² Including a certain number of industries not given in the table.

Estonia

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: MALES AND FEMALES

Date	B	C	D	F	G		H
	Mining	Metal	Brick, pottery	Wood	Paper	Printing, etc.	Textile
	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu
1927	29.4	40.6	30.3	29.3	29.3	42.5	22.5
1928	32.7	43.4	31.5	30.6	30.6	41.1	23.7
1929	33.7	44.6	31.8	33.1	32.7	40.8	23.8
1930	36.0	44.3	31.9	33.5	35.2	41.9	23.1
1931	33.6	41.7	31.4	32.2	33.1	41.5	23.8
1932	32.2	39.7	30.2	26.3	29.2	40.7	23.9

Date	I	J	K	L	O	T	Z
	Clothing and haberdashery	Leather and skins	Chemical products	Food and drink	Electricity, gas, and water supply	Cleaning	All groups
	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu	Santimu
1927	36.4	35.3	25.0	28.0	42.7	21.9	29.3
1928	35.7	37.2	29.3	29.0	46.3	24.6	31.1
1929	33.6	36.7	32.5	29.7	48.3	26.9	32.1
1930	33.2	37.0	30.1	29.9	48.7	26.2	32.5
1931	30.4	33.0	29.8	28.6	49.5	—	31.9
1932	29.3	31.2	29.1	27.6	48.9	—	29.9

United States

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS : MALES AND FEMALES
(NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD SERIES)

Date	C					F		G
	Iron and steel	Foundries and machine shops	Auto-mo-bile	Agricul-tural im-plements	Electrical manufactur-ing	Lum-ber and mill work	Furni-ture	Paper and pulp
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.263	0.278	0.293	0.265	0.272	0.224	0.232	0.233
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.644	0.594	0.676	0.620	0.610	0.555	0.542	0.535
1928 : " "	0.641	0.599	0.685	0.624	0.616	0.544	0.554	0.533
1929 : " "	0.651	0.606	0.694	0.619	0.616	0.579	0.555	0.540
1930 : " "	0.660	0.615	0.707	0.618	0.651	0.561	0.575	0.537
1931 : " "	0.655	0.591	0.695	0.612	0.633	0.515	0.514	0.540
1932 : " "	0.531	0.536	0.614	0.557	0.597	0.412	0.459	0.473
1932 : March	0.599	0.552	0.615	0.536	0.584	0.425	0.499	0.477
June	0.532	0.525	0.601	0.562	0.594	0.406	0.448	0.461
Sept.	0.493	0.505	0.614	0.540	0.585	0.399	0.433	0.461
Dec.	0.501	0.490	0.573	0.544	0.562	0.401	0.396	0.454
1933 : March	0.489	0.487	0.558	0.525	0.568	0.406	0.385	0.437
June	0.468	0.471	0.576	0.496	0.528	0.383	0.362	0.413

Date	G			H			I	
	Paper products manu-facturing	Printing (book and job)	Printing (news and magazines)	Cotton (North)	Silk	Wool	Hosiery and knit goods	Boot and shoe
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.187	0.302	0.378	0.176	0.196	0.182	0.178	0.212
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.524	0.684	0.860	0.436	0.493	0.492	0.462	0.475
1928 : " "	0.522	0.688	0.871	0.420	0.492	0.488	0.466	0.473
1929 : " "	0.529	0.730	0.890	0.424	0.491	0.491	0.497	0.498
1930 : " "	0.532	0.740	0.857	0.415	0.491	0.491	0.485	0.475
1931 : " "	0.533	0.760	0.851	0.398	0.461	0.471	0.462	0.441
1932 : " "	0.465	0.724	0.832	0.348	0.406	0.400	0.399	0.403
1932 : March	0.469	0.734	0.838	0.350	0.412	0.429	0.422	0.404
June	0.464	0.719	0.817	0.347	0.422	0.380	0.395	0.402
Sept.	0.455	0.687	0.738	0.312	0.366	0.352	0.383	0.408
Dec.	0.449	0.677	0.734	0.306	0.350	0.353	0.365	0.395
1933 : March	0.442	0.677	0.713	0.302	0.344	0.349	0.323	0.375
June	0.421	0.658	0.720	0.307	0.344	0.353	0.328	0.408

United States (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS : MALES AND FEMALES (cont.)

(NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD SERIES)

Date	J		K		L	Z		
	Leather (tanning and finishing)	Rubber	Paint and varnish	Chemical manu- facturing	Meat packing	All groups		
						Sk. and semi-sk. males	Unsk. males	Sk. and unsk. males & females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.217	0.250	0.289	0.225	0.215	0.291	0.203	0.247
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.539	0.666	0.555	0.555	0.508	0.657	0.473	0.577
1928 : " "	0.547	0.650	0.561	0.568	0.513	0.658	0.475	0.578
1929 : " "	0.525	0.661	0.575	0.577	0.508	0.667	0.486	0.589
1930 : " "	0.531	0.671	0.584	0.550	0.536	0.664	0.480	0.592
1931 : " "	0.507	0.660	0.569	0.532	0.519	0.642	0.466	0.571
1932 : " "	0.470	0.618	0.524	0.496	0.450	0.567	0.407	0.506
1932 : March	0.472	0.621	0.535	0.497	0.459	0.586	0.420	0.521
June	0.471	0.621	0.528	0.500	0.445	0.558	0.399	0.500
Sept.	0.450	0.577	0.489	0.458	0.409	0.541	0.387	0.479
Dec.	0.429	0.545	0.489	0.462	0.402	0.527	0.380	0.467
1933 : March	0.405	0.561	0.458	0.461	0.398	0.521	0.375	0.460
June	0.417	0.573	0.460	0.462	0.391	0.511	0.369	0.452

DITTO : FEMALES

Date	C				F	G
	Foundries and machine shops	Auto- mobiles	Agricultural implements	Electrical manu- facture	Furniture	Paper and pulp
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.138	0.164	0.166	0.165	0.149	0.144
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.379	0.440	0.431	0.429	0.382	0.371
1928 : " "	0.384	0.436	0.437	0.435	0.388	0.371
1929 : " "	0.380	0.432	0.441	0.423	0.385	0.369
1930 : " "	0.385	0.444	0.439	0.436	0.419	0.370
1931 : " "	0.373	0.435	0.439	0.418	0.383	0.385
1932 : " "	0.327	0.380	0.397	0.362	0.333	0.311
1931 : March	0.332	0.363	0.388	0.369	0.365	0.310
June	0.327	0.370	0.392	0.357	0.317	0.308
Sept.	0.292	0.363	0.393	0.349	0.324	0.314
Dec.	0.287	0.335	0.372	0.341	0.285	0.299
1933 : March	0.295	0.351	0.362	0.341	0.284	0.281
June	0.267	0.389	0.349	0.321	0.270	0.283

United States (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS : FEMALES (cont.).
(NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD SERIES)

Date	G			H			I
	Paper products manufacturing	Printing (book and job)	Printing (newspapers and magazines)	Cotton (North)	Silk	Wool	Hosiery and knit goods
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.139	0.158	0.188	0.153	0.149	0.157	0.156
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.404	0.395	0.419	0.380	0.403	0.442	0.374
1928 : „	0.408	0.404	0.485	0.356	0.409	0.427	0.365
1929 : „	0.405	0.418	0.480	0.365	0.413	0.443	0.371
1930 : „	0.413	0.416	0.460	0.358	0.391	0.428	0.391
1931 : „	0.390	0.460	0.460	0.330	0.345	0.397	0.361
1932 : „	0.334	0.425	0.462	0.280	0.286	0.325	0.330
1932 : March	0.336	0.429	0.470	0.287	0.292	0.368	0.340
June	0.334	0.426	0.455	0.275	0.289	0.309	0.330
Sept.	0.322	0.402	0.431	0.267	0.255	0.301	0.310
Dec.	0.321	0.421	0.416	0.257	0.248	0.298	0.299
1933 : March	0.307	0.422	0.393	0.256	0.236	0.289	0.265
June	0.305	0.412	0.412	0.260	0.249	0.295	0.260

Date	I	J		K		L	Z
	Boot and shoe	Leather (tanning and finishing)	Rubber	Paint and varnish	Chemical manufacturing	Meat packing	All groups
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 : July	0.168	0.149	0.181	0.149	0.125	0.122	0.155
1927 : 2nd qr.	0.376	0.319	0.450	0.321	0.411	0.376	0.397
1928 : „	0.373	0.333	0.444	0.324	0.438	0.386	0.395
1929 : „	0.394	0.316	0.436	0.326	0.431	0.392	0.400
1930 : „	0.378	0.332	0.436	0.352	0.393	0.419	0.399
1931 : „	0.345	0.341	0.396	0.357	0.356	0.407	0.375
1932 : „	0.326	0.299	0.383	0.362	0.338	0.326	0.331
1932 : March	0.306	0.304	0.389	0.371	0.341	0.327	0.339
June	0.330	0.292	0.372	0.360	0.332	0.319	0.328
Sept.	0.331	0.283	0.354	0.406	0.302	0.289	0.312
Dec.	0.324	0.277	0.347	0.403	0.310	0.279	0.305
1933 : March	0.299	0.248	0.353	0.334	0.305	0.275	0.294
June	0.336	0.273	0.363	0.323	0.339	0.270	0.300

United States (*cont.*)AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULTS (CHIEFLY SKILLED MALES)
(ACCORDING TO TRADE UNION RATES)

Date	D	E	G		L	M		Q	Z
	Granite and stone trades	Building trades	Printing and publishing	News-papers	Food	Transport	Electrical supply	All groups ¹	
1927 : 15 May	\$ 1.321	\$ 1.323	\$ 1.021	\$ 1.190	\$ 0.957	\$ 0.704	\$ 0.817	\$ 0.991	\$ 1.154
1928 : "	1.335	1.330	1.036	1.220	0.954	0.712	0.858	1.007	1.159
1929 : "	1.389	1.352	1.049	1.241	0.979	0.715	0.863	1.019	1.204
1930 : "	1.412	1.410	1.074	1.241	0.965	0.732	0.875	1.128	1.250
1931 : "	1.487	1.428	1.068	1.247	0.984	0.740	0.868	1.135	1.254
1932 : "	1.293	1.216	1.084	1.231	0.951	0.722	0.868	1.091	1.111

¹ Including the following groups, in addition to those given in the table : laundry workers and, in 1927 and 1928, motormen and conductors in street railways and motor bus drivers.

Finland

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS ¹ : MALES AND FEMALES

Date	B	C		D	F	G	
	Iron mines	Metal-lurgy	Engineering	Mechanical trades	Stone, pottery, glass, and peat	Wood	Paper
1914	F.Mks. 632	F.Mks. 1,116	F.Mks. 1,291	F.Mks. 1,160	F.Mks. 857	F.Mks. 830	F.Mks. 962
1927	11,855	12,267	16,631	19,029	13,194	11,709	13,183
1928	10,392	14,188	18,820	16,945	13,685	11,110	14,053
1929	14,261	14,178	18,436	17,447	12,450	11,250	14,883
1930	13,922	13,628	17,052	19,408	11,524	10,999	13,813
1931	13,157	12,109	15,659	17,987	9,979	8,837	12,222
							18,473

Date	H, I	J	K	L	O	X	Z
	Textiles and clothing	Leather, rubber, and fur	Chemical products	Food, drink, etc.	Lighting, electricity and water supply, etc.	Other industries (not classifiable)	All groups

1914	F.Mks. 806	F.Mks. 1,077	F.Mks. 858	F.Mks. 796	F.Mks. 1,487	F.Mks. 1,126	F.Mks. 945
1927	10,252	13,113	12,221	13,513	16,937	17,179	12,935
1928	10,511	13,026	12,710	14,316	19,086	9,706	13,383
1929	10,143	12,967	12,643	14,107	18,727	14,883	13,437
1930	9,969	12,281	12,899	14,105	19,063	13,983	13,034
1931	9,285	9,797	11,832	12,944	17,584	10,883	11,459

¹ These statistics are of the nature of an approximation only, and cannot be considered as giving a precise indication of the level of wages.

France

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES

Date	B	C				D	E			F
	Quarrymen	Blacksmiths	Locksmiths	Metalturners	Brickmakers	Masons	Navvies	Painters	Cabinet makers	
(a) All towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, except Paris										
1911	Frs. 0.42	Frs. 0.50	Frs. 0.46	Frs. 0.53	Frs. 0.41	Frs. 0.49	Frs. 0.39	Frs. 0.49	Frs. 0.49	
1927 : Oct.	3.31	3.42	3.33	3.53	3.20	3.47	2.97	3.37	3.50	
1928 : „	3.40	3.60	3.46	3.66	3.28	3.71	3.14	3.52	3.70	
1929 : „	3.78	3.91	3.78	4.03	3.70	4.03	3.45	3.82	4.02	
1930 : „	4.07	4.22	4.10	4.37	4.00	4.42	3.75	4.17	4.50	
1931 : „	4.07	4.29	4.15	4.37	3.87	4.42	3.75	4.17	4.30	
1932 : „	3.80	4.08	3.97	4.32	3.82	4.20	3.55	4.02	4.16	
(b) Paris										
1911	0.70	1.00	0.90	0.825	—	0.95	0.80	0.85	0.90	
1927 : Oct.	4.75	5.60	4.75	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.90	5.50	
1928 : „	4.75	5.65	5.00	5.35	5.00	5.25	5.00	4.75	5.75	
1929 : „	5.75	6.25	5.75	6.25	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.50	6.75	
1930 : „	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.50	6.75	
1931 : „	6.50	6.10	6.50	6.10	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.50	6.75	
1932 : „	6.25	6.10	6.25	6.00	—	6.25	6.00	5.85	6.35	

Date	F	G		H	I	J	L	Y	Z
	Carpenters	Printing, compositors	Book-binders	Weavers	Tailors	Tanners	Brewers	General labourers	All groups ¹
(a) All towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, except Paris									
1911	Frs. 0.51	Frs. 0.50	Frs. 0.43	Frs. 0.35	Frs. 0.44	Frs. 0.40	Frs. 0.40	Frs. 0.33	Frs. 0.46
1927 : Oct.	3.51	3.69	3.49	2.74	3.26	3.02	2.88	2.53	3.31
1928 : "	3.68	3.86	3.65	2.83	3.48	3.20	3.01	2.66	3.45
1929 : "	4.06	4.19	4.01	3.11	3.75	3.48	3.36	2.95	3.83
1930 : "	4.23	4.45	4.27	3.27	4.10	3.80	3.60	3.18	4.08
1931 : "	4.39	4.45	4.27	3.23	4.10	3.80	3.52	3.15	4.08
1932 : "	4.26	4.43	4.25	3.08	4.01	3.70	3.50	3.04	3.99
(b) Paris									
1911	1.00	0.80	0.60	*	0.75	*	*	*	0.875
1927 : Oct.	5.00	5.70	4.60	*	5.75	*	*	*	5.12
1928 : "	5.00	5.80	4.60	*	6.00	*	*	*	5.25
1929 : "	6.00	6.85	5.10	*	6.00	*	*	*	6.10
1930 : "	6.25	7.20	5.35	*	6.50	*	*	*	6.64
1931 : "	6.50	6.95	5.35	*	6.50	*	*	*	6.61
1932 : "	6.25	6.70	5.35	*	5.75	*	*	*	6.34

¹ Including a certain number of occupations not given in the table.

The sign * signifies : "no figures published".

France (cont.)**AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES (cont.) : ADULT FEMALES**

Date	I						T	Z
	Dress-makers	Seamstresses	Waistcoat-makers	Lace makers	Embroideresses	Milliners	Ironers	All groups
All towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, except Paris								
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1911	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.23
1927: Oct.	1.86	1.73	1.79	1.78	1.84	1.82	1.85	1.81
1928: „	1.98	1.91	1.98	2.01	1.96	1.96	2.00	1.97
1929: „	2.39	2.16	2.26	2.26	2.29	2.24	2.27	2.26
1930: „	2.45	2.29	2.43	2.47	2.39	2.46	2.48	2.42
1931: „	2.45	2.29	2.45	2.49	2.43	2.38	2.48	2.42
1932: „	2.36	2.22	2.38	2.38	2.35	2.31	2.44	2.35

(To be continued.)

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 1932

MANDATED TERRITORY

Palestine.

An Ordinance for making better provision for the destruction of locusts. No. 4 of 1932. Dated 15 January 1932. (Ordinances, 1932, p. 5.)

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth.

Waterside Workers Regulations made under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929 on 8 January 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 1, p. 214.)

Regulations made under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929 on 8 January 1932. (C.S.R. 1932, No. 2, p. 214.)

Navigation (Examination of Masters and Mates) Regulations made under the Navigation Act 1912-1926 on 12 February 1932. (C.S.R. 1932, No. 14, p. 208.)

Navigation (Loading and Unloading) Regulations made under the Navigation Act 1912-1926 on 17 February 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 20, p. 213.)

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 tēs Kybernésēos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); W. S. M. = Wirtschaftliche und sozialstatistische Mitteilungen (Rapports économiques et statistique sociale); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

Navigation (Health) Regulations made under the Navigation Act 1912-1926 on 13 July 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 70, p. 212.)

Immigration Regulations made under the Immigration Act 1901-1932 on 23 September 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 103, p. 164.)

BELGIUM

Loi approuvant la Convention adoptée à Genève par la Conférence internationale du Travail au cours de sa troisième session tenue à Genève en 1921 et concernant la réparation des accidents du travail dans l'agriculture. Du 13 août 1932. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 132, p. 2432.)

FRANCE : COLONIES, ETC.

Ivory Coast.

Arrêté organisant l'inspection des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes en Côte d'Ivoire. No. 3270. Du 20 décembre 1932. (J. O. de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1933, No. 7, p. 278.)

Arrêté No. 3272 portant fixation des frais de contrôle et d'inspection des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes en Côte d'Ivoire. Du 20 décembre 1932. (J. O. de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1933, No. 7, p. 279.)

Niger.

Arrêté No. 1090 F. réglementant la délivrance du carnet de domestique indigène et abrogeant l'arrêté du 10 décembre 1913 instituant un livret de domestique indigène au Niger. Du 29 décembre 1932. (J. O. du Niger, 1933, No. 6, p. 94.)

GREAT BRITAIN : COLONIES, ETC.

Gambia.

An Ordinance to amend the Navigation and Pilotage (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1916. No. 7 of 1932. Assented to 21 July 1932. (Ordinances, Rules, etc. of Gambia, 1932, p. 49.)

An Ordinance to repeal the Manual Labour Ordinance, 1916. No. 11 of 1932. Assented to 21 July 1932. (Ordinances Rules, etc., of Gambia, 1932, p. 59.)

Saint Helena.

An Ordinance to provide for the constitution, registration, control and encouragement of co-operative credit societies. No. 1 of 1932. Dated 8 January 1932.

An ordinance to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment in the Island of St. Helena and its Dependency Ascension. No. 5 of 1932. Dated 15 April 1932.

An Ordinance for the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery. No. 11 of 1932. Dated 1 September 1932.

SWITZERLAND

Grisons.

Verordnung betreffend Krisenunterstützung für Arbeitslose. Vom 29. November 1932.

LEGISLATION OF 1933

TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory.

Verordnung zur Durchführung von Notvorschriften der Sozialversicherung. Nr. 254. Vom 26. April 1933. (Verordnungen usw., 1933, No. 20, p. 177.)

Verordnung zur Aufrechterhaltung der öffentlichen Ruhe und Sicherheit. Nr. 257. Vom 20. Mai 1933. (Verordnungen usw., 1933, No. 21, p. 179.)

1. Ausführungsverordnung zur Verordnung zur Aufrechterhaltung der öffentlichen Ruhe und Sicherheit vom 20. Mai 1933. Nr. 258. Vom 20. Mai 1933. (Verordnungen usw., 1933, No. 21, p. 182.)

Erste Durchführungsverordnung zu Abschnitt V der Verordnung zur Aufrechterhaltung der öffentlichen Ruhe und Sicherheit vom 20. Mai 1933. Nr. 268. Vom 20. Mai 1933. (Verordnungen usw., 1933, No. 21, p. 184.)

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth.

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926 : Navigation (Distress Messages and Navigational Warnings) Regulations. Dated 5 April 1933. (C. S. R., 1933, No. 47.)

South Australia.

The Workman's Compensation Rules, 1933, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932. Dated 3 May 1933.

Consolidated Regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932. Dated 4 May 1933.

AUSTRIA

Ratifikation des Vertrags zwischen der Republik Österreich und der Tschechoslowakischen Republik über Sozialversicherung (vom 5. September 1931). Vom 23. März 1933. (B. G. Bl. 1933, 54. Stück, p. 485.)

* Verordnung des Bundesministers für Handel und Verkehr vom 6. April 1933, betreffend Bewilligung von Ausnahmen von der Feiertagsruhe für den Bergbau. Nr. 166. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 53. Stück, p. 482.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 28. April 1933, betreffend die Übertragung der in Durchführung des Artikels 275 des Staatsvertrages von Saint-Germain-en-Laye der Republik Österreich zugewiesenen Vermögensbestände und Lasten an die zuständigen Sozialversicherungsträger. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 51. Stück, p. 473.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 19. Mai 1933, betreffend eine Abänderung des Wohnbauförderungs- und Mietengesetzes vom 14. Juni 1929, B. G. Bl. Nr. 200. Nr. 192. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 62. Stück, p. 519.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 19. Mai 1933, betreffend die Unterstützung notleidender Gebirgsbauern, Arbeitsloser und Kleinrentner mit Brotmehl. Nr. 196. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 63. Stück, p. 523.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 26. Mai 1933, betreffend die Weitergewährung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung (Notstandsaulhilfe) an Familienangehörige von Arbeitslosen, die zu den freiwilligen Assistenzkörpern einrücken (2. Assistenzkörperverordnung). Nr. 202. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 64. Stück, p. 527.)

* Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 31. Mai 1933, betreffend die Abänderung einiger arbeitsrechtlicher Bestimmungen. Nr. 209. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 66. Stück, p. 531.)

* Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 1. Juni 1933, womit die Ausnahmenverordnung zum Achtstundentagsgesetz abgeändert und ergänzt wird. Nr. 210. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 66. Stück, p. 532.)

* Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 2. Juni 1933, womit das Gesetz vom 3. April 1919, St. G. Bl. Nr. 217, über die Regelung der Arbeit in den Betrieben zur Erzeugung von Backwaren abgeändert wird (Bäckereiarbeitergesetz-Novelle 1933). Nr. 212. (B. G. Bl., 1933, 67. Stück, p. 533.)

BELGIUM

Loi attribuant compétence au gouvernement pour lui permettre de prendre certaines mesures en vue du redressement financier et de la réalisation de l'équilibre budgétaire. Du 17 mai 1933. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 139, p. 2575.)

Arrêté royal définissant l'état de besoin pour l'intervention du Fonds national de crise en faveur des chômeurs affiliés à des caisses agréées d'assurance contre le chômage. Du 23 mars 1933. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 83, p. 1394.)

Arrêté royal modifiant et complétant l'arrêté royal du 23 mars 1933, relatif à l'intervention du Fonds national de crise en faveur des chômeurs affiliés à des caisses d'assurance contre le chômage agréées. Du 25 avril 1933. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 117, p. 2215.)

* Arrêté royal du 4 mai 1933, concernant : Régime de retraite des ouvriers mineurs. — Arrangement en vue de l'exécution de la Convention franco-belge conclue le 21 mai 1927, relative au régime spécial de retraite des ouvriers. — Approbation. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 141, p. 2620.)

Arrêté royal du 26 mai 1933, concernant : Arrêté royal du 22 décembre 1931, modifié par celui du 1^{er} juin 1932, réglant l'attribution des subsides de l'Etat en faveur des associations mutualistes. — Modifications. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 153, p. 2874.)

Arrêté royal concernant les déclarations à faire en matière de subventions, indemnités et allocations de toute nature, qui sont, en tout ou en partie, à charge de l'Etat. Du 31 mai 1933. (Moniteur belge, 1933, No. 152, p. 2813.)

BELGIUM : COLONIES

Belgian Congo.

Ordonnance du 19 avril 1933, No. 28 T.P., relative à la délivrance des permis de naviguer.

Verordening van 19 April 1933, nr 28/O.W., betreffende het verleenen van vaarverloven.

(Bull. admin. du Congo belge, 1933, No. 8, p. 213.)

BULGARIA

* Act respecting handicrafts. Dated 12 May 1933. (Drj. Vest., 1933, No. 46, p. 857.)

CANADA

Alberta.

An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). 23 Geo. V, ch. 56. Assented to 11 April 1933.

Ontario.

An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 15. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 41.)

An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 16. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 42.)

An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 20. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 52.)

An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 30. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 72.)

An Act to amend The Medical Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 31. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 73.)

An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowances Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 36. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 92.)

An Act to amend The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929. 23 Geo. V, ch. 43. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 114.)

An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 54. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 142.)

An Act respecting Relief Land Settlement. 23 Geo. V, ch. 55. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 143.)

The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1933. 23 Geo. V., ch. 59. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 192.)

An Act to amend The Stenographic Reporters Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 60. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 213.)

An Act respecting Unemployment Relief. 23 Geo. V, ch. 65. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 234.)

An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practice Act, 1931. 23 Geo. V, ch. 66. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 239.)

An Act to amend The Woodman's Lien for Wages Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 69. Assented to 18 April 1933. (Statutes of Ontario, 1933, p. 261.)

An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 70. Assented to 18 April 1933.

Quebec.

An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Act respecting certain medical examinations. 23 Geo. V, ch. 30. Assented to 13 April 1933.

An Act to repeal the Silicosis Act, 1931. 23 Geo. V, ch. 32. Assented to 13 April 1933.

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. 23 Geo. V, ch. 98. Assented to 13 April 1933.

Saskatchewan.

An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 45. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 334.)

An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 55. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 355.)

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 56. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 356.)

An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 58. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 358.)

An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 73. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 441.)

An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 75. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 442.)

An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 76. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 445.)

An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 77. Assented to 27 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 446.)

An Act granting compensation [on dismissal] to certain employees in the public service. 23 Geo. V, ch. 2. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 6.)

An Act respecting the relief of distress and unemployment. 23. Geo. V, ch. 39. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 315.)

An Act for ratifying a certain Agreement with the Dominion and for other purposes. 23 Geo. V, ch. 40. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 317.)

An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 48. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 340.)

An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 54. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 353.)

An Act to amend The Optometry Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 57. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 357.)

An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act. 23 Geo. V, ch. 74. Assented to 30 March 1933. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1933, p. 441.)

CHILE

Decreto número 564. — Autoriza a la Dirección General de Obras Públicas para convenir con grupos de obreros los trabajos que se ejecuten a cargo de fondos de cesantía. 7 de marzo de 1933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 16530, p. 936.)

[Decree No. 564 to authorise the General Directorate of Public Works to negotiate with groups of workers for the carrying out of work to be paid for from the unemployment funds. Dated 7 March 1933.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zákon ze dne 5. května 1933, kterým se dočasně upravuje výkon exekuce proti zemědělcům. Nr. 74. (Sb. z. a n., 1933, Částka 27, p. 383.)

[Act to issue temporary regulations for the enforcement of distraint against farmers. Dated 5 May 1933.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung über die Sicherheit der Seefahrt. Vom 25. Februar 1933. Nr. 140. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 39, p. 243.)

Verordnung über die Funkausrüstung und den Funkwachdienst der Schiffe (Funkverordnung). Vom 25. Februar 1933. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 39, p. 246.)

Verordnung über den Freibord der Kauffahrteischiffe. Vom 25. Februar 1933. Nr. 142. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 39, p. 255.)

Verordnung über Sicherheitseinrichtungen und Sicherheitszeugnisse für Fahrgastschiffe. Vom 25. Februar 1933. Nr. 143. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 39, p. 292.)

Verordnung über eine vorläufige Regelung der Beziehungen zwischen Zahnärzten und Krankenkassen. Vom 19. März 1933. Nr. 67. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 29, p. 259.)

Rechtsverordnung zur Sicherung der öffentlichen Ordnung. Vom 24. März 1933. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 20, p. 153.)

Rechtsverordnung zur Ergänzung und Durchführung der Verordnung vom 18. November 1932 zur Belebung der Wirtschaft (G.Bl. S. 759). Vom 12. Mai 1933. Nr. 62. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1933, No. 28, p. 255.)

Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Verordnung über Notstandsarbeiten vom 16. 2. 31. (St. A. I. S. 257) in der Fassung vom 22. 7. 32 (St. A. I. S. 268). Vom 12. Mai 1933. Nr. 188. (Staatsanzeiger, 1933, No. 52, p. 384.)

Gebührenordnung des Landesausschusses für Ärzte und Krankenkassen. Vom 15. Mai 1933. Nr. 189. (Staatsanzeiger, 1933, No. 52, p. 384.)

Geschäftsordnung des Landesausschusses für Ärzte und Krankenkassen. Vom 15. Mai 1933. Nr. 190. (Staatsanzeiger, 1933, No. 52, p. 385.)

DENMARK

* Lov om Tillaeg til Lov Nr. 343 af 6. Maj 1921 om Retsforholdet mellem Husbond og Medhjaelpere. Nr. 131. Den 20. April 1933. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 21, p. 711.)

[Act No. 131, to amend Act No. 343 of 6 May 1921 respecting the legal relations between master and servant. Dated 20 April 1933.]

Lov Nr. 181 af 20. Maj 1933 om offentlig Forsorg. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 28, p. 890.)

[Act No. 181 respecting poor relief. Dated 20 May 1933.]

* Lov Nr. 182 af 20. Maj 1933 om Folkeforsikring. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 28, p. 992.)

[Act No. 182 respecting social insurance. Dated 20 May 1933.]

* Lov Nr. 183 af 20. Maj 1933 om Forsikring mod Følger af Ulykkestilfælde. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 28, p. 1038.)

[Act No. 183, respecting insurance against the consequences of accidents. Dated 20 May 1933.]

* Lov Nr. 185 af 20. Maj 1933 angaaende privat Arbejdsanvisning. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 28, p. 1067.)

[Act No. 185 respecting private employment agencies. Dated 20 May 1933.]

Lov Nr. 186, af 20. Maj 1933 om Tilskud i Anledning af Ungdomsarbejdsløsheden. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 28, p. 1070.)

[Act No. 186 to provide for a grant to deal with unemployment among young persons. Dated 20 May 1933.]

* Lov om Ændring i Lov Nr. 132 om Lukketid for Butikker og Lagre m. v. af 14. April 1932. Nr. 203. Den 20. Maj 1933. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 31, p. 1273.)

[Act No. 203 to amend Act No. 132 of 14 April 1932 respecting closing hours for shops, warehouses, etc. Dated 20 May 1933.]

Bekendtgørelse angaaende Allerhøjeste Stadfaestelse paa Vedtaegt for Sagfører-samfundet. Den 29 April 1933. Nr. 161. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 26, p. 825.)

[Notification No. 161, respecting the Royal approval of the rules of the Solicitors' Association. Dated 29 April 1933.]

* Bekendtgørelse af Lov om Lukketid for Butikker og Lagre m. v. Nr. 204. Den 20. Maj 1933. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 31, p. 1275.)

[Notification No. 204 of the Act respecting closing hours for shops, warehouses, etc. Dated 20 May 1933.]

* Bekendtgørelse af Lov om Arbejdsanvisning og Arbejdsløshedsforsikring m. m. af 20. Maj 1933. (Lovtidenden A, 1933, No. 31, p. 1279.)

[Notification of the Act respecting employment exchanges, unemployment insurance, etc. Dated 20 May 1933.]

FINLAND

* Laki köyhäinhoitolain muuttamisesta. 7 päivänä huhtikutta 1933. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1933, No. 112, p. 321.)

Lag angående ändring av lagen om fattigvården. Den 7 april 1933. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1933, No. 112, p. 321.)

[Act to amend the Poor Relief Act. Dated 7 April 1933.]

FRANCE

* Loi modifiant et complétant les dispositions du chapitre IV du livre II du code du travail et de la loi du 25 mars 1928 et étendant les pouvoirs des délégués à la sécurité des ouvriers mineurs. Du 3 juin 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 133, p. 6006 ; erratum : No. 134, p. 6054.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique complétant l'article 1^{er} du décret du 9 août 1920, modifié par les décrets des 8 décembre 1920, 2 avril 1926, 17 janvier 1928 et 16 novembre 1929 relatif à l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries de la métallurgie et du travail des métaux. Du 23 avril 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 107, p. 4746.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique complétant l'article 1^{er} du décret du 30 janvier relatif à l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries du gaz. Du 23 avril 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 107, p. 4746.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique complétant l'article 1^{er} du décret du 10 mai 1925, modifié par le décret du 10 août 1927 relatif à l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries chimiques. Du 23 avril 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 107, p. 4746.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 25 juillet 1930 sur la comptabilité des caisses d'assurances sociales. Du 25 mai 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 129, p. 5852.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1934 les taux des taxes à percevoir pour l'alimentation des divers fonds prévus par la législation sur les accidents du travail (loi des 9 avril 1898, 25 novembre 1916, 15 août 1929, 27 juillet 1930, 14 mai 1930). Du 31 mai 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 129, p. 5851.)

Décret relatif au taux d'intérêt des placements des caisses d'assurances sociales. Du 2 juin 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 131, p. 5930.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les boulangeries du département de la Somme. Du 3 juin 1933. (J. O., 1933, No. 133, p. 6018.)

FRANCE : COLONIES, ETC.

French Establishments in Oceania.

Arrêté No. 213 s. g., rapportant celui du 31 juillet 1931 réglementant le séjour dans les établissements français de l'Océanie des immigrants étrangers d'origine asiatique. Du 18 mars 1933. (J. O. des établissements français de l'Océanie, 1933, No. 7, p. 120.)

Niger.

Arrêté No. 264 S. A. organisant l'apprentissage agricole dans la colonie du Niger. Du 14 mars 1933. (J. O. du Niger, 1933, No. 6, p. 97.)

Réunion.

Arrêté No. 327 relatif à l'organisation et à la surveillance du fonds spécial de garantie des accidents du travail. Du 5 avril 1933. (Journal et Bulletin, 1933, No. 16, p. 159.)

Arrêté No. 328 réglant l'organisation et le fonctionnement du service du fonds de prévoyance des blessés de la guerre, victimes d'accidents du travail. Du 5 avril 1933. (Journal et Bulletin, 1933, No. 16, p. 160.)

GERMANY

* Gesetz zur Befreiung der Hausgehilfinnen von der Pflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 12. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 50, p. 265.)

Gesetz zur Änderung des Gesetzes betreffend die Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften. Vom 18. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 269.)

* Gesetz über die Beisitzer der Arbeitsgerichts- und Schlichtungsbehörden und der Fachausschüsse für Hausarbeit. Vom 18. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 276.)

* Gesetz über Ehrenämter in der sozialen Versicherung und der Reichsvorsorgung. Vom 18. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 277.)

* Gesetz über Treuhänder der Arbeit. Vom 19. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 52, p. 285.)

Gesetz über Vollstreckungsschutz für die Binnenschifffahrt. Vom 24. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 54, p. 289.)

Gesetz über weitere Massnahmen auf dem Gebiete der Zwangsvollstreckung. Vom 26. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 56, p. 298.)

Gesetz zur Regelung der Landwirtschaftlichen Schuldverhältnisse. Vom 1. Juni 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 61, p. 331.)

Dritte Ausführungsverordnung zu der Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten über den landwirtschaftlichen Vollstreckungsschutz vom 14. Februar 1933. Vom 27. April 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 45, p. 231.)

Dritte Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums. Vom 6. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, No. 48, p. 245.)

Verordnung zur Änderung der Eisenbahn-Bau- und Betriebsordnung. Vom 12. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., II, 1933, No. 19, p. 281.)

Zweite Verordnung über die Zulassung zur Prozessvertretung vor den Arbeitsgerichtsbehörden. Vom 12. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 282.)

Dritte Verordnung zur Durchführung der Arbeitsbeschaffung vom 16. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 282.)

Verordnung über die Herabsetzung der Beiträge zur Invalidenversicherung für Hausgehilfinnen. Vom 16. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 283.)

Erste Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über Ehrenämter in der sozialen Versicherung und der Reichsversorgung. Vom 19. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 283.)

Verordnung über Aufhebung einer Vorschrift der Vierten Notverordnung des Reichspräsidenten vom 8. Dezember 1931 (betreffend Kohlenwirtschaft). Vom 19. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 51, p. 283.)

Bekanntmachung der Verordnung über Massnahmen auf dem Gebiete der Zwangsvollstreckung. Vom 26. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 56, p. 302.)

Vierte Ausführungsverordnung an der Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten über den landwirtschaftlichen Vollstreckungsschutz vom 14. Februar 1933. Vom 26. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 56, p. 309.)

Verordnung über die Verlängerung (bis zum 30. Juni 1933) der Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 27. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 57, p. 311.)

Verordnung über Vertretung wirtschaftlicher Vereinigungen in der knappschaftlichen Versicherung. Vom 29. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 58, p. 317.)

Verordnung über die Bilanzierung von Genossenschaften. Vom 30. Mai 1933. (R. G. Bl., I, 1933, No. 58, p. 317.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Contributory Pensions (Isle of Man Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1933, dated 1 May 1933, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, with the consent of the Treasury, under section 33 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S.R. & O., 1933, No. 392.)

The National Health Insurance (Exempt Persons) Amendment Regulations, 1933, dated 10 May 1933, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, acting jointly, under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1932. (S.R. & O., 1933, No. 482.)

The Explosives in Coal Mines (Cardox) Order, 1933. Dated 22 May 1933. (S.R. & O., 1933, No. 485.)

The Unemployment (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1933, dated 24 May 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S.R. & O., 1933, No. 531.)

The Trade Boards (Fustian Cutting) Order, 1933. Special Order, dated 31 May 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22) and 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V, ch. 32), to the Fustian Cutting Trade. (S.R. & O., 1933, No. 528.)

GREAT BRITAIN : COLONIES, ETC.

Cyprus.

A Law to make better provision and to consolidate the Law in regard to elementary education and for purposes connected therewith. No. 18 of 1933. Dated 27 May 1933. (Cyprus Gazette (Extraordinary), 29 May 1933, p. 307.)

Gambia.

Bye-laws made by the Navigation and Pilotage Board under section 15, and confirmed by the Governor-in-Council under section 11, of the Navigation and

Pilotage (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1916. Cap. 87. No. 1 of 1933. Confirmed 1 May 1933. (Government Gazette, 15 May 1933, p. 335.)

Kenya.

* An Ordinance to carry out certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children. No. 14 of 1933. Assented to 5 May 1933. (Supplement No. 20 to the Official Gazette, 9 May 1933, p. 27.)

Malta.

An Act to amend articles 33 and 34 of the Notarial Profession and Notarial Archives Act, 1927. No. XIII of 1933. Assented to 31 May 1933.

Atto per emendare gli articoli 33 e 34 dell'Atto del 1927 relativo al Notariato ed agli Archivi Notarili. No. XIII del 1933. Sanzionato 31 maggio 1933.

(Malta Government Gazette, Supplement No. LXIV, 31 May 1933, No. 7737.)

Tonga.

Regulations under the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act 1932 (No. 6 of 1932). No. 6 of 1932. Approved 23 March 1933. (Tonga Government Gazette, 30 March 1933, p. 33.)

Trinidad and Tobago.

An Ordinance to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1926 (No. 8 of 1926). No. 1 of 1933. Assented to 29 March 1933.

Zanzibar.

A Decree to amend the Brokers, Hawkers and Goldsmiths Decree, chapter 29 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922. No. 2 of 1933. Assented to 11 May 1933. (Legal Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government, 13 May 1933, p. 3.)

GREECE

* Ministerial Decision to approve the hygiene and safety regulations for wage-earning and salaried employees in factories and workshops of all kinds in industry and handicrafts. Dated 16 March 1933. (Eph. Kyb., II, 1933, No. 24, p. 103.)

Decree to approve the regulations of the welfare fund for employees of the Piraeus-Athens-Peloponnesus Railways. Dated 22 March 1933. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1933, No. 73, p. 356.)

ITALY

* Legge 16 marzo 1933, n. 527. Disciplina degli orari di lavoro nelle aziende industriali. (G. U., 1933, No. 130, p. 2347.)

[Act No. 527 to regulate the duration of hours of work in industrial establishments. Dated 16 March 1933.]

Legge 3 aprile 1933, n. 376. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 10 novembre 1932, n. 1535, che reca norme per la sistemazione della gestione relativa al fondo sussidi per la disoccupazione involontaria in regime statale. (G. U., 1933, No. 107, p. 1920.)

[Act No. 376, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1535 of 10 November 1932, issuing rules for the systematisation of the management of the fund for public grants for unemployment. Dated 3 April 1933.]

* Legge 13 aprile 1933, No. 298. Modificazioni di aggiornamento e perfezionamento alla legge sull'Opera nazionale per la protezione della maternità e dell'infanzia. (G. U., 1933, No. 97, p. 1703.)

[Act No. 298 to amend, with a view to bringing it up to date and improving it, the Act respecting the National Foundation for Maternity and Child Welfare. Dated 13 April 1933.]

Legge 13 aprile 1933, n. 378. Estensione al personale dell'Avvocatura dello Stato del divieto di costituire associazioni sindacali. (G. U., 1933, No. 107, p. 1920.)

[Act No. 378, to extend to the staff of the State Advocates' Office the prohibition of the formation of trade unions. Dated 13 April 1933.]

Decreto ministeriale 21 marzo 1933-XI, che approva lo Statuto dell'Ente Coloniale Dopolavoro per l'Eritrea. (Bollettino Ufficiale, 1933-XI, No. 8, p. 231.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the rules of the Colonial Institution for Workers' Spare Time for Eritrea. Dated 21 March 1933.]

Decreto ministeriale 18 aprile 1933. Inquadramento sindacale dei rivenditori di giornali e riviste. (G. U., 1933, No. 104, p. 1842.)

[Ministerial Decree respecting the industrial organisation of newspaper and magazine sellers. Dated 18 April 1933.]

Decreto ministeriale 27 aprile 1933. Proroga fino al 31 dicembre 1933 dell'efficacia delle norme dettate col decreto Ministeriale 1° luglio 1931 relative all'applicazione dei contributi sindacali obbligatori a carico dei dirigenti, degli impiegati e dei lavoratori di aziende agricole. (G. U., 1933, No. 103, p. 1804.)

[Ministerial Decree to prolong until 31 December 1933 the operation of the provisions of the Ministerial Decree of 1 July 1931, respecting the utilisation of the compulsory trade union contributions due from managers and salaried and wage-earning employees in agricultural undertakings. Dated 27 April 1933.]

Decreto ministeriale 27 aprile 1933. Proroga fino al 31 dicembre 1933 dell'efficacia delle norme dettate col decreto Ministeriale 30 luglio 1932 relative alla determinazione e riscossione dei contributi sindacali a carico dei raccoglitori, cernitori ed imballatori di frutta. (G. U., 1933, No. 103, p. 1804.)

[Ministerial Decree to prolong until 31 December 1933 the provisions issued by the Ministerial Decree of 30 July 1932, respecting the assessment and collection of the trade union contributions due from fruit pickers, sorters, and packers. Dated 27 April 1933.]

ITALY : COLONIES, ETC.

Aegean Islands.

Regolamento per l'esercizio e la sorveglianza della caldaie a vapore e dei recipienti di vapore. Num. 3. 2 gennaio 1933. (Bollettino Ufficiale, 1933, No. 1, p. 6.)

[Regulations for the use of steam boilers and steam containers and the supervision thereof. Dated 2 January 1933.]

LATVIA

Likums par vienas nedēļas papildu atvaļinājumu bez algas un celu aizņēmuma obligāciju izniegšanu valsts algotiem darbiniekiem. 1933. g. 31. maija. (Valdības Vestnesis, 1933, No. 120, p. 1.)

[Act respecting one week's extra leave without pay and respecting the issue of road loan bonds to State employees. Dated 31 May 1933.]

Pargrozījumi noteikumos par kugu vadītājiem un mašīnistiem uz kugiem ieksejo ūdeni braucienos. 1933. g. 12. maija. (Valdības Vestnesis, 1933. No. 108, p. 1.)

[Amendment of the Order respecting masters and engineers of vessels engaged in inland navigation. Dated 12 May 1933.]

Instrukcija pie likuma par lauku iedzīvotāju nodrošināšanu slimības gadījumos. 1933. g. 18. maijā. (Valdības Vestnesis, 1933, No. 115, p. 1.)

[Instructions under the Act respecting the sickness insurance of inhabitants of rural districts. Dated 18 May 1933.]

Pargrozījumi noteikumos par krīzes laikā atvilkumiem no valsts darbinieku un strādnieku atalgojuma un no valsts izmaksājamam pensijām. 1933. g. 31. maija. (Valdības Vestnesis, 1933, No. 120, p. 1.)

[Amendment of the Order respecting the emergency deduction from the remuneration of wage-earning and salaried employees in State employment and from pensions paid by the State. Dated 31 May 1933.]

Instrukcija pie likuma par vienas nedēļas papildu atvaļinājumu bez algas un celu aizņēmuma obligāciju izniegšanu valsts algotiem darbiniekiem. 1933. g. 2. jūnija. Valdības Vestnesis, 1933, No. 123, p. 1.)

[Instructions under the Act respecting one week's additional leave without pay and the issue of road loan bonds to public employees. Dated 2 June 1933.]

LITHUANIA

* Vyriausiosios socialinio draudimo valdybos istatymas. Nr. 2838. (Vyriausybės Zinios, 1933, No. 412, p. 1.)

[Act respecting the Superior Office for Social Insurance. No. 2838. Gazetted 29 April 1933.]

* Zemės ūkio darbininku samdos istatymo pakeitimas. Nr. 2842. (Vyriausybės Zinios, 1933, No. 412, p. 2.)

[Act to amend the Act respecting the employment of agricultural workers. No. 2842. Gazetted 29 April 1933.]

Laisai samdomiems tarnautojams samdyti ir atlyginti taisyklės. Nr. 2844. (Vyriausybės Zinios, 1933, No. 412, p. 3.)

[Guiding principles for the engagement and remuneration of employees engaged under a private service contract. No. 2844. Gazetted 29 April 1933.]

Memel Territory.

Paskelbimas apie didžiausi amato imonėse leistina mokiniu skaičių. 1933 m. gegužės mėn. 16 d.

Bekanntmachung betr. zulässige Höchstzahl der Lehrlinge in Handwerksbetrieben. Vom 16. Mai 1933.

(Amtsblatt des Memelgebietes, 1933, No. 58, p. 454.)

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 20 avril 1933, portant organisation productive de l'assistance aux chômeurs.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 20. April 1933, die wertschaffende Gestaltung der Arbeitslosenfürsorge betreffend.

(Mémorial, 1933, No. 19, p. 261.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 30 mai 1933, rendant applicable dans le Grand-Duché la Convention additionnelle du 21 février 1933 à la Convention du 7 juillet 1932 pour le règlement par voie de compensation des créances commerciales entre l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise et le Royaume de Yougoslavie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 30. Mai 1933, betreffend Inkraftsetzung des Zusatzabkommens vom 21. Februar 1933 zu dem Abkommen vom 7. Juli 1932, über die Regelung der Zahlungen aus dem Warenverkehr zwischen der belgisch-luxemburgischen Wirtschaftsunion und des Königsreichs Jugoslawien.

(Mémorial, 1933, No. 25, p. 349.)

Arrêté du 31 mai 1933, portant fixation de la valeur moyenne des rémunérations en nature au point de vue de l'application du livre III du Code des Assurances sociales du 17 décembre 1925.

Beschluss vom 31. Mai 1933, wodurch der Durchschnittswert für Naturalbezüge hinsichtlich der Anwendung des III. Buches der Sozialversicherungsordnung vom 17. Dezember 1925 festgesetzt wird.

(Mémorial, 1933, No. 25, p. 353.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 2 juin 1933, portant modification de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 8 mai 1925 concernant l'institution de délégations ouvrières dans les entreprises industrielles et fixation du renouvellement de ces délégations.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 2. Juni 1933, betreffend Abänderung des Grossh. Beschlusses vom 8. Mai 1925, über die Errichtung von Arbeiterausschüssen in den gewerblichen Betrieben und Festsetzung der Erneuerung dieser Ausschüsse.

(Mémorial, 1933, No. 25, p. 352.)

MONACO

Arrêté ministériel fixant les conditions d'installation et d'exploitation des dépôts d'hydrocarbures liquides. Du 2 mai 1933. (Journal de Monaco, 1933, No. 3938, p. 1.)

MOROCCO

* Arrêté viziriel du 29 avril 1933 (4 moharrem 1352) modifiant l'arrêté viziriel du 8 mai 1931 (19 hija 1349) réglementant le contrôle de l'application du dahir du 18 décembre 1930 (26 rejab 1349) portant institution du repos hebdomadaire. (B. O., 1933, No. 1074, p. 450.)

NETHERLANDS

* Wet van den 21sten April 1933, tot verzekering van mijnarbeiders tegen geldelijke gevolgen van invaliditeit en ouderdom. (Staatsblad, 1933, No. 181.)

[Act respecting the insurance of miners against the financial consequences of invalidity and old age. Dated 21 April 1933.]

Besluit van den 27sten April 1933, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het Verdrag van Genève betreffende den gedwongen of verplichten arbeid, aangenomen als ontwerp-verdrag door de Algemeene Conferentie van de Internationale Organisatie van den Arbeid op 28 Juni 1930 (Staatsblad 1933, no. 26). (Staatsblad, 1933, No. 236.)

[Decree to provide for the publication in the Staatsblad of the Geneva Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted as a Draft Convention by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation on 28 June 1930. Dated 27 April 1933.]

Besluit van 18den Mei 1933, tot vaststelling van het tijdstip van inwerking-treding der Wet op den Economischen Raad (Wet van 8 Juli 1932, Staatsblad no. 346). (Staatsblad, 1933, No. 282.)

[Decree to fix the date of the coming into operation of the Act of 8 July 1932 respecting the Economic Council. Dated 18 May 1933.]

NETHERLANDS : COLONIES, ETC.

Dutch East Indies.

Regeeringsverordening : Wijziging van de Regeeringsverordeningen in Staatsblad 1931 nos. 530 en 531, ter verdere uitvoering van de ordonnantie tot instelling van een Registratiekamer te Medan. Den 28sten April 1933. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, 1933, No. 197.)

[Order to amend the Orders in Staatsblad, 1931, Nos. 530 and 531, under the Ordinance to establish a Registration Office at Medan (for immigrant workers). Dated 28 April 1933.]

Regeeringsverordening : Verdere uitvoering van artikel 2 der ordonnantie tot instelling van een Registratiekamer te Medan (Staatsblad 1931, no. 95). Den 2den Mei 1933. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, 1933, No. 200.)

[Order under section 2 of the Ordinance to establish a registration Office at Medan (for immigrant workers). (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 95). Dated 2 May 1933.]

POLAND

* Ustawa z dnia 16 marca 1933 r. o Funduszu Pracy. Poz. 163. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 22, p. 451.)

[Act respecting the Labour Fund. Dated 16 March 1933.]

Ustawa z dnia 22 marca 1933 r. w sprawie zapewnienia czasowych mieszkań i pomieszczeń dla wzniesionych robotników rolnych. Poz. 170. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 22, p. 460.)

[Act to guarantee temporary dwellings and accommodation for dismissed agricultural workers. Dated 22 March 1933.]

* Ustawa z dnia 22 marca 1933 r. w sprawie zmian w ustawie z dnia 18 grudnia 1919 r. o czasie pracy w przemyśle i handlu. Poz. 227. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 27, p. 574.)

[Act to amend the Act of 18 December 1919 respecting hours of work in commerce and industry. Dated 22 March 1933.]

* Ustawa z dnia 22 marca 1933 r. w sprawie zmian w ustawie z dnia 16 maja 1922 r. o urlopach dla pracowników, zatrudnionych w przemyśle i handlu. Poz. 228. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 27, p. 575.)

[Act to amend the Act of 16 May 1922 respecting annual leave for persons employed in commerce and industry. Dated 22 March 1933.]

* Ustawa z dnia 22 marca 1933 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 24 listopada 1927 r. o ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych. Poz. 229. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 27, p. 576.)

[Act to amend the Order of 24 November 1927 respecting the insurance of intellectual workers. Dated 22 March 1933.]

Ustawa z dnia 25 marca 1933 r. o zmianie moratorium mieszkaniowego dla bezrobotnych. Poz. 174. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 22, p. 466.)

Act to alter the housing moratorium for the unemployed. Dated 25 March 1933.]

Rozporządzenie Prezesa Rady Ministrów z dnia 31 marca 1933 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrami Spraw Wewnętrznych, Skarbu, Przemysłu i Handlu, Komunikacji, Opieki Społecznej oraz Rolnictwa i Reform Rolnych o świadczeniach na rzecz Funduszu Pracy. Poz. 176. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 22, p. 467.)

[Order respecting contributions to the Labour Fund. Dated 31 March 1933.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Komunikacji z dnia 19 maja 1933 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrami Skarbu oraz Opieki Społecznej, w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Ministra Komunikacji z dnia 26 sierpnia 1929 r., wydanego w porozumieniu z Ministrami Skarbu oraz Pracy i Opieki Społecznej o zakresie opieki lekarskiej i środków leczniczych dla pracowników przedsiębiorstwa "Polskie Koleje Państwowe". Poz. 309. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1933, No. 38, p. 747.)

[Order to amend the Order of 26 August 1929 respecting the scope of the provision of medical attendance and medicaments for employees of the Polish State Railways Undertaking. Dated 19 May 1933.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 22:500 — Regula o regime do horario do trabalho para as industrias de transportes de pessoas ou de mercadorias por estrada, via férrea ou via de agua, maritima ou interior, incluindo a conservação de mercadorias em docas, cais, embarcadouros e entrepostos. 10 de Mayo de 1933. (Diario do Governo, 1933, No. 102, p. 717.)

[Decree No. 22500 to regulate hours of work in the industries of transporting passenger or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses. Dated 10 May 1933.]

RUMANIA

Decret regal nr. 1.480 din 16 Mai 1933 : se sancționa Regulamentul Casei Autonome C. F. R. pentru pensionarea personalului C.F.R. participant cu 5 %. (Monitorul Oficial, 1933, No. 116, p. 3580.)

[Royal Decree No. 1480, to approve the regulations for the Autonomous Fund of the Roumanian Railways for pensions to employees of the said Railway contributing at the rate of 5 per cent. (of their pay). Dated 16 May 1933.]

SPAIN

Decreto disponiendo que para 10 sucesivo se entiendan redactados en la forma que se indica los artículos 59, 60 y 61 del Reglamento provisional de Policía minera. 6 de mayo de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 129, p. 982.)

[Decree to amend sections 59, 60 et 61 of the provisional Mines Regulations. Dated 6 May 1933.]

Decreto rectificando los artículos que se mencionan del Reglamento orgánico del Cuerpo de Ingenieros Industriales aprobado por Decreto de 17 de noviembre de 1931. 6 de mayo de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 130, p. 1016.)

[Decree to rectify certain sections of the regulations for the Institute of Industrial Engineers, approved by Decree of 17 November 1931. Dated 6 May 1933.]

Decreto disponiendo sea adicionado con las disposiciones que se publican, el Reglamento general para el funcionamiento de los Patronatos de Previsión Social y de la Comisión Revisora Paritaria Superior de la jurisdicción especial de Previsión, aprobado por Decreto de 7 de abril de 1932. 8 de mayo de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 130, p. 1014.)

[Decree to add certain provisions to the general regulations for the working of Social Welfare Foundations and the Superior Joint Commission of the special welfare courts, approved by Decree of 7 April 1932. Dated 8 May 1933.]

[Procedure under Accident Insurance Act.]

* Decreto disponiendo que todo fardo ú objeto que pese mil kilogramos (una tonelada métrica) o más, de peso bruto, destinado a ser transportado por mar o vía navegable interior, deberá, antes de ser embarcado, llevar la indicación de su peso marcado al exterior, de modo claro y duradero. 8 de mayo de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 130, p. 1015.)

[Decree to provide that every package or object of 1,000 kilogrammes (one metric ton) or more gross weight which is to be transported by sea or inland waterway shall have its weight clearly and durably marked on the exterior before it is loaded on the vessel. Dated 8 May 1933.]

Decreto disponiendo que el Instituto de Reeducación profesional se denomine en lo sucesivo "Instituto Nacional de Reeducación de Invalidos", y ordenando que desarrolle las actividades y servicios que se mencionan. 3 de junio de 1933. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1933, No. 158, p. 1760.)

[Decree to provide that the Vocational Retraining Institute shall henceforth be known as the "National Retraining Institute for the Disabled", and that it shall exercise the activities and perform the duties specified in this Decree. Dated 5 June 1933.]

SPAIN : COLONIES

Spanish Guinea.

Reglamento de circulación de automoviles. 23 de abril de 1933. (Boletín Oficial 1933, No. IX, p. 70.)

[Regulations for motor vehicles. Dated 23 April 1933.]

SWITZERLAND

* Ordonnance d'exécution de la loi fédérale sur le séjour et l'établissement des étrangers. Du 5 mai 1933. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1933, No. 16, p. 289.)

Vollziehungsverordnung zum Bundesgesetz über Aufenthalt und Niederlassung der Ausländer. Vom 5. Mai 1933. (Eigenössische Gesetzssammlung, 1933, No. 16, p. 289.)

Basle (Town).

Verordnung betreffend Abänderung der Vollziehungsverordnung vom 2. November 1926/7. Juni 1932 zum Gesetz über die Versicherung gegen die Folgen der Arbeitslosigkeit. Vom 24. März 1933.

Geneva.

* Loi sur l'Office cantonal de placement et le contrôle du placement dans le canton de Genève. Du 28 janvier 1933.

Arrêté du 7 mars 1933 promulguant la loi du 28 janvier 1933 sur l'Office cantonal de placement et de contrôle du placement dans le canton de Genève.

Glarus.

Vollziehungsverordnung zum Gesetz über die Arbeitslosen-Versicherung vom 1. Mai 1932. Erlassen am 22. Februar 1933.

Solothurn.

* Gesetz über Abänderung des Gesetzes betreffend die Arbeitslosenversicherung vom 31. Oktober 1926. Vom 12. Februar 1933.

Uri.

Landratsbeschluss vom 18. Januar 1933 betr. Subventionierung von Notstandsarbeiten.

Vaud.

Arrêté du 16 janvier 1933 concernant la lutte contre le chômage et ses conséquences.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes. Approved 12 May 1933. (Public—No. 10—73rd Congress.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : DEPENDENCIES**Philippine Islands.**

An Act to promote the well-being of tenants (*aparceros*) in agricultural lands devoted to the production of rice and to regulate the relations between them and the landlords of said lands, and for other purposes. Dated 27 February 1933. No. 4054.

An Act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between landlords and tenants and between employers and employees, and for other purposes. Approved 27 February 1933. No. 4055.

URUGUAY

* Decreto. Se crea el Consejo Superior del Trabajo. 7 de abril de 1933. No. 634/933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 8002, p. 120-A.)

[Decree No. 634/933, to set up the Superior Labour Council. Dated 7 April 1933.]

* Decreto. Se modifica el régimen de feriados y se establece que los empleados particulares tendrán derecho a una licencia anual. No. 21. 27 de abril de 1933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 8012, p. 203-A.)

[Decree to alter the dates of public holidays and to grant salaried employees in private employment the right to annual leave. Dated 27 April 1933.]

* Decreto. Se declara que la fiesta del 25 de agosto no está comprendida en una supresión de feriados. No. 22. 28 de abril de 1933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 8012, p. 203-A.)

[Decree to provide that the public holiday on 25 August shall not be covered by the abolition of public holidays. Dated 28 April 1933.]

* Decreto. Se hacen aclaraciones a lo dispuesto sobre licencia anual obligatoria. No. 23. 28 de abril de 1933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 8012, p. 203-A.)

[Decree to explain the provisions respecting compulsory annual leave. Dated 28 April 1933.]

Decreto. Se dispone que el personal que se destine a la explotación del Servicio Telefónico del Estado esté afiliado a la Caja de Servicios Públicos, dándose preferencia en la toma del mismo a los empleados y obreros cesantes de las empresas telefónicas particulares. 29 de abril de 1933. (Diario Oficial, 1933, No. 8016, p. 225-A.)

[Decree to provide that the employees of the State Telephone Department shall become members of the Public Servants Fund, and that the said employees shall be engaged by preference from among the wage-earning and salaried employees dismissed by private telephone undertakings. Dated 29 April 1933.]

YUGOSLAVIA

Regulations respecting workers in State transport establishments. Dated 11 May 1933. (Sluzbene Novine, 1933, No. 113-XXXII, p. 610.)

Rules for the Central Workers' Insurance Office and its local administrative bodies. Dated 20 May 1933. (Sluzbene Novine, 1933, No. 117-XXXIV, p. 641.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

VIII^o Congresso internazionale della proprietà edilizia, Roma-Milano, 14-19 maggio 1933-XI. Reports. Rome, Federazione nazionale fascista della proprietà edilizia, 1933.

Among the reports submitted to the Eighth International Housing Congress, special mention may be made of the report by Mr. TRUTIE DE VARREUX, President of the *Chambre syndicale des propriétés immobilières de la Ville de Paris*, on housing legislation in the different countries. In an introductory chapter the author refers to the study published by the International Labour Office on *Housing Policy in Europe : Cheap Home Building* (Studies and Reports, Series G, No. 3 ; 1931). One of the volumes may be specially mentioned which contains detailed information on building in Italy and in Latvia and particulars of the situation created by the legislation on rents in the different countries. This volume is illustrated and the reports for the various countries are accompanied by translations in Italian, French, and German.

First International Recreation Congress, Los Angeles, California. Proceedings. 23-29 July 1932. Under the auspices of the National Recreation Association. 259 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

BELGIUM

Ministère de l'industrie, du travail et de la prévoyance sociale. Direction générale de l'assurance et de la prévoyance sociales. Rapport relatif à l'exécution de la loi du 24 décembre 1903 et des lois du 27 août 1919, du 7 août 1921, du 3 août 1926 et du 15 mai 1929 sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail pendant les années 1927-1928-1929. Brussels, 1932. 256 pp.

BULGARIA

Direction générale de la statistique. Résultats du recensement des établissements industriels et commerciaux dans le Royaume de Bulgarie au 31 décembre 1926. Tome I. Etablissements industriels (y compris ceux des métiers et de l'industrie à domicile), commerciaux et autres établissements d'après la nomenclature détaillée pour l'ensemble du Royaume et les villes. Sofia, 1932. LIX + 260 pp.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministère de la prévoyance sociale. Politique et prévoyance sociales en Tchécoslovaquie du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1932. Rédigé d'après les rapports officiels par Jean RIFA. Prague, 1933. 33 pp., diagrams.

This pamphlet reproduces the account given by the Czechoslovak Minister of Social Welfare before the Committee on Social Policy of the Chamber of Deputies of the activity of his department during 1932. It also contains a report, with numerous tables and diagrams, on the development of social policy in Czechoslovakia in 1932 and a list of the Acts and Decrees put into force in that year.

FRANCE

Ministère de la santé publique. Office national d'hygiène sociale. Répertoire bibliographique du service de documentation pour les années 1930 et 1931. Précédé d'une note sur le service de documentation de l'O.N.H.S. par le Docteur F. BOURGUIN. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1932. 848 pp.

Contains the 24 monthly bibliographies prepared by the French National Office for Social Hygiene which appeared in the *Revue philanthropique* during 1930 and 1931. A subject index enables the reader to find rapidly the information desired.

GERMANY

Reichsarbeitsministerium. Statistisches Reichsamt. *Die Tarifverträge für Arbeiter im Deutschen Reich am 1. Januar 1931.* 58. Sonderheft zum Reichsarbeitsblatt. Berlin, 1933. 32 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in Czechoslovakia, March 1933.* Report by H. KERSHAW, O.B.E. No. 548. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 61 pp. 2s.

— *Economic Conditions in the Netherlands 1932. Dated February 1933.* Report by R. V. LAMING, C.B.E. No. 549. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933. 130 pp. 3s. 6d.

Home Office. *Fencing and Other Safety Precautions for Laundry Machinery.* Second Edition. Safety Pamphlet No. 11. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 71 pp., illustr. 1s. 3d.

INDIA

Workmen's Compensation Statistics for the Year 1931. Together with a Note on the Working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932. Calcutta, 1933. 5 pp. As. 5, or 6d.

BENGAL

Unemployment Problem and Bengal. 9 pp.

LITHUANIA

Finansu Ministerija. Centralinis Statistikos Buras. Ministère des Finances. Bureau central de statistique. *Lietuvos Statistikos Metraštis 1932 m. Annuaire statistique de la Lithuanie. Année 1932.* Kaunas, 1933. xx + 272 pp.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Mines and Industries. *Annual Report of the Government Mining Engineer for the Calendar Year ended 31 December 1932.* Pretoria, 1933. 119 pp., tables. 10s. 6d.

— Miners' Phthisis Board. *Report for the period 1 April 1931 to 31 March 1932.* Pretoria, 1933. 34 pp. 1s. 9d.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *Bibliography on the Marketing of Agricultural Products.* (Supplementary to Miscellaneous Circular No. 35.) Compiled by L. O. BERCAW and E. M. CALVIN, under the direction of M. G. LACY. Miscellaneous Publication No. 150. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1932. iv + 351 pp. 20 cents.

— *The Public Domain of Nevada and Factors Affecting its Use.* By E. O. WOORON. Technical Bulletin No. 301. Washington, 1932. 52 pp., maps. 75 cents.

Department of Labour. Women's Bureau. *The Occupational Progress of Women, 1910 to 1930.* By Mary V. DEMPSEY. Bulletin No. 104. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1933. v + 87 pp. 10 cents.

The second report of the Women's Bureau on the occupational progress of women. The first, published in 1922, compared the number of women employed in the different occupations in 1920 with that in 1910; the present study compares

the figures for 1930 with those for 1920 and shows a still greater contrast to the findings of the census of twenty years before. Striking changes are shown during the decade 1920-1930 in the distribution of women among the different occupations. A detailed analysis is given of these changes, and a special chapter compares them with those in men's occupations. The report is completed by a series of detailed tables and an appendix on the classification of occupations and method of tabulation, with instructions to census enumerators.

— — — *Women Workers in the Third Year of the Depression.* Study by Students in Bryn Mawr Summer School under direction of Amy HEWES. Bulletin No. 103. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1933. iv + 13 pp. 5 cents.

CONNECTICUT

Commission to Investigate the Subject of Old-Age Pensions. *Report on Old-Age Relief.* Hartford, 1932. 125 + 82 pp.

One of the more important among the reports of the numerous State commissions which in recent years have been appointed to investigate the subject of old-age pensions in the United States. A large part of the report is occupied with statistical tables illustrating the economic situation of the aged population of Connecticut and with the analysis of these tables. Other chapters describe the existing means for the relief of the aged, summarise the reports of other State old-age survey commissions, and outline the existing old-age pension laws of the United States.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Arbeiterrat Gross-Hamburg. *Jahrbuch 1932.* Hamburg, 1933. 88 pp.

Contains an account of the activities of the Hamburg Workers' Council during 1932 and an analysis of the measures taken in Germany to combat the economic depression.

Capitant, Henri, and Cuche, Paul. *Précis de législation industrielle* Troisième édition. Petits précis Dalloz. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1933. 513 pp. 25 frs.

Third edition of a useful epitome of industrial legislation designed as an introduction to the study of law.

Ceskoslovenská Akademie Zemědělska. *Snahy o reformu vysokého školství zemědělského a zverolékarského v CSR. Efforts tendant à obtenir une réforme de l'enseignement supérieur agricole et vétérinaire en Tchécoslovaquie. Reformbestrebungen im landwirtschaftlichen und tierärztlichen Hochschultwesen in der Tschechoslowakei.* Rédigé par le Dr. Václav NOVÁK. Agricultural Topics edited by the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture. Prague, 1932. viii + 366 pp. 75 koruny.

A report published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture on the results of an enquiry recently undertaken into the reorganisation of higher agricultural education in Czechoslovakia. On the basis of material collected in that and other countries, a concrete scheme of reform was drawn up formulating general principles for the reorganisation of higher instruction in the various branches of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary science. The report is in Czech; useful summaries in French and German are appended.

Christenson, C. Lawrence. *Collective Bargaining in Chicago, 1929-1930. A Study of the Economic Significance of the Industrial Location of Trade Unionism.* Social Science Studies. Directed by the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago. No. XXVII. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. xv + 396 pp. \$3.

The author shows the extent and importance of collective agreements in Chicago during the period 1929-1930. He examines, for each of the principal branches of industry, the organisation of the industry, the procedure of collective bargaining, the working of the agreement, and the forces that have contributed to further or to impede the movement.

Coerper, Dr. Carl. *Die Sozialhygiene in ihrem Verhältnis zu Sozialbiologie, Soziologie und Sozialphilosophie.* Leipzig, Leopold Voss, 1932. 56 pp.

Considerations on social hygiene from the biological, sociological, and philosophical standpoints. The principal chapters deal with the following subjects: social hygiene and the social sciences; sociology, biology, and social philosophy; the sociology of Wiese and the relation between modern systems of sociology and social hygiene; social hygiene. The study includes a very full bibliography.

Comité central d'assistance et de prêts aux employés chômeurs. *Assemblée générale du 7 mars 1933. Exercice 1932-1933. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration. Rapport du Collège des Commissaires. Bilan et compte de recettes et dépenses au 31 janvier 1933.* Brussels, 1933. 121 pp.

Comité national belge de l'organisation scientifique. *Le contrôle analytique des entreprises à l'aide des machines à statistiques. Premier rapport du Comité d'étude pour l'application des machines à statistiques à cartes perforées.* Publication No. 6. Brussels, 1933. 56 pp., illustr. 22 frs.

Confédération générale de la production française. *Annuaire 1933.* Paris. LXXIV + 35 pp. 10 frs.

Confederazione Generale Fascista dell'Industria Italiana. *Annuario 1931-1932-X.* Rome, 1932. 1,263 pp. 50 lire.

This year book is in five parts dealing respectively with: Italian economy in 1931; the organisation of the Fascist General Confederation of Industry, its structure and its working; legislative problems; activities of economic organs; labour problems. In the fifth part a chapter deals with the International Labour Organisation. It notes the increase in the number of special committees formed within the Organisation to deal with different problems as they arise, and also a certain tendency to consider these problems too exclusively from a European standpoint. In the latter connection the year book mentions the Convention on hours of work in coal mines, the study of working conditions in inland navigation, migration, and automatic coupling on railways. In an analysis of the achievements of the International Labour Conference during recent years, the Confederation expresses regret that in one of the most important spheres, that of unemployment, the Organisation has been unable, for reasons of which the Italian employers are fully aware, to obtain more concrete results. The Confederation considers, however, that the studies made should have for result a slowing down of the introduction internationally of new reforms, such as workers' holidays with pay, and recalls the declarations on the subject made by the Employers' Group to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Corni, Guido. *Problemi coloniale.* Milan, Tipografia del "Popolo d'Italia", 1933. 195 pp., illustr. 15 lire.

The author, who is Honorary Governor of Italian Somaliland, summarises in a precise and vivid manner, intended to interest the general reader, the economic and social situation of the Italian Colonies and indicates in what ways they can be developed.

Cuno, Willi. *Die Richtsätze der öffentlichen Fürsorge. Grundsätze für ihre Aufstellung und Handhabung.* 2. Auflage. Aufbau und Ausbau der Fürsorge. Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins für öffentliche und private Fürsorge, Heft 19. Leipzig, Lühne, 1933. 103 pp.

Study on the conditions requisite for the grant of public assistance. The author deprecates recourse to rigid criteria and considers that a "minimum of subsistence" based on individual requirements should be fixed for each individual.

Denker, Dr. W. *Sprengstofflagerverordnung. Die Polizeiverordnung über die Errichtung, die Einrichtung und den Betrieb von Sprengstofflagern vom 17. November 1932 nebst der ministeriellen Ausführungsanweisung zugleich Nachtrag zu dem 1930 herausgegebenen Heft "Der Verkehr mit Sprengstoffen".* Mit einem Vorwort von K. E. SCHMIDT. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1933. VIII + 64 pp., illustr.

Die Umstellung im Siedlungswesen. Vorbereitung, Durchführung und Ertragsberechnung der neuen vorstädtischen Kleinsiedlungen und Kleinbauernstellen. Unter Mitwirkung namhafter Fachleute aus Wissenschaft und Praxis herausgegeben von Prof. Adolf MEUSMANN. Stuttgart, Julius Hoffmann. 144 pp., illustr.

The loss of industrial markets and the consequent growth of unemployment have brought about a change in the orientation of settlement policy in Germany, the chief aim of which at the present time is the creation of small suburban gardens (with or without dwelling houses) and dwarf holdings for the benefit of the unemployed or partly employed. This publication reproduces in summarised form the reports and statements presented at a course of instruction given in February 1932, under the auspices of various technical bodies, on the changed character of the German settlement scheme. The reports deal with all aspects of the question and are profusely illustrated with maps and diagrams.

Dunkmann, Karl. *Soziologie der Arbeit.* Handbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft. Unter Mitarbeit eines Stabes massgebender Fachleute aller Gebiete, Richtungen und Völker herausgegeben von Dr. Fritz GIESE. Band VIII-IV. Arbeitswirtschaft und Arbeitsrecht. Teil I. Halle a. S., Carl Marhold, 1933. 163 pp.

After defining the subject of his study, "Human labour as an object of sociology", the author examines the sociological phenomenon of work in its relation to society in general, national economy, and property. A large part of the work is devoted to a criticism of social theories, in particular that of Karl Marx. The author is a proponent of solidarity, to which he attributes a twofold function: a social policy within the undertaking and an international social policy, but he considers that, apart from State and humanitarian restrictions, property should remain autonomous.

Entscheidungen des Reichsarbeitsgerichts und der Landesarbeitsgerichte. Herausgegeben von Dr. Hermann DERSCH, Dr. Alfred GERSTEL, Dr. Hans C. NIPPERDEY, Dr. Georg FLATOW, Dr. Alfred HUECK, Dr. Erich VOLKMAR, unter Mitwirkung der Rechtsanwälte beim Reichsgericht. Band 16. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1933. xxxix + 45 pp.

Epstein, Abraham. *Insecurity. A Challenge to America. A Study of Social Insurance in the United States and Abroad.* Introduction by Frances PERKINS. New York, Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, 1933. xv + 680 pp.

This is Dr. Epstein's second important work on social insurance. In the first—*The Challenge of the Aged* (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 6, June 1930, page 911)—he advocated the introduction of old-age pensions in the United States, showing that even in times of great prosperity a substantial proportion of the aged are in want. The campaign which he has directed has been so far successful that there are now twenty-four States which have adopted old-age pension laws and the movement may be expected to continue under its own momentum. In the present work his attention is chiefly directed to unemployment insurance, as responding to the immediate need of the country, but he deals also, though briefly, with other branches of social insurance, and his advocacy is presented with clarity and vigour.

The examination of social insurance, branch by branch, is preceded by two parts entitled respectively "Insecurity and Social Insurance" and "Is there a need for Social Insurance in the United States?" which serve as an introduction, setting forth the arguments which may be invoked in favour of all branches of social insurance alike. Certainly no occasion could be more opportune than the present crisis for driving home the necessity of social insurance to combat the menace of insecurity. "American workers will demand that in addition to theoretical rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there be some practical attainment of these ends. Political freedom for labour without accompanying economic security against the risks of the new economic life is but a pretence and a sham. Security *must* be provided for the masses of our wage earners (even if every other reason of humanity and justice be excluded) if the present social structure is to survive." He offers social insurance as a preventive of revolution, believing "that considerable social progress can be achieved without social cataclysm and without condemning any social group to misery and degradation."

About one-third of the book is devoted to unemployment, its causes, its "nos-trums and antidotes", and "its only solution", unemployment insurance. He prefers the method of compulsory insurance to the American plan of unemployment reserves. The remainder of the book deals with insurance against sickness, old-age and invalidity pensions, workmen's compensation, and subsidies for mothers and children. Brief descriptions of the evolution of and present state of voluntary and compulsory social insurance measures in the United States and abroad are given.

The author abstains from formulating detailed proposals for legislation in the United States, but contents himself with advocating the enactment of a comprehensive social insurance law for the entire nation, considering that "it is anachronistic to proceed with social legislation by State and local units." If Federal legislation should prove unattainable in the immediate future, he says, then at least the Federal Government should encourage by the grant of subsidies the establishment of adequate social insurance schemes by the States individually.

Ferenczi, Dr. Imre. *Les difficultés démographiques de la politique sociale internationale.* Reprinted from *Le Assicurazioni sociali*. Rome, Cassa nazionale per le assicurazioni sociali. 33 pp.

A rapid survey of economic and demographic evolution, followed by a short review of the problems raised by demographic factors in the determination of an international social policy.

Fontàgne, Julien. *L'orientation professionnelle et l'apprentissage dans les métiers de la maçonnerie.* I. *Le métier de maçon.* Paris, Editions de la Chambre d'Apprentissage de la maçonnerie du béton armé et des fournisseurs de matériaux. 53 pp.

Foreman, Clarence J. *Rent Liens and Public Welfare. An Economic and Legal Adjustment of Industry.* Land Economics Series. Edited by Richard T. ELY, Ph.D., LL.D. New York, Macmillan Company, 1932. vii + 207 pp.

Gasser, Wilhelm. *Grundlagen und Methoden für die Beurteilung der wirtschaftlichen Lage der schweizerischen Landwirtschaft.* Thesis. Brugg, Eiflingerhof, 1933. 116 pp.

The aim of this thesis is to state the principles followed and methods adopted in estimating the economic position of Swiss agriculture.

Gehle, Dr. Heinrich Heribert. *Die Schicksalskurve der Arbeiterschaft. Untersuchungen über das charakteristische Alter und die Absterbeordnung in ihrer Bedeutung für Sozialpolitik und Sozialreform.* Sozialrechtliche Schriften des Forschungsinstituts für Sozialwissenschaften in Köln. Herausgegeben von Theodor BRAUER. Heft 1. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1932. 127 pp.

Starting from the fact that for social insurance purposes workers are considered as a homogeneous social body and are divided into groups only according to wage rates, the author examines, on the basis of the returns of the occupational census of 1925, the differences in the risks in the different occupations in connection with invalidity, sickness, and unemployment insurance.

Genco, Bernardo Attilio. *La proprietà edilizia nell'Ordinamento Corporativo Italiano.* Comunicazione al XXXII Congresso dell' Union de la propriété bâtie de France, Reims, 14-18 giugno 1933. Federazione nazionale Fascista della proprietà edilizia. Rome. 48 pp. (Italian and French texts.)

Grösser, Dr. Max, and Theiss, Dr. Konrad. *Grundfragen der deutschen Auslands-siedlung.* By Dr. Max GRÖSSER. *Zusammenstellung von Auswanderergruppen.* By Dr. Konrad THEISS. Heimat und Scholle. Schriftenreihe des Verbandes Wohnungsbau und Siedlung (Katholischer Wohnbau- und Siedlungsdienst). Freiburg, Caritasverlag, 1933. 24 pp. 0.60 mark.

Analysis of the problems connected with land settlement in Brazil based on the recent experience of a Catholic society for land settlement.

Grünthal, Adolf. *Das Arbeitsrecht im deutschen Gaststättengewerbe.* Schriftenreihe des Forschungsinstituts für den Fremdenverkehr. Herausgeber, Dr. Robert GLÜCKSMANN. Heft 7. Berlin, 1932. 119 pp.

A survey of the German social legislation applicable to the hotel industry.

Holze, Dr. Rudolf. *Stand, Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Mechanisierung landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe von 5 bis 100 Hektar Grösse im Mansfelder Seekreis und im Kreis Querfurt.* Halle (Saale), Eduard Klinz, 1932. 84 pp.

A detailed monograph on the present position, possibilities, and limits of mechanisation in agricultural exploitations of 50 to 100 hectares in two districts of Saxony.

Instytut Spraw Społecznych. *Sprawozdanie z Działalności Instytutu Społecznych za okres 16 miesięcy od 27.8.31 do 31.12.32 r.* Warsaw. 16 pp. (typescript).

Report on the activities of the Polish Social Institute for the period 27 August 1931 to 31 December 1932.

Irneri, Dr. Ugo. *Le leggi di assicurazione infortuni sul lavoro e la loro riforma.* Trieste, C. U. Trani, 1932. 259 pp. 20 lire.

After recalling the origin of Italian legislation on industrial accidents and its development, Dr. Irneri describes the present system of compensation of industrial accidents in Italy, and examines the proposed reform recently discussed by the Council of Corporations. In the course of this examination, which forms the constructive part of the work, the author considers what would be the financial consequences of the substitution of compensation in the form of a pension for the present system of lump-sum payments. He then analyses the amelioration which would result from the unification of technical services and institutions, and the problems raised by the extension to agriculture of the legislation applicable to industry. These problems are again brought forward in the report of the discussion on the reform of accident insurance at the third session of the National Council of Corporations. Finally, Dr. Irneri reaches the conclusion that the plan of reform prepared by the Ministry of Corporations should be adopted as soon as circumstances permit; a part of this plan—relating to the unification of insurance institutions—has in fact been put into effect by the Decree of 23 March 1933.

Istituto di Studi legislativi. *Annuario di diritto comparato e di Studi legislativi.* A cura del Segretario generale dell'Istituto Prof. Salvatore GALGANO. Vol. VIII, Fascicolo III. Rome, 1933. vii + 345 pp.

Jacquemyns, Guillaume. *Enquête sur les conditions de vie de chômeurs assurés. III. Le budget de dix-huit familles de chômeurs dans l'agglomération anversoise en avril-mai 1932.* Université libre de Bruxelles. Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Etudes sociales. Liège, Georges Thone, 1933. 107 pp.

This work was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, 10 July 1933, pages 111-112.

Jahrbuch des Jugendrechts. Bd. IV für das Jahr 1931. Herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich WEIBER. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1932. viii + 150 pp. 10 marks.

Year book for 1931 of German legislation and judicial decisions concerning young persons. Special sections deal with social assistance and legislation and the international law on the subject. Account is also taken of relevant publications.

Kaesbach, Hans. *Die rechtlichen Sicherungen für die Bestellung der Betriebsvertretung.* Inaugural-Dissertation der juristischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen. Warendorf a. d. Ems, J. Schnellsche Buchdruckerei (G. Leopold), 1932. x + 40 pp.

Leën, Walter. *Werkeloosheidsverzekering en Werkeloozensteun in België.* Economisch-Sociale Bibliotheek. Onder Leiding van Dr. F. van GOETHEM en Dr. G. SAP. Monographien III. Brussels, Antwerp, Standaard-Bockhandel, 1933. 384 pp.

This comprehensive monograph on Belgian unemployment insurance and relief institutions goes back to their origin before the war, considers the war period

during which they assumed a special form, and dwells at greater length on their present position, which is the object of a valuable and detailed study. The author concludes in favour of a transformation of the present system into a compulsory one, in which primary insurance by industry or occupation would remain in the hands of the trade unions. Employers would pay a contribution to the reinsurance funds, so that the system as a whole would be supported by the three parties concerned: workers, employers, and public authorities. A copious bibliography is included.

Lewis, Dr. José Guillermo. *Panamá y su legislación social.* Preface by G. MARAÑÓN. Madrid, Javier Morata, 1932. 254 pp.

A study of the social legislation of Panama (both existing and contemplated), in the preparation of which the author has taken an important part.

Leyes del Trabajo nacionales y provinciales con sus decretos reglamentarios. Recopiladas por Carlos MORET. Casa del Pueblo, La Vanguardia, 1933. x + 389 pp.

This compilation of the labour legislation of Argentina is particularly valuable as it includes the texts of the provincial as well as the national laws.

Mandillo, Enrico. *Il contratto di lavoro della gente di mare.* Genoa, Tipografia nazionale. 149 pp. 8.50 lire.

Introduction to the national agreement on working conditions of seamen concluded on 21 March 1931 between the Italian National Fascist Confederation of Sea and Air Transport (*Confederazione Nazionale Fascista delle Imprese dei trasporti marittimi e aerei*) and the National Fascist Confederation of Seamen and Airmen (*Confederazione Nazionale Fascista della Gente del mare e dell'aria*). The author gives a history of the regulation of relations between shipowners and masters on the one hand and crews on the other. In the development of this regulation he distinguishes five successive phases—customary, legislative, contractual, trade union, and corporative—the last inaugurated by the discussion and the conclusion of the national agreement mentioned above. He gives the full text of this agreement, the scope and effects of which he proposes to examine subsequently.

— *La conferenza preparatoria per la riduzione delle ore di lavoro.* Reprinted from *La Vita Italiana*, No. CCXLII, May 1933. Rome. 15 pp.

A summary of the attitudes taken by Governments, employers, and workers, and of the principal arguments advanced from the social, economic, financial, and technical points of view at the Preparatory Conference on the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment (Geneva, January 1933).

Marie, J., and Dilly, Ch. *Utilisation et sécurité du navire de commerce.* Première partie. Tome premier. *Le transport maritime.* Préface de A. RIO. xi + 1,000 pp., illustr., maps. Tome II. *La sécurité maritime.* Lettre liminaire de A. RIO. viii + 591 pp., illustr. Paris, Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1932.

This work contains much commercial and technical information. The first volume includes a short history of maritime commerce, followed by a detailed study of markets, the trends of maritime traffic, freights, and freight markets. It deals also with the legal position of the shipowner, and examines shipping enterprise in all its aspects, including claims and disputes, insurance, registers of shipping, etc. It also briefly examines the work of the International Labour Office for the protection of seamen, and gives an account of the question of hours of work on board ship. The first volume deals, in addition, with problems relating to shipbuilding considered from the standpoint of trade.

The second volume deals in a detailed manner with the main technical problems of safety in maritime transport. The authors summarise the proceedings of the 1929 Conference on safety of life at sea, and give interesting particulars on the work of seamen from this standpoint.

Martel, Henri. *Les assurances sociales dans l'industrie minière en France.* Thèse pour le doctorat en droit. Université de Paris. Lyons, Bosc et Riou, 1932. 190 pp.

The French miners' compulsory pensions system dates from the basic Act of 29 June 1894, the structure of which has been several times amended both with a view to ameliorating the difficult situation of insured persons of the generation first covered and to offset the devaluation of the currency. Mr. Martel studies in this work the origin, evolution, and present state of the special system of social insurance for miners. He then compares this system with the general system of social insurance instituted by the Act of 5 April 1928-30 April 1930, and analyses the Decree of 30 June 1931 which co-ordinated the two systems. The volume ends with a short international comparison of the protection afforded to miners by special systems in different countries. This comparison, which is largely based on the publications of the International Labour Office, includes a detailed analysis of the miners' insurance systems of Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain. Mr. Martel's thesis describes with great clearness and precision the present insurance system of French miners, and includes numerous and recent statistics concerning its application.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. *The Problem of Old-Age Dependency. Some Observations on its Relief and Prevention.* Monograph Thirteen in a series on Social Insurance. New York, 1932. 47 pp.

The aim of this monograph is to examine some of the principal problems involved in the establishment of an old-age pension scheme, and to compare the practical solutions which have been attempted in the United States and in European countries. Of special interest are the analysis of the causes and consequences of the growth of the proportion of aged in the population and the criticism of the methods of financing compulsory pension insurance and works pension schemes.

Molotov, V. *Les tâches de la première année du second plan quinquennal.* Rapport présenté à la Session plénière du Comité central et de la Commission centrale de contrôle du Parti communiste de l'U.R.S.S., le 8 janvier 1933. Paris, Bureau d'Editions, 1933. 33 pp.

Morton, H. V. *Slums.* London, The Labour Party. 48 pp., illustr.

Reproduces a number of articles that appeared in the *Daily Herald* in March 1933, at the time of the discussion of the Rent Bill. Numerous illustrations depict housing conditions in the slums of six industrial cities of England.

Musat, Pierre. *L'évolution du syndicalisme allemand depuis la guerre.* Thèse pour le doctorat en droit. Université de Paris, Faculté de droit. Paris, Gomet-Pottier, 1932. 134 pp.

Nomi, Federigo. *La causa delle crisi. Il solo mezzo per evitarle. L'errore su cui si fonda la teoria della congiuntura.* Sansepolcro, "La Resurrezione", 1933. 63 pp. 5 lire.

The author considers that the fluctuations of the business cycle are not a normal but a pathological phenomenon which an appropriate monetary system could remedy.

Nötzel, Dr. Karl. *Vom Umgang mit Arbeitslosen.* Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1933. 64 pp.

Owner, Joseph. *Handbook to the Factory Acts and Truck Acts.* Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert SAMUEL, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P. London, Sir Isaac Pitman, 1933. xi + 120 pp., illustr. 3s. 6d.

Palacios, Leopoldo. *El contrato colectivo en la reforma social.* Madrid, 1933. 13 pp.

Reprint of an article on collective agreements first published in 1926. In the appendix, the author takes into account the relevant legislation enacted in Spain since that date.

Parisius, L., and Crüger, Dr. H. *Das Reichsgesetz betreffend die Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften. Kommentar zum praktischen Gebrauch für Juristen, Genossenschaften und ihre Mitglieder.* Bis zur dritten Auflage herausgegeben von L. PARISIUS und Dr. H. CRÜGER, später von Dr. H. CRÜGER und Dr. A. CRECELIUS.

Zwölfte neubearbeitete Auflage von F. CITRON. Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1932. xv + 605 pp.

This work, which contains the German legislation on co-operative societies with useful commentaries, has to be revised and brought up to date from time to time for the purpose of including the texts of new laws and regulations affecting co-operative societies directly or indirectly and of taking into account the latest court decisions. This twelfth edition devotes more attention than the former issues to recent court decisions in fields related to co-operative legislation. On the other hand, certain details of purely historical interest have been omitted, and replaced by a reference to former editions.

Pfalz, Dr. Richard. *Das Ausländitalienertum seit dem Friedensschluss und seine Kulturelle Bedeutung. Ein Beispiel moderner Auswanderungspolitik.* Deutschtum Ausland. Studien zum Auslandsdeutschtum und zur Auslandkultur. Herausgegeben von Georg SCHREIBER. 52. Heft. Münster (Westphalia), Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1933. viii + 43 pp. 2.25 marks.

Study on the measures taken by the Italian State and by economic, religious and other organisations to protect Italians in foreign countries. A chapter deals with the history of Italian emigration policy, in particular under the Fascist regime. Special attention is given to the methods of maintaining relations between Italians abroad and the mother country.

Platzmann, Dr. *Arbeitsdienstplicht als Volksdienst.* Munich, Piloty und Loehle, 1933. 45 pp. 1.20 marks.

Pommier, René. *Les contrats coloniaux de louage de services.* Paris, Rousseau, 1932. 106 pp.

In this survey of French legislation and judicial practice relating to the contracts of employment of Europeans in the French colonies, the author confines his exposition to the questions which have acquired special practical importance, i.e. the duration and breach of the contract, wages and bonuses, travelling expenses and holidays with pay, and the competence of the courts. Since legal provisions on certain points are often lacking, the author emphasises the need of clear and precise agreements.

Reichsknappschaft in Berlin. *Achter Geschäftsbericht für das Jahr 1931.* 118 pp., diagrams.

Rother, Heinz. *Die Rechtsstellung der Schwerbeschädigten im Arbeitskampf.* Inaugural-Dissertation der juristischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Alexanders-Universität zu Erlangen. Berlin, Steglitzer Verlagsanstalt, 1932. 42 pp.

Sarkar, Benoy Kumar. *Accident Insurance in Comparative Legislation and Statistics.* Reprinted from *Insurance World*, January 1933. 16 pp., diagrams.

Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul. *Manuel pratique des lois sociales et ouvrières.* Troisième édition entièrement refondue. Paris, Editions Spes, 1933. vii + 734 pp. 30 frs.

The appearance of the third edition of this handbook of French social and labour legislation coincides with the centenary of the foundation of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul by Frédéric Ozanam. The handbook has been entirely recast and in its present form comprises five parts containing exhaustive studies and special bibliographies on the organs for the preparation and application of social laws, the protection of the family, the legislation on cheap housing, rents, and health protection, etc., the Labour Code, and welfare legislation. The matter will be kept up to date by the *Correspondance des œuvres*, which will form a permanent supplement to the handbook.

South African Trades and Labour Council. *Minutes of the Third Annual Conference held at Cape Town, 8-11 April 1933.* Johannesburg, 1933. 88 pp.

Strickland, C. F. *Co-operation for Africa.* Introduction by The Rt. Hon. the Lord LUGARD, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. London, Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1933. xiii + 158 pp.

Writing with the knowledge and experience acquired as Registrar of co-operative societies in three provinces in India during twelve years, by personal investigation of co-operative institutions in Europe, and by visits to Egypt, the Malay States, Palestine, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika, Mr. Strickland briefly shows what co-operation has done in Asia, and can, he considers, do in Africa as well. The objective, in his opinion, should not be purely economic, but also social and moral. The co-operative movement should provide the "core" of a welfare policy, a remedy for the evils arising from the sudden contact with Western influences and from the violent divorce between past traditions and new forms of life, and a suitable basis for a wise and efficient system of "indirect rule", enabling the Natives "to build on the foundation of their traditional institutions a new fabric of customs and ideas" which would fit them to play their part in the modern world.

The book is concerned not merely with principles and general recommendations, but chiefly with practice. It contains a chapter on co-operative law as adapted to the conditions of a backward population, and the text of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance of Tanganyika, which is framed on lines recommended by the author, a chapter on finance and audit, another on supervision, in which emphasis is laid on the need for a "skilled co-operative advisor to organise, guide and when necessary restrain each society", and draft by-laws or suggestions for by-laws for each of the manifold types of co-operative societies suitable for Africa.

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen. *Styrelse- och revisionsberättelser för år 1932.* Stockholm, 1933. 79 pp.

The report of the Swedish Employers' Federation for 1932, like previous annual reports, examines for the period under review different aspects of economic and social affairs in Sweden which are of special interest to employers (the general economic situation, unemployment, cost of living, wages, etc.). An important section deals with collective agreements and labour disputes in the different branches of industry. A special chapter, headed "International co-operation in social policy", examines in particular the work of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference. Some particulars are also given about the office set up in Brussels by the employers' central organisations of the four Northern countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, and on other aspects of the collaboration of these organisations.

Teper, Lazare. *Hours of Labour.* Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Under the Direction of the Departments of History, Political Economy, and Political Science. Series L, No. 1. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1932. 92 pp.

This study contains useful summarised data on hours of work in leading industries in the United States from 1890 to 1928, and their annual rate of change, showing the considerable reduction in hours which has taken place. The trend towards shorter hours was only reversed on four occasions during this period of 38 years. It also provides more detailed data on hours of work in Baltimore in 1928, and in the State of North Carolina in the year 1925-1926. On the basis of the data for these limited areas, the author concludes that there is little definite relation between hours of labour and the size of the establishments; and further, that hourly rates of pay seem to vary inversely as the length of the working day. In this connection it is significant to note that in no case examined did the median daily remuneration in the plants working longer hours exceed that for the plants working shorter hours.

The author also discusses the relation between hours of work for men and for women, reaching the conclusion that these hours tend to be the same in the shorter-hour industries, whereas men work longer hours than women in the longer-hour industries.

Theiss, Dr. Konrad. *Jugend-Gemeinschafts-Siedlung "Heimat" Brasilien.* Heimat und Scholle. Schriftenreihe des Verbandes Wohnungsbau und Siedlung (Katholischer Wohnbau- und Siedlungsdienst). Freiburg, Caritasverlag, 1933. 10 pp., illustr.

Contains particulars of an interesting co-operative settlement in Brazil.

Trode, Eduard. *Grundriss der Sozialversicherung.* Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1933. 220 pp.

Tröschner, Dr. T., and Köhler, Dr. H. (In collaboration with Dr. Th. RÖMER.) *Erfahrungen und Erfolge mit technischen Hilfsmitteln in einem bäuerlichen Betrieb.* Schriften des Reichskuratoriums für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Heft 35. Berlin, Beuth-Verlag, 1932. 76 pp., illustr.

Describes a practical experiment undertaken, under the auspices of the Federal Institution for Technique in Agriculture, to determine the effects of the introduction of suitable machinery on a peasant holding, and to test the general applicability of mechanisation to small farms. The results of this experiment were considered very satisfactory: labour costs were reduced by about 25 per cent., the quality of marketable products was improved, takings increased, and the farm was improved, takings increased, and the farm was consequently placed on a more prosperous basis.

Unfallverhütungsbeirat der Österr. Eisenbahnen. *Bericht über seine Tätigkeit im Jahre 1932.* Vienna. 17 pp., illustr., tables.

Union des Armateurs belges. *Rapport du Comité 1932.* Antwerp. 150 pp.

Weihrauch, Rozycki, Dr. H. von, Hoewel, Dr. F. von, Rozycki, von, and Szogs, Dr. H. *Das Agrar-Notrecht. Wiedergabe und Kommentierung aller einschlägigen Gesetze, Verordnungen und Richtlinien.* Zweite, neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. Foreword by FRANKENBACH. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1933. XII + 463 pp.

The second edition, revised and enlarged, of a survey, with comments, of all legislation enacted in Germany in connection with the agricultural depression. An appendix gives the texts of Acts, Orders, etc., beginning with the Act introducing measures for the relief of the distressed Eastern Provinces.

Weiler, Dr. Karl. *Nervöse und seelische Störungen bei Teilnehmern am Weltkrieg, ihre ärztliche und rechtliche Beurteilung.* Erster Teil. *Nervöse und seelische Störungen psychogener und funktioneller Art.* Arbeit und Gesundheit. Sozialmedizinische Schriftenreihe aus dem Gebiete des Reichsarbeitsministeriums. Herausgegeben von Dr. MARTINECK. Heft 22. Leipzig, Georg Thieme, 1933. 222 pp., diagrams.

Deals with nervous and psychic affections among persons who took part in the war and considers them from the medical and legal standpoints. In the first chapter, after outlining the plan of the book, the author studies the psychiatric experience of former wars and of the war of 1914-1918, and the question of the influence of external agents on psycho-neurotic symptoms and diseases generally. In the second chapter he deals with the legislation and practice relating to assistance to war victims. The third chapter concerns nervous and psychic affections of psychogenic and functional origin among war victims: nervous disorders of unspecified nature, hysterical symptoms, neuroses of different organs (heart, stomach), nervous exhaustion, and nervous disorders due to functional disturbances of the thyroid gland. Special paragraphs deal with psychogenic superstructures and nervous symptoms in other diseases, and the question of assistance to war victims suffering from nervous and psychic disorders. The fourth and last chapter summarises the particulars given in the earlier part of the book and considers their importance from the standpoint of social legislation, and in particular the legislation on compensation for industrial accidents. Numerous diagrams and the statistical data given in the appendix add to the value of the work.

Witt, Gustav Adolf. *Bauernnot und Bauernkultur.* Vienna, Agrarverlag, 1932. 208 pp.

Report on a meeting held at Hubertendorf, Lower Austria, in the autumn of 1930, to consider the welfare and education of the German-speaking peasantry of Austria and Germany. Among the problems dealt with may be mentioned economic, social, and cultural conditions, youth movements, and the rural exodus.

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