



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Hours of Work and Wages in the United States under the Codes of Fair Competition

A number of hearings at which the effects of the employment provisions of the Codes of Fair Competition were discussed were held by the National Industrial Recovery Board in Washington from 30 January to 2 February 1935. For this occasion the Research and Planning Division of the Administration prepared a series of reports¹, the purpose of which was to provide an exhaustive analysis of the labour provisions of the codes and to show the fluctuations in hours, wages and other conditions of employment during the short time they have been in force.

These reports, purely objective in character, deal only with the actual facts, and no attempt is made either to assess the soundness of the provisions of the codes or to explain the changes which have taken place. The information set out, mainly in the form of tables, graphs and diagrams (the three reports considered contain over 60 tables and 120 graphs and diagrams), is based on the study of the 500 codes approved by 8 August 1934, 143 supplementary codes, 35 divisional codes and 17 labour agreements in industries under the joint jurisdiction of the N.R.A. and the A.A.A.—in all, an aggregate of 695 documents. The information, which is given in a highly condensed form, does not lend itself to a summary. In fact, certain tables are so interesting, on account of the accurate picture they give of the main aspects of present-day employment conditions in the United States, that it has seemed advisable to reproduce them bodily.

When considering these tables it is important, as the Division of Research and Planning of the National Industrial Recovery Administration is careful to point out, to remember, in the first place, that there is a wide difference in the number of workers covered by individual codes, such differences varying from 45 persons in the animal soft hair industry, to 3,450,000 in the retail distribution trades, and, in the second place, that the inclusion of supplementary and divisional codes, which generally reproduce the provisions of the basic codes and occur mainly in the equipment, construction, manufacturing and whole-sale distribution industries, tends to exaggerate the importance of the scope of certain provisions. The statistical information here reproduced is divided into two sections, one dealing with hours of work and the other with wages.

¹ NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION, RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION: *Hours, Wages and Employment under the Codes*, prepared for the Hearings on Employment Provisions of Codes of Fair Competition. Washington, January 1935.

— *Tabulation of Labour Provisions in Codes approved by August 8, 1934.*

— *Geographic and Population Differentials in Minimum Wages.*

HOURS OF WORK

Four tables relating to hours of work under the codes are reproduced in the following pages. Table I gives a general picture of the distribution of codes and workers among industries, classified according to the length of the basic week. It shows for instance that of 22,022,000 workers 11,175,000 enjoy a maximum week of 40 hours, while 2,272,000 have a shorter and 8,575,000 a longer maximum week. All workers in industries grouped under the heading "fuel" and about two-thirds of those employed in the textile (clothing) industry work less than 40 hours a week; but a working week of over 40 hours is common in the public services, the professions and service industries and in the retail distribution trades.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF CODES AND EMPLOYEES AMONG INDUSTRIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BASIC WEEK

Industry	Employees (thousands)				Codes ¹			
	Total	Week less than 40 hours	40-hour week	Week more than 40 hours	Total	Week less than 40 hours	40-hour week	Week more than 40 hours
Total	22,022	2,272	11,175	8,575	517	37.3	441.8	37.8
Food	811	81	451	279	31	2	24	5
Textile fabrics	935	—	935	—	33	—	33	—
Textile apparel	1,460	952	507	—	47	11	36	—
Leather and fur	314	26	284	5	12	3	8	1
Ferrous metals	420	—	420	—	2	—	2	—
Non-ferrous metals	55	—	55	—	8	—	8	—
Non-metallic products	355	135	220	—	47	3	44	—
Fuel	560	560	—	—	2	2	—	—
Lumber and timber	731	—	731	—	19	—	19	—
Chemicals	184	—	179	5	26	—	25	1
Paper	263	9	254	—	32	1	31	—
Rubber	97	49	48	—	3	1	2	—
Equipment	1,386	401	978	8	91	8	82.5	0.5
Manufacturing	931	11	907	12	70	4.3	64.7	1
Construction	2,465	—	2,465	—	3	—	3	—
Public utilities	1,680	—	19	1,661	13	—	3.3	9.7
Finance	449	—	324	125	5	—	3	2
Graphic arts	394	—	394	—	4	—	4	—
Amusements	490	—	354	136	5	—	4	1
Professions and services	1,664	—	400	1,264	16	—	11	5
Wholesale distribution	1,288	25	964	299	32	1	27	4
Retail distribution	5,092	23	289	4,780	16	1	7.3	7.7

¹ The parts of codes indicated by the decimal places refer to parts of a year. For example, a code may be on a 40-hour week for six months and on a longer week for the other six months.

But however important and convenient from the point of view of classification the notion of basic maximum hours of work may be, it is essential not to confuse it with that of actual hours of work. In a large number of codes, basic hours are in reality changed by a number of provisions intended to provide the elasticity required in the various industries.

Table II enumerates the various means employed for this purpose (use of general overtime provisions, temporary or permanent exemption of certain classes of workers, etc.) and shows to what extent they are used under the codes for the various industrial branches.

TABLE II. METHODS USED TO PROVIDE ELASTICITY

Methods of elasticity	Total	Food	Textile fabrics	Textile apparel	Leather and fur	Ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals	Non-metallic products	Fuel	Lumber and timber	Chemicals (a)	Paper	Rubber	Equipment	Manufacturing	Construction	Public utilities	Finance	Graphic arts	Amusements	Service trades	Distribution : wholesale	Distribution : retail
I. Total codes and supplements	695	40	34	47	12	2	8	48	4	19	32	32	4	154	104	19	13	5	9	7	17	53	32
II. General overtime provision	174	5	3	7	4	—	1	7	—	5	7	20	3	22	43	—	4	2	9	1	4	24	3
III. Through excepted periods																							
1. Peak and seasonal periods	378	27	10	15	5	1	6	20	—	9	18	8	—	124	81	—	2	3	—	2	6	18	23
2. Emergency repair and maintenance	394	32	18	17	5	1	7	40	—	18	17	30	—	103	46	18	7	—	6	2	4	20	3
3. Other emergency periods	66	7	1	—	5	1	3	5	1	—	6	—	—	14	8	1	4	—	1	3	1	2	3
IV. Specified groups in excepted periods																							
1. Emergency repair and maintenance crews	22	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
2. Reports and inventory periods	27	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	3
3. Other classes of employees	319	22	19	12	4	—	5	19	—	4	6	7	3	101	51	2	1	—	1	1	8	29	24
V. Elasticity by permanently excepted occupations																							
1. Repair and maintenance workers	212	14	23	21	2	1	4	11	—	3	13	—	4	39	18	—	2	—	1	1	6	30	19
2. Electricians	92	1	22	17	—	—	—	3	—	1	8	20	3	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
3. Engineers	266	23	29	18	5	1	2	17	—	11	20	31	4	66	19	—	—	—	7	2	2	8	1
4. Firemen	285	28	29	22	6	1	2	20	—	13	16	29	4	79	15	1	—	—	7	1	2	2	8
5. Office and clerical	290	26	19	28	8	1	6	30	1	8	17	2	4	49	35	18	9	—	1	4	5	12	7
6. Delivery employees	252	34	7	11	3	1	4	22	—	6	22	29	—	37	19	3	1	—	9	—	4	40	—
7. Shipping and stock	171	5	24	27	5	1	4	17	—	9	8	—	4	32	13	—	—	—	8	—	1	12	1
8. Watchmen	587	38	32	34	6	1	7	42	—	16	28	30	4	137	92	19	9	5	7	2	9	46	23
9. Cleaners and janitors	65	—	14	11	1	—	—	3	—	3	11	—	—	2	6	—	3	—	6	—	2	2	1
10. Auxiliary and general	132	6	5	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	27	1	29	39	—	2	—	1	2	2	—	5
11. Executives and supervisors	683	40	34	44	10	2	8	48	3	19	32	32	4	150	104	19	12	5	9	7	16	53	32
12. Outside salesmen	579	34	23	37	10	1	8	42	1	17	31	32	4	146	95	5	4	1	3	1	8	47	29
13. Professional and technical	278	31	6	1	1	2	6	22	1	4	17	2	4	76	29	17	1	—	5	2	1	28	22
14. Scarce, skilled or key workers	32	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	3
15. Continuous process operators	30	5	3	—	1	1	2	7	—	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16. Receiving more than stated salary	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
17. All others	438	35	21	21	4	—	6	32	1	9	25	17	4	70	68	17	11	5	7	3	16	41	25

(a) Including paints and drugs.

TABLE III. ELASTICITY THROUGH GENERAL OVERTIME PROVISIONS

Provisions with respect to general overtime	Total	Food	Textile fabrics	Textile apparel	Leather and fur	Ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals	Non-metallic products	Fuel	Lumber and timber	Chemicals (a)	Paper	Rubber	Equipment	Manufacturing	Construction	Public utilities	Finance	Graphic arts	Amusements	Service trades	Distribution : wholesale	Distribution : retail
I. Total number of codes (including supplements)	695	40	34	47	12	2	8	48	4	19	32	32	4	154	104	19	13	5	9	7	17	53	32
II. Number permitting general overtime	174	5	3	7	4	—	1	7	—	5	7	20	3	22	43	—	4	2	9	1	4	24	3
III. Total requiring overtime rate	174	5	3	7	4	—	1	7	—	5	7	20	3	22	43	—	4	2	9	1	4	24	3
Time-and-one-third rate	84	5	3	4	3	—	—	5	—	2	7	18	3	2	5	—	2	2	—	—	2	19	5
Time-and-one-half rate	81	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	38	—	—	—	5	1	1	5	1
Other rates	9(b)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
IV. Overtime bases (total)	174	5	3	7	4	—	1	7	—	5	7	20	3	22	43	—	4	2	9	1	4	24	3
Eight hours per day	23(c)	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	5	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
Under 40 hours (i)	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 hours per week	81	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	13	36	—	—	—	—	1	2	19	1
40 hours per week and 8 per day	47(d)	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	2	6	12	1	4	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—
All other	15(e)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	2
V. Maximum working time any week	174	5	3	7	4	—	1	7	—	5	7	20	3	22	43	—	4	2	9	1	4	24	3
Under 48 hours (i)	20(f)	2	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
48 or more hours (i)	50(g)	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	18	2	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Unlimited hours (i)	104(h)	2	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	15	36	—	4	2	8	1	2	20	2

(a) Including paints and drugs.

(b) Includes "prevailing" rate; $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2; $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$; $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$; 2; and "to be determined by Code Authority and approved by Administrator".

(c) Includes one 10-hour day provision.

(d) Three codes with 10-hour day provision; one code with 32 hours per week and 8 hours per day for 5 months.

(e) Two codes with 40 hours per week and 8 hours per day for 4 months; one code with 40 hours per week for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months.

(f) Eight codes with averaging provisions.

(g) Two codes with more than 48-hour provision; eleven codes with 10-hour day limitation; one code with 40-hour provision for 5 months; twenty-nine codes with averaging provisions.

(h) Eighteen codes with averaging provisions; includes three codes whose hours are finally determined by Code Authority and approved by Administrator.

(i) With or without daily limit.

The code provisions relating to overtime are analysed in table III, which shows among other facts that in the 174 cases where provision is made for overtime, payment is made at the rate of time-and-a-half in about 50 per cent. of the contingencies and at time-and-one-third in the majority of the other cases.

The reduction in hours of work from 1933 to 1934 is shown in table IV. As may be seen, the fall in hours in the manufacturing trades taken as a whole was 10.8 per cent., the decrease in the various industrial branches being very irregular, varying as it did from 3.1 per cent. in the rubber tyres and inner tubes industry to 28.4 per cent. in the cotton goods industry. It must be remembered, however, that the codes are only one of the factors affecting the length of hours of work. For instance, the sharp decline in business activity since

TABLE IV. PRE-CODE AND POST-CODE HOURS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Industry	Average hours per week ¹		
	Jan. to June 1933	Jan. to Nov. 1934	Percentage of change
All manufacturing	38.9	34.7	—10.8
Automobile	35.5	33.3	— 6.2
Boot and shoe	41.3	34.6	—16.2
Cane sugar refining	50.3	37.2	—26.0
Cement	34.6	33.1	— 4.3
Chemicals	42.0	38.7	— 7.9
Cotton goods	46.1	33.0	—28.4
Electric machinery	31.7	33.6	+ 6.0
Knit goods	42.0	33.4	—20.4
Leather	43.4	36.7	—15.4
Iron and steel	29.5	30.5	+ 3.4
Lumber and timber products	37.0 ²	33.6 ²	— 9.2
Paper and pulp	41.4	36.3	—12.3
Rubber tyres and tubes	31.9	30.9	— 3.1
Silk goods	39.3	32.9	—16.3
Woollen and worsted goods	44.2	33.1	—25.1

¹ The averages shown in this table are simple arithmetic averages computed from average weekly work hours for the months noted, as reported to the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Trend of Employment).

² The Bureau of Labour Statistics reports average hours per week only for the subdivisions of this industry. The average shown above, therefore, is an average of the monthly weighted averages of hours per week for the Sawmill and Millwork subdivisions. These were computed from the average hours per week and the number of employed persons reported to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. In the latter case, some adjustments to Census figures were made by N.R.A.

1929 and the various measures adopted to share out available work had already led to considerably shorter hours before the introduction of the codes. But when business picks up again and the recent extremely low level is left behind, a corresponding increase in average hours of work may be expected in spite of the existence of the codes. This at any rate was what happened in the iron and steel trades and the electric machinery industries, which showed a respective increase in working hours of 3, 4 and 6 per cent. According to those responsible for the reports, the sharpest fall in working hours occurred in industries

TABLE V. THE MINIMUM WAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS WAGE PROVISIONS

Nature of provisions	Total	Food	Textile fabrics	Textile apparel	Leather and fur	Ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals	Non-metallic products	Fuel	Lumber and timber	Chemicals (a)	Paper	Rubber	Equipment	Manufacturing	Construction	Public utilities	Finance	Graphic arts	Amusements	Service trades	Distribution : wholesale	Distribution : retail
I. Total codes and supplements	695	40	34	47	12	2	8	48	4	19	32	32	4	154	104	19	13	5	9	7	17	53	32
II. General variants (production workers)																							
1. Referred to earlier period	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	10	3	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—
2. Population differential only	31	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	5	1	3	3	2	1
3. Geographical differential only	231	10	15	12	3	2	4	32	3	10	15	18	—	37	55	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	2
4. Population and geographical differential	122	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	45	1	1	4	—	—	—	7	23	25
5. Female differential	233	13	3	1	6	—	2	13	—	5	14	29	—	80	57	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
III. Excepted occupations																							
1. Learners	310	3	19	38	7	1	2	12	—	6	13	1	4	62	72	—	2	2	7	1	4	29	25
2. Apprentices	121	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	9	—	1	—	7	1	3	—	6
3. Office boys and messengers	337	29	2	3	2	1	8	16	—	5	9	21	4	132	64	3	5	—	9	—	1	10	23
4. Junior employees	55	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
5. Salesmen, collectors, etc.	120	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	4	10	4	31	46	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	7
6. Old and handicapped	440	23	15	34	8	1	7	34	—	13	18	31	3	119	79	8	5	—	7	—	3	17	15
7. Watchmen	103	17	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	20	39	—	2	—	—	1	—	10	3
8. All others	84	10	5	8	2	—	1	3	1	2	4	—	3	17	5	—	4	—	1	4	5	4	5
IV. Miscellaneous wage provisions																							
1. No sex differential on same work	456	27	11	26	8	1	6	30	—	16	19	31	4	119	86	1	4	—	1	—	12	45	9
2. Minimum rate irrespective of payment method	655	40	29	42	10	2	8	47	—	19	32	31	4	146	103	19	12	1	8	2	16	52	32
3. No reclassification	595	38	24	39	8	1	7	46	3	17	27	32	2	136	92	19	10	—	1	3	16	51	23
4. More stringent laws hold	630	38	27	42	11	1	8	46	—	18	30	31	2	138	100	19	13	3	2	3	16	52	30
5. Method or time of wage payment specified	188	24	—	2	3	1	4	29	1	11	4	—	—	20	17	16	5	—	1	1	3	38	8
6. Wage deductions voluntary	159	32	1	—	2	1	4	22	1	11	6	—	—	17	15	13	4	—	—	—	2	17	10
7. Home-work provisions	97	2	2	36	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	23	1	2	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1

(a) Including paints and drugs.

which formerly worked the longest hours, while "the persons benefiting most by the maximum hours limitations were women workers, in lowly occupations, in small industries, in small localities, in the South. The vast majority of American labour was but little affected thereby."

WAGES

As was the case for hours, so is it necessary in the case of wages, if anything like an accurate idea of the situation arising out of the codes is to be obtained, to consider not only the general information available, but also all special arrangements likely to modify their effects. Of such a character are the differentials introduced in the codes in order to allow the various industries to meet traditional conditions and requirements when fixing minimum wage rates. Some of these differentials are based on the size of the population in the areas where the rates are applied, others on geographical considerations, or on these two considerations together; or, again, they make provision for lower rates for women, the exemption of certain classes of workers, etc. Detailed information on these differentials and the frequency of their occurrence in the codes for the various industries is given in table V. It will be seen, for example, that special rates based on geographical and population differentials or on some combination of these have been provided for in 384 cases out of a total of 695, while in 233 cases a lower wage is authorised for women workers.

The size of the differential established in minimum wage rates for unskilled workers is brought out by table VI. Of a total of 410 cases where provision is made for special minimum wage rates based on geographical and population considerations, more than one-third (36.8 per cent.) fix the differential at 5 cents or less per hour, another one-third (33.2 per cent.) at from 6 cents to 10 cents per hour; one-fifth (20 per cent.) at from 11 cents to 15 cents per hour; and only 2.7 per cent. at over 15 cents per hour. According to the authors of the reports the smaller differentials are found more frequently in the paper and chemical industries and in the wholesale distribution trades, and the larger differentials in the equipment, manufacturing, food and non-metallic industries.

TABLE VI. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE SIZE OF THE DIFFERENTIAL IN MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS

Size of differential	Absolute number	Percentage distribution
Under 5 cents	71	17.3
5 cents	80	19.5
6-9 cents	95	23.2
10 cents	41	10.0
11-14 cents	67	16.3
15 cents	15	3.7
Over 15 cents	11	2.7
Indefinite	30	7.3
Total instances	410	100.0

TABLE VII. EMPLOYEES IN N.R.A. CODES APPROVED BY 8 AUGUST 1934 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY
AND TREATMENT OF WAGES IN THE HIGHER WAGE GROUPS
(Thousands of employees)

Industry	Total	1. Wage schedules or basing points	2. Maintain weekly earnings and other provisions	3. Maintain weekly earnings	4. Partly maintain weekly earnings	5. Maintain differentials	6. Maintain equitable differentials	7. Equitable adjustment —P.R.A.	8. Equitable adjustment ; no reduction hourly rates	9. Equitable adjustment	10. Policy or equivalent	11. Report only	12. No provision
Total	22,022	6,112	811	6,738	2,748	1,620	407	41	938	1,153	542	418	494
Food	811	63	72	59	247	134	188	—	47	—	—	—	2
Textile fabrics	935	—	442	276	4	167	13	—	13	3	11	—	7
Textile apparel	1,460	922	47	160	111	2	5	8	205	—	*	—	—
Leather and fur	314	28	—	73	—	—	—	—	7	206	—	—	—
Ferrous metals	420	—	—	—	420	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Non-ferrous metals	55	—	—	—	—	27	13	—	15	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic products	355	8	—	2	—	72	36	12	26	26	79	*	94
Fuel	560	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and timber	731	—	1	141	—	568	—	1	18	2	—	—	1
Chemicals	184	—	—	28	—	5	1	—	10	27	7	—	105
Paper	263	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	15	—	243	—	—
Rubber	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—
Equipment	1,386	*	55	—	61	23	49	5	96	632	48	416	1
Manufacturing	931	29	6	14	2	504	59	*	93	100	116	—	7
Construction	2,465	2,400	—	30	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public utilities	1,680	1,273	19	—	39	—	5	—	78	—	—	2	264
Finance	449	—	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graphic arts	394	288	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amusements	490	354	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service trades	1,664	152	—	533	706	—	—	—	250	—	10	—	13
Wholesale distribution	1,288	12	170	346	608	8	—	—	63	62	20	—	—
Retail distribution	5,092	23	—	4,628	415	—	2	15	1	—	8	—	—

* Less than 500 employees.

But however important the regulation of minimum wage rates for unskilled workers may be, the provisions concerning semi-skilled and skilled workers are certainly not less important, especially when it is remembered that the earnings of these groups of workers represent the greater part of the cost of labour in most industries. The variety of the wage provisions in the various codes affecting these classes is very great. This may be seen from table VII, which enumerates them and shows the number of workers covered not merely by the provisions themselves but by the codes in which they are embodied. It will be seen that while no provisions to this effect have been inserted in a group of codes covering 494,000 workers out of a total of 22 millions, in all others some sort of an adjustment clause has been included. The effects of these clauses vary from the establishment of minimum wage schedules to the simple adoption of some adjustment policy or to the obligation to notify the Administration of all wage adjustments made.

The movement in workers' earnings since the codes came into operation is brought out by tables VIII, IX and X. Table VIII, which deals with average hourly earnings, shows that wages increased between June 1933 and November 1934 by 30 per cent. in the codified industries and by only 10 per cent. in the non-codified trades. While it is certain that other influences besides the codes contributed to this disparity, which is also noticeable, but to a smaller degree, in weekly earnings, the comparison is none the less suggestive. Furthermore, the graphs and diagrams included in the reports bear witness to the fact that the rise in hourly wages was higher for workers in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants than in the larger towns; for workers in the South as compared with those in the North; and, generally speaking, for the low wage groups including women's occupations as compared with the higher paid trades, although on the whole occupational differentials remain about the same in absolute numbers of cents per hour.

TABLE VIII. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Industries	June 1933	June 1934	November 1934
N.R.A. industries ¹	\$0.42	\$0.54	\$0.55
Percentage of change from June 1933	—	+29	+30
Non-codified industries ²	\$0.64	\$0.69	\$0.70
Percentage of change from June 1933	—	+8	+10

¹ Includes all manufacturing, bituminous coal, and crude petroleum producing, wholesale trade, retail trade, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning. Figures obtained by weighting each of these groups by their employment and computing a weighted average.

² Includes anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads. Figures obtained by weighting each of these groups by their employment and computing a weighted average.

Between June 1933 and November 1934, the rise in average weekly earnings, which reflects both the increase in hourly wage rates and the reduction of hours of work, was 6 per cent. in the codified industries

and 4 per cent. in the non-codified industries. But it is to be noted that these averages conceal wide divergencies in the movement of wages received by workers in the different industries. Generally speaking, it appears that here again the lesser paid occupations benefited most from the rise, while in some cases the higher paid industries even had their rates reduced.

TABLE IX. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Industries	June 1933	June 1934	November 1934
N.R.A. industries ¹	\$18.47	\$19.91	\$19.51
Percentage of change from June 1933	—	+8	+6
Non-codified industries ²	\$25.34	\$26.45	\$26.36
Percentage of change from June 1933	—	+4	+4

¹ Includes all manufacturing, bituminous coal and crude petroleum producing, wholesale trade, retail trade, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning. Figures obtained by weighting each of these groups by their employment and computing a weighted average.

² Includes anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads. Figures obtained by weighting each of these groups by their employment and computing a weighted average.

The differences in the average weekly amount of real wages paid in a number of industries is shown in table X. Generally speaking, real wages in November 1934 had increased to levels not only substantially above those existing prior to the codes but, in the case of the chemical, cotton and rayon industries, even above those in 1929. Another fact brought out by this table is that the difference between the earnings in the various branches of industry was much less in November 1934 than in the period January-April 1933.

TABLE X. INDEXES ¹ OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ADJUSTED FOR COST OF LIVING
(Base : 1929 = 100)

Industry	1929	1933 Jan.-April	1934 Jan.-April	1934 November
N.R.A. : Cost-of-living index	100.0	69.2	76.0	78.9
Industry :				
Boot and shoe	100.0	90.9	109.7	85.1
Cement	100.0	75.1	80.5	80.0
Chemicals	100.0	115.8	108.3	108.7
Cotton goods	100.0	90.9	109.9	103.4
Fertilisers	100.0	80.2	79.3	78.1
Furniture	100.0	69.0	79.0	82.4
Iron and steel	100.0	59.0	79.9	80.0
Men's clothing	100.0	80.6	95.7	84.6
Rayon and allied products	100.0	114.2	113.3	117.2
Rubber tyres and inner tubes	100.0	81.0	106.4	96.0

¹ Computed from per capita weekly earnings (Bureau of Labour Statistics : Trend of Employment) ; adjusted by N.R.A. cost-of-living index and completed to base : 1929 = 100.

Recent Family Budget Enquiries :

The Swedish Family Budget Enquiry of 1933¹

Among the countries which have adopted in practice the recommendation of the third International Conference of Labour Statisticians to conduct family budget enquiries at intervals of not more than ten years Sweden takes a prominent place. The enquiries of 1913-1914 and the comprehensive enquiry of 1923² are of special value from both the practical and the methodological standpoints. During 1933 a further enquiry was undertaken, some preliminary results of which are now available³, and are summarised below. Owing to the relative uniformity of the methods adopted in conducting these enquiries the results are of special interest as they enable certain comparisons to be made of the changes in the workers' habits of consumption and standards of living over a couple of decades of social and economic change. As the standard of living has risen considerably during this period, the results are of general interest in illustrating changes in consumption as standards of living rise.

SCOPE AND METHODS

Details concerning the methods of compilation are not yet available; broadly speaking, however, the enquiry appears to follow the lines of the previous investigations. The data were collected by means of special detailed household account books kept by the housewives, for a whole year, mainly during 1933. The quantities consumed and the sums expended are generally given per "normal" household, consisting of 3.3 units of consumption, corresponding roughly to a family consisting of husband, wife, and 2-3 minor children, instead of, as is more usual, per unit of consumption or per average family.⁴ The income groups are based on income per unit of consumption.

¹ For a summary of other recent family budget enquiries, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 5, Nov. 1933 : "Recent Family Budget Enquiries" ; Vol. XXX, No. 1, July 1934 : "The Belgian Family Budget Enquiry of 1928-1929" ; No. 2, Aug. 1934 : "The Finnish Family Budget Enquiry of 1928" ; No. 6, Dec. 1934 : "Expenditure of Working-Class Families of Merseyside, England, 1929-1931" ; Vol. XXXI, No. 3, March 1935 : "The Czechoslovak Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930".

² Cf. "The Swedish Family Budget Enquiry of 1923", by Dr. Nils CEDERBLAD, in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 4, Oct. 1926.

³ "Levnadsvillkor och hushållsvanor i städer och industriorter omkring år 1933", in *Sociala Meddelanden*, Ser. F, Band 44, Häft 12, Dec. 1934.

⁴ The scale of conversion used in expressing the different members of the family in terms of the common unit of consumption is the "United States" scale, first used in the American enquiry of 1901-1902.

The number of household books used was 700, of which 349 relate to wage earners, 261 to salaried employees, and 90 to the "middle classes". The occupations of the heads of the workers' families were usually in the metal, wood, food, paper, and printing industries. The salaried employees were mainly the lower grades of employees on the railways, and in the postal and telegraph services and the customs. The "middle classes" consisted of employees of banks and in offices, teachers, officials, etc. This last category is excluded in the following pages.

Of the first two categories, 229 wage earners and 204 salaried employees lived in towns, while the rest lived in smaller industrial areas in the country. The average number of members per family was 4.11 (3.38 units of consumption). Families without children or taking lodgers were, as a rule, excluded; so also were families whose head was unemployed for more than a month during the year.

It was found that the conditions of life and habits of consumption among wage earners and salaried employees were so similar that they could conveniently be dealt with in a single group. It is indicated, however, that the enquiry represents conditions among better-paid industrial workers, it being recalled that most family budget enquiries carried out by means of household books have a tendency to include families belonging mainly to the higher categories of skilled workers.

INCOME

The distribution by their total income of the 610 families included in the study is shown in table I.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL INCOME

Category	Average income per family	Number of families having a total yearly income of :						
		Less than 2,000 kr.	2,000-3,000 kr.	3,000-4,000 kr.	4,000-5,000 kr.	5,000-6,000 kr.	6,000-7,000 kr.	7,000-8,000 kr.
	Kr.							
Wage earners	3,449	4	133	136	61	9	5	1
Salaried employees	4,136	—	17	116	88	29	9	2
All families	3,743	4	150	252	149	38	14	3

The average income of a wage earner's family was thus about 3,450 kronor and that of a salaried worker's about 4,135 kronor. In both categories incomes between 3,000 and 4,000 kronor per family were most numerous.

The percentage distribution of income according to source is shown in table II.

TABLE II. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME ACCORDING TO SOURCE

Source of income	All families	Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of :		
		Less than 700 kr.	700-1,450 kr.	1,450 kr. and more
Income from employment	90.3	85.5	90.5	91.1
Earnings of husband	87.4	79.4	87.9	88.7
Earnings of wife	1.4	0.2	1.2	2.2
Earnings of children	1.5	5.9	1.4	0.2
Income from other sources	9.7	14.5	9.5	8.9
Boarders and lodgers	3.7	6.0	3.5	3.6
Sickness benefit and assistance	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7
Gifts	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1
Interest	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other sources	3.9	5.6	4.0	3.1
Total income	100	100	100	100
Income per "normal" family	3,712 kr.	2,014 kr.	3,568 kr.	5,935 kr.

About 90 per cent. of the family income is derived from employment—rather less in the lowest income group and slightly more in the higher ones. The earnings of the husband are by far the greatest single source; they increase from 79 per cent. in the lowest to about 89 per cent. in the highest income group; the earnings of the wife, on the contrary, although numerically insignificant, increase with income from 0.2 to 2.2 per cent. of the family income; the contribution of the children again decreases from almost 6 per cent. in the lowest to 0.2 per cent. in the highest group. Contributions from sources other than employment are, taken item by item, generally of relatively small significance. It should be noted, however, that income from boarders and lodgers amounts to as much as 6 per cent. of the family income in the lowest income group, and that this item accounts for almost 4 per cent. of the average income for all families.

EXPENDITURE

General Level of Expenditure

The average expenditure of all families was 3,688.8 kronor. The surplus or deficit of the budgets is shown by the following figures :

Category	Families		Balance per family Kr.
	Number	Per cent.	
Families having a surplus	335	54.9	+ 227.6
Families having a deficit	275	45.1	— 158.0
All families	610	100	+ 53.8

On comparing the income and expenditure of all families the result is thus an average surplus of 53.8 kronor, or 1.4 per cent. of the average income, made up of an average surplus of 228 kronor per family for about 55 per cent. of the families and an average deficit of 158 kronor for the remainder. For the wage earners alone, expenditure and income balanced approximately in the lowest categories, and in the higher ones showed a surplus which increased with income.

The distribution of expenditure among the main expenditure groups is shown in table III.

TABLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE PER "NORMAL" FAMILY (OF 3.3 UNITS) PER YEAR

Item	All families		Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of :					
			Less than 700kr.		700-1,450 kr.		1,450 kr. and more	
Number of families	610		47		444		119	
Units of consumption per family	3.38		5.44		3.34		2.44	
Expenditure group	Kr.	Per cent. ¹	Kr.	Per cent. ¹	Kr.	Per cent. ¹	Kr.	Per cent. ¹
Food	1,309.3	35.8	935.1	46.0	1,296.4	36.6	1,702.7	30.0
Housing	650.8	17.8	297.4	14.7	613.0	17.3	1,155.9	20.4
Fuel and light	145.2	4.0	84.1	4.1	143.3	4.0	209.4	3.7
Clothing	478.9	13.1	284.8	14.0	468.4	13.2	701.5	12.4
Miscellaneous	1,074.3	29.3	431.2	21.2	1,022.3	28.9	1,900.3	33.5
Total	3,658.5	100.0	2,032.6	100.0	3,543.4	100.0	5,669.8	100.0

¹ The percentages have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the basis of "real" total expenditure (i.e. excluding savings, etc.), whereas in the original source they were calculated on income. The food group includes drinks, tobacco, and meals taken outside the home; housing includes expenditure on furnishing and upkeep of the home; laundry done outside the home is included with clothing.

The percentage expenditure on food is on an average about 36 per cent.; as is usually the case, it decreases with increasing income, from 46 per cent. in the lowest to 30 per cent. in the highest income group. Expenditure on housing increases with income and varies from 15 to 20 per cent.; the fuel and light group shows an opposite tendency and the percentage falls with income; on an average this group accounts for 4 per cent. of total expenditure. Relative expenditure on clothing falls from 14 to 12 per cent. as income increases. Miscellaneous expenditure, finally, increases from 21 to 34 per cent.

Food

Table IV analyses the food consumption per "normal" family. In accordance with the scheme adopted in previous articles the Office

TABLE IV. ANALYSIS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE PER "NORMAL" FAMILY PER YEAR

Item		All families			Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of :								
		Quantity			Less than 700 kr.			700-1,450 kr.			1,450 kr. and more		
		Kg. ¹	Kr.	Per cent.	Kg. ¹	Kr.	Per cent.	Kg. ¹	Kr.	Per cent.	Kg. ¹	Kr.	Per cent.
Bread and cereals	Bread	142.8	105.0	8.0	128.1	79.4	8.5	141.7	103.0	7.9	161.5	137.8	8.1
	Flour	186.4	65.1	5.0	223.0	75.2	8.1	187.1	65.3	5.0	151.0	55.5	3.3
	Other cereals	22.1	9.9	0.7	21.3	8.9	0.9	21.9	9.8	0.8	23.8	11.2	0.7
	Total	—	180.0	13.7	—	163.5	17.5	—	178.1	13.7	—	204.5	12.1
Meat, fish, etc.	Beef	61.1	92.7	7.1	47.0	64.4	6.9	61.1	92.7	7.2	73.8	116.7	6.8
	Pork	48.5	69.1	5.3	40.7	53.6	5.7	48.6	69.2	5.3	54.2	82.6	4.9
	Sausages, etc.	23.7	32.8	2.5	21.7	28.1	3.0	23.2	32.1	2.5	28.3	40.6	2.4
	Fish	56.5	38.0	2.9	43.0	25.4	2.7	57.1	38.0	2.9	65.4	49.4	2.9
	Ready-made food, canned meats, etc.	24.5	37.9	2.9	14.0	23.0	2.5	22.3	37.0	2.9	45.0	55.8	3.3
Total		—	270.5	20.7	—	194.5	20.8	—	269.0	20.8	—	345.1	20.3
Milk, milk products, etc.	Milk and cream	849.9	187.5	14.3	703.9	137.4	14.6	854.8	189.4	14.5	952.3	221.4	13.0
	Butter	37.7	84.8	6.5	24.7	54.1	5.8	37.3	84.1	6.5	50.9	115.4	6.8
	Margarine	37.5	44.9	3.4	40.3	47.5	5.1	38.0	45.4	3.5	33.0	40.3	2.3
	Fat and lard	2.9	3.4	0.3	2.5	2.8	0.3	3.0	3.5	0.3	2.8	3.3	0.2
	Cheese	20.2	29.1	2.2	17.0	22.6	2.4	20.4	29.3	2.3	22.2	33.9	2.0
	Eggs	746	50.0	3.8	518	33.6	3.6	757	50.4	3.9	885	62.7	3.7
	Total	—	399.7	30.5	—	298.0	31.8	—	402.1	31.0	—	477.0	28.0
Vegetables and fruit	Peas and beans	6.1	2.3	0.2	6.5	2.4	0.3	6.1	2.2	0.2	6.3	2.3	0.1
	Potatoes	358.5	28.7	2.2	333.6	23.3	2.5	361.1	28.8	2.2	367.1	32.6	1.9
	Fresh vegetables	20.2	15.1	1.2	9.6	7.1	0.8	20.3	15.2	1.1	29.3	22.4	1.3
	Preserved vegetables	2.5	3.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	2.3	2.9	0.2	4.7	5.9	0.3
	Root vegetables	23.0	5.3	0.4	16.0	3.4	0.4	22.5	5.1	0.4	30.6	7.2	0.4
	Fresh fruit	104.0	55.5	4.2	69.0	29.4	3.1	104.1	54.4	4.2	134.3	84.5	5.0
	Preserved fruit	13.6	19.4	1.5	9.2	12.7	1.3	13.4	19.1	1.5	17.8	26.0	1.6
	Total	—	129.4	9.9	—	79.4	8.5	—	127.7	9.8	—	180.9	10.6
Miscellaneous food	Sugar	123.6	52.5	4.0	107.2	46.1	4.9	124.3	52.7	4.0	134.4	57.2	3.3
	Syrup	5.0	2.8	0.2	5.7	3.3	0.4	5.0	2.7	0.2	4.3	2.4	0.1
	Sweets	5.0	13.4	1.0	2.6	6.8	0.7	4.7	12.6	1.0	8.8	23.3	1.4
	Coffee	18.4	65.9	5.0	14.1	48.8	5.2	18.3	65.8	5.1	22.5	81.4	4.8
	Tea and cocoa	0.4	7.1	0.6	0.3	5.6	0.6	0.4	7.2	0.6	0.5	8.0	0.5
	Salt and spices	11.1	17.9	1.4	10.0	12.9	1.4	11.2	18.0	1.4	12.0	21.6	1.3
	Other foodstuffs, ice, etc.	—	6.3	0.5	—	3.5	0.4	—	6.5	0.5	—	9.2	0.5
	Total	—	165.9	12.7	—	127.0	13.6	—	165.5	12.8	—	203.1	11.9
Drink and tobacco	Spirits and wine	13.3	61.2	4.7	6.0	26.8	2.9	12.7	59.2	4.6	21.2	101.3	5.9
	Beer	17.5	11.3	0.9	6.3	4.3	0.5	16.4	10.7	0.8	32.9	20.4	1.2
	Other drinks	87.3	17.5	1.3	60.5	10.4	1.1	85.4	16.8	1.3	120.6	27.2	1.6
	Tobacco	—	40.4	3.1	—	20.0	2.1	—	39.5	3.0	—	63.0	3.7
Total		—	130.4	10.0	—	61.5	6.6	—	126.2	9.7	—	211.9	12.4
Meals taken outside the home		—	33.4	2.5	—	11.2	1.2	—	28.1	2.2	—	80.2	4.2
Grand total		—	1,309.3	100.0	—	935.1	100.0	—	1,296.4	100.0	—	1,702.7	100.0

¹ Except for milk and cream, and drink (litres), and eggs (number).

presents the data subdivided into seven groups : bread and cereals ; meat, fish, etc. ; milk, milk products, etc. ; vegetables and fruit ; miscellaneous foods ; drink and tobacco ; and meals taken outside the home ; quantities as well as figures of absolute and relative expenditure are given.

Bread and cereals. The average percentage expenditure on this group is less than 14 per cent. In the lowest group it is 18 and in the highest only 12 per cent. It is of interest to note that these percentages are the lowest that have ever been observed in any workers' family budget enquiry analysed by the Office.¹ The consumption of bread increases absolutely with income ; and the quantities of flour bought (for home baking), which are large at lower income levels, decrease as income advances.

Meat, fish, etc. The average percentage expenditure on meat, fish, etc., amounts to nearly 21 per cent. The sums expended, as well as the quantities consumed, increase with income. The relative expenditure, however, is less consistent ; in fact, it is exactly the same in the two lowest groups and is slightly less in the highest. It has been observed that as a rule this percentage first rises with income and subsequently decreases again as income further advances. The level of this percentage cannot, therefore, by itself be taken as an index to standards of food consumption.

Milk, milk products, etc. This group is the most important of the food groups, accounting for almost a third of the total food expenditure ; the proportion is little, if at all, affected by the level of income. Although the sums expended and the quantities consumed rise continually, the percentage expenditure is somewhat lower in the highest group than in the preceding ones. The general observation about the meat group referred to above probably applies here, although it is probable that the maximum relative expenditure is reached at a later stage and at a higher level. The most important single item in this group—and, in fact, in the whole food budget—is milk, which accounts in all income groups for between 13 and 15 per cent. of the total expenditure. Butter and margarine are important items ; margarine is of most importance in the lower groups.

Vegetables and fruit. About 10 per cent. of the total food expenditure falls in this group. The percentage shows a clear tendency to increase with income. The most important items are potatoes and fresh fruit.

Miscellaneous foods. These account for about 13 per cent. of the total food expenditure ; coffee and sugar together account for 9 per cent. of the total, and the average family consumes 124 kg. of sugar

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 5, Nov. 1933 : " Recent Family Budget Enquiries ", p. 658. The percentage for the Ford workers in 1929 was 15 and in Denmark in 1932 was 17.

and 18 kg. of coffee per year. It may be noted also that 1 per cent. of the total food budget is spent on sweets. While the absolute expenditure in this group increases with income from 127 to 203 kronor, the percentage drops from nearly 14 to 12.

Drink and tobacco. The average expenditure on this group is just 10 per cent. of the total food expenditure. Spirits and wine account for almost 5 per cent. and tobacco for 3 per cent. The relative expenditure is sensitive to changes in income, increasing from less than 7 per cent. in the lowest to more than 12 per cent. in the highest group.

Meals taken outside the home. Less than 3 per cent. of the food expenditure falls within this group; the figure increases as income advances from 1 to 4 per cent.

Housing

Relatively little information is as yet available concerning the character of the dwellings inhabited by the families investigated. However, 455 families (273 wage earners and 182 salaried employees) lived in a rented dwelling; 30 families (8 wage earners and 22 salaried employees) had free dwellings supplied to them; and 125 families (68 wage earners and 57 salaried employees) lived in their own homes. The number of families inhabiting dwellings of different sizes is shown in table V.

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED

Category	1 kitchen	1 room and kitchenette	2 or more rooms and kitchenette	1 room and kitchen	2 rooms and kitchen	3 rooms and kitchen	4 or more rooms and kitchen
Wage earners	1	2	6	188	128	21	3
Salaried employees	—	1	7	83	127	35	8
All families	1	3	13	271	255	56	11

The commonest type of dwelling among wage earners was thus one room and a kitchen; salaried employees more generally had 2 rooms and a kitchen. The average number of units of consumption per room (excluding the kitchen) was 1.37 for wage earners and 1.21 for salaried employees.

Fuel and Light

Detailed figures of the expenditure on this group are not available. The quantities of various items consumed per "normal" family per year are shown in table VI.

TABLE VI. DISTRIBUTION OF FUEL AND LIGHT CONSUMPTION PER "NORMAL" FAMILY PER YEAR

Item	Unit	All families	Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of:		
			Less than 700 kr.	700-1,450 kr.	1,450 kr. and more
Wood	M ³ .	7.8	7.0	7.6	9.6
Coal	Hectol.	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
Coke	"	6.4	2.3	6.2	10.9
Gas	M ³ .	103.9	539.8	108.5	137.6
Kerosene	Litre	18.4	13.5	17.5	27.5
Electricity	Kwh.	161.9	91.6	156.1	253.8

Miscellaneous Expenditure

The various items of miscellaneous expenditure are analysed in table VII.

TABLE VII. DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE PER "NORMAL" FAMILY PER YEAR

Item	All families		Families having a yearly income per unit of consumption of:					
			Less than 700 kr.		700-1,450 kr.		1,450 kr. and more	
	Kr.	Per cent.	Kr.	Per cent.	Kr.	Per cent.	Kr.	Per cent.
Taxes	247.4	23.0	75.0	17.4	231.8	22.7	477.4	25.1
Medical care and hygiene	106.4	9.9	49.5	11.5	102.3	10.0	176.5	9.3
Insurance, trade union dues, etc.	261.1	24.3	123.6	28.7	216.9	25.1	402.3	21.2
Education of children	34.9	3.3	15.6	3.6	37.4	3.7	38.9	2.0
Newspapers, books, writing material, telephone, etc.	75.0	7.0	32.1	7.5	71.2	7.0	131.6	6.9
Amusements	54.6	5.1	30.2	7.0	52.5	5.1	86.9	4.6
Transport and travelling	110.6	10.3	41.1	9.5	103.2	10.1	208.6	11.0
Gifts and charities	76.6	7.1	19.6	4.5	67.9	6.6	171.0	9.0
Servants and day workers	12.6	1.2	3.5	0.8	10.0	1.0	33.7	1.8
Other items	95.1	8.8	41.0	9.5	89.1	8.7	173.4	9.1
Total	1,074.3	100.0	431.2	100.0	1,022.3	100.0	1,900.3	100.0

Taxes are throughout an important item, taking in the lowest income group 17 per cent. and in the highest more than 25 per cent. of the total miscellaneous expenditure. Next in importance come *insurance, trade union dues, etc.*, amounting to 24 per cent. on an average; the relative importance of this item declines with increasing income. *Medical care and hygiene* represent about 10 per cent. of the total, the proportion being nearly the same in all three income groups, but decreasing slightly as income rises. *Education of children* is an insignificant item as the necessary services are supplied free to a large extent by the State and local authorities. *Newspapers, books, writing material, etc.* account for an average of 7 per cent. and *amusements* for 5 per cent. *Transport* accounts for as much as 10 per cent. on an average, while expenditure on *gifts* amounts to 7 per cent. *Servants and day workers* require a little more than 1 per cent. *Other items* (interest, etc.) are without great significance.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER ENQUIRIES

Interesting information on the changes in standards of living is obtained by comparison with earlier enquiries. The Social Board has compiled material permitting comparisons of income and expenditure in 1923 and 1933, and also comparisons of the quantities of some important foodstuffs consumed in 1914, 1923, and 1933.

Comparisons with the Enquiry of 1923

The data in both the enquiries relate to wage earners and salaried employees; the number of families was 1,192 in 1923 and 610 in 1933. With certain minor adjustments made by the Board it is considered that the degree of comparability is high, especially as the household budgets in many cases relate to identical families at the two dates and their distribution between different localities had hardly changed. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the average income per family changed between the two years in question in approximately the same manner as industrial wages, as recorded by the official wage statistics.

In order to allow for the changes in prices during the decade the Board has recalculated the 1923 incomes according to the prices ruling in 1933 by applying the index numbers for the various items as given by the cost-of-living statistics compiled by the Board. The income per "normal" family, for the families investigated in 1923, was 3,293 kronor according to the 1933 prices (as compared with 3,811 kronor in 1923 currency), and for the families investigated in 1933 it was 3,712 kronor. *Real* income per "normal" family had thus increased by 419 kronor or 12.7 per cent.

It is of interest to consider the changes in the distribution of expenditure which occurred during the period. The main results of the Board's calculations are summarised in table VIII. Columns 2 to 5 give the actual distribution in the two years among the main expenditure groups. The expenditure on food, fuel and light, and clothing *decreased* by 6.8, 0.3, and 0.9 per cent. respectively of the

TABLE VIII. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL YEARLY EXPENDITURE PER "NORMAL" FAMILY IN 1923 AND 1933 ¹

Expenditure group or item	Actual expenditure in 1923		Actual expenditure in 1933		Calculated expenditure in 1933 according to consumption in 1923	
	Kr.	Per cent.	Kr.	Per cent.	Kr.	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Food	1,635.5	42.7	1,313.5	35.9	1,213.5	37.3
Housing	531.3	13.9	653.8	17.9	596.5	18.3
Fuel and light	166.9	4.3	145.2	4.0	123.8	3.8
Clothing	533.6	13.9	475.6	13.0	444.0	13.7
Miscellaneous	964.3	25.2	1,070.4	29.2	874.7	26.9
Taxes	297.0	7.8	247.4	6.7	253.3	7.8
Medical care and hygiene	84.5	2.2	106.4	2.9	76.7	2.4
Insurance, trade union dues, etc.	186.1	4.9	261.1	7.1	173.3	5.3
Education, etc.	104.7	2.7	100.9	2.8	97.5	3.0
Amusements	40.0	1.0	54.6	1.5	37.2	1.2
Transport	75.6	2.0	79.1	2.2	70.4	2.2
Gifts	63.7	1.7	76.6	2.1	59.3	1.8
Other items	112.7	2.9	144.3	3.9	105.0	3.2
Total expenditure	3,830.7	100.0	3,658.5	100.0	3,252.5	100.0

¹ The classification adopted in this table differs slightly from that adopted in previous tables. The various totals and percentages therefore differ slightly.

total expenditure; the expenditure on housing and on miscellaneous items *increased* by 4.0 per cent. of the total in each case. The actual distribution of expenditure, however, is affected by a number of factors, such as absolute and relative prices, changes in habits, tastes, and traditions, etc. In order to eliminate these factors and to show the effect on consumption of the increase in real income, the Social Board has recalculated the 1923 budget (columns 2 and 3 of table VIII) on the basis of the 1933 prices (columns 6 and 7). By comparing these figures with the sums actually spent in 1933 (columns 4 and 5) an idea is obtained of the distribution of the increase in real income between the two years. The increase in real expenditure, calculated in this way, is 406 kronor. Of this, 195.7 kronor, or nearly half, is in the group of miscellaneous items, the heaviest increases being for insurance, trade union dues, etc., for medical care and hygiene, and for amusements. The food group accounts for an increase of 100 kronor, or about one-fourth of the total, housing for 57 kronor or 14 per cent., fuel and light for 21 kronor or 5 per cent., clothing for 32 kronor or 8 per cent. The increase in real income is thus distributed over all the main expenditure groups, which all benefit, although in varying

degrees. The greatest increase, both relative and absolute, is in the miscellaneous group, but it is noteworthy that the food group, although decreasing in relative importance, receives not less than a fourth of the aggregate increase in real income.

Comparison of Quantities of Foodstuffs consumed in 1914, 1923, and 1933

A concrete illustration of the improvement in dietary standards is offered by table IX, which gives the quantities of some important foodstuffs consumed in 1914, 1923, and 1933. The Board considered

TABLE IX. QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS CONSUMED PER
"NORMAL" FAMILY PER YEAR IN 1914, 1923, AND 1933

Item	Unit	Absolute numbers			Indexes (consumption in 1914 = 100)		
		1914	1923	1933	1914	1923	1933
Spirits and wine	Litre	7.9	11.9	15.7	100	150.6	198.7
Margarine	Kg.	19.2	21.1	36.0	100	109.9	187.5
Eggs	1	455	624	797	100	137.1	175.2
Cheese	Kg.	13.6	16.5	20.9	100	121.3	153.6
Sugar	"	89.3	100.0	120.6	100	118.6	143.1
Butter	"	31.7	36.6	38.6	100	115.5	121.8
Meat (including pork)	"	88.7	103.0	107.9	100	116.1	121.6
Potatoes	"	308.3	386.7	347.2	100	125.4	112.6
Unskimmed milk	Litre	661.9	838.9	742.8	100	126.7	112.2
Coffee	Kg.	17.2	19.8	18.7	100	115.2	108.7
Flour	"	189.3	235.0	170.3	100	124.1	90.0
Salt herrings	"	15.5	17.5	13.8	100	112.9	89.0
Beer	Litre	22.4	25.2	20.1	100	112.5	89.7
Hard rye bread	Kg.	39.0	31.4	32.3	100	80.5	82.8
Cereals	"	31.3	27.0	21.0	100	86.3	67.1
Peas and beans	"	9.1	7.0	6.1	100	76.9	67.0
White bread	"	17.0	12.2	11.1	100	71.8	65.3
Ordinary rye bread	"	156.2	99.3	84.9	100	63.6	54.4
Biscuits (<i>Skorpor</i>)	"	11.3	5.9	4.2	100	52.2	37.2
Skim milk	Litre	213.2	59.7	26.0	100	28.0	12.2

it feasible to include in this comparison results from the 1913-1914 enquiry. This enquiry related to 1,335 wage earners and salaried employees, mainly in the larger towns. It did not, however, include Stockholm; but as there existed for this city an enquiry relating to 1907-1908, conducted by the Municipal Statistical Office, and as there appeared to have been no important changes in habits of consumption in the interval between that date and 1914, the Stockholm enquiry was amalgamated with the general enquiry. The combined figures are believed to give a fair representation of pre-war consumption of food among industrial wage earners.

The table offers striking evidence of the profound changes that took place in habits of consumption during this period. In considering the various items it is possible, broadly speaking, to distinguish

three different groups. The first group shows a continuously increasing consumption during the period in question. It includes spirits and wine, the consumption of which almost doubled during the period ; it should be observed, however, that the selection of families may easily affect this figure in an erratic manner. Further, an increase of more than 50 per cent. since 1914 is also shown by margarine, eggs, and cheese ; increases between 20 and 50 per cent. by sugar, butter, and meat (including pork, which is an important item in the Swedish food budget). The consumption in the second group reached its maximum in 1923 ; it includes potatoes and unskimmed milk, the consumption of each of which was about 25 per cent. higher in 1923 than in 1914, whilst between 1923 and 1933 it declined by about 10 per cent. The consumption of coffee reached a maximum in 1923, but the level in 1933 was still about 9 per cent. higher than in 1914. Flour, salt herrings, and beer showed considerable increases in 1923, but in 1933 they had sunk considerably and were even below the pre-war level. The third group gives, on the whole, examples of continuously decreasing consumption. It includes bread, cereals, peas and beans, and skim milk. Particularly noteworthy is the very great reduction in the consumption of bread ; ordinary rye bread decreased from 156 to 85 kg. per year, or by almost half.

In a general way it is thus found that the rise in the standard of living has brought about a considerable and continuous decrease in the quantities of bread, cereals, and skim milk, which are all cheap staple foods. It has brought about a continuous increase in the consumption of milk products, eggs, margarine, meat, and sugar, products which, with the possible exception of sugar, which has fallen very much in price since the war, are relatively expensive per calorie. Although not shown in the table, fresh vegetables and fruit should also be counted in the group of foodstuffs whose consumption has increased greatly since the war. An intermediate position is taken by cheap animal foodstuffs such as salt herrings ; cheap vegetables such as potatoes, and unskimmed milk ; and drinks such as coffee and beer. The consumption of these articles first increases with an advance in the standard of living ; after a certain point, as the standard further advances, they begin to decrease in the same manner as the cheap staple foods. It should be remarked that the decrease in milk consumption may be partly due to the changing age composition of the population, and the decrease in coffee by the introduction of a more varied diet which replaces the old habit among the poor of subsisting largely on coffee and various kinds of bread or biscuits ; in particular, the marked decrease in the consumption of biscuits would point in this direction.

Viewed in broad outline and as a whole, the period is characterised by increasing variety in food consumption and the substitution of more palatable, although more expensive, articles for the cheap staple foods. The consumption of bread, cereals, and cheap animal foodstuffs has decreased ; the consumption of dairy products, vegetables, fruit, and meat has correspondingly increased.

Labour Inspection in Rumania, 1928-1931

In Rumania the labour inspection service is attached to the General Directorate of Labour at the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, and is governed in the performance of its duties by the Labour Inspectorate Act of 11 April 1927.¹ The Ministry of Labour reproduces the annual reports of the regional inspectors in a special publication, which also contains a general review of the Inspectorate's activities.

The following survey is based on the labour inspectors' reports for the years 1928-1929 and 1930-1931.²

It should not be forgotten that social legislation in Rumania is still of recent date, for the Act respecting the employment of women and young persons and hours of work³ only became law on 9 April 1928; the period covered by the following survey thus comprises the years immediately following the Act's coming into force.

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The economic and industrial importance of Rumania is an exact reflection of the natural wealth contained in and below her soil. The principal industries of the country are: boring for and extraction of oil; mining; metal working; and the production of foodstuffs.

At the end of 1931 the country had 3,524 factories, with 152,309 workers and power totalling 498,059 h.p.⁴

The oil industry exports between 65 and 80 per cent. of its total output; 4,562,793 tons were exported in 1931. The output increased from 4,836,974 tons in 1929 to 5,792,311 in 1930 and 6,756,054 in 1931⁵; but despite this unbroken rise improvements in technique have led to the dismissal of workers, and the staff employed fell from 30,017 in 1929 to 21,399 in 1930 and 14,466 in 1931.⁶

In the same period there was a decline in the output of the coal industry, which fell from 3,046,027 tons in 1929 to 2,369,882 in 1930 and 1,918,391 in 1931⁷; and with it a parallel movement in the number of workers employed in the mines (coal and metals) from

¹ INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Legislative Series*, 1927, Rum. 1.

² Since 1928 the annual reports of the regional inspectors have been published every two years.

³ *Legislative Series*, 1928, Rum. 1.

⁴ *Correspondance économique* (the organ of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce), No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1932.

⁵ *Anuarul statistic al României* (Rumanian Statistical Year-Book), 1931-1932, p. 193.

⁶ *Correspondance économique*, No. 1, Jan.-March 1933.

⁷ *Anuarul statistic al României*, 1931-1932, p. 202.

49,898 in 1929 to 43,228 in 1930 and 35,629 in 1931.¹ This decline in output was due to the rationalisation of the railways, which involved a gradual change-over to the use of oil fuel; the continuation of this process in more recent years was averted only in consequence of the representations made by the Ministry of Labour to the Ministry of Transport, with a view to keeping the coal consumption of the railways undiminished.

The output of the metal industry is also on the decline, as may be seen from the report submitted by the Board of the Reshitza Steel Company, the most important Rumanian metal undertaking, to the General Meeting on 29 July 1933. The value of sales in 1932, according to the report, was 929,559,870 lei, or 27 per cent. less than in 1931 (1,281,198,916 lei), and 60 per cent. less than in 1928 (2,200,000,000 lei).²

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Labour, the average number of unemployed was 23,753 in 1929, 26,461 in 1930, 35,757 in 1931, 38,890 in 1932 and 32,870 during the first nine months of 1933.³

Trade unionism in Rumania is not highly developed, and union membership is small compared with the number of workers. According to *Calendarul Muncii* (The Labour Calendar), a periodical published by the Social-Democratic Party, there were 30,783 organised workers and 231 trade unions on 1 January 1932. The unions have a larger membership in the new provinces of Transylvania, the Banat and Bukovina than in the Old Kingdom. The inspectors report that the workers' associations play an active part in adjusting labour disputes and that, where they are well organised, they help in securing observance for labour legislation⁴ and in raising the social and intellectual standards of employed persons by founding libraries, arranging lectures, etc.

FUNCTIONS OF THE INSPECTORATE

The functions of the labour inspectors are defined in section 2 of the above-mentioned Act of 1927. Their principal duties are :

(a) to supervise by means of frequent visits of inspection the carrying out of all laws, regulations or other provisions respecting the organisation, regulation and protection of labour ;

(b) to co-operate with employers and employees in the improvement of relations between the two groups, intervening in an impartial and objective manner with a view to preventing collective labour

¹ *Correspondance économique*, No. 1, Jan.-March 1933.

² *Bursa*, 30 July 1933.

³ Objections to these figures have been made in various quarters. For instance, the *Argus*, a commercial daily newspaper, in its issue of 8 February 1934, states that they "give no more than a faint idea of the real lack of employment, for many men without work do not register as unemployed because of the complicated procedure required ; moreover commercial employees and professional workers are not included".

⁴ See below under "Hours of Work".

disputes as far as possible and bringing about a settlement when disputes have occurred ;

(c) to contribute towards a comprehensive industrial organisation of employers and employees and supervise and promote the operation of the associations formed for this purpose ;

(d) to co-operate with the parties concerned in the organisation and proper working of the employment exchanges, the study of the labour market and the satisfying of the requirements of that market by means of Rumanian labour or in default thereof by means of foreign labour ;

(e) to co-operate with the chambers of labour in all the cases provided for by law, in order to render their operations as efficient as possible ;

(f) to collect all data and information, statistical or otherwise, which are necessary for a knowledge of the economic and social situation of the district ;

(g) to follow closely the vocational and educational training and development of employees and supervise and promote the work of the institutions set up for that purpose by the Minister or private persons ;

(h) to encourage the institution of apprentices' hostels and welfare organisations for employees in general which are set up by the State or by associations of employers or employees, and to supervise the operations thereof.

Besides the work of inspection proper with a view to supervising the observance of labour legislation (a task made difficult by the complexity of the protective measures and the fact that employers and workers themselves are not always familiar with them), the inspectors have also, as will be seen, considerable responsibilities not directly connected with inspection.

In 1926, before the Act of 11 April 1927 gave the labour inspectors the very extensive responsibilities enumerated above, the staff of the service numbered 43 persons ; and it has since remained at about the same level. In addition to the central inspectorate, this small body has to provide staff for eighteen regional inspectorates. Each of the latter is composed of one inspector, assisted, even in the industrially and commercially developed regions, by only one or two sub-inspectors. The inspectors have urged that their numbers are insufficient to carry out all the duties entrusted to them ; but their requests for additional staff have been unsuccessful.

The inspectors have also drawn attention to the inadequacy of the sums put at their disposal for travelling expenses ; and the Inspector-General states that " in many cases travelling was only undertaken because disputes had arisen or because the Ministry had given special instructions ".¹

The number of undertakings inspected was 10,193 in 1928, 13,537 in 1929, 9,079 in 1930 and 5,736 in 1931.

¹ Report for 1930-1931, Vol. I, Introduction, p. iv.

HOURS OF WORK

The inspectors' reports state that the legal maximum hours of work—8 in the day and 48 in the week—are not always respected, and that much difficulty has been encountered, particularly in the years immediately following the passing of the Act.

Thus, the report of the inspector for the third district (Bucarest) for the year 1930 states that 20 per cent. of the undertakings in the district worked longer hours than the maximum, the working day being from 8 to 12 hours.¹

Whether or not the legal maximum is respected depends very largely on the workers themselves, as the inspectors do not hesitate to point out. The report for the eleventh district (Timisoara) for 1931 deals with this point in the following words :

"It may be said that enforcement of the Hours of Work Act of 1928, like that of the Contracts of Employment Act, has encountered a great deal of difficulty. Its enforcement depends primarily on the power of the organised workers : where the workers are well organised, the Act is observed ; and where they are not, the old hours are maintained. The depression has been an important factor in this situation, for workers often hesitate to resist for fear of losing their jobs."²

It appears from the inspectors' reports that it is a relatively easy task to secure respect for the legal maximum hours in large undertakings, but an almost impossible one in the small undertakings where the workers are as a rule not organised.

In some areas, particularly in the coal and oil producing districts, hours of work have been considerably lowered to avoid the necessity for mass dismissals ; in these areas only 15 days are worked in the month, and the legal maximum is respected ; indeed, in order to ensure that the workers concerned obtain a bare livelihood, it has been necessary for collective agreements to stipulate a minimum number of days' work—for instance, 15 in the month or 24 days in 60.

NIGHT WORK

The inspectors' reports state that as a rule only men are employed on night work, and that such work only occurs on a small scale. A few inspectors, however, report that women too have been employed at night, and the inspector for the seventeenth district (Brasov) says in his 1930 report :

"The provisions of the Employment of Women Act were not enforced in the factory of Bod, or in any of the other sugar factories ; and women were employed at night. We would call attention to the fact that the authorisation to work in these conditions during the season was accorded by the Ministry to all the sugar factories of the country."³

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 64 and 65.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 397.

³ Report for 1930-1931, Vol. II, p. 52.

The same regional inspector states that in 1931 he visited one industrial and 12 commercial undertakings which worked at night, while employing 39 persons under 18 years of age (22 youths and 17 girls).¹ And other inspectors mention that they notified the authorities of every case in which they found infringement of the provisions prohibiting women's employment at night.

Further, the inspector for the second district (Targoviște) reports that in the undertakings he visited in 1930, 851 male and 340 female workers were employed at night; 156 of these were youths, and 138 girls, under 18 years of age. He adds that the employment of young persons at night occurred only in textile and paper factories and in small workshops.²

HYGIENE AND SAFETY

The inspectors point out the difference, in respect of hygiene and safety, between large and small undertakings. Though in general satisfied with hygiene conditions, heating, ventilation, etc., in the former group, they regard the conditions obtaining in the latter as deplorable.

The inspectors agree in stating that their action to improve hygiene conditions in the large undertakings has often proved effective, and has led, for instance, to the installation of apparatus for carrying off fumes, dust and gases, and of wash-rooms and even baths in a number of textile factories, particularly where the undertakings were of recent foundation. They also induced employers in the oil-producing districts to have the drinking water purified and make other improvements. They were however faced with a number of obstacles due to the nature of the work done or to the low wage level: for instance, though the heating of premises was satisfactory, maintenance of the health of workers engaged in boring in the oil-producing districts required warm clothes, which most of the unskilled hands could not afford; and several inspectors speak of the harm done to the physical condition of unskilled workers by the nature of their work and still more by their poverty.

The small undertakings give particular cause for dissatisfaction with regard to ventilation and cleanliness; and the inspectors complain that their instructions to employers encounter a lack either of comprehension or of funds. Again and again the reports state that the small-scale workshops are usually tiny rooms overcrowded with workers, and often also serve as dormitories for the apprentices.

Industrial accidents, the inspectors declare, are usually caused by absence of safety rules and devices in the factories and workshops, the carelessness of workers, and the lack of special training in those employed at machines. Success has attended the inspectors' work in this field in the large undertakings, where safety conditions are steadily improving as a result. The regional inspector for the third district (Bucarest) states that during visits to industrial undertakings

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 279.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 194.

he has found a very pronounced decrease in the number of accidents, and that this is due to preventive measures taken in accordance with the demands of the Inspectorate ; he adds : " We continue our work with this aim in view, but we have no statistical data whatever ; industrial accidents are only notified to the Central Social Insurance Fund, and the Inspectorate is not informed of their occurrence except by chance." ¹

Other inspectors give statistics of industrial accidents, based on information provided by the Social Insurance Fund. For instance, the inspector for the fourth district (Plocești) states that during 1931 the number of accidents for a total of 7,214 workers was 207 (116 in the oil industry, 72 in metal working, 8 in building and 11 in sundry other industries).²

The principal authority competent to deal with industrial accidents is the Central Social Insurance Fund, which is made responsible by section 113 of the Sickness Insurance Consolidation Act of 1933 for drawing up instructions for the prevention of such accidents.³ These instructions are approved by the Ministry of Labour.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER BODIES

The judiciary has in recent years been the principal source of support upon which the Labour Inspectorate has had to rely in its task of enforcing labour legislation ; but the courts are overworked and have not been able to deliver judgments on all the infringements notified. For the 8,166 infringements notified in 1928, and the 8,752 in 1929, the fines imposed numbered 4,882 and 4,562 respectively ; whereas there were only 2,170 fines for 8,938 infringements in 1930, and 1,042 fines for 9,352 infringements in 1931.

The Inspector-General urges in this regard that the work of the Inspectorate be facilitated by " more effective aid from the local authorities, and in particular from the police and the judiciary ; the latter body has often placed inspectors in a helpless and delicate position by failing to inflict penalties in respect of the infringements notified by them " ⁴ ; and, having enumerated the difficulties encountered by inspectors, particularly in carrying out those of their duties which are not directly connected with inspection, he continues as follows : " The establishment of Chambers of Labour and occupational courts will certainly facilitate and simplify the work of the inspection service. " ⁵

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 276.

² *Ibid.*, p. 341.

³ These instructions were reproduced in *Revista Muncii, Sanătății și Ocrotirilor sociale* (Review of Labour, Health and Social Welfare), Nos. 7-8, July-Aug. 1934.

⁴ Report for 1928-1929, Vol. I, p. v.

⁵ Report for 1930-1931, Vol. I, Introduction, p. iv. Two Acts have in fact since been passed : the Act of 17 October 1932 relating to the establishment and organisation of Chambers of Labour ; and the Act of 14 February 1933 relating to the establishment and organisation of labour courts.

ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN INSPECTION PROPER

Among the inspectors' duties other than inspection proper, mention should be made of their conciliation and arbitration work, and their intervention *ex officio* in collective labour disputes (conflicts are illegal until the regional service has been notified).

Most of the collective labour agreements were concluded with the active aid of the inspectors after collective disputes had arisen. Such was the case with 54.6 per cent. of the agreements concluded in 1930, covering 74.57 per cent. of all workers covered by the agreements concluded during that year.

Unemployment too has claimed much of the inspectors' attention. So long as it remained largely sporadic, and the body of unemployed was not too considerable to be absorbed by seasonal work, the supervision of conformity with labour legislation remained the principal field of the inspectors' activity ; but as soon as unemployment assumed wider proportions and spread to every occupation, it engaged the inspectors' attention to such an extent that the time they could afford for inspection proper was considerably reduced. The Inspector General states in this regard ¹ that " inspection is often a subordinate function, and insufficiently carried out ; inspectors can only visit undertakings in the time left free by other and more urgent duties. "

In 1930 and 1931 a campaign for the relief of the unemployed was carried on by means of local committees attached to the prefects' and mayors' offices. They were instructed to ascertain the causes of the spread of unemployment, keep lists of the unemployed, investigate means of obtaining the funds required for their assistance, and organise distribution of relief. The committees were set up by Ministerial decision at the suggestion of the regional inspectors, whose duty it was to supervise the distribution of relief and secure prompt payment of the contributions levied on wages for the relief fund. Further, as representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the inspectors supervised the working of all assistance societies.

Apart from these duties the inspectors have often prevented the dismissal of workers by inducing employers to reduce daily and weekly hours of work, refusing to grant overtime permits, etc. It should also be mentioned that the inspectors assisted the Unemployment Committee in its establishment of labour corps.

Again, where undertakings have attributed dismissals to shortage of raw materials, due to the enforcement of import quotas, the inspectors have been instructed by the Ministry to carry out investigations.

Lastly, by Order of the Ministry, the inspectors presiding over the committees to supervise foreign labour made a survey of posts occupied by aliens and capable of being filled by Rumanian workers.

¹ Report for 1928-1929, Vol. I, p. III.

STATISTICS

Statistics of the General Level of Unemployment and Employment

The following tables give current statistics on the state of unemployment (table I) and employment (table II). Notes on the sources, scope, and methods of compilation of these statistics for each country were given in the January *Review*.¹ Figures for different industries and occupations will be found in the *I.L.O. Year-Book* for 1933 (Appendix II, Labour Statistics). Yearly figures (averages for twelve months) are given for the period from 1927 onwards and are in some cases computed by the Office. The figures are the latest available and are in some cases provisional; they are subject to change as new figures become available. Unless otherwise indicated the monthly figures refer to the end of each month. The sign * signifies: "no figures exist"; the sign —: "figures not yet received"; the sign †: "provisional figure". The countries are in most cases arranged in French alphabetical order.

I. Unemployment.

Table I gives statistics for 33 countries. If not otherwise stated, the figures relate to persons recorded as *wholly* unemployed, and in most cases fall far short of the reality. Their principal value is in indicating the fluctuations from time to time, and only between such movements are international comparisons possible; 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. Moreover, changes in legislation, in administrative practices, in the frequency of registration of the unemployed, in the amount of "short time" worked, and in "normal" hours often result in a decrease (or increase) in the recorded level of unemployment which does not correspond to changes in employment. Percentages are, however, more reliable than absolute numbers as measures of changes in the level of unemployment. Where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are also given, but they are uncertain, incomplete, and based on different definitions; thus here too international comparisons are not possible.

(Text continued on page 396.)

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, Jan. 1935, pp. 103-116.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date	GERMANY					AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		
	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics			Trade union returns	Unemployed	Unemployment insurance statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Applicants for work registered	
		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered ¹							
			Number	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1927	8.8	—	1,353,000 ²	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	13.6	200,112	
1928	8.4	—	1,353,000 ²	*	45,669	10.8	156,185	12.1	182,444	
1929	13.1	1,919,917 ²	1,915,025	*	47,359	11.1	164,509	12.3	192,062	
1930	22.2	3,194,420	3,139,455	*	84,767	19.3	208,389	15.0	242,612	
1931	33.7	4,672,991	4,573,219	23.7	117,866	27.4	253,368	20.3	300,223	
1932	43.7	5,710,405	5,579,858	30.1	120,454	29.0	309,968	26.1	377,894	
1933	*	5,024,673	4,733,014	25.8	104,035	25.1	328,844	29.0	405,741	
1934	*	3,246,117	2,657,711	14.5	86,865	20.5	287,527	26.3	370,210	
1934 April	15.4 ¹	3,394,327	2,608,621	14.1	*	*	295,814	27.1	375,733	
May	14.9	3,224,981	2,528,960	13.5	88,413	20.9	273,576	25.0	353,509	
June	15.6	3,083,763	2,480,826	13.3	*	*	263,883	24.1	347,670	
July	15.3	2,955,204	2,426,014	13.1	*	*	257,213	23.7	338,323	
Aug.	15.2	2,886,837	2,397,562	12.9	86,652	20.4	248,066	22.9	328,915	
Sept.	15.2	2,736,696	2,281,800	12.3	*	*	243,874	22.4	325,547	
Oct.	*	2,707,563	2,287,657	12.2	*	*	249,275	22.8	331,994	
Nov.	*	2,809,140	2,352,662	12.7	80,097	18.8	275,116	24.9	363,513	
Dec.	*	3,065,942	2,604,700	14.3	*	*	308,106	28.4	399,138	
1935 Jan.	*	3,410,103	2,973,544	16.3	*	*	334,338	30.3	424,487	
Feb.	*	3,250,464	2,764,152	15.1†	79,400†	18.6	334,658	30.5	421,730	
March	*	2,954,815 ²	2,401,889 ²	13.1†	*	*	314,923	28.7	400,474	
April	*	2,751,239	2,233,255	12.2†	*	*	286,748	26.1†	372,141	
May	*	—	2,019,887	11.0†	—	—	255,746	23.3†	—	
Base figure	6,889,539	18,334,268 †			426,866 †		1,097,906 †		*	

¹ New series: returns from the German Labour Front. ² Average for 11 months. ³ Including the Saar Territory. ⁴ Since 31 July 1933 not including persons employed in labour camps. ⁵ Figures calculated by the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung*.

Date	BELGIUM				BULGARIA ¹	CANADA		CHILE	
	Unemployment insurance statistics					Official estimates	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed								
	Wholly		Partially		Number 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	29,345
1932	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7	22,153	38,777	22.0	75,140	107,295
1933	168,023	17.0	170,023	17.2	24,977	33,488	22.3	81,809	71,805
1934	182,855	19.0	166,229	17.2	32,762	28,320	18.2	88,888	30,055
1934 April	188,478	19.4	170,352	17.6	36,479	28,725	19.1	89,817	31,459
May	170,261	17.5	162,511	16.7	35,568	28,994	18.5	88,740	29,015
June	165,342	17.1	163,216	16.9	33,129	28,774	18.0	86,175	28,040
July	167,979	17.4	175,974	18.2	25,330	27,945	17.9	83,250	25,789
Aug.	164,969	17.1	169,255	17.5	23,555	26,191	16.5	83,207	24,464
Sept.	173,118	17.9	156,408	16.2	20,723	26,204	16.4	84,641	23,289
Oct.	173,368	18.0	153,422	15.9	23,482	26,291	16.2	91,137	23,214
Nov.	193,212	20.2	150,997	15.7	29,527	27,904	17.5	94,474	19,954
Dec.	212,713	22.2	167,562	17.5	39,059	29,112	18.0	88,431	18,211
1935 Jan.	223,300	23.6	158,406	16.7	35,597	29,284	18.1	96,665	16,346
Feb.	220,777	23.4	157,160	16.7	40,365	29,227	18.2	95,466	14,431
March	206,511	21.8	148,408	15.7	44,603	26,724	16.7	92,300	13,444
April	181,110	19.3	127,410	13.6	—	27,540†	17.0†	89,895	13,409
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	937,201				*	162,000†		*	*

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

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

Date	DENMARK		DANZIG (Free City of)	SPAIN		ESTONIA ¹	UNITED STATES				
	Trade union fund returns	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employ- ment exchange statistics	Trade union returns ²		Estimates American Federation of Labour)		
							Percentage unemployed				
							Unemployed			Weighted	Unweighted
Number	Per cent.	Appli- cants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Wholly	Partially	Unem- ployed registered	Wholly	Parti- tially			
1927	61,705	22.5	65,620	*	*	*	2,957	*	*	*	*
1928	50,226	18.5	51,864	*	*	*	2,629	9.2	13	*	*
1929	42,817	15.5	44,581	12,905	*	*	3,181	8.2	12	*	*
1930	39,631	13.7	40,551	18,291	*	*	3,089	14.5	21	*	3,947,000
1931	53,019	17.9	59,430	24,898	*	*	3,542	19.1	26	19	7,431,000
1932	99,508	31.7	126,039	33,244	*	*	7,121	23.8	32	21	11,489,000
1933	97,478	28.8	121,115	31,408	*	*	8,207	24.3	31	21	11,904,000
1934	81,756	22.1	97,595	20,326	381,278	240,541	2,970	20.9	26	24	*
1934 April	82,312	21.6	95,690	20,332	426,915	276,899	3,062	20.7	24	23	10,551,000
May	62,216	16.8	77,322	18,462	372,316	266,882	1,990	20.0	24	24	10,248,000
June	57,510	15.5	73,639	17,774	281,707	202,287	903	19.6	25	24	10,310,000
July	56,849	15.3	72,386	16,852	320,907	199,940	493 ³	20.8	28	24	10,793,000
Aug.	57,875	15.5	75,208	16,941	394,493	253,432	838	21.6	28	24	10,821,000
Sept.	61,348	16.4	79,071	16,588	415,921	240,910	1,016	20.3	25	23	10,950,000
Oct.	68,509	18.2	85,484	18,835	391,906	237,824	1,796	20.1	24	23	11,039,000 ⁵
Nov.	83,042	22.3	103,722	20,395	388,711	222,413	2,927	21.1	25	26	11,450,000
Dec.	114,256	30.3	133,631	22,585	406,743	261,155	2,739	21.2	27	25	11,329,000
1935 Jan.	111,418	29.5	133,066	23,032	451,234	259,950	3,406	21.0	26	23	11,776,000
Feb.	107,011	28.3	125,802	21,077	450,040	239,595	3,721	20.0	24	22	—
March	84,342	22.3	102,088	18,611	437,088	267,394	3,121	19.4	22	23	11,500,000
April	70,440†	18.6†	88,168	18,410	—	—	2,247	18.7	21	22	*
May	55,290†	14.6†	68,742	—	—	—	1,358	18.3†	21†	22	—
Base figure	378,710†	*	*	*	*	*	*	620,000	*	*	*

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ² New series. ³ Unemployed occupied on public and civil works excluded. ⁴ Including those employed on public works, etc. ⁵ Modified series.

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unem- ployment commissions	Public relief fund statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
					Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed	Unemployed in receipt of relief	Applica- tions for work	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927	1,868	*	33,549	47,289	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3
1928	1,735	*	4,834	15,275	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6
1929	3,906	*	928	10,052	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2
1930	7,993	*	2,514	13,859	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.2
1931	11,522	*	56,112	75,215	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6
1932	17,581	63,972	273,412 ¹	308,096	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5
1933	17,139	44,656	276,033	307,844	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5
1934	10,011	23,802	342,165	376,495	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9
1934 April	9,942	32,178	334,519	369,100	1,813,550	14.0	334,180	2.6
May	5,996	23,695	318,225	312,312	1,751,983	13.5	345,268	2.7
June	5,946	15,979	310,934	315,314	1,672,644	12.9	451,805	3.5
July	5,691	10,983	320,427	330,428	1,663,463	12.8	498,782	3.9
Aug.	6,064	11,041	325,655	337,672	1,672,742	12.9	462,413	3.6
Sept.	6,834	12,420	323,365	337,459	1,721,737	13.3	358,599	2.8
Oct.	7,629	15,712	347,804	381,534	1,776,244	13.7	342,896	2.7
Nov.	9,708	18,593	375,183	416,605	1,807,661	13.9	314,638	2.5
Dec.	10,680	19,208	419,129	444,915	1,793,047	13.8	293,400	2.3
1935 Jan.	12,479	22,025	487,426	532,127	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.8
Feb.	11,280	22,590	502,879	574,567	1,913,133	14.8	358,974	2.7
March	9,780	22,193	484,463	536,501	1,819,147	14.0	323,522	2.5
April	8,369	18,076	452,367	491,802	1,744,814	13.5	285,458	2.2
May	—	—	423,250	459,153	1,703,952	13.1	320,511	2.5
Base figure	*	*	*	*	12,960,000			

¹ From 1932 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the public charitable offices.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	JAPAN ⁴	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics ²	Official estimates	
	Applicants for work registered	Applications for work registered	Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered		Wholly unemployed	Unemployed	
				With claims to unem- ployment benefit	Total		Number	Per cent.
1927	1,091,271	13,881	*	13,728	21,284	278,484	*	*
1928	1,246,022	14,715	*	14,821	22,487	324,422	*	*
1929	1,237,880	15,173	*	14,679	20,702	300,786	*	*
1930	1,953,935	43,592 ¹	*	16,378	22,398	425,437	369,408	5.3
1931	2,636,805	52,305	6,964	17,852	25,230	734,454	422,755	6.1
1932	2,744,789	66,235	10,922	20,217	62,817 ¹	1,006,442	485,681	6.8
1933	2,520,616	60,595	14,576	19,897	72,255	1,018,955	408,710	5.6
1934	2,159,231	52,157	15,784	20,558	103,671	963,677	372,941	5.0
1934 April	2,148,195	52,575	15,335	20,230	98,144	995,548	382,977	5.1
May	2,090,381	50,901	15,561	19,123	94,420	941,257	378,065	5.1
June	2,092,586	46,863	14,949	18,745	90,408	830,856	372,070	5.0
July	2,126,260	45,486	15,152	18,447	89,736	886,998	367,950	4.9
Aug.	2,136,578	48,365	16,060	18,447	98,252	866,570	365,596	4.9
Sept.	2,081,987	46,715	16,904	18,823	110,186	887,345	365,291	4.9
Oct.	2,119,635	52,987	16,829	20,179	117,507	905,114	360,104	4.8
Nov.	2,120,785	53,641	17,715	20,964	123,890	969,944	360,750	4.8
Dec.	2,085,815	53,168	16,741	23,780	128,084	961,705	365,788	4.9
1935 Jan.	2,325,373	54,368	16,446	24,953	138,779	1,011,711	—	—
Feb.	2,285,463	55,247	16,908	24,091	141,626	955,533	—	—
March	2,153,870	58,908	—	20,800	137,870	853,189	—	—
April	2,044,460	55,361	—	17,305	125,847	803,054	—	—
May	2,044,752	—	—	15,783	124,920	755,349	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,517,118 [†]	

¹ Since January 1930, including non-fee-charging private employment agencies.² Extended series.³ Since July 1933, employment exchange statistics.⁴ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

Date	LATVIA	MEXICO	NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND		PALESTINE	PORTUGAL
	Employment exchange statistics	Official estimates	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Official esti- mates ²	Employment exchange statistics
	Applica- tions for work registered	Number unem- ployed	Unemployed		Appli- cants for work regis- tered ³	Employed on public relief works	Number unem- ployed	Un- employed registered
			Number	Per cent.				
1927	3,131	*	8,561	25.4	23,889	*	*	*
1928	4,700	*	6,502	19.2	21,759	*	*	*
1929	5,617	*	5,902	15.4	19,089	2,895	*	*
1930	4,851	75,689 ¹	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,003	3,104	*
1931	8,709	257,722 ¹	*	22.3	27,479	41,430 ²	24,083	*
1932	14,587	339,372 ²	14,790	30.8	32,705	51,549	18,239	33,352
1933	8,156	275,774 ¹	16,588	33.4	35,591	53,382	18,370	25,255
1934	4,965	—	15,963	30.7	35,121	47,028	43,175	—
1934 April	7,265	265,970	16,945	33.4	38,975	45,052	14,400	30,037
May	1,831	234,648	14,637	28.7	32,839	45,952	40,635	—
June	1,019	210,885	14,073	27.2	28,794	48,393	*	—
July	904	182,828 ³	12,934	24.7	25,386	49,931	45,793	—
Aug.	949	193,364 ³	12,998	24.6	27,210	50,545	46,894	—
Sept.	999	213,876 ³	13,690	25.6	31,083	50,026	46,754	—
Oct.	1,796	186,188 ³	14,631	27.1	34,292	48,094	45,359	—
Nov.	5,012	—	15,771	29.1	38,556	45,963	42,992	—
Dec.	7,854	—	17,792	32.8	40,288	44,283	42,054	—
1935 Jan.	7,604	—	18,809	34.2	39,328	43,784	40,370	—
Feb.	7,008	—	17,976	32.6	40,637	42,006	39,602	—
March	6,451	—	17,506	31.3	40,682	43,654	40,351	—
April	5,961	—	—	—	40,450	44,672	41,886	—
May	—	—	—	—	33,962	—	*	—
Base figure	*	*	55,983	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Figure for the month of May according to the population census. ² Modified series. ³ Incomplete figures. ⁴ The figures relate to the 15th of the month. ⁵ Including persons employed on public relief works.

* These statistics have been discontinued for the time being.

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

Date	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		ROMANIA	SWEDEN		
	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics ¹	Trade union returns		Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed		Un-employed registered	Applications for work registered		Un-employed registered	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	
1927	26,868	9.0	*	163,953	7.5	*	31,076	12.0	25,476
1928	22,009	6.9	*	125,552	5.0	10,373	29,716	10.6	24,399
1929	27,775	7.5	*	129,450	4.9	7,288	32,621 ²	10.7 ²	21,770
1930	41,281	9.7	*	226,659	8.8	25,335	42,016	12.2	25,156
1931	96,751	18.7	158,200	299,502	12.6	35,737	64,815	17.2	40,938
1932	177,557	30.0	271,092	255,582	11.8	38,890	90,677	22.8	82,235
1933	176,429	31.4	322,951	249,660	11.9	29,063	97,316	23.7	125,881
1934	170,681	31.9	332,772	342,166	16.3	17,253	84,685	19.0	97,677
1934 April	157,631	26.6	309,909	358,056	17.0	16,462	90,708	20.6	115,538
May	146,591	29.1	284,938	329,035	15.7	12,527	71,841	16.2	89,660
June	146,377	29.1	291,913	306,387	14.6	14,482	67,184	15.0	73,764
July	154,188	30.9	297,744	295,149	14.0	12,758	63,712	14.1	63,541
Aug.	157,051	31.7	302,095	289,388	13.8	13,069	65,300	14.4	65,135
Sept.	153,833	31.3	309,623	289,220	13.8	11,795	65,744	14.2	72,907
Oct.	156,929	32.0	328,926	294,874	14.0	12,570	74,306	16.0	87,770
Nov.	162,993	33.3	365,613	333,425	15.9	13,887	84,744	18.2	96,287
Dec.	215,197	37.9	414,342	413,703	19.7	16,523	115,064	25.0	93,459
1935 Jan.	241,432	42.7	452,392	498,806	23.7	20,669	111,652	22.6	104,868
Feb.	225,370	40.0	417,593	515,555	24.5	21,704	102,920	20.6	105,435
March	183,981 ²	33.1 ²	384,222	506,241	24.1	18,495	90,754 ²	18.8 ²	102,259
April	174,918 ²	31.5 ²	368,183	473,249	22.5	—	—	—	90,279
May	163,672 ²	34.5 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,730
Base figure	474,785 ²		*	2,100,584 ²		*	483,795 ²		*

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.
workers and timber floaters.

² From 1929 onwards, including forestry

Date	SAAR TERRITORY ¹	SWITZERLAND			CZECHOSLOVAKIA			YUGOSLAVIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	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	2,976	2.7	2.0	11,824	17,617	1.6	52,869	*
1928	3,871	2.1	1.1	8,380	16,348	1.4	38,636	5,721
1929	6,591	1.8	1.7	8,131	23,763	2.2	41,630	8,370
1930	9,286	3.4 ²	7.2 ²	12,881	51,371	4.5	105,442	8,198
1931	20,963	5.9	12.1	24,208	102,179	8.3	291,332	9,930
1932	41,373	9.1	12.2	54,366	184,555	13.5	554,059	14,761
1933	38,749	10.8	8.5	67,867	247,613	16.9	738,267	15,997
1934	34,541	9.8	6.1	65,440	245,953	17.4	676,994	15,647
1934 April	34,112	8.2	6.1	54,210	249,225	17.8	704,338	18,915
May	32,797	7.2	5.7	44,087	226,470	15.8	624,850	11,691
June	32,042	7.0	5.4	46,936	227,501	15.8	582,810	9,186
July	31,954	7.1	5.2	49,198	226,711	15.8	569,450	10,156
Aug.	32,055	7.3	5.5	52,147	233,227	16.3	572,428	10,623
Sept.	32,077	7.4	5.9	51,387	230,224	16.1	576,267	9,918
Oct.	32,539	8.2	5.5	59,621	217,741	15.5	599,464	11,211
Nov.	33,594	10.3	5.7	76,009	231,314	16.4	668,937	11,721
Dec.	35,636	13.9	6.2	91,196	271,110	19.0	752,328	16,497
1935 Jan.	—	17.2	6.6	110,283	303,253	21.0	818,005	27,718
Feb.	—	16.8	6.8	102,910	299,718	20.8	833,194	29,893
March	*	13.3	6.6	82,214	283,398	19.4	804,794	27,058
April	*	—	—	72,444	—	—	734,500	16,112
May	*	—	—	65,908	—	—	662,735	12,619
Base figure	*	488,552		*	1,459,409		*	*

¹ Territory incorporated in Germany since 1 March 1935.

² Up to 1929, quarterly statistics; afterwards, monthly statistics.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA ⁴		CANADA ⁴
	Sickness insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Sickness insurance statistics	Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Employers' returns
	Number employed	Employment as percentage of possible number of :		Number employed	Index (1929)	Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1926)
		Workers	Hours of work					
1927	*	*	*	1,376,049	100.0	*	*	88.1
1928	17,436,100	74.5 ²	70.5 ²	1,446,027	100.2	*	*	94.2
1929	17,595,347	70.4	67.4	1,448,845	100.0	68,032	100.0	100.0
1930	16,408,528	61.2	56.2	1,378,330	96.6	67,823	99.7	94.5
1931	14,336,418	50.7	44.5	1,255,353	87.4	66,485	97.7	85.3
1932	12,517,882	41.9	35.7	1,107,256	78.2	68,525	100.7	72.5
1933	13,015,614	46.3	41.0	1,022,942	81.1	57,960	85.2	70.6
1934	15,040,864	58.5	53.7	1,010,993	78.3	60,111	88.4	80.9
1934 March	14,686,865	54.4	50.0	982,301	78.3	48,938	71.9	76.6
April	15,322,237	57.1	53.1	1,021,792	78.0	54,388	79.9	77.2
May	15,560,487	58.7	55.4	1,042,415	80.1	58,991	86.7	81.0
June	15,529,683	59.6	54.9	1,027,689	80.2	60,668	89.2	84.7
July	15,532,793	60.2	54.3	1,033,976	80.7	66,144	97.2	83.8
Aug.	15,558,981	61.0	55.0	1,037,850	78.0	71,239	104.7	82.9
Sept.	15,621,095	62.1	56.6	1,043,174	78.5	72,243	106.2	83.9
Oct.	15,636,436	62.6	57.7	1,048,643	81.3	72,122	106.0	84.1
Nov.	15,476,144	62.8	59.0	1,019,740	76.5	66,439	97.7 [†]	83.0
Dec.	14,873,276	61.8	57.0	959,870	74.9	54,590	80.2 [†]	79.2
1935 Jan.	14,409,075	59.1	53.2	946,703	72.6	45,181	66.4 [†]	79.4
Feb.	14,687,969	59.3	53.4	—	73.0	51,985	76.4 [†]	80.9
March	15,278,651	61.3	55.5	971,820	74.3	50,356 [†]	74.0 [†]	78.4
April	15,930,000 [†]	63.3	58.3	—	79.3	—	—	79.9
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	937,201 ²	*	*	874,556 [†]

Date	DENMARK		ESTONIA	UNITED STATES ⁴				
	Employers' returns		Employers' returns	Employers' returns (Manufacturing industries)				
	Total number of hours worked per day		Index (1 Jan.1927)	Index (1923-1925)		Estimates of:		
	Number (thousands)	Index (1931)		Employed		Pay- rolls	Wage earners employed	Weekly payrolls (\$1,000's)
				Unadjusted	Adjusted			
1927	*	*	93.0	94.4	*	93.3	8,288,400	206,980
1928	*	*	98.2	94.4	*	93.9	8,285,800	208,334
1929	*	*	100.0	100.0	*	100.0	8,785,600	221,937
1930	*	*	95.8	87.3	*	81.3	7,668,400	180,507
1931	962	100.0	88.1	73.9	*	61.9	6,484,300	137,256
1932	881	91.6	82.7	61.2	*	42.3	5,374,200	93,757
1933	985	102.4	84.3	65.8	*	44.5	5,778,400	98,623
1934	1,061	110.3	97.5	75.2	*	56.8	6,600,100	126,012
1934 March	989	102.8	94.6	77.1	77.3	59.4	6,770,100	131,852
April	1,027	106.8	98.1	78.6	78.4	61.7	6,906,100	136,962
May	1,117	116.1	105.7	78.7	78.6	61.5	6,912,600	136,575
June	1,101	114.4	105.3	77.4	77.7	59.5	6,799,900	132,040
July	1,104	114.8	101.8	75.1	75.8	55.5	6,593,500	123,011
Aug.	1,106	115.0	98.8	75.9	75.7	57.0	6,666,200	126,603
Sept.	1,123	116.7	97.8	72.3	70.5	53.2	6,351,900	118,089
Oct.	1,115	115.9	97.3	74.8	73.2	55.9	6,569,500	124,138
Nov.	1,105	114.9	96.6	73.3	73.2	54.5	6,435,000	121,085
Dec.	1,075	111.7	95.3	74.4	75.4	57.9	6,536,100	128,593
1935 Jan.	1,016	105.6	96.7	75.1	76.8	58.9	6,595,700	130,503
Feb.	1,043	108.4	102.3	77.5	78.1	63.3	6,809,000	140,618
March	1,073	111.5	106.4	78.6	78.6	64.8	6,935,300	193,927
April	1,099	114.2	108.3	78.6†	78.5†	64.8†	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	39,077	3,821,329†			*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the base 1929 = 100.

² Figure for July.

³ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed.

⁴ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

⁵ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE ²		GREAT BRITAIN	
	Employers' returns		Returns of labour inspectors		Unemployment insurance statistics	
	Index (1926)		Number employed	Index ³ (number employed in same month of 1930 = 100)	Estimated number employed	Index (1924)
	Number employed	Hours worked				
1927	*	*	*	*	10,018,000	98.0
1928	*	*	*	*	10,023,000	98.0
1929	*	*	*	*	10,223,000	100.0
1930	*	*	2,750,555	100.0	9,809,000	96.0
1931	78	72	2,541,253	92.5	9,437,000	92.3
1932	77	72	2,392,321	80.9	9,367,000	91.7
1933	83	78	2,382,534	79.4	9,684,000	94.8
1934	93	88	2,319,544	76.9	10,139,000	99.2
1934 March	*	*	2,367,339	76.9	10,065,000	98.5
April	*	*	2,345,084	76.7	10,147,000	99.3
May	88	84	2,326,764	76.8	10,199,000	99.8
June	*	*	2,337,916	77.3	10,180,000	99.6
July	*	*	2,318,792	78.4	10,151,000	99.3
Aug.	101	96	2,278,142	77.0	10,181,000	99.6
Sept.	*	*	2,285,527	76.8	10,244,000	100.3
Oct.	*	*	2,270,648	76.7	10,209,000	99.9
Nov.	99	94	2,285,345	76.1	10,213,000	99.9
Dec.	*	*	2,271,756	75.2	10,252,000	100.3
1935 Jan.	*	*	2,220,088	72.9	10,055,000	98.4
Feb.	97	93	2,219,633	72.2	10,083,000	98.7
March	*	*	2,221,762	72.1	10,214,000	99.9
April	*	*	2,225,155	72.4	10,327,000	101.0
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	*	*

Date	HUNGARY		ITALY			JAPAN	LATVIA	
	Social insurance statistics		Employers' returns			Employers' returns	Sickness insurance statistics	
	Number employed	Index (1927)	Index ⁴ (Sept. 1926)	Index ⁵ (1929)		Index (1926)	Number employed	Index (1930)
				Number employed	Number of hours worked ⁶			
1927	1,033,609	98.3	*	*	*	104.1	148,288	87.4
1928	1,064,599	101.3	*	*	*	99.2	161,483	94.7
1929	1,051,169	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	171,195	100.0
1930	990,776	94.3	93.0	97.3	94.2	90.0	179,636	105.3
1931	937,298	89.2	81.2	88.8	83.5	81.7	168,208	98.9
1932	862,469	82.0	70.5	78.5	72.4	82.0	140,977	82.1
1933	853,203	81.1	71.4	79.4	75.1	89.9	149,722	87.4
1934	913,068	86.9	72.1	83.1	78.3	100.2	162,837	95.3
1934 March	897,034	85.3	71.1	79.6	76.9	96.4	158,422	92.6
April	929,435	88.4	71.2	81.6	74.0	99.4	161,994	94.7
May	947,451	90.2	71.2	85.1	82.6	99.9	165,823	96.8
June	927,274	88.2	70.1	84.4	81.1	100.1	167,075	97.9
July	921,865	87.7	71.4	85.7	83.4	100.5	164,733	96.8
Aug.	925,936	88.1	71.1	85.7	80.6	101.1	164,074	95.8
Sept.	933,092	88.8	72.7	87.6	84.7	102.6	163,345	95.8
Oct.	949,775	90.4	73.9	85.6	84.8	103.3	167,773	97.9
Nov.	945,210	89.9	74.6	85.2	80.6	104.2	170,226	100.0
Dec.	873,416	83.1	77.5	85.0	72.1	104.8	163,327	95.8
1935 Jan.	884,303	86.3	79.4	83.2	70.6	105.2	164,296	95.8
Feb.	894,973	87.4	81.1	85.0	69.6	105.9	164,130	95.8
March	—	—	83.2	—	—	—	166,998	97.9
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	785,452	1,094,189		974,720	*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained ("= 100"); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the base 1929 = 100. ² The figures relate to the first of the month. ³ Revised series. ⁴ Ministry of Corporations. ⁵ Fascist General Industrial Confederation. ⁶ The figures relate to the middle of the month.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	LUXEMBURG ^a		NETHERLANDS	POLAND		SWEDEN	
	Employers' returns		Unemployment insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Employers' returns	
	Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1929)	Index		Social Board	Federation of Industries
				Number employed (1928) (all industries)	Hours worked per week (1929) (manufactures)	Index (1926-1930)	Index (1925-1930)
1927	41,129	93.6	98.6	89.5	90.0	*	94.2
1928	42,927	97.7	100.6	99.7	103.0	*	98.1
1929	43,944	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	100.0
1930	43,122	98.1	98.3	86.8	81.1	*	100.0
1931	36,942	84.1	90.9 ^a	73.9	66.3	*	91.3
1932	29,696	67.6	79.6	63.3	53.2	*	85.6
1933	28,483	64.8	78.0	62.9	54.6	89.1	84.6
1934	28,803	65.6	76.8	68.0	63.6	97.4	91.6
1934 March	27,810	63.3	78.4	65.0	60.8	91.0	89.4
April	28,377	64.6	79.5	66.9	62.7	*	89.4
May	28,829	65.6	79.6	68.5	65.1	*	90.4
June	29,035	66.1	79.7	68.7	63.7	99.1	91.3
July	29,111	66.2	78.1	68.8	60.5	*	92.3
Aug.	29,195	66.4	77.5	69.9	64.5	*	93.3
Sept.	29,619	67.4	77.3	70.7	66.8	100.8	93.3
Oct.	29,662	67.5	76.5	75.8	71.3	*	93.3
Nov.	29,473	67.1	75.1	72.6	75.0	*	94.2
Dec.	29,300	66.7	70.9	64.8	63.8	98.8	96.2
1935 Jan.	28,915	65.8	68.6	63.4	54.3	*	95.2
Feb.	28,488	64.8	69.1	64.8	57.8	*	95.2
March	28,641	65.2	—	67.7	62.9	99.1	96.2
April	28,826	65.6	—	—	68.4	*	—
Persons covered	*	*	483,940 ^a	571,394 [†]	15,940 [§]	226,841	*

Date	SWITZERLAND	CZECHOSLOVAKIA ^a		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		YUGOSLAVIA	
	Employers' returns	Social insurance statistics		Employers' returns		Social insurance statistics	
	Index (1925)	Number employed	Index (1928)	Index (July 1925)		Number employed	Index (1928)
				Euro-peans	Total ^a		
1927	91.2	*	*	94.2	95.9	*	*
1928	97.3	2,488,252 ⁷	99.3	97.2	98.2	565,916	93.5
1929	100.0	2,505,537	100.0	100.0	100.0	605,064	100.0
1930	96.5	2,444,690	97.5	97.4	98.1	629,682	104.1
1931	88.5	2,314,990	92.4	93.5	93.8	609,260	100.7
1932	76.1	2,085,244	83.2	87.6	87.2	537,235	88.8
1933	73.0	1,887,650	75.4	90.3	91.2	520,980	86.2
1934	73.3	1,879,372	75.0	100.3	102.3	543,566	89.9
1934 March	73.2	1,724,172	68.8	97.6	99.7	523,070	86.4
April	*	1,883,261	75.2	98.0	100.1 ^a	535,152	88.5
May	*	2,028,017	80.9	99.0	101.1	562,643	93.0
June	74.4	2,030,229	81.0	100.0	101.8	568,641	94.0
July	*	2,012,018	80.3	100.6	102.3	555,920	91.9
Aug.	*	1,983,812	79.1	101.6	103.5	558,984	92.4
Sept.	74.0	1,956,368	78.1	102.7	104.5	562,202	92.9
Oct.	*	1,993,988	79.5	103.4	105.4	565,461	93.5
Nov.	*	1,944,356	77.6	104.1	106.7	564,274	93.3
Dec.	71.8	1,770,046	70.6	105.1	107.0	547,156	90.5
1935 Jan.	*	1,626,299	64.9	105.4	108.2	506,496	83.7
Feb.	*	1,642,408	65.5	107.1	110.9	505,384	83.5
March	70.8	1,681,991	67.1	—	—	526,331	87.0
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	194,015	*	*	122,497	404,656	*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the base 1929 = 100.

² The figures relate to the 1st of the month. ³ Since 1931, excluding agriculture. ⁴ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁵ Hours worked (thousands). ⁶ Average for the month. ⁷ Revised figures. ⁸ Including "Natives".

(Text continued from page 888.)

The principal problems of these statistics are examined in other publications of the Office¹; 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.²

II. *Employment.*

Table II gives statistics for 23 countries. In the great majority of cases the figures relate to workers recorded as in employment at a certain date, irrespective of the number of hours worked per day and per worker. In some cases, however, the statistics relate to the number of hours worked during a certain period of time, and in this case they record the fluctuations in the *volume* of employment. According to their source the series may be roughly classified in two groups: (1) those (the majority) based on employers' returns and indicating the changes in the number of workers employed or hours worked in a selected sample of mainly industrial establishments; these statistics do not furnish information on the absolute extent of employment, and as a rule index numbers only are reproduced here; (2) those based on returns of employed members in compulsory sickness or in unemployment insurance schemes and covering the great majority of the working population; as these statistics give a more reliable picture of the fluctuations in the absolute extent of employment, absolute figures are generally given as well as index numbers.

Owing, however, to the different scope of the various series and the different methods used in their compilation and classification, international comparisons of the absolute level of employment and its fluctuations are rarely possible. The chief value of the statistics, therefore, is in indicating the trend of short-time fluctuations in employment. In order to facilitate such comparisons the Office has as far as possible recalculated the indexes on 1929 as common base (= 100). The original base year is given in brackets in the headings of the tables; figures in heavy type indicate that the original base has been retained.

Statistics of Occupied Population in Different Countries (Italy, Norway)

In continuation of the series of statistics of the occupied population in different countries already published³, corresponding information relating to Italy and Norway, taken from the most recent

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

² *Unemployment Insurance and Various Forms of Relief for the Unemployed*. International Labour Conference, Seventeenth Session, Geneva, 1933.

³ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, Jan. 1935, pp. 123-134 (United States of America, Canada); No. 3, March 1935, pp. 436-444 (India, Japan, Palestine),

censuses, is given below in tabular form. For information as to the scope and character of the data given in the tables, the reader is referred to the first article of the series.

Italy : Census of 21 April 1931

The following tables relate to the gainfully occupied population (including members of the family assisting the head, and the unemployed) ten years old and over ; a separate table, showing the number and distribution of members of the family assisting the head (table VIII), is added.

Owing to important changes in the definition of occupied and unoccupied and in the classification of industries and occupations comparisons between the censuses of 1921 and 1931 are not possible ; a separate table (IX) gives the main results of the 1921 census.

SOURCE : ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA : *VII Censimento generale della popolazione, 21 aprile 1931-IX*. Vol. I : *Relazione preliminare*. Rome, 1933. Vol. IV : *Relazione generale* ; Parte seconda—Tavole. Rome, 1934.

TABLE I. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND OVER)
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS ¹

Order	Industrial group	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1	Agriculture and hunting	6,554,152	49.0	1,538,495	39.5	8,092,647	46.8
2, 3	Industry (including handicrafts) ²	4,067,047	30.4	1,254,331	32.1	5,321,378	30.8
4	Transport and communications	746,653	5.6	26,071	0.7	772,724	4.5
5	Commerce	1,042,949	7.8	281,304	7.2	1,324,253	7.7
6	Banking and insurance	91,030	0.7	12,453	0.3	103,483	0.6
7	Public defence	148,523	1.1	—	—	148,523	0.9
8, 9	Public and private administration	407,860	3.1	212,315	5.4	620,175	3.6
10, 11	Liberal professions and religion	237,498	1.8	106,046	2.7	343,544	2.0
12	Domestic service	62,799	0.5	470,726	12.1	533,525	3.1
1-12	Occupied population (10 years and over)	13,358,511	100	3,901,741	100	17,260,252	100
13	Unoccupied (10 years and over) :						
	(a) Persons retired	111,982		95,783		207,765	
14	(b) No occupation and occupation not stated	2,057,577		12,594,914		14,652,491	
1-14	Total population (10 years and over)	15,528,070		16,592,438		32,120,508	
	Total population (all ages)	20,132,844		21,043,827		41,176,671	

¹ In addition the Census gives separately the number of children gainfully occupied (6-9 years). These amounted to 21,919 boys and 9,980 girls, of whom 18,429 boys and 7,263 girls were occupied in agriculture.

² The term "industry" is used in the Italian to cover manufactures, mining and quarrying, building and construction.

TABLE II. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND OVER)
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Order	Occupational group	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1-4	Agriculture and hunting	6,544,663	49.0	1,538,669	39.4	8,083,332	46.8
5	Fishing	85,266	0.6	278	0.0	85,544	0.5
6-28	Industry ¹	3,972,004	29.7	1,252,126	32.1	5,224,130	30.3
29-30	Transport and communications	767,348	5.7	27,317	0.7	794,665	4.6
31-36	Commerce	1,038,633	7.8	280,534	7.2	1,319,167	7.6
37-39	Banking and insurance	91,079	0.7	12,530	0.3	103,609	0.6
40	Public defence	148,523	1.1	—	—	148,523	0.9
41-43	Public and private administration	343,555	2.6	49,980	1.3	393,575	2.3
44-49	Liberal professions and religion	300,890	2.3	269,133	6.9	570,023	3.3
50	Domestic service	66,883	0.5	473,070	12.1	539,953	3.1
1-50	Occupied population (10 years and over)	13,358,884	100	3,903,637	100	17,262,521 ²	100
51	Unoccupied (10 years and over):						
52-56	(a) Persons retired	112,672		96,247		208,919 ²	
	(b) No occupation and occupation not stated	2,056,514		12,592,554		14,649,068 ²	
	Total population (10 years and over)	15,528,070		16,592,438		32,120,508	

¹ See note ¹ to table I.² The total number of occupied (10 years and over) and the total unoccupied (10 years and over) differ slightly from the totals in table I. The total occupied population includes also 919,915 persons between 15 and 64 years of age recorded as unemployed.TABLE III A. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	33.0	7.3	19.8
Industry ¹	19.7	6.0	12.6
Transport and communications	3.8	0.1	1.9
Commerce	5.2	1.3	3.2
Banking and insurance	0.5	0.1	0.3
Public defence	0.7	—	0.4
Public and private administration	1.7	0.2	1.0
Liberal professions and religion	1.5	1.3	1.4
Domestic service	0.3	2.2	1.3
Total gainfully occupied	66.4	18.5	41.9
Unoccupied	33.6	81.5	58.1
Total population	100	100	100

¹ See note ¹ to table I.

TABLE III B. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	42.7	9.3	25.3
Industry ¹	25.6	7.5	16.3
Transport and communications	4.9	0.2	2.5
Commerce	6.7	1.7	4.1
Banking and insurance	0.6	0.1	0.3
Public defence	1.0	—	0.5
Public and private administration	2.2	0.3	1.2
Liberal professions and religion	1.9	1.6	1.8
Domestic service	0.4	2.8	1.7
Total gainfully occupied	86.0	23.5	53.7
Unoccupied	14.0	76.5	46.3
Population 10 years and over	100	100	100

¹ See note ² to table I.

TABLE IV. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupational group	Males	Females
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	81.2	18.8
Industry ¹	76.0	24.0
Transport and communications	96.6	3.4
Commerce	78.7	21.3
Banking and insurance	87.9	12.1
Public defence	100.0	—
Public and private administration	87.3	12.7
Liberal professions and religion	52.8	47.2
Domestic service	12.4	87.6
Total gainfully occupied	77.4	22.6

¹ See note ² to table I.

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SEX IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS ¹

Occupational group	Owners, managers			Salaried employees		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industry ² (including fishing)	315,686	20,762	336,448	147,346	43,988	191,334
Transport and communications	159,656	3,564	163,220	143,937	20,083	164,020
Commerce	681,227	187,964	869,191	216,773	64,173	280,946
Total	1,156,569	212,290	1,368,859	508,056	128,244	636,300

Occupational group	Independent artisans ³			Employer artisans ⁴		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industry ² (including fishing)	338,888	175,266	514,154	226,742	29,770	256,512
Transport and communications	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	338,888	175,266	514,154	226,742	29,770	256,512

Occupational group	Wage earners			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industry ² (including fishing)	3,028,608	982,618	4,011,226	4,057,270	1,252,404	5,309,674
Transport and communications	463,755	3,670	467,425	767,348	27,317	794,665
Commerce	140,633	28,397	169,030	1,088,633	280,534	1,319,167
Total	3,632,996	1,014,685	4,647,681	5,863,251	1,560,255	7,423,506

¹ No figures are available for agriculture, public administration and defence, banking, insurance, liberal professions, etc.

² See note ² to table I.

³ "Artigiano indipendente": handicraftsman working alone or with the help of members of the family.

⁴ "Artigiano padrone": handicraftsman employing workers or paid apprentices.

TABLE VI. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MARRIED WOMEN BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Number	Per cent. of all occupied females in the group
Agriculture and hunting	513,369	33.4
Fishing	52	18.7
Industry ¹	227,853	18.2
Transport and communications	6,144	22.5
Commerce	96,634	34.4
Banking and insurance	964	7.7
Public defence	—	—
Public and private administration	7,635	15.3
Liberal professions and religion	49,480	18.4
Domestic service	42,068	8.9
Total gainfully occupied	944,199	24.2
Unoccupied	6,947,382	54.8
Total	7,891,581	47.6

¹ See note ² to table I.

TABLE VII. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION
(10 YEARS AND OVER) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Sex and age group	Total population	Gainfully occupied	
		Number	Per cent. of total population
Males :			
10-14	1,619,347	472,214	29.2
15-19	2,032,278	1,792,736	88.2
20-24	1,910,122	1,819,456	95.3
25-34	2,914,998	2,862,442	98.2
35-44	2,210,079	2,158,457	97.7
45-54	1,895,695	1,823,875	96.2
55-64	1,502,921	1,383,419	92.0
65 and over	1,436,552	1,043,000	72.6
Unknown	6,078	3,285	54.0
Total	15,528,070	13,358,884	86.0
Females :			
10-14	1,566,698	224,685	14.3
15-19	2,013,767	885,245	44.0
20-24	1,913,983	743,256	38.8
25-34	3,169,791	804,886	25.4
35-44	2,642,947	527,670	20.0
45-54	2,111,469	355,387	16.8
55-64	1,598,497	222,157	13.9
65 and over	1,568,892	139,140	8.9
Unknown	6,394	1,211	1.9
Total	16,592,438	3,903,637	23.5
Total :			
10-14	3,186,045	696,899	21.9
15-19	4,046,045	2,677,981	66.1
20-24	3,824,105	2,562,712	67.0
25-34	6,084,789	3,667,328	60.3
35-44	4,853,026	2,686,127	55.3
45-54	4,007,164	2,179,262	54.4
55-64	3,101,418	1,605,576	51.8
65 and over	3,005,444	1,182,140	39.3
Unknown	12,472	4,496	36.0
Total	32,120,508	17,262,521	53.7

TABLE VIII. ASSISTING FAMILY MEMBERS (10 YEARS AND OVER)
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS ¹

Occupational group	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and hunting	1,906,695	952,211	2,858,906
Fishing	8,854	73	8,927
Industry	150,891	39,794	190,685
Transport and communications	22,361	555	22,916
Commerce	114,843	58,620	173,463
Banking and insurance	18	10	28
Liberal professions and religion	4	5	9
Total	2,203,666	1,051,268	3,254,934

¹ The figures in this table are included in the figures given in the preceding tables.

TABLE IX. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (10 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS, SEX, AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, IN 1921 ¹

Occupational group	Owners, managers, directors			Salaried employees		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industry	63,885	3,305	67,190	26,713	10,477	37,190
Transport	3,336	155	3,491	103,983	16,495	120,478
Commerce, banking, and insurance	578,624	157,762	736,386	212,427	52,547	264,974
Total for these groups	645,845	161,222	807,067	343,123	79,519	422,642

Occupational group	Working on own account ²			Manual workers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Industry	662,482	283,607	946,089	2,556,238	952,875	3,509,113
Transport	84,395	9	84,404	580,172	6,468	586,640
Commerce, banking, and insurance	—	—	—	84,100	16,517	100,617
Total for these groups	746,877	283,616	1,030,493	3,220,510	975,860	4,196,370

Occupational group	Total					
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Industry	3,309,318	25.2	1,250,264	23.7	4,559,582	24.7
Transport	771,886	5.9	23,127	0.4	795,013	4.3
Commerce, banking, and insurance	875,151	6.6	226,826	4.3	1,101,977	6.0
Total for these groups	4,956,355	37.7	1,500,217	28.4	6,456,572	35.0
Agriculture, hunting, and fishing	7,146,884	54.3	3,117,222	59.1	10,264,106	55.8
Public and private administration	675,889	5.1	46,735	0.9	722,624	3.9
Liberal professions and religion	310,475	2.4	231,815	4.4	542,290	2.9
Domestic service	65,017	0.5	380,614	7.2	445,631	2.4
Gainfully occupied ³ (10 years and over)	13,154,620	100	5,276,603	100	18,431,223	100
Unoccupied (all ages)	5,934,915	—	14,344,438	—	20,279,353	—
Total population	19,089,535	—	19,621,041	—	38,710,576	—
Population 10 years and over	15,138,922	—	15,823,606	—	30,962,528	—

¹ SOURCE: *Censimento della Popolazione del Regno d'Italia al 1 dicembre 1921*. Vol. XIX: *Relazione generale*. Rome, 1928.

² Handicraftsmen who work to the order of private customers or for one or more manufacturers and who perform the work alone or with the help of members of the family.

³ Excluding "condizioni non professionali" (12,531,305), e.g. pensioners of all kinds, students, housewives, prisoners, beggars, etc., as well as persons who did not return any occupation or profession.

Norway : Census of 1 December 1930

The census distinguishes between "persons carrying on an occupation" (*hovedpersoner*) and "members of the family without an occupation of their own, and personal servants" (*bipersoner*). "Persons carrying on an occupation" include persons living on their private income, or on private charity or public assistance. In the tables reproduced below, however, the figures relating to the occupied population do not include these two groups, which are counted as belonging to the unoccupied population; but they do cover domestic servants, except members of the family engaged in household work. Unemployed persons are classified according to their habitual occupation.

SOURCES : (a) *Folketellingen i Norge 1 XII, 1930. Sjette hefte : Folkemengden fordelt efter livsstilling*. Norges Offisielle Statistikk, IX, 40. Oslo, 1934.

(b) The information given in table V is taken from a communication from the Norwegian Central Statistical Office.

TABLE I. OCCUPIED POPULATION (15 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Class	Occupational group	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
I	Agriculture and forestry	295,906	34.8	40,458	12.8	336,364	28.8
II	Fishing	75,786	8.9	191	0.1	75,977	6.5
III	Industry ¹	249,240	29.3	60,573	19.1	309,813	26.5
IV	Commerce	83,486	9.8	62,353	19.6	145,839	12.5
V	Transport	101,898	12.0	6,524	2.1	108,422	9.3
VI (1, 2)	Public services and defence	15,604	1.8	2,782	0.9	18,386	1.6
VI (3, 4, 5, 6)	Liberal professions	23,892	2.8	23,969	7.6	47,861	4.1
VII (1, 2)	Domestic service	749	0.1	119,595	37.7	120,344	10.3
X	Insufficiently described or unknown	4,152	0.5	356	0.1	4,508	0.4
	Occupied population (15 years and over)	850,713	100	316,801	100	1,167,514	100
VII (3)	Unoccupied population (15 years and over): (a) Members of the family engaged in household work	543	—	608,136	—	608,679	—
VIII	(b) Persons living on own income	31,586	—	41,956	—	73,542	—
IX	(c) Supported persons	80,575	—	82,335	—	162,910	—
	Total population (15 years and over)	963,417	—	1,049,228	—	2,012,645	—
	Total population (all ages)	1,371,919	—	1,442,275	—	2,814,194	—

¹ The term "industry" is used in the Norwegian to cover mining, quarrying, manufactures, building, and construction.

TABLE II A. OCCUPIED POPULATION (15 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1920 AND 1930

Occupational group	1920			1930		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and forestry	21.6	4.2	12.6	21.6	2.8	11.9
Fishing	4.5	0.0	2.2	5.5	0.0	2.7
Industry ¹	19.2	4.5	11.7	18.2	4.2	11.0
Transport	6.5	0.6	3.5	7.4	0.5	3.8
Commerce	5.1	3.9	4.5	6.1	4.3	5.2
Public services and defence	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.7
Liberal professions	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Domestic service	0.1	7.1	3.7	0.1	8.3	4.3
Insufficiently described or unknown	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Occupied population	59.8	21.9	40.4	62.0	22.0	41.5
Unoccupied population	40.2	78.1	59.6	38.0	78.0	58.5
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ See note ¹ to table I.

TABLE II B. OCCUPIED POPULATION (15 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AS PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, 1920 AND 1930

Occupational group	1920			1930		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and forestry	32.5	6.1	18.7	30.7	3.9	16.7
Fishing	6.7	0.0	3.2	7.9	0.0	3.8
Industry ¹	28.9	6.5	17.2	25.9	5.8	15.4
Transport	9.8	0.8	5.1	10.5	0.6	5.4
Commerce	7.8	5.6	6.6	8.7	5.9	7.2
Public services and defence	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.9
Liberal professions	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4
Domestic service	0.1	10.2	5.4	0.1	11.4	6.0
Insufficiently described or unknown	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Total occupied population	90.1	31.6	59.5	88.3	30.2	58.0
Unoccupied population	9.9	68.4	40.5	11.7	69.8	42.0
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ See note ¹ to table I.

TABLE III. PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1920 AND 1930

Occupational group	1920		1930	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture and forestry	82.9	17.1	88.0	12.0
Fishing	99.8	0.2	99.7	0.3
Industry ¹	80.1	19.9	80.4	19.6
Transport	91.3	8.7	94.0	6.0
Commerce	55.8	44.2	57.2	42.8
Public services and defence	85.2	14.8	84.9	15.1
Liberal professions	48.7	51.3	49.9	50.1
Domestic service	1.1	98.9	0.6	99.4
Insufficiently described or unknown	87.2	12.8	92.1	7.9
Total occupied population	72.2	27.8	72.9	27.1

¹ See note ¹ to table I.

TABLE IV. OCCUPIED POPULATION (15 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS, SEX, AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Heads of undertakings			Independent workers ¹		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and forestry	130,839	18,934	149,773	174	1	175
Fishing	128	9	137	62,977	140	63,117
Industry ¹	16,006	1,388	17,394	29,142	6,016	35,158
Transport	2,668	142	2,810	6,473	33	6,506
Commerce	26,569	12,112	38,681	1,717	1,931	3,648
Public services and defence	1,115	17	1,132	—	—	—
Liberal professions	2,753	1,930	4,683	—	—	—
Domestic service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations insufficiently described	2 ²	1 ²	3 ²	—	—	—
Occupations unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total occupied population	180,080	34,533	214,613	100,483	8,121	108,604

Occupational group	Salaried employees ⁴			Manual workers, supervisory workers, foremen, etc.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and forestry	3,887	162	4,049	161,006	21,361	182,367
Fishing	933	12	945	11,748	30	11,778
Industry ¹	12,779	4,603	17,382	191,313	48,566	239,879
Transport	21,999	5,885	27,884	70,758	464	71,222
Commerce	32,791	34,495	67,286	22,409	13,815	36,224
Public services and defence	8,610	2,521	11,131	5,879	244	6,123
Liberal professions	17,017	12,330	29,347	4,122	9,709	13,831
Domestic service	—	—	—	749	119,595	120,344
Occupations insufficiently described	353	107	460	3,035	50	3,085
Occupations unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total occupied population	98,369	60,115	158,484	471,019	213,834	684,853

Occupational group	Total		
	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and forestry	295,906	40,458	336,364
Fishing	75,786	191	75,977
Industry ¹	249,240	60,573	309,813
Transport	101,898	6,524	108,422
Commerce	83,486	62,353	145,839
Public services and defence	15,604	2,782	18,386
Liberal professions	23,892	23,969	47,861
Domestic service	749	119,595	120,344
Occupations insufficiently described	3,390	158	3,548
Occupations unknown	762	198	960
Total occupied population	850,713	316,801	1,167,514

¹ See note ¹ to table I.² These figures refer to independent persons.³ I.e. persons carrying on small one-man undertakings.⁴ Including managers, engineers, and specialists.

TABLE V. OCCUPIED POPULATION (15 YEARS AND OVER) CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Sex and age group	Occupied population (excluding domestic service)	Total population	Percentage
Males :			
15-17	59,400	83,144	71.4
18-20	69,720	79,717	87.5
21-25	110,704	118,941	93.1
26-30	105,890	109,435	96.8
31-40	184,223	188,892	97.5
41-50	132,161	136,343	96.9
51-60	104,039	110,149	94.5
61-70	60,380	76,481	78.9
71 and over	22,727	59,294	38.3
Unknown	720	1,021	70.5
Total	849,964	963,417	88.2
Females :			
15-17	10,197	80,326	12.7
18-20	20,066	78,297	25.6
21-25	35,399	122,341	28.9
26-30	27,628	116,927	23.6
31-40	35,736	200,798	17.8
41-50	26,215	153,979	17.0
51-60	22,053	124,532	17.7
61-70	13,600	93,672	14.5
71 and over	6,136	77,343	7.9
Unknown	176	1,013	17.4
Total	197,206	1,049,228	18.8
Total :			
15-17	69,597	163,470	42.6
18-20	89,786	158,014	56.8
21-25	146,103	241,282	60.6
26-30	133,518	226,362	59.0
31-40	219,959	389,690	56.4
41-50	158,376	290,322	54.6
51-60	126,092	234,681	53.7
61-70	73,980	170,153	43.5
71 and over	28,863	136,637	21.1
Unknown	896	2,034	44.1
Total	1,047,170	2,012,645	52.0

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Book Notes

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International Labour Office. *Report of the Director.* International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Geneva, 1935. 91 pp.

The annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold BUTLER, which is being discussed at the International Labour Conference this month, has just been published. On the whole, he says, it is clear that 1934 marked a distinct advance over 1933. But, in fact, recovery is still superficial rather than fundamental. Nearly all the progress so far accomplished has been solely the result of national effort. In the summer of last year there were some indications that the upward movement was flagging, which may mean that the limits of national effort are being reached and that further progress can only be attained by setting the international machine once more in smooth and harmonious operation. From a social point of view, however, the year 1934 has been of exceptional importance. The tendencies towards economic planning with a view to achieving certain social objectives, to which attention was drawn in last year's Report, are becoming more generally recognised. The Report pays chief attention to tracing the social effects of these developments. After having analysed the relations existing between economic recovery and employment, the Director deals with the various remedies for unemployment: insurance and relief; public works; reduction of hours; the organisation of industry; measures of financial policy; and international organisation. The Director then examines the principal consequences of these new economic and social developments affecting the International Labour Organisation. It is not only the immediate problems of the crisis which concern us, he says, but also the orientation which the profound changes taking place before our eyes inevitably suggest for the future. The Report concludes: "The Organisation has come through the darkest period of reaction against the ideas of international fellowship which presided at its birth. There are signs that the ebb is slackening and the flood-tide setting in. The objectives for which the Organisation was created are steadily assuming greater prominence in the minds of men. With the growing complexity of economic regulation it will be called upon to meet new demands and to shoulder heavier responsibilities. Its past record is the best earnest of its capacity to rise to the opportunities of the future."

— *Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of All Kinds (Supplementary Report).* International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Second Item on the Agenda. Report II (Supplement). Geneva, 1935. 4 pp.

— (a) *Maintenance of Rights in course of Acquisition and Acquired Rights under Invalidity, Old-Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance on behalf of Workers who Transfer their Residence from one Country to Another.* International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. First Item on the Agenda. Report I. 251 pp. (b) *Supplementary Report.* 15 pp. Geneva, 1935.

The question of the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another was discussed a first time at the Eighteenth (1934) Session of the Conference. On the basis of

the decisions of this Session, the Office drew up a Questionnaire which was circulated in July 1934 to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organisation, inviting them to express their views concerning the form and content of the regulations to be adopted.

The present report contains the replies of 29 Governments received up to 28 February 1935, a comparative analysis of these replies and the conclusions drawn therefrom by the International Labour Office, together with the text of a proposed Draft Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance.

The Supplementary Report contains the replies which were received by the International Labour Office too late for inclusion in the main report.

— *Partial Revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931 (Supplementary Report)*. International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Seventh Item on the Agenda. Report VII (Supplement). Geneva, 1935. 4 pp.

— *Reduction of Hours of Work with special reference to : (a) Public Works undertaken or subsidised by Governments ; (b) Iron and Steel ; (c) Building and Contracting ; (d) Glass Bottle Manufacture ; (e) Coal Mines*. Vol. I. *Public Works undertaken or subsidised by Governments*. 69 pp. Vol. II. *Iron and Steel*. 107 pp. Vol. III. *Building and Contracting*. 107 pp. Vol. IV. *Glass-Bottle Manufacture*. 83 pp. Vol. *Coal Mines*. 79 pp. Vol. VI. *Principal Statutory Provisions limiting Hours of Work in Industry*. 51 pp. International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Item VI on the Agenda. Report VI. Geneva, 1935.

The question of the reduction of hours of work, which figured on the agenda of the last two Sessions of the International Labour Conference without any definite result having been attained, has this year been placed on the agenda in a new form. It is proposed to consider more particularly how the 40-hour week could be introduced on an international scale in the industries covered by the above five reports. As it is left for the Conference itself to choose whether this item will be dealt with by way of a single discussion and immediate final decision or whether it should follow the usual double-discussion procedure and a final decision be deferred until next year, each of the five reports has been drafted to meet both alternatives ; that is to say, each of them contains a statement of the law and practice in the different countries, together with a list of points on which Governments might be consulted with a view to a second discussion at the 1936 Session, and each of them contains also a proposed Draft Convention which might serve as a basis for a single discussion and final decision at the 1935 Session. A sixth (supplementary) report gives by way of a common appendix to the other five a summary statement of the laws and regulations concerning hours of work in a number of countries which are of general application and not special to the particular industries mentioned.

— *Summary of Annual Reports under Article 408*. International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Geneva, 1935. 290 pp.

— *Unemployment among Young Persons (Supplementary Report)*. International Labour Conference, Nineteenth Session, Geneva, 1935. Third Item on the Agenda. Report III (Supplement). Geneva, 1935. 26 pp.

This supplementary report contains additions and corrections to the information published in the main report on unemployment among young persons.

Attes du Congrès international des Etudes sur la population, Rome, 7-10 septembre 1931. Publiés par le Comitato Italiano per lo studio dei problemi della Popolazione sous la direction du Prof. Corrado GINI, Président du Congrès. Rome, Istituto poligrafico dello Stato, 1933 and 1934. 10 vols. 5,500 pp.

The Italian Committee for the Study of Population Problems has now completed the publication of the proceedings of the International Congress for Studies regarding Population Problems, held 7-10 September 1931, which are in ten volumes. In addition to the report of the proceedings, the volumes include the texts of the 289 reports and communications presented by experts and statistical offices,

arranged as follows : history, Vol. I ; biology and eugenics, Vol. II ; anthropology and geography, Vols. III and IV ; medicine and hygiene, Vol. V ; demography, Vols. VI and VII ; sociology, Vol. VIII ; economics, Vol. IX ; methodology, Vol. X. They form a collection of documents of outstanding value. A representative of the International Labour Office contributed to the work of the Committees on sociology and demography.

Institut international d'Agriculture. Commission internationale permanente des associations agricoles. *Guide international des associations agricoles adhérentes à la C.I.P.A.* Vol. I. *Europe-Afrique.* Rome, 1934. x + 172 pp. 10 lire.

This guide contains a list of agricultural associations in Europe and Africa affiliated to the Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations of the International Institute of Agriculture. Details are given concerning the structure, aims, and activity of each association, with the date of its foundation, the names of its principal officials, and its address. It is proposed to publish the guide annually. A second volume is to be issued later for America, Asia, and Australia.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

CHILE

Caja nacional de Ahorros. *Instrucciones a los agentes de la Sección accidentes del trabajo.* Santiago, 1934. 55 pp.

DENMARK

Beretning fra Invalideforsikringsretten (Invalideforsikringsraadet) for aaret 1933. Reprinted from *Socialt Tidsskrift*, February 1935. Copenhagen, 1935. 184 pp., tables, diagrams.

Annual report of the Danish Invalidity Insurance Court for 1933.

EGYPT

Ministère des finances. Département de la statistique générale de l'Etat. *Annuaire statistique 1932-1933.* Cairo, 1934. xvi + 648 pp. P.T. 50.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade. Statistics Department. *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years 1913 and 1920 to 1933.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. xv + 416 pp. 6s. 6d.

— — — *Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for each of the ten years 1924 to 1933.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. xvii + 312 pp. 5s.

Committee of the Privy Council for Medical Research. *Report of the Medical Research Council for the Year 1933-1934.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 172 + xi pp. 3s.

In the sphere of industrial pathology and hygiene the report mentions the researches made by the Committee on Industrial Pulmonary Disease into atmospheric dust in various industries : physical character of industrial dusts, aetiology of respiratory disease in cotton workers, silicosis and allied conditions, etc. The report also draws attention to the work of the Industrial Health Research Board and mentions in particular the enquiry into accident proneness and motor accident records among bus and private drivers. In the field of industrial physiology, it mentions the enquiries made into the physique of men in different industrial occupations, and the circulatory and other changes which occur in the hands of workers using vibratory tools. In the sphere of industrial psychology studies are stated to have been made on nervous breakdown in industrial workers, the causes of sickness-absenteeism in clerical occupations and light industries, the psychological problems of repetitive work, and different questions relating to vocational guidance and selection. Heating and ventilation, noise, and lighting in certain industries and occupations were also the subject of investigations by the Industrial Health Research Board.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in the Persian Gulf, October 1934.* Report by F. H. GAMBLE. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 28 pp. 1s. 3d.

—— *Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 20 December 1934.* Report by A. HARTLAND. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. x + 66 pp. 2s.

INDIA

The Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (June 1934). Report of the Delegates of the Government of India. Delhi, 1934. 39 pp. As. 12 or 1s. 3d.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, 1933. By H. W. BRADY. Patna, Superintendent, Government Printing, 1934. 33 pp. Rs.1-8.

MYSORE

Agriculturists' Relief Committee. *Report.* Bangalore, Govt. Press, 1935. 45 pp.

IRISH FREE STATE

Department of Industry and Commerce. Statistics Branch. *Agricultural Statistics 1927-1933. Report and Tables.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1935. xxxiv + 135 pp. 1s. 9d.

The present report is the second of the series published by the Department of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State. It contains all the more important agricultural statistics for the years 1927 to 1933, including statistics of the number of holdings of different sizes, the number of agricultural machines in use, and the number of male workers engaged in farm work.

—— — *Statistical Abstract 1934.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1934. xvii + 198 pp. 2s. 6d.

—— — *Statistics of Workmen's Compensation, 1932.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1934. 20 pp. 4d.

MAURITIUS

Annual Report of the Protector of Immigrants for the Year 1933. St. Louis, 1934. 12 pp.

MEXICO

Comisión nacional del salario mínimo. *Memoria. Mejores salarios. Significan prosperidad en todos los órdenes.* Mexico, 1934. xxxii + 405 pp., inaps, tables.

This report of the Mexican National Minimum Wage Committee, which was set up on 7 September 1933, contains in the first part a history of wages in relation to the cost of living in Mexico during the colonial period and during the first hundred years of her existence as an independent State. In the second part the problem is treated from the demographic, economic, and social standpoints. The third part examines the position of agriculture, the agricultural population, production, trade in agricultural products in all its aspects, the problem of unemployment in the country, the trade union organisation of agricultural workers, and the problem of wages for different categories of workers. The fourth part considers the conditions of industrial workers at different periods of the country's history; social legislation is reviewed in its relation to wages; a chapter is given to problems in Mexican industry: under-consumption, under-production, output, industrial organisation and zones, raw materials, transport, wages, customs duties, credit, mechanisation. The fifth part describes the steps taken by the Government to establish minimum wage rates. The different chapters include full statistical data.

NORWAY

Rikstrygdeverket. *Syketrygden for året 1933. Assurance-maladie pour l'année 1933.* Norges Offisielle Statistikk. IX. 51. Oslo, 1935. 78 pp.

PORTUGAL

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Serviços de Estatística. *Anuario estatístico 1933.* Cape Verde, 1934. 292 pp.

MOZAMBIQUE

Repartição de estatística. *Anuario estatístico. Annuaire statistique 1933.* Lorenzo Marques, 1934. xviii + 521 pp.

RUSSIA

State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics. *The U.S.S.R. in Figures.* Moscow, 1934. 276 pp.

SWEDEN

Kungl. Socialstyrelsen. *Yrkesinspektionens Verksamhet, år 1933.* Stockholm, 1935. 66 pp., illustr.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Statistics of Migration, 1933. Pretoria, 1934. xix + 65 pp. 2s. 6d.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *Anthrax.* Farmers' Bulletin No. 1736. 14 pp. 5 cents.

Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Recreational Opportunities available to Washington.* 57 pp., illustr.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Organisation and Management of Co-operative Gasoline and Oil Associations. (With Model By-laws.)* Bulletin No. 606. Co-operation Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. v + 36 pp. 5 cents.

——— *Organisation and Management of Co-operative Housing Associations. (With Model By-laws.)* Bulletin No. 608. Co-operation Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. v + 35 pp. 5 cents.

——— **Women's Bureau.** *Industrial Home Work. Summary of the System and its Problems.* Washington, 1934. 23 pp.

This study deals with different aspects of the problem of industrial home work, which is carried on in various industries in the United States, mainly by married women and children, under very poor working conditions, and calls for adequate legal regulation. A survey is given of the situation in general and in some of the States, the difficulties and need of regulation, the existing State legislation, the proposals made for its further development, and the regulation of home work in the industrial codes.

——— *The Employment of Women in Puerto Rico.* By Caroline MANNING. Bulletin No. 118. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. v + 34 pp. 5 cents.

This report contains the results of a survey of the needlework and other industries employing women in Puerto Rico, made in the winter of 1933-34 under the joint auspices of the Federal and Insular Departments of Labour. Special attention is given to the very poor working conditions of home workers in the needle trades with a view to drafting a code for this industry. Recommendations are made for the regulation and progressive elimination of this type of work, a question which is also of interest to the mainland where the markets are flooded by cheap Puerto Rican products. The report contains, in addition, some information on factory employment in the needle trades and on the employment of women in other industries (canneries, tobacco and cigar industry, manufacture of straw hats, stores, laundries, and telephone exchanges).

— — — *Women in Industry.* A Report by Mary ANDERSON at the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials, 27 September 1934. Washington. 10 pp.

This report deals with some of the most important subjects concerning women in industry in relation to labour legislation, i.e. hours of work, minimum wage rates, and home work. It contains a short analysis of State hour laws for women, hour standards for women according to the industrial codes, the minimum wage situation under the codes, and State legislation and code regulations concerning industrial home work. In conclusion, the need for State labour legislation applying to men and women alike in all industries is emphasised, and inter-State conferences and compacts to secure uniformity of labour legislation are advocated.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

American Public Health Association. *Year Book 1934-1935.* Supplement to *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 25, No. 2, February 1935. New York, 1935. 203 pp.

Special mention may be made of the reports of the Committees dealing with different questions of industrial medicine: anthrax, industrial fatigue, lead poisoning, skin irritants, compensation of occupational diseases, volatile solvents, ventilation, etc.

Brown, A. Barratt. *The Machine and the Worker.* The University Extension Library. Edited by Dr. C. W. CUMMINS. London, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 1934. 215 pp.

A great deal is written about technological unemployment, but far less about the other consequences of increasing mechanisation. As Mr. Barratt Brown, the Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, points out in this interesting book, these consequences are many and varied, good and bad. He considers that the good definitely outweigh the bad. In the course of his survey he touches on a number of different topics, including the problem of the skilled workman, industrial fatigue, monotony and boredom, the workers' general attitude to machinery, scientific management, rationalisation and unemployment, and the leisure problem. This partial list of chapter headings will give some idea of the wide scope of the book. Finally, Mr. Barratt Brown asks whether the machine age is leading, and says that "the greatest need of all is a preparation of the mind and spirit that shall refine our standards of judgment and of taste, revise our false values and purify and simplify our desires. For it is we, the consumers, who make the final and determining demands that set the wheels of the machine in motion."

Camiro, Max. *Enfermedad profesional. Su definición.* Mexico, 1935. 22 p.

Carter, Jean, and Smith, Hilda W. *Education and the Worker-Student. A book about workers' education based upon the experience of teachers and students.* New York, Affiliated Schools for Workers, 1934. 72 pp. 25 cents.

This pamphlet was prepared at the request of the Office of the Specialist in Workers' Education of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The authors describe what has been done in the field of workers' education in the United States during the last thirteen years and give some indication of current tendencies and movements. In the last chapter they consider the probable results of the workers' education movement in the United States in view of recent social changes.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Department of Manufacture. *Providing Reserves against Unemployment. A Manual of Information and Procedure for Code Authorities and Trade Associations.* Washington, 1934. 38 pp.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, while advocating the basic principle of the creation of reserve funds to enable benefits to be paid to industrial workers during intervals of involuntary unemployment, considers that such plans, to be satisfactory, must be adapted to the circumstances of each particular enterprise or industry. This pamphlet indicates some of the factors to be considered

when determining the advisability of an unemployment reserve plan. It discusses briefly the purpose and extent of unemployment reserve plans, various factors affecting the applicability of such plans, and certain essential provisions which should be included in all reserve plans.

Comisetti, Dr. Louis. *Mandats et souveraineté. La notion de souveraineté au sein du système mandataire international. Critique de l'Article 22 du Pacte de la Société des Nations.* Paris, Recueil Sirey. 168 pp.

Comité national belge de l'organisation scientifique. *Services, fonctions et méthodes de l'entreprise moderne. Exposés faits aux séances d'étude de la saison 1933-1934.* Publication No. 10. Brussels, 1934. 44 pp. 18 frs.

The six papers collected in this pamphlet, it is explained in the preface, are connected with the same general theme, involving a discussion of the principal functions of an undertaking, and in particular of certain functions peculiar to American undertakings. It is surprising that among the different functions studied—advertising, sales, credit and collection of outstanding debts, purchases, control of production, transport—no place is given to those of the staff manager, which, particularly in the United States, are among the essential characteristics of an up-to-date undertaking.

Confederazione Fascista dei lavoratori del commercio. *Azione sindacale contro la disoccupazione.* Collana di propaganda e studi, 2. Rome. 144 pp.

Collection of collective agreements concluded by the Fascist Confederation of Commercial Employees with a view to reabsorbing the available labour supply, by means principally of limiting the weekly hours of work for each worker, and in certain cases abolishing overtime. "This experiment", says Mr. Ricardo del Giudice in the preface, "has not the character of a provisional palliative; it marks the institution of a new discipline and distribution of work, in greater conformity with a modern and rational regulation of economic activities and with the principle already proclaimed of greater social justice."

Consumers' Research. *Economics for Consumers under the NIRA and After.* Washington, 1934. 15 pp. 25 cents.

This pamphlet contains articles by F. A. FETTER, John T. FLYNN and Robert S. LYND, and F. J. SCHLINK, concerned mainly with the problems of the consumer under the National Recovery Administration.

Douglas, Paul H. *The Theory of Wages.* New York, Macmillan, 1934. xx + 639 pp. \$5.

One of the most important contributions to the literature of wages that have been made in recent years. After a preliminary survey of the theory of production and of the marginal productivity theory of wages, Professor Douglas makes an inductive study of both the productivity and supply curves of labour and capital. Special interest attaches to the latter enquiry, which breaks new ground and opens up many lines for future investigation. In one part of the book Professor Douglas develops an equation of production showing the quantitative influence of labour and capital upon production in the United States over the period 1899 to 1922. The elasticities of demand for labour and capital are calculated to be about -4.0 and -1.33 respectively. Professor Douglas is careful to emphasise the limitations of the data and the care necessary in the interpretation of the conclusions reached. The book contains an extensive bibliography of wages and the theory of distribution.

Epstein, Ralph C. Assisted by Florence M. CLARK. *Industrial Profits in the United States.* A Publication of the National Bureau of Economic Research in Co-operation with the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. New York, 1934. 678 pp., diagrams. \$5.

This book contains the results of the most intensive study of the subject which has yet been made. It throws some light on the important question, about which little is known, of the average long-term earnings of invested capital. The basic

data cover a period of ten years (1919 to 1928), and relate to some 3,000 corporations in manufacturing, trading, mining, and finance. The average rate of return on invested capital in those corporations for which information was available over the whole of the period was found to be, after deduction of Federal taxes, 9.2 per cent. The results of the investigation also yield interesting information with regard to the wide differences in the profits of different enterprises, the comparative profits of large and small enterprises, and the violent fluctuations of profits during the different phases of the business cycle.

Funk, Alois. *Film und Jugend. Eine Untersuchung über die psychischen Wirkungen des Films im Leben der Jugendlichen.* Munich, Ernst Reinhardt, 1934. 174 pp.

After a study of the different processes employed in the production of films, the author tries to determine the psychological influence of the cinema on children, and in particular of certain films (detective, erotic, patriotic, etc.) on certain categories of children and young persons, such, for instance, as boys and girls predisposed to crime, deserted or backward children, etc.

Fried, Dr. Wolf. *Etat actuel du problème des pneumokonioses.* Institut d'assurances sociales d'Alsace et de Lorraine (Invalidité-vieillesse). Strasburg, Les Editions universitaires, 1934. 63 pp.

This pamphlet, as the author states in the introduction, is confined to summing up the present knowledge concerning the clinical, radiological, and pathogenic aspects of silicosis. It deals in turn with the history and clinical aspects of silicosis, radiology, pathological anatomy, aetiology, and pathogeny. A special chapter examines the relation of silicosis to tuberculosis and connected problems. The pamphlet ends with a survey of the medico-social problem of silicosis.

Haldane, J. D., and Graham, J. I. *Methods of Air Analysis.* Fourth edition, revised throughout and enlarged. London, Charles Griffin, 1935. vii + 176 pp., illustr.

This handbook, which was first published in 1912, describes rapid and accurate methods of air and gas analysis designed to meet everyday needs in connection with such investigations. The different chapters deal, among others, with the following topics: the collection of samples of air; apparatus for air and gas analysis, determination and estimation of carbon dioxide, methane, oxygen; determination of moisture by dry- and wet-bulb thermometers; recognition of commonly occurring poisonous gases: nitrous fumes, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen phosphide (phosphoretted hydrogen), hydrogen arsenide (arseniuretted hydrogen), hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), chlorine, phosgene, and ammonia. The last chapter deals with the determination of dust in the air. An alphabetical index enables the reader to find rapidly the information desired.

Hodenberg, Dr. Frhr. von. *Rationalisierung und Bevölkerungsumschichtung.* Berlin, Willy Rink und Bernhard Krause, 1934. 32 pp.

Lecture given before the Committee on Social Policy of the German Directorate of National-Socialist Factory Organisations.

Hudson, Manley O. *The Permanent Court of International Justice.* Bureau of International Research, Harvard University and Radcliffe College. New York, Macmillan, 1934. xxvii + 731 pp.

Professor Manley O. Hudson, the well-known American authority upon the Permanent Court of International Justice, has now published a treatise which is probably the fullest account of the organisation, jurisdiction, and procedure of the Court available in the English language. There are a number of references to the jurisdiction and procedure of the Court in labour cases, and to the advisory opinions given by the Court upon matters relating to the International Labour Organisation.

Hull Community Council. Social Survey Committee. *The Use of Leisure in Hull.* Prepared by Richard EVANS and Alison BOYD. Hull, 1933. 38 pp. 3d.

This pamphlet gives a clear account of the means at the disposal of the people of Hull for the recreational use of leisure. They are considered under three heads: commercial enterprises, public provision, and voluntary organisations.

Isles, K. S. *Wages Policy and the Price Level.* London, P. S. King, 1934. xiv+256 pp. 9s.

In this book, which is written for the economist rather than for the general reader, Mr. Isles has made an interesting contribution to the literature of wages. The book opens with the statement that the community should "so co-ordinate its monetary and wages policies that wage rates and the price level would be regulated in the best way from the point of view of general economic welfare, including in economic welfare the benefits of stable employment." On the subject of wage adjustment, Mr. Isles reaches the conclusion, first, that "in conditions of severe and prolonged world-wide depression... a general lowering of wage rates would cause unemployment to become on balance not less but greater"; secondly, that, while wage reduction "is a dangerous medicine to take at an advanced stage in the growth of the disease... it does not necessarily follow... that it should never be used at all.... There may still be room for using wage adjustments as part of a scheme for co-ordinating wage rates with the price level"; and "given that the price level does fluctuate in such a way as to cause the equilibrium level of wage rates to be unstable, it is better that the actual level of wage rates should be made to adapt itself to these conditions than that it should not." With the price level subject to variation, Mr. Isles would favour more elastic adjustment of wages, both upwards and downwards, as a means of reducing the amplitude of industrial fluctuations; but since such adjustments can remove only a small part of the industrial instability caused by fluctuations in the price level, it might be worth while to consider means of preventing these fluctuations. The book goes on to discuss these means, and the problems of wage policy which their application would involve.

Istituto nazionale di Urbanistica. *Annuario delle città italiane.* Parte I. *Urbanistica.* v+180 pp., maps. Parte II. *Statistica.* (*Anno VIII della Serie.*) xv+539 pp. Rome, 1934.

These two volumes deal with the development of Italian towns, and in particular the chief towns of districts. The first contains a detailed study of different extension and town-planning schemes. In some cases the plans are a valuable contribution to town-planning theory. The second volume contains statistics relating to municipalities: area, movement of the population, house building, education, budgets, transport, industry and commerce, markets and slaughter-houses, city police and fire brigade, public advertising, lighting and heating, and water supply.

Ivanescu, Ion Nicolae I. *Die wirtschaftliche Gestaltung der rumänischen Getreidemühlen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der neuen Verhältnisse nach dem Weltkriege.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde genehmigt von der Philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Bucarest, Buchdruckerei Universul, 1934. 103 pp.

Jamison, Charles L. *Trading on the Equity by Industrial Companies.* Michigan Business Studies. Vol. VI, No. 3. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1934. 50 pp.

Jenkinson, Rev. Charles. *The Leeds Housing Policy.* Preface by Alderman A. J. Dobbs, J.P. Leeds, City of Leeds Labour Party, 1934. 47 pp., illustr. 2d.

This monograph concerns one of the English towns in which the question of slum clearance has during recent years become particularly serious. The city of Leeds is one of those in which the proportion of defective dwellings is the highest. In this pamphlet, which gives data on the present situation and needs, it is estimated that some 30,000 houses out of a total of 72,000 should be demolished.

Kessler, Henry H. *The Crippled and Disabled. Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in the United States.* New York, Morningside Heights, Columbia University Press, 1935. xii+337 pp. \$4.

Mr. Henry H. Kessler, medical adviser to the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Bureau and Rehabilitation Commission, examines by what methods physically handicapped persons can be helped to fill a place in the social and economic life of the community, and be absorbed or reabsorbed in industry. He first defines

the term "disabled", and then considers the needs of the crippled and the disabled, and in what measure the existing legislation of the United States can meet these needs. After examining the part played by legislation in the attenuation or elimination of the economic and social differences between normal and disabled persons, he reviews the present tendencies of legislation and defines what remains to be done. The problems raised by the vocational and social rehabilitation of the disabled are considered under the following heads: the child cripple, the industrially disabled, the war disabled, the chronically disabled (adults), and the blind, deaf, and deaf-mutes. The legislation studied covers the various and sometimes far-reaching measures in favour of the disabled in the United States, and the European systems of education and training of crippled children, vocational training, war pensions, social insurance, and minimum wage legislation, in so far as they affect the rehabilitation of the disabled.

Knoll, Dr. E. *Der Neuaufbau der Sozialversicherung. Grundlagen und Grundfragen des Gesetzes vom 5. Juli 1934 über den Aufbau der Sozialversicherung.* Stuttgart, Berlin, W. Kohlhammer, 1934. vii+93 pp.

After a comprehensive analysis of the fundamental questions involved in social insurance (national insurance, unification of insurance and of insurance institutions, connection between insurance and saving, etc.), the author, who is counsellor in the German Ministry of Labour, gives a detailed survey of the new legislation of the Reich. This legislation relates both to the external structure of the social insurance system (reduction in the number of insurance institutions, simplification of administration, collaboration between the different authorities concerned, State control, etc.) and to its internal structure (principle of the responsible chief, situation of the staff, accounts, distribution of contributions, etc.). In conclusion, the author shows that the reform does not aim merely at retrenchment, but first and foremost at improving the services rendered to the insured population. The appendix contains the text of the Act of 5 July 1934.

Lane, Lieut.-Col. A. H. *The Alien Menace. A Statement of the Case.* Fifth (revised and enlarged) edition. London, Eoswell Publishing Co., 1934. xvi+250 pp., illustr. 3s. 6d.

Lininger, F. F. *Dairy Products under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Developments up to April 1934.* The Brookings Institution Pamphlet Series No. 13. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1934. viii+99 pp. 50 cents.

Maday, André de. *Necker, précurseur au pacifisme et de la protection ouvrière.* Extrait de la *Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie* (Quinzième année, 1935, No. 1). Université libre de Bruxelles. Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Brussels, 1935. 16 pp.

The role of precursor of labour protection that has been attributed to Necker is justified, in the author's view, by two reasons. First, to Necker belongs the merit of having shown, even before the French Revolution, that the unrestricted freedom of employment contracts in industry leads to the subjection of the worker by the employer, from which follows the necessity of intervention by the State. Secondly, he was the first to formulate the theory of the unfavourable effects of competition between nations on labour protection in the separate countries, the theory on which international labour legislation is founded.

Man, Henry de. *L'idée socialiste, suivi du Plan de Travail.* Traduit de l'allemand par H. CORBIN et A. KOJEVNIKOV. "Les Ecrits", sous la direction de Jean GUÉHENNO. Paris, Bernard Grasset, 543 pp. 20 frs.

In this work, which shows both wide learning and original thought, Mr. de Man carries on the task, begun in a former book, *Au delà du Marxisme*, of showing that the firmest foundations of socialism are to be found not so much in the determinism of economic evolution as in the psychology of those who have the will to give it reality. "The history of the socialist movement", he writes, "is the history of an idea which is being realised little by little." All through history he traces a spiritual principle which has never ceased to urge certain men to seek new paths in opposition to the forces of stagnation, and which to-day inspires the militant socialists. He sees in the socialist idea the contemporary link in an evolution

which goes back to the boroughs of the eleventh century, and the appearance of the first "bourgeois", who, in the cycle of western culture, were the creators of the notions of liberty, personal dignity, respect for labour, and democracy. Historical evolution has transformed these bourgeois qualities into their opposites, for, having become a capitalist class, the bourgeoisie has ceased to be the producers of culture and become merely the consumers of acquired wealth. But the idea itself has continued on its way and become the heritage of the working class, thus leading to the creation of a new culture. "The essence of the revolution latent in this culture", Mr. de Man says, "is not destruction, but a new organisation, and its strength depends on the creative force of the idea to which it gives reality. It is this force which must be developed, directed towards constructive ends, and transformed into a spiritual, political, and organising power."

Matheovits, Ferenc. *Nemzetközi szociálpolitika.* I. kötet. *Szociálpolitikai szervezet.* 359 pp. II. kötet. *Szociálpolitikai jogalkotás.* 472 pp. *Politique sociale internationale.* Tome I. *L'organisation de la politique sociale internationale.* Tome II. *Législation sociale.* Publications de l'Institut de droit international à l'Université Royale Elisabeth de Pécs (Hongrie). Nos. 22, 23. 1934.

This work, entitled "International Social Policy", which is devoted almost exclusively to the International Labour Organisation, describes the constitution and activities of the Organisation in a methodical and critical manner. The first volume ("Organisation of International Social Policy") examines in detail the composition and working of its different organisms, and the legal nature of the decisions which it is competent to make. In the second volume ("Social Legislation") the author reviews the problems examined and the results of the discussions at the first seventeen Sessions of the International Labour Conference. The work is a valuable book of reference for those in Hungary who wish to study the questions it deals with. In this respect, its practical value is increased by the fact that it gives a Hungarian translation not only of Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, and the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted down to 1932, but also of the standing orders of the Conference, the Committees, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Mayer, Gustav. *Friedrich Engels. Eine Biographie.* Erste Band: *Friedrich Engels in seiner Frühzeit.* Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. ix+393 pp. Zweiter Band: *Engels und der Aufstieg der Arbeiterbewegung in Europa.* viii+385 pp. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1934.

Mélot, Ernest. *Les pensions de vieillesse. Coordination et commentaire pratique des dispositions légales relatives à la majoration gratuite de rente.* Nouvelle édition mise en concordance avec les dernières circulaires ministérielles et avec l'arrêté royal du 8 novembre 1934. Louvain, Société d'Etudes morales, sociales et juridiques. 127 pp.

The Belgian Act of 14 July 1930, which governs old-age pensions, provides for the ultimate payment of a pension formed by accumulation in a personal account for each insured person which is calculated to reach, by about 1965, an annual sum of 3,200 francs for a pensioner who has worked all his life and paid regularly the stipulated contributions. For several years the pensions formed by the contributions of employers and workers will be inferior to this sum; they vary at present between 50 and 100 francs per annum. The law therefore provides for the payment of supplements to these inadequate pensions during the transition period. The part of the Act of 14 July 1930 relating to the non-contributory increments granted during the transition period, which is complicated in the original text, has already been substantially amended; Mr. Mélot's study co-ordinates the provisions in force in December 1934, and gives a clear and simple account of their practical scope and their effects.

Mortara, Ludovico. *Il processo nelle controversie individuali del lavoro. Il passato, il presente, il futuro.* Estratto dalla *Giurisprudenza italiana*, Vol. LXXXVI, 1934, Disp. 15. Turin, Unione tipografico-editrice torinese, 1934. 27 pp.

Myrdal, Alva, and Myrdal, Gunnar. *Kris i befolkningsfragan.* Tredje, omarbetade och utvidgade upplagan. Stockholm, Albert Bonniers Förlag, 1935. 403 pp.

This work, which is entitled "Crises in the Population Question", by the noted economist, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal of Stockholm University, and Mrs. Myrdal, calls attention to the alarming situation created in Sweden — as in other countries of Western civilisation — by the rapidly declining birth rate. It analyses the causes and effects of this decline and advocates as a remedy an elaborate system of radical social reform, particularly in the fields of housing and child welfare. The book, which has stimulated discussion of the population question in Sweden and in the other Scandinavian countries, is an interesting contribution to the fast growing literature on this subject.

National Association of Housing Officials. *A Housing Programme for the United States.* Chicago, 1934. 22 pp.

National Safety Council. *1934 Transactions. Twenty-third Annual Safety Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, 1-5 October 1934.* Chicago. 452 pp. \$1.50.

Numerous communications were presented to the Congress on different problems of industrial medicine and hygiene. They dealt in particular with dusts, industrial nurses, new workers, and poisonous fumes and vapours, and were discussed by the special sections of the Congress. The industrial sections also dealt with the following questions: ventilation in mines, dusts, silicosis (Mining Section); compensation of occupational diseases (Paper and Pulp Section); the doctor's rôle in accident prevention (Petroleum Section); etc.

Paulsson, Gregor. *Hur bo. Nagra ord om den moderna smakrikningen.* Stockholm, Kooperativa förbundets bokförlag, 1934. 64 pp., illustr.

In this little book Professor Gregor Paulsson, who is well known as Director of the Swedish Sloyd Association, aims at interesting members of the working class, and particularly those belonging to the co-operative movement, in the problem of modern rational home planning.

Paz Soldan, Dr. Carlos. *La peste verde. Instrucciones contra la malaria.* Lima, La Reforma médica, 1934. 92 + xxx pp., illustr.

Peixoto, Afranio, Favero, F., Barreto, J. de Barros, and Ribeiro, L. *Accidentes do trabalho.* Biblioteca Brasileira de Medicina legal. Direção de Afranio Peixoto. Rio de Janeiro, Editora Guanabara, 1934. 462 pp.

This work, which forms part of the series "Brazilian Library of Legal Medicine", is due to the collaboration of a number of specialists. The first part (by Mr. Peixoto) concerns the legislation relating to the compensation of industrial accidents in Brazil and explains the principles of compensation as well as the Act of 10 July 1934. The second part (by Mr. Ribeiro) deals with different categories of accidents. The third and fourth parts deal with assessment and prevention; a special chapter relates to occupational diseases.

Penrose, E. F. *Population Theories and their Application. With Special Reference to Japan.* Food Research Institute, Stanford University. California, 1934. xiv + 347 pp. European Sales Agents: P. S. King, London; Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The author's study of the problem of the food supply in Japan led him to make researches into population problems in their international aspects. He maintains the thesis that the principal cause of the present economic disorder lies on the one hand in the disparity between the distribution of population and the distribution of natural resources, and on the other in extreme nationalism.

Perren, Dr. A. *Les primes sur salaires dans les entreprises industrielles.* Preface by P. E. BONJOUR. Bibliothèque professionnelle et sociale. Neuchâtel, Paris, Delachaux et Niestlé, 1933. xi + 144 pp. 6 frs. (Swiss).

This book is a useful addition to the limited literature in French on the subject of wage incentive systems. It analyses the general principles of such systems,

describes various types based on individual or group bonuses, and lists a number of French factories in which they are applied. The book also contains a bibliography of the subject.

Phillips, M. C., and Schlink, F. J. *Discovering Consumers*. The John Day Pamphlets, No. 43. New York, John Day, 1934. 30 pp. 25 cents.

The authors of this pamphlet are members of the staff of Consumers' Research Incorporated, an American non-profit membership corporation, supported by consumers, which endeavours to satisfy in some measure the demands of the latter for accurate, unbiased, information about the things they buy. The pamphlet describes briefly the problems of the consumer, the dangers involved in misleading advertising and the lack of recognised and enforceable standards of quality, and the methods adopted under the "New Deal" in the United States to safeguard the consumers' interests by establishing a Consumers' Advisory Board under the National Recovery Administration and a Consumers' Counsel under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In the opinion of the authors, these agencies have proved inadequate to the task and a special Department of the Consumer should be established.

Reale Società Italiana d'Igiene. Associazione Italiana Fascista per l'Igiene. *Atti del Primo Convegno Lombardo di igiene rurale in Milano alla Va triennale d'arte, 21-23 ottobre 1933*. Milan, 1934. 298 pp. 15 lire.

Proceedings of the Health Congress held in Milan in October 1933, which dealt with hygiene in the home and in the school and certain problems of the food supply in rural districts.

Reichsverband der Ortskrankenkassen. *Statistik der Krankenversicherung bei den Ortskrankenkassen im Jahre 1933 und 1. Halbjahr 1934*. Berlin, 1934. 435 pp.

Rollet, Dr. Karl. *Das österreichische Pensionsrecht. Systematische Darstellung unter Berücksichtigung der Erlasse und Entscheidungen des Bundesministeriums für Finanzen und der Rechtsprechung der Gerichtshöfe des öffentlichen Rechtes nach dem Stande vom 15. Juli 1934*. Vienna, 1934. xiii + 307 pp.

The author examines in a clear and systematic manner the pension rights of federal civil servants in Austria in the light of the different legal provisions and administrative regulations and of legal practice. The more important provisions are reproduced in the appendix. The book is a valuable and reliable guide on the subject.

Sandberger, Martin. *Die Sozialversicherung im nationalsozialistischen Staat. Grundsätzliches zur Streitfrage: Versicherung oder Versorgung?* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde des Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät (Rechtswissenschaftliche Abteilung) der Eberhard-Karls-Universität zu Tübingen. Urach (Württemberg), F. Böhlerschen, 1934. vii + 93 pp.

Sasek, Ivo. *Les migrations de la population intéressant le territoire de la Tchécoslovaquie actuelle (depuis le XVII^e siècle à nos jours)*. Geneva, 1935. 174 pp. 5 frs. (Sale agents: Naville & Cie, Geneva.)

Mr. Sasek's study, which is based on abundant and in many cases hitherto unpublished statistical data, covers a period of more than three centuries (1620-1932). In his analysis of post-war emigration from Czechoslovakia, he estimates at approximately 650,000 the number of Czechoslovaks who have settled in other countries, and notes that, according to passport statistics, 54 to 80 per cent. of the departures were due to unemployment and extreme poverty. After reviewing the measures taken in Czechoslovakia to reduce this exodus (agrarian reform, improvement of agriculture, prevention and relief of unemployment, etc.), he examines the Government's immigration policy and the present organisation of migration. In his conclusions, Mr. Sasek remarks that the economic situation of Czechoslovakia will oblige the Government to intervene in the play of economic and social forces with a view to establishing equilibrium between the growth of the population and the development of the means of subsistence. To this effect he advocates the application of three measures, namely, an increase of possibilities

of employment, the organisation of emigration, and the encouragement of birth control. Mr. Sasek's book is a valuable contribution to the study of migration in relation to the great economic and social problems of the present day.

Schwan, Bruno. *Städtebau und Wohnungswesen der Welt. Town Planning and Housing throughout the World. L'urbanisme et l'habitation dans tous les pays.* Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Deutschen Vereins für Wohnungsreform. Published at the request of the German Society for Housing Reform. Publié de la part de la Ligue allemande pour la réforme de l'habitation. Berlin, 1935. viii + 438 pp., illustr.

This work contains the documentary material prepared by the national organisations which took part in the International Town Planning and Housing Exhibition held in 1931. It deals with questions of housing and town planning in all the European countries, in three of the Australian States, in some Far Eastern countries (China, Japan, Netherlands Indies, British India), and in the United States and Chile. The articles, which are lavishly illustrated and supplemented with sketches and plans, are given in English, German, and French. Particularly for Europe, the information collected here on the housing situation and town planning tendencies during recent years is unrivalled.

Scott, J. W. *Self-Subsistence for the Unemployed. Studies in a New Technique.* London, Faber and Faber, 1935. 223 pp. 6s.

Professor Scott has written a very interesting book which cannot fail to provoke thought. It deals with a much wider subject than that indicated by the title, for, after starting from a description of homocrofts, which are co-operative producing groups of unemployed persons, he goes on to consider a number of general economic questions and particularly monetary policy. In brief, he considers that the unemployment problem should be tackled in two ways: first, by the absorption of unemployed persons into agriculture, where they can, even in the most unfavourable circumstances, at least produce food for themselves; and secondly, by keeping each national currency independent, that is to say, not tied to an international standard, and the unit stabilised in terms of food prices. There is obviously a great deal to be urged in criticism of these proposals, especially from an international point of view, but they are well presented in this book and deserve consideration.

Sinclair, Upton. *The Epic Plan for California.* \$1.50.

On 28 August 1934 Mr. Upton Sinclair was chosen as Democratic candidate for the governorship of California. He was ultimately defeated by the Republican candidate. His programme, which he said would "end poverty in California" (hence the name: the Epic Plan), was of a socialistic nature, and was advocated with vigour and thoroughness. Both the plan itself and the campaign are described in this book.

Syndicat du Nord. Société d'assurance mutuelle contre les accidents du travail. *Compte rendu sur les travaux du service de la prévention des accidents du travail au cours de l'année 1934 (Exercice 1932).* Lille, 1935. 71 pp.

The Study of International Relations in the United States. Survey for 1934. Edited by Edith E. WARE, Ph.D. Introduction by James T. SHORWELL. Published for the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. New York, Morningside Heights, Columbia University Press, 1934. xviii + 503 pp.

Special mention may be made of the fourth and fifth parts of this book, which deal respectively with education in international relations, and the importance and character of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation as research centres in international relations.

Vigreux, Pierre-Benjamin. *Sismondi et le progrès technique du machinisme.* Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1934. 13 pp.

A timely dissertation on Sismondi's proposition that "it is not the degree of

perfection reached by machinery which is the real calamity, but the unjust distribution that is made of the products of machine industry ”.

Wertheim, Dr. Bronislaw. *Wpływ bojkotu ekonomicznego na umowcy.* Wiadomości Prawnicze, Rok I, No. 12. Łódź, 1934. 8 pp.

Study of the legal consequences of the economic boycott and, in particular, of its effects on the contracts of the boycotted undertaking or country.

Wietfeldt, Wilhelm. *Senkung der Unfallkosten.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde, genehmigt von der Philosophischen Fakultät der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Berlin, Gersbach. 97 pp.

Wilson, Francis Graham. *Labour in the League System. A Study of the International Labour Organisation in relation to International Administration.* California, Stanford University Press ; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1934. xi + 384 pp. 18s.

The judgments and appreciations contained in Professor Wilson's book make it in some ways one of the most controversial accounts of the International Labour Organisation that have appeared for some years, but his standard of accuracy in respect of facts is high and he has made a much fuller use of the published documents of the Organisation, and particularly of the documents of the Conference and the Governing Body, than the majority of previous writers. There are chapters devoted to : Labour co-operation and the illusions of the Peace ; the Labour Movement before and at the Peace Conference ; the nature and structure of the International Labour Organisation ; the International Labour Organisation and the League of Nations ; the International Labour Conference ; the Governing Body and the International Labour Office ; the international codification of labour standards ; the preparation of International Labour Conventions ; the enforcement of International Labour Standards ; the revision of International Labour Conventions ; the theory of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles ; the International Labour Organisation and international research ; the United States and the International Labour Organisation.