



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Legal Position of Commercial and Industrial Travellers and Representatives : III¹

THE SITUATION IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (*cont.*)

Switzerland

Legal Provisions

The legal position of commercial travellers and representatives is governed by the Federal Act of 4 October 1930 relating to commercial travellers and by the Administrative Regulations of 5 June 1931 issued under the Act.

Prior to the Act of 4 October 1930, the relations between travellers and their customers were regulated by the Federal Act of 24 June 1892 relating to fees for licences. The application of this Act, which was mainly intended to conciliate the requirements of cantonal finance with the interests of commercial travellers, had given rise to a number of difficulties and claims. As the result of a resolution adopted by the National Council in 1920, the Department of Commerce, with a view to the revision of the Act, undertook an enquiry which covered all the unions and associations concerned. As this enquiry seemed to be conclusive, a draft Bill was prepared in 1923 and submitted to a conference composed of representatives of the groups consulted and the federal administrative departments. The conference expressed the wish that a Bill should be submitted to Parliament by the Federal Council. The preparatory work carried out in conjunction with the organisations concerned, which held further conferences in November 1926 and January 1927, lasted several years. The outcome was a Bill which was submitted to Parliament in a message of the Federal Council of 11 January 1929. This Bill, after undergoing some amendment, ultimately became the Federal Act of 4 October 1930.

The Act begins by giving a definition of the term "commercial traveller" which leaves some uncertainty as regards the position

¹ For the first two parts of this report, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, Aug. 1935, pp. 209-229, and No. 3, Sept. 1935, pp. 374-389.

of representatives, and as a result of this want of precision the courts have had to take a number of decisions on the subject. The wording of the definition is as follows :

“ Any person who, in his capacity of head, employee, or representative of an industrial or commercial undertaking, solicits orders for goods is deemed to be a commercial traveller within the meaning of the Act and is required, in order to exercise that trade, to obtain a trade permit.”

The main provisions of the Act are summarised below.

The Act applies to :

(a) the soliciting or acceptance of orders for work the execution of which involves the provision of materials, unless such orders have been solicited personally by the head of the undertaking or by members of his family living in the same household as himself, and unless the head of the undertaking has played a preponderating part by his own work in the execution of the order ;

(b) the soliciting of orders for distilled liquors (spirits, liqueurs, etc.) in the wholesale trade, in accordance with the Federal legislation relating to alcohol ;

(c) exhibitions of samples or models where orders are booked but where no goods are actually delivered ; the Federal Council may, however, make exceptions in favour of such exhibitions when they are of a public character.

The Act, on the other hand, does not apply to :

(a) the soliciting of orders by agriculturists for the produce of their undertakings ;

(b) The soliciting of orders in the territory of a commune in the name of an undertaking which is established in the same commune and has there a permanent centre of activity in the form of manufacturing premises or a shop ;

(c) the acceptance of orders when the customer has himself taken the initial steps in the matter.

No fee is charged on permits issued to commercial travellers who enter into business relations only with traders, manufacturers, and handicraftsmen, or with undertakings, administrative departments, and establishments of any kind, private or public, trading in the goods they offer or using these goods in any manner in the exercise of their activities (wholesale travellers).

An annual fee of 200 francs is charged on permits issued to all other commercial travellers (retail travellers).

The permit for wholesale travellers of foreign firms is issued free of charge on production of a certificate (industrial permit) drawn up by the proper authorities of the country concerned, showing that the firm is authorised to carry on its business or industry in that country, and on condition that travellers for firms established in Switzerland are treated in that country in the same way as travellers for national firms or for those belonging to countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment. In application of international agree-

ments, wholesale travellers for foreign firms may be exempted from the obligation to have a Swiss permit.

The Federal Council may prohibit or subject to a special tax the issue of a permit to wholesale travellers for firms in countries which do not allow wholesale travellers for Swiss firms to canvass for orders or authorise them to do so only in very onerous conditions.

Permits for retail travellers for foreign firms are issued only in virtue of an international agreement and on production of an industrial permit.

A permit is valid for one year reckoned from the day on which it was issued.

Commercial travellers may carry samples, but not goods for sale except by special permission of the Federal Council.

In order to protect the public, the Federal Council has a right to forbid commercial travellers to solicit orders for goods the offer and sale of which may very easily lead to abuses in business carried out through the intermediary of travellers.

The Act makes provision for penalties (imprisonment and fines) in the event of breaches of its provisions.

Any person who, while acting on behalf of a firm not established locally, calls on persons likely to become customers of the firm, and shows them or praises an article, is considered to be a commercial traveller for the purposes of the Act, even although he does not himself accept orders.

In addition to these legislative provisions, the Federal Council approved on 7 July 1931 a standard contract of employment for commercial travellers.

This standard contract was drawn up under section 324 of the Code of Obligations, which reads as follows :

“The Federal Council and the authorities appointed by the cantons may, after consultation with the trade associations concerned or with associations of public utility, draw up standard forms for various sorts of contracts of employment or apprenticeship ; in the absence of any agreement in writing to the contrary the terms of these contracts shall be deemed to express the desires of both parties.

“The standard contracts shall be published in due course.”

The standard contract for travellers came into operation on 1 October 1931. It does not apply to a traveller who is in the service of several independent firms at the same time, unless it has been expressly recognised as valid by one of them. Nor does it apply to an employee for whom travelling is not his principal activity.

The main stipulations of the standard contract are as follows. The traveller undertakes :

(a) to observe the prices and conditions of sale laid down for him, reserving for the consent of his employer all proposed changes in such prices and conditions, and the settlement of all disputes ;

(b) not to conclude any business on his own account or on account of a third person, nor to act as intermediary for the conclusion of any business without written authority from his employer ;

(c) to follow the itinerary which has been fixed for his journeys unless important reasons oblige him to depart from it ;

(d) to report to his employer on all journeys under conditions agreed upon, and to forward to him at once any order he may book ;

(e) to keep secret all the affairs of the firm ;

(f) to safeguard in all respects the interests of his employer, devoting to this purpose all his efforts and the care required of a good business man.

The traveller is responsible in accordance with section 328 of the Code of Obligations for damage caused by him to his employer, whether intentionally or by neglect or imprudence.

In commerce, travellers and representatives are not covered by social insurance. In very exceptional cases they may be covered on the express condition that the firm which employs them is compulsorily subject to the Federal Sickness and Accident Insurance Act of 13 June 1911 or the Federal Factory Act of 18 June 1914. Such an obligation is comparatively rare for firms which are of a purely commercial nature and which do not possess warehouses or machinery.

In industry, travellers and representatives are generally covered by social insurance, since practically all employers fall under one or other of the above-mentioned Acts, and particularly the latter.

As regards unemployment relief, travellers and representatives are not eligible for the benefits of the official insurance funds, but they may belong to the private funds which have been set up by most trade organisations.

Method of Payment.

Remuneration

The standard contract states that the traveller receives a fixed salary for his services, with or without a commission on sales. He is entitled in addition to the repayment of his travelling expenses.

If a commission has been promised him, he is entitled to it for all orders placed by customers within the department which has been assigned to him exclusively. This right ceases when the execution of the order has been prevented by a cause for which the employer is not responsible. The commission is held to be acquired as soon as the employer accepts the order forwarded to him. The commission account is to be made up, as far as possible, at the end of each month, and not later than two months after the employer accepts the orders giving the right to commission. If the employer and the traveller do not agree on the amount of the commission, the traveller may, if necessary, require the production of the books and documents to be taken into consideration for the preparation of the account. The commission is payable, as far as possible, immediately after the account has been made up, and not later than three months after the order giving the right to commission has been accepted by the employer.

If the traveller asks for advances, the employer is bound, in accordance with section 334 of the Code of Obligations, to grant them in proportion to the work already performed, on condition that he can do so without danger to himself.

The traveller is entitled to the repayment of all expenses which, according to his periodical accounts, his work has required him to meet. A reasonable deposit must be paid him under this head before his journeys.

In order to facilitate the general adoption of the principles embodied in the standard contract, the Swiss Commercial Travellers' Union has drawn up a model contract containing definite clauses on all the points covered by the standard contract, which are at the same time in conformity with the Act of 4 October 1931. The model contract, which is intended for guidance only, is at the disposal of all commercial travellers.

One of the most difficult matters considered during the discussion of the Act of 4 October 1930 was the repayment of travelling expenses. An amendment had been submitted proposing that the new Act should embody a provision to the effect that before a commercial traveller's permit could be issued to a firm in Switzerland, the head of the firm should be required to give his traveller the assurance that he would refund all expenditure incurred in connection with his work, and pay him in addition a fixed minimum salary. The idea behind this suggestion was to ensure that no firm would be able to engage travellers solely on a commission basis. This amendment met with violent opposition and was finally rejected.

It may be noted that the text of the standard contract of employment did not find favour with the Swiss Salaried Employees' Federation, which therefore in February 1933 petitioned the Federal Department of National Economy to re-examine the contract and to study the possibility of taking further measures to improve the very difficult situation of commercial travellers working on a commission basis. The other organisations including commercial travellers, considering that it was too early to pass judgment on the contract, expressed the opinion that at least five years from the date of its adoption should be allowed to elapse before undertaking any revision of its text. The Federal Department of National Economy agreed in principle with this opinion, pointing out in particular that if the conditions of engagement of commercial travellers were not altogether satisfactory, the blame could hardly be attributed to the standard contract, and that it should rather be sought in the present economic difficulties.

Following the reply of the Federal Department of National Economy the Swiss Salaried Employees' Federation requested that, pending the improvement of commercial travellers' conditions through legislative channels, some immediate steps should be taken to improve their situation. The measures suggested were that the employer should be obliged: (a) to pay a salary to the traveller employed by him for all work performed in accordance with section 319 of the Code of Obligations, such salary to be composed partly of a fixed sum (minimum of subsistence) and partly of commission (payment by results); and (b) to refund expenses actually incurred in the exercise of the occupation of traveller (railway expenses, cost of board and lodging when away from home).

According to information published in the trade press, it seems

that the standard contract has not produced all the results that were expected. As already stated, the standard contract becomes applicable only in the absence of written agreement to the contrary. Most firms, however, have preferred to continue the practice of individual contracts, which do not always correspond to the provisions of the standard contract.

The most usual methods of remuneration are as follows : a fixed salary with payment of expenses (travelling and hotel expenses); a fixed salary with payment of expenses and a percentage on turnover (commission); a percentage on turnover.

The phrase "payment of travelling expenses" means that the firm refunds the amount actually expended. It sometimes happens that firms allow their travellers or representatives a fixed sum per day to cover these expenses. Firms which employ this system do not concern themselves with whether their employee has spent more or less than the fixed sum allowed; consequently, the traveller or representative has to make his own arrangements on the basis of the fixed allowance made him.

With regard to remuneration, there is a distinction between wholesale and retail travellers. Wholesale travellers, i.e. those who visit merchants and manufacturers, generally have a fixed salary with payment of travelling expenses, and sometimes a percentage on turnover. The chief part of their remuneration, however, is the fixed or guaranteed minimum salary. Retail travellers, on the other hand, i.e. those who visit private customers, do not generally receive a fixed salary. Their earnings consist wholly of commission, the rate of which is necessarily higher than it is for travellers working for a fixed salary with commission.

There is no general rule for determining the fixed salary and the matter is regulated by direct and individual written agreements between the parties. Sometimes, but rarely, these written agreements provide for increments of salary according to length of service.

Travelling expenses are generally paid by means of a fixed daily allowance, which is always paid in advance and for periods of from one to four weeks. In the case of long journeys abroad, these advances are made for longer periods.

Privileged Claims.

There is no special provision for the recognition as preferential claims of salary and commission due to travellers. This matter is regulated by the provisions of ordinary law. Section 219 of the Federal Debtors and Bankruptcy Act of 11 April 1889 includes among preferential claims in the case of the bankruptcy of an employer the salaries of clerks and office employees for the six months preceding the opening of bankruptcy proceedings. In practice commission due to commercial travellers working for a single firm and remunerated solely on a commission basis is considered to be a preferential claim of the first category in the case of the employer's bankruptcy. On the other hand, claims for commission owing to representatives, agents, commission agents, and brokers enjoy no preference, as these persons

are considered to be carrying on business on their own account. In deciding whether a person is entitled to preference, the essential and determining factor is the presence or absence of a state of subordination towards the firm.

Period of Notice. Termination of the Contract

With regard to notice of dismissal, travellers and representatives come under the provisions of sections 347 and 348 of the Code of Obligations, which read as follows :

“Section 347. If a contract has not been made for a fixed period, and if such a fixed period should also not be a necessary consequence of the expressed purpose of the service, then notice of termination may be given by either party.

“If no other period of notice has been fixed by agreement or by law, then notice may be given by either party to take effect, in the case of manual workers, at the end of the week following such notice ; in the case of clerks and office employees, to take effect at the end of the following month ; and in other cases of contractual relations, at the end of the second week following the said notice.

“It shall not be permissible for different periods of notice to be agreed upon for the two parties respectively.

“Section 348. If contractual relations have lasted for more than one year, notice may be given by either party to take effect at the end of the second month following the said notice.

“By agreement, this period may be altered, but it may not be less than one month in the case of clerks and office employees and not less than two weeks in the case of all other kinds of employees.”

Radius Clause.

The radius clause is also regulated for commercial travellers and representatives by the provisions of the Code of Obligations (sections 356-360), which reads as follows :

“Section 356. In a contract of employment which allows the employee to get to know the customers or the trade secrets of the employer, the parties may agree to insert a clause stipulating that on the expiry of the contract the employee may not conduct a business in his own name competing with that of his employer, or act as a partner or in any other way be interested in such competing business.

“The prohibition to compete shall only be permissible when the employee might be in a position seriously to injure his employer's interests by making use of the knowledge he has thus acquired.

“If the employee was a minor at the time the contract was concluded, such a prohibition shall be null and void.

“Section 357. The prohibition to compete shall be binding only within definite limits, appropriate to the circumstances, as to time, place, and object, and provided that it shall not form an unfair impediment to the business career of the employee.

“Section 358. No prohibition to compete shall be valid unless the agreement is in writing.

“Section 359. A person who disregards a prohibition to compete shall be responsible to his former employer for any loss that such infringement may cause him.

“If an agreed penalty is attached to the infringement of the prohibition, the employee may as a rule release himself from the said prohibition by payment of the penalty, but he shall remain under the obligation to pay compensation for any further injury that may result therefrom.

“In exceptional cases, and where a special written agreement to this effect has been entered into, the employer may demand, in addition to payment of the agreed penalty and compensation for all further damage arising, that the state of things contrary to the contract shall cease to exist, if the importance of the employer's injured or threatened interests, and the conduct of the employee, shall justify the same.

“Section 360. The prohibition to compete shall lapse if it can be proved that the employer has no real interest in its maintenance.”

Settlement of Disputes

In cases of dispute, commercial travellers come within the jurisdiction of the probiviral courts (a special cantonal authority), which alone have competence to deal with disputes arising out of the contract of employment.

Czechoslovakia

Legal Provisions

The Commercial Assistants Act of 16 January 1910 was repealed by the Act of 11 July 1934 concerning the employment of private employees, commercial assistants, and other employees in a similar position (Private Employees Act), which came into force on 19 August 1934. The provisions of this Act apply also to the employment of persons who, on the basis of a contract of employment, work in the name and on the account of their employer as commercial travellers, representatives, or agents.

When the Act was being discussed, the representatives of the employees sought to obtain a fundamental revision of the conditions of engagement of representatives working on a commission basis. The employers' representatives opposed these demands, however, so that the Act still covers representatives working on a commission basis only if they are engaged as employees.

Under the Commercial Code a traveller is regarded as an independent representative if he represents one or more firms and stands security for any losses to the extent of part of his remuneration. He is bound to notify the competent authority of his business, and must pay the industrial tax and the tax on turnover. He is not subject to the provisions of the Private Employees Act.

In practice, travellers on a commission basis, and especially those working for several firms, are generally regarded as persons carrying on an independent business. Nevertheless, some recent social legislation, such as the Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance Act for higher employees in private undertakings, provides that representatives, even if engaged on a commission basis, are liable for insurance. This is a very important provision, and may perhaps prove of great value in the demand for the recognition of representatives on a commission basis as employees. It must be noted here that there is a growing tendency for commercial travellers to be remunerated on a commission basis, whereas before the war the great majority received a fixed salary.

Travellers and representatives who are subject to the Private Employees Act are insured against sickness and old age. Under the Act they are also protected in the event of sickness not due to their own fault, or accident, in that they have a claim to their remuneration for six weeks. After ten years' employment in the same undertaking this claim is extended by a fortnight, and for each additional five years by one week.

An employee who is prevented in this way from carrying out his duties may not be dismissed prematurely unless his absence exceeds the period for which he is entitled to his pay by more than a fortnight. If he is discharged during his absence, he is nevertheless entitled to his remuneration for the period specified above, even if his employment comes to an end earlier.

Social insurance measures do not apply to persons who are considered to be independent representatives under the Commercial Code.

Method of Payment.

Remuneration

About 25 per cent. of all commercial travellers and representatives are paid a fixed salary and their expenses. Sometimes they are granted a special bonus when they reach a specified annual turnover. In a few cases they receive a fixed salary, commission, and their expenses. Very often only a commission is paid; in some cases, however, the employer refunds part or the whole of the cost of the railway season ticket.

In principle no distinction is made between wholesale and retail travellers as regards remuneration, especially since the employment of travellers in the retail trade is not very common, and is restricted by police measures. When fixed salaries are being determined, account is taken chiefly of the traveller's ability and the results of his work. In most cases no account is taken of length of service, so that no increments are granted for seniority. On the contrary, there is a tendency to lower the salaries of the older travellers whose working capacity is decreasing.

The expenses are generally advanced in the form of a fixed daily allowance, the amount of which varies very considerably owing to the great differences in the cost of living in different parts of Czechoslovakia. Account must also be taken of the fact that in certain

branches of trade travellers have to take with them several heavy sample cases, so that their expenses are much higher than those of other representatives. The final settlement for expenses is usually made after the end of the journey.

For the payment of commission, the Private Employees Act of 11 July 1934 (sections 11-14) contains the following provisions :

“ Section 11. If it is agreed that an employee shall receive commission or other similar remuneration for transactions negotiated or concluded by him, he shall, unless otherwise agreed, be entitled to the commission or remuneration customary in the class of business in question in the locality where the firm employing him is established.

“ If an employee who is entrusted only with the negotiation of transactions arranges a transaction for the employer, he shall not be entitled to commission unless the employer approves the transaction, either expressly, or by not at once rejecting it when notified of it in due course by the employee, or by carrying out the arrangement.

“ Unless otherwise agreed, the employee shall be entitled to commission also on transactions completed without his direct intervention, during the period of his employment, between the customers assigned to or brought by him and his employer.

“ If the employee is expressly appointed sole representative of the employer in a specified district, he shall, unless otherwise agreed, be entitled to commission also on all transactions concluded in this district without his direct intervention, during the period of his employment.

“ If the completion of any transaction concluded or negotiated by the employee or the payment by the other party to the contract is wholly or partly prevented by the action of the employer, without the existence of any serious reasons for this in connection with the other party to the contract, the employee may claim the full commission in accordance with the above provisions.

“ Section 12. Unless otherwise agreed, the employee shall acquire the right to commission on sales, deliveries, and works as soon as the order has been duly carried out by the employer and accepted by the other party without justified objections, or, in the case of other transactions, as soon as they have been validly effected.

“ In calculating the commission, any discount granted by the employer on the agreed price shall be taken into account only if it is customary in the particular branch of business or according to the employers' general conditions, or if the employee has himself given grounds for the discount.

“ Unless otherwise agreed, the commission is due and shall be settled at the end of each calendar quarter. If settlement is made at intervals of more than a month, the employee shall receive suitable monthly advances on the commission earned. If the employment ends before the date of settlement, the commission to which the employee has acquired a right under the first paragraph of this section shall be due on the date on which the employment ends ; any further commission shall be settled, as claims to it arise, at the end of each calendar quarter. If commission is due in respect of contracts

concluded and still being carried out, it shall be payable after the end of the employment in calendar quarterly instalments after each payment arising out of the contract.

“The employer shall be bound at the employee’s request to supply an extract from the books, concerning all transactions concluded or negotiated by him, but only to the extent that the employee needs the extract for the calculation of his commission ; this provision shall not affect any other statutory provisions under which the employee may demand the submission of the books.

“Section 13. If, contrary to the contract, the employer makes it impossible for the employee to earn commission or daily allowances to the extent agreed on or to be expected on the basis of the agreements concluded, the employee shall be entitled to suitable compensation.

“Section 14. An employee who is entrusted by the employer with the conclusion or negotiation of transactions may not, without the employers’ consent, accept the promise or payment of commission or other remuneration, for himself or another, from another person for concluding or negotiating a transaction, or for refraining from doing so.

“The employer may demand that the employee shall hand over any commission or remuneration unlawfully received, without thereby losing his claim to compensation for any additional injury caused to him.

“This claim shall lapse if the employer does not bring it before the courts within six months of learning of the action of the employee, and at latest within three years of the payment to the employee of the commission or remuneration.”

When this Act was being discussed, the employers’ representatives, as stated above, opposed it on the ground that the great variety of commission contracts, even if these were to be regarded as contracts of employment, made it necessary to reject the adoption of special provisions for representatives on a commission basis, and that the determination of such provisions must be left to individual contracts of employment. On certain points, however, the employees’ representatives succeeded in obtaining improvements as compared with the Commercial Assistants Act of 16 January 1910. In particular, it should be mentioned that under the new Act commission is due not when the payment is made by the other party, but as soon as the transaction is validly effected. In addition, commission becomes due and must be settled, no longer every half-year, but at the end of each calendar quarter.

It may be added that in about 90 per cent. of all cases, the conditions of payment of travellers and representatives are fixed by individual contracts, only about a third of which are in writing. Collective agreements are met with in a few isolated cases in industry.

Travellers and representatives who are subject as employees to the Act of 11 July 1934 pay no special fees. They are merely required to have a permit, the cost of which is low and is met by the employer. Independent agents, on the other hand, must pay an entrance fee to

their trade association and a fee for their occupational licence. The amount of the latter is fixed by the public authorities, and may be as much as 300 Kč. or more. It has to be paid only once. Thereafter, agents who act independently pay the industrial tax and the tax on turnover as well as a subscription to their trade association.

Holidays with Pay.

As regards holidays with pay, travellers who are subject to the Private Employees Act are covered by the following provisions, which apply to employees in general.

After uninterrupted employment in the same undertaking for at least six months, an employee is entitled to a holiday, during which he continues to receive all his cash remuneration. The length of the holiday is two weeks for a period of employment of less than five years, three weeks after five years, and four weeks after fifteen years. Periods of absence due to sickness, accident, public duties, or military service must not be counted as part of the holiday.

Period of Notice. Termination of the Contract

If the contract is concluded for an indefinite period, it may be terminated on six weeks' notice to take effect at the end of a calendar quarter, provided that the employment has not lasted more than fifteen years in the same undertaking. If it has lasted more than fifteen but not more than twenty years, the period of notice is three months for the end of a calendar quarter; and if it has lasted more than twenty years, the period of notice is five months for the end of a calendar month. By agreement between the employee and the employer, it may be provided that the notice of six weeks or three months shall take effect at the end of a calendar month.

Either party may terminate the employment without notice if serious reasons are present, these being enumerated in detail in the Private Employees Act.

Radius Clause.

A radius clause is not binding on the employee if at the date of the agreement he had not reached his majority, if he had no possibility of acquiring a knowledge of his employers' business secrets or secret processes, or if his remuneration at the end of the employment did not exceed 18,000 Kč. a year.

If his remuneration exceeded this figure, the radius clause is only binding provided that it serves to protect the employer's business secrets or secret processes; that it imposes a restriction on the employee only in regard to activity in the employer's branch of production or business, and not for more than a year after the termination of the employment; and that it does not interfere unduly with the employee's career, account being taken of the object, place, and time of the prohibition and the commercial interest of the employer in its observance.

The period of the radius clause may be extended to five years if the employer undertakes to pay the employee, for any period in excess of one year up to the expiry of the radius clause, the remuneration he was receiving at the termination of his employment.

A radius clause is not valid unless concluded in writing.

General Questions

After the adoption of the Private Employees Act, the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution requesting the Government to introduce at the earliest possible date a Bill on the employment of travellers and representatives, for the purpose of settling the questions affecting this occupational category which could not be dealt with in the Private Employees Act.

The Federation of Private Employees of the Czechoslovak Republic has drafted a Bill, which it proposes to submit as a basis for the regulation of the conditions of employment of travellers and representatives. This draft rests on the assumption that all travellers and representatives who are entrusted with the negotiation or conclusion of transactions solely in the name and on the account of one or more employers, in return for a fixed remuneration or commission, are to be deemed to be employees, and as such are entitled to the protection of social legislation.

The draft is opposed to the system of *del credere* commission, and seeks to regulate the questions of the calculation and payment of commission and of minimum remuneration. It proposes, further, that after the termination of the employment, representatives should be entitled during a specified period to commission on the transactions concluded by the firm with customers recently brought to it by them.

The draft also proposes a settlement of the question of the holiday of representatives employed by several firms. During absence on account of sickness, accident, or other reasons, the representative would be protected by a provision that during a specified period no one should be allowed to visit his customers without his permission.

The draft also contains provisions concerning seasonal representation, the payment of daily allowances and travelling expenses, the provision of motor-cars, etc.

In addition, the Ministry of Justice has drafted a Commercial Agents Bill, which it has submitted to the Ministry of Commerce. This Bill would merely regulate the legal status of independent agents. It is at present being discussed at the Ministry of Commerce by a committee of the travellers' and representatives' organisations.

Government Subsidies for Employers as an Unemployment Relief Measure

The following notes relating to schemes which have been adopted in various countries for the payment of subsidies to employers with a view to the relief of unemployment have been compiled in view of a request for information received from a Government by the International Labour Office, and seem to the Office to be of sufficient general interest to justify publication in these pages.¹

Austria

Section 30 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, provided for subsidies to employers who refrained from discharging workers when work was scarce. It is as follows :

“ 30. (1) The Federal Ministry of Social Administration, in agreement with the Federal Ministries of Finance and of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works, after consulting the district industrial boards, may make agreements on the subject mentioned below with associations of employers and employees in the event of prolonged periods of serious economic disturbance.

“ (2) If an employer, in order to prevent considerable unemployment, refrains from terminating contracts of employment or service (although entitled to do so) during a period of complete or partial closing down due to economic disturbance, he shall be guaranteed repayment of part of the charges imposed on him under the said contracts of employment or service. The amount repaid shall not exceed the total amount of the statutory unemployment benefit which would have been due to the wage-earning and salaried employees whose contracts of employment or service were maintained solely on account of the agreement.

“ (3) The agreement shall ensure the fulfilment of the conditions imposed on the employers, by means of appropriate provisions.”

This section, however, was repealed by the Social Insurance Act which came into force on 1 April 1935, and which reorganised the unemployment insurance scheme.

The section was applied in the textile industry in order to prevent the constant engagement and dismissal of workers. Agreements were made by the Ministry of Social Administration with the Austrian Textile Industry Association and with the corresponding trade unions, providing for payments to workers on short time. These agreements applied to undertakings employing not less than twenty workers,

¹ These notes have been compiled mainly from information already published by the Office in various issues of *Industrial and Labour Information*. For an account of the schemes adopted in Australia, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXX, No. 1, July 1934: “Unemployment Relief in Australia”, by F. A. BLAND.

but the undertakings were quite free to accept or refuse the assistance provided for. Each undertaking which accepted the scheme had to pay workers on short time for each 8 hours by which their work fell short of a full working week a sum equal to the daily unemployment insurance benefit to which they would be entitled in the event of total unemployment. If the hours worked fell short of a full working week by more than 4 but less than 8 hours, half this amount had to be paid, and if by less than 4 hours no payment was made at all. If a worker, in spite of shorter hours, nevertheless received wages amounting to not less than 1.8 times the full unemployment insurance benefit for seven days, no payment was to be made at all. Workers of less than 16 years of age were entitled to payments only if they had no relatives to provide for them and had been obliged for at least three months to provide for themselves, or if they were living with parents, grandparents, brothers, or sisters in a household and were wholly or mainly responsible for the maintenance of these relatives. The payments made were refunded to the employer to the extent of nine-tenths from the funds of the unemployment insurance scheme.

In recent years the number of undertakings taking advantage of the scheme gradually diminished and the scheme has now been abolished altogether.

No agreements have been made with any other industry. The workers' organisations tried to persuade various employers' organisations to conclude agreements with the Ministry of Social Administration, but the employers' organisations refused to do so on the ground that schemes of this kind were tantamount to a State subsidy to particular undertakings.

Czechoslovakia

On 20 June 1930 the Czechoslovak Government published a Decree which provided that the Minister of Social Welfare might grant subsidies to public utility undertakings for the execution of works in the public interest offering possibilities of employment to persons out of work. The amount of the subsidies, which were not to exceed 10 koruny per day per person employed, were to be charged to the budgetary provision for unemployment relief.

The Decree laid down that in the selection of workers preference must be given to persons in receipt of unemployment relief and unemployed persons with dependent families. Unemployed persons might be required to accept the employment offered even if the work had to be done away from their place of residence. In such a case travelling expenses were to be reimbursed. A worker might refuse employment if a strike or lockout was in progress in the undertaking or if the work offered was incompatible with his physical or mental powers.

The employer had to apply to the Ministry of Social Welfare for authority to carry out the work, stating the nature, cost, and approximate duration of work, the rates of wages paid in the district where the work was to be done, the number of workers who might be employed, and the financial position of the undertaking. The application had to be accompanied by a report from the employment office on the

state of employment during the previous three months and a report from the trade unions on the number of unemployed persons who might be recruited for the work.

The Decree provided that wages must be paid in accordance with the rates in force in the district where the work was to be done. The employer had to submit to the Ministry of Social Welfare a report every four weeks approved by the employment offices showing the amount of wages paid.

Denmark

A Bill was introduced into the Danish Parliament during its 1934-1935 session, and has since been passed, empowering the Minister of Social Affairs to grant subsidies to undertakings which can show that they are able to increase substantially the volume of employment they give without compelling other undertakings to reduce their production. The subsidy must, however, be well below the amount that would probably be saved on unemployment benefit for the workers who are thus given employment. Before a decision is taken the question must be referred by the Minister of Social Affairs to a committee of 8 members appointed for the purpose by the Rigsdag.

The Rigsdag has granted a credit of 1,000,000 kroner for these subsidies. This sum may, however, be increased by certain contributions from local authorities, as the Act provides that where subsidised employment entails a substantial reduction in the expenditure of the local authority on relief, the Minister of Social Affairs may make the grant of the subsidy conditional on the payment of a certain proportion by the local authority concerned.

France

Under a Decree dated 29 January 1935 the French Minister of Labour is empowered until 31 December 1935 to grant a subsidy to employers. The bonus per unemployed person and per day may not exceed the amount of unemployment benefit which the worker would be entitled to receive apart from family allowances. It may not be paid to an employer on behalf of the same worker for more than 180 days. Further, an employer may only receive or continue to receive the bonus : (1) if he applies to the public employment exchange for the unemployed workers whom he intends to engage ; (2) if the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit engaged by him increases his staff to a number greater than the average number which he employed during the preceding quarter and during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year ; (3) if the number of workers employed by him other than unemployed in receipt of benefit is not less than the above number, it being understood that the employer may fulfil this condition by not claiming bonus for part of the unemployed whom he has engaged ; and (4) if the average number of hours during which the employer keeps his staff at work is not less than 32 a week. All books, pay sheets, and other documents required for supervision of the fulfilment of the above conditions must be placed at the disposal of

the unemployment funds or the public authorities by the employer claiming the bonus.

Commenting on this Decree the Minister of Labour informed the Chamber of Deputies that strict precautions would be taken to ensure that the unemployed for whom bonuses were paid should be engaged in addition to the normal staff of the undertaking. It was hoped to avoid placing some undertakings at a disadvantage as compared with others as a result of the Decree. Since the Government was empowered but not obliged to act, it would not do so except in so far as any objections or inconveniences could be avoided or minimised; and if experience showed that the text of the Decree was faulty it would be amended.

Germany

(a) A Legislative Decree signed on 4 September 1932 and dealing with a number of matters relating to unemployment provided among other things for the payment of subsidies to employers increasing their staffs. These subsidies, however, were not to be paid in cash, but in the form of tax certificates which might be used for the payment of any taxes falling due between 1 April 1934 and 31 March 1939, with the exception of income tax. Any employer who took on more wage earners or salaried employees between 1 October 1932 and 30 September 1933 than he was employing in the months of June, July, and August 1932 was entitled to a bonus equivalent to 400 marks for each additional wage earner or salaried employee engaged on an average for one year. For this purpose purely seasonal increases of staff were not considered. The payment of these subsidies was suppressed by an Order dated 12 April 1933; those who had qualified for such subsidies before 31 March 1933 might, however, continue to receive them until the end of June.

(b) By an Order dated 3 March 1933 the President of the Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance authorised the payment of a subsidy to enable young unemployed persons to be employed in agricultural undertakings as "agricultural assistants". The conditions governing the payment of the subsidy have been frequently modified, in particular by the Circulars of 7 May and 1 November 1934. Under the regulations at present in force the subsidy is payable to farmers who, with their families, cultivate an area not exceeding 80 hectares and who engage one or two young unemployed persons in addition to the labour normally employed. The subsidy amounts to an average of 15 marks a month for each "agricultural assistant". The employer must undertake to keep the subsidised young workers for at least six months; if, at the expiration of this time, he agrees to extend the period of engagement for a further six months the Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance may continue to pay the subsidy for that period. Young unemployed persons of either sex of not more than 24 years of age and from urban districts may be employed under this scheme whether they are in receipt of unemployment insurance benefit or not; young unemployed workers from rural districts are, however, excluded,

the object of the scheme being to transfer unemployed young persons from the towns to the country. In addition to the monthly subsidy, the local employment office may, when necessary, pay the travelling expenses of the agricultural assistant to the place of work and contribute to his equipment up to a sum not exceeding 25 marks. The regulations provide that the agricultural assistant shall be placed on a footing of equality with the other members of his employer's family, be instructed in the different agricultural tasks, and be adequately paid, account being taken both of his effective output and of the fact that he receives board and lodging.

The scheme has developed rapidly and during the first year of application 270,000 young men and women were enrolled as agricultural assistants.

(c) A Circular dated 12 March 1935 extends this system of individual placing of young persons as agricultural assistants by providing for a system of collective placing. All agricultural undertakings, whatever their size, may receive the subsidy on condition that the agricultural assistants are engaged in groups. Also, the rule providing that the engagement of young persons as agricultural assistants may be authorised and subsidised by the employment exchanges only when they are engaged in addition to the workers ordinarily employed in an agricultural undertaking may be waived for undertakings which, being short of workers for any reason, engage groups of at least four young unemployed persons. In order that the engagement of agricultural assistants may not reduce the openings for employment of regular agricultural workers, it is however provided that the employment exchanges shall first satisfy themselves that no regular agricultural workers are available. The subsidy granted to the employers is 10 marks a month for assistants under 16, 11 marks for those from 16 to 18, and 12 marks for older assistants up to the maximum age of 25. Engagements must take place as far as possible before 30 April of each year and for a period of at least six months. Individual contracts of a standard type must be concluded between the employer and each agricultural assistant belonging to the group; these individual contracts may be supplemented by a group contract regulating the general questions arising out of work in shifts. The employer must place at the head of each group two regular agricultural workers paid at ordinary rates, one of whom (selected by the National Youth Organisation) will be responsible for the vocational, cultural, and political training of the young persons and for the utilisation of their spare time, while the other (appointed by the employer in agreement with the National Youth Organisation) will have the task of encouraging the young persons to work and developing in them a taste for agriculture. Besides this, each member of the group must make a signed statement at the time of his engagement to the effect that when his contract as an agricultural assistant expires he will consent to be placed in employment by the exchange as an ordinary agricultural worker.

Apart from these special provisions the collective placing of agricultural assistants is subject to the same rules as their individual placing. The Circular emphasises the duties of the employer in regard

to adequate payment and social insurance for the young workers, and the rules that the work must be freely accepted by the latter, that their physical fitness must be certified by an official doctor, that the employment exchanges may take over the travelling and equipment expenses of agricultural assistants, and that the exchanges must satisfy themselves from time to time that the conditions of the subsidy are being fulfilled.

(d) Besides subsidies for the individual and collective employment of young unemployed persons, a Circular dated 28 September 1933, modified by a Circular of 1 November 1934, provides for the grant of a subsidy of 25 marks a quarter to rural undertakings which engage professional agricultural workers who are married and fathers of one or more children under 14 years of age. The object of this measure is to encourage the employment of workers of this category, who often have difficulty in finding employment as their children are of school age and are therefore unable to share in the work of the farm. All agricultural undertakings, whatever their size, are entitled to benefit by this subsidy on condition that the subsidised workers are employed in addition to the normal working force and that both parties are bound by a contract for one year. The grant of the subsidy is also conditional on the worker and his family being lodged in a dwelling-place hitherto empty or newly constructed, in order that the living conditions of agricultural workers, which are often inadequate, may not deteriorate.

(e) In a Circular dated 19 January 1935, the President of the Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance issued rules governing the payment of wage bonuses to encourage the employment of persons over 40 years of age. State aid is granted only in respect of unemployed persons who have been specially trained for their occupations, are over 40 years of age, and have been in receipt of benefit from public funds for more than two years during the last three years. Wage bonuses will only be paid in respect of additions to existing staff. The bonus paid in respect of a new employee who is over 40 years of age and has no children may not exceed 50 marks a month. The additional allowance in respect of each child under 16 years of age dependent on the employee is 5 marks. State aid is only to be granted in respect of time actually spent in employment and for a period not exceeding six months.

Italy

In November 1930 the lignite mines in the Arno Valley had to close down owing to lack of markets. At the beginning of March 1931 an agreement was concluded between the Government and the mine owners providing for a State subsidy to be granted to the industry on condition that the company re-engaged the workers dismissed, subject to a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. To compensate for this reduction a co-operative society was to be set up by the company to enable the workers to purchase food supplies at cost price.

About the same time the Sardinian zinc and lead mines were

threatened with the necessity of restricting output and dismissing workers, on account of the continual fall in prices and the discovery of new deposits in Canada. In order to avoid this, the Government decided on 15 April 1931 to place at the disposal of the Ministry of Corporations a sum of 7 million lire for the purpose of subsidising the industry. The company agreed in return to maintain its output until 30 June 1932, both in the mines and in the associated metal works.

A Royal Decree of 26 May 1932 provided for a continuance of the subsidies granted to the lead, zinc, antimony, and lignite mines of Sardinia. It empowered the Minister of Corporations to grant subsidies during the financial period 1932-1933 to undertakings exploiting the mining concessions referred to, on condition that they kept a certain number of workers in employment. The number was to be determined by the Minister of Corporations in agreement with the Minister of Finance. The subsidies were to be paid out of a fund amounting to 4 million lire. So far as lead and zinc mines were concerned, the rate might be reduced if the prices of the metals became stabilised at a figure fixed beforehand.

Netherlands

(a) Subsidies for the payment of wages to unemployed persons are principally confined to agriculture and horticulture. The Minister of Social Affairs has informed the communal authorities concerned that for the time being the granting of subsidies is only an experimental measure. This was considered necessary, as not only must the useless overproduction of certain vegetable produce be avoided, but also agriculturists and horticulturists must realise the very temporary nature of the measure, so that they shall make every effort to carry out the necessary work themselves without the help of the authorities, as soon as circumstances permit. Temporary experiments were made in three communes, the subsidy amounting to one-third of the wage paid in the locality for the type of work to be undertaken.

By a Ministerial Circular dated 17 March 1934 instructions concerning the application of the subsidy to wages were issued to the communes concerned, and they were informed that the basic wage must be neither increased nor decreased on account of the subsidy. The cost of the subsidy was to be borne partly by the Government and partly by the commune. Meantime, the number of communes in which experiments were carried out was increased to nine¹, in two of which the subsidy was fixed at 50 per cent. of the wage.

Between 26 March and 31 December 1934 the amount paid out in subsidies under this scheme for periods of work varying from one to nine months was Fl.35,957.44, the total wage bill being Fl.87,207.28.

(b) In 1922, in order to reduce unemployment in the cigar industry, the Netherlands Government granted a temporary subsidy to the "Naamlooze Vennootschap Vereenigde Hollandsche Sigarenfabrieken"

¹ The system, however, proved so satisfactory that the Minister of Social Affairs later decided to extend its application to some 60 additional communes.

(United Dutch Cigar Manufacturers' Company, Ltd.) to enable it to execute a foreign order. This order was of such a nature that the Government was justified in believing that the help would be only a temporary measure and would not prejudice the interests of other cigar manufacturers. There were a large number of workers in the cigar industry unemployed to whom benefit was being paid; by means of subsidies in aid of wages many of these unemployed were re-engaged in the industry. The subsidy began in the month of May 1922 and terminated towards the end of the same year. In broad outline the measure was applied as follows: the piece rate was fixed at Fl.4.50 per 1,000 "Señoritas", and the Government added a subsidy to this wage of Fl.2.00 per 1,000 "Señoritas" during the first month, of Fl.1.50 during the two following months, and after this period of Fl.1.00 and Fl.0.50 per 1,000 "Señoritas" according to the time taken. Half the cost of the subsidy was borne by the communes where the cigars were manufactured. The experiment was carried out in 17 communes where "Señoritas" were manufactured for periods of time varying from three weeks to six months. The total subsidy paid amounted to Fl.83,617.32, of which the Government paid Fl.45,957.70.¹

New Zealand

A number of schemes have been put into force in New Zealand providing for the payment of subsidies in respect of additional labour employed by farmers, gold mining companies, and people engaged in building operations. Details of these schemes are as follows.

Scheme No. 4 A. Farmers willing to employ labour for development work on their farms additional to the labour employed in routine operations may apply to any Government employment bureau for men who, in addition to the wages offered by the farmer, receive a subsidy from the unemployment fund at the rate of 10s. per week if single, or, if married, 15s. per week, plus an additional 2s. 6d. per week for each dependent child under the age of 16 years up to a maximum subsidy of 25s. per week. The employment of youths of 18 or 19 years of age may also be approved, but in such cases the subsidy must not exceed 5s. per week (youths are not engaged if there are eligible men on the register). The farmer is required to find board and lodging for the employee, provide for his transport, and supplement the subsidy from the unemployment fund by at least 5s. per week.

Scheme No. 4 B. This scheme provides for a subsidy of 50 per cent. of the labour cost (with a maximum subsidy of £75 on any one application) of co-operative contracts for work of a developmental character on farms where satisfactory evidence is adduced that the farmer's financial position is such as to preclude him from carrying out the whole of the work without the aid of a subsidy. Workers, who must

¹ Information received from the Netherlands Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchange Department.

be unemployed and registered as such, must be obtained through a Government labour bureau, and after completion of a contract must re-register and "stand down" for 14 days before they are again deemed to be eligible for relief.

Farm Camp Scheme. Under this scheme, which is developed from Scheme No. 4 A, a farmer, or a group of farmers, who cannot without assistance provide subsidised workers with food and lodging, is assisted to purchase the necessary foodstuffs. Not fewer than four single men may be employed in any one unit, and their labour, which must be additional to that necessary for the routine operation of the property, is restricted to work of a developmental nature. The Board pays a subsidy of 10s. per week to each worker and a ration allowance of not more than 7s. 6d. per man-week to the employer, who must produce satisfactory evidence of his need for this special assistance.

Building Subsidy Scheme. The object of this scheme was to revive the building industry. Under it persons putting in hand the erection, repair, alteration, etc., of buildings were given the opportunity of obtaining a subsidy on the wages of labour employed.

In the original scheme, which was in operation from June 1932 to 31 December 1932, the subsidy was at the rate of 6s. 8d. in the £ up to a maximum of 22s. 6d. per man per week in certain classes of work, and in other classes at the rate of 8s. 4d. in the £ up to a maximum of 25s. per man per week, with the proviso that in the latter classes the subsidy would not be paid on more than 80 per cent. of the total men engaged.

This scheme was reinstated as from 1 June 1933 under amended conditions. Under the revised scheme the subsidy is $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the labour cost, up to award rates, in respect of labour actually performed on the premises; except that in the case of the erection of a new dwelling-house not exceeding £650 total cost, the subsidy will be at the rate of 50 per cent. on all wages up to award rates in respect of labour actually performed on the premises. A subsidy amounting to 8 per cent. of the factory cost of joinery used on approved jobs may also be obtained.

It is provided that work on approved jobs must be rationed to 40 hours per week and that no overtime may be worked.

This scheme was closed in September 1933, and no applications for subsidy have been accepted since that date.¹

Portugal

Steps were taken by a Decree of 19 September 1932 to encourage the re-employment of salaried employees in commercial undertakings and of manual workers and apprentices in trades other than building, by securing them work in private industrial or commercial undertakings. Such undertakings, if they had been established for more than

¹ Information received from the New Zealand Unemployment Board.

a year, might apply to the Commissariat of Unemployment for permission to engage unemployed workers for a period of at least a month in the case of manual workers, and three months in the case of salaried employees. For this purpose, the undertakings had to inform the Commissariat of the number of persons permanently or temporarily in their employment since 1 January 1932, stating the classes to which they belonged, the wages earned, and the number of hours of work performed. The Commissariat determined, in accordance with these data, the quota for each undertaking concerned, this quota being defined as the number of 8-hour days worked each month by manual workers or salaried employees which might be regarded as normal for the undertaking concerned, account being taken of various factors such as the district in which it operated and the quantity of goods exported by it in a specified period. For the period by which the total number of days worked by manual workers and salaried employees in the undertaking, including the work of unemployed persons engaged, exceeded the quota, the Commissariat refunded to the undertaking each month 50 per cent. of the wages or salaries of the unemployed persons engaged by it. Wages and salaries were fixed, according to scales in force, in the same way as for public works. Unemployed manual workers or salaried employees engaged through the medium of the Commissariat were not entitled at first to more than three days' employment in the week. The undertaking might, however, organise shifts working in succession. All cases of abandonment by unemployed persons of the employment assigned to them had to be notified by the undertaking to the Commissariat, which decided, according to the motives for such abandonment, whether to exclude the persons concerned from the register of unemployed persons. Unemployed workers obtaining employment under these conditions might not have other regular employment elsewhere, but they might receive payment for occasional services if permitted by the Commissariat.

Switzerland

Decrees were adopted on 18 March 1932 and 20 June 1934 authorising the Federal Council to grant subsidies to undertakings working for the export trade under certain conditions. These subsidies were limited to the amount which the Confederation would have to spend in relief to the unemployed if specified export orders had to be refused.

On 21 December 1934 it was decided to establish co-operative societies subsidised by the Federal Government for the assistance of small shopkeepers and handicraftsmen. It is intended that these societies shall serve as consultation and accounting centres and shall help to bear losses. Among other things, they may compensate undertakings which have suffered loss as a result of Government relief measures. The total subsidy for this purpose during the years 1935 and 1936 is estimated at 500,000 francs.

Statistics of Persons Insured under Workers' Compulsory Pension Insurance in Germany

According to the Act of 7 December 1933, the next actuarial balance sheet of the workers' compulsory invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance scheme in Germany is to be drawn up for 31 December 1934. During the preparation of this balance sheet, steps were taken to estimate the total number of insured persons and their distribution by sex and age groups. The first results of this enquiry, together with a description of the methods used in establishing them, were recently published in an article¹ which is analysed below.

Statistics of the insured population obtained by direct enquiry, as, for example, in the course of a general census, are as a rule unsatisfactory and are certainly incomplete. It was therefore thought preferable to use the data which the insurance institutions are in a position to obtain about their membership.

The data derived from this source are not always uniform. Their nature differs greatly according as they are derived from one or the other of the two large classes into which the insurance institutions are divided: (1) the insurance institutions of the various States (territorial institutions), and (2) the special insurance institutions (pension funds for workers employed by the State railways, miners' fund, maritime fund).

A distinction is made between the two cases and an analysis is given, for each class, of the information selected and of the principle and methods applied in compiling the statistics of the insured population. Two tables summarising the results obtained for each class are given at the end of this article.

PRINCIPLE AND METHODS ADOPTED BY THE TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMPILATION OF THEIR STATISTICS

In the first place, it may be recalled that in all the territorial institutions contributions are collected by means of stamps which are affixed to the receipt cards issued to insured persons. These cards, on each of which there is room for 52 stamps, must be exchanged within two years from their date of issue.

Number of Insured in Each Territorial Institution

A direct estimate of the number of persons insured at a given date could have been obtained by counting the cards returned to the institutions after exchange. This method was not however chosen, because it would have entailed a considerable amount of work and

¹ *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1935, No. 12, Part IV, pp. 187-198.

also because it did not appear likely to give accurate results. It would in fact have left out of account (1) insured persons who left insurance after exchanging their cards and before the date chosen for the estimate, and (2) insured persons who had not yet exchanged the receipt cards issued to them on admission to insurance.

It was therefore thought preferable to employ an indirect method, the principle of which is as follows.

Each institution notes the number of weekly contribution stamps sold in its own area during a given period called the "observation period". This number, which is known with a comparatively high degree of accuracy, is assumed to be the same as the number of stamps affixed to the receipt cards during the same period. The average contribution density, i.e. the average number of weekly contributions per insured person during the same observation period, is then evaluated. The number of insured persons is found by dividing the first figure obtained, the total number of weekly stamps, by the result found for the average contribution density.

The resulting total does not correspond to any given date, but merely to the whole of the observation period. The number calculated in this way may also be defined as the number of insured persons purchasing the contribution stamps sold, supposing that each bought the exact number of stamps indicated by the average contribution density.

The adoption of the method described above is bound to lead to a certain number of difficulties. But before going into these difficulties and the corrections to which they gave rise, the statistical process adopted must be discussed.

The year 1933 was taken as the observation period. For the computation of the average contribution density, it was found impossible to examine all the receipt cards which had been in the hands of the insured persons during the year. Only cards returned after exchange to the institutions during the second and third quarters of 1934 were taken into consideration, and only about one-third of these cards were analysed. The sorting and analysis were carried out by the territorial institutions, which for each receipt card established a perforated card containing the following essential information :

(1) the name of the insured person's original institution, the name of the institution which issued his card, and the name of the institution which exchanged it ;

(2) the year of birth, sex, conjugal condition, composition of the family, and occupation of the insured person ;

(3) the number of contribution stamps, for each wage class, affixed to the receipt card ;

(4) the total period of use of the card, the period of use included in the observation period, the number of weekly contributions paid during the observation period, and the individual contribution density.

The perforated cards were centralised in the Federal Insurance Office, which then proceeded to sort and analyse them.

The individual contribution density which is given on each perforated card is the result obtained by multiplying by 52 the ratio of the number of weekly contributions paid during the observation period to the period of use, expressed in weeks, included in the observation period. In order to define the period of use more precisely, it was agreed that it should begin with the week when the receipt card was issued and end with the week for which the last cancelled stamp was affixed to the card.

This definition takes no account of the interval which may occur between the end of the period of use of one card and the beginning of the period of use of the following card. If no account is taken of this interval, the resulting relative error in the contribution density is estimated at approximately 0.002 in excess. The resulting correction to be applied to the total figure for each institution would be so small that it can be ignored without affecting the degree of approximation of the calculations.

The calculation of the average contribution density for each institution cannot be made by taking the simple arithmetical average of the individual figures given on the cards considered. It may be noted in this connection that low density cards are not exchanged so frequently as high density cards, and that therefore only a reduced number of them were included in the analysis. In other words, whereas a card of maximum density is usually exchanged at the end of a year, a card of low density returns to the institution after an interval which varies from one to two years. In order that account may be taken of this difference, the contribution densities of cards of low density are multiplied by a coefficient varying between 1 and 2, and in this way a weighted average is substituted for the arithmetical average, which would have given excessively high results. In order to simplify the calculation, the individual contribution densities were divided into four classes. All the densities in the same class are treated by the same weight, as may be seen from the following table :

Class	Contribution density	Weight
I	Up to 29.9	1.95
II	From 30 to 39.9	1.49
III	„ 40 to 49.9	1.15
IV	Over 50	1.00

Another factor which must not be forgotten in computing the average contribution density for an institution is the multiple stamp, which has the value of several weekly contributions. It is obvious that the use of such stamps tends to increase the period of use of the receipt cards, and to reduce the frequency with which they are exchanged. It is therefore necessary to reduce the correcting coefficients when such stamps have been used. A distinction is made, in each of the density classes given above, between three special sub-classes or groups, by considering the ratio of the number of multiple stamps to the total number of stamps affixed. A card is put in the first group if this ratio is less than 10 per cent., in the second group if it is between 10 and 20 per cent., and in the third group when the ratio is equal to or higher than 20 per cent.

In order to simplify the calculations, a single correcting coefficient was empirically determined for each group. These coefficients take the place of the weights previously established, which did not take any account of the influence of the multiple stamps. The difference between the two series of coefficients is however so small for the first group of each class that the weights established in the first place may be retained. In the fourth class, all the coefficients still remain equal to 1. The final table of weights is as follows :

Group	Class			
	I	II	III	IV
1	1.95	1.49	1.15	1
2	1.84	1.45	1.12	1
3	1.79	1.38	1.11	1

In calculating the number of contribution stamps sold, each multiple stamp counts as the number of weekly stamps which it represents.

The other corrections to be made in the calculation of the average contribution density refer on the one hand to the initial cards issued to insured persons admitted to insurance during the observation year, and on the other hand to the final cards issued which escape examination because their holder has died, has been disabled, or has left insurance during the observation period.

Receipt cards relating to the first two density classes were included in the investigation only if they had been issued before 1 January 1933. Initial cards examined therefore all belonged to the last two density classes. The holders of these cards were insured in 1933 only for an average period of six months. It may be admitted that each of them contributed the same amount as an insured person whose contribution density for the whole of 1933 was 50 per cent. lower. It was therefore necessary to reduce by one-half the individual contribution density of all the initial cards examined.

Again, the proportion of initial cards examined was more or less the same in the third and fourth classes. When the contribution densities of these two classes were derived from initial cards, they might therefore be treated in the same manner, and a weight equal to 1 adopted for both classes.

To sum up, in calculating the average contribution density for an institution, individual densities derived from initial cards were subjected to certain special rules. For each initial card belonging to the third class, the density was reduced by one-half, and no weighting was applied; for each initial card in the fourth group, the density was also reduced by one-half.

Initial cards of the first and second classes not included in the examination had, however, to be taken into consideration. In order to accomplish this, in the absence of any better method, all

that was done was to replace them by cards of the same class issued to insured persons for the first time in 1932. Such cards therefore came in for a double analysis, in the first place under the general method (as non-initial cards), and secondly as substitute cards for initial cards of the observation period which belonged to the same class. In the second case, the contribution density was reduced by one-half and all weights were taken as equal to 1, in accordance with the remark made above with reference to initial cards belonging to the third and fourth classes.

The final cards were not included in the sorting and analysis, the result being that the figures for the average contribution density were slightly too high. As the adjustment necessary to bring these densities back to their correct value could not be exactly determined, it was estimated by comparison with the adjustment—calculated as stated above—which resulted from the application of special rules to the densities derived from the initial cards. It was decided to adopt the following empirical rule: the relative error made in the average contribution density for an institution as a result of a want of knowledge concerning the relative densities of the final cards was taken as being equivalent to the general average of the relative errors which would be made if the above-mentioned adjustments with regard to the densities of the initial cards were not made; this general average was calculated by attributing to each relative error a weight equal to the number of insured persons (to a first approximation) in the institution to which it referred.

Classification of Insured by Sex and Year of Birth

The classification of the insured persons by sex and year of birth could not, any more than the number of insured persons itself, be estimated directly. The sorting and analysis of cards which gave the average contribution density also provided data which permitted a classification of the total insured population by sex and age groups.

The general principle observed was as follows: each density class was divided in sub-groups according to sex and year of birth; in each sub-group the number of cards examined was established; each of these numbers was multiplied by the weight corresponding to the class to which the sub-group belonged; the products thus obtained were added together for all the sub-groups of the same class; the figures obtained defined the proportions in which the number previously calculated for the total insured population was distributed.

This method was founded on the assumption that the distribution of the receipt cards and the distribution of the insured persons themselves were the same. In order to justify this assumption, it was necessary that the frequency with which the cards were exchanged should be virtually the same in the various sub-groups.

This hypothesis proved to be true as regards distribution by sex, and in this case the method applied without any adjustment.

With regard to distribution by age groups, two adjustments were necessary, which, as in the case of the computation of the

total number of the insured, had to do with initial cards and final cards.

It is, indeed, necessary to consider as final cards the majority of the cards held during the observation period by insured persons born in 1868 and 1869. A considerable part of these cards escaped examination because they were not exchanged, but returned in connection with pension claims. Consequently, for the years of birth 1868 and 1869, the number of insured persons is calculated indirectly by graphical extrapolation from the numbers for the years 1870-1874, adjusted so as to take account of the numbers of births recorded during the years considered.

The considerations relating to the initial cards, as already set forth in connection with the calculation of the insured population, were equally applicable here, and rendered necessary the following corrections :

(1) Initial cards of the third density class were exempted from all weighting ;

(2) Account was taken of initial cards of the first two classes, which were not included in the sorting and analysis, by utilising the figures for the year 1932. This device, which was previously used in the calculation of the total insured population, was once more applied in connection with each of the sub-groups established in accordance with the year of birth. This second correction was significant only for the age sub-groups corresponding to the years 1913-1919.

PRINCIPLE AND METHODS ADOPTED BY THE SPECIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMPILATION OF THEIR STATISTICS

The special institutions usually fill in a perforated card for each of their members. The number of insured persons, and their classification by sex and age groups, was consequently established directly, each institution having only to sort and analyse the perforated cards already in its possession. This was done for 1 January 1934 by the pension funds for State railway workers and by the miners' fund, and for 1 July 1934 by the maritime workers' fund. With regard to the last-mentioned fund, it was found possible to establish a classification by sex and age only for a part of the perforated cards, but the results thus obtained were extended provisionally to cover all persons insured with the maritime fund.

INITIAL RESULTS OF THE STATISTICAL ENQUIRY

As the enquiry undertaken by the Federal Insurance Office is still in progress, the figures published in the article here analysed must be considered as purely provisional. These figures show the distribution of the insured population by sex and year of birth for each institution. The two following tables give the results for the territorial institutions as a whole and for the special institutions as a whole.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSURED POPULATION BY SEX AND YEAR OF BIRTH

(a) Absolute figures

Insurance institutions	Year of birth									
	1867 and earlier years	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875 to 1879	1880 to 1884
	Males									
Territorial institutions	2,438	40,821	51,906	64,839	63,022	84,678	95,062	105,444	614,621	651,109
Special institutions	194	209	1,498	2,853	3,243	5,153	6,421	8,396	62,781	97,774
All institutions	2,632	41,030	53,404	67,692	66,265	89,831	101,483	113,840	677,402	748,883
	Females									
Territorial institutions	1,845	14,981	19,980	26,966	24,945	34,630	40,708	43,025	274,761	337,630
Special institutions	41	26	89	137	139	206	228	297	1,918	2,327
All institutions	1,886	15,007	20,069	27,103	25,084	34,836	40,936	43,322	276,679	339,957
	Both sexes									
Territorial institutions	4,283	55,802	71,886	91,805	87,967	119,308	135,770	148,469	889,382	988,739
Special institutions	235	235	1,587	2,990	3,382	5,359	6,649	8,693	64,699	100,101
All institutions	4,518	56,037	73,473	94,795	91,349	124,667	142,419	157,162	954,081	1,088,840

Insurance institutions	Year of birth								Total
	1885 to 1889	1890 to 1894	1895 to 1899	1900 to 1904	1905 to 1909	1910 to 1914	1915 to 1919	1920 and later years	
	Males								
Territorial institutions	744,841	820,769	1,112,726	1,609,477	1,819,287	1,833,183	785,430	1,847	10,501,500
Special institutions	134,162	134,618	147,458	154,448	126,629	75,744	26,717	237	988,535
All institutions	879,003	955,387	1,260,184	1,763,925	1,945,916	1,908,927	812,147	2,084	11,490,035
	Females								
Territorial institutions	438,023	503,452	572,819	662,349	893,463	1,278,269	650,491	1,163	5,819,500
Special institutions	2,706	2,704	2,274	1,412	1,009	1,024	268	—	16,805
All institutions	440,729	506,156	575,093	663,761	894,472	1,279,293	650,759	1,163	5,836,305
	Both sexes								
Territorial institutions	1,182,864	1,324,221	1,685,545	2,271,826	2,712,750	3,111,452	1,435,921	3,010	16,321,000
Special institutions	136,868	137,322	149,732	155,860	127,638	76,768	26,985	237	1,005,340
All institutions	1,319,732	1,461,543	1,835,277	2,427,686	2,840,388	3,188,220	1,462,906	3,247	17,326,340

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSURED POPULATION BY SEX AND YEAR OF BIRTH
(cont.)(b) *Relative figures*

Insurance institutions	Year of birth									
	1867 and earlier years	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875 to 1879	1880 to 1884
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 male insured persons									
	3	39	49	62	60	81	90	100	585	620
	2	2	15	29	33	52	65	85	635	989
	2	36	46	59	58	78	88	99	590	652
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 female insured persons									
	3	26	34	46	43	60	70	74	472	580
	24	15	53	82	83	123	136	177	1,141	1,385
	3	26	34	47	43	60	70	74	474	583
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 insured persons of both sexes									
	3	34	44	56	54	73	83	91	545	606
	2	2	16	30	34	53	66	87	644	995
	3	32	42	55	53	72	82	91	551	628

Insurance institutions	Year of birth							
	1885 to 1889	1890 to 1894	1895 to 1899	1900 to 1904	1905 to 1909	1910 to 1914	1915 to 1919	1920 and later years
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 male insured persons							
	709	781	1,060	1,533	1,732	1,746	748	2
	1,357	1,362	1,492	1,562	1,281	766	270	3
	765	831	1,097	1,535	1,694	1,661	707	2
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 female insured persons							
	753	865	984	1,138	1,535	2,197	1,118	2
	1,610	1,609	1,353	840	600	609	160	—
	755	867	985	1,137	1,533	2,192	1,115	2
Territorial institutions Special institutions All institutions	Per 10,000 insured persons of both sexes							
	725	811	1,033	1,392	1,662	1,906	880	2
	1,362	1,366	1,489	1,550	1,270	764	268	2
	762	844	1,059	1,401	1,639	1,840	844	2

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			Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics
	Percentage unemployed	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered ^a		Unemployed		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 ^b	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	13.6	200,112
1928	8.4	—	1,353,000 ^b	*	45,669	10.8	156,185	12.1	182,444
1929	13.1	1,919,917 ^b	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 Aug.	15.2 ¹	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	2,352,862	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	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	77,177	17.8	255,646	22.5	339,337
June	*	2,284,407	1,876,579	10.0	*	*	238,133	21.0	319,142
July	*	2,124,701	1,754,117	9.3 [†]	*	*	220,599	19.6	303,157
Aug.	*	2,060,627	1,706,230	9.1 [†]	—	—	209,493	18.6 [†]	292,560
Sept.	*	—	1,714,000 [†]	9.1 [†]	—	—	204,562	18.1 [†]	—
Base figure	6,889,539	18,836,632 [†]			433,254		1,127,304 [†]		*

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	
	Unemployed					Number unemployed	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered
	Wholly		Partially		Number		Per cent.		
Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927	11,112	1.8	23,763	3.9	*	8,142	4.9	13,541	*
1928	5,386	0.9	22,293	3.5	*	8,120	4.5	12,758	*
1929	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0	*	11,488	5.7	14,966	*
1930	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9	*	22,873	11.1	33,008	*
1931	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9	*	33,625	16.8	71,385	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 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	26,078	15.9	80,760	12,209
June	146,581	15.8	104,066	11.2	36,284	24,991	15.4	79,355	9,935
July	138,376	15.1	109,049	11.9	34,369	24,764 [†]	15.1	78,171	—
Aug.	136,139	14.9	106,627	11.7	30,220	23,714 [†]	14.2	71,114	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	909,191				*	167,000 [†]		*	*

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	Trade union returns ²	Estimates (American Federation of Labour)			
				Unemployed	Unem- ployed registered			Wholly	Partially	Unweighted	Number ⁴ unemployed
	Per cent.	Applicants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered			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	120,039	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 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 ³	21.0	26	23	11,776,000
Feb.	107,011	28.3	125,802	21,077	450,040	239,595	3,721	20.0	24	22	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	469,101	262,933	2,247	18.7	21	22	—
May	55,504	14.4	68,742	18,353	429,211	242,019	1,358	18.3	21	22	—
June	48,855	12.6	62,821	16,212	359,102	246,230	856	18.5	23	23	—
July	48,937	12.6	63,109	14,341	346,837	231,996	752	19.4	27	21	—
Aug.	53,170 [†]	13.7	68,478	14,445	—	—	868	18.4	23	23	—
Sept.	59,435 [†]	15.2 [†]	71,582	—	—	—	593	18.0 [†]	21 [†]	21	—
Base figure	388,124 [†]	*	*	*	*	*	*	964,000	*	*	*

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

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unem- ployment committees	Public relief fund statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
					Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed	Unem- ployed 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	894,091	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	345,033	376,320	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9
1934 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	383,983	381,555	1,776,644	13.7	342,896	2.7
Nov.	9,708	18,598	375,183	416,605	1,807,361	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	22,500	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	12,098	425,250	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	307,963	2.9
July	3,122	3,732	380,559	415,041	1,589,590	12.3	402,271	3.1
Aug.	4,003	4,684	380,664	415,964	1,605,036	12.4	344,767	2.6
Sept.	—	—	373,446	408,426	—	—	—	—
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 ⁴	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics ⁵	Official estimates	
				Applicants for work registered			Unemployed	
	Applicants for work registered	Applications for work registered	Applicants for work registered	With claims to unemployment 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	103,671	963,677	372,941	5.0
1934 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	58,908	17,172	20,800	137,870	853,189	360,325	4.7
April	2,044,460	55,361	16,232	17,305	125,847	803,054	362,273	4.7
May	2,044,752	52,605	16,283	15,783	124,920	758,349	351,764	4.6
June	2,000,110	50,504	16,337	16,503	130,244	638,100	—	—
July	1,972,941	46,069	—	16,117	82,371	637,972	—	—
Aug.	1,947,964	—	—	15,767	82,697	628,335	—	—
Sept.	1,958,610	—	—	15,627	83,191	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,664,000 [†]	

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

Date	LATVIA	MEXICO	NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND		PALESTINE	PORTUGAL
	Employment exchange statistics	Official estimates	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Official estimates ⁵	Employment exchange statistics
					Applicants for work registered	Employed on public relief works		
	Number	Per cent.	Un-employed ⁶					
1927	3,131	*	8,561	25.4	23,889	*	*	*
1928	4,700	*	6,502	19.2	21,759	*	*	*
1929	5,617	*	5,902	15.4	19,089	2,895	*	*
1930	4,851	75,689 ¹	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,003	*	*
1931	8,709	257,722	*	22.3	27,479	41,430 ²	*	*
1932	14,587	339,372 ³	14,790	30.8	32,705	51,549	40,173	18,239
1933	8,156	275,774	16,588	33.4	35,591	53,382	46,456	18,370
1934	4,965	211,022 ⁴	15,963	30.7	35,121	47,028	43,175	*
1934 Aug.	949	193,364 ⁵	12,998	24.6	27,210	50,545	46,894	*
Sept.	999	213,876 ⁵	13,690	25.6	31,083	50,026	46,754	*
Oct.	1,796	186,188 ⁵	14,631	27.1	34,292	48,094	45,359	*
Nov.	5,012	115,706 ⁵	15,771	29.1	38,556	45,963	42,992	*
Dec.	7,854	104,381 ⁵	17,792	32.8	40,288	44,283	42,054	*
1935 Jan.	7,604	180,615 ⁵	18,809	34.2	39,328	43,784	40,370	*
Feb.	7,008	147,091 ⁵	17,978	32.6	40,637	42,906	39,602	*
March	6,451	187,245 ⁵	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	1,812	—	12,200	21.1	28,930	48,641	45,231	*
July	2,077	—	—	—	25,600	50,347	47,278	*
Aug.	1,558	—	—	—	27,820	—	—	*
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
Base figure	*	*	57,685	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Figure for the month of May according to the population census.² Modified series.³ Incomplete figures.⁴ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.⁵ Including persons employed on public relief works.⁶ These statistics have been discontinued for the time being.⁷ Average for eleven months.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		ROMANIA	SWEDEN		
	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics ²	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	25,000	9.0	*	163,953	7.5	*	31,076	12.0	19,229
1928	20,300	6.8	*	125,552	5.0	10,373	29,716	10.6	16,662
1929	24,300	7.1	*	129,450	4.9	7,288	32,621 ⁴	10.7 ⁴	10,212
1930	37,800	9.7	*	226,659	8.8	25,335	42,016	12.2	13,723
1931	82,800	18.1	138,200	299,502	12.6	35,737	64,815	17.2	46,540
1932	153,500	29.5	271,092	255,582	11.8	38,890	90,677	22.8	113,907
1933	163,000	31.0	322,951	249,660	11.9	29,063	97,316	23.7	164,773
1934	160,400	32.1	332,772	342,166	16.3	17,253	84,685	19.0	114,802
1934 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.	182,170	37.4	414,342	413,703	19.7	16,523	115,064	25.0	92,881
1935 Jan.	197,326	40.6	432,392	498,806	22.4 ⁵	20,669	111,652	22.6	93,419
Feb.	195,951	40.5	417,593	515,555	22.8	21,704	102,920	20.6	89,838
March	178,713	37.0	384,222	506,241	21.9	19,379	98,579	19.5	83,588
April	166,502	34.6	368,183	473,249	20.4	15,140	87,898	17.5	75,122
May	163,718	34.0	355,223	419,151	18.1 [†]	12,003	64,821	13.3	61,177
June	157,416	32.9	333,580	364,856	15.7 [†]	11,332	63,516	12.7	51,157
July	161,535 [†]	34.2 [†]	336,941	305,560	13.2 [†]	10,792	54,401 [†]	11.1 [†]	42,582
Aug.	163,533 [†]	34.8 [†]	—	280,000 [†]	12.1 [†]	—	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	261,000 [†]	11.3 [†]	—	—	—	—
Base figure	470,248 [†]		*	2,319,933 [†]		*	491,646 [†]		840 ⁵

¹ Revised figures, excluding agriculture. ² Modified series. Percentages based on the number of employed persons covered by compulsory social insurance. ³ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁴ From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters. ⁵ Number of relief funds

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 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	8.3	5.4	59,678	212,786	14.3	605,956	10,935
July	8.3	5.2	63,497	203,787	13.6	566,559	11,215
Aug.	—	—	66,656	—	—	557,566	12,260
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	571,870	—
Base figure	494,755		*	1,497,395		*	*

¹ Up to 1929, quarterly statistics; afterwards, monthly statistics.

The International Index of Unemployment

The table and graph below give international index numbers of the general level of unemployment, in continuation of the series published in this *Review* at quarterly intervals. Two series are given : (a) unadjusted ; (b) adjusted for seasonal variations by the method of moving averages. The figures relate to the end of each month. For the method of construction as well as for various problems arising in this connection, reference should be made to previous articles in this *Review*.¹

The index is based on selected series of unemployment statistics for 16 of the most important countries and is intended to show the relative *fluctuations* in the general level of unemployment among *industrial* workers ; it does not show the absolute height at a given date or the magnitude of the fluctuations of unemployment. It relates generally to the number of totally unemployed individuals, the definition of whom varies with time and circumstances, and does not directly show the fluctuations in the *time lost* through unemployment, as the number of unemployed is affected also by changes in the length of normal working hours and by the extent to which short time and other means of rationing work are applied, as well as by changes in the population of working age, and in the proportion of this population seeking gainful occupation. It is also influenced by changes in legislation, in administrative practice, and in the extent of registration of the unemployed. More weight should be attached to the direction of movement of the index than to the magnitude of the changes.

The international index, however, is useful as a standard of reference in comparing the movements of unemployment in different countries or groups of countries, and it serves as a general measure of the relative changes in industrial unemployment in the world at large. While wholly tentative and approximate in character it is less influenced by chance circumstances than the individual indexes of which it is composed, since the errors tend, in the average, to balance each other.

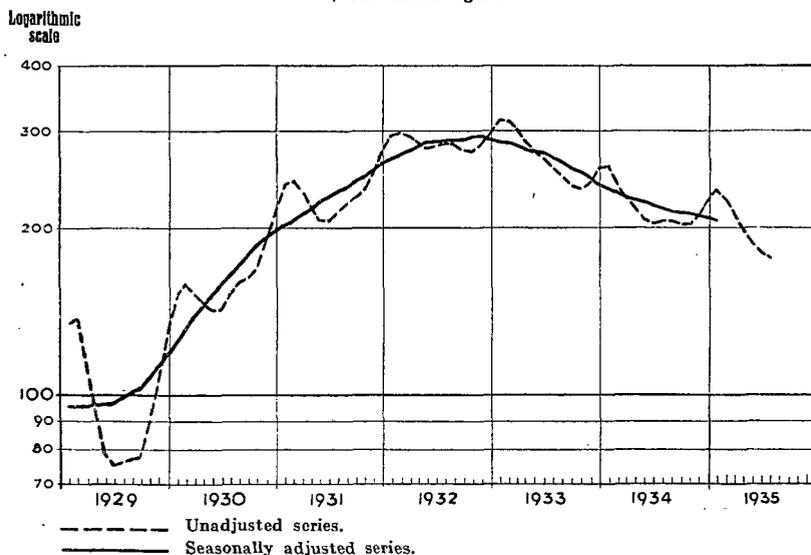
¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIX, No. 4, April 1934, pp. 557-571 ; *Ibid.*, pp. 471-499 : "Some Problems in the Construction of Index Numbers of Unemployment", by John LINDBERG.

INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929-1935

(Base : 1929 = 100)

Month	(a) Unadjusted series							(b) Seasonally adjusted series						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Jan.	134	151	239	297	316	260	235	94	124	202	266	287	235	205†
Feb.	136	157	242	299	314	248	226	95	130	207	272	285	231	—
March	109	151	233	291	301	229	209	95	137	212	277	281	228	—
April	90	145	219	284	288	217	198†	95	144	218	280	278	225	—
May	78	142	206	280	277	208	186†	96	151	223	283	275	222	—
June	74	142	207	280	263	203	179†	98	158	228	285	271	219	—
July	76	153	213	286	254	206	176†	99	165	233	287	267	216	—
Aug.	77	159	221	284	249	206	—	101	172	238	289	262	215	—
Sept.	78	160	227	279	239	201	—	103	179	243	290	257	213	—
Oct.	90	168	236	274	236	201	—	107	185	248	290	251	211†	—
Nov.	105	189	251	283	241	209	—	112	191	254	290	245	209†	—
Dec.	133	214	277	299	259	222	—	118	196	262	289	239	208†	—
Index	100	164	235	291	274	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Provisional figure.



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.

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

Returns of Labour Inspectors. In this number of the *Review* the series showing the absolute number employed is suppressed and an "index of activity" calculated by the French authorities is introduced instead. The index is obtained by multiplying the index of the number employed by the index of the average number of hours of work per week and thus represents the total number of hours worked each month. For notes on the methods of these two component series the reader is referred to the *I.L.O. Yearbook*, 1934-35, Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, p. 175, and the August 1935 number of this *Review*, p. 254, respectively. The corresponding month of 1930 is in each case taken as base (= 100).

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA ⁵		CANADA ⁶
	Sickness insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Sickness insurance statistics	Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Employers' returns
	Number employed	Employment as percentage of possible number of:		Number employed	Index (1929)	Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1926)
		Workers	Hours of work					
1927	*	*	*	1,376,049	100.0	*	*	88.1
1928	17,436,100	74.5 ²	70.5 ²	1,446,027	100.2	*	*	94.2
1929	17,595,347	70.4	67.4	1,448,845	100.0	68,032	100.0	100.0
1930	16,408,528	61.2	56.2	1,378,330	96.6	67,823	99.7	94.5
1931	14,336,418	50.7	44.5	1,255,353	87.4	66,485	97.7	85.3
1932	12,517,882	41.9	35.7	1,107,256	78.2	68,525	100.7	72.5
1933	13,015,614	46.3	41.0	1,022,942	81.1	57,960	85.2	70.6
1934	15,040,864	58.5	53.7	1,010,993	78.3	60,111	88.4	80.9
1934 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	57.8	1,048,643	81.3	72,122	106.0	84.1
Nov.	15,476,144	62.3	59.0	1,019,740	76.5	66,439	97.7	83.0
Dec.	14,873,278	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	974,571	74.3	50,367	74.0	78.4
April	15,929,961	63.3	58.3	991,038	79.3	54,077	79.5	79.9
May	16,385,896	64.7	60.7	957,101 ³	79.7	63,165	92.8	81.9
June	16,504,322	65.2	59.3	972,342	82.3	67,102	98.6	83.5
July	16,640,207	66.1	59.2	981,056	84.1	71,320 ⁴	104.8 ⁴	84.8
Aug.	16,690,000 ⁴	66.1	59.3	—	82.0	75,360 ⁴	110.8 ⁴	—
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	909,191 ⁴	*	*	949,940 ⁴

Date	DENMARK		ESTONIA ⁵	UNITED STATES ⁶				
	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 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	6,795,500	139,325
June	1,177	122.4	115.2	76.0	76.2	60.9	6,669,200	135,044
July	1,184	123.1	110.5	75.9	76.7	59.9	—	—
Aug.	—	—	—	78.0 ⁷	77.9 ⁷	63.9 ⁷	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	43,479	3,726,413 ⁷		*	*	*

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 Since May 1935, excluding voluntarily insured. ⁴ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁵ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁶ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN	
	Employers' returns		Returns of labour inspectors		Unemployment insurance statistics	
	Index (1926)		Index (same month of 1930 = 100)		Estimated number employed	Index (1924)
	Number employed	Hours worked	Number employed ^a	Hours worked		
1927	*	*	*	*	10,018,000	98.0
1928	*	*	*	*	10,023,000	98.0
1929	*	*	*	*	10,223,000	100.0
1930	*	*	100.0	100.0	9,809,000	96.0
1931	78	72	92.5	88.6	9,437,000	92.3
1932	77	72	80.9	73.6	9,367,000	91.7
1933	83	78	79.4	74.3	9,684,000	94.8
1934	93	88	76.9	71.4	10,139,000	99.2
1934 July	*	*	78.4	72.3	10,151,000	99.3
Aug.	101	96	77.0	71.4	10,181,000	99.6
Sept.	*	*	76.8	71.1	10,244,000	100.3
Oct.	*	*	76.7	70.9	10,209,000	99.9
Nov.	99	94	76.1	70.1	10,213,000	99.9
Dec.	*	*	75.2	69.6	10,252,000	100.3
1935 Jan.	*	*	72.9	68.2	10,055,000	98.4
Feb.	97	93	72.2	66.1	10,083,000	98.7
March	*	*	72.1	65.7	10,214,000	99.9
April	*	*	72.4	65.7	10,327,000	101.0
May	99	97	72.4	66.8	10,338,000	101.1
June	*	*	73.6	67.6	10,363,000	101.4
July	*	*	75.0	69.6	10,385,000	101.6
Aug.	107	104	74.1	68.8	10,435,000	102.2
Persons covered	*	*	2,208,901		*	*

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	86.8	72.1	82.9	77.8	100.2	162,837	95.3
1934 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	84.2	79.4	83.2	70.6	105.2	164,296	95.8
Feb.	894,973	85.2	81.1	84.5	69.4	105.9	164,148	95.8
March	918,779	87.4	83.2	90.6	77.9	107.0	167,015	97.9
April	958,215	91.2	84.0	92.9	80.5	110.5	167,351	97.9
May	987,594	93.9	86.0	95.8	85.5	111.1	172,208	101.1
June	955,937	91.0	*	98.1	82.8	110.9	174,768	102.1
July	—	—	*	—	—	—	175,879	103.2
Aug.	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	811,097	1,289,857		1,026,418	*	*

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.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	LUXEMBURG ²		NETHERLANDS	POLAND		SWEDEN	
	Employers' returns		Unemployment insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Employers' returns	
	Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1929)	Index		Social Board Index (1926-1930)	Federation of Industries Index (1925-1930)
				Number employed (all industries)	Hours worked per week (1929) (manufactures)		
1927	41,129	93.6	98.3	89.5	90.0	*	94.2
1928	42,927	97.7	100.3	99.7	103.0	*	98.1
1929	43,944	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	100.0
1930	43,122	98.1	98.0	86.8	81.1	*	100.0
1931	36,942	84.1	90.5	73.9	66.3	*	91.3
1932	29,696	67.6	79.4	63.3	53.2	*	85.6
1933	28,483	64.8	77.7	62.9	54.6	89.1	84.6
1934	28,803	65.6	76.5	68.0	63.6	97.4	91.6
1934 July	29,111	66.2	77.9	68.8	60.5	*	92.3
Aug.	29,195	66.4	77.2	69.9	64.5	*	93.3
Sept.	29,619	67.4	76.9	70.7	66.8	100.8	93.3
Oct.	29,662	67.5	76.3	75.8	71.3	*	93.3
Nov.	29,473	67.1	74.8	72.6	75.0	*	94.2
Dec.	29,300	66.7	70.7	64.8	63.8	98.8	96.2
1935 Jan.	28,915	65.8	68.3	63.4	54.3	*	95.2
Feb.	28,488	64.8	68.9	64.8	57.8	*	95.2
March	28,641	65.2	72.3	67.7	62.9	99.1	95.2
April	28,826	65.6	74.2	69.3	68.4	*	95.2
May	29,181	66.4	74.8	71.3	70.0	*	95.2
June	29,585	67.3	75.6	71.8	70.2	104.2	—
July	29,596	67.3	—	72.6†	67.0	*	—
Aug.	29,549	67.2	—	—	72.0	*	—
Persons covered	*	*	478,740 *	612,941 †	16,770 *	236,715	*

Date	SWITZERLAND	CZECHOSLOVAKIA ³		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 ⁴		
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 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	107.9	111.5	526,331	87.0
April	*	1,832,879	73.2	108.3	112.2	551,081	91.1
May	*	1,976,378	78.8	108.8	113.2	566,739	93.6
June	70.6	2,047,508	81.7	109.2	113.7	585,130	96.7
July	*	2,082,051	83.1	—	—	576,800†	95.3
Aug.	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	192,582	*	*	127,263	555,232	*	*

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 Revised figures, excluding agriculture. ⁴ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁵ Hours worked (thousands). ⁶ Average for the month. ⁷ Including "Natives".

Index Numbers of the Cost of Living

The following tables give index numbers of the cost of living in 43 countries from 1927 to 1935. They are in continuation of the tables previously published in the *Review* under the same title.¹

Table I gives the index numbers on their original base as published by the various national authorities; table II gives the same index numbers recalculated by the International Labour Office with 1929 as base.² (For a few countries, where data for 1929 were not available, the year nearest to 1929 has been taken as base; in these cases the figures are printed in italics.) In addition, tables were given in the *Review* for May 1935 containing the index numbers of the principal groups of commodities which go to make up the general index numbers reproduced here.

It is obvious that these index numbers, even when reduced to a common base, cannot serve to compare the *level* of the cost of living in the different countries, but only its *fluctuations*. But even the fluctuations of the different index numbers are far from having the same significance, owing to the numerous divergences in the methods of compilation of the series (geographical scope of the indexes; groups represented in the general index and articles included in each group; weights attached to the various articles and groups; statistical basis for the determination of these weights and extent to which they are representative of the consumption of more or less extensive or clearly determined social groups and the date to which they relate; method of calculating average prices, group indexes, and the general index, etc.). International comparisons cannot therefore be more than approximate.

Notes containing information on the methods of compiling the various index numbers are given in the *I.L.O. Year Book, 1934-35*.³ The countries are arranged in French alphabetical order.

EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

„ — „ "figures not yet received".

„ † „ "provisional figures".

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

Figures in italics: index numbers with a year other than 1929 as base (in table II).

¹ For the previous issue of these tables, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, July 1935, pp. 124-129.

² This change of base has been effected by simply dividing the index for each date by the corresponding index for 1929 (annual average) and multiplying the quotient by 100. This procedure may perhaps give rise to some slight inaccuracies, owing to the methods by which many of the indexes are compiled, but these errors are at most very slight, except when the fluctuations of the indexes reach a certain amplitude.

³ Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*, pp. 205-223.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS
(Original series; base differing from country to country)

Country	Germany	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China			Denmark	Danzig
	Towns and localities	Buenos Aires	30	Vien-na	59	12-67 *	60	Santi-ago	Pei- ping	Shanghai	Tien- tsin	100	Danzig
Base (= 100)	1913-1914	X.1933	1923-1927	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	1926	1931	VII. 1913
1927	148	*	100	106	203	2814	98	*	100	107	106	114	140
1928	152 ¹	*	100	108	208	2875	99	107*	102	103	110	113	141
1929	154	*	103	111	220	2941	100	109	107	108	116	112	142
1930	148	*	97	111	228	2690	99	109	110	122	119	106	135
1931	136	*	87	106	204	2329	90	105	96	126	114	100	124
1932	121	*	83	108	184	2137	81	114	91	119	106	100	113
1933	118	100 ^a	80	105	182	2012	78	140	81	107	92	104	110
1934	121	94	82	105	175	1905	79	140	80	106	90	108	108
1934: June	121	90	**	105	169	1924	78	141	75	99	85	107	110
July	122	95	*	105	170	1935	79	142	79	107	86	*	108
Aug.	122	93	82	104	175	1925	79	141	86	116	97	*	108
Sept.	122	95	*	105	176	1928	79	143	85	118	96	109	107
Oct.	122	93	*	105	178	1860	79	138	84	113	92	*	108
Nov.	122	95	82	105	179	1868	79	143	79	109	91	*	107
Dec.	122	96	*	105	174	1867	79	147	80	110	95	109	108
1935: Jan.	122	94	*	104	173	1858	79	142	83	111	100	*	107
Feb.	123	95	82	104	170	1868	79	136	84	109	97	*	107
March	122	96	*	104	165	1851	79	138	83	105	96	110	107
April	122	98	*	103	167	1800	79	139	82	106	95	*	107
May	123	—	83	104	169	1793	79	140	84	106	98	*	117
June	123	—	*	106	173	1797	79	140	84	106	97	111	121
July	124	—	*	105	175	1778	79	141	87	105	98	*	126
Aug.	125	—	—	105	—	1757	—	—	88	105	100	*	127
Sept.	123	—	*	105	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—

Country	Egypt	Spain	Estonia	United States		Finland	France		Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hungary	India		
				B.L.S.	N.I.C.B.		Paris	45				509	44	Buda-pest
Towns and localities	Cairo	Madrid	Tal- linn	32-51	51- 174	21	1914	1930	VII. 1914	XII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VIII. 1926- VII. 1927	1931
Base (= 100)	I. 1913- VII. 1914	1914	1913	1913	1923	I-VI. 1914	1914	1930	VII. 1914	XII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VIII. 1926- VII. 1927	1931
1927	153	189	105	173	102	1207	514	*	168	1790	111	154	99 *	*
1928	152	176	112	171	100	1233	519	*	166	1868	117	147	96	*
1929	151	181	117	171	100	1225	556	*	164	1923	117	149	97	*
1930	148	186	104	164	96	1129	582	100	158	1682	106	137	87	*
1931	138	196	100	148	87	1039	569	97	148	1671 ¹	101	110	75	100
1932	132	187	94	134	78	1025	526	91	144	1773	98	109	76	98
1933	125	180	88	132	75	1001	520	87	140	1904	91	103	72	91
1934	127	184	87	138	80	983	516	83	141	1937	89	97	71	87
1934: June	125	181	88	136*	79	966	**	**	141	1916	90	97	72	90
July	127	181	88	*	79	967	*	*	142	1910	89	97	72	88
Aug.	128	183	86	*	80	986	511	*	143	1921	90	100	71	88
Sept.	132	181	85	*	81	987	*	*	143	1943	89	100	71	90
Oct.	131	186	84	*	81	998	*	*	144	1993	89	101	71	88
Nov.	130	189	85	139	81	1022	504	82	144	1952	88	99	73	85
Dec.	130	184	85	*	81	1001	*	*	143	1956	88	98	72	84
1935: Jan.	128	184	86	*	82	993	*	*	142	1966	88	99	72	86
Feb.	129	187	87	*	82	984	494	*	141	1949	89	98	73	86
March	129	183	87	140	82	979	*	*	139	1939	89	98	70	83
April	129	188	87	*	83	980	*	*	139	1937	89	100	69	89
May	127	—	86	*	83	974	490	79	140	1948	89	101	70	91
June	127	—	85	*	83	983	*	*	143	1934	90	101	71	97
July	130	—	87	—	83	996	*	*	143	1937	93	103	71	95
Aug.	129	—	87	*	—	1012	*	*	143	1945	94	103	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	*	—	1010	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—

For notes see next page.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (cont.)
(Original series; base differing from country to country)

Country	Netherlands Indies ^a	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan		Lat-via	Lith-ania	Luxem-burg ⁷	Nor-way	New Zealand	Pales-tine ⁵	Nether-lands	Peru ⁶
Towns and localities	Java and Madura	105	50	13	To-kyo ⁷	Riga	104	9	31	4-25	3	Amster-dam	Lima
Base (= 100)	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1930	1913	1914	VII. 1914	1926-1930	I. 1922	X. 1923-IX. 1924	1913
1927	158	175	94 ^a	*	189	*	134	776	186	100	77	95	194
1928	148	174	92	*	184	*	130	811	173 ¹	101	74	96	181
1929	157	176	94	*	181	*	127	871	166	100	69	95	177
1930	152	171	91	*	155	100	113	886	161	98	61	91	169
1931	102	161	82	160 ¹	136	91	106	793	153	91	55	86	158
1932	76	157	78	164	137	79	90	689	149	84	57	80	151
1933	62	151	75	168	146	76	77	886	147	80	55	79	148
1934	61	153	71	174	149	72	72	661	148	81	55	79	150
1934: June	59	*	69	172	148	77	74	649	148	81	54	79	151
July	59	*	69	174	147	76	73	653	148	81	55	*	151
Aug.	60	152	69	176	148	71	71	662	150	81	55	*	154
Sept.	61	*	69	176	149	70	69	663	149	81	57	79	152
Oct.	64	*	70	180	150	78	68	666	149	81	56	*	152
Nov.	65	157	70	180	149	74	67	662	149	81	57	*	154
Dec.	67	*	70	179	150	69	67	650	149	81	56	79	150
1935: Jan.	67	*	70	178	151	67	66	655	148	82	56	*	150
Feb.	69	153	70	178	151	69	65	646	149	83	56	*	151
March	69	*	71	179	150	68	65	635	149	83	54	77	152
April	66	*	71	179	149	71	65	630	149	83	54	*	151
May	64	151	72	179	150	72	64	636	150	83	54	*	152
June	63	*	72	179	148	79	63	646	150	84	—	77	153
July	—	*	72	180	150	79	62	651	151	83	—	*	152
Aug.	—	156	—	182	152	76	—	652	152	84	—	*	153
Sept.	—	*	—	—	154	—	—	—	152	—	—	—	—

Country	Pol-land	Portu-gal ^a	Southern Rhodesia ^a	Ru-mania	Sweden	Switzer-land	Czecho-slovakia	Turkey	Union of South Africa	Yugoslavia	
Towns and localities	War-saw	Whole country	6	20	49	34	Prague	Istan-bul	9	Bel-grade ⁷	3 (Croatia & Slavonia)
Base (= 100)	1928	VI. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	1914	1926	VII. 1914
1927	100	*	115	3811	171	160	747	*	131	97	*
1928	100	*	118	4128	172	161	748	*	131	93	1756 ¹
1929	102	2361	120	4244	170	161	744	1381	131	94	1817
1930	94	2243	117	4206	165	158	746 ¹	1272	128	86	1674
1931	86	1990	116	3004 ¹	159	150	713	1203	123	82	1539
1932	78	1949	110	2512	157 ¹	138	700	1172	118	76	1391
1933	71	1948	105	2319	154	131	692	1047	115	75	1202
1934	67	1968	104	2235	154	129	685	1031	116	71	1108
1934: June	66	1942	105	2214	155	129	695	1028	116	71	1105
July	66	1905	105	2217	*	129	693	1031	116	71	1088
Aug.	66	1965	104	2222	*	129	691	1026	116	69	1073
Sept.	66	2042	104	2226	155	129	685	988	116	70	1073
Oct.	66	2089	104	2226	*	129	686	997	116	71	1070
Nov.	64	2023	104	2263	*	129	682	993	116	70	1081
Dec.	64	1985	104	2271	155	129	679	986	116	69	1090
1935: Jan.	64	1986	104	2401	*	128	678	975	116	70	1103
Feb.	63	1965	104	2471	*	127	681	965	116	70	1098
March	63	1962	104	2530	155	127	684	953	116	71	1098
April	62	1996	105	2556	*	127	684	946	116	70	1104
May	63	1975	105	2594	*	126	689	955	116	70	1112
June	64	1973	105	—	156	127	707	951	116	69	1116
July	66	1989	—	—	*	128	710	938	116	68	1094
Aug.	65	—	—	—	*	129	710	—	115	—	1077
Sept.	66	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Revised series. ² Average calculated for a period of less than one year. ³ Quarterly averages. ⁴ The monthly indexes relate to 12 towns. ⁵ Index numbers including only food, heating and lighting, and certain "miscellaneous" articles. ⁶ Half-yearly averages. ⁷ The index does not include rent. ⁸ Up to September 1933 inclusive, the index does not include heating. ⁹ The index does not include clothing.

TABLE II. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS
(Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base 1929 = 100¹)

Country	Germany	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile		China		Denmark	Danzig
								Buenos Aires	Vienna	Brussels	Paris		
Towns and localities	72	X.	30	59	60	60	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	Tientsin	100	Danzig
Original base	1913-1914	1933	1923-1927	VII. 1914	1921	1914	1926	III. 1928	III. 1927	1926	1926	1931	VII. 1913
1913-1914*	65	*	*	90	*	34	99	*	*	*	*	*	71
1927	95	*	97	96	93	96	99	*	94	99	91	*	98
1928	99*	*	98	97	95	98	99	99*	95	95	95	101	99
1929	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	96	*	95	100	104	92	99	101	103	113	103	95	95
1931	88	*	85	96	93	79	80	97	90	117	98	88	88
1932	78	*	81	97	84	73	82	105	86	110	91	89	80
1933	77	100*	78	95	83	68	78	129	76	99	80	83	77
1934	79	94	80	95	79	65	75	128	75	98	78	96	76
1934: June	78	90	*	95	77	65	79	130	71	91	74	96	78
July	79	95	*	95	77	66	79	131	74	99	74	*	76
Aug.	79	92	80	84	80	65	79	130	80	107	83	*	76
Sept.	79	96	*	85	80	66	78	132	80	116	84	97	75
Oct.	79	96	*	85	81	63	80	127	79	105	80	*	76
Nov.	79	96	80	85	81	64	79	135	75	101	79	*	76
Dec.	79	96	*	95	79	63	79	135	75	102	82	97	76
1935: Jan.	79	94	*	94	79	63	79	131	78	103	86	*	76
Feb.	80	95	80	94	77	64	79	126	79	101	84	*	76
March	79	96	*	94	75	63	79	127	78	97	83	98	76
April	79	96	*	93	76	61	79	128	77	98	83	*	76
May	80	98	81	94	77	61	79	129	79	98	85	*	82
June	80	98	81	96	79	61	79	129	79	98	84	99	85
July	81	—	—	96	80	60	79	129	82	97	85	*	88
Aug.	81	—	—	95	80	60	79	129	82	97	85	*	88
Sept.	80	—	*	95	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—

Country	Egypt	Spain	Estonia	United States		Finland	France	Great Britain and N. Ireland	Switzerland	Hungary	India		
				B.L.S.	I.L.B.B.						Pom- bay	Almed- abad	Ran- goon
Towns and localities	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn	32-51	51-174	I.VI. 1914	Paris	509	44	Buda- pest	Pom- bay	Almed- abad	Ran- goon
Original base	I. III. VII. 1914	1914	1913	1913	1923	1914	1914	VII. 1914	XII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	III. 1927	1931
1913-1914*	66	55	86	59	*	8	18	61	93	85	67	*	*
1927	101	104	90	101	102	99	92	102	93	95	103	102*	*
1928	101	97	96	100	100	101	93	101	97	100	99	99	*
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*
1930	98	103	89	96	96	92	105	96	88	91	92	90	*
1931	91	108	86	87	85	92	102	97	90	86	74	77	100
1932	87	103	80	78	78	84	95	97	88	106	73	78	98
1933	83	100	75	77	75	82	94	87	85	114	69	74	97
1934	84	102	74	81	80	80	93	83	86	116	65	73	81
1934: June	83	100	75	80*	79	79	**	86	115	77	65	74	90
July	84	100	74	*	79	79	*	87	114	76	65	74	88
Aug.	85	101	74	*	80	80	92	87	115	76	67	73	88
Sept.	87	100	73	*	81	81	*	87	116	76	67	73	90
Oct.	87	103	72	*	81	81	*	88	119	76	68	73	88
Nov.	86	104	73	81	81	83	91	82	117	75	66	75	85
Dec.	86	101	73	81	81	82	*	87	117	75	66	74	84
1935: Jan.	85	102	74	*	82	81	*	87	118	76	66	74	86
Feb.	85	103	74	*	82	80	89	86	117	76	66	75	86
March	85	101	74	82	82	80	*	87	116	76	66	72	83
April	85	104	74	*	83	80	*	85	116	76	67	71	89
May	84	—	74	*	83	80	88	85	117	76	68	72	91
June	84	—	73	*	83	80	88	85	117	76	68	73	91
July	86	—	74	*	83	80	*	87	116	77	68	73	91
Aug.	85	—	74	*	83	81	*	87	116	79	69	73	95
Sept.	—	—	74	—	—	82	*	87	116	80	69	—	—

For notes see next page.

TABLE II. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (cont.)

(Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base 1929 = 100¹)

Country	Netherlands Indies ²	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan			Lat-via	Lithuania ³	Luxemburg ⁴	Norway	New Zealand	Pales-tine ⁵	Nether-lands	Peru ⁶
Towns and localities	Java and Madura	105	50	13	Tokyo ⁷	Riga	104	9	31	4-25	3	Amster-dam	Lima	
Original base	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1927	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1930	1913	1914	VII. 1914	1926-1930	I. 1922	X. 1923-IX. 1924	1913	
1913-1914 ⁸	64	57	*	61	55	*	79	12	60	*	*	*	57	
1927	101	99	100 ⁴	*	104	*	106	89	112	100	112	100	110	
1928	95	99	98	*	102	*	102	93	104 ⁵	100	106	101	103	
1929	100	100	100	*	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1930	97	97	97	*	86	100	89	102	97	98	89	96	96	
1931	65	92	87	98 ⁴	75	91	83	91	92	90	80	90	90	
1932	48	89	83	100	75	79	71	79	90	84	82	84	86	
1933	39	86	80	103	80	76	61	79	89	79	79	83	84	
1934	39	87	76	106	82	72	57	76	89	81	79	83	85	
1934: June	38	*	74	105	82	77	58	75	89	81	77	83	86	
July	38	*	73	106	81	76	58	75	89	81	79	*	85	
Aug.	38	86	73	108	82	71	56	76	90	80	80	*	87	
Sept.	39	*	74	108	82	70	54	76	90	80	82	83	86	
Oct.	41	*	74	110	83	78	53	77	90	80	80	*	86	
Nov.	41	89	75	110	82	74	53	76	90	81	82	*	87	
Dec.	43	*	74	109	83	69	53	75	90	81	81	83	85	
1935: Jan.	43	*	75	109	83	67	52	75	89	81	80	*	85	
Feb.	44	87	75	109	83	69	51	74	90	82	81	*	85	
March	44	*	76	109	83	68	51	73	90	82	78	81	86	
April	42	*	76	109	82	71	51	72	90	83	78	*	85	
May	41	86	76	109	82	72	51	73	90	83	78	*	86	
June	40	*	77	109	82	79	49	74	90	83	—	81	86	
July	—	*	76	110	82	79	49	75	91	83	—	*	86	
Aug.	—	89	—	111	84	76	—	75	92	83	—	*	87	
Sept.	—	*	—	—	85	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	

Country	Pol-land	Portugal ⁷	Southern Rhodesia ¹¹	Ru-mania	Swen-den	Switzer-land	Czecho-slovakia	Turkey	Union of South Africa	Yugoslavia	
Towns and localities	Warsaw	Whole country	6	20	49	34	Prague	Istanbul	9	Bel-grade ⁸	3 (Croatia & Slavonia)
Original base	1928	VI. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	1914	1926	VII. 1914
1913-1914 ⁸	*	4	83	—	59	62	13	—	76	*	—
1927	98	*	95	90	101	99	100	*	100	103	*
1928	99	*	98	97	101	100	101	*	100	99	97 ⁴
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	93	95	97	99	97	98	100 ⁵	92	98	92	92
1931	85	84	96	71 ⁵	94	93	96	87	94	87	85
1932	77	83	92	59	92 ⁵	86	94	85	90	81	77
1933	70	83	88	55	91	81	93	76	88	79	66
1934	66	83	87	53	91	80	92	75	89	75	61
1934: June	65	82	87	52	91	80	93	74	89	76	61
July	65	81	87	52	*	80	93	75	89	75	60
Aug.	65	83	86	52	*	80	93	74	89	73	59
Sept.	65	87	87	53	91	80	92	72	88	74	59
Oct.	65	89	86	53	*	80	92	72	89	75	59
Nov.	63	86	87	53	*	80	92	72	88	75	60
Dec.	63	84	86	54	91	80	91	71	88	74	60
1935: Jan.	63	84	86	57	*	80	91	71	88	75	61
Feb.	62	83	87	58	*	79	92	70	88	74	60
March	62	83	87	60	91	79	92	69	88	75	60
April	62	85	87	60	*	79	92	69	89	75	61
May	62	84	87	61	*	78	93	69	89	74	61
June	63	84	87	—	92	79	95	69	89	73	61
July	65	84	—	—	*	80	95	68	88	72	60
Aug.	64	—	—	—	*	80	95	—	88	—	59
Sept.	65	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Except for the series in italics: original base, or recalculated on the nearest possible year to 1929. ² Period or date within the years 1913-1914, and varying according to the country. ³ Revised series. ⁴ Average calculated for a period of less than one year. ⁵ Quarterly averages. ⁶ The monthly indexes relate to 12 towns. ⁷ Index numbers including only food, heating and lighting, and certain "miscellaneous" articles. ⁸ Half-yearly averages. ⁹ The index does not include rent. ¹⁰ Up to September 1933 inclusive, the index does not include heating. ¹¹ The index does not include clothing.

Wages in Different Industries and Occupations, 1933-1935

The August issue of this *Review* contained a series of tables (published at quarterly intervals) giving statistics of the general level of wages.¹ These series are obtained by combining the figures for different industries or occupations into a general average. Data for the principal industries or occupations used for this purpose, together with, in a few cases, certain other data, were given for the years 1927 to 1934 (where available) in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II : *Labour Statistics*.²

It has been thought desirable, however, to publish, in the *International Labour Review*, the figures for the same industries and occupations, but limited to the years 1933 and later and brought up to date, wherever possible, with data for 1935. Data are given for 22 countries.

For other recent articles on wages the reader is referred to the special enquiry on the wages of adult males in certain towns³, and to the enquiries into special industries.⁴

The data contained in the following tables relate primarily to the principal industries in manufactures, mines and building, and secondarily to commerce, transport, public administration, etc., but not to agriculture as this is dealt with in a special article.⁵

The scope of the groups may vary considerably from one country to another according to the classification in use in the national statistics; the terms used in our tables for describing the occupational or industrial groups are either reproduced in their original form from the national statistics or are translated as literally as possible. An identity of denomination does not necessarily imply that the two groups are identical in scope : similarly, slightly differing denominations might, in fact, cover the same groups. With a view to facilitating reference to the various industries or occupations, the groups have been arranged for each country in a uniform order according to the list given on p. 541 below, and a letter has been allotted to each group indicating the branch to which it is most closely related.

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, August 1935, pp. 257-272.

² Table X, pp. 82-120 : Wages by Industry or Occupation.

³ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 4, April 1935, pp. 581-602 : "Wages and Normal Hours of Work in Certain Occupations in Various Towns in October 1934".

⁴ *Idem*, Vol. XXX, No. 3, Sept. 1934, pp. 387-418 : "Wages and Hours of Work in the Textile Industry (Cotton and Wool)"; and Vol. XXX, Nos. 5 and 6, Nov. and Dec. 1934, pp. 692-708 and 844-865 : "Statistics of Wages of Agricultural Workers in Various Countries".

⁵ See previous footnote.

The statistics are compiled by various methods, the chief differences being as follows.

Some of the statistics relate to wage rates, and others to earnings. It will be recalled that the statistics of *rates* are based on the conditions laid down in collective agreements or in decisions of arbitration courts or other authorities, or are fixed unilaterally by the employers, or they may merely be the wages recognised by custom, or offered at the employment exchanges. As a rule these figures 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 undertakings¹; they express the average wages actually paid (including bonuses, allowances, etc., especially payments for overtime) to all time and piece workers in the branch under consideration, for hours actually worked.

Where the nature of the data does not appear to be sufficiently clear, the information is given under the general heading: *wages*.

In most cases the statistics of *rates* are compiled by occupation, i.e. according to the nature of the work done, in whatever branch of industry the workers may be engaged. In the few cases in which the data relate to the industry, the figures are averages (generally weighted averages) of rates for several typical occupations in the industries in question. The statistics of *earnings*, however, are generally compiled by industry, and obtained by dividing the total amount of wages paid in the undertakings covered by the statistics by the corresponding total number of workers employed (or number of hours worked). The averages cover all the workers engaged in these undertakings, irrespective of whether the occupation is characteristic of the industry or not. Moreover, the importance of the various occupations comprised in the average varies from time to time according to the state of employment.

So far as possible, figures for men and women and for skilled and unskilled workers are given separately, those for young persons being omitted. In some cases, however, the latter are included in the general average.

The distinction between rates and wages is reduced to a minimum, though is nevertheless present, when the data are expressed "per hour" (the divergencies caused by the differences between normal hours and hours actually worked being thus eliminated). This unit of time has therefore been adopted wherever any choice was available; in several cases, however, the only figures available were those for some other unit of time—day, week, or month.

¹ In one country, Switzerland, the statistics of earnings are obtained from the statistics of workmen's compensation and are based on the joint declarations of the employer and the worker (or his representative) required for computing the amount of compensation.

So far as the geographical scope of the statistics is concerned, most of them relate to all industrial centres of a certain importance in each country; sometimes, however, they relate only to one town—usually the capital.

In view of these numerous divergencies, the data contained in the following tables can be used with any certainty only for the purpose of comparing the relative situation of workers in the different industries or occupations within a country; direct international comparisons for a determined industry or occupation can be made only with the strictest reservations.

A list of the sources used for the compilation of the following tables is given hereafter. Notes on the methods of compilation of each of the series are given in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II: *Labour Statistics*.¹

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

- The sign * = "no figures exist".
 The sign — = "figures not yet received".
 The sign † = "provisional figure".

LIST OF GROUPS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF DATA BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

- A. Agriculture (including forestry, hunting, fishing).
- B. Mines (including quarries and oil-wells).
- C. Metal (metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, construction and repair of vehicles, ships, etc.).
- D. Brick and stone, pottery, and glass.
- E. Building and construction.
- F. Wood (felling, floating, saw-milling, and woodwork, including furniture).
- G. Paper and painting.
- H. Textiles.
- I. Clothing (including boots and shoes).
- J. Skin, leather, and rubber.
- K. Chemical industry.
- L. Food, drink, and tobacco.
- M. Land transport (road and rail).
- N. Navigation (inland, maritime, and air).
- O. Water, electricity and gas supply.
- P. Post, telegraph and telephone.
- Q. Other public services (street-cleaning, police and fire departments, etc.).
- R. Public administration (not mentioned above).
- S. Commerce, banking, insurance.
- T. Personal services (hotels and restaurants, domestic service, laundries, hairdressing, etc.).
- U. Entertainments.
- V. Professional services, education, etc.
- W. Miscellaneous.
- X. Not classifiable.
- Y. Occupations covering several groups, e.g. clerks, general labourers, etc.
- Z. General averages of above groups.

¹ See notes : III. Wages : pp. 185-198.

SOURCES

- Germany:** *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (Statistisches Reichsamt).
- Australia:** *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics).
- Austria (Vienna):** *Statistische Nachrichten* (Bundesamt für Statistik).
- Belgium (Brussels):** *Cote moyenne des salaires* (Bourse officielle du Travail de Bruxelles).
- Bulgaria:** *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie* and Communication from the General Directorate of Statistics (General Directorate of Statistics).
- Denmark (Copenhagen):** *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Department of Statistics).
- Estonia:** *Eesti Statistika Kuukiri* (Central Bureau of Statistics).
- United States:** (1) National Industrial Conference Board Series: *Wages in the United States and Conference Board Service Letter* (National Industrial Conference Board).
(2) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics Series: *Monthly Labour Review* (U. S. Department of Labour).
- France:** *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France* (Statistique générale de la France).
- Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Ministry of Labour).
- Hungary:** *Annuaire statistique hongrois*, *Bulletin statistique mensuel hongrois*, and Communication from the Royal Hungarian Central Office of Statistics (Royal Hungarian Central Office of Statistics.)
- Italy:** *Bollettino dei Prezzi* and supplementary information (Central Institute of Statistics).
- Japan:** *Chingin Bukka Tokei Geppo* (Monthly report on wage and price statistics) (Bureau of Statistics, Imperial Cabinet).
- Latvia:** *Bulletin mensuel* (Bureau of Statistics of the Latvian State).
- Norway:** *Annuaire statistique de la Norvège* (Central Office of Statistics).
- New Zealand:** *Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Statistical Report on Prices, Wage-rates, and Hours of Labour, etc.*, and *Official Year Book* (Census and Statistics Office).
- Netherlands:** *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* and *Jaarcijfers voor Nederland* (Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands).
- Poland:** *Statistique du Travail* (Central Office of Statistics).
- Sweden:** *Lönestatistisk årsbok för Sverige* and *Sociala Meddelanden* (Department of Labour and Social Welfare).
- Switzerland:** *La vie économique* (Département fédéral de l'Economie publique).
- U.S.S.R.:** "The Development of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. : Statistical Year Book, 1935" (Central Office of Economic and Social Statistics of the Gosplan of the U.S.S.R.).
- Yugoslavia:** *Indeks* (Chamber of Labour for Croatia and Slavonia).

Germany

HOURLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 1 Jan.	1934 1 Jan.	1934 1 Dec.
<i>Adult males :</i>	Rpf.	Rpf.	Rpf.
B. Coal mining : a	95.5	95.5	95.5†
c	59.9	59.9	59.9†
Lignite mining : a	75.2	75.2	75.2†
b	68.7	68.7	68.7†
c	66.0	66.0	66.0†
C. Metals : a	78.0	77.9	78.0†
b	71.1	71.0	71.1†
c	61.9	61.8	61.9†
D. Fine ceramic : a	70.9	70.9	70.9†
c	58.9	58.9	58.9†
E. Building : a	85.5	81.1	81.1†
c	67.6	64.9	64.9†
F. Wood : a	*	79.5	79.5†
b	*	68.2	68.2†
c	*	62.1	62.2†
G. Paper manufacture : a	75.9	75.9	75.9†
c	57.4	57.4	57.4†
Paper transformation (including bookbinding) : a	92.9	92.9	92.9†
b	83.8	83.8	83.8†
c	69.0	69.0	69.0†
Printing : a	96.1	96.1	96.1†
c	79.7	79.7	79.7†
H. Textiles : a and b	63.9	63.6	63.9†
c	53.4	53.1	53.1†
I. Clothing : a	74.4	74.1	74.1†
Boots and shoes : a and b	79.2	79.2	79.2†
K. Chemicals : a	87.1	87.1	87.1†
b	70.1	70.1	70.1†
L. Baking and pastry : a	80.2	80.2	80.2†
c	68.5	68.5	68.5†
Breweries : a	105.4	105.2	105.2†
c	93.3	93.2	93.2†
M. State railways : a	78.3	78.3	78.7†
b	63.7	63.7	63.7†
c	63.7	63.7	64.4†
P. Post : a	73.0	73.0	73.4†
b	64.1	64.1	66.9†
c	62.8	62.8	62.8†
Z. All groups : a	79.2	78.3	78.4†
b	68.3	68.1	68.3†
c	62.8	62.1	62.2†
<i>Adult females :</i>			
C. Metals : b	45.2	45.0	45.1†
D. Fine ceramic : a	43.4	43.4	43.4†
b	36.1	36.1	36.1†
G. Paper manufacture : b	38.6	38.6	38.6†
Paper transformation (including bookbinding) : a	53.7	52.7	52.7†
b	43.0	43.0	43.0†
Printing : b	48.8	48.8	48.8†
H. Textiles : a	50.2	50.0	50.0†
b	39.8	39.5	39.5†
I. Clothing : a	48.6	48.6	48.6†
Boots and shoes : a	59.9	59.9	59.9†
K. Chemicals : b	46.9	46.9	46.9†
L. Baking and pastry : b	46.0	46.0	46.0†
Breweries : b	59.6	59.5	59.5†
Z. All groups : a	52.2	51.6	51.6†
b	43.5	43.3	43.4†

a = Skilled workers. b = Semi-skilled workers. c = Unskilled workers.

Australia

HOURLY WAGE RATES

Sex and industry	1933	1934			
	30 June	31 March	30 June	30 Sept.	31 Dec.
<i>Adult males :</i>	s. d.				
B. Mining	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$				
C. Engineering, metal works, etc.	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 10	1 10
E. Building	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. Wood, furniture, etc.	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	1 10	1 10
G. Books, printing, etc.	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
I. Clothing, boots, etc.	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 9	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. Food, drink, etc.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
M. Rail and tram services	1 9	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other land transport	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
T. Domestic, hotels, etc.	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	1 8
W. Miscellaneous	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
X. Other manufacturing	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	1 9	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Z. All groups	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Adult females :</i>					
C, F, G, X. Engineering, wood, etc., printing, other manufacturing	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
I. Clothing, boots, etc.	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
L. Food, drink, etc.	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Shop assistants, clerks, etc.	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. Domestic, hotels, etc.	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Z. All groups	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 0	1 0

Austria (Vienna)

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	31 December	31 December
<i>Adult males :</i>	Sch.	Sch.
C. Foundries : Skilled workers	52.80	52.80
Unskilled workers	42.24	42.24
Iron construction : Fitters	56.16	57.12
Unskilled assistants	45.12	45.60
Car and body making : Coach makers	60.00	60.00
Unskilled assistants	38.40	38.40
Electrical engineering { Fitters	56.16	56.16
(high and low tension) { Unskilled assistants	45.12	45.12
D. Glass : Skilled assistants	79.52	*
E. Building : Masons	71.52	65.76
Carpenters	75.36	69.12
Painters	77.76	68.16
Masons' assistants	53.76	49.44
F. Wood : Skilled workers	63.84-67.20	61.92-65.28
Unskilled workers	41.76	39.84
G. Paper manufacture : Specialised workers	47.52-49.44	47.52-49.44
Paper products : Skilled workers	57.00	57.00
Printing : Printers	70.50	70.50
Assistants	49.10	49.10
Bookbinding : Specialised workers	62.00	62.00
Bookbinders	58.50	58.50
Unskilled workers	28.50	28.50

Austria (Vienna) (cont.)

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES (cont.)

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	31 December	31 December
	Sch.	Sch.
<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>		
H. Textiles : Spinners	44.50	*
Weavers	34.50	*
Dyeing : Dyers and finishers	54.24	*
Assistants	43.68	*
I. Tailoring (for men) : Skilled workers	48.48-68.16	48.48-68.16
Tailoring (for women) : Skilled (independent) workers	48.00-68.16	48.00-68.16
Mechanical manufacture of clothing : Tailors	51.84	51.84
Hat manufacturing (for men) : Hat makers (skilled)	50.00-70.00	*
Hat makers (semi-skilled)	37.80-56.70	37.80-56.70
Hat manufacturing (for women) : Finishers (time rates)	62.00	62.00
J. Skins and furs : Workers	32.05-64.09	32.05-64.09
Leather : Skilled workers	53.28-59.04	*
Unskilled workers	51.84	*
Rubber : Skilled workers	55.20	47.04
Unskilled assistants	41.68	37.92
K. Chemical products { Skilled workers	52.32	52.32
(big industry) { Unskilled assistants	45.12	43.68-46.56
Varnish and paints : Skilled workers	54.24	54.24
Oils, fats, candles, soap, { Skilled workers	55.68	55.68
perfumes, etc. } Unskilled assistants	47.52	47.52
L. Bakeries : Skilled workers	74.10	74.10
Assistants	44.40	44.40
Breweries : Skilled workers	78.25	75.13
Assistants	56.75	*
Tobacco : Specialised workers	67.68	*
Tobacco cutters and stovers	62.76	*
O. Gas works : Skilled workers	67.20-89.28	*
Unskilled assistants	57.60-77.76	*
<i>Adult females :</i>		
C. Foundries : Workers	28.80	28.80
Iron construction : Workers	28.80	28.80
Car and body making : Workers	24.48	24.48
Electrical engineering (high and low tension) : Workers	28.80	28.80
E. Building : Assistants	36.48	33.60
r. wood : semi-skilled assistants	38.88	36.48
Unskilled assistants	32.64	31.68
G. Paper manufacture : Assistants	23.52-24.48	23.52-24.48
Paper products : Machine workers	30.80	30.80
Assistants	26.25	26.25
Printing : Press feeders	37.10	37.10
Bookbinding : Specialised workers	35.50	35.50
Workers	34.00	34.00
H. Textiles : Spinner assistants	21.60	21.60
Spoolers	22.08	22.08
Weavers	23.76	23.04
Dyeing : Skilled assistants	35.52	*
I. Tailoring (for women) : Skilled workers	28.80-39.36	28.80-39.36
Machine-made clothing : Supervisors	36.48	*
Assistants	33.12	*
Hat manufacture (for men) : Workers	24.80-34.00	*
Hat manufacture (for women) : Straw hat sewers (time rates)	60.00	*
Millinery : Hand workers	33.00	30.80-39.60
Assistants	21.00	19.36-22.88
J. Skins and furs : Sewing machinists	39.29	20.00-39.29
Leather : Stitchers	25.00-40.90	*
K. Chemical products { Skilled workers	31.68	30.72-31.68
(big industry) { Unskilled workers	29.28	29.28-30.24
Varnish and paints : Machinists	31.20	31.20
Assistants	29.76	29.76
Oils, fats, candles, soap, { Machine workers	29.28	29.28
perfumes, etc. }		
L. Breweries : Workers	35.22	33.80
Tobacco : Workers	40.80	*
O. Gas works : Workers	43.20-57.12	*

Belgium (Brussels)

CURRENT OR MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	1935	
	June	June	March	June
<i>Adult males :</i>				
C. Mechanical engineering : Turners	5.40-6.45	5.25-6.30	5.10-6.15	5.10-6.15
Fitters	5.40-6.10	5.25-5.95	5.10-5.80	5.10-5.80
Labourers	3.90-4.20	3.80-4.10	3.70-4.00	3.70-4.00
E. Building : Masons ¹	5.50	5.00	4.75	4.50
Carpenters ¹	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.75
Masons' labourers	4.00	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75
F. Wood and furniture : Coopers ¹	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.75
Cabinet makers ¹	5.85	5.55	5.25	5.25
Trimmers ¹	5.85	5.55	5.25	5.25
G. Paper : Cutters	4.85	4.85	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50
Labourers	4.10	4.10	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00
I. Clothing : Tailors (for men)	6.00-6.25	5.00-6.00	5.25	5.25
Tailors (for women)	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	6.00	6.00
Hat makers (for men)	7.60-10.30	6.00	5.95	5.95
Hat makers (for women)	7.00-7.25	6.75	6.75	6.75
I, J. Skins and leather { Cutters (shoes)	5.09-6.75	5.09-6.75	5.09-6.75	4.74-6.40
leather { Fancy leather goods workers ¹	6.04	6.04	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
L. Food : Bakers	6.40 ¹	5.80-6.10	5.80-6.10	5.80-6.10
Confectioners	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.75	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50
Brewers (labourers)	5.60-5.80	5.50-5.80	5.50-5.80	5.50-5.80
Tobacco : Labourers	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-3.75	3.05-3.50
Y. Various : General labourers	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00
<i>Adult females :</i>				
F. Wood and furniture : Upholsterers	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50
G. Paper : Counting assistants ²	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
I. Clothing : Tailoresses	3.50-4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00
Embroideresses (machine)	3.25-3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
Scamstresses (machine)	3.00-3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
Scamstresses (hand)	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.00	3.00
Hat workers (for women)	6.77	5.75	5.25	5.25
I, J. Skins and leather { Shoe stitchers	3.57-4.00	3.57-4.00	3.57-4.00	3.32-3.75
and { Stitchers (fancy leather goods) ¹	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.96
leather { Pastors (fancy leather goods) ¹	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.96
L. Food : Labellers	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00
Tobacco : Cigarette packers	3.05-3.30	3.05-3.30	3.05-3.30	3.05-3.30
Y. Various : Factory labourers (easy work)	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00

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

Bulgaria

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933		1934	
	June	Dec.	Jan.	July
<i>Adult males :</i>				
C. Metals : Founders	9.48	9.36	9.42	8.73
Turners	9.85	10.63	10.15	9.82
Locksmiths	9.78	9.73	9.80	9.19
Unskilled workers	6.98	6.84	6.94	6.95
H. Textiles : Wool spinning and weaving	7.82	7.35	7.22	7.06
Other textile spinning and weaving	9.33	9.29	10.00	8.28
J. Skins and leather : Workers	8.55	8.52	8.38	8.32
L. Leaf tobacco manipulation : Packers	6.73	4.75	5.44	6.59
Unskilled workers	5.22	4.87	4.59	4.78
Tobacco manufacture : Workers	7.85	8.79	12.60	8.58
Z. All groups ¹	7.93	7.48	7.53	7.15
<i>Adult females :</i>				
H. Textiles : Wool spinning and weaving	4.95	4.72	4.67	4.63
Other textile spinning and weaving	4.97	4.71	4.68	4.56
Knit goods	4.64	4.65	4.87	4.64
I. Clothing : Trimmings	4.87	4.75	4.85	4.71
L. Leaf tobacco manipulation : Packers	6.55	6.39	4.23	6.58
Sorters	5.14	4.62	3.98	5.19
Unskilled workers	4.34	3.65	3.38	4.08
Tobacco manufacture : Workers	5.55	5.47	5.47	5.15
Z. All groups ¹	4.99	4.73	4.80	4.65

¹ Including various industries not given in the table.

Denmark (Copenhagen)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Sex and occupation	1933	1934	Sex and occupation	1933	1934
<i>Males :</i>	Öre	Öre	<i>Females :</i>	Öre	Öre
C. Smiths and engineers	164	164	C. Metal	87	87
Electricians	163	162	D. Pottery	94	98
Unskilled labourers	129	131	F. Brush industry	83	82
D. Unskilled ceramic workers	129	130	G. Paper box industry	90	90
E. Bricklayers	246	245	Printing	87	87
Navvies and cement workers	172	173	Bookbinding	94	95
Joiners	184	191	H. Textiles	89	88
F. Cabinet makers	159	159	I. Seamstresses	77	77
G. Paper factory workers	120	121	Shoemaking	90	90
Typographers	172	171	J. Tanneries	88	83
H. Textile factory workers	128	130	K. Oil mills	79	79
I. Shoemakers	154	153	L. Breweries	102	105
J. Unskilled labourers in tan- neries	163	166	Chocolate factories	71	72
K. Unskilled labourers in paint and varnish factories	117	117	Cigar factories : Skilled workers	127	127
L. Bakers	150	150	Unskilled workers	109	110
Unskilled labourers in brew- eries	142	145	T. Laundries	75	76
Skilled workers in cigar fac- tories	150	149	Z. All groups ¹	89	89
M. Conductors and drivers	146	158			
S. Warehousemen	117	117			
Z. All groups ¹	157	158			

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

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

Estonia

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933	1934	Sex and industry	1933	1934
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Snt.	Snt.	<i>Males & females (together) (cont.) :</i>	Snt.	Snt.
B. Mining	31.5	31.8	I. Clothing and haberdashery	26.2	23.5
C. Metal	39.0	39.6	J. Leather and skins	31.3	30.3
D. Brick, pottery	27.6	27.7	K. Chemical products	29.0	28.4
F. Wood	24.9	26.6	L. Food and drink	27.1	25.8
G. Paper	29.8	31.6	O. Electricity, gas and water supply	45.2	41.7
Printing, etc.	39.2	36.8	Z. All groups	29.2	29.0
H. Textiles	24.3	24.7			

United States

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(1) National Industrial Conference Board Series

Sex and industry	1933	1934	1935	
	2nd qr.	2nd qr.	March	June
<i>Males :</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
C. Iron and steel : <i>a</i>	0.465	0.673	0.689	0.681
<i>b</i>	0.325	0.481	0.477	0.479
Foundries and machine shops : <i>a</i>	0.520	0.624	0.636	0.640
<i>b</i>	0.407	0.505	0.518	0.510
Automobile : <i>a</i>	0.598	0.721	0.747	0.755
<i>b</i>	0.485	0.578	0.606	0.609
Agricultural implement : <i>a</i>	0.537	0.624	0.672	0.700
<i>b</i>	0.394	0.484	0.515	0.532
Electrical manufacturing : <i>a</i>	0.591	0.701	0.714	0.711
<i>b</i>	0.413	0.510	0.511	0.512
F. Lumber and mill work : <i>a</i>	0.449	0.520	0.519	0.503
<i>b</i>	0.313	0.451	0.447	0.451
Furniture : <i>a</i>	0.411	0.521	0.522	0.536
<i>b</i>	0.278	0.399	0.398	0.408
G. Paper and paper pulp : <i>a</i>	0.478	0.563	0.589	0.592
<i>b</i>	0.352	0.424	0.450	0.443
Paper products : <i>a</i>	0.531	0.588	0.605	0.614
<i>b</i>	0.398	0.470	0.492	0.507
Printing (book and job) : <i>a</i>	0.847	0.891	0.924	0.928
<i>b</i>	0.436	0.470	0.476	0.469
Printing (news and magazine) : <i>a</i>	0.819	0.934	0.984	0.976
<i>b</i>	0.398	0.568	0.511	0.503
H. Cotton (North) : <i>a</i>	0.359	0.514	0.508	0.507
<i>b</i>	0.290	0.417	0.422	0.427
Silk : <i>a</i>	0.394	0.573	0.599	0.599
<i>b</i>	0.379	0.557	0.632	0.633
Wool : <i>a</i>	0.413	0.600	0.607	0.609
<i>b</i>	0.329	0.458	0.462	0.447
I. Hosiery and knit goods : <i>a</i>	0.438	0.688	0.669	0.644
<i>b</i>	0.301	0.411	0.426	0.417
Boot and shoe : <i>a</i>	0.454	0.638	0.635	0.638
<i>b</i>	0.344	0.452	0.445	0.446
J. Leather (tanning and finishing) : <i>a</i>	0.448	0.615	0.613	0.613
<i>b</i>	0.320	0.448	0.487	0.480
Rubber : <i>a</i>	0.637	0.852	0.895	0.910
<i>b</i>	0.450	0.578	0.599	0.611
K. Paint and varnish : <i>a</i>	0.541	0.638	0.632	0.637
<i>b</i>	0.412	0.499	0.501	0.504
Chemical : <i>a</i>	0.496	0.624	0.647	0.650
<i>b</i>	0.451	0.517	0.538	0.557
L. Meat packing : <i>a</i>	0.456	0.598	0.635	0.644
<i>b</i>	0.361	0.474	0.521	0.510
Z. All groups : <i>a</i>	0.515	0.645	0.659	0.660
<i>b</i>	0.370	0.482	0.494	0.493
<i>Females :</i>				
C. Foundries and machine shops	0.294	0.396	0.412	0.412
Automobile	0.371	0.437	0.444	0.462
Agricultural implement	0.357	0.446	0.481	0.498
Electrical manufacturing	0.329	0.447	0.452	0.448
F. Furniture	0.280	0.383	0.396	0.416
G. Paper and pulp	0.280	0.355	0.371	0.369
Paper products	0.305	0.394	0.403	0.408
Printing (book and job)	0.415	0.469	0.453	0.453
Printing (news and magazine)	0.414	0.496	0.514	0.510
H. Cotton (North)	0.255	0.391	0.396	0.400
Silk	0.242	0.388	0.406	0.408
Wool	0.285	0.448	0.455	0.446
I. Hosiery and knit goods	0.267	0.419	0.411	0.416
Boot and shoe	0.326	0.480	0.481	0.487
J. Leather (tanning and finishing)	0.256	0.392	0.396	0.392
Rubber	0.363	0.483	0.500	0.508
K. Paint and varnish	0.323	0.409	0.411	0.413
Chemical	0.339	0.439	0.461	0.480
L. Meat packing	0.272	0.388	0.424	0.423
Z. All groups	0.299	0.427	0.433	0.436

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

United States (cont.)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (cont.)

(2) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics Series

Sex and industry	1933	1934	1935	
	December	December	March	June
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
B. Anthracite coal mining	0.801	0.815	0.814	0.828
Bituminous coal mining	0.589	0.709	0.710	0.718
Metalliferous mining	0.530	0.581	0.574	0.593
Crude petroleum producing	0.773	0.794	0.783	0.775
C. Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills	0.585	0.662	0.668	0.862
Foundry and machine shop products	0.568	0.602	0.599	0.603
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	0.575	0.611	0.616	0.621
Engines, turbines, tractors, etc.	0.609	0.650	0.654	0.668
Structural and ornamental metal work	0.553	0.590	0.588	0.582
Shipbuilding	0.651	0.756	0.752	0.742
Automobiles	0.642	0.709	0.710	0.757
D. Cement	0.542	0.563	0.573	0.565
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta	0.409	0.449	0.456	0.449
Glass	0.526	0.566	0.585	0.580
F. Lumber : Sawmills	0.424	0.443	0.438	0.435
Mill work	0.433	0.445	0.440	0.445
Furniture	0.437	0.452	0.449	0.454
G. Paper and pulp	0.497	0.527	0.527	0.530
Printing and { Book and job	0.708	0.735	0.731	0.752
publishing { Newspapers & periodicals	0.830	0.882	0.886	0.896
H. Cotton goods	0.369	0.377	0.381	0.379
Silk and rayon goods	0.429	0.452	0.453	0.454
Woollen and worsted goods	0.484	0.481	0.495	0.492
I. Knit goods	0.457	0.484	0.482	0.478
Men's clothing	*	0.617	0.621	0.590
Boots and shoes	*	0.507	0.515	0.517
J. Leather	0.724	0.807	0.848	0.845
Rubber tyres and inner tubes	0.724	0.807	0.848	0.845
K. Rayon and allied products	0.482	0.508	0.511	0.516
Chemicals	0.600	0.623	0.626	0.643
Petroleum refining	0.687	0.781	0.787	0.804
Fertilisers	0.371	0.350	0.324	0.375
Paints and varnishes	0.539	0.576	0.584	0.580
L. Slaughtering and meat packing	0.526	0.573	0.563	0.563
Flour	0.514	0.543	0.538	0.551
Baking	0.507	0.540	0.518	0.537
Beverages	0.767	0.755	0.765	0.777
Tobacco (cigars and cigarettes)	0.361	0.390	0.400	0.404
M. Electric railroad and motor bus	0.588	0.611	0.612	0.615
O. Electricity and gas	0.669	0.772	0.760	0.784
P. Telephone and telegraph	0.715	0.746	0.765	0.753
S. Trade (wholesale)	0.611	0.634	0.643	0.660
Trade (retail)	0.444	0.483	0.526	0.527
T. Laundries	0.379	0.374	0.364	0.369
C to L. All manufacturing industries ¹	0.526	0.560	0.568	0.575
Z. All groups ¹	0.512	0.557	—	—

¹ Including various industries not given in the table.

France

(1) AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES

Sex and industry	1933	1934	1935 1st qr.	1935 2nd qr.
	Daily earnings			
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
B. Coal mining : Underground workers	35.37	35.57	35.48	—
Above-ground workers	26.69	26.81	26.82	—
All workers	32.52	32.61	32.51	—
Hourly wages				
C. Metals (Paris) : Skilled workers	6.43	6.42	6.35	6.34
Semi-skilled workers	5.15	5.10	5.05	5.05
Unskilled workers	4.10	3.99	3.97	4.00
All workers	5.63	5.65	5.60	5.60

(2) HOURLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.
A. Paris					
<i>Adult males :</i>	Frs.	Frs.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	Frs.	Frs.
B. Quarrymen	6.25	6.25	F. Cabinet makers	6.35	6.00
C. Blacksmiths	6.10	6.10	Carpenters	6.25	6.10
Locksmiths	6.25	6.25	G. Printing compositors	6.50	6.35
Metal turners	6.15	6.05	Bookbinders	5.35	5.35
E. Masons	6.35	6.50	I. Tailors	5.75	5.50
Navvies	6.10	6.25	Z. All groups ¹	6.34	6.34
Painters	6.00	6.00			
B. All towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (except Paris)					
<i>Adult males :</i>			<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>		
B. Quarrymen	3.74	3.76	J. Tanners	3.57	3.57
C. Blacksmiths	4.00	4.00	L. Brewers	3.41	3.41
Locksmiths	3.92	3.87	Y. General labourers	2.91	2.95
Metal turners	4.16	4.16	Z. All groups ¹	3.89	3.89
D. Brickmakers	3.67	3.67			
E. Masons	4.06	4.04	<i>Adult females :</i>		
Navvies	3.50	3.43	I. Dressmakers	2.30	2.28
Painters	3.97	3.96	Seamstresses	2.16	2.28
F. Cabinet makers	4.07	4.13	Waistcoatmakers	2.33	2.33
Carpenters	4.13	4.18	Lace makers	2.20	2.22
G. Printing compositors	4.34	4.38	Embroideresses	2.24	2.28
Bookbinders	4.23	4.20	Milliners	2.23	2.27
H. Weavers	2.94	2.88	T. Ironers	2.33	2.37
I. Tailors	3.82	3.88	Z. All groups	2.26	2.28

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

(3) AVERAGE WEEKLY OR MONTHLY WAGES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.
<i>Females :</i>	Weekly wages		<i>Females :</i>	Monthly wages	
	Frs.	Frs.		Frs.	Frs.
I. Dressmaking and under-clothing :			I. High-class millinery :		
First hands	194.40	190.80	First milliners	936.00	936.00
Second hands	139.20	136.80	Assistant milliners	520.00	500.00
Shop girls	93.00	91.20			

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1) AVERAGE EARNINGS PER SHIFT OR PER WEEK

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 ¹	1934 ¹	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 ¹	1934 ¹	
<i>Males and females (including juveniles) :</i>	s. d.	s. d.	<i>Adult males :</i>	s. d.	s. d.	
	Average earnings per shift ^{2, 3}			Average weekly payments ^{2, 3}		
B. Coal mining : All wage earners	9 6	9 7½		M. Railway service : Conciliation staff ⁴ Shop and artisan staff Clerical, supervisory, etc. staff (excl. staff in ancillary businesses)	62 2	62 8
<i>Adult males :</i>	Average weekly earnings ²			64 11	67 0	
C. Engineering : Workers on time rates Workers paid by results Together	56 9½ 69 6½ 63 3¾	58 11 72 10¾ 66 3¾		89 7	89 11	

(2) WAGE RATES PER DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH ⁶

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 31 Dec.	1934 31 Dec.	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 31 Dec.	1934 31 Dec.
<i>Adult males :</i>	s. d.	s. d.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	s. d.	s. d.
	Unweighted averages of recognised time rates per week			Rates in operation per week ⁸	
C. Engineering :			M. Railway service :		
Filters and turners	59 1	59 1	Engine drivers ⁷	69 5	69 10
Iron moulders	62 4	62 4	to	86 6	87 1
Pattern makers	63 4	63 4	Goods porters	42 10	43 0
Labourers:	42 1	42 1	Passenger porters	40 0	40 0
Shipbuilding :			Permanent way gangers	50 5	50 7
Shipwrights	60 0	60 0	Permanent way labourers	42 10	43 0
Ship joiners	60 0	60 0		Unweighted averages of recognised time rates per week	
Labourers	41 0	41 0	M. Tramways :		
E. Building :			Drivers	58 5	60 2
Bricklayers	65 5	65 6	Conductors	55 2	56 9
Carpenters and joiners	65 4	65 5	Road transport :		
Painters	64 11	65 1	Carters (one horse)	51 8	51 8
Plumbers	65 5	65 2		Predominant or standard rates per month ⁹	
Wiremen	69 5	71 5	N. Shipping :		
Labourers	49 2	49 4	Able seamen	162 0	162 0
F. Furniture making :			Firemen	172 0	172 0
Cabinet makers	68 1	68 1		Averages of recognised minimum rates per day	
Upholsterers	67 11	67 11	N. Dock labour :		
French polishers	67 11	67 11	General cargo wkrs.	11 6	11 6
G. Printing :				Averages of rates per week	
Hand compositors (book and job)	73 10	73 10	Q. Local authorities (non-trading services) :		
Bookbinders and machine rulers	73 7	73 7	Labourers	50 10	51 7
L. Baking :					
Table hands	61 7	61 7			
	Minimum time rates per week				
I. Boot and shoe industry :					
Skilled workers	54 0	54 0			

¹ Coal mining: averages for the quarter ending 31 December; engineering: October; railway service: a week in March of each year. ² Weighted averages computed by dividing the total earnings of all the workpeople covered by the total number of these workpeople. ³ Including the value of allowances in kind; figures for Great Britain only. ⁴ Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war, i.e. mainly the traffic and goods staffs. ⁵ Including various additional payments; figures for Great Britain only. ⁶ Averages covering varying numbers of large towns or important districts for which figures are available. ⁷ In addition to the rates quoted, extra payments are made to drivers performing over a certain mileage per day. ⁸ Figures for Great Britain only. ⁹ Free food provided in addition.

Hungary

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(1) Series taken from the Statistics of Industrial Activity

Sex and industry	1933	1934	Sex and industry	1933	1934
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Pengő	Pengő	<i>Males & females (together) (cont.) :</i>	Pengő	Pengő
C. Iron and other metal working	0.56	0.51	I. Clothing	0.42	0.39
Mechanical engineering	0.59	0.54	J. Leather, hair, and feathers	0.48	0.44
D. Stone, pottery, and glass	0.36	0.31	K. Chemicals	0.52	0.47
F. Wood and bone	0.37	0.33	L. Food	0.42	0.39
G. Paper	0.46	0.41	O. Electricity (public utility)	0.67	0.63
Printing	1.12	1.09	Z. All groups	0.48	0.43
H. Textiles	0.38	0.35			

(2) Half-yearly Enquiries into Wages and Hours of Work

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933 Oct.	1934 Oct.
<i>Adult males :</i>	Pengő	Pengő	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	Pengő	Pengő
B. Mines :			J. Leather, hair, feathers, etc.:		
Hewers	0.63	0.63	Workers in leather mnf.	0.48	0.50
Other underground workers	0.44	0.47	Workers in rubber mnf.	0.57	0.63
Unskilled workers (above ground)	0.36	0.33	Unskilled workers	0.37	0.35
C. Iron and other metal working, mechanical engineering, etc. :			L. Food :		
Tinsmiths	0.70	0.62	Bakers	0.74	0.61
Machine tool workers	0.63	0.62	M. Tramways :		
Fitters and turners	0.64	0.70	Drivers	0.60	0.60
Machinists and erectors	0.68	0.67	Conductors	0.56	0.57
Founders	0.61	0.55	Cartage :		
Unskilled workers (mechanical engineering)	0.35	0.33	Motor drivers (van and lorry)	0.73	0.70
Workers (electrical eng.)	0.74	0.69	Horse drivers (1 horse)	0.42	0.42
D. Stone, ceramic, and glass :			Railways :		
Brickmakers	0.41	0.43	Goods porters	0.34	0.36
Glass-blowers	0.49	0.42	Permanent-way labourers	0.25	0.30
Unskilled workers	0.28	0.25	O. Electricity supply :		
E. Building :			Electrical fitters	0.65	0.66
Masons	0.65	0.60	Unskilled workers	0.48	0.45
Carpenters	0.58	0.55	R. Local authorities :		
Plumbers	1.00	0.96	Unskilled workers	0.52	0.52
Structural iron wkrs.	0.48	0.42	<i>Adult females :</i>		
Concrete workers	0.42	0.41	C. Electrical engineering :		
Painters	0.54	0.62	Workers	0.44	0.44
Unskilled workers	0.30	0.28	D. Stone, ceramic, and glass :		
F. Wood and bone :			Unskilled workers	0.21	0.20
Cabinet makers	0.60	0.60	E. Building :		
Unskilled workers	0.26	0.29	Unskilled workers	0.23	0.28
G. Paper :			F. Wood :		
Workers in paper mnf.	0.57	0.56	Polishers	0.47	0.40
Unskilled workers	0.41	0.41	G. Paper :		
Printing :			Workers in paper mnf.	0.36	0.38
Hand compositors	1.87	1.79	Printing :		
Machine compositors	2.14	2.02	Helpers in printing	0.56	0.54
Machine minders	1.73	1.59	Book binders	0.37	0.53
Bookbinders	0.85	0.91	H. Textiles :		
H. Textiles :			Workers in spinning and weaving mills	0.36	0.35
Workers in spinning and weaving mnf.	0.53	0.50	Trimming makers	0.36	0.36
Trimming makers	0.45	0.52	Wool spinners and weavers	0.44	0.44
Wool spinners & weavers	0.49	0.48	Cloth dyers	0.27	0.29
Cloth dyers	0.51	0.53	Unskilled workers	0.23	0.24
Unskilled workers	0.32	0.31	I. Clothing :		
I. Clothing :			Shoemakers	0.25	0.30
Shoemakers	0.56	0.49	Hat makers	0.39	0.38
Hat makers	0.67	0.76	Dressmakers	0.50	0.47
Gentlemen's tailors	0.72	0.56	J. Leather, hair, feathers, etc. :		
Ladies' tailors	0.89	0.83	Workers in leather mnf.	0.27	0.31
			Workers in rubber mnf.	0.42	0.42
			Unskilled workers	0.27	0.24

Italy

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ¹

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	1935		
	November	July	January	March	May
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
B and D. Mining Marble and stone	1.76 2.19	} 1.76	1.77	1.83	1.81
C. Metals and engineering	2.44	2.30	{(a) 2.45 {(b) 2.13	2.38 2.19	2.38 2.14
D. Brickworks Ceramic Cement, lime, and plaster Glass	1.84 1.92 2.00 2.11	} 1.68 1.90 2.04	1.73 1.82 2.07	1.63 1.86 2.07	1.69 1.84 2.01
E. Building and contracting	2.10	1.89	1.97	1.95	1.91
F. Wood	1.76	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.61
G. Paper Printing	1.72 2.32	1.63 2.22	1.59 2.21	1.55 2.22	1.59 2.22
H. Cotton Wool Silkworm breeding Silk reeling and twisting Silk weaving Flax, hemp, and jute Other textiles	1.33 1.62 0.85 0.77 1.41 1.19 1.38	1.33 1.57 } 0.71 1.47 1.16 1.34	1.32 1.54 0.69 1.44 1.13 {(c) 1.49 {(d) 1.21	1.31 1.53 0.69 1.43 1.13 1.53 1.20	1.33 1.53 0.70 1.43 1.12 1.47 1.22
I. Clothing Hats Shoes and leather products Gloves Buttons	1.41 1.94 1.59 2.07 1.11	1.37 1.96 1.50 1.86 ² 1.01	1.31 1.81 1.50 1.50 ² 1.07	1.28 1.79 1.49 1.46 ² 1.09	1.31 1.94 1.50 1.50 1.06
J. Leather tanning Rubber	2.13 2.40	2.07 2.27	1.98 2.09	1.98 2.02	2.00 2.03
K. Artificial textile fibres Chemicals Chemical manure	1.67 2.20 2.04	1.64 } 2.04	1.54 1.99	1.58 2.00	1.54 1.99
L. Canned food Milk and milk products Flour and pastry Confectionery Sugar Fish Beer, mineral waters, malt, and ice Wines and liqueurs	1.61 1.88 1.82 1.53 2.49 1.38 2.50 1.86	1.52 1.74 1.41 2.44 1.38 2.15 1.89	1.16 1.75 1.46 2.40 1.37 2.32 1.72	1.27 1.71 1.45 2.37 1.36 2.37 1.73	1.49 1.71 1.50 2.44 1.05 2.23 1.76
O. Water and gas supply	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.71	2.66
Z. All groups	1.85 ³	1.78 ⁴	1.72 ⁴	1.75 ⁴	1.75

(a) Metals.

(b) Engineering.

(c) Other textiles.

(d) Knit goods and hosiery.

¹ The data refer to establishments which are slightly different from one date to the other. ² Wider scope, i.e. including accessory industries of clothing and trimming. ³ Including also the group "various industries". ⁴ Including also the groups "toys" and "gold and silver ware".

Latvia (Riga)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933	1934	1935	
			March	June
<i>Adult males :</i>	Sant.	Sant.	Sant.	Sant.
C. Metallurgy and mechanical engineering : <i>a</i>	60	59	59	62
<i>b</i>	45	44	46	48
D. Ceramic, stone, clay, cement, etc. : <i>a</i>	74	75	77	78
<i>b</i>	48	49	47	59
E. Building and road construction : <i>a</i>	59	57	57	54
<i>b</i>	38	42	40	41
F. Wood : <i>a</i>	52	52	52	52
<i>b</i>	43	43	45	48
G. Paper : <i>a</i>	44	46	48	47
<i>b</i>	36	36	32	38
Printing : <i>a</i>	103	95	94	97
<i>b</i>	52	50	50	52
H. Textiles : <i>a</i>	59	57	57	59
<i>b</i>	48	46	46	51
I. Clothing : <i>a</i>	67	67	65	70
<i>b</i>	49	45	43	43
J. Leather and skins : <i>a</i>	76	69	63	65
<i>b</i>	54	60	63	59
K (and J). Chemicals (including rubber) : <i>a</i>	66	68	64	67
<i>b</i>	56	59	59	57
L. Food, drink, tobacco, etc. : <i>a</i>	69	67	69	71
<i>b</i>	47	45	46	48
O. Gas, electricity, and water supply : <i>a</i>	84	82	56	56
<i>b</i>	72	63	45	45
T. Cleaning and laundries : <i>a</i>	68	58	57	59
<i>b</i>	40	41	41	42
Z. All groups : <i>a</i>	81	63	64	66
<i>b</i>	83	47	48	50
<i>Adult females :</i>				
C. Metallurgy and mechanical engineering : <i>a</i>	43	42	45	44
<i>b</i>	31	30	30	31
D. Ceramic, stone, clay, cement, etc. : <i>b</i>	25	25	25	29
E. Building and road construction : <i>b</i>	31	31	30	30
F. Wood : <i>b</i>	25	26	27	26
G. Paper : <i>b</i>	25	26	28	26
Printing : <i>a</i>	92	81	77	77
<i>b</i>	39	36	35	36
H. Textiles : <i>a</i>	38	38	38	39
<i>b</i>	32	31	32	31
I. Clothing : <i>a</i>	36	36	38	44
<i>b</i>	31	31	32	32
J. Leather and skins : <i>b</i>	32	34	34	35
K (and J). Chemicals (including rubber) : <i>a</i>	47	55	62	70
<i>b</i>	36	36	35	39
L. Food, drink, tobacco, etc. : <i>b</i>	29	29	28	31
T. Cleaning and laundries : <i>a</i>	35	35	38	37
<i>b</i>	34	33	35	36
Z. All groups : <i>a</i>	44	38	39	40
<i>b</i>	32	30	31	31

a = Skilled workers.*b* = Unskilled workers.

Japan

AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933	1934	1935 March
<i>Males :</i>	Yen	Yen	Yen
B. Coal mining	1.577	1.732	1.756
Metalliferous mining	1.699	1.704	1.693
Oil wells	1.672	1.683	1.703
All mines ¹	1.615	1.724	1.735
C. Metallurgy	3.110	3.145	3.237
Mechanical engineering	2.914	2.802	2.786
Shipbuilding and rolling-stock	2.718	2.563	2.515
Precision instruments	2.711	2.679	2.837
D. Ceramic	2.026	1.999	2.000
F. Wood and bamboo	1.591	1.547	1.545
G. Paper and printing	2.075	2.071	2.089
H. Textiles	1.432	1.385	1.336
I. Clothing	1.819	1.738	1.866
J. Leather, bone, feathers, etc.	3.068	3.171	3.251
K. Chemicals	2.140	2.102	2.161
L. Food and drink	2.050	2.078	2.057
O. Gas, water, and electricity	2.466	2.490	2.426
C to O. All manufacturing industries ²	2.544	2.486	2.491
M and N. Transport and navigation	2.087	2.074	2.029
P. Post, telegraph, and telephone	1.516	1.505	1.522
M, N, and P. All transport and communications	2.048	2.034	1.995
<i>Females :</i>			
B. Coal mining	0.700	0.730	0.747
Metalliferous mining	0.643	0.650	0.643
Oil wells	0.833	0.838	0.834
All mines ¹	0.686	0.711	0.719
C. Metallurgy	1.213	1.171	1.146
Mechanical engineering	1.290	1.225	1.204
Shipbuilding and rolling-stock	1.160	1.052	1.033
Precision instruments	0.986	1.001	0.922
D. Ceramic	0.771	0.759	0.755
F. Wood and bamboo	0.759	0.769	0.791
G. Paper and printing	1.118	1.095	1.094
H. Textiles	0.652	0.634	0.637
I. Clothing	1.013	0.914	0.945
J. Leather, bone, feathers, etc.	0.825	0.848	0.838
K. Chemicals	1.013	1.030	1.066
L. Food and drink	1.233	1.255	1.223
O. Gas, water, and electricity	1.255	1.261	1.271
C to O. All manufacturing industries ²	0.735	0.725	0.733
M and N. Transport and navigation	1.283	1.239	1.226
P. Post, telegraph, and telephone	0.964	0.955	0.950
M, N, and P. All transport and communications	1.053	1.039	1.042

¹ Including also the group "other mines".² Including also the group "miscellaneous".

Norway

(1) AVERAGE HOURLY OR DAILY EARNINGS

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	3rd quarter			2nd half-year	
	Hourly earnings			Daily earnings	
<i>Adult males :</i>			<i>Adult males :</i>		
B. Mining :	Kr.	Kr.	G. Paper :	Kr.	Kr.
Adult males (underground and surface)	1.16	1.11	Mechan. paper pulp manufacturing	8.88	8.88
C. Metals :			Chemical paper pulp manufacturing	9.86	9.86
Skilled workers	1.36	1.38	Paper manufacturing	9.22	9.22
Unskilled workers	1.11	1.14			

Norway (cont.)

(2) WEEKLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	Autumn			Autumn	
<i>Adult males (on time rates) :</i>	Kr.	Kr.	<i>Adult males (on time rates) (cont.) :</i>	Kr.	Kr.
E. Building and construction :			I. Clothing :		
Masons	73.00	73.00	Tailors	62.00	62.00
Carpenters and joiners	68.00	68.00	Shoemakers	55.00	55.00
Painters	71.00	70.00	L. Food :		
Masons' assistants	66.00	66.00	Bakers	69.00	69.00
Cement workers, quarrymen, navvies	65.00	65.00	M. Transport :		
			Carters	54.00	54.00

New Zealand

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	<i>Adult males :</i>	s. d.		s. d.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>
B. Coal mining :			L. Bakeries :		
Miners	90 8	89 1	Journeyman	86 10	89 4
Truckers	81 6	80 2	Labourers	71 10	74 4
Tipplers (surface)	74 6	73 3	Flourmilling :		
Labourers (surface)	75 6	73 3	Roller-men	90 0	90 0
Gold mining :			Meat freezing :		
Miners in rises or winzes with machines	80 9	80 9	General hands	79 9	79 9
C. Metal works :			Meat preserving :		
Blacksmiths, farriers	82 3	82 3	Boners	90 9	90 9
Boilermaking (journeymen)	82 3	82 3	Second men	82 6	82 6
Iron and brass moulders	82 3	82 3	Cordial making :		
Tinsmiths (journeymen)	89 1	85 6	Cordial makers	83 9	83 9
Engineering fitters	82 3	82 3	Breweries :		
Electrical engineering :			Labourers	74 9	74 9
Electrical workers	85 2	85 2	M. Railways :		
Motor mechanics	80 8	80 8	Engine-drivers	90 11	90 11
Boat-building :			Firemen	76 6	76 6
Shipwrights	88 0	88 0	Guards	89 2	89 2
D. Mineral and stone workers :			Tramways :		
Brickmakers	93 9	93 9	Motormen	86 0	87 4
General hands	78 7	78 7	Conductors	81 6	82 9
E. Building :			N. Shipping :		
Bricklayers	93 1	93 1	Able seamen	88 0	83 10
Carpenters	88 0	88 0	Ordinary seamen (1st class)	68 6	65 2
Joiners	88 0	88 0	Docks :		
Plasterers	92 7	92 7	Ordinary workers	88 0	88 0
Plumbers (competent)	89 3	89 3	S. Soft goods shops :		
Labourers	74 3	74 3	Assistants	85 6	85 2
F. Sawmilling :			Warehouses :		
Sawyers	84 11	84 11	Storemen	76 6	76 2
Yardmen	82 4	82 4	Grocery shops :		
General hands	70 6	70 6	Assistants	84 7	84 7
H. Woollen mills :			T. Hotels :		
Spinners	84 5	84 5	Chefs	111 0	111 0
General hands	74 5	74 5	Waiters	72 9	72 9
I. Tailors :			<i>Adult females :</i>		
Journeymen	86 0	86 0	H. Woollen mills :		
Factory hands	78 9	78 9	Adult workers	40 6	40 6
Boot operatives :			I. Tailoring (shop) :		
Workers	79 9	79 9	Coat hands	48 10	48 10
J. Skin and leather :			Machinists	44 10	44 10
Curriers	91 9	90 0	Tailoring (factory) :		
Pelt fleshers	85 6	80 0	Journeywomen	40 6	40 6
General hands	77 1	75 4	Boot operatives :		
			Journeywomen	44 0	44 0
			T. Hotels :		
			Cooks	66 3	66 3
			Housemaids	51 9	51 9
			Waitresses	51 9	51 9

Netherlands

AVERAGE HOURLY, DAILY, OR WEEKLY EARNINGS

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	1935	
			March	June
Daily earnings				
<i>Adult males :</i>	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
B. Coal mining : Underground workers	5.14	5.13	5.11	5.05
Surface workers	3.93	3.91	3.88	3.87
Hourly earnings				
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
C. Metals ¹ : Skilled workers	0.63	0.60	*	—
Semi-skilled workers	0.55	0.54	*	—
Unskilled workers	0.50	0.48	*	—
E. Building (Amsterdam) : Masons	0.81	0.75	0.69	0.69
Carpenters	0.78	0.76	0.70	0.70
Masons'assistants	0.73	0.68	0.63	0.65
Weekly earnings				
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
N. Ports (Amsterdam) ² : Dockers	31.05	30.17	—	—

¹ Annual figures : averages for the first half-year ; monthly figures : averages for the half-year ending with the month in question. ² Monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

Netherlands (Amsterdam)

WEEKLY WAGE RATES

Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934	Sex, industry, and occupation	1933	1934
	1 June			1 June	
<i>Adult males :</i>	Fl.	Fl.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	Fl.	Fl.
F. Wood : Skilled workers	32.75	32.75	I. Clothing : Men's tailors ¹ (workshops)	32.16	31.20
Furniture : Upholsterers	31.68	31.68	L. Bakeries : Bakers	35.00	35.00
Joiners	32.64	32.64	Chocolate industry : Workers ²	27.00	27.00
G. Printing : Hand compositors	33.60	31.68	Breweries : Workers	31.00-34.00	25.00-29.00
Machine compositors	37.92	35.52	Tobacco industry : Sorters	26.57	26.57
Lithography : Lithographers	38.00	38.00	M. Transport : Despatch clerks	29.80	28.60
Bookbinding : Bookbinders	33.60	31.68			

¹ Basic time rates for piece workers.

² Wages fixed entirely by the employer.

Poland

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933	1934	Sex and industry	1933	1934
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Zl.	Zl.	<i>Males & females (together) (cont.):</i>	Zl.	Zl.
B. Coal mining	1.06	1.01	H. Textiles	0.66	0.66
C. Metallurgy	1.17	1.16	I. Clothing	0.57	0.53
Minerals	0.48	0.45	J. Leather and skins	0.80	0.78
Metal industry	0.81	0.75	K. Chemicals	0.84	0.80
E. Building	0.82	0.76	L. Food	0.71	0.69
F. Wood	0.41	0.38	Z. All groups	0.80	0.75
G. Paper	0.77	0.68			
Printing	1.08	1.01			

Sweden

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ¹

Sex and industry	1933	1934	Sex and industry	1933	1934
<i>Adult males :</i>	Kr.	Kr.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	Kr.	Kr.
B. Iron mines	1.54	1.42	O. Power, light, and water-works	1.47	1.46
C. Iron, steel, and copper works	1.09	1.11	S. Commerce and warehousing	1.32	1.29
Iron and steel manufacture	1.08	1.10	W. Miscellaneous industries	1.40	1.30
Metal working	1.11	1.12	Z. All groups	1.22	1.22
Gold and silver ware manufacture	1.53	1.42			
Mechanical engineering	1.21	1.22	<i>Adult females :</i>		
Electrical engineering	1.31	1.29	C. Iron and steel manufacture	0.62	0.64
D (and B). Earth and stone (including coal mines and turf)	0.94	0.97	Metal working	0.82	0.83
E. Building	1.51	1.51	Gold and silver ware manufacture	0.86	0.82
Municipal building and construction work	1.57	1.50	Mechanical engineering	0.73	0.73
F. Wood (floating, saw-milling, carpentry, etc.)	0.95	0.94	Electrical engineering	0.90	0.92
G. Paper pulp	1.09	1.12	D. Earth and stone	0.65	0.65
Paper and cardboard	1.04	1.06	F. Wood	0.73	0.75
Other departments of the paper industry	1.20	1.25	G. Paper and cardboard	0.70	0.69
Printing	1.54	1.56	Other departments of the paper industry	0.72	0.75
H. Textiles	0.93	0.93	Printing	0.86	0.88
I. Clothing	1.29	1.29	H. Textiles	0.64	0.65
Hats and caps	1.34	1.37	I. Clothing	0.75	0.75
J (and I). Leather, skins, and rubber (incl. boot and shoe factories)	1.16	1.15	Hats and caps	0.71	0.74
K. Chemicals	1.18	1.18	J (and I). Leather, skins, and rubber (incl. boot and shoe factories)	0.76	0.76
L. Food, drink, and tobacco	1.36	1.33	K. Chemicals	0.75	0.74
M. Railways, cartage, etc.	1.57	1.55	L. Food, drink, and tobacco	0.85	0.83
Municipal street railways	1.81	1.79	S. Commerce and warehousing	0.80	0.78
			W. Miscellaneous industries	0.75	0.75
			Z. All groups	0.73	0.73

¹ Including payments for overtime, value of allowances in kind, etc.

Switzerland

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933	1934	Sex and industry	1933	1934
<i>Adult males :</i>	Fr.	Fr.	<i>Adult males (cont.) :</i>	Fr.	Fr.
B (and D). Mines and quarries :			L. Food, drink, and tobacco :		
<i>a</i>	1.26	1.25	<i>a</i>	1.50	1.46
<i>b</i>	1.00	0.97	<i>b</i>	1.30	1.29
C. Metals and mechanical engineering :			M. Cartage (road transport) : <i>b</i>	1.20	1.20
<i>a</i>	1.41	1.38	O. Electricity supply : <i>a</i>	1.49	1.53
<i>b</i>	1.13	1.10	<i>b</i>	1.17	1.21
Watchmaking : <i>a</i>	1.44	1.39	Gas and water supply : <i>a</i>	1.71	1.78
<i>b</i>	*	0.92	<i>b</i>	1.36	1.48
D. Earth and stone industry :			S. Warehousing and commerce:		
<i>a</i>	1.38	1.31	<i>a</i>	1.49	*
<i>b</i>	1.08	1.06	<i>b</i>	1.18	1.19
E. Building : <i>a</i>	1.50	1.46	Z. All groups : <i>a</i>	1.43	1.39
<i>b</i>	1.10	1.07	<i>b</i>	1.09	1.07
F (and A). Forestry : <i>a</i>	0.99	0.97	<i>Adult females :</i>		
<i>b</i>	0.89	0.87	C. Metals and mechanical engineering	0.73	0.71
F. Wood : <i>a</i>	1.34	1.31	Watchmaking	0.84	0.82
<i>b</i>	0.98	0.97	F. Wood	0.64	0.59
G. Paper : <i>a</i>	1.33	1.32	G. Paper	0.66	0.63
<i>b</i>	1.08	1.08	Printing	0.81	0.77
Printing : <i>a</i>	1.94	1.90	H. Textiles	0.72	0.70
<i>b</i>	1.16	1.19	I. Boots and shoes	0.75	0.74
H. Textiles : <i>a</i>	1.11	1.08	K. Chemicals	0.79	0.77
<i>b</i>	1.03	0.97	L. Food, drink, and tobacco	0.68	0.68
I. Boots and shoes : <i>a</i>	1.17	1.18	Z. All groups	0.72	0.71
<i>b</i>	0.91	*			
K. Chemicals : <i>a</i>	1.51	1.49			
<i>b</i>	1.24	1.24			

a = Skilled and semi-skilled workers.

b = Unskilled workers.

U. S. S. R.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES

Sex and industry	1933	1934 (9 months)	Sex and industry	1933	1934 (9 months)
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Rbl.	Rbl.	<i>Males & females (together) (cont.) :</i>	Rbl.	Rbl.
B. Coal mining	132.60	151.68	H. Cotton	103.85	120.41
Minerals	133.44	161.09 ¹	Wool	101.90	118.61
Oil wells	153.58	184.21 ¹	Flax	89.55	99.06
C. Iron metallurgy	142.65	163.48	I. Clothing	97.03	108.62
Mechanical and electrical engineering	151.08	169.37	Boots	120.24	130.42
F. Woodworking	114.20	127.27	J. Leather and skins	115.79	126.83 ¹
G. Paper	110.83	118.34	K. Chemicals	129.81	146.98
Printing	130.26	146.28	L. Food	102.41	110.67
			Z. All groups	127.17	142.37

¹ Average for 8 months only.

Yugoslavia

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

Sex and industry	1933 Dec.	1934 March	Sex and industry	1933 Dec.	1934 March
<i>Males and females (together) :</i>	Dinar	Dinar	<i>Males & females (together) (cont.) :</i>	Dinar	Dinar
B. Mining	650	650	M. Railways	1,059	1,062
C. Metals	981	975	Motor transport	1,353	1,218
D. Ceramic	976	972	Animal transport	1,229	1,229
E. Construction	743	737	N. Navigation and air transport	1,266	1,266
F. Tree felling	527	527	O. Gas, electricity, and water	2,028	2,028
Saw-milling	602	602	P. Post, telegraph, and tele- phone	1,167	1,167
Furniture	1,120	1,115	S. Commercial undertakings	1,359	1,346
G. Paper	1,453	1,453	Banking and insurance	1,459	1,459
Printing	2,371	2,371	T. Hotels	1,072	1,012
H. Textiles	945	952	C to L. All manufacturing in- dustries	768	754
I. Clothing	1,194	890	Z. All groups ¹	988	953
K. Chemicals	1,042	1,042			
L. Food	858	883			

¹ Including various industries not given in the table.

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A survey of the laws relating to the protection of employed children and young persons. It covers every kind of juvenile employment except the work of apprentices. The ages of the children and young persons covered by the study range from infancy in the case of children taking part in the production of cinematograph films to 21 or 22 in the case of young men employed on certain occupations in mines. The occupations covered range from factory work to street trading. The work is in three parts. The first contains a general review of the subject ; the second shows the details of the laws and is so arranged as to enable comparisons to be made between one country and another or with the International Labour Conventions ; the third consists of a bibliography. It is proposed to deal in a later study with vocational training and apprenticeship.

— *Three Sources of Unemployment. The Combined Action of Population Changes, Technical Progress and Economic Development.* By Wladimir WOYTINSKY. Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment), No. 20. Geneva ; London, P. S. King, 1935. viii + 166 pp., diagrams. 5s. ; \$1.25.

One of the major social problems that has been exercising public opinion for some years is that of the effects of technical progress on employment. In view of this fact the International Labour Office published in 1931, under the title *The Social Aspects of Rationalisation*, a number of preliminary studies on such aspects of the problem as output, hours of work, wages, employment possibilities, industrial hygiene, and accident prevention. In the present study Professor Wladimir Woytinsky suggests an ingenious solution for the delicate problem of isolating technical improvements from the innumerable other factors affecting the total volume of employment, and determining their exact relative importance. The method adopted, which he applies to the actual course of recent economic developments in several countries, enables him to distinguish what fractions of the fluctuations in employment and unemployment can be attributed to demographic factors, to the increase in individual output, and to changes in the volume of production respectively. In the concluding chapter the author makes certain suggestions for the improvement of employment and unemployment statistics, this being the primary condition of any satisfactory study of the causes of the discrepancy between supply and demand on the labour market.

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Each year the International Institute of Agriculture publishes an economic commentary on its *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* which is very useful to all who wish to be informed regarding the efforts made in the different countries to find remedies for the prevailing agricultural depression. The commentary for 1933-34 begins with an examination of the conditions and tendencies of world agriculture (national planning and world economy, the problem of co-ordination, agricultural planning and prices). A survey of market conditions for certain products follows (cereals, sugar, coffee, tea, cacao, wines, grapes, olive oil, tobacco, textile materials, livestock and livestock products). In the second part of the book are examined agricultural policy and conditions in the different countries during the period under review.

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A permanent incapacity schedule for use in assessing the degree of permanent incapacity under the Brazilian workmen's compensation law as recently amended. The schedule was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LV, No. 7, 12 August 1935, pages 201-202.

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This report summarises the results of an investigation into the working of overtime in the coal mines of Scotland which was undertaken in consequence of representations made by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The enquiry was carried out by two Mines Inspectors appointed specially for that purpose; it related to a period of six weeks ended 24 November 1934, and covered mines employing about 88½ per cent. of the persons employed below ground in Scotland. The conclusion arrived at is that the position in Scotland gives ground for strong criticism in many respects. Apart from the general aspect of the question, there are two respects in which improvement is urgently called for. One is the proper keeping of the overtime register; the other is the excessive working of overtime by deputies, which the inspectors consider can and must be dealt with at once by systematic methods of reorganisation.

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Contains the report for 1934 of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President of the United States; about 230 pages are devoted to what is new in agriculture (new inventions and new problems, questions connected with agricultural labour, domestic science in farm households, etc.), and about 400 pages to agricultural statistics.

— **Agricultural Adjustment Administration.** *Agricultural Adjustment in 1934. A Report of the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 15 February 1934-31 December 1934.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. xvii + 456 pp.

The second report on the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to promote the recovery of agriculture in the United States. In 21 chapters and appendices it reviews the position of agriculture in that country, in particular the farming of cotton, wheat, maize, hogs, dairy products, tobacco, sugar, cattle, rice, and peanuts, the problems involved in their production and marketing, and what has been done to meet these problems. Separate chapters deal with commodity loans, processing taxes, the legal aspects of the Adjustment Administration, and the way in which farmers themselves control Adjustment. Interesting discussions are included on the effect of production control on the consumer, and on the general economic background to agriculture in the United States. Details are also given on the financing of the Adjustment Administration.

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A study undertaken for the purpose of supplying the Government members of the Daily Newspaper and Graphic Arts Code Authorities with the information on the subject requested by the President. It is confined to children under 16 and brings up to date earlier studies on the subject made in 1922-1926 and 1934. A tendency is noted on the part of newspaper distributors to employ older children both as sellers and as carriers (i.e. those who deliver newspapers on fixed routes). The average age for sellers is 14 years and for carriers a little over. Progress was found to have been made since the previous studies in eliminating some of the unwholesome influences surrounding the newsboy in the course of his work which were noted in the 1934 study. In the selling and distribution of magazines the practice of using very young children is said to have increased markedly. Eighty per cent. of this group were under 14, 33 per cent. were under 12, and 10 per cent. were under 10 years old.

Department of State. *The Immigration Work of the Department of State and its Consular Officers.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. 66 pp. 5 cents.

A routine report recording the action of Consular Officers in connection with granting and refusing visas to would-be immigrants. It includes statistical tables of visas granted to citizens of various countries from 1 July 1924 to 30 June 1934, with an estimate of the number of persons who would apply for visas if immigration restrictions were relaxed.

Farm Credit Administration. *Second Annual Report, 1934.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. vi + 202 pp., diagrams.

The Farm Credit Administration has had two important tasks before it since its establishment in May 1933. The first has been emergency financing to meet the credit crisis resulting from the general economic depression. The second has been the development of a complete unified system of credit institutions on a permanent basis to provide farmers and farmers' organisations with credit adapted to their particular requirements at the lowest cost consistent with sound business practices.

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A concise record of the organisation and progress of agricultural reconstruction in Great Britain during the period under review. In the present volume, the second issue of the Register, legislation and reorganisation in Scotland and Northern Ireland are included.

Amend, Carl. *Die Bevölkerungszunahme auf dem Lande und der Menschenbedarf der Städte.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde des Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main. Wertheim am Main, E. Bechstein, 1934. 93 pp.

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Bakke, E. Wight. *Insurance or Dole? The Adjustment of Unemployment Insurance to Economic and Social Facts in Great Britain.* Published for the Institute of Human Relations by Yale University Press, New Haven, 1935. xiii + 280 pp., charts. \$2.50.

Readers of Mr. Wight Bakke's previous book on *The Unemployed Man* (cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XLVIII, No. 10, 4 December 1933, pages 307-308) will turn with interest to this further volume from his pen, which continues his investigations into the working of unemployment insurance and assistance in Great Britain. He has studied the system very closely and quotes a number of individual cases in support of his argument or description. He explains the underlying basis of the scheme as a whole, shows that over a period of years there was a drift away from strict insurance principles, and in an interesting chapter traces the change in the situation which brought about this drift. Now, by the Act of 1934, Great Britain has gone back to strict insurance, but has realised at the same time that that is not enough, and that the unemployed who exhaust their right to benefit should not be thrown simply onto public assistance of the Poor Law type. A separate but complementary National Assistance Scheme has been established. In a concluding chapter, Mr. Wight Bakke considers the relative merits of "insurance, compensation and dole", meaning by compensation non-contributory benefits, and by dole a minimum sum given to a person in distress. He

rejects the idea that the British scheme has been a failure because it has not grown in the way it was originally planned to grow. On the contrary, it has been successful, in his opinion, precisely because it has been adapted to changing circumstances.

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Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Agricoltura. *Convegno nazionale della mezzadria. Firenze, 27 maggio 1934. Relazioni e discussioni.* Rome, 1934. 72 pp.

Das Gesetz über die gewerbliche Sozialversicherung. B.G.Bl. Nr. 107/35. Mit Erläuterungen und Beispielen. Herausgegeben von Rudolf Schromm and Dr. Eugen Spaun. Vienna, Tagblatt-Bibliothek. 227 pp.

To the two editions of the text of the new Austrian Act on social insurance of wage earners and salaried employees in industry and commerce already published by Dr. Josef Resch and by Drs. Max Lederer and Ferdinand Czerny (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, July 1935, page 141) has now been added that of Mr. Schromm, Chief of Section in the Federal Ministry of Social Administration, and Mr. Spaun, Counsellor in the same Ministry. The text of the Act is preceded by an introduction of 54 pages, in which the authors, who collaborated in a large measure in the preparation of the reform, give the principal provisions. A table facilitating the computation of invalidity and old-age pensions of salaried employees and a detailed index add to the usefulness of this edition.

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Decouvelaere, Mathilde. *Le travail industriel des femmes mariées.* Preface by Eugène DUTHOIT. Paris, Rousseau, 1934. xii + 421 pp.

Dubreuil, Jacinto. *La crisis americana y la política social de Roosevelt.* Sociedad para el Progreso Social. Grupo Nacional Español de la Asociación Internacional del Mismo Nombre. Publicación Núm. 39. Madrid, 1934. 19 pp.

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Folco, Giacomo. *Il diritto commerciale nel diritto corporativo.* Estratto da *Il diritto commerciale*, agosto-settembre 1934. Fasc. 8-9. Genoa, R. Fabris, 1934. 11 pp.

Gangulee, N. *The Indian Peasant and his Environment.* (*The Linlithgow Commission and After.*) Foreword by Sir Stanley REED, K.B.E. London, New York, Bombay, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1935. xxvi + 230 pp., illustr. 10s. 6d.

Extracts from a journal kept by the author while a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture (1926-1928), and a series of letters written by him to various people describing some of the problems confronting the Indian countryside and its inhabitants. The compilation is divided into five chapters entitled "Glimpses into Indian Villages", "Economic Life of Rural India", "Social Life, Education and Health in Rural India", "Rural Reconstruction in India", and "The Government of the Masses". The central thesis of the book is that there has been a steady increase in recent years in the proportion of the population in India depending directly upon agriculture, that this has resulted in under-employment of the cultivator, agrarian unsettlement, growth of the landless agricultural labour class, and increase of agricultural indebtedness, and that, consequently, land reform, reorganisation of credit facilities, mass education, improved sanitation, and effective local bodies are as urgently needed as any other reform.

Geffré, Jean. *Les manutentions dans les ports maritimes français.* Préface de Pierre de JOINVILLE. Bordeaux, Castera, 1934. 325 pp., illustr.

In this work, which deals with the problems of dock labour, the author first examines the situation of the employer in maritime ports and that of the worker, then, after giving the number of dockers employed in French ports, he makes a survey of employers' and workers' organisations in this industry. He considers placing, the organisation of dock work, from both the technical and the legal standpoints, and the problem of wages. He deals at some length with unemployment and labour disputes among dockers and with measures to ameliorate their material and other conditions (prevention of accidents, occupational risks, safety). In this sphere he recalls the work of the International Labour Organisation and cites the two Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference; he also draws attention to the French legislation on the subject and the results attained by private initiative. Social risks are examined in the last chapter (special social insurance system for dockers, and family allowances). In his conclusions the author advocates a policy of co-operation between employers' and workers' organisations as the best road to the realisation of the workers' aspirations.

Harley, John Eugene. *Documentary Textbook on International Relations. A Text and Reference Study emphasising Official Documents and Materials relating to World Peace and International Co-operation.* Los Angeles, Suttonhouse, 1934. xxvii + 848 pp.

Herbert, George. *Can Land Settlement Solve Unemployment?* Foreword by The Rt. Hon. David LLOYD GEORGE. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1935. 129 pp.

After a detailed investigation, the author concludes that while land settlement cannot entirely solve unemployment it offers greater possibilities than any other policy, and he submits a series of recommendations based on his findings. His proposals include a minimum Government allocation of £400,000 for specialising on land settlement problems, a comprehensive national policy involving the estab-

lishment of at least 100,000 holdings, the establishment of new types of holdings and settlements suitable for the unemployed, and the continuation of unemployment benefit to tenants previously unemployed until their holdings are considered self-supporting. He also makes recommendations with regard to co-operative production and marketing, specialised production, grading and packing, and terms of tenancy, and concludes with the proposals that a campaign be undertaken to promote the increased consumption of British farm produce, and that the possibilities of land settlement be brought prominently before the nation.

Herskovits, Melville, and Herskovits, Frances S. *Rebel Destiny among the Bush Negroes of Dutch Guiana.* New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1934. xvii + 366 pp., illustr.

Heyer, Georg. *Grundstücksentschuldung und Erneuerung der Althäuser.* Berlin, Selbstverlag des Verfassers, 1935. 36 pp. 0.50 mark.

Hollmann, Dr. W. *Die ärztliche Begutachtung in der Sozialversicherung.* Leipzig, Thieme, 1934. 122 pp.

Humann, Paul. *Die wirtschaftliche Seite des Arbeitsdienstes.* Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Hamburgischen Universität. Hamburg, 1934. 87 pp.

This work contains interesting estimates of the cost of labour service in Germany which are partly based on works already carried out. It also gives a survey of the administrative organisation of the labour service.

Jaroszewsky, Casimir. *Le régime légal de l'artisanat en Pologne.* Estratto da *I problemi dell'artigianato.* Leghorn, Chiappini, 1934. 123 pp.

Johnson, James W. *Negro Americans, What Now?* New York, Viking Press, 1934. viii + 103 pp. Cloth \$1.25; paper 75 cents.

In this little book, a well-known American Negro writer reviews the future prospects of his race in the United States and the policies and methods by which its future progress may be assured. Rejecting such proposals as exodus from America, the use of physical force, reliance on revolutionary change, and segregation, Mr. Weldon Johnson urges that wisdom, far-sightedness, and consideration of the possibility of achievement demand that Negroes should choose the road that leads to equal rights, "based on the common terms and conditions under which they are accorded and guaranteed to the other groups that go into the making up of our national family".

The author takes stock of the forces and resources of the Negroes in their advance towards equal rights—their numerical strength, their church, their press, their organisations—and pleads for the correlation of these forces. He surveys techniques and policies in education, politics, labour and business, inter-racial relations, leadership, the arts, and finance, and concludes that, although "White America cannot save itself if it prevents us from being saved", the watchword of the Negroes must be "Work, work, work!" and their rallying cry "Fight, fight, fight!"

Finally, the author warns his fellows against the loss of spiritual integrity, and recites the pledge he has always endeavoured to keep: "I will not allow one prejudiced person or one million or one hundred million to blight my life. I will not let prejudice or any of its attendant humiliations and injustices bear me down to spiritual defeat. My inner life is mine, and I shall defend and maintain its integrity against all the powers of Hell."

Kapp, Dr. Richard. *Die sozialwirtschaftliche und bevölkerungspolitische Bedeutung der Rassenhygiene.* Emsdetten, H. und J. Lechte, 1935. xi + 122 pp.

The author considers the problem of racial hygiene from the standpoint of its significance in relation to social economy and demographic policy.

Kellor, Frances. *Arbitration in the New Industrial Society.* New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1934. x + 256 pp. \$2.

Kimml, Anton. *The Most Important Vienna Relief for Unemployed "Youth in Distress"*. Vienna. 16 pp., illustr.

A brief description, with photographs, of the relief work for the young unemployed in Vienna (homes, working groups, organisation of occupation in spare time). In 1933-34, there were 117 homes attended by 1,789,393 young unemployed, including 208,350 girls.

Kleeck, Mary van. *Miners and Management. A Study of the Collective Agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and an Analysis of the Problem of Coal in the United States.* Industrial Relations Series. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1934. 391 pp. \$2.

Lescure, Jean. *Le nouveau régime corporatif italien. (Loi du 5 février 1934.) Cartels et trusts.* Paris, Editions Domat-Montchrestien, F. Loviton, 1934. 110 pp. 10 frs.

Lippmann, Walter. *The Method of Freedom.* New York, Macmillan, 1934. xiv + 114 pp. \$1.50.

In this book Mr. Lippmann analyses the form of economic planning which is being developed principally in the Anglo-Saxon countries. It consists essentially in a process of "compensation", the State using its enormous powers and influence to counteract those movements arising out of private initiative which are liable to disturb economic equilibrium. In particular, the use of monetary measures to sustain an adequate volume of buying, and of budgetary measures to provide employment at a time when unemployment is rife, and the setting up of a fund to even out the random fluctuations of the foreign exchange may be indicated as typical of the "compensation" method. Mr. Lippmann's short essay contains more acute observation and generalisation, set out with his accustomed clarity of expression, than many larger treatises that have been published on the new forms of economic organisation. From an international point of view it suffers somewhat from being based rather too exclusively upon American experience, but the extension of Mr. Lippmann's analysis so as to cover other countries engaged in similar experiments is readily made.

Lowe, Boutelle Ellsworth. *The International Protection of Labour. International Labour Organisation, History and Law.* New edition, revised and enlarged. New York, Macmillan, 1935. LXXIII + 594 pp. \$3.50.

A new edition of a well-known book first published in 1921. The author has expanded the introduction to the earlier edition and has added the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference between 1921 and 1934, but otherwise the changes made are comparatively few.

Marsh, Leonard C. *Employment Research. An Introduction to the McGill Programme of Research in the Social Sciences.* McGill Social Research Series, No. 1. Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1935. xviii + 344 pp., diagrams.

In 1931, the Social Science Departments of McGill University initiated a five-year programme of research into problems of employment and unemployment in Canada, with special reference to Montreal, and thirty-two studies on different aspects of these problems were undertaken. In the book under review, the Director of Social Research surveys the whole field with a view to providing the background against which the separate studies are being made. He emphasises the fact that the research programme attempts to view unemployment in terms of its more permanent as well as its more immediate implications. After an introductory consideration of the general role of social research and of the relation of such research to the university, Professor Marsh deals with the scope of the unemployment problem, the working population, the labour market, the labour supply (including, in particular, immigration), the fluctuations of trade and industry, the demand for labour, and the unemployed. The book contains a list of the thirty-two studies which have been undertaken, and it is stated that publication of the reports will be begun shortly.

Maxwell, Bertram W. *The Soviet State. A Study of Bolshevik Rule.* Topeka, Kansas, Steves and Wayburn, 1934. xvi + 383 pp.

An account of the political and social conditions in the U.S.S.R. based on a detailed study of Soviet laws and orders. Questions of constitutional and administrative law are carefully examined, and a relatively large space is given to social questions (labour legislation, position of women and children, prostitution, alcoholism, etc.). The study of economic organisation and policy, however, is somewhat superficial.

McNally, C. E. *Public Ill Health.* London, Victor Gollancz, 1935. 224 pp.

A general survey of public health in Great Britain from both a medical and a social standpoint, with particular emphasis on the desirability of the practical application of the results of medical and scientific discoveries.

The author deals at length with the relation of food to health and is of opinion that the barrier to better public health is largely inadequate feeding. He discusses the minimum scales of diet drawn up by the British Medical Association and the Ministry of Health, which, he says, were designed only to maintain health and not to improve it, and quotes the results of investigations made in different parts of England, showing that the income of a large number of families falls below what is considered necessary to ensure adequate nutrition. The author disagrees with many of the conclusions arrived at in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, considering that they give an untrue and unduly optimistic picture of the effects of the depression on the state of public health, and by the facts and figures set out in his book he attempts to present what he considers a truer account.

Mendenhall, James E., Brunner, Edmund de S., and others. *Debt Relief: An Aid to Recovery.* The National Crisis Series. New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1933. 29 pp.

Mortara, Giorgio. *Prospettive Economiche.* Quattordicesima edizione. Milan, 1934. xl + 594 pp.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Wanted: Skilled Labour. An Analysis of the Causes and Extent of the Skilled Labour Shortage in the Metal Manufacturing Industries and Proposals for meeting the Situation.* New York, 1935. viii + 87 pp. \$1.

It is surprising that with unemployment still at a very high level there should be any shortage of labour in the United States. This pamphlet shows, however, that a shortage of skilled workers is developing in the metal-working industries. Many skilled workers have left the industries and obtained work of a different kind; there has been inadequate attention to the training of apprentices during the depression; the Government is said to have drawn off labour both for its own industrial undertakings and also for relief works on which comparatively high rates of wages were paid. It is also alleged that the codes have helped to bring about the shortage. Various proposals are made for overcoming it, including the development of training facilities, the relaxation of immigration restrictions, and closer co-operation between industry and the employment exchanges.

National Institute of Industrial Psychology. *An Account of the Research Work carried out by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology during the Years 1921-1934.* London, 1934. 37 pp. 2s. 6d.

Nordin, John. *Olycksfallsskada och sjukdom. Teori och praxis vid bedömande av fragor rörande samband mellan olycksfall och sjukdom.* Upsala, Almqvist och Wiksell, 1935. xxi + 1111 pp.

Mr. John Nordin, President of the Swedish Labour Council, who has already published several interesting studies on social insurance, has enriched Scandinavian literature on social questions by this particularly important work in which he examines how far diseases can be caused or aggravated by an accident. The first part of the work contains an analysis of the notions of "lesion" and "disease" resulting from an industrial accident, in social insurance on the one hand, and in commercial insurance on the other. Twenty-five chapters follow, each dealing

with a specific disease and its possible relation to an accident sustained by the sick person. Each chapter includes a compilation of the relevant legal practice in Sweden and in other countries, showing the conditions in which disease is considered to be related to an accident. Mr. Nordin's work was prepared with the help of the most prominent Swedish experts on social insurance and social medicine.

Nourse, Edwin G., and others. *America's Capacity to Produce.* Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1934. xiii + 593 pp.

Pagani, Luigi. *Cenni intorno alle anticipazioni sul grano e agli ammassi granari. Con speciale riguardo alla regione Triveneta.* Second edition. Venice, Istituto federale delle Casse di Risparmio delle Venezia, 1934. 207 pp.

Pearson, S. Vere. *The Growth and Distribution of Population.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1935. 448 pp., illustr., maps, diagrams.

There is no social problem, either closely or remotely connected with the growth and the distribution of population, which is not touched upon in this book. The author presents his economic and psychological ideas as dictated by common sense and his experience of life rather than in the manner of scientific textbooks. He considers the expropriation by private individuals of the community-created values attaching to land as the fundamental social evil.

PEP (Political and Economic Planning). *The Exit from Industry.* London, 1935. 52 pp., tables. 1s.

The purpose of this report is to show how higher old-age pensions may be made to serve the twofold object of making adequate provision for the aged and reducing unemployment. Under the present old-age insurance scheme in Great Britain, pensions of 10s. a week at the age of 65 are provided for insured persons and for the wives of pensioners. These pensions, it is argued, are insufficient for maintenance. To a slight extent they are supplemented by individual thrift and by establishment pension schemes, but the majority of pensioners find themselves obliged to continue at work in order to eke out their pensions. The present scheme therefore fails in its object in so far as it does not take the aged off the labour market. The problem arises: what inducement can and must be offered in order to make retirement attractive for a considerable proportion of the aged population? The authors consider that it would be too expensive to lower the present pensionable age; they suggest that the rates of pensions should be substantially increased in all cases where the pensioner definitely retires from industry. The augmented pension would be at the rate of £1 a week for a man, 15s. for a woman, and £1 10s. for a married couple (husband of 65 and wife of 50). It is assumed that some 316,000 of the 470,000 persons over 65 now in employment would retire if given this inducement, and that they would be replaced by younger workers to the extent of about one-third of their number. The net annual cost, after deducting the saving on unemployment benefit, would be about £20,000,000 at the outset, but would rise gradually with the growth of the aged population.

The report emphasises the importance of preparation for the enjoyment of leisure: "Maintenance is only one side of the problem of earlier retirement. The creation of opportunities for satisfying leisure activities is equally important. We suggest that the problem of leisure in relation to retirement policy should be made the subject of careful study. . . ."

Pergolesi, Ferruccio. *Istituzioni di Diretto Corporativo.* Turin, Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, 1934. 576 pp. 40 lire.

Perkins, Frances. *People at Work.* New York, John Day, 1934. 287 pp.

Pirou, Gaetan. *Le corporatisme.* Paris, Recueil Sirey. 67 pp.

This little study, which is remarkable for its clarity and conciseness, tries to determine the reasons for the extraordinary vogue of the corporative idea in so many countries to-day and the profound significance of the corporative movement. The author then shows the difficulties inherent in any attempt at a general practical

application of the corporative system and the conditions—particularly the political conditions—on which its success depends.

Pompei, Manlio. *La disoccupazione mondiale.* Conferenza. Federazione dei Fasci di Combattimento dell'Urbe. Delegazione provinciale fasci femminili. Corso per "Visatrici Fasciste". Rome, 1935. 54 pp.

Mr. Pompei presents in this lecture a picture of unemployment throughout the world and reviews the measures taken in the different countries and the measures proposed in the international sphere to arrest the evil. He concludes that a return to the land is one of the surest remedies that can be applied on a national scale.

Price, M. Philips. *Marketing Boards and Import Control.* London, Victor Gallancz and the New Fabian Research Bureau. 22 pp. 6d.

Reed, Ellery F. *Federal Transient Program. An Evaluative Survey, May to July 1934.* New York, Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless. 143 pp.

The increase in the number of unemployed migrants in the United States during the present depression has been an outstanding feature of the relief problem. This survey, undertaken under the auspices of the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless, reviews the measures taken by the Federal Government for the relief of these migrant workers since the initiation of the Transient Relief Programme in July 1933. Details are given of the composition of the migrant group as regards age, sex, numbers, etc., and the success and adequacy of the various phases of the relief programme are examined. The book concludes with a series of recommendations for the future development of the migrant relief programme.

Reinke, Helmut. *Der deutsche Landarbeiter. Sein Kommen und Werden.* Berlin, Reichsnährstand-Verlag, 1935. 72 pp.

The author, who is Federal Commissioner for Agricultural Labour Questions in Germany, examines briefly various problems connected with agricultural labour and indicates the lines on which these problems can be solved in the National-Socialist State.

Renaud, Raymond. *Le régime foncier en Haïti.* Preface by Sténio VINCENT. Paris, F. Loviton, 1934. xii + 462 pp., illustr. 40 frs. or \$3.

This work, which is a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Law of the University of Paris, was written by a French candidate who carried out a part of his exhaustive researches into original material in Port-au-Prince itself under the auspices of the Haitian Government. After a study of the systems of land registration employed to-day in a number of countries, in adaptation either of the French *cadastre* system or of the Torrens Act, first embodied in South Australian legislation, he considers the possibilities of the application of such a system in Haiti. He describes the geographical environment of Haiti, its political history from early colonial times to the present day, the main stages in the origin and development of its law of real property, and the principal provisions of the Constitution of 15 July 1932.

In order to show the body of Haitian law in its specific cultural and social environment, the author makes a survey of the agricultural population, upon which rests the whole economic structure of the country, examining in turn the rural exodus and the problem of agricultural wages; the latter seems to be mainly conditioned by the so-called "truck system" and tends to aggravate the position of the agricultural proletariat, as is shown by the fact that the need is felt everywhere for an agrarian reform.

In an authoritative foreword by the President of Haiti, Mr. Sténio Vincent, this book is aptly described as the first thorough and scientific attempt to study the law of real property in Haiti in the light of specific social and economic factors.

Resch, Dr. Josef, Steiner, Dr. Ernst, Ehrenzweig, Dr. Albert, and Mulmster, Dr. Karl. *Vier Vorträge über Sozialversicherung.* Schriftenreihe der Österreichi-

schen Gesellschaft für Versicherungsfachwissen. Redigiert von Franz DÖRFEL. Neue Folge. Heft 6. Berlin, Carl Heymann ; Vienna, Österreichischer Wirtschafts-verlag, 1934. 112 pp.

Roubaud, Louis. *Mograb.* Paris, Grasset, 1934. 251 pp. 15 frs.

Schmeckebier, Laurence F. *International Organisations in Which the United States Participates.* Washington, Brookings Institution, 1935. x + 370 pp.

This volume gives an account of the history, organisation, and activities of each of the 29 international organisations of a permanent character included, the amount contributed by the United States, the membership of other countries and the amount of their contributions. It includes also for each organisation a selected bibliography, lists of supporting documents that are readily available elsewhere, and the text of documents that are not found in general compilations.

Simone, Luigi de. *La voix des chômeurs. Les "sans-travail" racontent leur vie.* Conférence donnée le 14 juin 1935 à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes sociales de l'Université de Lausanne. Lausanne, Payot. 16 pp. (typescript). 2 frs.

Using the results of different enquiries undertaken in recent years, the author paints in this pamphlet some "pictures of experienced unemployment" in which he brings into light the psychological and moral consequences of prolonged unemployment.

Singh, Chowdhry Mukhtar. *Rural India. Peasants' Poverty, its Causes and Cure.* Allahabad, Leader Press. xix + 175 pp. Re 1-8-0.

An exposition of the situation of the agricultural masses in India and of the problems confronting the cultivator. The book is in four parts ; in the first, various causes generally supposed to account for the poverty of the peasant are analysed ; the second is a historical survey of village conditions ; the third deals with some of the difficulties peculiar to agriculture ; the fourth is made up of proposals for reorganising rural life. While tracing the breakdown of the traditional self-sufficing village economy as a result of modern developments, the author holds that a return to the old system in the circumstances of to-day is not to be contemplated, and looks rather to the development of industries connected with agriculture for raising the status of the rural population.

Striemer, Dr. Alfred. *Das wachsende Dorf. Bauer-Handwerker. Ein neuer Weg zur ländlichen und Landstadt-Siedlung. Untersuchungen über die maximale Aufnahmefähigkeit der Bauernsiedlung mit örtlich geschlossenem Wirtschaftskreislauf für Handwerker, Kaufleute, Techniker und andere Berufe. Dorfplan von Reg.-Bmstr. a.D. W. Vogel.* Berlin, Fritz Pfenningstorff. 40 pp.

With the support of the German National Institution for Employment Exchanges and other authorities, the author has studied the important question of how to settle the maximum number of handicraftsmen and others on the land and in small country towns in close economic co-operation with the peasants, and at the same time to ensure them a regular livelihood. The scheme would include peasants on the one hand, and handicraftsmen, builders, small traders, teachers, etc., on the other, the proportion suggested being two-thirds for the latter group to one-third for the former. Each settlement would have its leader and officials, and every registered member of the community would be required to subscribe to its rules and pledge himself to work for the common good. The author considers that such a form of settlement would contribute to solve the problem of the unemployed urban worker, and at the same time provide a local market for the produce raised by the peasant, to the mutual benefit of the groups concerned.

Syndicat des agents des lignes belges de la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord. *Les œuvres sociales filiales du Syndicat des agents des lignes belges de la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord. Des chiffres des lignes donnant les résultats et prouvant l'efficacité des services d'assurances sociales institués par le S.A.N.B.* Liège, 1935. 31 pp.

Tachi, S. *Observations sur le système des mandats.* Extrait de la *Revue de droit international*, No. 4, 1934. Paris, Editions internationales, 1935. 24 pp.

Thomas, Norman. *The Plight of the Share-Cropper.* Includes Report of Survey made by the Memphis Chapter L.I.D. and the Tyronza Socialist Party under the direction of William R. AMBERSON. New York, League for Industrial Democracy. 34 pp. 10 cents.

Toniolo, Antonio R., and Giusti, Ugo. *Lo spopolamento montano nelle Alpi Trentine. Note introduttive e riassuntive.* Estratto da "Studi e monografie dell'Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria", N. 16, *Lo spopolamento montano in Italia.* III. *Le Alpi Trentine*, pubblicato a cura dell'Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria e del Comitato Nazionale per la Geografia del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. Rome, 1935. 57 pp., maps, tables.

A contribution to the study of the depopulation of the higher valleys which is increasing since the war in several European countries. Professor Toniolo gives an anthropogeographical note on Venezia Tridentina and Professor Giusti a historical and analytical study of a demographic and social nature on the depopulation of the provinces of Bolzano and Trento, ending with proposals designed to remedy the ill.

Turin, S. P. *From Peter the Great to Lenin. A History of the Russian Labour Movement with Special Reference to Trade Unionism.* London, P. S. King, 1935. xii + 216 pp.

The author states in the preface that his object is to trace the main trends of the Russian labour movement and organisation with special reference to trade unionism and the origin and nature of Soviets. He gives an account of the labour movement in Russia since the inception of industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and then deals in turn with the birth of Russian trade unionism at the end of the nineteenth century, the Revolution of 1905, and the evolution of the labour movement and the trade unions during the world war and the Bolshevik Revolution down to 1918.

Verteilung von Arbeitskräften und Regelung des Arbeitseinsatzes in der Verordnung vom 10. August 1934, der Anordnung vom 28. August 1934, und dem Gesetz vom 15. April 1934. Historische und systematische Einleitung, Abdruck der Gesetzesvorschriften mit kurzen Erläuterungen. Arbeitsrechtliche Abhandlungen. Herausgegeben von Dr. Rudolf JOERGES. Erfurt, Kurt Stenger, 1935. 80 pp.

Text with commentary of various German laws restricting the power of industrial employers to hire or continue to employ certain categories of workers, such as young people under 25, workers formerly employed in agriculture, and workers from other districts or who, by reason of their vocational aptitudes, are necessary to certain industries. In the introduction, the author shows the place of this effort towards "planned placing" among the measures designed to combat unemployment.

Weyl, Gilbert. *Contribution à l'étude de l'idée d'indépendance économique.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, Presses modernes, 1934. 97 pp.

An analysis of the idea of economic independence or autarky. After tracing the historical evolution of the theory of economic independence, the author examines different applications of the idea, particularly during the present economic depression. He concludes that the idea of autarky is fundamentally a political conception.

Wilcox, Francis O. *The Ratification of International Conventions. A Study of the Relationship of the Ratification Process to the Development of International Legislation.* Thèse présentée à l'Université de Genève. London, Unwin, 1935. 349 pp.

This is a detailed study of the many branches of treaty law relevant to the subject set out in the sub-title. International Labour Conventions are dealt with in Part II.

Wilson, Francis G. *The Preparation of International Labour Conventions.* Reprinted from *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 28, No. 3, July 1934, pp. 506-526.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Davies, Lord. *Force.* New edition. London, Constable, 1935. x + 242 pp. 3s. 6d.

Ferrière, A. *Alimentation et radiations. Vues nouvelles sur l'économie organique et l'économie morale.* Paris, Editions du Trait d'union. 342 pp.

Homet, Marcel. *Congo, Terre de souffrances.* Collection des documents. Paris, Montaigne, 1934. 253 pp. 15 frs.

Huber, Franz. *Bauernum und Bauernbildung im Neuen Reich. Grund- und Aufriss einer bauern- und volkschaften Landpädagogik.* Munich and Berlin, R. Oldenbourg. vii + 152 pp. 3.40 marks.

Kautz, Dr. Erich A. *Das Standortproblem der Seehäfen.* Probleme der Weltwirtschaft. Schriften des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel. Herausgegeben von Dr. Jens JESSEN. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1934. xvi + 128 pp.

Lima, Jorge de. *Rassenbildung und Rassenpolitik in Brasilien.* Leipzig, Adolf Klein, 1935. 53 pp.

Medici, Leopold. *L'agricoltura e il problema demografico.* (Opera premiata dal Reale Istituto Veneto di scienze, lettere ed arti.) Padua, Cedam, 1934. xi + 218 pp. 23 lire.

Reale, Egidio. *L'Italie.* Bibliothèque d'histoire et de politique. Directeur: Jacques ANGEL. Documents de politique contemporaine. Paris, Librairie Delagrave, 1934. 158 pp.

Secrist, Horace. *The Triumph of Mediocrity in Business.* Bureau of Business Research, Northwestern University. Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1933. xxix + 468 pp.

Susset, Raymond. *La vérité sur le Cameroun et l'Afrique équatoriale française.* Paris, Editions de la "Nouvelle revue critique", 1934. 218 pp., illustr., maps. 12 frs.

X X X. *Réalités coloniales.* Troisième édition. Paris, "Mercure de France", 1934. 297 pp. 15 frs.