



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Legal Position of Commercial and Industrial Travellers and Representatives : I

At its third session, held on 3 and 4 April 1935, the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees discussed the legal position of travellers and representatives in the principal countries of Europe and adopted a resolution laying down principles which it considered might well be used in the various countries as a basis for regulations defining the legal position of such workers. In accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Body at its sitting of 12 April 1935, this resolution was communicated to the Governments of all the States Members of the International Labour Organisation.

It has been thought useful to publish in the Review the essential passages of the report prepared for the Committee. As far as possible, the information for each country has been arranged on the following plan: legal provisions (legal nature of the contract); remuneration (method of payment, holidays with pay, employer's obligations in case of sickness and accident, privileged claims); termination of the contract (period of notice, compensation for dismissal, radius clause); settlement of disputes (ordinary courts, special courts); general questions. The following countries are covered: Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia.

INTRODUCTION

Investigation shows that the following distinctions are generally made between travellers, representatives, agents and local salesmen.

The traveller with a fixed salary travels on behalf of a commercial or industrial firm for the purpose of submitting the products of this firm to the customers. He is remunerated in different ways, but the most general system is a fixed salary, a commission in proportion to his turnover, and the refund of his daily travelling expenses.

The work of the representative is to visit the customers in a certain area on behalf of one or more firms. He has to conform to the instructions given by the firm or firms represented and therefore he does not act on his own account. He is remunerated by a commission fixed in advance and paid solely by the firm or firms which he represents.

The commercial agent usually has an office independent of the firm or factory of his employer. He is engaged on a contract and organises his tours as he pleases. He generally receives a fixed allowance for his office expenses and a percentage on his turnover.

The local salesman is an employee who works in the town where the firm or firms which he represents are situated. He is under the daily supervision of the firm which employs him and is remunerated by a fixed salary and a percentage on his turnover. He is sometimes granted a travelling allowance. There are also local salesmen who work solely on a commission basis.

The broker works on his own account and does not represent any firm. He acts as an intermediary without any contract.

In general the traveller and the local salesman are regarded as salaried employees. The representative is sometimes regarded as an independent worker, but this interpretation gives rise to difficulties because the representative claims that he has no professional personality apart from that of the firm whose products he sells, since he cannot carry out his profession without the consent of the firm represented by him. The broker is never regarded as a salaried employee.

Sometimes (e.g. in Italy) the conditions of service and employment are fixed by collective agreements. Elsewhere the practice of individual contracts is the general one.

As a rule, the legislative provisions concerning travellers and representatives are scattered through commercial codes, industrial codes, and the legislation concerning salaried employees' contracts. Switzerland has a special Act of 4 October 1930 concerning commercial travellers; a standard form of contract is given as a schedule to the Act. In Czechoslovakia and France draft legislative measures are before Parliament. The German organisations of travellers are preparing a draft standard contract. In Austria, it is only the position of commercial agents that is regulated by law (Act of 24 June 1921).

Some countries, such as France, Germany, and Switzerland, have introduced compulsory identity cards, which are issued only to persons satisfying certain conditions.

With regard to notice of dismissal, travellers and representatives who are deemed to be salaried employees are covered by the legislation applying to that group. The same holds good with regard to social insurance. But these advantages are generally denied to representatives working on their own account, who are held to be independent business men.

No normal system of remuneration can be said to exist; on the contrary, the most varied forms are to be met with.

A comparison of the situation in the various countries soon leads to the conclusion that the absence of definite legislative texts establishing the distinctions between travellers, representatives, and agents is at the root of the frequent disputes they have with their employers. In so far as distinctions are made, they have generally been laid down by the financial authorities for the purpose of collecting taxes, fees, and dues. In the event of a dispute the law courts have to be left to decide at their discretion. Hence the demands that are made on all hands for a legal definition to be adopted in every country for the types of employment mentioned above. When that has been done, these groups, and especially representatives paid on a commission

basis, who are the ones that suffer most under the present system, will enjoy much greater stability and security in the exercise of their profession.

THE SITUATION IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Germany

Legal Provisions

The legal status and conditions of employment of commercial travellers, representatives, and agents are governed by the Commercial Code of 10 May 1897. According to section 84, a commercial agent (*Handelsagent*) is a person who, "although not employed as a commercial assistant (*Handlungsgehilfe*), is regularly entrusted with the negotiation of transactions for the commercial business of another person, or their conclusion in the name of another person". Such commercial agents are independent traders. On the other hand, permanently appointed travellers are deemed to be commercial assistants in accordance with section 59 of the Commercial Code. These provisions, which were adopted thirty years ago, are no longer up to date, however, and the drawing of the distinction is very often obscure and difficult, largely owing to the widespread adoption of employment on a commission basis in Germany. Travellers are frequently invited to conclude contracts engaging them as independent representatives, but restricting the free employment of their labour by a number of conditions. For instance, they may be required to make regular reports, have to follow prescribed routes on their journeys, and may not act for other firms; they are not entitled to take holidays when they wish, but must first have an agreement with their firm. These contracts, therefore, assume that the traveller has an independence which does not in fact exist. Since, however, the travellers are engaged as independent representatives, they lose the benefit of social insurance and other protective legislation.

It is therefore not surprising that a large number of cases have come before the labour courts. According to the constant practice of the Federal Labour Court, the principal criterion for distinguishing between commercial agents and commercial assistants is the degree of personal dependence and the obligation to obey the employer. Thus in its decisions of 5 December 1928 and 5 January 1929, the Court stated that the title of "agent" given to a representative is not sufficient to determine his legal situation, which depends solely on the actual work he does. Thus a traveller who is known as an "agent" may be a commercial assistant if he has the usual functions of such an assistant. The decisive criterion is the degree of dependence. This, however, cannot be determined absolutely once and for all, but each case must be decided on its merits. The most important fact in arriving at a decision is the employer's right to give instructions. The representative must be regarded as a commercial assistant if the employer's influence on the nature of his work and the employment of his time is such that he has no possibility of engaging in independent commercial activity.

In more recent decisions, too, this factor has been taken into account. Thus, the Federal Labour Court decided on 3 December 1932 that the ultimate criterion must be whether and how far the representative acting for the employer has a place in and under the firm and is bound by the employer's instructions as regards both the matters he deals with and the employment of his time, or whether in his activity for the firm he on the whole maintains his personal independence as regards the matters he deals with and the employment of his time.

A decision of 18 February 1933 stated that while the commercial assistant is a dependent member of the staff of the undertaking, the principal factor distinguishing the independent commercial agent from the commercial assistant is that the agent engages in business on his own account, that is to say, assumes certain risks.

On the other hand, a decision of 14 March 1928 considered the person concerned in the case to be an agent, in view of the actual position he held. In this case, the representative had to report to the firm every morning to receive his instructions, but otherwise he was entirely free to employ his time as he chose. The Court did not attach any importance to the method of payment, which consisted of a fixed salary and commission, nor to the fact that social insurance contributions were deducted, and that the contract included a clause under which the representative might not work for other firms without the permission of his own firm. This decision is of particular interest, because the only reason for concluding that the representative was independent was that he was free to employ his time as he wished, although all the other clauses of his contract could have been cited in support of the view that he was in a dependent position.

The Commercial Code also contains provisions on commercial brokers (*Handelsmäkler*) and commission agents (*Kommissionär*). There is, however, no confusion between these two groups and commercial agents and representatives, for the definition lays down adequate criteria. According to section 93 of the Commercial Code, a commercial broker is a person who negotiates transactions for other persons by way of business, without being regularly entrusted with such work on the basis of a contract. This fact, that brokers are not regularly engaged in promoting the interests of the undertaking, distinguishes them from commercial agents. According to section 383 of the Commercial Code, a person who by way of business undertakes to buy or sell goods or securities on account of another in his own name is a commission agent. The distinction between him and the commercial agent is therefore that he transacts business in his own name.

Travellers and representatives who are in the position of employees are subject to the social insurance laws. Their share of the contributions (one-half for salaried employees' and unemployment insurance, two-thirds for sickness insurance) is deducted by the employer from their remuneration. Independent commercial agents, on the other hand, are not liable to social insurance.

Wholesale travellers must have a travelling licence (*Reiselegitimationsskarte*), for which a fee is paid, varying in amount according to

the particular Federal State between 3 and 10 marks a year, and exceeding the latter sum only in exceptional cases. The fees for the travellers' licences are usually paid by the firm. Retail travellers visiting only private customers must have an itinerant trading certificate (*Wandergewerbeschein*), the fee for which is usually higher.

Remuneration

Method of Payment.

A great variety of methods of remuneration are in use. Roughly speaking, it may be said that older and more experienced commercial travellers generally receive a fixed salary, a commission, and their travelling expenses. The amount of the salary varies according to the rate of commission and the earnings that can be expected from it. Younger and less experienced travellers who are not chosen from among the staff of the firm as a rule receive no fixed salary, but merely their travelling expenses in addition to the commission, which is therefore higher than when a fixed salary is paid. Young travellers selected from the staff of the firm generally continue to receive the salary which they had hitherto earned, together with a commission at a lower rate. Formerly the system of remuneration on a commission basis was adopted as a rule only by less prosperous firms. In recent years, however, it has spread more and more.

There is generally no great difference between the remuneration of wholesale and retail travellers, and it should be noted that in each of these groups there are considerable variations according to industry. On the other hand, town travellers are generally less well paid than those travelling in the provinces. For instance, the collective agreement for salaried employees in the Berlin retail trade places town travellers "for ordinary selling" in a lower grade than travellers who "represent the firm regularly and as their principal occupation, for the purpose of selling goods outside". Representatives who visit only private customers, and who as a rule are classified by the law as hawkers, practically always receive a commission only.

The determination of the fixed salary or of the relationship between salary and commission rests on individual factors, such as the traveller's connections, selling capacity, and knowledge of the goods, and in some cases on collective agreements. Such collective agreements usually provide for increments of salary up to a given age, in proportion to the period of employment in the occupation or in the service of the firm. Travellers with individual contracts hardly ever receive such increments. In disputes about the payment of salary between the firm and the traveller the courts have frequently referred to the minimum rate fixed by the collective agreements for commercial employees. Thus, the Berlin Labour Court decided in one case that a representative was not covered by a collective agreement, which referred only to "selling staff", whereas the Federal Labour Court approved the same plaintiff's claim to the salary fixed by collective agreement, on the ground that "selling staff" should be taken to cover all employees offering goods to the buying public in the service of the employer.

The provisions of the Commercial Code concerning the payment of commission to commercial agents are contained in sections 88-91 as follows :

“ Unless a different agreement as to the remuneration to be paid to the commercial agent is reached, he shall be entitled to a commission on each completed transaction resulting from his activity. If the activity of the commercial agent consists in the negotiation or conclusion of sales, his claim to commission in doubtful cases shall be acquired only after the receipt of payment, and only in proportion to the amount received.

“ If the completion of a transaction is wholly or partly prevented by the action of the principal (*Geschäftsherr*), without the existence of any serious reasons for this in connection with the party with whom the transaction was concluded, the commercial agent shall have a claim to the full commission.

“ If the amount of the commission is not fixed, the usual commission shall be paid.

“ The settlement of accounts in respect of commission due shall take place, unless otherwise agreed, at the end of each calendar half-year.

“ If the commercial agent is expressly appointed for a specified district, he shall in doubtful cases be entitled to commission also for those transactions which are concluded in the district by or for his principal, without his intervention.

“ The commercial agent may demand, when the settlement with his principal takes place, that he be given an extract from the books showing the transactions resulting from his activities. He shall have the same right in regard to those transactions which entitle him to commission in virtue of the provision of the preceding paragraph.”

For travellers and representatives in the position of salaried employees, section 65 of the Commercial Code provides that if they are entitled to commission on transactions concluded or negotiated by them, they shall be covered by the provisions applicable to commercial agents, except those concerning district agents.

There is no statutory claim to the payment of salary or commission in advance. Travellers who are paid only commission as a rule receive a payment in advance by special agreement, and this is taken into account at the final settlement.

According to decisions of the labour courts, a representative is entitled, in the absence of a special agreement, to commission only on transactions which have been concluded or negotiated during his period of service.

The salary claims of representatives in the position of employees are subject to restrictions as to pledging.

Where a monthly salary is paid, 165 marks per month and one-third of any salary in excess cannot be pledged. This limit is increased by one-sixth for each dependent up to not more than two-thirds of the salary in excess. No such restrictions apply to the income of commercial agents.

Travelling expenses are paid in the form of fixed daily allowances, or are reimbursed without presentation of vouchers (*Vertrauensspesen*). It is difficult to determine which is the more usual system.

The latter is employed mainly in branches of industry which require special representation, and where the goods entail heavy costs. The amount of the fixed daily allowance varies with the district to be visited by the traveller, the branch of industry, and the type of customer to be visited. In general, the firm advances to the traveller before his departure the sums necessary to meet his expenses, and the final settlement takes place after his return.

According to section 90 of the Commercial Code, a commercial agent cannot claim compensation for expenses and disbursements incurred in the ordinary way of business, in the absence of an agreement or commercial usage to the contrary. These expenses are taken to include, in particular, fares, postage, the transport of sample cases, and advertising costs. In practice, however, it is the usual commercial custom for the agent to receive a fixed sum to cover these expenses, or else an agreement to that effect is entered into with the firm.

Holidays with Pay.

The German legislation contains no provisions on the granting of an annual holiday with pay. Most of the collective agreements for salaried employees, however, provide for a certain holiday, which therefore also applies to travellers and representatives in the position of salaried employees, provided they are covered by the agreement. On the other hand, in many cases they have concluded individual contracts, so that it is not possible to give a general idea of the holidays granted and their length.

Employer's Obligations in case of Sickness or Accident.

If a traveller who is in the position of a commercial assistant is prevented from carrying out his duties on account of an accident for which he is not responsible, e.g. sickness, he retains his claim to salary for six weeks, under section 63 of the Commercial Code.

Privileged Claims.

In the event of the bankruptcy of the employer, the official receiver and a traveller or representative who is in the position of a salaried employee may give notice to terminate the employment under section 22 of the Bankruptcy Order of 20 May 1898. The period of notice is that fixed by the law, unless a shorter period had been agreed.

According to section 61 (1) of the Bankruptcy Order, the following are privileged claims: "Any arrears of claims for the year preceding the opening of the proceedings or the death of the bankrupt, for wages, board money, or other remuneration for the services of persons who had hired their services to the bankrupt for his household, undertaking, or business." Consequently, this privileged position applies also to the arrears of claims of representatives in the position of employees for salary and commission for the preceding year.

The position of commercial agents in this respect is different. According to section 23 (2) of the Bankruptcy Order, the bankruptcy of the principal terminates the contract of agency. It is, moreover,

the general opinion that the agent's arrears of claims are not in a privileged position under section 61, since the agent has not "hired his services" to the principal.

Termination of the Contract

Period of Notice.

For travellers and representatives in the position of salaried employees, section 66 of the Commercial Code provides that they must be given six weeks' notice of dismissal for the end of a quarter. By agreement, however, this period of notice may be reduced to one month for the end of a month. In addition, salaried employees are covered by the Act of 9 July 1926 concerning the periods of notice for the dismissal of salaried employees. This Act provides that a salaried employee of over 30 years of age must be given three months' notice if he has been employed for five years in the same undertaking. This period rises to four months after eight years' service, five months after ten years, and six months after twelve years. The notice given under this Act must always be for the end of a quarter.

In the case of commercial agents, section 92 of the Commercial Code prescribes that notice to terminate the contract between the principal and the agent may be given six weeks before the end of a quarter.

Both the employment of a traveller or a representative in the position of a salaried employee and the contract of a commercial agent can be terminated without notice by either party, if important reasons are present.

If the employee is dismissed on account of sickness, he is also entitled to six weeks' salary. If, however, he falls sick after being given notice, he is entitled to the payment of his salary only until the date on which the notice takes effect.

Radius Clause.

The Commercial Code contains, in sections 74-75f, provisions prohibiting competition after the termination of the employment of commercial assistants. The radius clause is invalid if the employee was a minor at the time his employment terminated, or if his annual remuneration at that time was under 1,500 marks, or if a third party undertakes in his name that after the termination of his employment he will restrict his industrial activity. Further, the clause has no validity if it is not intended to protect a justifiable business interest of the employer, or if the conditions as to the object, time, or place of the restrictions interfere unduly with the livelihood of the employee, due account being taken of the compensation granted. The clause may apply for not more than two years from the termination of the employment. In order to be valid it must be drawn up in writing, and the employee must receive a document, signed by the employer, which contains the agreed provisions. In addition, the employer is bound to pay compensation for the period of the prohibition, which for each year must amount to not less than half the remuneration last drawn

by the employee under his contract. If his remuneration consisted of a commission or other variable amounts, the average for the last three years must be taken. The employee must cause any sums that he has earned, or maliciously failed to earn, by other use of his labour during the period for which the compensation is payable, to be set off against the compensation due to him at the end of each month, to the extent that the compensation, together with these sums, exceeds the amount of his last remuneration under his contract by more than one-tenth. If the employee is forced by the radius clause to change his place of residence, this proportion of one-tenth is raised to one-quarter.

The radius clause ceases to take effect if the employee terminates his employment owing to breach of contract by his employer, and if within a month after giving notice he declares in writing that he does not consider himself bound by the agreement. Similarly, it has no effect if the employer terminates the employment, unless there are important reasons for giving notice, or the employer, when doing so, declares his readiness, during the period of the restrictions, to grant the employee in full his last remuneration under his contract.

Settlement of Disputes

In the case of disputes between the employer and travellers and representatives in the position of salaried employees, only the labour courts have jurisdiction. According to the Labour Courts Act, persons who are not bound by a contract of employment, but perform work at the order and on the account of other persons on a basis similar to that of a contract of employment, are treated as employees. This provision can also apply to commercial agents, especially if their business is on a small scale. In this case the labour courts have jurisdiction also in their disputes. On the other hand, if the agent is not in the position of an employee, and especially if his business is such as to make registration in the commercial register compulsory, he can have recourse only to the ordinary courts.

General Questions

The difficulty of distinguishing between commercial representatives and commercial agents has led the commercial employees' unions to demand a more detailed formulation of section 59 of the Commercial Code, and in particular to try to secure that representatives employed on a commission basis should be regarded as salaried employees. For this purpose they have since 1927 submitted various proposals to the Federal Ministry of Labour. The Federal Ministry of Justice has also considered the question, and has submitted to the Provisional Federal Economic Council a draft which would add the following second paragraph to section 59 of the Commercial Code :

“Any person who, although not carrying on an independent commercial business, is regularly entrusted with the negotiation of transactions for the commercial business of another person, or their

conclusion in the name of another person, shall be deemed to be a commercial assistant even if he is remunerated entirely or mainly on a commission basis."

The above draft was approved on 12 November 1929 at a plenary sitting of the Committee on Social Questions of the Federal Economic Council by sixteen votes to thirteen, but the proposed amendment has not yet been discussed in the Reichstag.

Since 1934 the trade group of commercial representatives and travellers in the "Reich works community" (*Reichsbetriebsgemeinschaft*) for commerce in the German Labour Front has been working on a standard contract for commercial representatives, which is to settle all the fundamental questions concerning commercial representatives as a group, while any details applicable to particular branches are to be dealt with in a subsidiary contract. The text of this standard contract has not yet been published.

Austria

Legal Provisions

Commercial travellers and representatives who draw a fixed salary or work for only one firm are regarded as salaried employees and are subject to the Salaried Employees Act (*Angestelltengesetz*) of 11 May 1921. Independent agents are subject to the Commercial Agents Act of 24 June 1921, which, however, does not apply to the negotiation and conclusion of insurance transactions.

An Act of 4 April 1875 concerning commercial brokers (*Handelsmäkler, Sensal*) regulates the legal status of these brokers in their capacity as officially appointed negotiators of commercial transactions.

The number of firms which have adopted the system of paying their travellers or representatives only on a commission basis is steadily growing. In these cases it is often difficult to determinate whether the persons concerned are travellers, who are subject to the Salaried Employees Act, or independent agents. The definition of commercial agents in section 1 of the Commercial Agents Act cannot be regarded as completely reliable from this point of view. It is as follows :

"Any person who is regularly entrusted by another (the principal) with the negotiation or conclusion of commercial transactions, or in general of legal transactions concerning moveable goods, rights, or works, in the name and on the account of the said principal, and who engages in this activity independently and by way of business, shall be deemed to be a commercial agent. The commercial agent is a trader (*Kaufmann*) within the meaning of the Commercial Code."

In cases of dispute as to whether a person is an employee or not, therefore, the courts can merely decide each case on its particular merits. According to judicial practice, travellers and representatives who work solely or mainly for one firm and are subject to the authority of the firm, that is to say, are bound by the instructions of the employer and have to give regular reports, are treated as salaried employees.

Those travellers and representatives who are classified as salaried employees are also subject to the provisions of the Salaried Employees' Insurance Act concerning sickness, invalidity, and old-age insurance. They are protected by the Salaried Employees Act if they are prevented from performing their work by sickness or accident. In this case they have a claim to their remuneration for a period of up to six weeks, which is increased to eight weeks after five years' uninterrupted service, ten weeks after fifteen years' service, and twelve weeks after twenty-five years' service. In each case they have a right to half their remuneration during a further four weeks. Independent commercial agents, on the other hand, are not subject to the social insurance laws.

Remuneration

Method of Payment.

The most usual systems of remuneration for travellers and representatives are as follows: fixed salary and payment of expenses; fixed salary, payment of expenses, and commission; commission.

A few firms pay commission and travelling expenses, but, as was mentioned above, the method of remuneration by a simple commission on turnover is becoming more and more general. The engineering industry employs so-called travelling engineers (*Reiseingenieure*), that is to say, commercially trained engineers who visit the customers and normally receive a fixed salary and an allowance for travelling and hotel expenses.

Travellers visiting private customers (retail sales) are generally engaged on a commission basis only, and only in a very few cases are their expenses refunded. The other methods of remuneration apply chiefly to travellers visiting retailers.

The calculation and payment of commission are dealt with in the Salaried Employees Act of 11 May 1921 in sections 10-13, which apply of course only to those travellers and representatives who are to be regarded as salaried employees.

"10. If it is agreed that an employee shall receive commission on transactions concluded or negotiated by him, he shall, in default of any agreement, be entitled to the commission customary in the class of business in question in the locality where the firm employing him is situated.

"If an employee who is entrusted only with the negotiation of transactions concludes a transaction in the name of the employer with a third party, the transaction shall be deemed to be approved by the employer unless he informs the third party without delay, on becoming aware of the conclusion of the transaction, that he repudiates it.

"In default of an agreement, the employee shall be entitled to commission on the sale of goods when payment is received, and in proportion to the amount received, and in the case of other transactions commission shall be due on the conclusion of the transaction.

"In default of an agreement, the settlement of accounts in respect of commission due shall take place at the end of each calendar quarter, or when the employee leaves his employment, if his service is terminated before the end of a calendar quarter.

"Without prejudice to his existing right to examine the books under other statutory provisions, the employee may require that he be given an extract from the books showing the transactions resulting from his activities.

"11. In doubtful cases the employee shall be entitled to commission on transactions concluded during his employment, without his direct intervention, between the employer and a customer sent or brought by him.

"If the employee is expressly appointed sole representative of the employer in a specified district, he shall, in default of an agreement, be entitled to commission on all transactions concluded by or on behalf of the employer in the district in question without his intervention during the period of his employment.

"If the completion of any transaction concluded by or through the employee or the payment of the third party with whom the transaction is concluded is wholly or partly prevented by the action of the employer, without the existence of any serious reasons for this in connection with the third party, the employee may claim the full commission.

"In default of an agreement or of a usage to the contrary in the class of business in question, discounts granted by the employer to the third party shall not be deducted in calculating the commission unless they were agreed upon at the time when the transaction was concluded.

"12. If the employee is prevented by the employer contrary to agreement from earning commission or allowances to the extent agreed upon or expected in view of the terms of the agreement, he shall be entitled to proportionate compensation.

"13. From the date when his service begins an employee entrusted with the conclusion or negotiation of transactions shall not, without the consent of the employer, accept any commission or other remuneration from a third party with whom he concludes or negotiates transactions on behalf of his employer.

"Without prejudice to any other compensation claims, the employer may require the employee to pay to him any commission or remuneration unlawfully received.

"This right of the employer shall lapse three months after he becomes aware of the unlawful transaction and, in any case, three years after the date of the origin of the right."

The provisions of the Commercial Agents Act of 24 June 1921 concerning the payment of commission correspond to those contained in the Salaried Employees Act, but are supplemented by the following provision (section 9), not to be found in the Salaried Employees Act :

"In the case of transactions concluded after the termination of the contract the commercial agent shall be entitled to commission only if he initiated the transaction and prepared it in such a way that its conclusion is to be ascribed mainly to his activity.

"If, under this provision, several commercial agents have a claim to commission, it is to be reasonably divided between them in proportion to their activities."

As regards the payment of expenses, this generally takes the form of daily allowances (*Tagesdiäten*), the amount of which is fixed accord-

ing to a great variety of criteria (object of the journey, duration of the journey, weight of the sample case, etc.). In some cases expenses are paid without vouchers being required (*Vertrauensspesen*). The general custom is to advance a certain sum to the traveller before his departure and to obtain an account of his expenses on his return.

For independent agents the Commercial Agents Act contains the following provisions on the repayment of expenses :

“The commercial agent may not claim compensation for any general expenses and disbursements incurred by way of business.

“On the other hand, in default of an agreement or commercial usage to the contrary, the principal (*Geschäftsherr*) must refund expenditure on postage, telegrams, telephone calls, and sample cases, as also special cash expenses incurred in consequence of the principal's instructions.”

The Commercial Agents Act also provides that the agent may claim the payment in advance of a sum corresponding to the commission he has actually earned and his cash expenses. To secure his claims he is covered by sections 313 and 314 of the Commercial Code, under which a trader has the right to retain all movable goods and securities belonging to a debtor which have been transferred to him by the debtor's will in connection with commercial transactions, in order to meet any claims payable to him in consequence of transactions concluded between them, and even claims not so payable, in the event of the bankruptcy or distraint of the estate of the debtor. The agent also has this right of retention in regard to the samples handed over to him by his principal, even if the contract between them is terminated. He is under an obligation, however, to hand back the samples without delay if the principal deposits with the court a sum corresponding to the value of the samples or the amount of the claim, or provides other security for this sum.

In general the conditions of payment are fixed by individual contract, and the trade unions have succeeded only in a few cases in concluding collective agreements applying also to travellers and representatives. These agreements provide for a minimum salary (fixed salary), which varies with the employee's length of service ; usually, however, the increments provided for in collective agreements continue only up to the fifth year of service. In general, it may be said that there are no uniform rules for determining the fixed salaries and that it is not usual to grant increments of salary for seniority.

No special traveller's fee has to be paid by travellers, whether nationals or foreigners. Independent commercial agents, however, like traders, must pay income tax, industrial tax (*Erwerbssteuer*), and tax on turnover (reckoned on the net income from commission), whereas travellers who are salaried employees pay only income tax, the amount of which is deducted by the employer.

Holidays with Pay.

For travellers and representatives who are salaried employees the provisions of the Salaried Employees Act concerning annual

holidays apply. If their employment has lasted for six consecutive months, they are entitled to a holiday of not less than two weeks in each year; after five years' service the holiday is increased to three weeks, after ten years to four weeks, and after twenty-five years to five weeks. During the holiday the employee is entitled to his remuneration.

Employer's Obligations in case of Sickness or Accident.

No period during which the employee is prevented by sickness or accident from performing his duties may be included in his holiday.

Privileged Claims.

Under section 51 (2) of the Bankrupt Order claims for remuneration or commission which employees (travellers and representatives) or independent agents may have on the employer are placed in the first class of bankruptcy claims under the following conditions :

"Claims of employees of the bankrupt for remuneration for their services during the year preceding the opening of bankruptcy proceedings or the death of the bankrupt; claims of these persons on account of premature termination of their employment if the amount does not exceed the remuneration due for one year; further, claims of commercial agents on their principal for the payment of commission and the repayment of cash expenses, provided that the claims were acquired or had become due during the year preceding the opening of the bankruptcy proceedings; all these claims are placed in the first class of bankruptcy claims, subject to the limitation that their classification in the first class shall apply only to a maximum amount of 2,400 schillings for each individual claimant. This limitation shall not apply to the claim for the repayment of cash expenses."

The Salaried Employees Act confirms these provisions in section 33, which lays down that claims for leaving grants and for any compensation for damages on account of premature discharge or unjustified withdrawal by the employer or official receiver from the contract shall be placed in the first class of claims in bankruptcy.

If, in view of the estate of the principal, composition proceedings instead of bankruptcy proceedings are opened, the claims of travellers, representatives, and agents are covered by section 24 (3) of the Composition Order of 10 December 1914 as amended on 20 February 1925, which declares these claims to be privileged under the same conditions as those specified in section 51 of the Bankruptcy Order. These privileged claims are not affected by the composition proceedings and must be satisfied in full. During the proceedings, however, no application for the opening of bankruptcy proceedings against the debtor can be made on the basis of such claims.

Period of Notice. Termination of the Contract

In the event of the bankruptcy of the employer the question of the termination of the employment is regulated as follows by section 25 of the Bankruptcy Order of 10 December 1914 :

"If the bankrupt is an employer and the employment has already been entered on, it may be terminated by the employee without notice within a month of the date of the opening of the bankruptcy proceedings, or by the official receiver subject to the statutory notice or any shorter period of notice agreed.

"If the employment is terminated by notice given by the official receiver before the expiry of the specified period for which it was contracted, or if a longer period of notice was agreed in the contract, the employee may claim compensation as a creditor for the damages caused.

"The above shall not affect provisions contained in special Acts on the effects of bankruptcy proceedings on employment."

For independent commercial agents the regulations contained in section 27 of the Commercial Agents Act are somewhat different. This section is as follows :

"The opening of bankruptcy proceedings in regard to the estate of the principal shall terminate the contract. The commercial agent shall be bound, however, in cases of urgency to continue his activities until other measures can be taken.

"If the contract is terminated by the opening of bankruptcy proceedings before the expiry of the specified period for which it was concluded, or if a period of notice was agreed in the contract, the commercial agent may claim compensation for the damages caused."

Travellers and employees who are covered by the Salaried Employees Act also enjoy the protection of the provisions concerning periods of notice and leaving grants. These provide that, in the absence of a more favourable agreement, the employer may terminate the employment at the end of any quarter on giving six weeks' notice in advance. The period of notice is increased after the completion of two years' service to two months, after five years to three months, after fifteen years to four months, and after twenty-five years to five months. It may be agreed that the period of notice shall expire on the 15th or the last day of a calendar month. The employment may be terminated by either party without notice when important reasons are present, these being defined in detail in the Act.

After three years' uninterrupted service the employee is entitled to a leaving grant on the termination of the employment, which amounts to twice the remuneration due for the last month's employment and is increased after five years' employment to three times, after ten years to four times, after fifteen years to six times, after twenty years to nine times, and after twenty-five years to twelve times the monthly remuneration. If the undertaking is wound up, the obligation to make a leaving grant lapses wholly or in part if the personal economic situation of the employer has become so bad that he cannot reasonably be expected to fulfil the said obligation either wholly or in part. The employee is not entitled to a leaving grant if he gives notice to leave, leaves his employment prematurely without serious reasons, or is dismissed prematurely on account of an offence.

For independent commercial agents the termination of the contract is dealt with by the Commercial Agents Act, which provides

that it expires without notice if entered into for a specified period. If no specified period was agreed, either party can terminate it at the end of any calendar quarter by giving six week's notice. If, however, the principal terminates before the end of three years his contract with a commercial agent who is engaged solely or mainly in bringing customers, without any reason for premature notice being present in the agent's conduct, the agent is entitled to suitable compensation if the principal or his legal representative has benefited by the business relations with the customers brought by the agent, and continues to do so after the termination of the contract.

Radius Clause.

The determination whether a representative is to be regarded as a salaried employee or as an independent agent is also of importance in regard to radius clauses. While the Commercial Agents Act provides in section 26 that any agreement which restricts the agent's business activity during the period after the termination of his contract is without effect, the Salaried Employees Act, on the other hand, allows the inclusion of a radius clause in the contract provided that the employee is not a minor and that he does not earn less than a minimum laid down by law. As this minimum is still in force, the inclusion of such a clause for any adult employee is possible. The radius clause is valid, however, only if the restriction applies solely to activities in the employer's class of business, and does not extend beyond one year, and if the conditions as to the object, time, or place of the restriction are not such as to interfere unduly with the livelihood of the employee, regard being had to the business interest of the employer in the enforcement of the restriction.

Belgium

Legal Provisions

In the absence of any legal definition of the terms "traveller" and "representative", it is the decisions of the Probiviral Courts which must be taken as an indication of the legal position of these two classes of workers. The distinction which has to be made is of the greatest importance for the persons concerned, since travellers and representatives cannot claim the benefits of social legislation (the laws governing the contract of employment, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, etc.) unless they are recognised as having the status of employees. According to present legal practice, it may be said that the essential condition for the recognition of the status of employee, or more exactly that of a person in receipt of a salary (*appointé*) — an expression often used to distinguish the salaried employee from the manual worker — is the fact that there is an element of subordination in the relations between the employer and the traveller or representative.

The agent who is not bound by a contract for the hire of service, whose activity is not limited by any position of subordination, who

is not compelled to perform any definite tasks, and whose sole mission is to establish contact between the parties in return for a fixed commission without being subject to any obligations, is regarded as a broker and the provisions of the laws referred to above do not apply.

Among recent legal decisions attention may be called to an award of the Probiviral Appeal Court of the Provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg which was given on 19 September 1932 in connection with a representative working in Belgium for a foreign firm. The award reads as follows :

“ When a foreign firm appoints a general representative for the sale of its goods in Belgium who is paid by a fixed commission on sales, and when such representative is free to dispose of his time and labour at his own free will without any supervision on the part of the firm employing him, the agreement between the parties lacks that element of authority and subordination which would make it a contract of employment in the eyes of the law. Disputes between the two parties do not therefore come within the competence of the Probiviral Courts. ”

The Appeal Court of Brussels issued an award on 27 May 1933 establishing the principles that are to be taken as a basis in deciding whether there is or is not an element of subordination which allows a distinction to be made between the representative and the employee. This award states that :

“ The absence of any position of subordination is the criterion which allows a distinction to be made between the commercial representative and the employee.

“ A commercial representative is any person who works for several firms, who is free to regulate his activity according to his own will, who has not to justify the use of his time, who is paid on a commission basis, and who himself pays his general expenses and his rent.

“ The fact that the agent has undertaken not to remit to rival firms orders for goods manufactured and sold by his principal cannot be accepted as proof that the said agent is a servant. Nor can the fact that the agent has received advice and suggestions from his principal concerning the profitable conduct of their joint interests be accepted as similar proof.

“ A commercial representative is not entitled in principle to compensation for the cancellation without notice of the agreement concluded between his principal and himself. ”

As has been seen, as soon as travellers and representatives are entitled to be regarded as employees, they automatically come under the provisions of the Act of 7 August 1922 (as amended by the Act of 2 May 1929) concerning the contract of employment. For travellers and representatives, the most important provisions of this Act are those dealing with remuneration, the deposit of security, preferential claims, notice of dismissal and compensation for dismissal, the radius clause, and interruptions of service.

As regards old-age pensions, the Act of 18 June 1930 concerning salaried employees' pensions is applicable to commercial travellers and representatives who are recognised as being employees. In such circumstances, the employer must deduct from the remuneration

granted to the commercial representative the contributions prescribed by the Act and must, in addition, pay a contribution himself. Before these contributions are deducted the employer must subtract from the commission and from the fixed salary, if any, the sum paid for travelling expenses, luggage, customs duties, etc., which in reality constitute a refund of the expenditure incurred by the traveller in carrying out his work.

Commercial travellers, even when they work for several firms, may be insured against involuntary unemployment provided that their entry into the service of several employers is only temporary and is exclusively due to the depression, that they can show proof that it is with the express authorisation of their principal employer that they have taken on one or several extra agencies, that their total income from their trade can be easily checked, that they do not receive unemployment benefit so long as they work for any one of their employers, and that at the moment of contracting insurance with the fund they were employed only by one employer.

Method of Payment.

Remuneration

The Act of 7 August 1922 declares in the first place that, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a contract of employment may be rescinded on its being shown that the remuneration granted to the employee is less than half of that which should in ordinary circumstances have been granted to him in accordance with local custom. The action for rescission lapses if not instituted within six months from the conclusion of the agreement. When authorising rescission, the judge will award damages if necessary.

For the regulation of commission, the Act stipulates that a commercial traveller whose remuneration includes commission based on the amount of business done is entitled to such commission even if the orders are not carried out, or would not in the ordinary course be carried out, until after the termination of the contract.

Commission is due to the commercial traveller on every order accepted by the employer. Failure on the part of the employer to carry out the order does not cancel the right to commission.

A commercial traveller who is responsible under his contract for calling on specified customers is entitled to commission on all business done directly or indirectly with these customers, except as may be stipulated to the contrary.

Any stipulation transferring to a commercial traveller liability for the insolvency of a customer, otherwise than in case of gross misconduct or fraud, is valid only in respect of a sum equal to twice the commission due on the orders of the insolvent customer.

In practice, travellers and representatives are generally remunerated as follows: a fixed salary with payment of travelling expenses and a percentage on turnover (commission); a guaranteed minimum salary, payment of travelling expenses, and a percentage on turnover (minimum sales are sometimes demanded in exchange for the guarantee); payment of travelling expenses and a percentage on turnover; a percentage on turnover.

The first three forms apply equally to wholesale and retail trade. There are no regular rules for determining the fixed salary, which depends on the importance of the customers and of the firm. The reason a fixed salary is sometimes granted is that the traveller may not be entirely deprived of cash resources during the slack season. The fixed salary often carries with it annual increments in important firms.

Travelling expenses are generally fixed at a lump sum per day, which is payable at the end of the month along with the commission or fixed salary. They are rarely payable in advance.

The conditions of remuneration are always fixed by individual contracts.

The exercise of the profession of commercial traveller is subject to an occupational fee established on a special basis, taking account of the nature of the remuneration.

With regard to the deposit of security, the Act states that every cautionary sum provided as a guarantee for the discharge of the obligations of an employee must be deposited in the National Bank or the General Savings and Pensions Fund, or must be invested in the National Debt. The deposit or investment must be made in the name of the employee, but with indication of its purpose. In virtue of the deposit or investment the head of the undertaking acquires a preferential claim on the cautionary sum in respect of any debt arising from total or partial failure of the employee to discharge his obligations. The full amount of the cautionary sum cannot be returned to the employee or paid to the employer otherwise than by mutual agreement or on the production of an extract of an enforceable judicial decision. Any agreement contrary to these provisions is void. Any employer who has received a cautionary sum and has failed to deposit it within a month is liable to imprisonment of from 8 days to 6 months and to a fine of from 26 to 500 francs, or to either of these penalties alone.

Employer's Obligations in case of Sickness or Accident.

The Act of 7 August 1922 provides that the operation of the contract is suspended if the employee is incapable of performing his work owing to sickness or accident.

During the first thirty days of incapacity for work the employee retains his right to the remuneration provided for by the agreement, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary.

Any commission to which the employee may be entitled is calculated on the basis of the average commission granted during the three months preceding his incapacity for work.

If incapacity for work lasts more than one month, the employer may terminate the contract at any time on payment of compensation. Such compensation is equal to the remuneration due to the employee for three months' service, reduced by the amount of any salary paid since the beginning of the incapacity for work. Any agreement fixing lower compensation is void.

When an engagement is entered into on trial or for a specified task, the employer is entitled to terminate the contract without compensa-

tion on account of incapacity for work lasting more than one week. The employee is not entitled during incapacity to the remuneration provided for in the terms of the engagement.

Privileged Claims.

The legislation on preferential claims (section 19 of the Act of 16 December 1851, as supplemented by the Act of 25 April 1896) was amended by the Act of 7 August 1922 concerning the contract of employment, which recognises the following as preferential claims: the wages of domestic servants for the past year and the wages due for the current year, the salaries, allowances, or commissions of clerks for six months, and the wages of artisans for one month, and also compensation due to a clerk or artisan for any improper breach of contract. The amount of a clerk's preferential claim may not exceed 12,000 francs.

Period of Notice. Termination of the Contract

The regulations governing the period of notice are also embodied in the Act of 7 August 1922.

If an engagement has been concluded for an indefinite period, either of the parties may terminate it by notifying the other. This right may only be exercised by giving notice in advance. The period of notice is reckoned from the end of the month during which it is given.

If the employer gives notice, the period is one month if the employee's remuneration is not more than 500 francs a month, and three months if it exceeds 500 francs a month; it is six months for an employee who has been ten years in the service of the same employer. If the employee gives notice, these periods are reduced by one-half.

An employee may not be dismissed without notice otherwise than for serious reasons, as to the adequacy of which the judge shall decide.

If a contract is concluded without its duration being specified, the party who breaks the engagement without sufficient reason, or without observing the time limits referred to above, is required to pay the other party compensation equal to the current salary either for the period of notice or for the part of such period yet to run. Compensation for dismissal covers not only salary, but also any advantages acquired under the agreement.

If a contract which has been concluded for a specified period is rescinded before the end of the period without sufficient reason, the injured party is entitled to compensation equal to the total amount of the remaining salary and emoluments due up to the end of the period, provided that this does not exceed twice the salary and emoluments due for the term of notice which should have been observed if the contract had been concluded for an indefinite period.

Radius Clause.

The Act of 7 August 1922 prohibits radius clauses in the following terms:

"Any stipulations forbidding an employee to carry on an undertaking on his own account, to become a partner in a business for

working purposes, or to enter into an engagement with another employer after the termination of the contract, are void.

"Both during the currency of the contract and after its termination the employee must refrain from divulging to any competitor or other person any manufacturing or business secrets of the head of the undertaking, and from committing or being accessory to any other act of unfair competition."

General Questions

This brief analysis of the regulations must be completed by the mention of a few legal decisions which define the reciprocal obligations of employers and commercial travellers or representatives.

The Courts have decided that the employer must take the necessary steps to enable his employee to carry out the duties connected with his employment in conditions in no way harmful to his health, safety, and morals. The employer is responsible to the employee for any consequences of his failure to take the statutory or usual measures for his protection.

The employer must provide the traveller or agent with the facilities and means necessary for the exercise of his trade, in so far as these are at his disposal at the time of the engagement.

The refusal of the employer to provide his representative with the instructions required by the latter for the performance of his work is deemed to be an omission entitling the employee to bring an action for damages.

If the employer makes it impossible for his agent to sell his goods, the latter is entitled to claim compensation for the prejudice caused to him by the loss of commission or personal customers.

If the contract gives the traveller exclusive selling rights in a specified area, the employer may not deal in such goods in the same area either on his own initiative or through the intermediary of other agents.

An employer who concludes a contract with a traveller and who sells at lower prices through others is liable to an action for damages.

An engagement guaranteeing a specified turnover is valid and is an obligation on the traveller.

If the employer is responsible for travelling expenses he must pay the traveller before his departure either the sum agreed upon for the whole journey or a sum sufficient to cover the traveller's expenses until his return. The conclusion of a contract of employment does not oblige the traveller to make an advance on behalf of the employer.

An employer who advances travelling expenses must demand periodical accounts from his employee.

The representative or traveller must account immediately for all sums received for his employer, and is liable for the payment of interest on such sums from the day on which he is required to return them. If he uses such sums for his personal requirements he is liable for interest from the time of such usage.

(To be continued.)

Recent Family Budget Enquiries :

The Shanghai Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930

As a result of the increasing interest in everything relating to the standard of living of the people of the Far East a large number of family budget enquiries have been undertaken, particularly since the war. They have been conducted officially by public authorities or unofficially by private institutions or students, but for China especially they are of very varying value. Every new contribution to this important subject is greeted, therefore, with keen interest. Among recent enquiries a notable place is occupied by the study of the conditions of living of Shanghai workers during the period from April 1929 to March 1930, which has recently been published by the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.¹ The enquiry was planned and conducted on modern lines and the results are presented and analysed in considerable detail. The main findings are summarised in the following pages ; the attempt has been made to present the results as far as possible in an internationally comparable manner, according to the plan generally followed by the Office in summarising similar enquiries.²

SCOPE AND METHODS

The enquiry covered a total of 305 carefully selected families, distributed over the various districts of the town so as to give a fair sample of the industrial distribution of the general factory population. The main industries represented in the enquiry were textiles, mechanical engineering, tobacco and match manufacture, and the printing trades. It was stipulated that the families included should consist of 3 to 7 persons (ideally, husband, wife, and two or three children) and that family earnings should vary between \$20 and \$60 per month.³

The data were compiled by means of account books for a whole year filled in by specially appointed agents who visited the families daily. All books were submitted once a week to the Bureau for inspection ; the entries were carefully checked and explanations asked in doubtful cases. In order to secure the full co-operation of the families, acknowledgments were granted in the form of gifts, advice, assistance, etc.

The results are analysed by income groups constituted on the basis of total family income ; on the other hand, figures of expenditure are also given per "adult male", the scale of conversion used being the

¹ CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI, BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS : *Standard of Living of Shanghai Labourers*. Shanghai, 1934.

² Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 5, Nov. 1933 : "Recent Family Budget Enquiries" ; and also Vol. XXX, No. 1, July 1934 (Belgium) : No. 2, Aug. 1934 (Finland) ; No. 6, Dec. 1934 (Merseyside, England) ; Vol. XXXI, No. 3, March 1935 (Czechoslovakia) ; No. 6, June 1935 (Sweden).

³ At the period of the enquiry the value of the silver dollar was 0.58 American dollar.

modified form of the Atwater scale adopted by the 1919-1920 enquiry of the Osaka Municipal Bureau of Labour Research.

The size and composition of the families covered is shown in table I. The total number of persons was 1,550 (including 140 boarders, or

TABLE I. ANALYSIS OF FAMILY COMPOSITION, BY INCOME GROUPS

Income group (per year)	Number of families	Average number of persons per family			Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Family members	Boarders	Total		
\$						
200-300	62	3.95	0.18	4.13	2.85	1.82
300-400	95	4.17	0.36	4.53	3.09	1.93
400-500	80	4.89	0.56	5.45	3.61	2.19
500-600	31	5.19	0.94	6.13	4.02	2.42
600-700	25	5.92	0.56	6.48	4.23	2.28
700 and over	12	5.75	1.50	7.25	4.38	2.17
Total	305	4.62	0.47	5.09	3.42	2.06

less than 10 per cent.). The average number of persons per family is 5.09; the size of the family increases with income from 4.13 persons in the lowest to 7.25 in the highest group. The equivalent number of adult males per family is 3.42. The number of gainfully occupied persons per family increases with income except in the two highest income groups, and is on an average 2.06 persons per family.¹

INCOME

The various items of income are analysed in table II. The average current or "net" income per family is \$417.51; 87 per cent. of this sum is derived from earnings. The greatest single source is the earnings of the husband, amounting to 53 per cent. It is interesting to note that the relative importance of both these items tends to decrease as income advances. Current income from other sources amounts for all families to \$53, representing 13 per cent. of the total. The most important items in this group are income from boarders, the subletting of rooms, and gifts and presents. A further point of significance in judging the standards of living is the high proportion of total income of a non-current character, which amounts for all families to about a quarter of the total income.

EXPENDITURE

Table III contains figures on expenditure. On comparing current income (table II) with current expenditure, it is found that there is an

¹ During the period of the enquiry 55 persons, or 8.7 per cent. of the employed members, became unemployed.

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY INCOME PER FAMILY, BY SOURCE

Item	All families		Families with a yearly income of :											
			\$200-300		\$300-400		\$400-500		\$500-600		\$600-700		\$700 and over	
Number of families	305		62		95		80		31		25		12	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
I. Current income :														
(a) Income from employment	363.53	87.3	245.27	92.1	305.46	88.7	388.30	87.6	470.08	86.0	550.54	85.4	605.05	78.2
Earnings of :														
Husband	222.05	53.13	160.29	60.2	191.15	55.5	213.54	48.2	269.43	49.3	365.17	56.6	422.00	54.6
Wife	52.50	12.6	56.67	21.3	59.92	17.4	55.61	12.5	89.93	7.3	30.99	4.8	28.66	3.7
Children	57.80	13.9	19.05	7.1	44.51	12.9	73.45	16.6	89.66	16.4	92.66	14.4	104.76	13.5
Others	31.18	7.5	9.26	3.5	9.88	2.9	45.70	10.3	71.06	13.0	61.72	9.6	49.63	6.4
(b) Income from other sources	52.98	12.7	21.06	7.9	39.02	11.3	55.17	12.4	76.18	14.0	94.14	14.6	168.09	21.8
Sublet rooms	7.90	1.9	1.23	0.5	6.04	1.7	9.03	2.1	10.88	2.0	21.07	3.3	14.52	1.9
Boards	11.41	2.7	2.06	0.8	7.08	2.1	16.12	3.6	18.55	3.4	14.54	2.3	37.63	4.9
Gifts and presents	9.12	2.2	3.81	1.4	4.59	1.3	2.75	0.6	17.65	3.2	21.32	3.3	67.46	8.7
Support from relatives and friends	4.43	1.1	3.92	1.5	3.11	0.9	3.51	0.8	10.94	2.0	5.46	0.8	4.63	0.6
Pedlary	2.74	0.6	4.82	1.8	1.74	0.5	3.67	0.8	2.45	0.5	0.03	—	—	—
Other items	17.38	4.2	5.22	1.9	16.46	4.8	20.09	4.5	15.71	2.9	31.72	4.9	43.45	5.7
Total current income	416.51	100.0	266.33	100.0	344.48	100.0	443.47	100.0	546.26	100.0	644.68	100.0	773.1	100.0
II. Non-current income :														
Borrowings	66.98	45.2	62.04	47.8	59.65	44.8	52.71	40.1	70.44	54.5	144.03	50.2	76.08	33.2
Receipts from pawned articles	18.35	12.4	16.98	13.1	19.74	14.8	18.00	13.7	15.81	12.2	18.70	6.5	24.23	10.6
Receipts from "hui" funds ¹	51.47	34.8	43.97	33.8	45.80	34.3	47.78	36.3	33.74	26.1	101.47	35.4	101.50	44.2
Purchases on credit	10.10	6.8	6.16	4.7	7.55	5.7	11.18	8.5	8.29	6.4	20.37	7.1	26.70	11.6
Loans returned	1.12	0.8	0.74	0.6	0.48	0.4	1.82	1.4	0.97	0.8	2.42	0.8	1.00	0.4
Total non-current income	148.02	100.0	129.89	100.0	133.22	100.0	131.49	100.0	129.25	100.0	286.99	100.0	229.51	100.0
III. Gross income :														
Current income	416.51	73.8	266.33	67.2	344.48	72.1	443.47	77.1	546.26	80.9	644.68	69.2	773.14	77.1
Non-current income	148.02	26.2	129.89	32.8	133.22	27.9	131.49	22.9	129.25	19.1	286.99	30.8	229.51	22.9
Total gross income	564.53	100.0	396.22	100.0	477.70	100.0	574.96	100.0	675.51	100.0	931.67	100.0	1002.65	100.0

¹ "Hui" is a kind of voluntary mutual aid society.

TABLE III. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY, BY INCOME GROUPS

Item	All families		Families with a yearly income of :											
			\$200-300		\$300-400		\$400-500		\$500-600		\$600-700		\$700 and over	
Number of families	305		62		95		80		31		25		12	
I. Current expenditure :	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
Food ¹	260.64	57.4	204.00	60.5	228.95	59.4	279.69	60.0	306.80	54.2	349.26	52.2	373.56	46.9
Housing ²	51.13	11.2	37.91	11.2	45.74	11.9	48.87	10.5	66.54	11.7	76.66	11.5	84.19	10.6
Clothing	34.01	7.5	20.80	6.2	24.69	6.4	34.65	7.4	47.96	8.5	59.18	8.9	83.38	10.5
Fuel and light	29.00	6.4	26.32	7.8	26.04	6.8	29.78	6.4	32.17	5.7	35.71	5.3	38.94	4.9
Miscellaneous	79.60	17.5	48.17	14.3	59.75	15.5	73.15	15.7	112.47	19.9	147.49	22.1	215.72	27.1
Total current expenditure	454.38	100.0	337.20	100.0	385.17	100.0	466.14	100.0	565.94	100.0	668.30	100.0	795.79	100.0
II. Savings, etc. :														
Repayment of debts	31.22	31.5	17.40	28.9	22.74	25.9	25.98	27.8	41.75	43.1	91.34	40.3	52.27	31.0
Redemption of articles pawned	8.36	8.4	3.45	5.7	9.26	10.6	9.12	9.8	8.06	8.3	11.25	4.9	16.10	9.5
"Hui" subscriptions ³	50.26	50.7	34.42	57.3	46.81	53.3	48.47	51.9	41.96	43.4	102.21	45.1	84.58	50.1
Payments of bills due	8.91	9.0	4.69	7.8	8.32	9.5	9.76	10.4	4.42	4.6	21.77	9.6	14.59	8.6
Lendings	0.37	0.4	0.17	0.3	0.63	0.7	0.03	0.1	0.58	0.6	0.20	0.1	1.33	0.8
Total savings, etc.	99.12	100.0	60.13	100.0	87.76	100.0	93.36	100.0	96.77	100.0	226.77	100.0	168.87	100.0
III. Gross payments :														
• Current expenditure	454.38	80.5	337.20	85.1	385.17	80.6	466.14	81.1	565.94	83.8	668.30	71.7	795.79	79.4
Savings, etc.	99.12	17.6	60.13	15.2	87.76	18.4	93.36	16.2	96.77	14.3	226.77	24.4	168.87	16.8
Cash in hand	11.03	1.9	—1.11	—0.3	4.77	1.0	15.46	2.7	12.80	1.9	36.60	3.9	37.98	3.8
Total gross payments	564.43	100.0	396.22	100.0	477.70	100.0	574.96	100.0	675.51	100.0	931.67	100.0	1002.65	100.0

¹ Including expenditure on wine, tobacco, etc.² Including expenditure on water, furniture and utensils, repairs.³ Cf. footnote ¹ to table II.

average deficit of \$37.87 for all families. It is about \$70 in the lowest income group and falls to about \$20 in the higher income groups. Of the families included in the study 101 show a surplus and 204 a deficit. The average surplus and deficit for these families are respectively \$60.80 and \$86.73. It appears from the statements of non-current income and expenditure that the deficits are financed mainly by borrowing, pawning, etc. The exorbitant rates of interest paid on these loans, and the inability of the families to refund them in full, naturally give rise to grave social problems.

General Expenditure

Expenditure in a real sense (i.e. expenditure on consumption and other current items as normally understood in family budget enquiries) amounts to an average of \$454 per family. The percentage expenditure on food (including wine, etc.) is 57 per cent. for all families, falling from 60 per cent. in the lowest to 47 per cent. in the highest group. Rent amounts in all groups, regardless of the level of income, to about 11 per cent.; expenditure on fuel and light, which for all families accounts for about 6 per cent., ranges between about 5 and 8 per cent., falling with income; expenditure on clothing gradually rises with income from 6 to more than 10 per cent. The figure for miscellaneous expenditure is about 18 per cent. on an average; in the highest income groups it accounts for about a fourth of the total expenditure.

Food

Table IV gives some details of the food consumption of the average family; the classification, which is that usually employed by the Office, is as follows¹: bread and cereals; meat and fish; milk, milk products, etc.; vegetables and fruit; drinks and tobacco; meals taken outside the home; and miscellaneous foods. Figures of quantities consumed cannot be given for this classification.

A characteristic feature of this budget is the very high proportion of expenditure given to cereals; half the total food expenditure is for this group. The most important item, which in fact dominates the whole budget, is rice, which alone accounts for some 40 per cent. of the total. Milk and milk products are practically unknown; and the proportion of fats is extremely low. Meat and fish account for some 14 per cent. of the total, whilst vegetables and fruit reach a level of almost 18 per cent. Expenditure on drinks and tobacco is relatively high: more than 7 per cent. A further important item, as in most Eastern budgets, is condiments: 9.25 per cent.

In order to show the changes in food consumption as income advances, table V has been added. The original classification, which is retained in this table, differs in some respects from that in table IV and it is less suited as a basis for international comparisons; it gives, however, in broad outline an idea of the important changes in food habits as the standard of living rises.

¹ The original classification of the data is reproduced in table V.

TABLE IV. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY AND PER UNIT OF CONSUMPTION

Food group	Yearly expenditure		Per cent. of total expenditure on food
	Per family	Per unit of consumption	
I. Bread, cereals :	\$	\$	
Rice	105.90	30.96	40.63
Wheat flour	3.68	1.08	1.41
Wheaten cake	5.27	1.54	2.02
Fresh noodle	2.66	0.78	1.02
Others	11.46	3.35	4.40
Total	128.97	37.71	49.48
II. Meat, fish	35.95	10.51	13.79
III. Milk, milk products, etc. :			
Milk, milk powder	0.80	0.24	0.31
Eggs, fresh and preserved	3.11	0.91	1.19
Lard, vegetable oils	1.38	0.40	0.53
Total	5.29	1.55	2.03
IV. Vegetables, fruit :			
Beans and vegetables	42.18	12.33	16.18
Fruit	3.50	1.02	1.35
Total	45.68	13.35	17.53
V. Drinks and tobacco	19.10	5.58	7.33
VI. Meals taken outside the home	1.28	0.37	0.49
VII. Miscellaneous :			
Condiments	24.10	7.05	9.25
Candies, etc.	0.28	0.09	0.10
Total	24.38	7.14	9.35
Grand total	260.65	76.21	100.00

The percentage expenditure on cereals is surprisingly insensitive to changes in income; the relative expenditure is however slightly less in the higher income groups (it decreases from 56 to 49 per cent.). The same applies, broadly speaking, to the important group of beans and vegetables. On the other hand, there is a marked increase in the relative importance of the animal food group (which rises from 13 to 22 per cent.) and a less pronounced increase in the group of other foods; whilst the relative expenditure on condiments shows a pronounced tendency to decrease.

TABLE V. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD PER UNIT OF CONSUMPTION, BY INCOME GROUPS

Food group	All fam- ilies	Families with a yearly income of :					
		\$200- 300	\$300- 400	\$400- 500	\$500- 600	\$600- 700	\$700 and over
Amounts							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cereals and products	37.71	37.58	35.77	39.12	37.60	39.45	38.77
Beans and vegetables	12.33	12.01	12.27	12.39	12.73	11.89	13.67
Meat, fish and eggs ¹	11.66	8.76	10.80	11.18	13.31	15.56	17.31
Condiments ²	7.45	7.68	7.59	7.77	6.91	6.81	6.89
Other foods ³	1.48	1.14	1.41	1.19	1.48	2.22	3.10
Total ⁴	70.63	67.18	67.83	71.65	72.04	75.92	79.74
Percentages							
Cereals and products	53.4	55.9	52.7	54.6	52.2	52.0	48.6
Beans and vegetables	17.5	17.9	18.1	17.3	17.7	15.6	17.1
Meat, fish and eggs ¹	16.5	13.1	15.9	15.6	18.5	20.5	21.7
Condiments ²	10.5	11.4	11.2	10.8	9.6	9.0	8.7
Other foods ³	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.9
Total ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including milk and milk products.² Including lard and vegetable oils.³ Including fruit, sweets, etc.⁴ Excluding drinks and tobacco ; the figures therefore differ from those in previous tables*Nutritive Properties of the Diet*

The enquiry contains an analysis of the nutritive properties of the diet. Some of the main results are summarised in table VI.

The number of calories per adult male per day is about 3,000 ; 75 per cent. of the energy is supplied by cereals, mainly rice. The quantity of proteins is about 80 grammes per day ; only about 10 per cent. is of animal origin, cereals being the main source of supply. The low proportion of animal proteins in the diet constitutes perhaps the most striking difference between Eastern and Western food standards. The intake of fat is low : less than 50 grammes per adult male per day. More than 90 per cent. of the supply of carbohydrates (560 grammes) is derived from cereals.

Broadly speaking, therefore, it may be said that the quality of the diet is low. The amount of proteins barely meets the physiological minimum requirements ; that of fats is clearly insufficient ; the proportion of carbohydrates is too high. In consequence, the diet is also deficient in calcium and phosphorus as well as in the vitamins A and D.

TABLE VI. ANALYSIS OF THE NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF THE FOOD CONSUMED PER UNIT OF CONSUMPTION PER DAY

Food group	Calorific value		Proteins		Fats		Carbohydrates	
	Cal-ories	Per cent.	Gram-mes	Per cent.	Gram-mes	Per cent.	Gram-mes	Per cent.
Rice and wheat	2,248	74.7	50.0	60.6	2.8	5.8	505.6	90.3
Beans and bean products	213	7.1	15.1	18.4	4.9	10.1	27.1	4.8
Vegetables	93	3.1	4.4	5.3	0.6	1.2	17.5	3.1
Meat and fish	120	4.0	8.5	10.3	9.4	19.4	0.3	0.1
Eggs and milk	8	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	—	—
Oil, sauce, and sugar	300	10.0	2.7	3.3	29.4	60.2	6.2	1.1
Others	26	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.1	3.1	0.6
Total	3,008	100.0	82.5	100.0	48.8	100.0	559.8	100.0

Housing

Information on the character of the dwellings occupied by the workers is very scarce in most Chinese family budget enquiries. The present enquiry forms somewhat of an exception and the information given is therefore summarised in some detail. Table VII analyses the

TABLE VII. ANALYSIS OF SIZE OF DWELLINGS AND YEARLY RENTALS, BY INCOME GROUPS

Item	All fam-ilies	Families with a yearly income of :					
		\$200-300	\$300-400	\$400-500	\$500-600	\$600-700	\$700 and over
Number of families	305	62	92	80	31	25	12
Average number of rooms per family	1.65	1.26	1.53	1.70	1.81	2.28	2.58
Average number of "standard" rooms per family ¹	1.41	1.02	1.26	1.40	1.84	1.88	2.61
Average number of "adult males" per standard room ²	2.33	2.75	2.33	2.50	2.04	2.18	1.55
Average rent per family (\$)	37.83	28.16	34.23	36.59	49.29	54.83	59.43
Average rent per room (\$)	22.93	22.35	22.37	21.52	27.23	24.05	23.03
Average rent per standard room (\$)	26.97	26.07	24.28	27.10	26.50	29.48	25.24
Average rent per "adult male" (\$)	11.06	9.88	11.08	10.14	12.26	12.96	13.41
Expenditure on :							
Water (\$)	7.66	7.04	7.22	7.36	8.78	8.71	11.28
Furniture and utensils (\$)	4.55	2.63	3.72	3.95	7.35	7.00	12.58
Repairs (\$)	1.09	0.08	0.57	0.97	1.12	6.12	0.90

¹ The "standard room" (or *chien*) has a cubic content of about 32 m³.² Excluding boarders.

available data on the size of dwellings and the rents paid by the different income groups.

The average number of rooms per family is 1.65, or, reduced to a "standard" room, 1.41. The number of standard rooms per family increases with income from 1.0 in the lowest income group to 2.6 in the highest. The figures reflect a state of serious overcrowding, the average number of "adult males" per standard room for all families being no less than 2.3. As is to be expected, the density of habitation is highest among the poorer families and decreases with income. It is found also that the rent paid per standard room remains nearly constant, regardless of income, while the average rent per "adult male" naturally increases with income owing to the greater size of the dwellings in the higher income groups.

The high figure of expenditure on water (\$7.66 for all families) is explained by the fact that in the working-class families hot or boiled water and drinking water are usually bought from hot-water shops. Furniture and utensils amount on an average to \$4.55 per family, the figure increasing rapidly with income. Expenditure on repairs, finally, is practically non-existent in the lowest income groups and increases in an irregular fashion with income.

Information on the quality of the dwellings is summarised in table VIII. The houses occupied are classified as follows : (a) relatively

TABLE VIII. ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, BY MAIN TYPES OF DWELLING

Item	Type of dwelling			
	Two-storey houses	One-storey houses	Straw huts	All houses
Number of families	185	103	17	305
Average window area (m ²)	0.20	0.09	0.01	0.16
Floors :				
Wood	162	28	—	190
Cement	23	18	—	41
Mud	—	57	17	74
Water supply :				
Tap water	157	50	—	207
Wells	24	18	1	43
Creeks	4	35	16	55
Dwellings with kitchen	157	20	1	178
Dwellings without kitchen	28	83	16	127

satisfactory two-storey buildings ; (b) one-storey buildings, mainly bungalows, of inferior structure ; (c) straw huts. Of the families covered, by the enquiry about 60, 34, and 6 per cent. respectively live in these various types. The window area of the dwellings is very small, and most of the huts have no windows at all. About 62 per cent. of the

families have wooden floors, 24 per cent. have cement floors, and the rest mud floors. Tap water is used by 68 per cent. of the families for washing and cleaning, water from wells by 14 per cent. and creek water by the remaining 18 per cent. Of the families 58 per cent. have kitchens ; the rest have to do the cooking in their bedrooms.

Fuel and Light.

The main items in the expenditure on fuel and light are kerosene, accounting for 24.5 per cent. of the total expenditure on this group, and firewood and "useless timber", which together account for 42.6 per cent. ; coal and charcoal account for 12.3 per cent. The expenditure on electric light is insignificant (2.9 per cent.); only 38 families contribute to this item. The distribution of expenditure is much the same in all income groups.

Clothing

Of the expenditure on clothing (table IX) a little more than half the total, almost regardless of income, goes to the purchase of piece goods, i.e. mainly various forms of sheetings, shirtings, and other cheap cotton goods. Ready-made clothes account for some 11 per cent. of the total, and consist mainly of shirts, underwear, and children's outer clothing. Bedding takes a further 2 per cent. of the expenditure, and the rest (about 33 per cent.) has to suffice for other expenditure: hats, shoes, socks and stockings, etc.

TABLE IX. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING PER UNIT OF CONSUMPTION, BY INCOME GROUPS

[illegible]

Throughout, the quantities purchased are small and are mainly of the cheapest grades, and, it is added, "what constitutes the total clothing expenditure of an average workman in a year's time is hardly sufficient for a decent pair of boots".

An inventory was taken of the total stocks of clothing in the possession of 24 families; the average value per family was \$116.64. The value of articles shared by all members of the family amounted to 16.8 per cent. of the total; the belongings of the husband, wife, sons, and daughters accounted for 34.8, 21.5, 14.4, and 10.2 per cent. respectively.

Miscellaneous Expenditure

An analysis of miscellaneous expenditure is given in table X.

TABLE X. ANALYSIS OF YEARLY MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY, BY INCOME GROUPS

Item	All fam- ilies	Families with a yearly income of :					
		\$200- 300	\$300- 400	\$400- 500	\$500- 600	\$600- 700	\$700 and over
Amounts							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates and contributions	0.72	0.37	0.42	0.92	0.91	1.43	1.64
Sanitary and medical ex- penses	13.92	9.64	11.44	15.33	15.60	22.74	23.56
Religious worship	5.32	3.48	4.03	5.45	7.16	10.34	8.85
Education	1.45	0.36	0.65	2.21	1.92	1.88	6.34
Social intercourse	10.54	5.95	8.33	8.93	16.45	24.06	18.94
Amusements	2.40	0.63	2.72	1.03	5.16	5.12	5.34
Communications	5.37	3.41	4.33	5.15	7.46	7.77	14.72
Occasional expenses	22.64	15.53	12.12	17.52	38.53	36.83	106.32
Other items ¹	17.24	8.80	15.72	16.61	19.28	37.33	30.00
Total ²	79.60	48.17	59.76	73.15	112.47	147.50	215.71
Percentages							
	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8
Rates and contributions	17.5	20.0	19.1	21.0	13.9	15.4	10.9
Sanitary and medical ex- penses	6.7	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.0	4.1
Religious worship	1.8	0.7	1.1	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.9
Education	13.2	12.4	13.9	12.2	14.6	16.3	8.8
Social intercourse	3.0	1.3	4.6	1.4	4.6	3.5	2.5
Amusements	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.3	6.8
Communications	28.4	32.2	20.3	23.9	34.3	24.9	49.3
Occasional expenses	21.7	18.3	26.3	22.7	17.1	25.3	13.9
Other items ¹							
Total ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including savings (average of \$0.18 per family), interest on debts (\$5.73), and expenditure on ornaments (\$0.83).

² Excluding expenditure on wine and cigarettes (here included with food) and on water, furniture and utensils, and repairs (included with housing).

Rates and contributions amount in all income groups to about 1 per cent. of the total miscellaneous expenditure. *Sanitary and medical* expenditure amounts for all groups to about 18 per cent.; although the sums expended increase very considerably with income, the relative expenditure falls from 20 per cent. in the lowest to 11 per cent. in the highest income group. Expenditure on *religious worship* ranges between 4 and more than 7 per cent. Expenditure for *educational* purposes is almost negligible, being less than 2 per cent. for all families. Expenditure for *social* purposes—presents, dinners on festival days, etc.—is a relatively important group, amounting for all families to more than 13 per cent. of the total. *Amusements and communications* (including travelling) are two relatively unimportant items. *Occasional expenses*—ranging between 20 and nearly 50 per cent.—are the most important item of miscellaneous expenditure. They include remittances to relatives, purchase of properties, expenditure for births, weddings, funerals, etc. During the period of enquiry 50 families incurred expenditure for wedding and birthday celebrations, amounting to an average of \$56 per family; 63 families expended an average of \$38 on funerals; and 23 families an average of \$2.32 (!) in connection with births.

Correspondence :

Collective Agreements in France

*A summary of a report presented by Mr. Pierre Laroque and adopted by the French National Economic Council at its sitting of 30 November 1934*¹ *was published in the International Labour Review for May 1935 (pp. 700-714) under the title "Collective Agreements in France". On page 63 of the report the author, speaking of the attitude of the trade unions to collective agreements, expressed himself as follows: "However, all the workers' organisations have not taken up the same attitude in regard to collective agreements. The General Confederation of United Labour is, in fact, opposed to these agreements, as it is to every form of collaboration between employers and workers: a militant revolutionary body, it refuses to assume any engagement which might possibly hamper it in the pursuit of its chosen aim." This passage was summarised as follows on page 703 of the Review: "However, all the workers' organisations have not taken up the same attitude in regard to collective agreements. The General Confederation of United Labour is, in fact, opposed to collective agreements."*

This statement has provoked a protest from the General Confederation of United Labour, which on 11 June addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office the letter reproduced below.

¹ CONSEIL NATIONAL ÉCONOMIQUE : *Les conventions collectives de travail*. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1934.

Paris, 11 June 1935:

Sir,

In the name of the General Confederation of United Labour, we wish to protest against the following erroneous statement which appeared in the *International Labour Review* for May 1935, page 703: "*The General Confederation of United Labour is, in fact, opposed to collective agreements.*"

Not content with a mere protest, we ask you, in the next number of your *Review*, to correct this statement and indicate our position in favour of collective agreements by publishing the following irrefutable evidence:

The sixth National Congress (November 1931), in adopting the corporative programme of the Confederation, added the following words to point 5: "*To require the signature of collective agreements, as the ratification of the victory of the workers over the employers.*"

The seventh Congress (September 1933) in turn adopted a general resolution, in chapter 3 of which we assert:

"The attack on wages is, in general, broken up, and applied piecemeal in individual forms in an industry, an undertaking, or even a workshop or a single shift. This method of reducing the area of attack is often furthered by the absence of any collective agreement."

"The united labour unions must wage a relentless struggle against the employers' attempts to destroy the existing collective agreements, and devote every effort to safeguarding their hardly-won gains by securing the signature of new agreements."

Lastly, one of our most recent official documents, taken from the general resolution adopted in March by the National Committee of our Confederation, is entitled: "*Defence and improvement of wages and working conditions, by the extension of the system of collective agreements.*"

To these texts, which have had a wide circulation in the whole of our trade union press, and which irrefutably demonstrate the attitude of the General Confederation of United Labour to collective agreements, we can add numerous examples of cases where collective agreements have in fact been established.

One of the most forcible examples, which has attracted the sustained attention and active solidarity of the whole of the French trade union movement, is the case of the Dunkerque United Labour Union of Dock Workers, which struck *in support of the collective agreement*.

The Marseilles United Labour Union of Metal Workers is party to a collective agreement for shipbuilding, and has also signed a collective agreement for founders in Marseilles.

In the printing and paper industry, there are in existence a large number of collective agreements, local or regional, which have been signed by our trade unions. In Paris, our United Labour Union for the Printing and Paper Industry has for many years, as a result of its activities, ensured the observance of its collective agreement

safeguarding for the workers in the industry the guaranteed minimum working conditions which are specified in it ; the Lyons United Labour Union of Lithographers also has its own collective agreement.

In the building industry, the Paris tile fixers and the Boutigny (Oise) building workers have their conditions regulated by collective agreements signed by our two united labour unions.

The Seine United Labour Union for the Clothing Industry has just signed two collective agreements this year.

Other proofs too could be added.

If collective agreements, which are consistently favoured by the General Confederation of United Labour in all action taken by it in support of its claims, meet with great obstacles in the process of negotiation, this is due to the systematic obstruction of the employers.

Our united labour unions and federations have drawn up various draft collective agreements, many of which have been submitted to the employers' trade chambers.

The whole press of the united labour movement has called the attention of the public to the position taken up by our Confederation on the question of collective agreements, and to our continual activity for their establishment, and we hope that you will realise the importance of our request for the insertion of this correction in the next number of the *International Labour Review*.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are, etc.

STATISTICS

Statistics of the General Level of Unemployment

The following table gives current statistics on the general level of unemployment for 33 countries. Figures for different industries and occupations will be found in the *I.L.O. Year Book, 1934-35* (Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*), which also gives notes on the sources, scope, and methods of compilation of each series. The principal problems of these statistics are examined in other publications of the Office¹; for figures based on unemployment insurance statistics additional information as to the scope and working of these schemes will be found in a special study by the Office.² 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.

It should be emphasised that, 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.

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.

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.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date	GERMANY					AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		
	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics			Unemployed	Trade union returns	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	
	Percentage unemployed	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered ^a				Unemployed in receipt of benefit	Applicants for work registered		
		Number	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.			Number	Per cent.
1927	8.8	—	1,353,000 ^a	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	13.6	200,112	
1928	8.4	—	1,353,000 ^a	*	45,669	10.8	156,185	12.1	182,444	
1929	13.1	1,919,917 ^a	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 June	15.6 ¹	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	2,267,657	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 ¹	80,548	18.6	334,658	30.5	421,730	
March	*	2,954,815 ^a	2,401,889 ^a	13.1	*	*	314,923	28.6	400,474	
April	*	2,751,239	2,233,255	12.0	*	*	286,748	25.5	372,141	
May	*	2,472,191	2,019,293	10.7	77,090 ¹	17.8	255,646	22.5	339,337	
June	*	2,284,407	1,876,579	10.0 ¹	*	*	238,133	21.0 ¹	—	
July	*	—	1,754,000 ¹	9.3 ¹	*	*	220,599	19.4 ¹	—	
Base figure	6,889,539	18,826,221 ¹			433,116 ¹		1,135,070 ¹		*	

¹ New series: returns from the German Labour Front. ^a Average for 11 months. ^b Including the Saar Territory. ^c Since 31 July 1933 not including persons employed in labour camps. ^d 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	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered
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	166,228	17.2	32,762	28,320	18.2	88,888	30,055
1934 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	153,412	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	127,419	13.3	39,761	27,562	17.0	89,895	13,409
May	159,551	17.1	114,534	12.3	37,496	26,080†	15.9†	80,760	12,209
June	146,581	15.8	104,066	11.2	36,284	24,948†	15.4†	79,355	12,071
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	923,952				*	162,000†		*	*

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

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	DENMARK			DANZIG (Free City of)	SPAIN		ESTONIA ¹	UNITED STATES				
	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns ⁴		Estimates (American Federation of Labour)		
								Percentage unemployed				
					Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unemployed		Unem- ployed registered	Weighted
Number	Per cent.	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially							
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 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 ²	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 ³	
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	133,069	23,032	451,234	259,950	3,406 ²	21.0	26	23	11,776,000	
Feb.	107,011	28.3	125,892	21,077	450,040	239,595	3,721	20.0	24	22	11,500,000	
March	84,342	22.3	102,088	18,611	437,088	267,394	3,121	19.4	22	23	11,500,000	
April	70,397	18.3	88,168	18,410	—	—	2,247	18.7	21	22	—	
May	55,504	14.4	68,742	18,353	—	—	1,358	18.3	21	22	11,000,000	
June	50,356 ¹	12.6	62,821	16,212	—	—	856	18.3 ¹	23 ¹	23	—	
July	51,775 ¹	13.1 ¹	63,109	14,341	—	—	752	—	—	—	—	
Base figure	386,797		*	*	*	*	*	620,000			*	

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ² Modified series. ³ Since January 1935, applicants for work registered; figures relating to the end of each month. ⁴ Unemployed occupied on public and civil works excluded. ⁵ Including those employed on public works, etc. ⁶ Modified series.

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unem- ployment committees	Public relief fund statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
					Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed	Unemploy- ed 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 June	5,946	15,979	310,934	345,314	1,672,644	12.9	451,805	3.5
July	5,691	10,988	320,427	350,428	1,663,463	12.8	498,782	3.9
Aug.	6,064	11,041	325,655	357,672	1,672,742	12.9	462,413	3.6
Sept.	6,834	12,420	323,365	357,459	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	18,598	375,183	416,605	1,807,661	13.9	314,638	2.5
Dec.	10,680	19,208	419,129	454,915	1,793,047	13.8	293,400	2.3
1935 Jan.	12,479	22,026	487,426	532,127	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.8
Feb.	11,280	22,590	502,879	544,567	1,913,133	14.8	358,974	2.7
March	9,780	22,193	484,463	526,501	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	5,804	12,698	423,250	459,155	1,703,952	13.1	320,511	2.5
June	3,948	6,205	402,918	433,354	1,636,037	12.6	367,963	2.9
July	—	—	381,217 ¹	415,827 ¹	—	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	12,960,000			

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

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	JAPAN *	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics *	Official estimates	
	Applicants for work registered	Applications for work registered	Applicants for work registered	With claims to unem- ployment benefit	Total	Wholly unemployed	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 ²	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	109,671	963,677	372,941	5.0
1934 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	374,933	5.0
Feb.	2,285,463	55,247	16,908	24,091	141,626	955,533	367,542	4.8
March	2,153,870	58,008	17,172	20,800	137,870	853,189	—	—
April	2,044,460	55,361	16,232	17,305	125,847	803,054	—	—
May	2,044,752	52,605	—	15,783	124,320	755,349	—	—
June	2,000,110	—	—	16,503	130,244	638,100	—	—
July	1,972,941	—	—	16,117	82,371	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,564,482	

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
	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Official estimates	Trade union fund returns	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Official esti- mates *	Employ- ment exchange statistics
	Applica- tions for work registered	Number unem- ployed	Unemployed		Appli- cants for work reg- istered *	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	3,104	*
1930	4,851	75,689 ¹	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,003	4,833	*
1931	8,709	257,722	*	22.3	27,479	41,430 ²	24,083	*
1932	14,587	339,372 ³	14,790	30.8	32,705	51,549	40,173	33,352
1933	8,156	275,774	16,588	33.4	35,591	53,382	48,456	25,255
1934	4,965	—	15,963	30.7	35,121	47,028	43,175	—
1934 June	1,019	210,885	14,073	27.2	28,794	48,393	44,429	—
July	904	182,828 ⁴	12,934	24.7	25,386	49,931	45,793	—
Aug.	949	193,364 ⁵	12,998	24.6	27,210	50,545	46,894	—
Sept.	999	213,876 ⁶	13,690	25.6	31,083	50,026	46,754	—
Oct.	1,796	186,188 ⁷	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	42,906	39,602	—
March	6,451	—	17,506	31.3	40,682	43,654	40,351	—
April	5,975	—	17,221	30.6	40,450	44,672	41,886	—
May	3,266	—	14,446	25.5	33,962	46,551	43,277	—
June	—	—	—	—	28,930	48,205 ⁸	44,750 ⁹	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Base figure	*	*	56,747	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Figure for the month of May according to the population census.² Modified series.³ Incompletefigures. ⁴ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.⁵ Including persons employed on public relief works⁶ These statistics have been discontinued for the time being.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		RUMANIA	SWEDEN		
	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics ¹	Trade union returns		Statistics of local unemployment committees
	Unemployed		Un-employed registered	Applications for work registered		Un-employed registered	Unemployed		Applicants for relief registered
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	
1927	26,868	9.0	*	163,953	7.5	*	31,076	12.0	19,229
1928	22,009	6.9	*	125,552	5.0	10,373	29,716	10.6	16,662
1929	27,775	7.5	*	129,450	4.9	7,288	32,621*	10.7*	10,212
1930	41,281	9.7	*	226,659	8.8	25,335	42,016	12.2	13,723
1931	96,751	18.7	138,200	299,502	12.6	35,737	64,815	17.2	46,540
1932	177,557	30.0	271,092	255,582	11.8	38,890	90,677	22.8	113,907
1933	176,429	31.4	322,951	249,660	11.9	29,063	97,316	23.7	164,773
1934	170,681	31.9	332,772	342,166	16.3	17,253	84,685	19.0	114,802
1934 June	146,377	29.1	291,913	306,387	14.6	14,482	67,184	15.0	99,628
July	154,188	30.9	297,744	295,149	14.0	12,758	63,712	14.1	86,253
Aug.	157,051	31.7	302,095	289,388	13.8	13,069	65,300	14.4	83,042
Sept.	153,833	31.3	309,623	289,220	13.8	11,795	65,744	14.2	78,918
Oct.	156,929	32.0	328,926	294,874	14.0	12,570	74,306	16.0	84,811
Nov.	162,993	33.3	365,613	333,425	15.9	13,887	84,744	18.2	92,016
Dec.	215,197	37.9	414,342	413,703	19.7	16,523	115,064	25.0	92,881
1935 Jan.	241,432	42.7	432,392	498,806	23.7	20,669	111,652	22.6	93,419
Feb.	225,370	40.0	417,593	515,555	24.5	21,704	102,920	20.6	89,838
March	191,115	34.1	384,222	506,241	24.1	19,379	98,579	19.5	83,588
April	166,502	34.6	368,183	473,249	22.5	15,140	87,898	17.5	75,122
May	163,718	34.0	355,223	419,151	20.0	12,003	60,881†	12.7†	61,177
June	159,411†	33.6†	333,580	364,856	17.4	—	—	—	51,157
July	161,535†	34.2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	481,379		*	2,100,984 †		*	478,805 †		840 *

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

* Number of relief funds.

* From 1929 onwards, including forestry

Date	SWITZERLAND			CZECHOSLOVAKIA			YUGOSLAVIA
	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Percentage unemployed		Applications for work	Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered
	Wholly	Partially		Number	Per cent.		
1927	2.7	2.0	11,824	17,617	1.6	52,869	*
1928	2.1	1.1	8,380	16,348	1.4	38,636	5,721
1929	1.8	1.7	8,131	23,763	2.2	41,630	8,370
1930	3.4 ¹	7.2 ¹	12,881	51,371	4.5	105,442	8,198
1931	5.9	12.1	24,208	102,179	8.3	291,332	9,930
1932	9.1	12.2	54,366	184,555	13.5	554,059	14,761
1933	10.8	8.5	67,867	247,613	16.9	738,267	15,997
1934	9.8	6.1	65,440	245,953	17.4	676,994	15,647
1934 June	7.0	5.4	46,936	227,501	15.8	582,810	9,186
July	7.1	5.2	49,198	226,711	15.8	569,450	10,156
Aug.	7.3	5.5	52,147	233,227	16.3	572,428	10,623
Sept.	7.4	5.9	51,387	230,224	16.1	576,267	9,918
Oct.	8.2	5.5	59,621	217,741	15.5	599,464	11,211
Nov.	10.3	5.7	76,009	231,314	16.4	668,937	11,721
Dec.	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	27,218
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	10.6	6.2	72,444	262,481	17.6	734,550	16,112
May	9.1	5.5	65,908	236,532	16.0	666,433	12,619
June	—	—	59,678	—	—	602,760†	10,935
July	—	—	—	—	—	566,522†	11,215
Base figure	492,808		*	1,489,637		*	*

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

Statistics of the General Level of Employment

The following table gives current statistics on the general level of employment for 23 countries. Figures for different industries will be found in the *I.L.O. Year Book*, 1934-35 (Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*), which also gives notes on the sources, scope, and methods of compilation of each series. Yearly figures (average 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 relate to the end of the month. In order to facilitate comparisons between the figures the Office has as far as possible recalculated the indexes on a common base (1929 = 100). The original base year is given in brackets in the headings of the table; figures in heavy type indicate that the original base has been retained.

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 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.

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.

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 *	70.5 *	1,446,027	100.2	*	*	94.2
1929	17,595,347	70.4	67.4	1,448,845		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 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	947,124	73.0	51,985	76.4	80.9
March	15,278,651	61.3	55.5	971,820	74.3	50,361	74.0	78.4
April	15,929,961	63.3	58.3	—	79.3	54,076†	79.5	79.9
May	16,385,896	64.7	60.7	—	79.7	63,170†	92.9	81.9
June	16,504,000†	65.2	59.3	—	81.7	67,100†	98.6	83.5
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	923,952 *	*	*	934,262

Date	DENMARK		ESTONIA ⁴	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	*	56.7	6,600,100	126,012
1934 May	1,117	116.1	105.7	78.7	78.8	61.5	6,912,600	136,575
June	1,101	114.4	105.3	77.4	77.8	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	6,906,300	143,927
April	1,099	114.2	108.3	78.6	78.5	64.9	6,906,100	144,075
May	1,153	119.9	116.6	77.4	77.5	62.8	—	—
June	1,177	122.4	115.2	76.0†	76.3†	61.0†	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	41,581	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 15th of the month.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE ^a		GREAT BRITAIN	
	Employers' returns		Returns of labour inspectors		Unemployment insurance statistics	
	Index (1926)		Number employed	Index (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	2,319,474	76.9	10,139,000	99.2
1934 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
May	99	97	2,214,965	72.4	10,338,000	101.1
June	*	*	2,227,082	73.6†	10,363,000	101.4
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	*	*

Date	HUNGARY		ITALY			JAPAN	LATVIA	
	Social insurance statistics		Employers' returns			Employers' returns	Sickness insurance statistics	
	Number employed	Index (1927)	Index ^a (Sept. 1926)	Index ^a (1929)		Index (1926)	Number employed	Index (1930)
				Number employed	Number of hours worked ^a			
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	82.9 *	77.8 *	100.2	162,837	95.3
1934 May	947,451	90.2	71.2	85.1	82.6	99.9	165,823	96.8
June	927,274	88.2	70.1	84.1	80.7	100.1	167,075	97.9
July	921,865	87.7	71.4	85.5	82.9	100.5	164,733	96.8
Aug.	925,936	88.1	71.1	85.8	79.4	101.1	164,074	95.8
Sept.	933,092	88.8	72.7	87.5	84.3	102.6	163,345	95.8
Oct.	949,775	90.4	73.9	85.1	84.6	103.3	167,773	97.9
Nov.	945,210	89.9	74.6	84.9	79.3	104.2	170,226	100.0
Dec.	873,416	83.1	77.5	83.7	70.1	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	84.5	69.4	105.9	164,148	95.8
March	918,779	89.8	83.2	90.6	77.9	107.0	167,015	97.9
April	958,215	93.6	84.0	94.2	81.8	110.5	167,342†	97.9
May	—	—	86.0	—	—	—	—	101.1†
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	811,097	1,277,200		1,017,257	*	*

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 Ministry of Corporations.

⁴ Fascist General Industrial Confederation. ⁵ The figures relate to the middle of the month. ⁶ Revised figures.

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 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	77.4	69.9	64.5	*	93.3
Sept.	29,619	67.4	77.2	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	72.5	67.7	62.9	99.1	95.2
April	28,826	65.6	74.4	69.3	68.4	*	95.2
May	—	—	75.2	71.3 [†]	70.0	*	95.2
June	29,585	67.3	—	71.8	—	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	404,323 ^{a†}	605,826	16,294 ^a	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 [†]		
1927	91.2	*	*	94.2	95.9	*	*
1928	97.3	2,488,252	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 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.	71.6	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	*	1,832,879	73.2	—	—	—	—
May	*	1,976,378	78.8	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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.

^a Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ^b Hours worked (thousands). ^c Average for the month. [†] Including "Natives".

Statistics of the General Level of Actual Hours of Work

The following table gives statistics of the hours actually worked in 13 countries during the period 1927-1935. It is in continuation of the similar table previously published in the *Review*.¹

The data are mainly of two kinds. Those of the first kind (for 9 countries) show the average number of hours worked per worker in a certain period (e.g. a day, a week, a month); they are usually obtained by dividing the total number of hours worked during this period by the total number of workers on the payrolls of the establishments covered by the statistics during the same period. If a worker works at more than one establishment during the period, a certain possibility of error may thus arise; this, however, can be ignored if the statistics relate to average hours per day or per week. It would no doubt be desirable for purposes of international comparison that the data should all relate to the same unit of time, but for various reasons, such as the varying length of the normal working day (in particular owing to the Saturday half-holiday), the varying number of days in the different months, etc., it is not possible to transform the series directly from one time unit to another.

The data of the second kind (for 6 countries²) show the percentage of workers working certain specified hours, or hours within a certain range. The classification used varies from country to country, but as far as possible the data have been rearranged by the Office in three or four groups differing as little as possible from country to country. In addition, for France, these percentages have been used to construct an approximate index of average hours of work, which is also reproduced here.

The data of both kinds are in most cases compiled on the basis of reports from a certain number of undertakings. The number of undertakings covered, the branches of industry represented, and their relative importance vary from country to country; generally speaking, the statistics relate essentially to the principal manufacturing industries; they also include, but to an extent varying widely from country to country, industries of other kinds (building, mines, transport, public services, commerce, etc.).

Owing to these numerous differences in method, the series are better suited to the study of changes within the different countries during recent years than to international comparisons of average

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 5, May 1935, pp. 732-735. Statistics of normal hours of work have been published here from time to time; cf. in particular *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, April 1935, pp. 589-592.

² Two countries provide data of both kinds.

actual hours of work or of the distribution of hours. They are, however, a useful supplement to the information contained in the statistics of unemployment and employment, and of wages, published in the present number of the *Review*.

Fuller details on the sources and methods of compilation of the various series in the table have been published in previous numbers of the *Review*¹; the complete series of these notes is given in the *I.L.O. Year-Book, 1934-35*.² Notes on the series for Finland, France, and Japan now added to the table are given below.

SOURCES AND NOTES

Finland: *Social Tidskrift—Sosialinen Aikakauskirja* (Ministry of Social Affairs)

Employers' returns. Statistics compiled in connection with the statistics of the labour market, and based on the reports supplied quarterly by about 150 undertakings employing some 60,000 workers (in 1934). They cover manufacturing industry as a whole, with the exception of the printing industry and undertakings for the distribution of water, light, and electric power. They show the average number of hours of work per worker during two weeks; these figures have been halved by the International Labour Office in order to obtain the average number of hours per worker per week.

France: *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France* (Statistique générale de la France).

Index of the average number of hours of work per week, computed by the Statistique générale de la France on the basis of the statistics of the labour inspectors and mining engineers, and indicating the distribution of workers according to their weekly hours of work. The statistics cover about 8,600 undertakings (employing more than 100 workers) and 2.2 million workers (in March 1935) engaged in industries (including building), transport, commerce, banking, etc. (see note on method in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, February 1935, p. 267). The workers are classified in groups according to their weekly hours, and the approximate average weekly hours are calculated by multiplying the hours worked in each group by the percentage of workers in that group. The index is computed from this average by taking for the base of each monthly index the corresponding month of 1930.

Japan: *Chingin Bukka Tokei Geppo* (Monthly report on wage and price statistics) (Bureau of Statistics, Imperial Cabinet).

Employers' returns. Statistics compiled in connection with the wage statistics of the Bureau of Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet, based on reports supplied to the prefects by the employers of about 1,000 establishments (employing at least 30 workers), and representing some 500,000 workers (at the beginning of 1935). They cover manufacturing industry as a whole (including building and undertakings for the distribution of water, gas, and electricity). They indicate the average number of hours of work per worker and per day during the month, including the daily rest period (or periods) allowed during the day. The International Labour Office has calculated a series excluding these rest periods.

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, Feb. 1935, pp. 266-268, and No. 5, May 1935, p. 735.

² Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, pp. 183-185.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK

Date	GERMANY				AUSTRIA			
	Returns of the German Labour Front			Employers' returns	Employers' returns			
	Percentage of workers working weekly :				Percentage of workers working weekly ¹ :			
	Under 40 hours	40 to under 48 hours	48 hours and more	Average hours of work per day	Up to 40 hours	Over 40 to under 48 hours	48 hours and more	Hours unknown
1927	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	7.67 ¹	*	*	*	*
1929	*	*	*	7.67	2.5	0.5	95.0	2.0
1930	*	*	*	7.37	3.0	0.5	95.4	1.1
1931	*	*	*	7.08	16.5	2.2	78.7	2.6
1932	*	*	*	6.91	12.9	3.0	79.4	4.7
1933	*	*	*	7.15	15.8	4.2	76.7	3.3
1934	—	—	—	7.42	—	—	—	—
1934: April	11.1	38.8	50.1	7.50	*	*	*	*
May	10.7	38.7	50.6	7.64	*	*	*	*
June	9.7	39.5	50.8	7.46	*	*	*	*
July	9.9	37.7	52.4	7.31	*	*	*	*
Aug.	11.8	36.9	51.3	7.31	*	*	*	*
Sept.	11.9	36.6	51.5	7.38	*	*	*	*
Oct.	*	*	*	7.47	*	*	*	*
Nov.	*	*	*	7.60	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	7.44	*	*	*	*
1935 : Jan.	*	*	*	7.25	*	*	*	*
Feb.	*	*	*	7.25	*	*	*	*
March	*	*	*	7.34	*	*	*	*
April	*	*	*	7.45	*	*	*	*
May	*	*	*	7.60	*	*	*	*

¹ Average for the months July to December.
average of the first week of January and July.

² 1929-1931: first week of January; 1932 and 1933:

Date	ESTONIA	UNITED STATES		FINLAND	FRANCE			
	Employers' returns ¹	Employers' returns		Employers' returns	Returns of labour inspectors ⁴			
	Average hours of work per day (males)	N.I.C.B. ²	B.L.S. ³	Average hours of work per week	Percentage of workers working weekly :			Index of weekly hours of work
		Average hours of work per week			Under 40 hours	40 to under 48 hours	48 hours and more	Same month of 1930 = 100
1927	7.70	47.7	*	46.6	*	*	*	*
1928	7.78	48.0	*	46.6	*	*	*	*
1929	7.80	48.4	*	46.5	*	*	*	*
1930	7.77	43.9	*	45.4	0.5	4.5	95.0	100.0
1931	7.79	40.4	*	44.3	8.3	25.1	66.6	95.8
1932	7.80	34.9	*	45.5	20.6	27.0	52.4	91.1
1933	—	36.4	37.9	46.4	12.6	25.6	61.8	93.7
1934	—	34.8	34.7	47.0	13.6	29.6	56.8	93.0
1934 : April	*	36.1	36.2	*	13.1	29.3	57.6	93.1
May	*	35.5	35.4	*	13.7	27.9	58.4	92.9
June	*	35.4	34.9	*	15.8	28.3	55.9	92.2
July	*	34.1	33.4	*	15.5	29.4	55.1	92.7
Aug.	*	33.5	33.9	*	18.2	27.6	54.2	92.5
Sept.	*	33.3	33.3	*	16.2	30.5	53.3	92.3
Oct.	*	34.0	34.5	*	17.1	29.5	53.4	92.3
Nov.	*	33.9	34.1	*	14.4	31.7	53.9	92.8
Dec.	*	35.0	35.2	*	15.0	33.1	51.9	93.6
1935 : Jan.	*	36.4	35.2	*	16.8	32.7	50.5	91.6
Feb.	*	37.1	36.4	*	15.5	33.1	51.4	91.1
March	*	36.6	36.6	*	18.8	28.2	53.0	90.8
April	*	36.7	36.4	*	15.5	30.1	54.4	92.3
May	*	36.3	—	*	14.2	29.3	56.5	91.8

¹ The annual figures are averages of two half-yearly figures.

² National Industrial Conference Board.

³ Bureau of Labour Statistics.

⁴ The monthly figures relate to the first of the following month.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK (*cont.*)

Date	HUNGARY	ITALY				JAPAN	
	Employers' returns	Employers' returns				Employers' returns	
	Average hours of work per day	M. C. ¹			C. G. F. I. ²	Imperial Cabinet	Bank of Japan
		Percentage of workers working weekly :			Average hours of work per month	Average hours of work per day	
		Under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 hours			
1927	8.86	*	*	*	*	9.40	*
1928	8.98	9.0 ³	78.3 ³	12.7 ³	180 ³	9.40	*
1929	8.97	8.9	75.5	15.6	182	9.27	*
1930	8.82	20.8	66.7	12.5	175	9.13	*
1931	8.64	24.2	64.6	11.2	171	9.08	*
1932	8.53	28.4	63.6	8.0	169	9.10	9.63
1933	8.59	20.8	70.7	8.5	174	9.22	9.75
1934	—	30.5	61.9	7.6	172	9.25	9.83
1934 : April	*	24.8	67.5	7.7	166	9.25	9.85
May	*	24.8	67.1	8.1	177	9.22	9.83
June	*	28.7	62.8	8.5	175	9.27	9.82
July	*	28.7	62.3	9.0	177	9.25	9.82
Aug.	*	28.4	63.1	8.5	167	9.23	9.80
Sept.	*	27.8	63.5	8.7	176	9.27	9.85
Oct.	*	30.3	61.9	7.8	181	9.30	9.87
Nov.	*	31.7	62.2	6.1	172	9.28	9.88
Dec.	*	69.9	26.8	3.3	154	9.27	9.95
1935 : Jan.	*	75.5	20.9	3.6	157	9.20	9.75
Feb.	*	74.5	20.5	5.0	151	9.25	9.83
March	*	70.9	22.9	6.2	158	9.28	9.88
April	*	77.5	16.8	5.7	160	—	9.88
May	*	67.9	24.2	7.9	—	—	—

¹ Ministry of Corporations.
months February to December.

² Fascist General Confederation of Industry.

³ Average for the

Date	LATVIA			POLAND	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND			
	Employers' returns			Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns			
	Percentage of workers working weekly :			Average hours of work per week	Average hours of work per week	Percentage of workers working weekly :			
	Under 46 hours	46 hours	Over 46 hours			Under 36 hours	36 to 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 hours
1927	*	*	*	45.9	*	*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	45.4	*	*	*	*	*
1929	*	*	*	44.6	*	*	*	*	*
1930	*	*	*	43.7	*	*	*	*	*
1931	*	*	*	43.0	*	*	*	*	*
1932	24.9 ¹	73.0 ¹	2.1 ¹	40.6	*	*	*	*	*
1933	13.6	84.6	1.8	40.9	45.2 ²	7.2 ³	20.8 ³	59.5 ³	12.5 ³
1934	11.3	80.5	8.2	41.8	46.7 ²	4.2 ³	21.2 ³	65.3 ³	9.3 ³
1934 : April	11.1	84.8	4.1	42.0	*	*	*	*	*
May	10.5	86.5	3.0	42.1	*	*	*	*	*
June	9.5	85.7	4.8	41.5	*	4.3	19.5	66.4	9.8
July	10.2	88.8	1.0	41.5	*	*	*	*	*
Aug.	11.0	87.5	1.5	41.7	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	6.6	91.9	1.5	41.8	*	4.1	22.9	64.1	8.9
Oct.	10.7	65.4	23.9	41.7	*	*	*	*	*
Nov.	17.7	58.2	24.1	42.0	46.7	*	*	*	*
Dec.	14.6	59.0	26.4	41.2	*	*	*	*	*
1935 : Jan.	18.5	61.3	20.2	41.0	*	*	*	*	*
Feb.	19.7	62.0	18.3	41.6	*	*	*	*	*
March	20.0	60.6	19.4	42.4	*	*	*	*	*
April	15.7	64.9	19.4	43.2	*	*	*	*	*
May	—	—	—	42.6	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Average for the months February to December.
second and third quarters of each year.

² Figure for November.

³ Average of the

Statistics of the General Level of Wages

The following tables give statistics of the general level of wages in 25 countries from 1927 to 1935. They are in continuation of those previously published in the *Review* under the title "Index Numbers of the General Level of Wages"¹, but they now include three parts (instead of two).

The first part of the tables gives series showing actual money wages, published by the statistical authorities or by important private institutions in different countries. The series have been chosen with the intention of giving for each country as comprehensive a view as possible of the general movement of industrial wages, this term being taken to include wages not only in manufacturing, but also in mines, public services, and even commerce, but as a general rule excluding agriculture.² In some cases, as the general series relating to industries do not include certain non-manufacturing branches, supplementary series for mines or certain public services have, when possible, been added.

The various series show numerous divergencies in the nature and scope of the data, in the distinctions according to sex, age, and degree of skill of the workers, and in the methods of calculating the averages. International comparisons can therefore be made only with numerous reservations, in particular when the data are not of the same nature (rates and earnings). In any case these figures cannot be considered as representative of the average wages of all the workers in employment in each country, for the statistics are based on only a selection of workers, as a rule belonging to the better-paid groups.

The second and third parts of the tables give index numbers of money wages and real wages, calculated by the International Labour Office from the absolute data in the first part of the table, the year 1929 being as far as possible taken as base. In some cases, where series showing absolute amounts were not available, recourse has been had to the index numbers published, which have been reduced to the common base.

The index numbers of real wages have been calculated by means of the official cost-of-living index numbers³ of the countries considered,

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 5, May 1935, pp. 735-748.

² For some countries the general series given in the present tables cover agriculture, without the possibility of excluding it. For wages in agriculture, cf. "Wages in Agriculture in Various Countries, 1927-1934", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXX, Nos. 5 and 6, Nov. and Dec. 1935, pp. 692-708 and 844-865.

³ These index numbers are published quarterly in the *International Labour Review*. For the figures most recently published, cf. Vol. XXXII, No. 1, July 1935, pp. 124-129. For notes on the methods of compiling these index numbers, cf. Vol. XXVII, No. 4, April 1933, pp. 539-552, and later numbers; the complete series of these notes is given in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, pp. 205-223.

reduced where necessary to the year 1929 as base. In certain cases, depending on the methods of computation adopted, slight inaccuracies may result from this shifting of the base of the index numbers, but these inaccuracies cannot be more than trifling. For some countries the available series do not go back so far as the year 1929; for these, the nearest year to that date has been taken as base, and the index numbers are shown in the tables in italics. Further, in some cases the cost-of-living index numbers available cannot be combined with the existing index numbers of money wages without certain reservations; in particular where the cost-of-living indexes relate to a single town (usually the capital), while the index numbers of wages cover the whole country, or definitely limited regions, as in the case of mines. In such cases the index numbers of real wages are given in brackets.

International comparisons of the index numbers are subject to reservations similar to those made in the case of the series showing absolute amounts (from which the index numbers are derived); certain divergencies between the basic data are however of less importance when the comparisons to be made are only between movements of wages and not between absolute amounts. In this respect the reader may usefully refer to the resolutions passed by a conference of statistical experts, recalling the principal purposes for which the study of wage movements in time may be required, and enumerating the special characteristics required by indexes to be used for each of these purposes.¹

The most important characteristics of each of the wage series given in the tables are summarily indicated in the headings. As regards the nature of the statistics, a distinction is drawn between rates and earnings. The statistics of *rates* are based on the conditions laid down in collective agreements or decisions of arbitration courts or other authorities, or fixed unilaterally by the employers, or merely on the wages recognised by custom. As a rule, these standards apply only to time workers and normal hours of work; the degree in which they are representative of wages paid to all workers in the branch in question varies from one country to another. In some countries, the rates are described as "minimum" rates, but this expression cannot always be taken in its strict sense. The statistics of *earnings* are usually based upon the payrolls of a certain number of representative undertakings; they express the average wages actually paid (including bonuses, allowances, etc.) to all time and piece workers in the branch under consideration, for hours actually worked.

The scope of the wage statistics is indicated in the headings by a statement of the main economic groups covered.² But the way in

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, April 1929, pp. 522-539: "An International Conference on Wage Statistics"; or INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics*, pp. 45-53; Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 19; Geneva, 1934.

² These groups, and their relation to the scheme of classification of industries adopted by the Office for its international comparisons (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, Sept. 1933, pp. 414-415, and *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-1935, Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, p. v), are as follows: (1) agriculture (item A),

which these groups are represented varies widely from country to country; mines and industries are as a rule fairly fully covered; public services and commerce, on the contrary, are often represented by only one or two branches, sometimes of very limited scope.

Fuller information as to the sources and methods of compilation of each of the series contained in the tables has been published from time to time in previous numbers of this *Review*¹; the complete series of these notes is given in the *I.L.O. Year-Book, 1934-35*². Similar information on new series published here for the first time is given below.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

" " — " "figures not yet received".

" " † " "provisional figure".

" " ° " "branches relating to men only".

" " r " "revised figure".

Figures in thick-faced type: base of the index numbers.

Figures in italics: index numbers with a year other than 1929 as base.

Figures in brackets: index numbers of real wages calculated by means of cost-of-living index numbers which are not strictly appropriate.

SOURCES AND NOTES

United States: (a) Mines and (b) Industries (United States Bureau of Labour Statistics series): *Monthly Labour Review* (United States Department of Labour).

Statistics of hourly and weekly earnings based on the payroll reports supplied by 1,472 representative establishments in the bituminous coal-mining industry employing 259,590 workers, and by 24,658 representative industrial undertakings employing 3,889,414 workers (in March 1935), or more than 50 per cent. of all factory wage earners of the country. The data cover (a) bituminous coal-mines and (b) 90 manufacturing industries classified in the following 14 industrial groups: non-ferrous metals; iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; stone, clay, and glass; lumber; paper and printing; textiles; leather; rubber; chemicals; food and drink; tobacco. The money wages are obtained by dividing, for each industry, the total amount of payroll for the week nearest to the 15th of each month by the total number of hours worked for hourly earnings, and by the total number of workers employed for weekly earnings. All these data relate to a number of undertakings varying slightly from month to month; the hourly data cover a smaller number of undertakings than the weekly data. The index of hourly earnings (base: 1932 = 100) is reproduced without

including forestry and cattle rearing (excluded in principle from the tables); (2) mines (item B), including quarries and oil wells; (3) industries (items C to L), including all manufacturing industries, as well as building and construction work; (4) public services (items M to R), including transport of every kind; supply of water, light, and power; postal, telegraph, and telephone services; and public administration; (5) commerce (items S and T), including banks, insurance, hotels, and restaurants; (6) various (items U to Y), covering certain occupations which are either ill-defined or too special or limited to be assigned to any particular group.

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Aug. 1933, pp. 228-237 and 248, and later numbers.

² Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, pp. 185-200.

change. The index numbers of weekly earnings have been calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing the index numbers of the total amount of payroll by the index numbers of the total number of workers (original indexes: base: 1929 = 100 for mines and 1923-1925 = 100 for industries). As these various indexes are obtained by the "chain" system (comparing the data from month to month in the same establishments) their fluctuations do not correspond exactly to those of the data published on money wages. The index numbers of real wages have been computed by taking the official cost-of-living index of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

France: Industries (metals, etc.): *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France* (Statistique générale de la France).

Statistics of hourly rates of wages based on the result of annual enquiries of the *Groupe des industries métallurgiques, mécaniques et connexes de la région parisienne*, carried out in about 1,050 establishments (members of the *Groupe*) employing about 200,000 workers, e.g. nearly 25 per cent. of all wage earners in the metal industry of the whole country. The data refer to the Paris area only and cover all metal trades: metallurgy, tools and apparatus, mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicle construction and repairing. They represent average hourly wages (including bonuses, etc., but excluding family allowances) paid to skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. The index numbers of money wages have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the base 1929 = 100; the index numbers of real wages have been computed by taking the official cost-of-living index number for Paris.

Great Britain: London and Cambridge Economic Service index: Agriculture, industries, public services: *Monthly Bulletin* (London and Cambridge Economic Service).

Index numbers compiled by the London and Cambridge Economic Service and based on rates of wages (for time and piece work) or on changes in these rates, as fixed by collective agreements or Trade Boards. The data relate to representative towns or districts in various parts of the country and cover the following 20 industries and occupations: (1) for men: agricultural labourers; coal mining; fitters; engineering labourers; shipbuilding; bricklayers; bricklayers' labourers; compositors; railways; dock labourers; tram drivers and conductors; lorry drivers; labourers under local authorities (non-trading services); (2) for women: boot and shoe making; sugar and confectionery industries; tailoring; shirt making; tobacco; (3) for men and women: cotton; wool.

Indexes for these 20 categories are computed by taking an unweighted average of the quotations for the different towns or districts, except for coal mining and compositors, for which a weighted average is taken. The general index is a weighted average of the indexes of the categories considered, the weights being based on an estimate of the total weekly wage bill in each industry at the end of 1924, with certain adjustments designed to give approximately the correct proportion to women's wages as a whole and to give the right proportion to the three groups agriculture, coal mining, and "all others". The original index numbers published on the base December 1924 = 100 have been recalculated by the International Labour Office on the base 1929 = 100. The index numbers of real wages have been obtained by taking the cost-of-living index of the Ministry of Labour.

Hungary.

(a) Mines: Communication from the Royal Hungarian Central Office of Statistics.

Statistics of earnings per shift, based on reports made to the Central Office of Statistics by the district offices of mines, and covering (in 1933) 31,678 workers. The data relate to all the mines in the country and to the whole of the workers (men and women) of all categories. The averages are weighted. The index numbers of money wages are reproduced without change. The index numbers of real wages have been calculated by taking the official cost-of-living index for Budapest.

(b) Transport : Communication from the Royal Hungarian Central Office of Statistics.

Statistics of daily rates, based on the data of the sickness and accident insurance statistics and covering (in 1933) 77,608 workers. The data relate to the whole country and to workers on the State railways who are liable to insurance (the workers whose wages are above a certain limit and who are therefore excluded from insurance form only a small minority). A weighted average wage is calculated by multiplying the average wage in each of the ten wage classes of the insurance system by the number of workers in that class. The index numbers of money wages are reproduced without change. The index numbers of real wages have been calculated by taking the official cost-of-living index number for Budapest.

Japan : Public services (Imperial Cabinet series): *Chingin Bukka Tokai Geppo* (Monthly report on wage and price statistics) (Bureau of Statistics, Imperial Cabinet).

Statistics of daily earnings, based on the results of monthly enquiries carried out among 447 undertakings employing more than 160,000 workers (in March 1935). They refer to 23 of the 47 prefectures of Japan proper, and cover 18 branches classified in the following six groups : tramways ; street buses ; railways ; navigation ; other transport undertakings ; post, telegraph, and telephone. The averages are obtained by dividing the total amount of wages (including allowances and bonuses) paid during the month considered by the total number of days actually worked during the same month. The index numbers of money wages have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the base 1929 = 100 ; the index numbers of real wages have been computed by taking the cost-of-living index numbers for 13 towns compiled by the Economic Department of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun Company.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES

Date	GERMANY						AUSTRIA
	Mines °, industries, public services °						Mines
	Men (skilled)	Men (semi-sk.)	Men (unsk.)	Women (skilled and semi-sk.)	Women (unskilled)	General average	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Hourly rates						Earnings per shift
Money wages							
1927	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	*	Sch. 9.29
1928	95.9	77.5	75.2	60.3	49.8	*	9.08
1929	101.1	81.8	79.4	63.4	52.7	*	9.46
1930	102.8	83.3	80.7	64.6	53.6	*	9.80
1931	97.4	79.3	76.6	61.5	51.0	*	9.61
1932	81.6	68.8	64.4	53.1	43.9	*	9.52
1933	78.6	68.2	62.3	51.7	43.4	*	9.18
1934	78.3†	68.2†	62.2†	51.6†	43.4†	*	8.90
1934 : March	78.3	68.1	62.1	51.6	43.3	*	*
June	78.3	*	62.2	*	*	*	*
Sept.	78.4	*	62.2	*	*	*	*
Dec.	78.4†	68.3†	62.2†	51.6†	43.4†	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)							
1927	*	*	*	*	*	87	98
1928	95	95	95	95	95	95	96
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	102	102	102	102	102	102	104
1931	96	97	96	97	97	97	102
1932	81	84	81	84	83	82	101
1933	78	83	78	82	82	79	97
1934	77†	83†	78†	81†	82†	79	94
1934 : March	77	83	78	81	82	79	*
June	77	*	78	*	*	*	*
Sept.	78	*	78	*	*	*	*
Dec.	78†	83†	78†	81†	82†	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)							
1927	*	*	*	*	*	91	(103)
1928	96	96	96	97	96	96	(99)
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	(100)
1930	106	106	106	106	106	106	(104)
1931	109	110	109	110	110	109	(106)
1932	103	107	104	107	106	104	(103)
1933	101	109	103	107	108	104	(103)
1934	98†	106†	100†	104†	105†	102	(99)
1934 : March	99	107	100	104	106	102	*
June	99	*	100	*	*	*	*
Sept.	98	*	99	*	*	*	*
Dec.	98†	105†	99†	103†	104†	*	*

Germany. Annual figures : averages (for 1934 : men (semi-skilled) and women : average of March and December ; general average : figure for March) ; monthly figures : 1st of the following month. Before 1928, old series linked up with the new one.

Austria. Annual figures : averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	AUSTRALIA				BELGIUM			CANADA		
	Mines °, industries, public services °, commerce, various				Mines, industries, public services			Mines, certain ind., pub. serv.	Other industries	Indus-tries
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women		General average	Men (chiefly skilled)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (un-skilled)
	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Skilled	Unsk.				
					Hourly earnings			Hourly rates		
Money wages										
1927	2 2½	100 11¾	1 2	52 4½	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	2 3	101 8¾	1 2½	53 8½	*	*	*	*	*	*
1929	2 3	102 2¾	1 2½	53 11¼	*	*	*	*	*	*
1930	2 2½	100 10	1 2½	53 11	*	*	*	*	*	*
1931	2 0	91 10½	1 1	48 10¾	*	*	*	*	*	*
1932	1 10¾	86 1¾	1 0¾	45 4¾	*	*	*	*	*	*
1933	1 10	83 1½	0 11¾	43 9	*	*	*	*	*	*
1934	1 10	83 7¼	0 11¾	44 3	*	*	*	*	*	*
1934 : March	1 10	82 9	0 11½	43 4	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	1 10	83 8	1 0	44 6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	1 10¼	83 11	1 0	44 7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	1 10¾	84 1	1 0	44 7	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	99	99	97	97	*	*	*	96	99	100
1928	100	100	100	99	*	*	*	97	99	100
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	98	99	99	100	106	107	108	101	100	100
1931	89	90	90	91	99	100	101	100	98	98
1932	84	84	84	84	90	91	92	94	91	92
1933	81	81	81	81	88	88	90	90	87	90
1934	82	82	82	82	84	84	86	89	89	91
1934 : March	81	81	80	80	87	86	89	*	*	*
June	82	82	82	82	85	85	87	*	*	*
Sept.	82	82	83	83	83	83	84	*	*	*
Dec.	82	82	83	83	82	83	83	*	*	*
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	81†	82†	83†	*	*	*
June	—	—	—	—	81†	81†	82†	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	101	102	100	100	*	*	*	97	100	102
1928	102	102	102	102	*	*	*	98	100†	101
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	104	105	105	102	103	104	102	101†	101†
1931	105	106	106	107	108	108	109	111†	109†	109†
1932	104	104	104	104	108	108	111	115†	112	113†
1933	104	104	104	103	106	106	109	115	111†	115
1934	103	103	103	103	106	106	108	112†	113	115
1934 : March	103	103	102	102	105	105	108	*	*	*
June	103	103	103	103	109	110	112	*	*	*
Sept.	103	103	104	104	107	107	109	*	*	*
Dec.	103	103	103	103	102	102	103	*	*	*
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	104†	104†	106†	*	*	*
June	—	—	—	—	106†	107†	107†	*	*	*

Australia. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : last day of the month.

Belgium. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for January, April, July, and October.

Canada. Annual figures : averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	DENMARK				ESTONIA	UNITED STATES			
	Industries, public services °, commerce °, various				Mines, ind., pub. serv., various	Mines		Industries	
					Men and wo- men (sk. and unskilled)	B.L.S. series			
	Men (skilled)	Men (un- skilled)	Women (sk. and unskilled)	General average		Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (skilled and unsk.)	
	Hourly earnings				Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings ^a	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings ^a
Money wages									
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Sant.	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
1927	155	124	84	129	29.3	*	*	*	*
1928	153	123	83	128	31.1	*	*	*	*
1929	153	124	83	128	32.1	*	*	*	*
1930	156	126	84	131	32.5	*	21.61 ^a	*	23.98 ^a
1931	155	126	84	131	31.9	*	18.61	*	22.44
1932	153	127	85	131	29.9	*	13.78	*	18.18
1933	153	127	85	131	29.2	49.6	14.29	46.0	17.60
1934	154	129	86	132	29.0	67.8	18.10	54.8	19.13
1934 : March	153	127	85	131	*	57.5	19.44	53.1	19.48
June	152	128	86	131	29.0	71.3	18.54	54.9	19.51
Sept.	153	129	86	132	*	71.7	17.02	55.9	18.55
Dec.	156	130	86	133	29.0	70.9	18.61	56.0	19.73
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	28.9	71.0	21.32	56.8	21.09†
June	—	—	—	—	30.2	—	—	—	—
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹									
	101	100	101	101	91	*	*	*	99 ^a
1927	101	99	100	100	97	*	*	*	99
1928	100	100	100	100	100	*	100 ^a	*	100
1929	102	102	101	102	101	*	87	*	93
1930	101	102	101	102	99	*	69	*	84
1931	100	102	102	102	93	100	53	100	69
1932	100	103	102	102	91	96	56	98	68
1933	100	104	103	103	90	128	70	116	75
1934	100	102	102	102	*	108	76	113	77
1934 : March	99	103	104	102	90	135	72	117	77
June	100	104	104	103	*	135	66	118	74
Sept.	102	105	104	104	90	134	72	118	78
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	90	—	83	—	82
June	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	80†
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹									
	99	98	99	99	(101) ^a	*	*	*	98 ^a
1927	99	99	99	99	(101)	*	*	*	100
1928	100	100	100	100	(100)	*	100 ^a	*	100
1929	107	106	106	107	(114)	*	91	*	97
1930	113	114	113	114	(116) ^a	*	80	*	97
1931	112	114	114	114	(116) ^a	100	67	100	88
1932	109	112	111	110	(120) ^a	110	72	113	88
1933	105	108	108	107	(121)	154	87	139	94
1934	107	110	109	109	*	*	*	*	*
1934 : March	105	108	109	107	(119)	162	90	140	96
June	103	108	107	107	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	105	108	106	107	(124)	161	88	142	96
1935 : March	—	—	—	—	(121)	*	*	*	100
June	—	—	—	—	(130)	—	—	—	—

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.^a The money wages have not been used directly for calculating the index numbers of the corresponding series (see note on method, pp. 259-260).*Denmark.* Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.*Estonia.* Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: average for the half-year ending with the month in question; from 1935: averages for the month.*United States.* Mines and Industries: annual figures: averages (except for absolute figures for 1930: averages for the last quarter); monthly figures: a week nearest to the 15th of the month.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)									
	Industries								Pub. serv. (railways)	
	N.I.C.B. series									
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled) and unskilled)		General average		Men (skilled and unskilled)	
	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Money wages										
	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
1927	65.6	31.52	47.2	23.55	39.8	17.37	57.6	27.53	61.5	30.46
1928	65.9	31.95	47.4	23.90	39.6	17.15	57.9	27.88	62.3	30.79
1929	66.8	32.59	48.6	24.42	39.9	17.63	58.9	28.52	63.7	31.71
1930	66.2	29.15	47.8	21.91	39.5	15.98	58.9	25.84	64.6	30.76
1931	63.4	25.07	46.1	19.21	37.1	14.70	56.5	22.64	65.2	29.41
1932	55.9	19.50	40.1	14.53	32.4	11.73	49.6	17.07	60.1	25.47
1933	55.0	20.26	40.1	14.91	34.0	12.36	49.1	17.71	61.5	25.56
1934	64.2	22.41	47.8	16.42	42.5	14.44	58.1	20.12	62.3	26.71
1934 : March	61.8	22.58	46.5	16.70	42.2	14.79	56.3	20.53	62.3	26.84
June	64.9	23.20	48.0	17.06	42.9	14.57	58.6	20.71	60.8	26.24
Sept.	65.4	21.62	48.0	15.98	43.0	14.10	59.2	19.55	62.5	26.62
Dec.	65.6	23.03	48.7	16.59	42.8	15.08	59.4	20.74	63.5	27.13
1935 : March	65.9	24.25	49.4	17.85	43.3	15.47	59.7	21.86	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.9	21.60	—	—
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	98	97	97	96	100	99	98	97	97	96
1928	99	98	98	98	99	97	98	98	98	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	99	89	98	90	99	91	100	91	101	97
1931	95	77	95	79	93	83	96	79	102	93
1932	84	60	83	60	81	67	84	60	94	80
1933	82	62*	83	61	85	70	83	62	97	81
1934	96	69	98	67	107	82	99	71	98	84
1934 : March	93*	69*	96	68*	106*	84*	96*	72	98	85
June	97	71	99	70	108	83	99	73	95	83
Sept.	98	66	99	65*	108	80	101*	69*	98	84
Dec.	98	71	101*	68	107	86	101	73	100	86
1935 : March	99	74	102	73	109	88	101	77	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	76	—	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	97	95	96	95	98	97	96	95	95	95
1928	98	98	97	97	99	97	98	97	97	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	93	102	93	103	94	104	94	105	101
1931	109	89	109	91	107	96	111	92	118	107
1932	108	77	106	77	105	86	108	77	121	103
1933	110	83	110	82	114	94	111	83	129	108
1934	121	86*	124	85	134	103	124	89	123	106
1934 : March	118*	88*	122	87*	135*	107*	122*	92	125	108
June	123	90	125	89	136	105	126	92	121	105
Sept.	121	82	122	81	133	99	124	85	123	105
Dec.	122	87	124	84	133	106	125	90	123	106
1935 : March	120	90	123	89	132	106	123	93	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	92	—	—

United State (cont.). Industries : annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : first week of the month.
 Public services : annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	U.S.A. (<i>cont.</i>)	FRANCE							
	Certain ind., pub. serv., various (trade union rates)	Mines	Industries (metals, etc.)	Industries, various					
			Paris region	Paris		Towns other than Paris			
	Men (chiefly skilled)	Men (chiefly sk. & unsk.)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men (chiefly skilled)				Women (chiefly skilled)	
	Hourly rates	Daily earnings	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates
Money wages									
	Cents	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1927	115.4	31.30	4.44	5.12	41.70	3.31	27.34	1.81	14.84
1928	115.9	30.91	4.77	5.25	42.75	3.45	28.44	1.97	16.06
1929	120.4	34.29	5.45	6.10	49.56	3.83	31.34	2.26	18.30
1930	125.0	37.01	5.79	6.64	53.99	4.08	33.66	2.42	19.79
1931	125.4	35.68	5.74	6.61	53.83	4.08	33.60	2.42	19.73
1932	111.1	32.86	5.47	6.34	50.72	3.99	32.54	2.35	19.03
1933	106.2	32.53	5.57	6.34	50.72	3.89	31.70	2.26	18.18
1934	—	32.61	5.54	6.34	50.72	3.89	31.60	2.28	18.38
1934 : March	*	32.66	5.55	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	32.61	5.54	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	32.59	5.53	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	32.59	5.52	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935 : March	*	32.51	5.48	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)									
1927	96	91	81	84	84	86	87	80	81
1928	95	90	88	86	86	90	91	87	88
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	104	108	106	109	109	107	107	107	108
1931	104	104	105	108	109	107	107	107	108
1932	92	96	100	104	102	104	104	104	104
1933	88	95	102	104	102	102	101	100	99
1934	—	95	102	104	102	102	101	101	100
1934 : March	*	95	102	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	95	102	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	95	101	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	95	101	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935 : March	*	95	101	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹									
1927	95	*	88	91	91	*	*	*	*
1928	95	*	94	92	92	*	*	*	*
1929	100	*	100	100	100	*	*	*	*
1930	108	(100)	101	104	104	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
1931	120	(99)	103	106	107	(103)	(103)	(103)	(103)
1932	118	(98)	106	110	108	(108)	(107)	(107)	(106)
1933	114	(101)	109	111	109	(109)	(108)	(107)	(105)
1934	—	(106)	110	112	110	(114)	(113)	(113)	(111)
1934 : March	*	*	108	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	(104)	108	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	110	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	(107)	112	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935 : March	*	*	113	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Except for series in italics : base : nearest possible year to 1929.United States (*cont.*). Certain industries, etc. : annual figures : 15 May of each year.

France. Mines : annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question. Industries (metals, etc.) : annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question. Industries, various : annual figures : October of each year.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN		HUNGARY				ITALY
	Agriculture, mines, ind., public services		Mines	Industries, public services		Transport	Mines, ind., pub. serv., various
	M. of L. series	L. & C.E.S. series		Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)		
	Men and women (skilled and unsk.)						
	Weekly rates		Earnings per shift	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Daily rates	Hourly earnings
Money wages							
			Pengő	Pengő	Pengő	Pengő	Lire
1927	*	*	4.72	0.55	5.12	3.46	*
1928	*	*	4.95	0.56	5.33	3.65	1.98
1929	*	*	5.07	0.57	5.58	4.25	2.02
1930	*	*	4.68	0.57	5.35	4.27	2.00
1931	*	*	4.60	0.54	5.05	4.18	1.81
1932	*	*	4.57	0.50	4.67	4.12	1.74
1933	*	*	4.29	0.48	4.34	3.53	1.70
1934	*	*	4.10	—	—	4.43	1.66
1934 : March	*	*	4.16	*	*	3.63	1.67
June	*	*	4.10	*	*	3.64	1.65
Sept.	*	*	4.04	*	*	4.13	1.64
Dec.	*	*	4.16	*	*	4.43	1.65
1935 : March	*	*	4.01	*	*	4.28	1.63
June	*	*	—	*	*	4.30	—
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)							
1927	102	101	93	96	92	81	*
1928	100	101	98	98	96	86	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	100	99	92	100	96	101	99
1931	98	98	91	95	91	98	90
1932	96	96	90	88	84	97	86
1933	95	95	85	84	78	83	84
1934	96	95	81	—	—	104	82
1934 : March	95	95	82	*	*	85	83
June	96	95	81	*	*	86	82
Sept.	96	95	80	*	*	97	81
Dec.	96	95	82	*	*	104	82
1935 : March	96	95	79	*	*	101	81
June	96	95	—	*	*	101	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)							
1927	100	99	(99)	(102)	(97)	(86)	*
1928	99	100	(98)	(99)	(96)	(86)	100
1929	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	100
1930	104	103	(102)	(110)	(106)	(111)	102
1931	109	109	(106)	(111)	(106)	(115)	103
1932	110	110	(108)	(105)	(100)	(116)	104
1933	112	111	(109)	(109)	(101)	(108)	106
1934	111	110	(107)	—	—	(137)	109
1934 : March	111	110	(109)	*	*	(113)	105
June	113	112	(105)	*	*	(111)	111
Sept.	110	109	(105)	*	*	(128)	110
Dec.	109	108	(109)	*	*	(139)	110
1935 : March	112	110	(104)	*	*	(132)	107
June	113†	110†	—	*	*	(132)	—

Great Britain (including Northern Ireland). General series: annual figures: averages; monthly figures: Ministry of Labour series: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question; London and Cambridge Economic Service series: averages for the month in question.

Hungary. Mines; Industries, etc.; Transport: annual and monthly figures: averages.

Italy. Annual and monthly figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	JAPAN							
	Mines	Industries		Transport		Industries		
	Imperial Cabinet series					Bank of Japan series		
	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average
	Daily earnings							
Money wages								
1927	178.0	253.8	99.0	195.7	171.6	*	*	*
1928	179.9	259.6	100.3	204.2	186.2	*	*	*
1929	181.0	264.5	98.9	206.4	185.4	*	*	*
1930	170.6	255.1	91.3	200.2	189.8	*	*	*
1931	152.7	243.0	82.1	187.0	191.7	*	*	*
1932	145.5	250.6	76.5	190.9	192.0	*	*	*
1933	154.7	254.4	73.5	187.9	194.3	213.8	70.8	*
1934	165.3	248.6	72.5	189.3	192.8	217.1	70.0	*
1934 : March	163.4	258.9	73.2	195.0	194.5	221.9	69.7	*
June	161.5	243.1	72.2	187.2	198.0	215.7	69.4	*
Sept.	163.7	240.3	72.1	185.2	187.5	213.8	70.4	*
Dec.	166.5	254.0	74.1	194.6	189.6	226.8	71.2	*
1935 : March	166.5	249.1	73.3	191.7	189.5	221.1	70.4	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)								
1927	98	96	100	95	93	99	103	98
1928	99	98	101	99	100	101	104	101
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	94	96	92	97	102	95	91	95
1931	84	92	83	91	103	90	80	87
1932	80	95	77	92	104	90	74	85
1933	85	96	74	91	105	93	71	86
1934	91	94	73	92	104	94	70	88
1934 : March	90	98	74	94	105	96	70	91
June	89	92	73	91	107	93	69	87
Sept.	90	91	73	90	101	92	70	87
Dec.	92	96	75	94	102	98	71	91
1935 : March	92	94	74	93	102	96	70	90
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1929	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1930	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1931	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1932	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1933	104	99	94	96	99	100	94	98
1934	107	93	89	93	95	98	89	97
1934 : March	108	99	92	98	97	102	92	103
June	106	92	90	93	98	98	90	98
Sept.	105	89	88	90	91	95	88	95
Dec.	105	93	89	93	91	99	88	99
1935 : March	105	91	88	92	91	97	87	97

¹ Except for series in italics : base : nearest possible year to 1929.

Japan. Mines ; Industries ; Transport : annual and monthly figures : averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	LATVIA				NORWAY	NEW ZEALAND		NETHERLANDS
	Industries, public services *, commerce (Riga)				Mines, industries	Agric.°, mines °, ind., pub. serv.°, comm., various		Mines, industries
	Men (skilled)	Men (unsk.)	Women (skilled)	Women (unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)
	Hourly earnings				Daily earnings	Weekly rates (minimum)		Hourly earnings
Money wages								
	Snt.	Snt.	Snt.	Snt.	Kr.			
1927	*	*	*	*	12.17	*	*	*
1928	83	54	43	32	11.56	*	*	*
1929	81	57	45	33	11.59	*	*	*
1930	84	59	44	33	11.59	*	*	*
1931	82	57	44	33	11.05	*	*	*
1932	72	50	39	31	11.14	*	*	*
1933	65	47	38	30	11.06	*	*	*
1934	63	47	38	30	11.02	*	*	*
1934 : March	64	46	39	29	*	*	*	*
June	63	47	38	30	*	*	*	*
Sept.	62	46	39	30	*	*	*	*
Dec.	64	48	38	30	*	*	*	*
1935 : March	64	48	39	31	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)								
1927	*	*	*	*	105	97	99	96
1928	102	95	96	97	100	100	100	96
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	104	104	98	100	100	100	100	102
1931	101	100	98	100	95	93	94	100
1932	89	88	87	94	96	86	90	93
1933	80	82	84	91	95	82	87	89
1934	78	82	84	91	95	83	87	—
1934 : March	79	81	87	88	*	82	*	*
June	78	82	84	91	*	82	*	87
Sept.	77	81	87	91	*	82	*	*
Dec.	79	84	84	91	*	84	*	—
1935 : March	79	84	87	94	*	84	*	*
Index number of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	*	*	*	*	94	97	100	(96)
1928	*	*	*	*	96	100	100	(95)
1929	*	*	*	*	100	100	100	(100)
1930	100	100	100	100	103	103	102	(106)
1931	107	106	110	111	103	103	104	(111)
1932	108	107	112	118	107	102	107	(111)
1933	102	105	114	120	108	104	110	(107)
1934	104	111	120	126	107	103	108	—
1934 : March	109	111	127	126	*	102	*	*
June	97	104	112	118	*	101	*	(104)
Sept.	105	111	127	130	*	102	*	*
Dec.	110	118	125	132	*	104	*	—
1935 : March	112	120	130	138	*	102	*	*

¹ Except for series in italics : base : nearest possible year to 1929.

Latvia. Annual and monthly figures : averages.

Norway. Annual figures : third quarter of each year, except for 1931 (fourth quarter).

New Zealand. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

Netherlands. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : averages for the half-year ending with the month in question.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	POLAND	RUMANIA	SWEDEN					
	Mines, industries	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various	Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various					
	Men and women (sk. & unsk.)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average (including young persons)	
	Hourly earnings	Monthly earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings
Money wages								
	Zl.		Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
1927	*	*	1.20	9.57	0.72	5.64	1.08	8.56
1928	0.94	*	1.22	9.67	0.73	5.71	1.09	8.63
1929	1.02	*	1.25	9.99	0.74	5.80	1.12	8.90
1930	1.01	*	1.29	10.40	0.75	5.95	1.16	9.28
1931	0.95	*	1.29	10.26	0.75	5.88	1.16	9.20
1932	0.87	*	1.27	10.12	0.74	5.86	1.14	9.06
1933	0.80	*	1.22	9.76	0.73	5.75	1.10	8.74
1934	0.75	*	1.21 †	9.76 †	0.73 †	5.76 †	1.09 †	8.73 †
1934: March	0.75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	0.75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	0.74	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	0.76	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935: March	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100)								
1927	*	98	96	96	97	97	96	96
1928	92	99	98	97	99	98	97	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	99	96	103	104	101	103	104	104
1931	93	85	103	103	101	101	104	103
1932	85	69	102	101	100	101	102	102
1933	78	63	98	98	99	99	98	98
1934	74	62	97†	98†	99†	99†	97†	98†
1934: March	74	62	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	74	61	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	73	62	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	75	62	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935: March	—	61	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	—	61	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100)								
1927	*	109	95	95	96	96	95	95
1928	(94)	102	96	96	98	97	96	96
1929	(100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	(106)	97	107	107	105	105	107	107
1931	(110)	120	110	109	108	107	110	110
1932	(111)	116	110	109	108	109	110	110
1933	(112)	116	108	108	109	110	108	109
1934	(112)	117	106†	107†	108†	109†	107†	108†
1934: March	(109)	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	(113)	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	(112)	118	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	(119)	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
1935: March	—	108	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	—	101	*	*	*	*	*	*

Poland. Annual and monthly figures: averages (from 1928 to 1931, indexes calculated on the basis of the movement of rates).

Rumania. Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for January, April, July, and October.

Sweden. Annual figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWITZERLAND					
	Mines °, industries, public services °, commerce					
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)	
	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings
Money wages						
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
1927	*	12.20	*	9.69	*	6.34
1928	*	12.20	*	9.69	*	6.34
1929	1.48	12.45	1.14	9.85	0.77	6.45
1930	1.49	12.57	1.16	9.90	0.76	6.36
1931	1.51	12.62	1.16	9.97	0.78	6.36
1932	1.45	12.92	1.11	10.35	0.74	6.54
1933	1.43	12.73	1.09	10.08	0.72	6.32
1934	1.39	12.75	1.07	10.00	0.71	6.46
1934 : March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100)						
1927	*	98	*	98	*	98
1928	*	98	*	98	*	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	101	101	102	101	99	99
1931	102	101	102	101	101	99
1932	98	104	97	105	96	101
1933	97	102	96	102	94	98
1934	94	102	94	102	92	100
1934 : March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100)						
1927	*	99	*	99	*	99
1928	*	98	*	98	*	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	103	104	102	101	101
1931	109	109	109	109	109	106
1932	114	121	114	123	112	118
1933	119	126	117	126	115	120
1934	117	128	117	127	115	125
1934 : March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*

Switzerland. Annual figures : averages. From 1932 onwards the index numbers of daily earnings are no longer strictly comparable with those for previous years owing to a change in method.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*concluded*)

Date	CZECHOSLOVAKIA			UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	U.S.S.R.	YUGOSLAVIA
	Mines	Industries (Prague)		Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce	Mines, industries	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce
	Men and women (sk. and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)		Men (skilled and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Earnings per shift	Hourly rates (minimum)	Weekly rates (minimum)	Weekly rates	Monthly wages	Monthly earnings
Money wages						
	Kč.	Kč.	Kč.		Rbl.	Dinar
1927	40.93	4.06	194.80	*	64.07	*
1928	42.70	4.26	204.38	*	70.24	*
1929	43.29	4.37	209.98	*	77.06	*
1930	43.89	4.47	214.75	*	82.59	1,143
1931	44.94	4.49	215.65	*	96.10	1,137
1932	44.72	4.49	215.50	*	115.42	1,042
1933	44.35	4.47	214.56	*	127.17	988
1934	—	4.37	209.54	*	—	899
1934 : March	*	4.44	213.01	*	139.43	953
June	*	4.35	208.66	*	148.67	961
Sept.	*	4.34	208.23	*	—	919
Dec.	*	4.34	208.21	*	—	899
1935 : March	*	4.34	208.21	*	—	619
June	*	4.34	208.34	*	—	—
Index number of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	95	93	93	99	83	*
1928	99	97	97	99	91	*
1929	100	100	100	100	100	*
1930	101	102	102	100	107	100
1931	104	103	103	97	125	99
1932	103	103	103	93	150	91
1933	102	102	102	94	165	88
1934	—	100	100	95 †	—	79
1934 : March	*	102	101	*	181	83
June	*	100	99	*	193	84
Sept.	*	99	99	*	—	80
Dec.	*	99	99	*	—	79
1935 : March	*	99	99	*	—	54
June	*	99	99	*	—	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	(94)	93	92	98	*	*
1928	(98)	97	97	99	*	*
1929	(100)	100	100	100	*	*
1930	(101)	102	102	102	*	100
1931	(108)	107	107	103	*	100
1932	(110)	109	109	104	*	99
1933	(110)	110	110	108	*	106
1934	—	108	108	107 †	*	—
1934 : March	*	111	111	*	*	104
June	*	107	106	*	*	110
Sept.	*	108	108	*	*	104
Dec.	*	109	109	*	*	—
1935 : March	*	108	108	*	*	—
June	*	105	104	*	*	—

¹ Except for series in italics : base : nearest possible year to 1929.*Czechoslovakia.* Annual and monthly figures : averages.*Union of South Africa.* Annual figures : 30 September of each year.*U.S.S.R.* Annual and monthly figures : averages.*Yugoslavia.* Annual figures : December of each year ; monthly figures : averages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Bureau international de l'enseignement technique. *Congrès international de l'enseignement technique, Barcelone, 17-19 mai 1934.* Vol. I. *Organisation générale, assemblées, vœux.* 834 pp., illustr. Vol. II. *Rapports déposés.* 635 pp. Paris.

Congrès international des travaux d'hygiène publique. International Congress on Public Health Works. *Documents du Congrès.* Fascicule I. *Compte rendu de la 1re session tenue à Genève, 11-12 juin 1934.* Geneva. 71 pp.

Institut international de coopération intellectuelle. *Le chômage de la jeunesse.* Mémoire du Comité d'Entente des Grandes Associations internationales. Paris. 24 pp. 1 fr.

This memorandum sets out the considered opinion of the representatives of twenty-three great international associations on the problem of unemployment among young persons and on the draft Recommendation submitted to the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference by the International Labour Office.

International Federation of General Factory Workers. *Digest of Data showing the Desirability and Practicability of an International Reduction of Working Hours in Chemical Industries.* Amsterdam, 1935. 20 pp. (typescript).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores y Culto. *Mensaje y proyecto de ley de asistencia y previsión social.* Remitido al Honorable Congreso de la Nación por el Poder Ejecutivo. Buenos Aires, 1934. 82 pp.

In August 1934 the Argentine Government laid before Parliament a Bill on social assistance and welfare. This pamphlet contains the text of the Bill and a detailed explanatory memorandum in support of it.

AUSTRALIA

Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1933 to 30 June 1934. Canberra, 1935. 124 pp.

BELGIUM

Ministère de l'Intérieur. Office général de statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo belge 1935.* Brussels, 1935. cxxxiv + 22 + 275 pp. 20 frs.

BRAZIL

Distrito federal. Departamento de Educação. *A escola secundária técnica.* Joaquim Faria GOES FILHO. Rio de Janeiro, 1934. 38 pp.

— — **Instituto de pesquisas educacionais.** *A higiene mental nas escolas. Esquema de organização.* Por Arthur RAMOS. Rio de Janeiro, 1934. 19 pp.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Office de statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la République tchécoslovaque, 1935.* Prague, Orbis. xiv + 289 pp. 35 koruny.

DENMARK

Socialministeriet. *Beretning angaaende den XVIII. Internationale Arbejds-konference i Genève 1934.* Copenhagen, 1935. 37 pp.

Official Danish report on the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference. The report contains a detailed account of the proceedings of the Session, and includes a Danish translation of the texts adopted. The appendices show the situation as regards the ratification of Conventions, with special reference to the position of Denmark and the other three Northern countries (Finland, Norway, and Sweden).

FRANCE

Ministère des affaires étrangères. *Rapport à la Société des Nations sur la situation de la Syrie et du Liban. Année 1934.* Paris, 1935. xv + 233 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Education. *Education for the Printing and Allied Trades.* Educational Pamphlets, No. 103. Industry Series No. 15. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 107 pp. 2s.

Colonial Office. *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Tanganyika Territory for the Year 1934.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 201 pp., map. 4s. 6d.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic, March 1935.* Report by Stanley G. IRVING, C.M.G. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. xii + 216 pp. 4s. 6d.

— *Economic Conditions in Siam at the close of 1934.* Report by J. BAILEY and R. WHITTINGTON. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. vii + 48 pp., map. 1s. 9d.

— *Economic Conditions in Spain. Dated February 1935.* Report by Alexander ADAMS. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. xi + 36 pp. 1s. 6d.

Medical Research Council. Industrial Health Research Board. *The Performance of Weavers under Varying Conditions of Noise.* By H. C. WESTON and S. ADAMS. Report No. 70. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 24 pp. 6d.

Describes an experimental investigation carried out on the same lines as a previous investigation made in 1932 (Report No. 65; cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVI, No. 6, December 1932, page 888). The results of the further experiments confirm and strengthen the conclusions of the previous report. The study of the daily output during one year of two groups of ten weavers, one of which was protected from noise by the use of ear defenders, shows that the effects of excessive noise in handicapping the weavers in the performance of their work is not a temporary one occurring only in the initial stages of exposure to noise, and that it is doubtful whether complete immunity from inimical effects can ever be acquired so long as normal hearing is retained; the development of partial deafness appears to be the only effective natural protection which the individual can acquire. If tolerance of noise can be established in some measure in the psychological sense, the worker becoming so accustomed to noise that consciousness of its subjective effects—irritation, annoyance, distraction—ceases or becomes less acute, some of its effects nevertheless remain and are revealed only by objective measurement. The effects of noise under industrial conditions, the report concludes, require much more extensive study, particularly the effects of different intensity levels, different frequency spectra, and the relative importance of continuous and intermittent noise.

Ministry of Labour. *Memorandum on the Establishment and Conduct of Courses of Instruction for Unemployed Boys and Girls. England and Wales. Supplement.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 16 pp. 3d.

HUNGARY

Földmívelésügyi Minisztérium. *Magyarország földmívelésügye az 1932. évben.* Budapest, 1934. 51 pp.

Report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the situation of agriculture in Hungary during 1932.

— *Magyarország mezőgazdasági szakoktatása.* I.-III. sz. pótfüzet. Compiled by Dr. Czvetkovits FERENC. Budapest, 1931-1934. 111 pp., 292 pp., and 384 pp.

Appendices to the work on agricultural training in Hungary published in 1930 by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, April 1931, page 584).

Office de statistique. *Recensement général de la population de 1930. II^e partie. Données sur les professions suivant les communes et les lieux habités extérieurs, puis sur les grands établissements industriels et commerciaux.* Budapest, 1935. xxvi + 492 pp. 8 pengos.

JAPAN

Shoko Sho (Daijin) Kambo Tokai Ka. (Department of Commerce and Industry, Section of Statistics.) *Kojo Tokai Hyo, 1933. (Factory Statistics, 1933.)* Tokyo, 1935. 1035 pp.

NETHERLANDS

Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam. Bureau municipal de statistique d'Amsterdam. *De Bevolking van Amsterdam. Deel III. Die Uitkomsten der Tienjaarlijksche Beroepstellingen van 1889 tot 1930. La population d'Amsterdam. 3^{me} partie. Les résultats des dénombrements des professions de 1889 à 1930.* Amsterdam, 1935. xi + 72 pp., map. 1.25 fl.

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Bureau central de statistique. *Statistiek der werkstakingen en uitsluitingen gedurende het jaar 1934. Statistique des grèves et lock-outs pendant l'année 1934.* The Hague, 1935. 29 pp.

Ongevallenstatistiek, betreffende het Kalendarjaar 1933. Samengesteld ter Voldoening aan de Bepaling van Artikel 10 der Wet op de Rijksverzekeringsbank en de Raden van Arbeid. Amsterdam, 1935. 182 pp.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Departement van Economische Zaken. *Volkstelling 1930. Deel VII. Chineezen en andere vreemde oosterlingen in Nederlandsch-Indië. Census of 1930 in the Netherlands Indies. Vol. VII. Chinese and other non-indigenous Orientals in the Netherlands Indies.* Batavia, 1935. xiv + 429 pp., map. 8 fl.

SPAIN

Ministerio de Trabajo, Sanidad y Previsión. Subsecretaria de Trabajo. Sección especial de Estadística. *Estadística de los accidentes del trabajo ocurridos en los años 1931 y 1932.* Madrid, 1935. 130 pp., diagrams.

SWEDEN

Socialdepartementet. *Betänkande med förslag rörande lan och arliga bidrag av statsmedel för främjande av bostadsförsörjning för mindre bemedlade barnrika familjer, jämte därtill hörande utredningar. Avgivet den 17 Januari 1935 av Bostadssociala utredningen. Statens offentliga utredningar 1935:2.* Stockholm, 1935. 265 pp.

This is the first report of the Swedish Social Housing Committee appointed by the Government in October 1933 to consider immediate measures for improving the housing supply, which was held not to satisfy the demands of social hygiene,

and in particular measures which could be combined with the State unemployment policy during the present depression. A second report will outline a systematic long-term housing policy.

The report, which points out that the housing problem in Sweden is in the main a problem of overcrowding having a direct bearing on the birth rate, contains an important programme of measures for assisting the housing of large families with small means. These measures include State loans to communes and public utility building undertakings for providing cheap second-mortgage loans to encourage the building of cheap and healthy dwellings of not less than two rooms and a kitchen, and "family grants" for the further reduction of rents for such families. A Government Bill, agreeing in the main with the Committee's proposals, has been introduced during the present Session of the Riksdag (cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*. Vol. LIV, No. 9, 27 May 1935, pages 304-305).

The report is supplemented by eight appendices containing the results of statistical and technical enquiries. One of these, "Housing supply from the point of view of production and employment", is by the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Alf JOHANSSON, Assistant Professor at Stockholm University.

SWITZERLAND

Département fédéral de l'économie publique. Commission fédérale d'étude des prix. *Le commerce de détail des produits alimentaires en Suisse.* (Premier fascicule.) 20^{me} supplément de *La Vie économique*. Berne, 1935. 121 pp.

This study contains the first results of the enquiries undertaken by the Swiss Federal Committee for the Study of Prices, set up to examine the conditions and possibilities of an adjustment of the prices on the Swiss market to those on the world market. Based on reliable statistical data, this work first shows the structure of the retail trade in foodstuffs in Switzerland and its development during the last twenty years; it then shows the essential differences in the working of small businesses (single shops) and the large multiple-shop firm "Migros", which has numerous branches (both shops and travelling vans) and has developed very considerably during recent years. The study is instructive, not only as regards Switzerland but in a general way for the light it throws on the controversial problem of the social and economic value of large and small commercial undertakings.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Commission on the Economic and Financial Relations between the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa. *Report.* Pretoria, 1935. 273 pp. 12s.

Report presented by the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the administration of South-West Africa for the Year 1934. Pretoria, 1935. iv + 108 pp., illustr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Agriculture. Agriculture in Southern Africa. By Clifford C. TAYLOR. Technical Bulletin No. 466. Washington, 1935. 342 pp., illustr. 30 cents.

Contains detailed information on the various branches of agricultural production in Southern Africa. The study is published to promote a broader view of the present and probable future production of farm products in countries outside the United States, because it is estimated that without a thorough knowledge of the developments in foreign agriculture, no rational agricultural policy can be evolved.

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1934.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. xvi + 791 pp. \$1.50.

— — — *World Economic Review 1933.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. viii + 290 pp. 20 cents.

Department of Labour. *Employment for Graduates of Educational Institutions. Letter from the Secretary of Labour transmitting in response to Senate Resolution*

No. 67, submitted by Senator Walsh, a Report relative to aiding Graduates of Educational Institutions in the Matter of securing Employment. Senate Document No. 45. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. III + 14 pp.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. *Report of the Findings in a Survey of Former Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Winter 1933-34 Term.* Washington, 1934. 6 pp. (typescript), tables.

According to this report, which is the second of a series issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, employment opportunities for former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps were markedly greater during the spring and summer of 1934 than during the preceding winter, and every State without exception showed a substantial increase in the number of these men who were employed. Of those who left the Corps during or at the close of the winter 1933-34, 36 per cent. secured jobs, almost all in private industry.

Office of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work. Third Report. *For the period 1 April 1934 to 30 September 1934. With certain data from 5 April 1933 through 30 September 1934.* 48 pp., typescript.

A summary of the origin and organisation of the Emergency Conservation Work scheme, and a review of activities during the period 1 April to 30 September 1934. The principal events during the six months in question include the enrolment of an additional 50,000 men from the drought areas as a drought relief measure, necessitating an increase in the number of camps, and the provision of educational opportunities for members of the group, by means of which 2,479 illiterate persons learned to read and write.

PORTO RICO

Department of Labour. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour submitted to the Governor of Puerto Rico, 1933-34.* San Juan, 1935. 231 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Arnhold, Dr. *Mensch und Arbeit.* 5. Studienkonferenz der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. Berlin, Verkehrswissenschaftliche Lehrmittelgesellschaft m.b.H. bei der Deutschen Reichsbahn, 1934. 37 pp. 1 mark.

Association des industriels de Belgique pour l'étude et la propagation des engins et mesures propres à préserver les ouvriers des accidents du travail. *L'année des câbles. Recueil de renseignements sommaires sur les études publiées en Belgique et à l'étranger en 1934, au sujet des câbles de mines, de levage ou de transport aérien, ainsi qu'au sujet des chaînes.* No. 14. 1935. Brussels, 1935. 104 pp., diagrams.

Bailey, S. H. *Mr. Roosevelt's Experiments.* Day to Day Pamphlets No. 24. London, Hogarth Press, 1935. 48 pp. 1s. 6d.

A running criticism of the New Deal made by an acute observer at first hand. There is no attempt to evaluate the whole situation, but the observations made, while sometimes open to the reproach of one-sidedness, are never superficial. Mr. Bailey's opening statement, that the New Deal "has sprung as much from social resentment as economic stringency", and his closing remark, that a re-direction of educational policy is imperative if the American people are to be able to distinguish the genuine reformer from the social quack, are characteristic of the depth and range of his analysis.

Barone, Enrico. *Grundzüge der theoretischen Nationalökonomie.* Übersetzt und mit einem Anhang versehen von HANS STAEBLE. Mit einer Einführung von Joseph SCHUMPETER. Zweite, durchgesehene Auflage. Berlin, F. Dümmler, 1935. 279 pp., diagrams.

A second (revised) edition of a well-known textbook, which had for some years been out of print. The changes mainly affect the chapter on trusts and monopolies

which now includes some more recent considerations of Barone's relating to dumping.

Camiro, Max. *Vacaciones pagadas. Algunos problemas sobre aplicación de la ley que consagra la reforma.* Mexico, 1935. 20 pp.

Cassa nazionale malattie per gli addetti al commercio. *L'assicurazione malattie per i prestatori d'opera del commercio durante l'anno 1933. Relazioni, bilancio, statistiche.* Rome, 1935. 79 + CCXLIII pp.

By an agreement between the National Fascist Confederation of Commerce and the National Fascist Confederation of Commercial Employees, a national sickness insurance fund for commercial employees was created in 1929. The managing committee has now published the report of the fund for 1933, showing the development of this institution, which is organised and administered on corporative principles. Full statistical data and the balance sheet for 1933 show the importance of this branch of social insurance in Italy.

Centrale voor Werkloozenzorg. *Arbeidskans in Arbeidsnood. Bestrijding van de morele gevaren der werkloosheid.* Utrecht. 82 pp., illustr.

This report of the Central Office for Unemployment Relief instituted by the Netherlands Council of the Churches for Practical Christianity, deals with the moral dangers that unemployment presents, especially for young people. It describes the work of the Central Office in connection with the development of possibilities of employment (camps, etc.), and reproduces the principal ministerial instructions relating to its activities.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Department of Manufacture Committee. *The Shorter Work Week.* Washington, 1934. 30 pp.

This pamphlet sets out the arguments against a statutory reduction of hours of work, maintaining that this would result in a contraction of output and a further loss of purchasing power. It is contended that the standards of hours considered necessary for any industry should be established by agreement within the industry and that governmental action respecting hours and wages should be confined to enforcing such basic standards as are considered necessary to prevent unfair competition. The report stresses the restrictive effect of a reduction of hours on production, and the need for flexibility in work schedules rendered necessary by the variations in employment conditions in different industries. Wage increases are discussed in relation to purchasing power and productivity.

Coates, W. P., and Coates, Z. K. *The second Five-Year Plan of Development of the U.S.S.R.* Preface by the Rt. Hon. Herbert S. MORRISON, L.C.C. Foreword by A. OZERSKY. London, Methuen, 1934. xxvi + 129 pp., diagrams.

A summary of the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan and of the provisions of the Second Five-Year Plan, based exclusively on official statistics. The book, to which the Chief of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London contributes a foreword, may be considered a semi-official summary of the Soviet plans. No attempt is made to explain or to analyse them.

Confederazione fascista dei lavoratori dell'industria. *Il riassorbimento della disoccupazione in Italia.* Serie A (Documenti), No. 9. Rome, 1935. 136 pp., tables.

Collection of agreements concluded by the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers and by the different national Fascist federations of industrial workers, with a view to reabsorbing the available labour supply in Italy, principally by the reduction of working hours.

Corsi, Edward. *In the Shadow of Liberty. The Chronicle of Ellis Island.* New York, Macmillan, 1935. viii + 321 pp., illustr.

The author was born in Italy, emigrated to the United States as a boy in 1907, and subsequently became Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, the administration of which had just prior to his appointment been the object of severe criticism both in the United States and in foreign countries. The moment was

favourable for the introduction of reforms, and Mr. Corsi undertook to give newcomers to the United States a better welcome than had been given to their predecessors. The book under review is an account of Mr. Corsi's life and in particular of his experiences on the Island.

Cowden, Howard A. *A Trip to Co-operative Europe*. North Kansas City, Missouri, Union Oil Company Co-operative. 31 pp., illustr. 5 cents.

Die Sozialversicherung in Elsass und Lothringen. Teil III. *Unfallversicherung*, von Jean ISSLER. Strasburg, Heitz. ix + 188 pp.

Directory of Opportunities for Vocational Training in New York City. Compiled by the Vocational Service for Juniors. New York, 1935. xii + 103 pp.

Evatt, The Hon. H. V. *The British Dominions as Mandatories*. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Australian and New Zealand Society for International Law*, Vol. I. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, in association with Oxford University Press, Melbourne, London, etc., 1934. 32 pp.

Fédération nationale des mutuelles ouvrières "Le Travail". *Les assurances sociales et la lutte contre les fléaux sociaux*. Rapports présentés au Congrès de Lyon (octobre 1934) par les Docteurs GUYOT et WEIGERT. Versailles, 1934. 71 pp.

Contains the reports on alcoholism and tuberculosis (Dr. GUYOT) and on cancer, syphilis, and industrial diseases (Dr. WEIGERT) presented to the Congress of the French National Federation of Workers' Mutual Aid Societies held at Lyons in October 1934.

Fularski, Mieczyslaw. *Swiatowy Zwiasek Polaków z Zagranicy*. Odbitka z Miesięcznika "Polacy Zagranicą". Warsaw, 1934. 16 pp.

Contains the text of the proposed rules of the Union of Poles living in countries other than Poland, which was founded in 1934. A short historical account is also given of this institution, which includes the Polish organisations in different countries throughout the world.

Gasser, Dr. Elsa F. *Preise, Lebenskosten, Löhne im ersten Halbjahr 1934*. Separat-abdruck aus der *Neuen Zürcher Zeitung*, Nrn. 1330, 1359, und 1398 vom Juli 1934. 29 pp.

Green, William. *The Thirty-Hour Week*. Washington, American Federation of Labour, 1935. 48 pp., diagrams.

This pamphlet puts forward the arguments in favour of a 30-hour week. It describes the situation of the unemployed worker and stresses the necessity of removing the great uncertainty of employment. The fall in income of wage earners in the United States since 1929 is shown to be greater than the fall in income of other economic groups. It is argued that the increase in purchasing power in the hands of consumers which would result from the 30-hour week with maintenance of earnings would stimulate industrial production and business activity, release credit, and render possible a higher standard of living. The effect on farmers is examined; the measure is shown to be in their favour, as enabling them to secure a more stable and a better demand for their products. Figures are given relating to unemployment, cost of production, the increase in profits since 1932, and the increase in productivity per head.

Herisson, M. *Le crédit agricole mutuel au Maroc*. Paris, Rousseau, 1934. 285 pp. 40 frs.

After describing the characteristic features of Moroccan rural economy and the colonising work of the Protectorate, this book gives detailed information on the working and the results of agricultural mutual credit institutions in French Morocco, those which are open to both European settlers and Native agriculturists, and also those which are reserved for the latter, i.e. Native agricultural provident societies, and the more recent regional Native savings and agricultural credit funds, and the Native central agricultural credit and provident fund.

Hours and Wages Provisions in NRA Codes. A compilation organised by Leon C. MARSHALL. The Brookings Institution Pamphlet Series No. 16. Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1935. vii + 115 pp. 50 cents.

The author analyses in condensed tabular form the hours and wages provisions contained in the 517 codes of fair competition adopted up to 8 August 1934. The tables indicate, in respect of hours of work, the basic hours with the weekly and daily maximum, the number of days of work permitted per week, the nature of the overtime provisions, the extent of exceptions during peak periods or for emergency repairs, and the existence of provisions exempting certain occupations, such as executives and supervisors, outside salesmen, watchmen, etc.; in respect of wages, the minimum rates, the categories of persons excepted from minimum wage rates, the types of clauses relating to wages in the higher brackets (semi-skilled and skilled workers), and the existence of certain special clauses relating to wages.

Institute for Science of Labour. *Reports.* No. 25. *General Intelligence Test and its Norm.* I. *Standardisation of Intelligence Tests for Children, Adolescents and Adults.* II. *Mental Development of the Japanese.* By H. KIRIHARA. 22 + 8 pp., diagrams. 50 sen. No. 26. *A Study of the Physical Sport-Types of the Japanese.* By Dr. T. YAGI. 17 pp., tables, diagrams. 30 sen. No. 27. *Experimental Studies on the Day and Night Inversion of Daily Routine.* By T. ISIKAWA. (Supplemental Report to the No. 3 Report in this Series.) 14 pp., diagrams. 30 sen. No. 28. *Rafrachometer. An Instrument for measuring Atmospheric Cooling Power.* By S. EDA and S. KATUKI. 9 pp., diagrams. 25 sen. No. 29. I. *Sex-Ratio in the Population of Japan Proper.* II. *The Influence of Industrialism upon the Mortality of Young People and Adults.* By S. KATUKI. 30 pp., tables, diagrams. 60 sen. No. 30. *Adaptation and Revision of Non-Verbal Will-Temperament Test.* By H. KIRIHARA. 14 pp., diagrams. 30 sen. Kurasiki, 1934 and 1935.

Jarzebecki, Witold. *Polonja zagraniczna. O Polakach zyjących poza granicami Rzeczypospolitej słów kilka.* Warsaw, Komitet Dnia Polaka Zagranica, 1934. 20 pp.

Analysis of the geographical distribution and general living conditions of Poles in countries other than Poland, estimated by the author at 8 million persons.

Luño Peña, Enrique. *El problema de la unificación de los seguros sociales fuera de España.* Publicaciones del Instituto Nacional de Previsión. Madrid, 1935. 253 pp.

Macartney, C. A. *Social and Economic Planning.* Being an account of a Conference held in London by the Industrial Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Union, 19-21 February 1935. London, 1935. 96 pp. 6d.

The method adopted in this pamphlet of taking the essential points brought out in the course of a conference and weaving them into a connected account is an interesting development in the art of public information. It is impossible to summarise the many attitudes towards and opinions of economic planning brought together here; but for anyone desiring a general description of what public men and women with business, political, academic, and international experience are thinking in this direction, the present account could hardly be bettered.

Magyar Gyáriparosok Országos Szövetsége. *Evi jelentése az 1935. évi. rendes Közgyűléshez.* Budapest, Pallas Részvénytassaság Nyomdája, 1935. 224 pp.

Mathewson, S., Story, H. W., and Parkinson, R. *Pooled versus Reserve Funds for Unemployment Compensation.* New York, American Management Association, 1935. 19 pp.

Mercantile Marine Service Association. *Seventy-Eighth Annual Report.* Liverpool, 1935. 35 pp.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. *Unemployment Insurance. A Summary of some existing Governmental and Private Plans.* Monograph One (Revised Edition) in a Series on Social Insurance. New York, 1935. 81 pp.

Milne-Bailey, W. *Trade Unions and the State*. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1934. 395 pp.

The author traces the evolution of trade unions in Great Britain and their influence in the State. A chapter describes the nature of strikes against the Government and their importance not merely in Great Britain but also elsewhere. A further chapter deals with the influence of trade unions during the war period. The author also discusses the influences behind post-war conflicts through which trade unionism has passed and deals fully with the General Strike in Great Britain in 1926. The chapter on the group life of trade unions is a close account of internal trade union practice in Great Britain under present-day conditions. In another part of the book the author deals in an interesting way with the question of freedom of association.

Morel, Georges. *Les rapports économiques de la Suisse avec la Russie*. Thèse présentée à la Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales de l'Université de Genève. Geneva, 1934. 198 pp.

This work, which deals with Swiss emigration to Russia and economic relations between Russia and Switzerland, is in four parts dealing respectively with demographic relations, legal relations, Swiss activities and capital in Russia, and commercial relations. A short survey of Russian emigration to Switzerland is given in the appendix.

Moulton, Harold G., and Leven, Maurice. *The Thirty-Hour Week*. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1935. 20 pp.

Summarises the arguments against the introduction of a statutory 30-hour week. The authors examine in particular the productive capacity of the United States and conclude that a reduction of hours of work to 30 a week would inevitably mean a volume of wealth production below the levels obtaining in 1929, without at the same time securing a better distribution of wealth, or generating recovery. They also consider the effect of a 30-hour week upon various economic classes.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Nineteenth Annual Meeting 16 May 1935. American Industry and Economic Progress*. New York. 28 pp., diagrams.

National Safety Council. *Too Long at the Wheel. A Study of Exhaustion and Drowsiness as They Affect Traffic Accidents*. Chicago, 1935. 48 pp., illustr. 25 cents.

Nogueira, Pupo O. *A industria em face das leis do trabalho*. São Paulo, Escolas Profissionais Salesianas, 1935. 225 pp.

Mr. Nogueira, who is General Secretary of the Employers' Federation of the State of São Paulo, has published a selection of the numerous memorials, analyses, criticisms, suggestions, and reports which he has had occasion to prepare, in the course of his duties, in connection with Brazilian labour legislation. In an introductory section he sketches the development of the trade union movement and the class struggle. The succeeding sections voice the objections of employers to the laws relating to holidays with pay, the protection of women and children, hours of work, and pension insurance.

Ohlin, Bertil. *Utrikeshandel och handelspolitik*. Stockholm, Natur och Kultur, 1934. 215 pp.

This book by the distinguished economist, Professor Bertil Ohlin, gives an authoritative and very interesting survey of the theory of international trade, the development of commercial policies in the post-war period, and the effect of these developments on the economic life of the nation. It is clearly and objectively written and forms a most valuable contribution to the Swedish literature on economic subjects intended for the general public.

Ormaechea, Rafael Garcia. *Jurisprudencia del Tribunal supremo y de la Comisión superior de Previsión sobre accidentes del trabajo 1902-1934*. Madrid, Sobrinos de la Sucesora de M. Minuesa de los Rios, 1935. 677 pp.

Országos Társadalombiztosító Intézet. Institut national d'assurances sociales. Landes-Sozialversicherungs-Anstalt. Jelentése 1933. évi Balesetelharitási Tevékenységéről. Az 1933. éven bejelentett és az 1932. éven először kartalanított balesetek statisztikája. Compte rendu pour 1933 sur l'activité de la prévention des accidents. Statistique des accidents déclarés en 1933 et premièrement indemnisés en 1932. Jahresbericht über die Unfallverhütungstätigkeit im Jahre 1933. Statistik der im 1933 gemeldeten und in 1932 erstmalig entschädigten Unfälle. Budapest, 1935. 119 pp., illustr.

Paret, L. Victor. *La reducción de la jornada de trabajo.* Sociedad para el progreso social. Grupo nacional español de la Asociación internacional del Mismo Nombre. Publicación Núm. 45. Madrid, 1935. 32 pp.

Pierre de Grèce, Prince. *Les coopératives agricoles danoises et le marché extérieur.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1935. 181 pp.

Since the work of Georges Desbons, published some twenty years ago, this is the first comprehensive and systematic study in French on the Danish agricultural co-operative movement. It is a valuable addition to the French literature on co-operation. It describes the remarkable co-operative structure on which rests the future of Danish agriculture, and on which numerous co-operative organisations in other countries have been or may be modelled in order to help to solve the agricultural problem. The work, which is well documented, describes clearly the organisation and working of every form of agricultural co-operative society in Denmark, and explains their origin, which in itself is particularly instructive, by reference to the geographical, economic, and historical bases of the movement. The last chapter describes the efforts of Danish agriculture and the co-operative organisations to cope with the economic depression.

Rada Organizacyjna Polaków z Zagranicy. Piec lat pracy dla Polonji Zagraniczej. Sprawozdanie z działalności Rady Organizacyjnej Polaków z Zagranicy za okres od lipca 1929 r. do lipca 1934 r. Warszawa, 1934. Warsaw. 288 pp., illustr.

Report of the Organising Committee of the Union of Poles living in countries other than Poland, presented to the second Congress of these Poles held in 1934.

Ringhand, Kurt. *Die in der Nachkriegszeit eingetretenen Veränderungen in der Alterszusammensetzung der deutschen Bevölkerung, ihre Ursachen und Wirkungen.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität zu Greifswald. Greifswald, 1934. vi + 101 pp.

Analysis of the changes in the age composition of the population of Germany, the causes of these changes, and their effects.

Santa Maria Heredia, Tomás. *Nociones de Alta Contabilidad y Estadística para los Establecimientos de Ramos Generales.* Buenos Aires, Editorial Cantiello, 1934. 152 pp.

Deals with the application of the principles and methods of scientific management to statistical work and accounting in industrial and commercial undertakings, and gives an account of scientific management in different countries from the time of Taylor onwards.

Sarkar, Benoy Kumar. *Imperial Preference vis-à-vis World Economy in relation to the International Trade and National Economy of India.* Calcutta, N. M. Ray-Chowdhury, 1934. iii + 164 pp., diagrams. 5 rupees.

Shipping Federation. *The Training of Officers.* London, 1934. 28 pp.

A Committee was set up in 1927 by the Manning Committee of the Shipping Federation, to advise upon the training of navigating officers for the mercantile marine. It originally comprised only marine superintendents, but was subsequently reconstituted in November 1933 so as to include the principals of five nautical schools.

The report of this Committee begins with a survey of the various methods at present adopted in Great Britain for the training of deck officers. The figures given show that apprentices constitute the great majority of future officers. In view of this

preponderance, it is held that apprenticeship should remain the principal basis for any general scheme of training for deck officers. The main purpose of the report is to outline a regular and reasonable system of training for the whole mercantile marine, which should, as far as possible, be uniform, and not involve undue expense or any considerable disturbance of existing methods of training. The allegation that apprenticeship constitutes a form of cheap labour, and that far too many apprentices are being trained at present, is vigorously combated, and it is maintained that it would be inadvisable to reduce the number of boys under training. Doubts are expressed as to the value of training for sail, concerning which there has been a good deal of controversy, and the Committee decided not to recommend any scheme providing for sailing-ship training. As regards the preliminary qualifications of apprentices, the report recommends that none should be admitted below the age of sixteen, and that all should receive a full-time education before reaching that age; though previous nautical training is not considered essential, a high standard of physical fitness is insisted on. The most important of the proposals in connection with the general scheme of training outlined provides for the establishment of a Central Board of Control, consisting of fourteen members, entrusted with the general supervision of the whole system. Its principal functions would be to draw up a standard curriculum for a four years' course of study, to set annual examination papers based on it, and to give advice for the practical guidance of masters of vessels on which apprentices are being trained. It is emphasised that the successful working of any system of training will depend principally upon the masters and officers of ships on which apprentices are carried, and the report contains a number of suggestions for their guidance. While the need for practical instruction in navigation and seamanship, and of affording apprentices adequate facilities for becoming familiar with methods of stowing, handling, and discharging cargo, is stressed, it is also recommended that a definite time should be allotted everyday for theoretical instruction, based on the approved curriculum, and that masters should keep records of the work and progress of individual apprentices, and require them to pass an annual examination.

Simone, Luigi de. *Machinisme et main-d'œuvre. Les transferts d'emplois aux Etats-Unis.* Geneva, Commission romande de rationalisation. 25 pp. (typescript), diagrams. 2 frs.

In this short study the author summarises the lessons drawn from a large number of enquiries made in the United States on the progress of mechanisation, the efficiency of the workers, and employment. He reaches the conclusion that "the common idea that mechanical progress tends to increase production continually and at the same time to throw the workers out of employment is not tenable."

Stowarzyszenie Opieki nad Niezatrudnioną Młodzieżą w Warszawie. *Sprawozdanie, 1934-1935.* Warsaw, Marzec, 1935. 127 pp.

This report of the Polish Association for the Assistance of Young Unemployed Persons was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LIV, No. 7, 13 May 1935, pages 232-235.

Strickland, C. F. *The Progress of Rural Welfare in India, 1934.* Indian Village Welfare Association. London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1934. 46 pp.

A brief account of the various activities of official and private agencies for the improvement of conditions of life in rural areas in most of the British Indian Provinces and some of the Indian States, by a retired member of the Indian Civil Service and well-known writer on co-operation. In reviewing these activities, the author, in conformity with the general attitude of the Association for which he has prepared this pamphlet, is concerned to bring out their value as a permanent contribution to the uplift of the peasant population. His conclusion is that the importance of working on a plan, instead of haphazard or along a single line of advance, is coming to be increasingly realised. The pamphlet includes a most useful bibliography.

Suomen Osuuskappojen Keskuskunta. *Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society-Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the Thirtieth Business Year 1934.* Helsingfors, 1935. 17 pp.

The League Year-Book 1934. Third Annual Edition. Edited by Judith JACKSON and Stephen KING-HALL. Preface by the Rt. Hon. Stanley BALDWIN, M.P. London, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 1934. xiii + 598 pp., diagrams, charts.

Certain amendments and additions that bring the matter it contains up to date have been made in this third edition of *The League Year-Book*. The principal change in the arrangement of the material is in the second part, in which the activities of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and the Permanent Court of International Justice during 1933-1934 are dealt with in the form of a chronological summary.

Thorntwaite, C. Warren, assisted by Helen I. SLENTZ. *Internal Migration in the United States*. Preface by Carter GOODRICH. Bulletin No. 1. Study of Population Redistribution. Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1934. x + 52 pp., maps, graphs.

This pamphlet presents the population movements which have taken place in the United States since 1850 in the form of maps, accompanied by an explanatory text. The immediate occasion for the study is the present economic depression, for, as pointed out by Mr. Carter Goodrich in the preface, the question of where to go is asked with unusual urgency by many people at this time. The importance of the study, however, is not dependent on a state of economic depression, for "we are by no means sure which way population should move, even when and if prosperity returns". Consequently, if the Government and other public authorities propose to move people about from one part of the country to another, it is essential to know the direction in which such movements have gone in the recent past if grave mistakes are to be avoided.

Time to Spare. What Unemployment means to Eleven Unemployed. With additional chapters by S. P. B. MAIS, G. DAVIES, Rev. C. NORTHCOOT, Prof. V. H. MOTTRAM, R. C. DAVISON, and The Master of Balliol. Edited by Felix GREENE. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1935.

The British Broadcasting Corporation invited eleven unemployed men and women to give an account of their experiences, their family budgets, etc., over the wireless and this book is a reprint of the statements made. It will help all who read it to understand more clearly than before how the unemployed feel and how they live. The book contains additional chapters by a number of people who are engaged in social work with the unemployed, or who are able to explain the methods adopted for their relief. There is also an interesting chapter on the fundamentals of dietetics, in which the author explains the minimum needs of a family for food.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Reports of the Executive Committee, Gold Producers' Committee and Collieries Committee for the Year 1934.* Johannesburg, 29 pp.

Union des Caisses de la région parisienne. *L'œuvre de l'Union des caisses de la région parisienne, 1930-1935.* Paris. 76 pp.

Universitetets Hygiejniske Institut og Dr. Med. Vilh. Budde og Hustru's Hygiejniske Laboratorium. *Meddelelser* udgivet af L. S. FRIDERICIA. Bind VI, 1931-1934. *Collected Papers from the University Institute of Hygiene and the Budde Laboratory.* Copenhagen, Levin og Munksgaard, 1935. Illustr.

Special mention may be made of the articles by Dr. GUDJONSSON on medical inspection of factories, tetra-ethyl lead, and silicosis, by P. Flemming MOLLER on fluorosis, and by K. ROHOLM on fluorosis, poisoning by trichlorethylene, etc.

Van Mulders, Maurice. *Assurance-chômage.* Extrait du *Bulletin de l'Association royale des actuaires belges*, No. 42, année 1934. Brussels, Emile Bruylant, 1935. 36 pp.

The author attempts to apply actuarial methods to the problem of covering the risk of unemployment, and reaches the conclusion that unemployment insurance

should be based on the financial system of the capitalisation of the contributions paid over a long period of years. He advocates the investment of the reserves accumulated during years of prosperity in bonds which in periods of economic depression would be given as security to the bank of issue, the bank in turn supplying the unemployment insurance institution with the necessary means of payment.

Visvesvaraya, Sir M. *Planned Economy for India*. Bangalore, Bangalore Press, 1934. xii + 432 pp.

A plea for the economic reorganisation of India with a view to making the standard of national well-being equal to that of the leading nations of modern times. The author has had much administrative experience in British India and Indian States, and as Minister in Mysore took a leading part in the industrial development of that State. The book is in two parts. The first is a survey of India's position, which is compared with that of some of the chief countries of the world, in such matters as agriculture, industrial development, transport facilities, trade and commerce, finance, and currency and banking. The conclusion drawn from this preliminary study is that among the many deficiencies in the economic life of India, which traditions, political conditions, and social evils have combined in producing, there is none so grave as the neglect of industries. As a result, it is remarked, the occupational structure has long been out of balance and the country has been steadily drifting towards increasing dependence on the land, which is already overburdened. The second part contains the outline of a plan to double the national income within ten years by the adoption of measures to be put into operation by a network of economic councils. The various reforms and developments proposed are discussed under the following headings: industrialisation; agriculture and minor industries; public works, public utilities, transport, and power supply; commerce; finance and banking; other special developments, including administrative and business policies, training for business life and citizenship, education, military training, and other developments; unemployment.

Wagner, Hermann Wilhelm. *Reproduktionskostentheorie und Lohnsteigerung*. Frankfurt on Main, H. L. Brönnner, 1934. vi + 104 pp. 3 marks.

Critical analysis of the Marxian theory of wages, in which the author, after citing the opinion of different liberal and socialist economists, describes the Marxian method and emphasises, in particular, the influence that Marx attributes to productivity, intensity of work, hours of work, and the accumulation of capital.

Warburton, Edward, and Butler, Carl. 'Disallowed'. *The Tragedy of the Means Test*. London, Wishart, 1935. vii + 160 pp. 1s.

When the means test as a condition for the receipt of emergency unemployment benefit was introduced in Great Britain in 1931, a large number of investigators were appointed to make enquiries in the homes of the applicants as to their means and those of other members of the household. The application of this test has been the subject of a long and somewhat violent controversy, but it is difficult to realise the exact effect it produces on the people subject to it. This book is written by two of the investigators who have since resigned because they considered the present test inhumane. They describe some of their actual experiences in vivid language, and set down their conclusions as to the effect of the test on the applicants and on their families.

Wegener, Dr. Fritz. *Das Arbeitsschicksal. Tatbestand und Problematik des Schicksals von der Arbeit her, in grundsätzlicher, systematischer Darstellung auf gebildtheoretischer Grundlage. Volkswirtschaftliche Forschungen. Heft 2*. Berlin, Junker und Dünhaupt, 1934. 220 pp.

Weigert, Oscar. *Administration of Placement and Unemployment Insurance in Germany*. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, 1934. xiv + 241 pp. \$2.50.

The author, who from 1918 to 1933 was chief of the division of the German Ministry of Labour which deals with all questions of employment and unemployment and prepared both the Act of 1922 on public employment exchanges and the Act of 1927, which is still in force, on employment exchanges and unemployment insurance, deals in this volume with the general problems and the administrative

organisation of placing and unemployment insurance. The work, which is completed by a list of laws, orders, circulars, etc., in force and the forms used by the employment exchanges, describes in great detail the administrative working of the placing and unemployment insurance system in Germany.

Wibaut, Dr. F. M. *A World Production Order*. Translated from the Dutch by R. W. ROOME. Foreword by Sidney WEBB. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1935. 240 pp. 6s.

This translation from the Dutch is, as Lord Passfield (Mr. Sidney Webb) says in the Introduction, "a thought-provoking book". Unlike the great majority of present comments on the economic system, it does not set forth some immediate means of escaping from the world crisis, but describes in general terms the need for and the nature of something much more fundamental—a world production order. The approach to the problem is that of a student of life rather than a student of academic economics, with the result that there is a certain freshness in the treatment which compels reflection. A statistical appendix furnishes a number of interesting sidelights on production and consumption in various countries.

Willis, W. Addington. *The Workmen's Compensation Acts 1925 to 1931. With Notes, Rules, Orders, Regulations and Schemes*. Twenty-ninth Edition. London, Butterworth. 1934. cxxxiii + 905 + 87 pp.

Zentralvereinigung der Slowakischen Industrie. *Die slowakische Industrie im Jahre 1934*. Bratislava, 1935. 147 pp.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Alberdi, Juan Bautista. *El crimen de la guerra*. Homenaje del honorable concejo deliberante en el cincuentenario del fallecimiento de Juan Bautista Alberdi. Buenos Aires, 1934. 377 pp., illustr.

Anna, Luigi de. *Commerce et commerçants*. Cours de français commercial à l'usage des instituts supérieurs de sciences économiques et commerciales. Tome I. Milan, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Società anonima editrice Dante Alighieri, 1935. xii + 884 pp. 40 lire.

Fellner, Frederick Vincent de. *Communications in the Far East*. London, P. S. King, 1934. 362 pp.

Florinsky, Michael T. *World Revolution and the U.S.S.R.* New York, Macmillan, 1933. xiv + 264 pp.

Garnier, Pierre. *La terminologie comptable*. Paris, Compagnie des Chefs de Comptabilité, 1933. 3 frs. (Sale agents: Librairie technique et économique, 17 Rue de Constantinople, Paris.)

Gesetz über die Zwangsversteigerung und die Zwangsverwaltung vom 24. März 1897. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der bayerischen Ausführungsbestimmungen und mit Beispielen. Erläutert von Anton STEINER. Munich, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Schweitzer Verlag (Arthur Sellier), 1934. 368 pp. 16 marks.

Greenfield, Kent Roberts. *Economics and Liberalism in the Risorgimento. A Study of Nationalism in Lombardy, 1814-1848*. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1934. xiv + 365 pp. \$3.

Internationale communiste. *Thèses, manifestes et résolutions adoptés par les I^{er}, II^e, III^e et IV^e Congrès de l'Internationale communiste, 1919-1923. Textes complets*. Paris, Librairie du Travail, 1934. xiv + 210 pp.

Lénine, V. I. *L'impérialisme, stade suprême du capitalisme*. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. Bibliothèque marxiste n° 18. Paris, Editions sociales internationales, 1935. 151 pp. 12 frs.

Mauro, Dr. Vittorio. *Effetti della inalazione sperimentale di amido sulle vie respiratorie.* Comunicazione al IXo Congresso nazionale dell'Associazione Italiana fascista per l'Igiene, Bari, 19-23 settembre 1934. "Folia medica". Estratto dal n. 20, 1934. Istituto d'Igiene sperimentale della R. Università di Napoli. Naples. 10 pp.

— *Sulle affezioni croniche, non specifiche, dell'apparato respiratorio degli operai addetti alla panificazione.* "Folia medica". Periodico quindicinale di patologia e clinica medica e medicina del lavoro. Estratto dal n. 13, 1934. Consorzio provinciale antitubercolare di Napoli. Direttore, Dott. M. ZAPPÀ. 23 pp., illustr.

Pompei, Manlio. *Nasce la famiglia colonica. Esperienze pontine. Bonifica dei beni collettivi.* Rome, Università agrarie di Sermoneta, Cisterna e Bassiano. 98 pp., illustr.

Roubakine, Alexandre. *A propos de la question de la natalité : La réalité médico-sociale doit-elle être connue ou cachée?* Extrait du *Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*, Séance du 16 avril 1935, Tome 113, No. 15. 4 pp.

Sinclair, Upton. *I, Candidate for Governor : And How I Got Licked.* New York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1935. 215 + ix pp., illustr.

Trinquier, Maurice. *Les erreurs des doctrines modernes de comptabilité et leur défaut d'établissement logique.* Paris, Compagnie des Chefs de Comptabilité. 3 frs. (Sale agent : Librairie technique et économique, 17 Rue de Constantinople, Paris.)

Trotsky, Leo. *La burocrazia stalinienne et l'assassinat de Kirov. Réponse à des amis américains.* Paris, Librairie du Travail. 44 pp.

PRINTED BY SONOR S. A. — GENEVA
