



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

An International Survey of Labour in Agriculture

Every student of the standard of living and working conditions of agricultural labour knows how little attention has been given to this subject, how scarce is the information available, and how difficult it is to obtain exact and reliable data concerning it. The information hitherto published has either been merely descriptive or has been limited to some specific problem, and existing literature has rarely gone so far as to examine underlying principles.

The international aspects of the question have been perhaps even more completely neglected. Yet agriculture is essentially a world activity. Vast quantities of agricultural products are necessarily produced in countries other than those in which they are consumed. Countries far apart in geographical position, in climatic and social conditions, and in degree of industrial development compete on the same world market for the purchase or sale of the same products. International competition is no less a factor to be reckoned with in agriculture than it is in manufacturing industry.

This being so, it must be recognised that the whole question of the conditions of agricultural labour, and in particular wage-paid labour, is not merely of national but also of international interest. This is the standpoint of an important book just published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, entitled *Labour in Agriculture: An International Survey*, by Lady Howard, formerly Chief of the Agricultural Service of the International Labour Office, which represents a first attempt at an organic analysis of the problem of labour in agriculture throughout the world.¹ It would be beyond the means of any one individual to collate all the original information necessary for an international outline of this vast subject; use must be made in the first place of such partial surveys as are already available. In the present case the author has based her work principally on the background of facts provided by the official publications of the International Labour Office, for many of which she herself assumed responsibility in her above-mentioned capacity. She has thus the undisputed merit of having attempted at the earliest possible stage, as soon as sufficient information on agricultural labour

¹ Louise E. HOWARD : *Labour in Agriculture : An International Survey*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press ; London, Humphrey Milford, 1935. xiv + 339 pp. 18s.

conditions in various parts of the world had become available, to give a comprehensive survey of agricultural labour problems and to analyse these problems so as to bring out their underlying principles. At the same time she has done this in such a way as to give the book a distinctly personal touch and to make it easy and agreeable reading, while every page bears evidence of the careful and minute attention which has been given to its preparation.

In the early post-war days, both national and international effort was eagerly directed towards the application of existing social legislation to agriculture with a view to improving its working conditions. The necessity for this was not contested, and a certain measure of success was achieved in this direction ; but the failure to make further progress rendered it obvious that the methods applied had been too simple. It is becoming increasingly realised that agricultural labour problems must be studied in the light of the natural and economic laws governing agriculture itself.

Although the labour problem, as such, remains the central consideration in all discussions throughout the book and is stressed as constituting a problem in itself, Lady Howard is among the first to realise the need for such a procedure. She therefore begins by examining the basic laws of agriculture and the whole structure and function of agricultural economy. This part of the book includes an outstanding section on agricultural populations, showing that nearly two-thirds of the total population of the world is agricultural. Lady Howard has tabulated the figures for 37 of the most developed countries : 13 of them have more than 60 per cent. of their working population engaged in agriculture, 7 have over 40 per cent., and 12 have from 25 to 45 per cent. Only 5 out of the 37 countries have less than one-fourth of their working population so engaged. Figures tabulated for wage-paid agricultural workers show that in a number of countries, including Bulgaria, Estonia, India, the Irish Free State, Lithuania, and Switzerland, wage-paid agricultural workers constitute only from 10 to 20 per cent. of the total population working in agriculture. In other countries, however, including Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries, the percentage varies from 25 to 40 per cent., while in Great Britain and the Netherlands more than 60 per cent. of the population working in agriculture consists of wage-paid labour. These figures bring out clearly the fact that the agricultural labour class is a very large one.

It is such figures as these which should be used to measure the importance of the agricultural part of the world social problem. Only too often the magnitude of this question is underestimated, the principal reasons being the lack of adequate information, the comparative absence of political pressure, and the fact that the repercussions of unfavourable agricultural conditions are not felt to their full extent by the rest of the community. Agriculture possesses a great advantage in its ability to be self-subsistent ; but this does not prevent the standard of living of the population engaged in this industry from falling in many respects below what is regarded as a minimum in other occupations.

The main part of the book deals with the conditions of work and living of the agricultural labourer (the labour contract, agricultural labour codes, hours of work, housing and education, the rights of association and combination, collective bargaining and trade unionism), and the economic conditions of labour (wages, the efficiency of agricultural labour, labour demand and employment opportunities). Running like a thread through the whole book is the theme of the inferior position of the wage-paid agricultural labour class; labour contracts are less favourable (in some cases still partaking of serfdom), hours of work longer, housing inferior, opportunities of education less, wages much lower than those of other labour classes, rights of association and combination recent and generally incomplete, while collective bargaining rarely exists. Agricultural workers are even more liable to unemployment than are town workers, though this fact is disguised by unemployment taking the form of chronic underemployment. Lady Howard brings out the surprising extent to which agricultural labour is omitted from protective labour legislation, an omission not entirely absent even in countries with such highly developed social legislation as Australia and New Zealand.

Starting from her conception of the natural and economic structure of agriculture, Lady Howard seeks the reasons for this inferiority. She finds them to be complex, varied, and reaching back into history. Two main reasons, however, stand out above the rest: the agricultural labourer's position is inferior partly because the agricultural industry is inferior to the manufacturing and distributing industries in profitability and economic bargaining power, and partly because the agricultural labourer is less productive than the industrial worker and his bargaining power is also weaker. Agriculture is the residual industry, and the wage-paid agricultural labour class is the residual class. Hence agriculture "fills the thankless rôle of acting as the great population insurance system of the world": men tend to be in agriculture because there is nothing else open to them.

Although part of this inferior position is "an inevitable consequence of general agricultural conditions", Lady Howard flagellates the argument that for this reason no remedies should be considered except a fundamental solution of the agricultural problem. She says that "to defer all action until we can get so far would be absurd". All social reforms are necessarily experiments, so that risks on behalf of social progress must be taken. As for the farmers not being able to afford the cost of the reforms, she points out that many of the measures will fall on public resources and not on the farmers themselves. In any case farming enterprises must adapt themselves to higher labour costs, just as industrial enterprises have been obliged to do.

Lady Howard urges that the following eight reforms should be initiated more or less immediately: hours of work should be shortened, even on farms employing only a single worker; protection against industrial risks (accident, disease, and unemployment) should be established; wages should be higher, and although it will be very difficult—perhaps impossible—to raise them to the level of industrial

wages and whatever is done will be slow, nevertheless wage committees could and should be set up and an actual minimum wage rate laid down; collective bargaining should be not only permitted but actively encouraged; the question of eliminating undue fatigue should be investigated; better facilities should be given for education; housing should be improved; and in those countries where workers mortgage their wages ahead to their employer, active steps should be taken to abolish workers' indebtedness. Such reforms would, of course, make agricultural labour more expensive; but it has been too cheap in the past, and nothing is cheap which is bought at the cost of the welfare of the human being.

Lady Howard believes that the individual States could themselves do a great deal to remedy the present position, but she is also, and more particularly, concerned with what the International Labour Organisation might do. She maintains that insufficient attention has been paid to agriculture, both by the International Labour Conference and by the Governing Body, since 1921. Admitting the great diversities which exist and which make it impossible for all remedies to suit equally all circumstances, and admitting at the same time that progress must necessarily be gradual, Lady Howard suggests that attention should now be given to drawing up regional Conventions to be applied to certain groups of countries with more or less similar conditions, such as (a) West, South, and North Europe, (b) East Europe and Russia, (c) the great exporting countries of temperate climate (the British Dominions overseas, and the United States of America), (d) Egypt and the Near East, etc. She points out that the Convention of 1921 on the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture was in fact a regional Convention, since it could have no meaning except in States having a compulsory elementary education system in force throughout their territory.

In advancing further detailed practical suggestions for remedying the situation, Lady Howard has succeeded in maintaining a fair balance between agriculture, which rightly claims that labour conditions shall be considered in relation to the position of the industry itself, and agricultural labour, which with equal right insists on the absolute necessity of diminishing the gap between its own working conditions and those of other groups of wage-paid workers.

It is obvious that a book covering so vast a field as that chosen by Lady Howard cannot be exhaustive. Readers may find that one or another question has not been dealt with, or they may perhaps wish that certain aspects had been more strongly stressed. The most recent developments, and especially the emergence of various forms of planned economy in agriculture, both in Europe and elsewhere, have raised new problems affecting the position of agricultural workers—whether for the better or for the worse cannot be examined here. It may, however, be stated that there are signs of a growing understanding of the social importance of the agricultural problem, including also the position of the agricultural worker. Lady Howard's book will certainly contribute to such a development. If the result should lead to a general progress in the position of the agricultural worker,

causing parts of the book describing his present-day working conditions to become rapidly out of date, we may be sure that no one will greet this development more warmly than the author of *Labour in Agriculture* herself.

Spare Time Organisations for Agricultural Workers in Italy

by

Giacomo DUSMET

While urban workers' spare time organisations are in full activity almost everywhere, few countries have so far created any similar organisations for rural workers. Among these countries Italy is undoubtedly in the first rank. In fact, out of the 7,248 communes which form the administrative structure of the whole country, 6,492 in 1935 had spare time organisations.

The predominant principle which is kept in view by all these organisations is the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of the individual and the community. The individual, according to the Fascist conception, should be virile and active, conscious of the difficulties of life and ready to combat them. Life is accordingly regarded as a struggle in which the individual takes part and for which he should be well trained and hardened.

The task of preparing the means for this struggle falls in a considerable measure to the spare time organisations. Movements for the organisation of spare time usually apply one or other of two systems: either plurality of organisation, almost always with a variety of principles and institutions; or unity of organisation, which always carries with it unity of principles and a concentration of the various bodies by means of a central direction dependent on the State. Italy has adopted the latter system, and has accordingly created the National Workers' Spare Time Organisation (*Opera Nazionale del Dopolavoro*), which is subdivided into various sections, is attached to the National Fascist Party, and works for the aims indicated above through the Mussolinian formula: "Go towards the people" (*Andare verso il popolo*). Before considering in detail the achievements of this organisation, it should be pointed out that while assistance is one of its functions, it must not be confused with "assistance institutions" properly so called, which are designed to render help to the unemployed, while the National Workers' Spare Time Organisation, as its very name implies, is designed to assist the worker in his hours of rest. Sometimes, of course, the two lines of activity are not rigorously separated. For instance, when rural workers who belong to the spare time organisation

of some small centre are suddenly thrown out of employment, it is clear that they will for some little time continue to attend the premises of the spare time organisation and be assisted by it, even if they cannot pay their subscriptions.

What are the activities carried on by the members of the *Dopolavoro*? Sports, regarded as a form of physical hygiene, are very widespread. They are practised in all forms; the choice is not left solely to the taste of the individual, but is also determined by his physical requirements as ascertained by the well-equipped medical services of the organisation. It is a natural consequence of this system that, while the average standard of activity is fairly high, first-class champions are very rare, and must rather be sought in other circles (university groups, sports societies, military physical training schools, etc.).

The age of the members of the *Dopolavoro* who practise sports varies from twenty to fifty years. There is a system of diplomas, which are awarded after a test, showing the physical quality and special sports abilities of each holder. The object of these diplomas is to stimulate the emulation of the sportsman, without subjecting him to the severe training required for competitions; they may also have a vocational value for manual workers and for all workers to whose physical fitness and health an employer attaches great importance.

The sports sections of the *Dopolavoro*, which in 1926 numbered 467 in the whole of Italy (mainly concentrated in the towns), reached the figure of 6,450 in 1935.

Besides sports, other activities which give pleasure to the workers are organised by the *Dopolavoro*. Talking, reading, smoking, drinking, dancing, cards, billiards, etc., are indulged in, but all with a sense of moderation unknown in public resorts, since the organisation, while furnishing its members with recreations to suit all tastes, will not tolerate any divergence from strict morality. A consequence of this is the almost total disappearance of games of chance and the enormous (and indeed, from the economic point of view, disquieting) diminution in the consumption of wine.

The statistics also show an appreciable decrease in brawling. In a word, while the Italian peasant before and immediately after the war was strongly attracted by the tavern, to-day the competition of the local sections of the *Dopolavoro* has transformed the situation.

In the intellectual field the *Dopolavoro* exercises its influence in various ways, primarily in the vocational domain and after that in the cultural and artistic field generally. The raising of the vocational level is undoubtedly the most fruitful action of the *Dopolavoro*. In fact, it reacts on the whole national economy and the standard of life of the workers, promoting their continuous improvement. Italian agriculture lends itself readily to this action, which extends to all branches of production, from wheat growing to wine growing, from stock raising to book-keeping, from the labourer to the technical expert.

Among the brilliant results obtained are the increased yield of certain crops, the cultivation of special products which used to be imported, and the competitions and shows organised, the lectures and

classes held, the famous wheat, wine, and other trains that have travelled from one end of the peninsula to the other, and the itinerant exhibitions in motor lorries which carry the latest improvements to the most remote hamlets and shake them out of their age-long lethargy.

Side by side with this vocational action, however, real national campaigns have been undertaken which are more concerned with the interests of the country than with those of the individual. Thus the "battle of the wheat" was brought to a successful conclusion and the long and thankless task of the reafforestation of the country is still in progress. Indeed, the mountain peasant, unaware of the enormous advantages which mountain reafforestation brings to the valley and the plain, is inherently hostile to this work; the *Dopolavoro*, in collaboration with the Forestry Militia, has therefore created, among the mountain dwellers themselves, a corps of mountain volunteers consisting of 3,000 men. Plantations, experimental stations, and tours also form part of the Italian forestry propaganda, which is still in its infancy, but will undoubtedly be useful.

Among the various branches of activity, agriculture holds the third place as regards the number of members belonging to the *Dopolavoro*. Industry in fact provides 686,775 members, public services 480,000, agriculture 338,764, commerce 208,473, and transport 82,220.

This division of the members of the *Dopolavoro* according to the nature of their employment is of interest as showing the proportion belonging to the various branches, which it is useful to know before speaking of certain activities of a general character in which both peasants and other workers participate without any possibility of distinction.

These activities are excursions, reading, general education, and theatrical performances.

Excursions have a section to themselves in the *Dopolavoro*; their object is both sport and culture, with the latter predominating.

Landscapes, marine scenery, historic sites, and places interesting from a scientific point of view are the goal of these spare-time excursions, to which the gates of ancient villas closed to the public for centuries and the portals of the most artistic palaces in Italy are compelled to open.

Excursion associations, which numbered 467 in 1926, reached the figure of 9,299 in 1934, including 4,663 excursion and 4,636 touring sections.

Artistic education is supplemented by music, to which it is natural that great importance should be attached in Italy. This includes choral singing and may be said to embrace the whole musical gamut, from the mandoline to opera conducted by Mascagni. This artistic education takes two forms: local, in which popular songs predominate; and national, carried on by the famous operatic "Cars of Thespiis", which are large motor coaches with trailers carrying artistes and everything necessary for performances. The object of these cars is above all to reach small centres which have no theatre. The "Cars of Thespiis" consist of one for opera and three for drama. The statistics

for 1935 also record 2,436 amateur dramatic associations. But the following table will show more clearly the theatrical activity of the members of the Dopolavoro and its progressive increase :

Year	Amateur dramatic associations	Orchestral and choral societies
1926	113	640
1927	460	1,628
1928	1,053	1,859
1929	1,095	2,468
1930	1,901	5,198
1931	1,994	6,143
1932	2,205	7,312
1933	2,226	7,342
1934	2,305	7,410

The educational activities of the Dopolavoro do not, however, stop at the theatre, but include institutions for popular education and, as already mentioned, vocational education, as shown by the following table :

Year	Sections	Institutions for popular education	Institutions for vocational education
1926	1,497	87	—
1927	3,033	730	157
1928	7,254	1,178	341
1929	11,084	2,229	382
1930	14,027	4,709	546
1931	16,912	5,849	548
1932	17,809	6,190	527
1933	17,906	6,315	530
1934	17,962	6,390	— ¹

¹ Figure not available.

The subjects of instruction in these institutions are extremely varied. They range from shorthand to drawing, from painting to foreign languages, from courses of general culture to politics and corporative law. This last may also be of considerable vocational utility in so far as it may help the worker, in case of a labour dispute, to follow the action of the trade associations for the defence of his interests. The Dopolavoro has also devoted its attention to libraries, which reached the number of 1,569 in 1934, with nearly a million volumes.

There is, however, one particularly important field in which the Dopolavoro offers its members considerable practical advantages. This is the field of assistance, which includes consumers' co-operative societies for provisions, clothing, and all kinds of domestic articles, rebates in certain shops and in almost all cinemas and theatres, small savings-bank services on very advantageous terms, and travelling (as distinct from excursions). This may be by sea, but is in most cases by rail in special cheap trains arranged by the State railways during the period of annual holidays. Tens of thousands of members of the

Dopolavoro take part in these journeys, paying much less than the ordinary third-class fare, and although the great majority are urban members, there are sometimes also representatives of the rural class.

Medical assistance has already been mentioned in connection with sports, but it is not confined to this. On the contrary, its most important function is in the field of pathological medicine.

This department comprises the numerous dispensaries, the seaside and mountain colonies, and the famous baths of Viterbo, where the number of days of treatment during 1932 was about 20,000. In 1931 623 members attended the baths for a period of not less than fifteen days; 514 of these obtained a rebate of 50 per cent. and 109 were received free. Divided by categories the patients were: 250 industrial workers, 126 salaried employees, 140 peasants, 107 housewives. In 1933 and 1934 there was an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. on these figures.

We shall now try to penetrate into the inside life of a small rural Dopolavoro organisation, in order to obtain an idea of how it works.

The Coltano section of the Dopolavoro was formed in 1926 among the peasants of the Lower Arno Valley in Tuscany. The membership which was at first 25, rose to 48 in 1927, 67 in 1928, 98 in 1929, fell to 93 in 1930, and then again rose to 118 in 1933, 128 in 1934, and 132 in 1935. The premises consist of a common room with a radio-gramophone and newspapers and reviews of a general and technical character, a small room for games, and a bar. On Sundays the members meet in the common room to hear the market quotations, weather forecasts, and any other news which is broadcast during the "farmers' hour".

At carnival time masquerades are organised in a modest way, and at Twelfth Night there are children's parties at which presents are distributed. In 1931 a visit to Piombino was organised, with a boat trip to the Island of Elba and a visit to the Seva blast furnaces and steel works. In 1932 there was a trip to Spezia with a visit to the naval museum and the battleship "Giulio Cesare", in 1933 to Florence and Genoa, and in 1934 to Volterra with a visit to the alabaster works and the Etruscan museum. Sports activities leave something to be desired; an attempt is, however, being made to form a football team and a basket-ball team. Musical activities, on the other hand, are better. There is a band of 12 instruments, which it is hoped this year to increase to 18.

As a further example, we shall take the Albarese section, in the heart of the Tuscan Maremma, which was founded by the engineer Enzo Fedi. Sports have been cultivated from the beginning, and teams have been formed for bowls, tug-of-war, football, light athletics, and cycling. These teams have always taken high places in all the matches in which they have taken part. The bowls team even won the provincial championship in 1932, and the cycling team won it in 1933. The light athletics team has won the Grosseto cup. The football team, however, although it has played a good many matches, has not been very fortunate. This small rural Dopolavoro section, which had 120 members in 1932, has been through a crisis, probably

of an economic character, by which it was progressively reduced to 98 members in 1933 and to 79 in 1934, at which figure it has remained stationary in 1935. This, however, has not prevented the development of a certain activity in amateur theatricals; though for want of premises of sufficient size, the section has been compelled to give its performances in the evening in the open air. This brief account, it is hoped, will give the reader a clear idea of the working of these tiny Dopolavoro sections in rural districts.

Before concluding this study, it will be useful to say a few words on Italian rural broadcasting. This is organised by the Rural Broadcasting Institution (*Ente Radio Rurale*), whose programme for the development of wireless in rural districts is carried out in two ways. First, it deals with broadcasting, by instituting the "farmers' hour" on public holidays, with programmes specially suitable from the vocational point of view, including weather forecasts, the state of the various crops, and price movements on the Italian markets.

The Ente Radio Rurale has further standardised a type of receiving set which it orders in large quantities from the manufacturers, and whose characteristics have been specially studied for use in country districts. It is strong, simple, and inexpensive, and can be worked with any type of electric current. These sets are supplied to members of the Dopolavoro at cost price. For those who cannot purchase them arrangements are made for listening-in collectively. In 1935, 4,178 rural schools had already been provided with receiving sets which had 978,509 listeners.

It will be seen from the above account that the organisation of rural workers' spare time is highly developed in Italy and may stimulate the promotion of similar movements in other countries.

At the meeting of the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee held in May 1935 in Geneva, the utilisation of agricultural workers' spare time was one of the subjects on the agenda; its consideration showed the necessity for the international institutions concerned with the development of spare time activity to devote greater attention to the problems connected with agriculture.

The world is more and more realising the truth that the rural districts, with their long hours of work and scanty means of communication, cannot continue to be left outside such an important department of social progress. If they are to be made to benefit by it it will not be without utility to take account of the experience of Italy, which has already some years of existence behind it.

The Working of Sickness and Maternity Insurance in Japan in 1932 and 1933¹

Compulsory sickness and maternity insurance in Japan was established by the Act of 22 April 1922, which came into operation on 1 July 1926. The Act has since been amended, notably on 29 March 1926 and 28 March 1929.

An amendment promulgated on 26 March 1934 provided for an extension of the scope of insurance. As the statistics analysed below relate to the years 1932 and 1933, the amendment of 26 March 1934 has not been taken into consideration in the brief account of legislative provisions which precedes the description of the results.

The general compulsory insurance scheme does not cover persons employed in public establishments. In some of these its place is taken by a scheme of mutual aid, recognised and subsidised by the State. The results under this scheme, which covers chiefly temporary loss of earning capacity owing to sickness or accident, will be dealt with separately.

COMPULSORY SICKNESS AND MATERNITY INSURANCE

Scope

Sickness insurance is compulsory for all persons employed in factories and undertakings to which the Factory and Mining Acts apply, with the following exceptions: factories employing less than 10 persons², provided the work is not of a dangerous nature or injurious to health; undertakings carrying on certain ancient national industries, when not employing mechanical power (manufacture of fans, lanterns, toys, plaited straw, bamboo articles, hand-made wearing apparel, preparation of various foodstuffs, etc.); workers temporarily employed (generally less than 30 days); administrative employees whose annual remuneration exceeds 1,200 yen.

Workers in agriculture, commerce, transport, and public administrative services do not come under the law.

An employer whose undertaking does not come under the law may have his staff insured if the majority of them are in favour of it.

Persons formerly compulsorily insured may continue their insurance if they apply to be allowed to do so within ten days after ceasing to be compulsorily insurable.

The distribution by sex of the insured persons was as follows:

Sex	1932	1933
Males	965,000	1,174,500
Females	755,300	827,000

¹ Source: BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS: Reports on sickness insurance in 1932 and 1933. Tokyo, 1934 and 1935.

² From 1935 onward, 5 persons.

The following tables show the distribution of the insured persons by industrial groups and wage classes.

DISTRIBUTION OF INSURED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	1932	1933
Factories under the Factory Act :		
Textiles	767,256	821,073
Machines and tools	287,569	406,784
Chemicals	200,616	237,873
Food and drink	48,623	54,711
Supply of gas, electricity, etc.	22,826	23,973
Various	159,217	177,964
Total	1,486,107	1,722,378
Factories or undertakings under the Mining Act :		
Metalliferous mines	39,432	48,006
Coal mines	139,042	172,563
Oil wells	2,967	3,784
Other metalliferous mines	3,800	4,580
Factories	4,838	5,205
Total	190,079	234,138
Other undertakings	43,853	44,965

DISTRIBUTION OF INSURED PERSONS BY WAGE CLASSES

Wage class			Number of insured persons	
Order	Daily wage	Basic daily wage	1932	1933
	Yen	Yen		
1st	Under 0.35	0.30	104,076	101,947
2nd	0.35 - 0.45	0.40	180,585	227,704
3rd	0.45 - 0.55	0.50	237,929	268,489
4th	0.55 - 0.65	0.60	184,208	200,456
5th	0.65 - 0.75	0.70	128,302	144,103
6th	0.75 - 0.85	0.80	106,229	123,692
7th	0.85 - 1.15	1.00	225,516	261,741
8th	1.15 - 1.45	1.30	170,449	199,358
9th	1.45 - 1.75	1.60	120,390	144,487
10th	1.75 - 2.05	1.90	83,312	98,913
11th	2.05 - 2.35	2.20	56,337	67,400
12th	2.35 - 2.65	2.50	40,892	50,359
13th	2.65 - 2.95	2.80	30,491	37,569
14th	2.95 - 3.25	3.10	21,675	27,981
15th	3.25 - 3.75	3.50	17,285	24,100
16th	Over 3.75	4.00	12,523	23,122

Insurance Institutions

Sickness and maternity insurance is administered by (a) autonomous funds or (b) State insurance offices.

(a) An employer in any undertaking habitually employing 500 or more compulsorily insured persons is obliged to set up an autonomous health insurance fund when the Minister of the Interior so orders.

Undertakings habitually employing 300 or more insured persons may set up such a fund, provided that they obtain the consent of more than half the insured workers, and an authorisation from the Minister of the Interior. Those employing less than 300 insured workers may combine to form joint funds with not less than 300 members.

(b) Workers not belonging to an autonomous fund are insured with one of the 50 prefectural insurance offices.

The central administration is carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Appeals against decisions of the insurance funds or offices may be taken to Enquiry Commissions of First and Second Instance and ultimately to a Central Insurance Court.

The Commissions of First Instance, of which there are 50, are established in each prefecture. They deal only with disputes relating to benefits.

The Commissions of Second Instance have to hear appeals from decisions of the Commissions of First Instance relating to benefits.

The Central Insurance Court is the final instance in all disputes other than those relating to contributions.

Disputes relating to contributions are settled by the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs; an appeal against his decision may, however, be lodged with the Minister of the Interior or the Administrative Court.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Year	Number of insured persons affiliated to the 50 State offices	Number of insured persons affiliated to autonomous funds	Number of autonomous funds
1932	1,122,141	598,058	347
1933	1,204,926	706,555	345

Financial Resources

The insurance resources are made up of contributions paid by insured persons and their employers, together with a State subsidy.

The total contribution is paid as to half by the insured person and half by the employer; the latter is responsible for collecting and paying over the whole. Moreover, the employer's share may be increased to two-thirds of the total in dangerous occupations or when the wages of the insured person are very low. The contribution of the insured person must not exceed 3 per cent. of wages.

The rate of contributions to the insurance offices is fixed at 8 sen per yen in coal mines and 4 sen per yen in other occupational groups.

The recovery of outstanding contributions is effected by the procedure which is applicable in the case of direct taxation.

The State contribution is one-tenth of the cost of insurance, but not beyond 2 yen per annum for each insured person. The State also pays the expenses of the central administration.

STATISTICS OF RESOURCES

Institutions and resources	1932	1933
State offices :	Yen	Yen
Contributions	15,177,291	17,370,322
State subsidies	1,696,670	1,696,670
Income from investments	179,580	182,172
Other income	55,901	59,700
Total	17,109,442	19,308,864
Autonomous funds :		
Contributions	10,942,230	11,933,896
State subsidies	1,009,955	1,131,921
Income from investments	314,850	358,831
Other income	3,298,611	3,356,750
Total	15,565,646	16,781,398

Risks Covered and Benefits

The insurance covers the risk of temporary incapacity owing to accident, sickness, or maternity ; it also provides a funeral allowance in case of death. Its application, however, is strictly limited to the insured worker personally ; it does not extend to members of his family.

The question whether the sickness or accident is of occupational origin has no effect on the amount of benefit payable, and is taken into consideration only for the purpose of determining the waiting period for the award of a daily allowance. However, the insurance institution is empowered to withhold the whole or part of the benefit in certain cases, where the claim arises from a serious fault, comparable to fraud.

Sickness and Accidents.

The benefits due in case of sickness or accident are :

- (a) cash benefit (daily allowances) ;
- (b) benefits in kind (medical attendance, orthopædic appliances, etc.).

Cash Benefit. The cash benefit consists of a daily allowance equal to 60 per cent. of the daily wage.

In case of an industrial accident or occupational disease, the allowance is paid from the first day following the beginning of the incapacity. When the incapacity is not of occupational origin, the allowance is paid only from the fourth day.

If the insured person is admitted to a hospital the daily allowance is reduced, account being taken of his family responsibilities.

Benefits in Kind. Benefits in kind include free medical attendance, hospital treatment (but not health resorts), medicine, medical appliances, and dental care.

When the insurance office or fund concerned considers it necessary, the benefits may include free nursing and ambulance or other transport for the insured person.

Maximum Duration of Benefits. The maximum period for which benefit in cash or in kind is payable is limited to six months in respect of any one accident or illness. The sickness insurance scheme thus takes over the responsibility of the employer in the case of industrial accidents entailing incapacity for work not exceeding six months.

Maternity.

An insured woman is entitled in case of childbirth to a confinement benefit and maternity benefit. The confinement benefit is normally 20 yen ; it is, however, reduced to 10 yen when the insured woman is admitted to a maternity hospital or when she receives attendance by a midwife.

The maternity benefit is equal to 60 per cent. of the daily wage ; it can only be granted for the period during which the woman does not work, and for not more than 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after confinement. When confinement is delayed for more than 4 weeks from the date on which payment of the maternity benefit began, this may be continued for not more than a week. If the insured woman is admitted to a maternity hospital her maternity benefit is reduced, account being taken of her family responsibilities.

Maternity benefit is payable only if confinement occurs after 180 days of insurance during the year preceding the confinement and within 180 days after the insurance has ceased. Nevertheless, the funds and offices may provide either confinement benefit or the services of a midwife for insured women who have paid contributions for not less than 90 days during the year preceding confinement.

Death.

Funeral benefit is equal to 30 times the daily wage, with a fixed minimum of 30 yen.

Statistics

The following statistics are given of the various kinds of benefit :

Item	1932	1933
(1) Number of days of sickness for which benefit was paid :		
Absolute number	10,804,388	12,082,888
Average per insured male	7.46	6.99
Average per insured female	4.77	4.67
General average	6.28	6.03
(2) Total amount of sickness benefit and average per insured person :		
Total benefit (yen)	7,313,138	8,370,154
General average (yen)	4.25	4.185
(3) Number of maternity cases and cash benefit paid :		
Total cost (yen)	592,969	519,705
Number of confinements for which cash benefit was paid	36,353	37,151
Average per confinement (yen)	16.31	13.99
(4) Number of cases in which funeral benefit and burial expenses were paid, and total cost :		
Total cost (yen)	433,913	512,544
Number of deaths for which benefit was paid	11,372	13,273
Average amount per death (yen)	38.15	38.61
(5) Total expenditure on treatment and benefit, and average per insured person :		
Total expenditure (yen)	23,557,575	26,636,928
Average per insured person (yen)	13.65	13.37
(6) Medical service (State insurance offices) :		
Number of doctors appointed for treatment of the sick	31,204	31,596
Number of dentists appointed for dental treatment	9,764	10,376
Number of cases admitted to hospitals	15,465	19,264
Number of days' hospital treatment	184,543	233,240

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON BENEFITS

Risk, and nature of benefit	State insurance offices			Autonomous funds		
	Number of cases	Number of days	Yen	Number of cases	Number of days	Yen
1932						
Sickness and accidents (treatment and cash benefit):						
Medical treatment	2,881,895	38,847,028	8,978,531	2,099,221	20,381,912	5,736,568
Expenses of medical treatment	711	11,607	7,850	5,803	120,637	120,511
Cash benefit	279,011	5,675,850	3,534,741	296,625	5,128,538	3,778,397
Death (cash benefit):						
Funeral benefit	6,160	—	235,040	3,594	—	160,341
Burial expenses	1,428	—	33,504	190	—	5,028
Maternity (treatment and cash benefit):						
Confinement benefit	29,180	—	305,408	7,300	—	115,151
Treatment in hospital	12	—	203	10	—	258
Attendance by midwife	25,822	—	142,299	3,055	—	17,506
Maternity benefit	27,546	1,127,258	410,837	8,807	429,657	182,132
Total expenditure	—	—	13,648,413	—	—	10,115,892
1933						
Sickness and accidents (treatment and cash benefit):						
Medical treatment	3,294,936	44,466,155	10,088,236	2,415,128	23,322,413	6,462,863
Expenses of medical treatment	1,499	15,660	16,431	6,116	122,705	130,633
Cash benefit	314,374	6,364,863 ¹	3,987,705	349,265	5,718,025 ²	4,382,448
Death (cash benefit):						
Funeral benefit	7,571	—	285,006	4,192	—	189,550
Burial expenses	1,276	—	31,634	234	—	6,345
Maternity (treatment and cash benefit):						
Confinement benefit	28,902	—	290,784	5,702	—	85,884
Treatment in hospital	18	—	226	23	—	120
Attendance by midwife	26,124	—	142,028	3,123	—	17,321
Maternity benefit	25,902	1,050,699	376,027	11,249	318,225	143,678
Total expenditure	—	—	15,218,077	—	—	11,418,851

¹ For men, 4,114,900 days; for women, 2,249,963 days.

² For men, 4,106,082 days; for women, 1,611,943 days.

Educational and Preventive Measures

The reports give a survey of the educational and preventive activities of the State sickness insurance offices during the year.

These activities are of two kinds: (1) instruction by means of lectures, pamphlets, etc., on the principles of hygiene, preventive measures, etc.; (2) preventive measures properly so called, by medical examination of insured persons.

Educational activities in 1933 took the following forms:

Nature of activity	Number	Persons who were present or took part
Lectures and films on institutions of preventive hygiene	1,144	388,174
Hygiene exhibitions	12	48,315
Sports competitions	88	48,269
Lectures on physical culture	53	3,421
Courses of instruction, lectures, and films on nutrition	281	155,896
Posters distributed	125,610	
Leaflets and pamphlets	2,486,456	

Medical examinations were as follows:

Laboratory examinations: parasites, sputa, Bordet-Wassermann reaction, arterial pressure	53,944 persons examined
Medical examination of workers employed in unhealthy undertakings	8,171 „ „

Total Insurance Expenditure

The following table shows the total expenditure on benefits, administrative expenses, and preventive measures.

TOTAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE

Institutions, and nature of expenditure	1932	1933
State insurance offices:	Yen	Yen
Salaries and wages, administrative staff	546,192	546,838
Administrative expenses	1,137,524	1,143,084
Benefits	13,648,413	15,218,077
Preventive measures	177,310	181,477
Other expenses	58,985	40,557
Total	15,568,424	17,138,533
Autonomous funds:		
Salaries and wages, administrative staff	592,973	600,097
Administrative expenses	75,113	81,941
Benefits	10,115,892	11,418,851
Preventive measures	266,627	314,096
Other expenses	679,396	1,209,112
Total	11,523,271	13,552,638

MUTUAL-AID SOCIETIES IN STATE UNDERTAKINGS

There are 10 mutual-aid societies authorised by the public authorities to operate in State undertakings; their membership includes all the persons employed in these undertakings. In 1933 the total number of persons insured in these 10 societies was 160,106; of these, 150,223 were compulsorily insured; 9,874 were persons employed in undertakings whose staffs had been, at their own request, affiliated *en bloc* to a mutual-aid society; and 9 were persons who had voluntarily continued their insurance. In 1932 the total number of insured persons was 151,611.

According to an enquiry carried out during recent years, the State grants to each society annually a subsidy equivalent to 3 per cent. of the maximum total amount of the wages of the members; the latter pay a monthly contribution amounting to about 6 per cent. of their monthly wages.¹

The benefits granted by the mutual-aid societies in State undertakings amounted to 2,768,433 yen in 1932 and 2,697,743 yen in 1933.

STATISTICS OF BENEFITS OF MUTUAL-AID SOCIETIES

Nature of benefit	Cases for which benefit was paid		Total amount expended
	Number of cases	Number of days	
1932			
			Yen
Sickness or accident benefit	441,109	6,173,259	2,561,023
Medical treatment	407,490	5,311,850	1,553,671
Expenses of medical treatment	1,069	44,649	38,943
Cash benefit	32,550	816,760	968,409
Death benefit	1,195	60	101,735
Funeral benefit	1,163	—	100,264
Burial expenses	32	60	1,471
Maternity benefit	4,450	106,876	105,675
Confinement benefit	2,041	—	40,417
Admission to hospital	100	50	1,865
Attendance by midwife	1	—	3
Maternity benefit	2,308	106,826	63,390
Total	446,754	6,280,105	2,768,433
1933			
Medical treatment	309,018	4,920,414	1,542,809
Expenses of medical treatment	1,036	35,136	31,498
Cash benefit	33,813	835,486	908,275
Funeral benefit	1,128	—	110,485
Burial expenses	10	—	455
Confinement benefit	2,111	—	41,910
Admission of maternity cases to hospital	22	—	451
Attendance by midwife	16	—	196
Maternity benefit	2,311	110,098	61,664
Total	349,465	5,901,134	2,697,743

¹ Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Industrial Labour in Japan*. Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 37. Geneva, 1933. xvi+413 pp. 10s.

Labour Inspection in Estonia, 1929-1933

The Estonian Labour Inspection Service was originally attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare ; in 1929 it was transferred to the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs ; and since 1933 it has been under the Ministry of Communications. The competent Ministry publishes an annual summary of the inspectors' reports ; these summaries have served as a basis for the following survey of the activities of the Inspection Service during the five years 1929-1933.

The duties of the Inspection Service are defined by a Decree of 19 December 1918, under which the inspectors must : (1) supervise the application of the legislation concerning labour protection and workers' insurance ; (2) draw up reports on contraventions of the law (these reports are either followed by prosecution of the offenders, or are transmitted to the Chief Inspector, who may impose fines in certain cases) ; (3) examine and approve rules of employment, wage scales, etc. ; (4) intervene in cases of labour disputes ; (5) collaborate in the organisation of employment exchanges ; (6) visit and inspect establishments ; and (7) collect statistical data concerning the establishments subject to inspection.

The country is divided into five inspection districts, each with an inspector and an assistant inspector¹, all of whom are under the orders of a Chief Inspector. The assistant inspectors help the inspectors both in their administrative work and in actual inspection.

The inspection staff have to see that labour legislation is applied both in industry proper and in agriculture. Their duties therefore cover the application of the following International Labour Conventions ratified by Estonia : Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), and Minimum Age (Industry), 1919 ; Minimum Age (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead (Painting), and Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921 ; and Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) and Night Work (Bakeries), 1925.

It should be noted that certain of the functions mentioned above also lie within the competence of other bodies, notably the accident associations in connection with the prevention and compensation of industrial accidents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND

The following table shows the number of industrial establishments liable to inspection, with the total number of workers and the numbers of women and young persons under 18 employed by them.

¹ In 1927 the staff of the Inspection Service was reduced for reasons of economy, and the number of inspection districts was lowered from ten to five. The report for 1927 stated that " this change had had an unfavourable effect on the activities of the inspectorate, and to some extent hampered the work of supervision ".

UNDERTAKINGS LIABLE TO INSPECTION

Year	Number of undertakings	Number of workers		
		Total	Women	Young persons under 18
1929	3,556	51,773	17,141	1,675
1930	3,825	49,028	16,234	1,225
1931	4,001	45,530	14,604	936
1932	4,154	40,118	12,882	411
1933	4,376	41,139	13,253	442

These statistics cover all the three groups into which industrial establishments are divided: large (employing 20 persons and over), medium (employing 5-19 persons) and small (employing under 5 persons).

It will be seen that the number of establishments liable to inspection rose steadily, whereas there was a marked fall in the number of persons employed by them. The rise in the number of establishments is due, according to the reports for 1930 and 1931, to "the tendency to make sickness insurance applicable, as far as possible, to every industrial establishment, even if it employs a single person only". The report for 1933 points out that "this increase is due, not only to the inspectors' efforts to extend the benefits of statutory protection to the workers in all industrial establishments, but also to the fact that a large number of establishments have recently been set up, in particular small factories making goods that used to be imported. Indeed, since 1927 there has been an increase of about a thousand in the number of small establishments."

The number of persons registered with the employment exchanges increased from 3,181 in 1929, 3,089 in 1930, and 3,542 in 1931, to 7,121 in 1932 and 8,207 in 1933.¹ According to the report for 1930, this unemployment "is a result of the economic depression, the effects of which began to be more acutely felt in 1930; a number of large undertakings have been obliged to reduce their staffs for want of work." The report for 1931 states that "it is especially the large textile factories working for the export trade that have reduced their staffs." The number of women and children employed in industry has fallen not only absolutely, but also relatively, in proportion to the total working force; this is due, the inspectors state, to "the excessive supply of male labour available at low wages".

¹ See below, p. 000.

THE WORK OF THE INSPECTION SERVICE

Visits of Inspection

The following figures summarise the work of the Service in the field of inspection proper.

STATISTICS OF VISITS OF INSPECTION

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of establishments visited	855	1,799	1,364	1,869	1,755
Number of persons employed in the above	33,175	31,533	27,715	24,361	27,574
Number of establishments visited :					
once	718	1,666	1,202	1,748	1,656
twice	88	110	107	80	78
3 times	27	15	39	15	17
more than 3 times	22	8	16	26	4
Total number of visits	1,095	1,982	1,590	2,075	1,884
Number of visits at night	161	38	93	112	26

It is to be noted that the establishments visited by the inspectors in 1929 formed less than 25 per cent. of all establishments liable to inspection. In subsequent years the proportion fluctuated as follows : 53.5 per cent. in 1930, 39.6 per cent. in 1931, 54.2 per cent. in 1932, and 41.5 per cent. in 1933.

According to the report for 1929, "most of the establishments not visited are small and are at long distances from the railways and the inspectors' headquarters. Moreover, the inspectors' time was largely taken up by the many visits which they made to bakeries in order to see that the provisions of the Act prohibiting night work were being observed." In 1930 "the Chief Inspector gave instructions for more intensive inspection during the summer months of the small establishments in the rural districts, a very large number of which were not being inspected." The 1931 report remarks that the proportion of establishments visited, already small, has fallen still further ; and states that "this decrease is to be explained by the increasing number of duties placed on the inspectors' shoulders, with no corresponding increase in their numbers, so that they are being more and more overloaded with work."

Application of Labour Legislation

One of the labour inspectors' essential tasks is to see that the legislation concerning the protection of workers is applied. Most of the contraventions observed concern the laws on the following subjects : sickness insurance, the prohibition of night work in bakeries, the issue

of wage books, the registration of overtime, the obligation to pay higher rates for overtime, the employment of children, the employment of women at night, the weekly rest, etc. The report for 1930 states, *inter alia*, that "the inspectors have found several cases of night work by women in establishments where the two-shift system is in force and female labour is used for reasons of economy. In another case, the employer made his female staff work at night only, in order to take advantage of the reduced rate for electric current."

The efforts of the inspectors did not always have the desired results, particularly in the small establishments. The report for 1931 states that "the number of contraventions of the Act on the prohibition of night work in bakeries has remained as high as in the preceding year. Many bakers have continued work during the prohibited hours in spite of the successive fines imposed on them and the frequency with which the workers connive at these contraventions makes it all the harder to prevent them."

All the reports state that in most instances the labour inspectors have simply warned the heads of undertakings; and that only cases of repeated contraventions or deliberate non-observance of the legislation have been formally reported to the Chief Inspector or the competent magistrate. The following table shows the number of contraventions observed and reported and of fines imposed.

STATISTICS OF CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of contraventions observed	5,733	7,102	5,118	7,121	7,251
Number of contraventions formally reported	768	1,458	1,250	1,688	1,856
Number of fines imposed by the Chief Inspector of the Courts	756	1,227	1,209	1,268	1,573

It will thus be seen that the number of contraventions observed by the inspectors has increased every year, except in 1931. Even in 1929 the report notes an increase over the number observed in the preceding year, the reason given being "the more intense activity of the Inspection Service, resulting in more effective control of the observance of the provisions of the laws and regulations." Moreover, the report for 1931, when there was a fall in the number of contraventions observed, points out that this reduction "does not yet indicate progress in the application of the law; the explanation is rather that the inspectors have not been able to visit as many establishments as in the preceding year." It will also be seen that the number of fines imposed corresponds fairly closely with the number of contraventions formally reported.

Hours of Work.

The 8-hour day and the 48-hour week were introduced by the Act of 10 July 1931 concerning hours of work in industrial establishments.¹ Even before that date the inspectors exerted some pressure to secure observance of the 8-hour day on the basis of a declaration of principle made by the Provisional Government in 1918. The report for 1931 states that "the new Act is being applied without too much difficulty in the large establishments, where the 8-hour day was customary even before this Act came into force ; but in the medium and small undertakings, according to the inspectors certain difficulties are met. Most of the contraventions of the Act occurred in small and medium undertakings." It should be added that overtime in industry is permitted with the authorisation of the Chief Labour Inspector.

Hygiene, Health, and Safety.

Although the head of every undertaking is required to notify the labour inspector of all accidents which occur in his establishment, and the inspector must investigate all serious cases, the reports do not contain statistics on the subject. The 1930 report states, however, that "measures to protect the life and health of the workers have engaged the close attention of the inspectors during their visits to establishments. They have found, particularly in the small establishments, that the regulations relating to hygiene and accident prevention are disregarded almost everywhere—indeed, in some cases the employers were completely ignorant that any such regulations existed. The inspectors pointed out omissions, and gave instructions in writing concerning the steps to be taken ", entering in the inspection registers of the undertakings all the necessary instructions together with the dates by which defects likely to endanger the life and safety of the workers must be put right.

Adjustment of Industrial Disputes

The activity of the inspectors in adjusting disputes has been very considerable. The following table shows the number of complaints made in writing by the workers. Most of them concerned cases of wages not paid, withheld, or incorrectly calculated. Among other causes of dispute, collective or individual, the most frequent were lack of or incorrect entries in wage books, premature termination of the contract of employment, and contraventions of the laws on the following subjects : accident insurance, sickness insurance (failure to provide, or irregular provision of, medical assistance), and hours of work and the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. The inspectors' action has not always been successful.

¹ Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1931, Est. 5.

STATISTICS OF DISPUTES AND NATURE OF SETTLEMENT

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of individual and collective disputes notified	1,262	1,215	1,384	1,781	1,597
Number of demands by workers partly or wholly satisfied	333	470	455	558	483
Number of workers whose demands were satisfied	622	682	699	709	628

Sickness and Accident Insurance

Insurance against sickness and accidents is compulsory, both for the undertakings enumerated by the law and for handicraftsmen employing permanently not less than five persons. The insurance authorities may, however, extend the obligation to undertakings and handicraftsmen employing less than five persons.

The reports show that the labour inspectors have steadily tried to extend the application of the scheme gradually to all industrial establishments, even those employing only one person. The following figures show the development of this process.

SCOPE OF SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of establishments liable to sickness insurance	2,908	3,300	3,415	3,660	3,993
Number of persons employed in the above	—	38,003	34,876	36,215	38,257
Number of establishments liable to accident insurance	1,260	1,301	1,356	1,382	1,559
Number of persons employed in the above	—	35,828	33,253	35,282	36,275

Two schemes of compensation for industrial accidents are in force in Estonia: compulsory insurance, covering all industrial establishments employing at least five persons; and the employers' individual liability, in industrial establishments employing less than five persons, and in agricultural undertakings. In cases in which compensation is due from the employer, he may arrange with the injured worker or his surviving dependants as to the amount and mode of payment; such an agreement must be submitted to the labour inspector, who may refuse his approval if the terms are clearly inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

It should be noted that the financial and administrative supervision of insurance lies with the labour inspectors, who are empowered to check the funds' resources and examine their accounts and financial policy.

Representation of Workers

The Act of 10 July 1931, respecting workers' representative bodies in industrial undertakings¹, provides for the establishment of a workers' council in every industrial undertaking normally employing over 100 persons; in industrial undertakings employing between 25 and 100 persons a workers' steward takes the place of the council. The stewards and the members of the councils are elected in each undertaking by all workers who have attained the age of 18 years.

The duties of the workers' representatives are: (1) to co-operate in the rationalisation of the process of manufacture; (2) to co-operate in conciliation in labour disputes, whether individual or collective; (3) to participate, as guardian of the workers' interests, in the drawing up of rules of employment, wage scales, etc.; (4) to supervise the administration of Acts and Orders respecting workers' protection and social insurance; (5) to represent the workers in organisations where provision for such representation is made by law.

This Act does not appear to have been favourably received by the workers, and the report of the Labour Inspection Service for 1931 states that "it has not so far been possible to judge the Act's importance for the welfare of the workers, who have shown pronounced indifference as regards the election of workers' councils and stewards." The following figures, supplied by the inspectors, show the extent to which the workers have taken part in these elections:

Item	1931	1932	1933
Number of establishments subject to the provisions of the Act	175	234	273
Number of establishments in which workers' councils or stewards were elected	88	73	67
Number of stewards and members of councils elected	189	194	167

These figures show that the indifference of the workers towards arrangements for their representation has increased and that their participation in the elections has diminished. Whereas in 1931 there were workers' representative bodies in 50 per cent. of all establishments subject to the Act, the proportion fell to under 25 per cent. in 1933.

¹ Cf. *Legislative Series*, 1931, Est. 6.

STATISTICS

Statistics of the General Level of Unemployment

The following table gives statistics on the *general level* of unemployment ; figures for the different industries and occupations covered by these series will be found in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II : *Labour Statistics*, Table II, which also gives separate figures for males and females where available.

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 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

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.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

The sign * signifies : " no figures exist ".

" " — " " figures not yet received ".

" " † " " provisional figure ".

" " r " " figure revised since the previous issue ".

The sign — between two figures of a series signifies that the former series is replaced by another, or otherwise modified.

United States : *American Federationist* (American Federation of Labour).

I. Unemployment.

Estimate of American Federation of Labour.

A revised series of estimates of total unemployment was introduced in the January issue. It is compiled by the American Federation of Labour in consultation with various federal agencies, and is based mainly on official sources. The methods used are in principle the same as those in previous estimates. The starting point is the census of April 1930 ; the number of unemployed at that date (3,415,359 as recorded in the census and an extra allowance of 633,588 for " not enumerated " persons) is increased or decreased by the estimated change in the number unemployed each month. This number in turn is estimated by comparing on the one hand the changes in persons employed (according to various employment indexes) with the number employed in April 1930, to which is added each month the estimated increase in the number of gainful workers. The estimate used gives an increase of about 3,000,000 persons between April 1930 and January 1935 ; from this time onwards a monthly natural increase of 50,000 is assumed and this figure is adjusted to allow for migration. Persons engaged on emergency relief works under the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration or the Federal Emergency Relief Work Programme are considered as unemployed. The employment data used vary from case to case and include data for manual workers, salaried workers, managers, federal employees, etc.

The increase in the present estimate over the previous one arises from the increase in the unemployment figure of April 1930 by about 600,000, the larger allowance for population increase, and the fact that shrinkage in employment had previously been estimated too low, particularly in the service industries.

New Zealand : *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* (Census and Statistics Office).

I. Unemployment.

Employment exchange statistics. Revised figures of unemployment for 1933 and onwards are now introduced, while at the same time the column showing persons employed on public relief works has been suppressed. A large number of persons who were hitherto dependent on relief payments from the Unemployment Fund and are now re-established in industry with the assistance of the Fund are excluded from the statistics. Persons receiving part-time relief on scheme No. 5, or sustenance without work, are still included.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		
	Employment exchange statistics			Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics
	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered		Unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered
	Number	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1927	—	1,353,000 *	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	13.6	200,112
1928	—	1,353,000 *	*	45,669	10.8	156,185	12.1	182,444
1929	1,919,917 ¹	1,915,025	*	47,359	11.1	164,509	12.3	192,062
1930	3,194,420	3,139,455	*	84,767	19.3	208,389	15.0	242,612
1931	4,672,991	4,573,219	23.7	117,866	27.4	253,368	20.3	300,223
1932	5,710,405	5,579,858	30.1	120,454	29.0	309,068	26.1	377,894
1933	5,024,673	4,793,014	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
1935	2,557,955	2,147,008	11.5†	71,834†	16.5	261,768	23.4†	—
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 *	2,401,889 *	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	69,575	15.9	209,493	18.6	292,560
Sept.	2,053,649	1,713,912	9.1	*	*	204,908	18.1	289,944
Oct.	2,161,851	1,828,721	9.7	*	*	214,094	19.0	301,790
Nov.	2,335,116	1,984,452	10.6	60,036†	13.7	242,759	21.4	335,552
Dec.	2,836,291	2,507,955	13.4†	*	*	284,914	25.1†	383,785
1936 Jan.	—	2,520,000†	13.5†	*	*	317,200†	28.0†	—
Base figure	18,717,340 †			438,216 †		1,134,520 †		*

¹ Average for 11 months. * Including the Saar Territory. * Figures calculated by the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung*. † Since 31 July 1933 not including persons employed in labour camps.

Date	BELGIUM				BULGARIA ¹	CANADA		CHILE	
	Unemployment insurance statistics					Official estimates	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed								
	Wholly		Partially		Number unemployed	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		
1927	11,112	1.8	23,763	3.9	*	8,142	4.9	13,541	*
1928	5,386	0.9	22,293	3.5	*	8,120	4.5	12,758	*
1929	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0	*	11,488	5.7	14,966	*
1930	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9	*	22,873	11.1	33,008	*
1931	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9	*	33,625	16.8	71,385	29,345
1932	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7	22,153	38,777	22.0	75,140	107,295
1933	168,023	17.0	170,023	17.2	24,977	33,488	22.3	81,809	71,805
1934	182,855	19.0	166,228	17.2	32,762	28,320	18.2	88,888	30,055
1935	—	—	—	—	38,148	25,347†	15.4	84,050	—
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	24,736	15.1	78,171	7,710
Aug.	136,139	14.9	106,627	11.7	30,220	23,640	14.2	71,114	7,848
Sept.	136,726	14.9	109,125	11.9	30,171	21,759	13.0	71,016	8,037
Oct.	130,981	14.5	95,069	10.6	35,440	22,583	13.3	78,312	8,288
Nov.	143,407	15.9	93,012	10.3	42,760	22,610†	13.3	90,447	8,234
Dec.	—	—	—	—	50,710	24,970†	14.6	85,095	—
1936 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	898,572				*	171,000†		*	*

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

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	DENMARK			DANZIG (Free City of)	SPAIN		UNITED STATES				
	Trade union fund returns		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns		Estimates (American Federation of Labour)	Employment exchange statistics	
							Percentage unemployed ¹				
	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unemployed		Weighted	Unweighted		Number ² unemployed	Applicants for work registered
Number	Per cent.	Wholly			Partially	Wholly		Partially			
1927	61,705	22.5	65,620	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1928	50,226	18.5	51,864	*	*	*	9.2	13	*	*	
1929	42,817	15.5	44,581	12,905	*	*	8.2	12	*	1,863,575	
1930	39,631	13.7	40,551	18,291	*	*	14.5	21	*	4,769,884	
1931	53,019	17.9	59,430	24,898	*	*	19.1	26	19	8,737,513	
1932	99,508	31.7	126,039	33,244	*	*	23.8	32	21	13,181,318	
1933	97,478	28.8	121,115	31,408	*	*	24.3	31	21	13,722,544	
1934	81,756	22.1	97,595	20,326	381,278	240,541	20.9	26	24	12,363,364	
1935	76,030†	19.8	92,406	17,983	—	—	18.5†	23	22	—	
1935 Jan.	111,418	29.5	133,069	23,032	451,234	259,950	21.0	26	23	13,058,215	
Feb.	107,011	28.3	129,892	21,077	450,040	239,595	20.0	24	22	12,763,898	
March	84,342	22.3	102,088	18,611	437,088	267,394	19.4	22	23	12,608,127	
April	70,397	18.3	88,168	18,410	469,101	262,933	18.7	21	22	12,379,077	
May	55,504	14.4	68,742	18,353	429,211	242,019	18.3	21	22	12,382,251	
June	48,855	12.6	62,821	16,212	359,102	246,230	18.5	23	23	12,388,872	
July	48,937	12.6	63,109	14,341	346,837	231,996	19.4	27	21	12,475,340	
Aug.	53,041	13.7	68,478	14,445	415,120	275,985	18.4	23	23	12,218,500	
Sept.	57,923	14.9	71,582	14,610	449,820	269,593	17.9	20	21	11,788,544	
Oct.	67,390	17.3	80,812	16,447	486,635	293,607	17.3	20	21	11,448,986	
Nov.	84,907	21.7	100,077	19,213	508,783	297,438	16.7	20	22	11,672,187	
Dec.	123,213†	31.7†	140,037	21,039	—	—	16.9†	23	22	—	
1936 Jan.	113,345†	28.5	131,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Base figure	401,387 †		*	*	*	*	964,000		*	*	

¹ Unemployed occupied on public and civil works excluded. ² Including those employed on public works, etc.
Cf. note on method, p. 254.

Date	ESTONIA ¹	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unemployment committees	Public relief fund statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics			
						Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ed in receipt of relief	Applica- tions for work	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927	2,957	1,868	*	33,549	47,289	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3
1928	2,629	1,735	*	4,834	15,275	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6
1929	3,181	3,906	*	928	10,052	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2
1930	3,089	7,993	*	2,514	13,859	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.2
1931	3,542	11,522	*	56,112	75,215	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6
1932	7,121	17,581	63,972	273,412 *	308,096	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5
1933	8,207	17,139	44,656	276,033	307,844	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5
1934	2,970	10,011	23,802	345,033	370,320	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9
1935	1,779	7,163	13,362	426,879	465,796	1,714,844	13.2	312,958	2.3
1935 Jan.	3,406 *	12,479	22,026	487,426	532,127	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.7
Feb.	3,721	11,280	22,590	502,879	544,567	1,913,133	14.7	358,974	2.8
March	3,121	9,780	22,193	484,463	526,501	1,819,147	14.0	323,522	2.4
April	2,247	8,369	18,076	452,367	491,802	1,744,814	13.4	285,458	2.2
May	1,358	5,804	12,698	423,250	459,155	1,703,952	13.1	320,511	2.4
June	856	3,948	6,205	402,918	433,354	1,636,037	12.5	367,963	2.9
July	752	3,122	3,732	380,559	415,041	1,589,590	12.2	402,271	3.1
Aug.	592	4,003	4,684	380,664	415,964	1,605,036	12.3	344,767	2.6
Sept.	593	4,755	5,786	373,446	408,426	1,644,723	12.6	308,011	2.4
Oct.	977	6,446	9,739	385,330	427,672	1,658,720	12.7	243,644	1.9
Nov.	1,717	8,538	14,841	409,466	453,838	1,679,912	12.9	225,763	1.7
Dec.	2,007	7,427	17,778	439,782	481,099	1,648,256	12.6	209,983	1.6
1936 Jan.	2,316	—	—	477,173	522,634	—	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	13,058,000			

¹ Until December 1934, the figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ² Since January 1935, applicants for work registered; the figures relate to the end of the month. ³ From 1932 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the public charitable offices.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	JAPAN *	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics ⁴	Official estimates	
	Applicants for work registered	Applications for work registered	Applicants for work registered	With claims to unem- ployment benefit	Total		Unemployed	
						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
1935	2,036,422	—	—	18,410	119,498	*	—	—
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	755,349	351,764	4.6
June	2,000,110	50,504	16,337	16,503	130,244	638,100	353,553	4.6
July	1,972,941	46,069	16,779	16,117	82,371 ³	637,972	349,880	4.6
Aug.	1,947,964	46,480	17,889	15,767	82,697 ³	628,335	346,758	4.5
Sept.	1,958,610	48,707	18,366	15,627	83,191 ³	609,094	348,229	4.5
Oct.	1,916,390	52,331	18,247	17,324	123,705	*	—	—
Nov.	1,918,562	52,674	—	17,407	129,403	*	—	—
Dec.	1,868,565	—	—	19,246	133,319	*	—	—
1936 Jan.	2,159,722	—	—	21,382	144,764	*	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,675,554 †	

¹ Since January 1930, including non-fee-charging private employment agencies.² Extended series.³ See note in Review for November 1935, p. 694.⁴ Since July 1933, employment exchange statistics.⁵ 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	Official estimates	Employment exchange statistics
			Unemployed					
			Number	Per cent.				
	Applications for work registered	Number unem- ployed				Unemployed (men) registered	Number unem- ployed	Un- employed registered
1927	3,131	*	8,561	25.4	23,889	*	*	*
1928	4,700	*	6,502	19.2	21,759	*	*	*
1929	5,617	*	5,902	15.4	19,089	2,895	3,104	*
1930	4,851	75,689 ¹	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,003	4,833	*
1931	8,709	257,722	*	22.3	27,479	41,430 ²	24,083	*
1932	14,587	339,372	14,790	30.8	32,705	51,549	18,239	33,352
1933	8,156	275,774	16,588	33.4	35,591	46,971 ³	18,370	25,255
1934	4,972	234,522	15,963	30.7	35,121	39,235	*	34,711 ⁴
1935	4,535	—	—	—	35,261	—	*	—
1935 Jan.	7,604	231,844	18,809	34.2	39,328	36,191	*	—
Feb.	7,008	225,777	17,976	32.6	40,637	35,071	*	—
March	6,451	220,763	17,506	31.3	40,682	35,568	*	—
April	5,975	201,399	17,221	30.6	40,450	36,792	*	—
May	3,266	186,736	14,446	25.5	33,962	38,100	*	—
June	1,812	156,053	12,233	21.1	28,930	30,330	*	—
July	2,077	152,579	11,241	19.1	25,600	41,499	*	—
Aug.	1,595	145,286 ⁵	11,846	19.7	27,820	42,745	*	—
Sept.	1,819	—	12,099	19.8	31,754	42,200	*	—
Oct.	2,334	—	13,264	21.2	35,559	39,681	—	—
Nov.	6,347	—	—	—	38,330	35,979	—	—
Dec.	8,130	—	—	—	40,089	—	—	—
1936 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	62,455		*	*	*	*

¹ Figure for the month of May according to the population census.
² Including persons employed on public relief works.³ The figures relate to the 15thof the month.
methods p. 254. The figures do not always relate to the end of each month.⁴ Modified series, cf. note on⁵ Average for eleven months.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		RUMANIA ¹	SWEDEN		
	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics	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 ^a	10.7 ^a	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	97,310	23.7	164,773
1934	160,400	32.1	332,772	342,166	16.3	17,253	84,685	18.9 ^r	114,802
1935	177,035 [†]	36.6 [†]	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,581
1935 Jan.	197,326	40.6	432,392	498,806	22.4	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	15,400	87,898	17.5	75,122
May	163,718	34.0	355,223	419,151	18.0	12,003	64,821	13.2	61,177
June	157,416	32.9	333,580	364,856	15.6	11,332	63,516	12.7	51,157
July	161,891	33.9	336,941	305,560	13.2	10,792	56,895	11.3	42,584
Aug.	164,068	34.5	353,076	270,158	11.8	9,392	59,086	11.7	41,723
Sept.	166,474	35.4	366,045	254,704	11.1	9,071	62,399	12.3	41,190
Oct.	166,479	35.2	381,936	263,211	11.5 [†]	8,607	71,652	14.0	47,045
Nov.	172,662 [†]	37.0 [†]	415,180	308,916	13.5 [†]	11,034	77,883 [†]	15.7 [†]	54,167
Dec.	235,931 [†]	43.7 [†]	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,965
1935 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	539,361 [†]		*	2,287,540 [†]		*	495,889 [†]		833 ^a

¹ Excluding agriculture.^a The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.^a From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters.^r 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	51,372 ^r	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
1935	—	—	82,468	—	—	686,269	16,752
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.	8.7	5.5	66,656	198,757	13.3	557,706	12,260
Sept.	9.2	5.4	69,123	194,063	12.9	573,362	12,544
Oct.	10.7	5.4	82,386	192,429	12.8	601,390	10,564
Nov.	12.8	5.8	95,740	203,626	13.5 [†]	678,870	11,917
Dec.	—	—	118,775	—	—	794,407	18,685
1936 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure	498,939		*	1,508,193 [†]		*	*

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

Statistics of the General Level of Employment

The following table gives statistics on the *general level* of employment ; figures for the different industries covered by these series will be found in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II : *Labour Statistics*, Table IV.

According to their source the series in the following tables 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.

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.

In order to facilitate comparisons between the figures the Office has as far as possible recalculated the indexes on the common base 1929 = 100. In a few cases, where data for 1929 were not available, the year nearest to 1929 has been taken as base and the figures are printed in italics. 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.

Owing 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.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	BULGARIA *		CANADA *
	Sickness insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Sickness insurance statistics	Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics	Employers' returns		Employers' returns
	Number employed	Employment as percentage of possible number of :		Number employed	Index (1929)	Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1926)
		Workers	Hours of work					
1927	*	*	*	1,376,049	100.0	*	*	88.1
1928	17,436,100	74.5 *	70.5 *	1,446,027	100.2	*	*	94.2
1929	17,595,347	70.4	67.4	1,448,845	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
1935	15,978,871†	64.3	58.6	—	—	61,919	91.0	—
1934 Dec.	14,873,276	61.8	57.0	959,870	74.9	54,590	80.2	79.2
1935 Jan.	14,409,075	59.1	53.2	946,703	72.6	45,181	66.4	79.4
Feb.	14,687,969	59.3	53.4	947,124	73.0	51,985	76.4	80.9
March	15,278,651	61.3	55.5	974,571	74.3	50,361	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*	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	65.9	59.1	981,056	84.1	71,322	104.8	84.8
Aug.	16,689,880	66.2	59.6	990,971	82.0	75,356	110.8	86.2
Sept.	16,634,277	66.3	61.3	1,001,091	84.5	74,594	109.6	89.0
Oct.	16,507,509	66.1	61.3	989,332	82.9	70,396	103.5	90.4
Nov.	16,496,708*	65.6	61.7	961,571	82.8	65,733	96.6	87.8
Dec.	15,582,000†	68.4	59.2	—	—	53,742	79.0	—
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	898,572 *	*	*	985,155†

Date	DENMARK		ESTONIA *	UNITED STATES *				
	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	1,092	113.5	97.5	75.2	*	56.7	6,605,600	125,996
1935	1,141	118.6	109.7	78.4†	—	64.4†	—	—
1934 Dec.	1,075	111.7	95.3	74.5	75.4	57.9	6,544,400	128,593
1935 Jan.	1,016	105.6	96.7	75.2	76.8	58.8	6,604,000	130,705
Feb.	1,043	108.4	102.3	77.6	78.1	63.3	6,817,300	140,618
March	1,073	111.5	106.4	78.7	78.6	64.8	6,914,600	143,927
April	1,099	114.2	108.3	78.7	78.5	64.9	6,914,300	144,075
May	1,153	119.9	116.6	77.5	77.5	62.8	6,803,800	139,325
June	1,177	122.3	115.2	76.0	76.2	60.9	6,677,400	135,044
July	1,184	123.1	110.5	76.0	76.7	59.9	6,672,900	132,886
Aug.	1,180	122.7	111.6	78.1	78.0	63.8	6,859,200	141,596
Sept.	1,201	124.8	111.3	79.7	78.1	66.1	7,000,000	146,693
Oct.	1,208	125.6	112.3	81.3	79.8	68.7	7,137,700	152,514
Nov.	1,186	123.3	114.4	81.0	80.8	68.3	—	—
Dec.	1,177	122.3	111.1	80.7†	—	70.2	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	40,107†	3,932,980†			*	*

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 Including the Saar Territory. ³ Figure for July. ⁴ Since May 1935, excluding voluntarily insured. ⁵ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁶ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁷ Since January 1931, excluding "building". ⁸ The figures relate to the 15th of the month. Since 1934, revised figures.

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 ²	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	10,142,000	99.3
1935	101	98	73.5	68.1	10,380,000	101.6
1934 Dec.	*	*	75.2	69.6	10,263,000	100.5
1935 Jan.	*	*	72.9	68.2	10,069,000	98.5
Feb.	97	93	72.2	66.1	10,099,000	98.8
March	*	*	72.1	65.7	10,233,000	100.1
April	*	*	72.4	65.7	10,348,000	101.2
May	99	97	72.4	66.8	10,363,000	101.4
June	*	*	73.6	67.6	10,393,000	101.7
July	*	*	75.0	69.6	10,418,000	102.0
Aug.	107	104	74.1	68.8	10,472,000	102.4
Sept.	*	*	74.6	69.7	10,481,000	102.5
Oct.	*	*	74.6	69.7	10,537,000	103.1
Nov.	102	98	74.3	69.8	10,548,000	103.2
Dec.	*	*	73.8	69.9	10,604,000	103.7
Persons covered	*	*	2,230,038		*	*

Date	HUNGARY		ITALY			JAPAN	LATVIA	
	Social insurance statistics		Employers' returns			Employers' returns	Sickness insurance statistics	
	Number employed	Index (1927)	Index ³ (1934)	Index ⁴ (1929)		Index (1926)	Number employed	Index (1930)
				Number employed	Number of hours worked			
1927	1,033,609	98.3	*	*	*	104.1	148,288 ⁵	87.4 ⁵
1928	1,064,599	101.3	*	*	*	99.2	161,483	94.7
1929	1,051,169	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	171,195	100.0
1930	990,776	94.3	*	97.3	94.2	90.0	179,636	105.3
1931	937,298	89.2	*	88.8	83.5	81.7	166,939	97.9
1932	862,469	82.0	*	78.5	72.4	82.0	141,296	83.2
1933	853,203	81.1	*	79.4	75.1	89.9	150,236	88.4
1934	913,068	86.8	100.0	82.9	77.8	100.2	162,837	95.8
1935	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—
1934 Dec.	873,416	83.1	107.1	83.7	70.1	104.8	163,327	95.8
1935 Jan.	884,303	84.2	109.1	83.2	70.6	105.2	164,296	95.8
Feb.	894,973	85.2	112.1	84.5	69.4	105.9	164,148	95.8
March	918,779	87.4	115.1	90.6	77.9	107.0	167,015	97.9
April	958,215	91.2	116.2	92.9	80.5	110.5	167,351	97.9
May	987,594	93.9	118.5	95.8	85.5	111.1	172,208	101.1
June	955,937	91.0	114.1	97.7	83.1	110.9	174,768	102.1
July	957,418	91.1	115.1	98.3	88.7	110.8	175,879	103.2
Aug.	981,136	93.3	117.6	100.1	85.4	110.4	174,428	102.1
Sept.	1,002,705	95.4	*	*	*	110.9	175,591	103.2
Oct.	1,015,721	96.7	*	*	*	110.8	180,429	105.7
Nov.	—	—	*	*	*	—	181,080	106.3
Dec.	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—
Persons covered	*	*	946,517	1,208,621 [†]		1,026,637	*	*

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 Yearly averages for 1927-1930, based on average number insured each month.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	LUXEMBURG ²		NETHERLANDS ³		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 (1928) (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	68.3	*	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
1935	29,334	66.7	—		—	69.1	—	*
1934 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	75.0		72.6	67.0	*	*
Aug.	29,549	67.2	74.6		74.1	72.0	*	*
Sept.	29,750	67.7	73.6		75.3	75.5	104.6	*
Oct.	29,770	67.7	73.6		80.0	77.7	*	*
Nov.	29,927	68.1	—		76.9	81.0	*	*
Dec.	29,778	67.8	—		—	72.2	—	*
Persons covered	*	*	473,390 ⁴		699,000 [†]	16,825 ⁵	239,630	*

Date	SWITZERLAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA ⁷		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)
					Europeans	Total ⁸		
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
1935	—		1,917,028 [†]	76.5 [†]	—	—	—	—
1934 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	110.0	114.6	576,573	95.3
Aug.	*		2,065,547	82.4	110.6	115.2	586,688	97.0
Sept.	70.5		2,056,261	82.1	111.6	116.5	594,340	98.2
Oct.	*		2,069,013	82.6	111.8	117.0	601,622	99.4
Nov.	*		2,047,000 [†]	81.7 [†]	—	—	599,655	99.2
Dec.	—		1,875,000 [†]	74.9 [†]	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	194,406		*	*	*	*	*	*

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 Excluding agriculture. ⁴ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁵ Hours worked (thousands). ⁶ This series is temporarily discontinued pending revision. ⁷ Average for the month. ⁸ Including "Natives".

Statistics of Occupied Population in Different Countries (Estonia, Hungary)

In continuation of the series of statistics of the occupied population in different countries recently published¹, corresponding information relating to Estonia and Hungary taken from the most recent censuses is given below in tabular form. For information as to the scope and character of the data given in the tables the reader is referred to the first article of the series.

Estonia : Census of 1 March 1934

The following tables relate to the gainfully occupied population which, in accordance with the method employed in compiling the Estonian Census, does not include unpaid working dependants. However, a special table (table V) gives the number of unpaid working dependants assisting the head of the household in his work.

SOURCE : RIIGI STATISTIKA KESKBÜROO : *I.III.1934 rahvaloenduse andmed; tööharud ja leibkonnad; Vihk III*. Tallinn, 1935.

TABLE I. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION, BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Order	Occupational group	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	150,127	51.9	63,764	45.8	213,891	49.9
II ₁	Mining and quarrying	2,404	0.8	393	0.3	2,797	0.6
II ₁ -II ₁₄	Manufacturing industries and building	67,237	23.3	30,483	21.9	97,720	22.8
III	Commerce	16,827	5.8	10,954	7.9	27,781	6.5
IV	Transport and communications	14,900	5.1	1,721	1.2	16,621	3.9
V	Public administration, national defence, and professional services	28,079	9.7	10,942	7.8	39,021	9.1
VI	Domestic service	1,466	0.5	14,656	10.5	16,122	3.8
VIII	Unspecified	8,382	2.9	6,364	4.6	14,746	3.4
I-VI, VIII	Totally gainfully occupied	289,422	100.0	139,277	100.0	428,699	100.0
VII	Persons living on their own means, assisted persons, prisoners, beggars, vagrants	17,717	—	24,699	—	42,416	—
	Dependants	221,749	—	433,549	—	655,298	—
	Total population	528,888	—	597,525	—	1,126,413	—

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, Jan. 1935, pp. 123-134 (United States of America, Canada); No. 3, March 1935, pp. 436-444 (India, Japan, Palestine); No. 6, June 1935, pp. 896-906 (Italy, Norway); Vol. XXXII, No. 3, Sept. 1935, pp. 410-417 (Germany, Netherlands); No. 6, Dec. 1935, pp. 851-865 (Great Britain).

TABLE II. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1922 AND 1934

Occupational group	1922			1934		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	27.2	9.0	17.6	28.4	10.7	19.0
Mining and quarrying	11.3	4.5	7.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing industries and building				12.7	5.1	8.7
Commerce	2.7	1.2	1.9	3.2	1.8	2.5
Transport and communications	2.7	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.3	1.5
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	5.3	1.5	3.3	5.3	1.8	3.5
Domestic service	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.3	2.4	1.4
Unspecified	4.7 ¹	2.8 ¹	3.7 ¹	1.6	1.1	1.3
Total gainfully occupied	54.2	21.6	36.9	54.7	23.3	38.1
Not gainfully occupied	45.8	78.4	63.1	45.3	76.7	61.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Including seasonal workers, unemployed persons and sick persons in hospitals.

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

Occupational group	1922		1934	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	72.9	27.1	70.2	29.8
Mining and quarrying	69.0	31.0	85.9	14.1
Manufacturing industries and building			68.8	31.2
Commerce	67.3	32.7	60.6	39.4
Transport and communications	89.8	10.2	89.6	10.4
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	75.3	24.7	72.0	28.0
Domestic service	9.7	90.3	9.1	90.9
Day labourers	59.4	40.6	56.8	43.2
Total gainfully occupied	68.9	31.1	67.5	32.5

TABLE IV. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS, SEX, AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Persons employing paid workers			Persons assisted in their work by members of their families			Persons working on their own account			Employed persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	23,667	4,415	28,082	79,404	13,254	92,658	5,286	4,799	10,085	1,575	262	1,837
Mining and quarrying	21	2	23	20	—	20	62	3	65	133	16	149
Manufacturing industries and building	3,545	973	4,518	1,594	309	1,903	14,028	8,859	22,887	4,097	1,075	5,172
Commerce	1,484	449	1,933	1,830	404	2,234	4,057	3,076	7,133	4,113	2,078	6,191
Transport and communications	134	13	147	166	7	173	2,013	101	2,114	3,181	855	4,036
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,253	6,476	16,729
Domestic service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	14	46
Day labourers	23	4	27	38	10	43	181	96	277	290	179	469
Total	28,874	5,856	34,730	88,647	13,984	97,031	25,627	16,934	42,561	23,674	10,955	34,629

TABLE IV. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS, SEX, AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(*cont.*)

Occupational group	Manual workers			Persons engaged in liberal professions			Status unspecified or unclassifiable			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40,053	40,950	81,003	—	—	—	142	84	226	150,127	63,764	213,891
Mining and quarrying	2,168	372	2,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,404	393	2,797
Manufacturing industries and building	43,914	19,241	63,155	—	—	—	59	26	85	67,237	30,483	97,720
Commerce	5,313	4,931	10,244	—	—	—	30	16	46	16,827	10,954	27,781
Transport and communications	9,363	743	10,106	—	—	—	43	2	45	14,900	1,721	16,621
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	4,484	2,924	7,408	1,625	1,530	3,155	11,717	12	11,729	28,079	10,942	39,021
Domestic service	1,434	14,642	16,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,466	14,656	16,122
Day labourers	5,939	4,438	10,377	—	—	—	1,916	1,637	3,553	8,382	6,364	14,746
Total	112,668	88,241	200,909	1,625	1,530	3,155	13,907	1,777	15,684	289,422	139,277	428,699

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF UNPAID WORKING DEPENDANTS BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	68,364	164,011	232,375
Mining and quarrying	13	13	26
Manufacturing industries and building	1,153	1,153	2,306
Commerce	522	1,845	2,367
Transport and communication	34	12	46
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	28	34	62
Domestic service	2	4	6
Day labourers	15	52	67
Total	70,131	167,124	237,255

TABLE VI. MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Marital status unknown	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	32,510	10,964	19,514	645	131	63,764
Mining and quarrying	15,428	8,635	5,550	1,087	176	393
Manufacturing industries and building						30,483
Commerce	5,614	2,829	2,018	432	61	10,954
Transport and communications	612	601	374	75	59	1,721
Public administration, national defence, and professional services	6,191	2,905	1,354	465	27	10,942
Domestic service	10,955	1,256	2,122	256	67	14,656
Occupation unknown	2,905	1,289	1,598	188	384	6,364
Total	74,215	28,479	32,530	3,148	905	139,277

TABLE VII. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Sex and age group	Total population	Gainfully occupied population	
		Number	Per cent. of total population
Males :			
0-14	132,685	1,776	1.3
15-19	37,578	10,404	27.7
20-29	100,976	63,920	63.3
30-39	80,036	67,002	83.7
40-49	63,126	57,620	91.3
50-59	53,012	48,146	90.8
60-69	37,263	29,317	78.7
70 and over	23,535	10,708	45.5
Unknown	677	529	—
Total	528,888	289,422	54.7
Females :			
0-14	129,244	1,537	1.2
15-19	37,528	9,066	24.2
20-29	100,175	35,274	35.2
30-39	92,566	28,853	31.2
40-49	78,901	26,577	33.7
50-59	66,820	22,074	33.0
60-69	52,373	11,972	22.9
70 and over	39,287	3,603	9.2
Unknown	631	321	—
Total	597,525	139,277	23.3
Total :			
0-14	261,929	3,313	1.3
15-19	75,106	19,470	25.9
20-29	201,151	99,194	49.3
30-39	172,602	95,855	55.5
40-49	142,027	84,197	59.3
50-59	119,832	70,220	58.6
60-69	89,636	41,289	46.1
70 and over	62,822	14,311	22.8
Unknown	1,308	850	—
Total	1,126,413	428,699	38.1

Hungary : Census of 1930

The following tables relate to the gainfully occupied population (including persons unemployed). Retired persons and those with private incomes, who in the original data are classified among the gainfully occupied population, are excluded from this group and are grouped with persons not gainfully employed.

The totals given in table V differ slightly from those given in tables I and IV, owing to divergencies in the method of using the available data. So far as concerns the occupations coming under the three following groups : industry, communications, transport, the classification in table V is based on the personal occupation followed ; the figures indicated differ from the data given for the same groups in tables I and IV, which are generally based on the industry concerned.

For the distribution of occupied population according to occupational status, the Hungarian Census distinguishes the three following groups : (a) independent persons ; (b) officials and salaried workers ; (c) manual and other workers. This latter group includes, in addition to manual workers, certain other groups, such as working dependants and clerks.

SOURCES :

General population census for 1930, part II : Occupational data. Hungarian statistical publications. New series. Vol. 86. Budapest, 1935.

Communication from the Royal Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

TABLE I. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	1,560,372	55.0	471,079	47.3	2,031,451	53.1
Mines and blast furnaces	34,707	1.2	475	0.1	35,182	0.9
Industry	714,183	25.1	172,493	17.4	886,676	23.1
Commerce and credit	169,744	6.0	56,339	5.7	226,083	5.9
Communications and transport	104,421	3.7	8,868	0.9	113,289	3.0
Public services, national defence, and professional services	177,730	6.3	59,104	5.9	236,834	6.2
Domestic service	10,139	0.4	166,848	16.8	176,987	4.6
Day labourers	40,056	1.4	20,990	2.1	61,046	1.6
Other occupations	24,438	0.9	37,766	3.8	62,204	1.6
Total gainfully occupied	2,835,790	100	993,962	100	3,829,752	100
Not gainfully occupied :						
Retired persons, those with private incomes, etc.	97,074	—	72,416	—	169,490	—
Women engaged in managing their households	—	—	1,717,942	—	1,717,942	—
Other dependants	1,317,246	—	1,653,889	—	2,971,135	—
Total population	4,250,110	—	4,438,209	—	8,688,319	—

TABLE II. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1920 AND 1930

Occupational group	1920 ¹			1930		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	38.6	15.4	26.6	36.7	10.6	23.4
Mines and blast furnaces	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4
Industry	14.2	3.2	8.5	16.8	3.9	10.3
Commerce and credit	3.5	1.2	2.3	4.0	1.3	2.6
Communications and transport	2.7	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.2	1.3
Public services, national defence, and professional services	5.2	1.3	3.2	4.2	1.3	2.7
Domestic service	0.3	3.5	1.9	0.2	3.8	2.0
Day labourers	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other occupations	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total gainfully occupied	66.6	26.1	45.8	66.7	22.4	44.1
Not gainfully occupied	33.4	73.9	54.2	33.3	77.6	55.9
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Excluding the communes and districts (10,059 inhabitants) restored to Hungary since the Census of 1920.

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

Occupational group	1920 ¹		1930	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	70.3	29.7	76.8	23.2
Mines and blast furnaces	96.6	3.4	98.6	1.4
Industry	80.5	19.5	80.5	19.5
Commerce and credit	73.6	26.4	75.1	24.9
Communications and transport	89.8	10.2	92.2	7.8
Public services, national defence, and professional services	79.4	20.6	75.0	25.0
Domestic service	6.7	93.3	5.7	94.3
Day labourers	48.4	51.6	65.6	34.4
Other occupations	47.5	52.5	39.3	60.7
Total gainfully occupied	70.6	29.4	74.0	26.0

¹ See note ¹, table II.

TABLE IV. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SEX, AND BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Independent (employers)			Officials and salaried employees			Manual and other workers								
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Foremen, overseers			Clerks, manual workers, day labourers			Apprentices		
							Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	580,265	120,201	700,466	5,409	202	5,611	860	8	868	434,085	130,970	565,055	337	20	357
Mines and blast furnaces	30	—	30	996	169	1,165	1,638	8	1,646	30,733	137	30,870	139	—	139
Industry	173,397	43,119	216,516	31,840	11,532	43,372	14,889	411	15,300	403,851	92,836	496,687	66,038	10,427	76,465
Commerce and credit	59,572	24,423	83,995	40,941	16,924	57,865	3,907	79	3,986	40,076	8,547	48,623	6,947	685	7,632
Communications and transport	8,901	434	9,335	14,489	6,635	21,124	22,381	64	22,445	18,708	282	18,990	86	—	86
Public services, national defence, and professional services	14,568	5,107	19,735	83,390	40,213	123,603	32,569	555	33,124	2,758	1,526	4,284	—	—	—
Domestic service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,056	20,990	61,046	—	—	—
Other occupations	17,367	8,509	25,876	163	132	295	116	31	147	711	499	1,210	6	—	6
Total	854,100	201,853	1,055,953	177,228	75,807	253,035	76,360	1,156	77,516	970,978	255,787	1,226,765	73,553	11,132	84,685

TABLE IV. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND SEX, AND BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (*cont.*)

Occupational group	Manual and other workers (<i>cont.</i>)									Total		
	Working dependants			Others			Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	320,705	216,193	536,988	218,621	3,485	222,106	974,698	350,676	1,325,374	1,560,372	471,079	2,031,451
Mines and blast furnaces	—	—	—	1,171	161	1,332	33,681	306	33,987	34,707	475	35,182
Industry	4,213	3,361	7,574	19,955	10,807	30,762	508,946	117,842	626,788	714,183	172,493	886,676
Commerce and credit	5,585	4,247	9,832	12,716	1,434	14,150	69,231	14,902	84,223	169,744	56,339	226,083
Communications and transport	556	12	568	39,300	1,441	40,741	81,031	1,799	82,830	104,421	8,868	113,289
Public services, national defence, and professional services	—	—	—	44,445	11,643	56,088	79,772	13,724	93,496	177,780	59,104	236,884
Domestic service	—	—	—	10,139	166,848	176,987	10,139	166,848	176,987	10,139	166,848	176,987
Day labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,056	20,990	61,046	40,056	20,990	61,046
Other occupations	8	1	9	6,067	28,594	34,661	6,908	29,125	36,033	24,438	37,766	62,204
Total	381,157	228,814	554,971	352,414	224,413	576,827	1,804,462	716,302	2,520,764	2,835,790	993,962	3,829,752

TABLE V. NUMBER OF WOMEN GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY MARITAL CONDITION AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ¹

Occupational group	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	240,040	88,004	136,873	6,162	471,079
Mines and blast furnaces	245	101	163	10	519
Industry	107,422	35,840	24,304	5,157	172,723
Commerce and credit	24,971	17,088	11,578	2,419	56,056
Communications and transport	5,066	2,037	1,435	339	8,877
Public services, national defence, and professional services	35,798	14,476	6,195	2,635	59,104
Domestic service	141,048	10,226	11,079	4,495	166,848
Day labourers	7,610	4,300	8,119	961	20,990
Other occupations	14,775	9,899	11,078	2,014	37,766
Total gainfully occupied	576,975	181,971	210,824	24,192	993,962
Not gainfully occupied (including retired persons and those with private incomes)	1,467,086	1,697,553	265,537	14,069	3,444,247
Total population	2,044,061	1,879,526	476,361	38,261	4,438,209

¹ Provisional data.

TABLE VI. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS¹

Sex and age group	Gainfully occupied	Total population	Gainfully occupied per cent. of total population
Males :			
0-7	—	622,951	—
7-14	59,320	586,477	10.1
15-19	348,890	413,412	84.4
20-39	1,347,828	1,394,862	96.6
40-59	767,715	822,253	93.4
60 and over	311,703	409,602	76.1
Age not stated	240	553	—
Total	2,835,696	4,250,110	66.7
Females :			
0-7	—	611,436	—
7-14	36,315	572,406	6.3
15-19	229,567	420,774	54.6
20-39	432,124	1,474,793	29.3
40-59	203,650	920,404	22.1
60 and over	92,092	437,452	21.1
Age not stated	206	944	—
Total	993,954	4,438,209	22.4
Total :			
0-7	—	1,234,387	—
7-14	95,635	1,158,883	82.5
15-19	578,457	834,186	69.3
20-39	1,779,952	2,869,655	62.0
40-59	971,365	1,742,657	55.7
60 and over	403,795	847,054	47.7
Age not stated	446	1,497	—
Total	3,829,650	8,688,319	44.1

¹ Provisional data.

Recent Family Budget Enquiries¹:

Recent Family Budget Enquiries in Latin America

During recent years statistical data on social and economic conditions in the Latin-American countries have become more numerous. With respect particularly to the important question of the standard of living, enquiries are forthcoming showing in concrete terms the habits of consumption among industrial workers. These enquiries are still in an experimental stage and the results are generally approximate in character; but in spite of these reservations the results obtained, and also the methods employed, are of interest in opening up an important field of research and in supplying significant indications of standards of living in these parts of the world. The present article summarises recent enquiries carried out in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

As far as possible the data have been classified by the International Labour Office in such a way as to facilitate international comparison; in some cases, therefore, the figures given here differ from those given in the original publications. It is hardly necessary to add that international comparisons are possible within a limited sphere only and should be undertaken with important reservations.²

I. Buenos Aires (Argentina), October 1933³

In accordance with a Decree of 15 September 1932 a special Commission was set up in Argentina to enquire into the problems of statistics of wages and cost of living.⁴ In October 1933 the Commission undertook an experimental family budget enquiry, which was preparatory to the definitive and more extensive enquiry to be con-

¹ For a summary of other recent family budget enquiries, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 5, Nov. 1933: "Recent Family Budget Enquiries"; Vol. XXX, No. 1, July 1934: "The Belgian Family Budget Enquiry of 1928-1929"; No. 2, Aug. 1934: "The Finnish Family Budget Enquiry of 1928"; No. 6, Dec. 1934: "Expenditure of Working-Class Families of Merseyside, England, 1929-1931"; Vol. XXXI, No. 3, March 1935: "The Czechoslovak Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930"; No. 6, June 1935: "The Swedish Family Budget Enquiry of 1933"; Vol. XXXII, No. 1, Aug. 1935: "The Shanghai Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930"; No. 5, Nov. 1935: "Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934".

² Cf. in this connection the first article cited in the preceding footnote.

³ ARGENTINA. MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR, DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO, DIVISIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICA: *Costo de la Vida, Presupuestos familiares*. Series C, No. 1. Buenos Aires, 1935.

⁴ BOLETÍN OFICIAL, 27 Sept. 1932.

ducted during the whole of the year 1935.¹ The rules and regulations for conducting the enquiry were laid down in considerable detail², and the preliminary enquiry gave some results of interest. Although the summary texts available, and the methods of classification adopted, make it difficult to present the data on internationally comparable lines, the main results of the enquiry are summarised below.

SCOPE AND METHODS

The enquiry originally covered 3,000 wage earners' families in Buenos Aires representing nearly all branches of industrial activity. The families studied were selected by labour inspectors, employers, and trade union officials; the data were compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during the whole of a month.³ Returns covering 196 families were finally published.

A characteristic feature of the enquiry is the emphasis laid on the importance of the size of the families. These are classified according to composition into seven groups, ranging from families composed of husband and wife to families having in addition from one to six children. Each of the family groups is again subdivided into five distinct income classes; the total number of sub-groups is thus 35. Income is identified with the earnings of the husband, and not, as is usually the case, with total family income.

As the findings are analysed from the double standpoint of family size and income, they should, in order to give statistically significant results, be based on a large number of families. In the present case, however, the average number of families per sub-group is between 5 and 6, and as no general averages are published the results are indicative rather than conclusive in character. The emphasis, however, given to the relation between standard of living and family size is theoretically interesting, and it has been considered justifiable, therefore, to maintain in table I, although mainly by way of illustration, the extensive system of classification adopted in the original enquiry.

EXPENDITURE

Data of the expenditure on various consumption groups are shown in table I. The figures in this table are not strictly comparable with those given in other enquiries, for they are not complete; data on

¹ DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO: *Boletín Informativo*, Jan. 1935, pp. 4118-4121: "Costo de la vida. Resolución de 10 diciembre 1934, estableciendo se realice una investigación complementaria, durante todo el año 1935."

² *Idem*, Aug. 1933, pp. 3548-3552: "Reglas para proceder a la investigación del costo de la vida de la población obrera"; *Idem*, Sept. 1933, pp. 3575-3583: "Instrucciones para realizar la investigación del costo de la vida de la población obrera de la Capital Federal."

³ An interesting feature of the enquiry is the method used for checking the quantities consumed. These are recorded in the household books, but, in addition, it appears that a list of prices was obtained showing the prices of all items of expenditure on the retail and wholesale markets, in co-operative stores, etc. The sum expended on each item was divided by the price per unit, and a second set of quantities was thus obtained. It would have been of interest to compare the two sets of data, but unfortunately the second set is not published.

TABLE I. ANALYSIS OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE FOR FAMILIES
CLASSIFIED BY COMPOSITION AND HUSBAND'S EARNINGS

Composition of families and husband's earnings	Number of families	Expenditure group								
		Food		Housing		Fuel and light		Miscellan- eous		Total ^a
		\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$
I. Husband and wife and no children:										
Income group { \$115-125	10	73.99	56.3	37.86	28.8	5.06	3.9	14.59	11.0	131.50
Income group { \$135-145	10	89.28	62.4	32.21	22.5	5.46	3.8	16.18	11.3	143.13
Income group { \$170-180	10	96.97	55.5	52.67	30.2	7.92	4.5	17.24	9.8	174.80
Income group { \$195-205	10	82.11	43.8	50.43	30.0	7.17	4.3	28.35	16.9	168.06
Income group { \$225-235	3	117.83	54.8	59.28	27.6	11.53	5.4	26.24	12.2	214.88
II. Husband, wife, and 1 child:										
Income group { \$115-125	10	82.56	59.0	31.56	22.6	6.00	4.3	19.72	14.1	139.84
Income group { \$170-180	10	90.94	57.5	38.34	24.2	4.45	2.8	24.52	15.5	158.25
Income group { \$195-205	10	106.28	59.1	46.76	26.1	6.21	3.5	20.20	11.3	179.45
Income group { \$225-235	6	115.79	46.9	82.90	33.5	13.50	5.5	34.76	14.1	246.95
III. Husband, wife, and 2 children:										
Income group { \$115-125	10	79.95	57.8	32.40	23.4	7.41	5.4	18.54	13.4	138.30
Income group { \$135-145	10	97.51	61.1	35.87	22.4	9.02	5.7	17.27	10.8	159.47
Income group { \$170-180	10	98.75	60.8	40.36	24.9	6.75	4.2	16.34	10.1	162.20
Income group { \$195-205	10	124.06	63.8	42.91	22.1	7.92	4.1	19.35	10.0	194.24
Income group { \$225-235	6	124.49	56.4	57.77	26.2	8.83	4.0	29.67	13.4	220.76
IV. Husband, wife, and 3 children:										
Income group { \$115-125	10	102.33	67.0	33.11	21.7	6.51	4.2	10.82	7.1	152.77
Income group { \$135-145	10	101.98	63.1	35.36	21.9	7.58	4.7	16.64	10.3	161.56
Income group { \$170-180	10	110.28	63.6	39.73	22.9	7.82	4.3	15.91	9.2	173.44
Income group { \$195-205	2	153.30	68.5	47.52	21.2	13.63	6.1	9.33	4.2	223.78
Income group { \$225-235	3	133.83	63.8	50.58	24.1	7.65	3.6	17.87	8.5	209.93
V. Husband, wife, and 4 children:										
Income group { \$115-125	10	108.12	66.9	34.50	21.3	8.76	5.4	10.38	6.4	161.76
Income group { \$135-145	3	109.73	66.5	36.44	22.1	4.73	2.9	13.98	8.5	164.88
Income group { \$195-205	3	135.23	65.2	47.40	22.9	10.14	4.9	14.46	7.0	207.23
VI. Husband, wife, and 5 children:										
Income group { \$115-125	3	108.75	62.4	45.53	26.1	11.31	6.5	8.70	5.0	174.29
Income group { \$135-145	3	114.28	65.2	38.85	22.1	10.52	6.0	11.68	6.7	175.33
Income group { \$170-180	6	106.76	60.6	48.44	27.5	8.01	4.5	13.03	7.4	176.24
VII. Husband, wife, and 6 children:										
Income group { \$115-125	4	109.24	59.1	47.84	25.9	0.77	5.3	17.98	9.7	184.89
Income group { \$135-145	2	150.70	65.7	20.39	8.9	14.48	6.3	43.67	19.1	239.24
Income group { \$170-180	3	109.83	62.1	37.10	21.0	8.81	5.0	21.05	11.9	176.79
VIII. All families ^a :										
Income group { \$115-125	57	91.8	61.5	35.5	23.8	7.2	4.8	14.7	9.9	149.2
Income group { \$135-145	37	101.3	63.0	34.0	21.2	7.7	4.8	17.7	11.0	160.7
Income group { \$170-180	49	100.8	59.7	43.1	25.5	7.0	4.1	18.0	10.7	168.9
Income group { \$195-205	35	109.6	59.1	46.8	25.3	7.7	4.2	21.2	11.4	185.3
Income group { \$225-235	18	122.0	53.8	65.2	28.8	10.7	4.7	28.8	12.7	226.7
Total	196	101.8	60.0	41.9	24.7	7.6	4.5	18.5	10.9	169.8

^a Averages calculated by the International Labour Office.^a Excluding clothing.

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF MONTHLY FOOD CONSUMPTION OF A "NORMAL"
FAMILY (HUSBAND, WIFE, AND THREE CHILDREN), BY SELECTED
INCOME GROUPS

Item	Unit	Income group ¹								
		\$115-125			\$170-180			\$225-235		
		Quantity	Expenditure		Quantity	Expenditure		Quantity	Expenditure	
			\$	Per cent.		\$	Per cent.		\$	Per cent.
I. Bread and cereals :										
Bread	Kg.	48.75	11.17	10.9	57.33	13.76	12.5	37.96	9.11	6.8
Flour	"	1.60	0.24	0.2	10.20	1.53	1.4	3.00	0.45	0.3
Macaroni	"	8.10	2.35	2.3	10.17	2.95	2.7	6.10	1.77	1.3
Rice	"	2.62	1.18	1.2	1.27	0.57	0.5	1.78	0.80	0.8
Total		—	14.94	14.6	—	18.81	17.1	—	12.13	9.0
II. Meat, fish, etc. :										
Meat	Kg.	39.14	21.92	21.4	33.48	18.75	17.0	39.93	22.36	16.7
Sausages	"	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.31	0.25	0.2	1.83	1.46	1.1
Poultry	"	—	0.07	0.1	0.50	0.82	0.7	0.50	0.83	0.6
Fish	Kg.	2.49	0.87	0.8	2.17	0.76	0.7	1.43	0.50	0.4
Total		—	22.88	22.3	—	20.58	18.6	—	25.15	18.8
III. Milk, milk products, etc. :										
Milk	Litre	70.39	9.15	9.0	69.00	8.97	8.1	71.85	9.34	7.0
Cheese	Kg.	1.35	1.35	1.3	2.12	2.12	1.9	2.35	2.35	1.8
Oils	Litre	6.51	7.16	7.0	8.70	9.57	8.7	10.40	11.44	8.5
Eggs	Doz.	3.00	1.24	1.2	6.60	2.62	2.4	8.6	3.45	2.6
Total		—	18.90	18.5	—	23.28	21.1	—	26.58	19.9
IV. Vegetables, fruit :										
Potatoes	Kg.	21.14	2.96	2.9	25.36	3.55	3.2	35.50	4.97	3.7
Vegetables, fresh	100	6.14	5.92	5.8	7.41	7.61	6.9	10.63	12.86	9.6
" root	Kg.	5.00	1.09	1.1	4.45	0.98	0.9	4.00	0.88	0.7
" preserved	Tin	4.50	1.22	1.2	3.50	0.97	0.9	1.00	0.32	0.2
Fruit	Doz.	12.00	3.00	2.9	22.00	5.50	4.9	18.70	4.67	3.5
Total		—	14.19	13.9	—	18.61	16.8	—	23.70	17.7
V. Miscellaneous :										
Sugar	Kg.	8.85	3.63	3.5	8.46	3.47	3.2	6.17	2.53	1.9
Coffee	"	1.39	2.01	2.0	1.32	1.91	1.7	1.00	1.44	1.1
Others	"	—	4.33	4.2	—	2.50	2.3	—	16.28	12.1
Total		—	9.97	9.7	—	7.88	7.2	—	20.25	15.1
VI. Drinks and tobacco :										
Wine	Litre	19.51	8.39	8.2	19.40	8.34	7.6	21.40	9.20	6.9
Beer	"	0.20	0.10	0.1	0.32	0.16	0.1	0.80	0.40	0.3
Soda-water	Bottle	12.60	0.63	0.6	26.00	1.29	1.2	85.00	4.27	3.2
Maté tea	Kg.	2.65	1.83	1.8	4.80	3.31	3.0	4.04	2.79	2.1
Cigarettes	Pkt.	30.70	6.14	6.0	22.70	4.54	4.1	46.80	9.36	7.0
Total		—	17.09	16.7	—	17.64	16.0	—	26.02	19.5
VII. Meals taken outside the home		—	97.97	9.57	—	106.80	96.8	—	133.83	100
Grand total		—	102.33	100	—	110.28	100	—	133.83	100

¹ By income is meant the husband's earnings. Each of the first two groups included 10 families, and the third group 3 families.

clothing, for instance, are lacking throughout.¹ Nevertheless, the food percentages appear to be high throughout, or 60 per cent. on an average. Likewise, expenditure on housing and fuel and light is relatively high, while miscellaneous expenditure is low. The food percentages decrease, broadly speaking, with income; the second income group, however, as observed in many countries with low standards of consumption, shows a slight increase before the decreasing tendency finally sets in. It may be added that the combined classification according to family composition and income hardly shows a significant trend as far as relative expenditure is concerned. This fact is explained not only by the restricted scope of the enquiry but also and above all by the principle adopted in the formation of income groups; the basis of this classification being the husband's earnings and not the total family income, the result is that the average expenditure in any given income group is much higher for large than for small families, and the average expenditure in the lowest income group (\$115-125), for example, increases almost regularly from \$131.50 in families having no children to \$184.80 in families having six children. Obviously, such differences, in addition to the omission of clothing, etc., render it inadmissible to draw any conclusions as to the relation between level of income and relative expenditure habits.

Food

Some details on food consumption relating to 23 "normal" families composed of husband, wife, and three children are shown in table II. The data relate to a very restricted sample and any definite conclusions are impossible. Subject to this reservation, however, the figures seem to indicate a relatively low consumption of cereals and a relatively high consumption of animal food and milk; compared with most wage earners' budgets, the percentage expenditures on vegetables and fruit and also on drinks and tobacco are comparatively high.

II. São Paulo (Brazil), April-June 1934²

SCOPE AND METHODS

A first enquiry on family budgets in Brazil was undertaken in São Paulo in 1934. The study was a co-operative undertaking promoted by the *Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo* in co-operation with the Institute of Hygiene and the Institute of Education of the University of São Paulo. "Full responsibility for

¹ An idea of the importance of this item can be obtained from the "normal" theoretical budget used in the construction of the Argentine cost-of-living indexes. In this budget, which relates to the monthly expenditure of a "normal" family composed of husband, wife, and three children belonging to the income group \$115-125, the estimated expenditure on clothing was \$6.36.

² *Revista do Arquivo Municipal de São Paulo*, Ano II, Vol. XIII: "Padrão de vida dos operários da cidade de São Paulo". Cf. also *The Standard of Living of São Paulo Workers*, by Horace B. DAVIS (mimeographed, undated). In some cases of difference in figures, preference is given to the former document.

the enquiry", it is however stated, "is assumed by Horace B. Davis, contracted professor of Social Economy at the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo, who had charge of the collection and preparation of the data from the beginning."

The enquiry covered 221 working-class families selected at random in the city of São Paulo¹; it is claimed that this sample represents conditions among the better-paid part of the working classes. The average size of a family was 5.42 persons; the number of persons covered was 1,198, of whom 435 were below 13 years of age. Complete data as to the social status and origin of the families are lacking. Out of a sample of 151 families, however, 80 were of Brazilian origin; 82 came from Italy, 12 from Spain, 9 from Portugal, 3 from Japan, etc. 21 per cent. of the persons 12 years of age and over covered by the sample were illiterate.

The data were compiled by means of: (1) cards filled in by agents visiting the families, showing the *estimated* income and expenditure for a month; (2) household books kept by the households themselves for the same period; 116 such account books were returned, but of these 39 were unsuited for further analysis.² A comparison between the data obtained by the two methods shows that the extent of presumable error in the card estimates is considerable, and as the sample is a small one the figures are subject to numerous reservations. The classification by income groups is on the basis of family income, and not, as in many modern enquiries, of income per unit of consumption.

INCOME

The median monthly income estimated by the families was 320 milreis; the arithmetic average was 373 milreis.³ No data are available showing the contributions of the various members to the common family income. The relation between the size of the family and the total income is indicated by table I; broadly speaking, the family income increases with the size of the family. There appears to be a positive correlation between low income and high degree of illiteracy.

TABLE I. RELATION BETWEEN SIZE OF FAMILY AND FAMILY INCOME

Item	Number of members per family										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of families	17	22	35	32	33	18	9	9	6	4	2
Average family income (milreis)	307	316	293	353	436	406	446	591	516	582	899

¹ Families, however, taking outside boarders were *a priori* excluded.

² The difficulty in filling up the account books caused by the illiteracy of the families was overcome as in most families at least one member was able to write; in a few cases they were filled up with the assistance either of some neighbour or of a visiting agent.

³ At the time of the enquiry, it is stated, the milreis cost about 7 American cents on the "black market"; the official rate was about 1 cent more.

EXPENDITURE

Data on the average expenditure for all the families are lacking. Some figures are given, however, which indicate that the number of families having a surplus of income was about equal to that having a deficit, and expenditure and income may on the average be assumed, therefore, to balance roughly. The figures reproduced in table II relate to 88 families, and show the distribution of "real" expenditure incurred during the month. The average expenditure was 377 milreis,

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF 88 FAMILIES

Item	Total	Food and drink	Housing ¹	Fuel	Clothing	Miscellaneous ²
Milreis	376.6	179.9	84.0	10.4	37.6	64.7
Per cent.	100.0	47.7	22.3	2.8	10.0	17.2

¹ Including light.² Including tobacco.

which almost exactly corresponds to the average monthly estimated income of the wider sample of 221 families, and the results may perhaps be regarded as typical for the enquiry as a whole. About 48 per cent. of the total expenditure is on food ; 22 per cent. on housing ; 10 per cent. on clothing, and 17 per cent. on miscellaneous expenditure. It would be of interest to study the relation of these percentages to income. The sample is so extremely small that such studies are dangerous ; by way of illustration, however, table III, based on a sample of 64 families, is of some interest ¹ in demonstrating the relation between income and food expenditure.

TABLE III. RELATION BETWEEN INCOME AND FOOD EXPENDITURE FOR 66 FAMILIES

Item	Families having a monthly income ¹ (milreis) of				
	Under 200	200-300	300-400	400-600	600 and over
Number of families	11	13	16	12	12
Expenditure on food as percentage of income	67	59	51	43	39

¹ The income groups have been calculated by the International Labour Office. In the original, the 64 families are divided into 11 income groups.

Although the percentages are calculated on income and not on expenditure the food percentages show the usual downward tendency as income advances. Similar data for other expenditure are missing.

¹ Figures based on estimated expenditure are too erratic to be reproduced here.

Food

An analysis of the diets of 75 families is given below. Table IV gives quantities consumed, but not the sums expended. The average number of calories consumed per unit of consumption per day was 3,235.

TABLE IV. ANALYSIS OF MONTHLY CONSUMPTION (IN KG.) OF FOOD PER FAMILY, BY INCOME GROUPS

Item	All families	Families with a monthly income (milreis) per unit of consumption ¹ of :					
		Under 50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 and over
Number of families	75	6	19	21	18	8	3
I. Bread and cereals :	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Bread (including cake)	42.22	43.42	43.88	42.64	46.74	28.31	36.3
Rice	15.02	13.67	14.21	21.01	11.56	11.25	11.75
Corn, oats	0.33	0.48	0.53	0.23	0.28	0.26	—
Macaroni and flour	7.85	3.95	11.01	6.72	9.47	3.47	5.57
II. Meat and fish :							
Beef	13.30	6.63	12.61	13.00	15.72	13.91	16.83
Fat meat and sausages	1.65	1.84	0.73	1.56	2.27	2.28	2.33
Poultry	0.24	—	0.05	0.24	0.46	—	1.33
Dried meats	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.38	—	—	—
Liver, etc.	0.11	—	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.32	—
Bacon and lard	4.76	4.18	5.73	4.30	6.24	4.94	6.34
Fresh fish	0.76	0.42	1.03	0.99	0.74	0.13	—
Dried codfish	0.46	—	0.43	0.61	0.54	4.38	—
Canned sardines	0.05	—	—	0.02	0.09	0.19	—
III. Milk and milk products :							
Milk	16.92	11.57	14.38	12.96	22.03	22.59	25.67
Butter	0.34	0.11	0.26	0.30	0.36	0.67	0.58
Cheese, fresh	0.68	0.32	0.54	0.53	0.73	1.40	1.03
" hard	0.24	—	0.15	0.20	0.39	0.22	0.78
Oil	1.82	1.22	1.65	1.87	2.29	1.47	2.06
Eggs	0.73	0.21	0.52	0.64	1.06	0.96	1.16
IV. Vegetables and fruit :							
Potatoes and manioc	9.68	11.25	8.39	8.34	11.58	9.56	12.83
Lentils and peas	0.61	0.08	1.17	0.60	0.36	0.25	0.50
Olives	0.13	—	0.04	0.10	0.23	0.18	0.41
Citrus fruits	8.12	2.04	8.73	6.16	13.09	4.51	10.05
Bananas	6.22	2.44	7.72	4.56	7.55	6.07	8.51
Vegetables	9.68	5.12	8.46	9.64	11.45	10.74	13.63
Beans	10.45	11.42	9.42	9.60	11.61	11.03	12.50
V. Drinks :							
Coffee	3.10	3.46	2.82	3.01	3.86	2.07	2.82
Wine and beer	2.04	0.17	0.79	1.12	2.96	1.92	15.02
VI. Miscellaneous							
Sugar	13.21	12.08	12.39	14.70	13.11	13.21	11.07
Marmalade, etc.	0.15	—	0.07	0.12	0.23	0.26	0.40
Pastry	0.07	—	0.03	0.02	0.06	—	1.12

¹ The unit of consumption adopted is the "fammain" constructed by the American statisticians Sydenstricker and King: cf. "The Measurement of the Relative Economic Status of Families", in *Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. XVII, Sept. 1921.

Housing

The average size of the dwelling (of the 221 families) was 2.7 rooms (including kitchen). The average number of persons per room was 2.0. A state of overcrowding was revealed in large families. Eight families had individual and 5 collective bathrooms; 122 had individual kitchens and 64 shared kitchen facilities with at least one other family. Practically all families used charcoal for cooking purposes.

Clothing

Detailed figures of clothing expenditure are missing. Instead, clothing inventories are given for small samples of the persons included in the enquiry; as these, however, cover only persons who volunteered this information, it is doubtful whether they are representative. Out of 140 women, for instance, 57 women had no "best" dress, while one had no less than 5; all but 9 women had 2 or more "house dresses"; most women had 6 or more "pieces of underwear", and 2 women had an "indefinite" number; 45 women had no coat, and 20 had 2 or more; 17 women, it is stated, had no shoes at all, while 3 women had 6 pairs. Similar information was collected for 133 men; it indicates that 21 men had no socks, 23 no "underdrawers", 8 no shirts, 99 no overcoats, and 12 no shoes.

III. Mexico City (Mexico), July-September 1934

The first attempt in Mexico to study standards of living scientifically dates back, as far as the Office is aware, to 1925¹, and up to 1931 three further studies had been undertaken officially.² The results of these enquiries were wholly tentative and approximate in character, but they permitted valuable experience to be acquired, and in 1934 the General Directorate of Statistics carried out a more extensive enquiry, some preliminary results of which are now available³ and are briefly analysed here.

SCOPE AND METHOD

The enquiry was conducted by means of special household books filled up for the two-month period 9 July to 9 September 1934⁴ by the families themselves. They were visited daily by special agents of the General Directorate of Statistics; the entries were closely checked and explanations obtained in doubtful cases. The study

¹ MÉXICO. DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADÍSTICA: *Revista del Departamento de Estadística*, 1925.

² For a detailed analysis of all these enquiries, cf. OFICINA DE ESTUDIOS ECONÓMICOS DE LOS FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MÉXICO: *Un Estudio del Costo de la Vida en México*, by S. Silva HERZOG. Mexico, 1931.

³ Federico BACH: "El Costo de la Vida de la Clase obrera", in *Revista de Economía y Estadística* (Secretario de la Economía Nacional, Departamento de Estudios Económicos), Vol. II, No. 19, Nov. 1934, pp. 20-23; *Ibid.*: "Un Estudio del Costo de la Vida", in *El Trimestre Económico*, Vol. II, 1935, No. 5, pp. 12-49.

⁴ It is hoped at a later date to undertake an enquiry covering the whole year.

covered 281 wage earners' families employed in various industries in Mexico City ; they were selected in collaboration with the employers and the representatives of trade unions, and should, it was prescribed, contain 4-6 members. Of the families studied, 110 were skilled, 126 semi-skilled, and 45 unskilled workers. The average number of members per family was 5.14, corresponding to 4.01 units of consumption.¹ Of the 1,443 persons covered 631 were males and 812 females.

INCOME

Table I gives the principal data of income analysed according to source. The average weekly income amounted to \$22.42 ; of this

TABLE I. ANALYSIS OF WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME BY SOURCES

Source of income	Number of families	Weekly income per family	
		\$	Per cent.
I. Current income :			
Income from employment :	281	19.78	88.2
(a) Head of family ¹	281	15.90	70.9
Principal earnings	281	14.66	65.4
Other earnings	86	1.24	5.5
(b) Other family members	145	3.88	17.3
Gifts, assistance, etc.	54	0.89	4.0
Total current income	281	20.67	92.2
II. Non-current income :			
Borrowing, credit, etc.	111	1.75	7.8
Total gross income	281	22.42	100.0

¹ Out of 281 families 111 had a female head of family, and 105 of these were principal bread-winners.

sum about 71 per cent. was derived from the principal earnings of the head of family ² ; other family members contributed about 17 per cent.

EXPENDITURE

The average weekly expenditure for all families was \$21.96, leaving a small average budget surplus. The distribution of expenditure on the main consumption groups is shown in table II.

¹ The "United States" scale of conversion was used throughout the enquiry.

² At the time of the enquiry one Mexican dollar was worth 0.84 Swiss franc.

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY, BY INCOME GROUPS

Item	All families	Families having a weekly income (\$) of :				
		Under 15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Over 30
Number of families	275	48	83	60	40	44
Number of units of consumption per family	4.10	3.73	3.88	4.09	4.66	4.42
Absolute amounts (\$)						
Food	12.38	8.03	10.52	12.23	15.03	18.09
Housing	2.13	1.53	1.66	2.33	2.62	2.67
Fuel and light	2.08	1.58	1.83	2.05	2.29	2.88
Clothing	1.46	0.57	1.04	1.43	1.47	3.27
Miscellaneous	3.91	1.76	2.40	3.71	5.12	8.12
Total	21.96	13.47	17.45	21.75	26.53	35.03
Percentages						
Food	56.4	59.6	60.3	56.2	56.7	51.7
Housing	9.7	11.4	9.5	10.7	9.9	7.6
Fuel and light	9.5	11.7	10.5	9.4	8.6	8.2
Clothing	6.6	4.2	6.0	6.6	5.5	9.3
Miscellaneous	17.8	13.1	13.7	17.1	19.3	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average *food* expenditure amounted to about 56 per cent. of total expenditure; the percentage generally falls with advancing income, although it is worth noting that with the exception of the highest income group the percentage is comparatively stable. *Housing* and *fuel and light* each account for some 10 per cent. on an average, and this proportion shows a tendency to fall as income advances. *Clothing* accounts on an average for less than 7 per cent.; the proportion increases with income from about 4 to about 9 per cent. *Miscellaneous* expenditure is, considering the high relative food expenditure, rather high—18 per cent. for all families; this percentage is even more sensitive than the food percentage to increases in income.

Particulars as to the quantities consumed and the composition of the various expenditure groups have not yet been published.

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In 1934 the British Colonial Office issued for the first time a compilation which was described as "an attempt to assemble within a single volume all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire; that is, of the non-self-governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates (other than the Protectorates of the South African High Commission), the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom." The volume (*Survey* for 1932, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXX, No. 5, November 1934, pages 709-710) won instant and wide appreciation; the present *Survey* is a revised version bringing the information (statistical and other) up to the end of 1933, and including the South African High Commission Protectorates. This valuable publication, although it is entitled *An Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire (1933)*, is in no sense a year-book. In Part I, which deals with the economic situation of the individual territories, an account is given in each case of geographical circumstances, population, finance, trade, natural resources, industry and other economic activities, communications, customs tariffs and trade representatives; Part II describes the principal products of the Colonial Empire; finally, a series of tables gives details of the exports of the most important raw materials from the various territories in the years 1930-1933.

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A. H. GEORGE. With Annexes on *Trade and Economic Conditions in Hongkong and South China* by G. CLINTON PELHAM, and on *Trade and Economic Conditions in Manchuria* by P. D. BUTLER. xii + 112 pp. 3s. (e) *Economic Conditions in Egypt, July 1935*. Report by G. H. SELOUS, O.B.E. vii + 116 pp. 3s. (f) *Economic Conditions in Iran (Persia) July 1935*. Report by S. SIMMONDS, M.B.E. ix + 56 pp. 2s. 3d. (g) *Economic Conditions in Iraq, 1933-1935*. Report by J. P. SUMMERS-SCALE. viii + 42 pp., map. 1s. (h) *Economic Conditions in Newfoundland, March 1935*. Report by H. F. GURNEY. xii + 51 pp. 2s. (i) *Economic Conditions in Palestine, July 1935*. Report by C. EMPSON. x + 96 pp. 3s. (j) *Economic Conditions in Portuguese East Africa, July 1935*. Report by S. E. KAY, M.B.E. viii + 67 pp. 2s. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935 and 1936.

Home Office. *Lighting in Factories and Workshops*. Fourth edition. Welfare Pamphlet No. 7. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 28 pp., illustr. 6d.

— *Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Precautions for securing the Safety of Persons working in and about Kiers used in Print Works and Bleaching and Dyeing Works*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 28 pp., diagrams. 9d.

Mines Department. *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the Year ended 31 December 1934 and the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a Statistical Appendix to both Reports*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 246 pp. 3s. 6d.

Ministry of Health. *Sixteenth Annual Report, 1934-35*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. xiii + 350 pp. 5s. 6d.

Ministry of Labour. (a) *Accountancy*. 19 pp. 4d. (b) *Insurance*. 24 pp. 4d. (c) *Laundry Management (Women)*. 7 pp. 2d. (d) *Librarianship*. 17 pp. 3d. (e) *Pharmacy*. 13 pp. 2d. (f) *Retail Distribution*. 11 pp. 2d. (g) *Surveying, Land and Estate Agency, and Auctioneering*. 17 pp. 3d. (h) *Transport*. 24 pp. 4d. Choice of Career Series (Secondary Schools). London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935.

Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the Year ended 31 December 1934. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1935. 69 pp. 1s. 3d.

INDIA

BOMBAY

Factory Department. *Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay, 1934, including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act*. Bombay 1935. 49 pp. tables. 4d.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LVI, No. 2, 14 October 1935, pages 46-48.

IRISH FREE STATE

Department of Industry and Commerce. *The Trend of Employment and Unemployment in the Saorstát*. Dublin, Stationery Office, 1935. 50 pp. 9d.

An examination of facts and figures relating to employment and unemployment in the Irish Free State during recent years. The conclusion is reached that there is no evidence of an increase in unemployment during the period under review, but that there has been a great increase in the volume of employment, more especially of industrial employment.

ITALY

Istituto nazionale delle Assicurazioni. *Relazioni del Consiglio di Amministrazione e del Collegio dei Sindaci sul bilancio 1934*. Rome, 1935. 56 pp.

Istituto nazionale Fascista della Previdenza sociale. *Fondo di previdenza per il personale addetto ai pubblici servizi di trasporto. Bilancio tecnico al 31 dicembre 1932*. Rome, 1935. 72 pp.

A special system of compulsory social insurance was instituted in Italy in 1919 for the staffs of public transport services. The actuarial balance-sheet now published by the National Fascist Social Welfare Institute is based almost entirely on data collected during the fourteen years of the application of the system ending 31 December 1932. These data include statistics relating to the number of persons insured, wages, number of beneficiaries, and cost of the different categories of benefit. Biometrical study in most cases led to the construction of special tables based on the experience of the system itself. In particular, tables have been constructed for awards of invalidity pensions, mortality of occupied insured persons, incidence of dismissals, rates of invalidity and death attributable to employment, composition of the family. Other researches have given estimates of the rise of wages with length of service. The pamphlet also includes the formulae adopted for the computation of present values, the final results of the actuarial balance-sheet, and some observations on the financial situation of the system.

JAPAN

Bureau de la statistique générale au Cabinet impérial. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon*. 49^{me} année. Tokyo, 1935. viii + 163 pp.

LATVIA

Valsts Statistiska Parvalde. Bureau de statistique de l'Etat. *Latvijas Statistiska Gada Gramata 1934*. *Annuaire statistique de la Lettonie pour l'année 1934*. Riga, 1935. xvii + 235 + 45 pp.

MALTA

Emigration Department. *Annual Report, 1934-1935*. Valetta, 1935. xxix pp.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LVI, No. 2, 14 October 1935, pages 70-71.

Department of Labour. *Annual Report, 1934-1935*. Valetta, 1935. xiv pp.

MEXICO

Departamento del Trabajo. Oficina de Informaciones sociales. *Directorio de Asociaciones sindicales de la Republica*. Mexico, 1935. 226 pp.

NETHERLANDS

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Jaarverslag over 1934*. The Hague, 1935. 35 pp.

Departement van Sociale Zaken. *Jaarverslag der Inspectie van den Havenarbeid over 1934*. The Hague, 1935. vi + 49 pp. tables.

Jaarverslag van den Hoofdingenieur der Mijnen over het jaar 1934. The Hague, 1935. 118 pp.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Departement van Economische Zaken. *Volkstelling 1930*. Deel IV. *Inheemsche Bevolking van Sumatra*. *Census of 1930 in the Netherlands Indies*. Vol. IV. *Native Population in Sumatra*. Batavia, 1935. xiii + 231 pp., map.

NEW ZEALAND

Census and Statistics Office. *Statistical Report on Population and Buildings for the Year 1934-1935*. Wellington, 1935. xi + 36 pp. 2s. 6d.

— *Statistical Report on the Factory and Building Production of the Dominion of New Zealand for the Year 1933-34*. Wellington, 1935. xv + 81 pp. 8s. 6d.

NORWAY

Statistiske Centralbyra. *Statistisk arbok for Norge, 54de argang 1935*. *Annuaire statistique de la Norvège, 54^{me} année 1935*. Oslo, 1935. 262 pp. 2.50 kr.

SPAIN

Ministerio de Agricultura. *Organisation et rapports du II Congrès international de génie rural, Madrid, 1935.* Madrid. xx + 482 pp.

SWEDEN

Delegationen för det internationella socialpolitiska samarbetet. *Nationernas förbund, Internationella arbetsorganisationen, IX. Arbetskonferensens adertonde sammanträde m.m. (1934).* Stockholm, Norstedt, 1935. 86 pp.

The ninth volume of the series of reports on the International Labour Organisation, published by the Swedish Delegation for International Collaboration in Social Questions, in accordance with a plan approved by the Minister of Social Affairs (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, September 1928, page 468). In addition to a full account of the Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body held during 1934, the report contains a review of the work of the various commissions and committees, the publications of the Office, and the questions dealt with by the League of Nations which are of interest to the International Labour Organisation, and a translation into Swedish of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations, and Resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

Socialdepartementet. *Den ekonomiska och sociala utvecklingen under år 1934.* Av. Harold BUTLER, Direktör för Internationella arbetsbyrån. Statens offentliga utredningar 1935:51. Stockholm, Beckmans, 1935. 46 pp.

Abridged Swedish edition of the Director's Report to the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, published by the Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs.

SWITZERLAND

Eidgenössischen Statistischen Amt. Bureau fédérale de statistique. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz. Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, 1934.* Berne, ix + 503 pp.

Istituto nazionale svizzero di assicurazione contro gli infortuni. *Relazione annuale e conti del 1934.* Lucerne. 47 pp.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Office of Census and Statistics. *Census of Industrial Establishments. Statistics of Factories and Productive Industries (excluding Mining and Quarrying) in the Union for the year 1932-33 (Sixteenth Industrial Census 1934).* Pretoria, 1935. xii + 80 pp. 3s. 6d.

Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission. *Report.* Part III. Pretoria, 1935. 100 pp. 5s. 6d.

UNITED STATES

Committee on Economic Security. *Report to the President.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. 74 pp.

The American Social Security Act, 1935, was based on the recommendations set forth in this report, which describes in turn the need and the provision made for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, mothers' pensions, and health services, and outlines a programme of Federal legislative action in respect of each of these items. A supplement appended to the report contains statistics and other tabular information relating to the problems treated.

Department of Labour. Women's Bureau. *Labour Laws for Women in the States and Territories.* Bulletin 63, Revised. *Hours, Home Work, Prohibited or Regulated Occupations, Seats, Minimum Wage.* By Florence P. SMITH. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. iii + 71 + 4 pp. 15 cents.

A detailed survey of existing legislation concerning the employment of women in the various States and Territories of the United States of America, with an index to labour laws affecting women in each State.

— — — *Summaries of Studies on the Economic Status of Women.* Compiled by the American Association of University Women. Bulletin No. 134. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. iii + 20 pp. 5 cents.

A bibliography of studies arranged as follows : general summaries ; studies of the economic status of college women ; studies of the economic status of business and professional women ; studies of the economic status of women in industry ; studies of the economic status of women in all occupations (industrial, business and professional) ; together with a classification by topic.

— — — *Women in Arkansas Industries.* By Bertha BLAIR. Bulletin No. 124. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. v + 45 pp. 5 cents.

Contains the results of a study undertaken during the last months of 1932 and January 1933 of wages and hours of work of women employed in factories, stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants, and telephone offices in the State of Arkansas. The survey contains tables concerning the number of establishments visited and the numbers of men and women employed, and tables relating to wages and hours of work in the various occupations. The data are given separately for white and Negro workers. A special chapter is devoted to unemployment among women workers in Little Rock ; it gives information on the extent of unemployment and part-time employment, and facts about the households in which the women live, and describes the effects of unemployment and decreased earnings on standards of living.

— — — *Women who Work in Offices. I. Study of Employed Women. II. Study of Women Seeking Employment.* By Harriet A. BYRNE. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1935. 27 pp. 5 cents.

Contains the results of an enquiry made in seven cities in the United States in 1932 and 1933 by the Women's Bureau, in collaboration with the Y.W.C.A. and with employment agencies, both fee-charging and non-fee-charging, covering approximately 43,000 women. Data were obtained from personal records and pay-rolls, and by personal interviews with representatives of the employers. The first part of the report (Study of Employed Women) contains data concerning education and training, hours of work, wages, and bonuses of secretaries, stenographers, book-keepers, and machine operators, and includes a number of tables. The second part (Study of Women Seeking Employment) summarises information given by women in reply to the questionnaires transmitted by various employment agencies. It contains particulars concerning the age of employment-seeking women, their marital status, education, the period during which they have worked, their occupation, and the period during which they were unemployed.

Federal Co-ordination of Transportation. Section of Labour Relations. *Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees, 1924-1934.* Washington, 1935. 198 pp., typescript.

— — — *The Extent of Low Wages and Long Hours in the Railroad Industry.* Washington, 1935. 78 pp., typescript.

NEW JERSEY

Emergency Relief Administration. *Neighbours in Need. Survey of 10,000 Relief Cases.* Survey Director, Charles H. BALFOUR, Jr. Newark, 1935. 79 pp.

This study of New Jersey's population shows that one out of every seven persons was on relief in the winter of 1934-1935 and that 42 per cent. of all persons on relief were children. It gives other related statistics concerning the composition and characteristics of relief families in New Jersey.

NEW YORK

Department of Labour. Employment Service, and National Re-employment Service. *Progress in Public Employment Service in New York State. A Report for 1934.* New York, Administrative Office. 27 pp., tables, diagrams.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Ackermann, Rudolf. *Arbeitseinkommen und Reinertrag in der Bauernwirtschaft. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur methodischen Verarbeitung von Buchführungsergebnissen.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Hohen Philosophischen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. Quakenbrück, Robert Kleinert, 1934. 54 pp.

Alexandre, Francisco. *Theoria e pratica do syndicalismo.* IV. Bibliotheca de legislação social. Rio de Janeiro, A. Coelho Branco, 1935. 184 pp.

Algemeene R.K. Werkgeversvereniging. *Zevende Verslagboek, 1930-1935.* The Hague. 122 pp.

American Country Life Association. *National Planning and Rural Life. Proceedings of the Seventeenth American Country Life Conference, Washington, D.C., 16-19 November 1934.* New York, University of Chicago Press, 1935. 156 pp.

Arbeidernes faglige Landsorganisasjon. *Beretning 1934.* Oslo, 1935. 130 pp.

Armitage-Smith, G. *Principles and Methods of Taxation.* New edition revised by R. C. HAWTREY. London, John Murray, 1935. 236 pp. 5s.

Balfour, Margaret I., and Drury, Joan C. *Motherhood in the Special Areas of Durham and Tyneside.* London, Council of Action. 29 pp.

An account of a special enquiry made in one of the depressed areas in Great Britain on the effect of unemployment on mothers. The report contains a great deal of information on the actual conditions under which the unemployed are living, on the effect of malnutrition on motherhood, and on anaemia in mothers. The conclusions arrived at are that the unemployment relief at present provided in Great Britain is not sufficient to provide a nutritive diet, and that, in particular, little is being done to provide adequate nutrition for expectant and nursing mothers. It is suggested, among other things, that steps should be taken to insure women for pregnancy so that each mother may be able to obtain a diet sufficient for her needs and for those of the child.

Bedour, Jean. *Manuel pratique des accidents du travail. A l'usage des inspecteurs, agents et employés d'assurances.* Preface by M. M. Antoine Roux. Second, enlarged edition. Paris, L'Argus. 256 pp. 30 frs.

Blanchoin, Albert. *L'assurance mutuelle agricole.* Thèse pour le doctorat, Université de Paris, Faculté de droit. Paris, Imprimerie graphique, 1935. 301 pp.

Brandejs, Jan. *La Russie subcarpathique du point de vue agricole.* Paris, Jouve, 1935. 42 pp., illustr.

Buday, László. *Hatramaradt Irásai. Hinterbliebene Schriften von Ladislaus Buday.* A Magyar Statisztikai Társaság Kiadványai. Veröffentlichungen der ungarischen statistischen Gesellschaft, Nr. 10. Budapest, Stephaneum Nyomda, 1935. xviii + 155 pp. 3 pengős.

Choquet, M. *L'union coopérative d'Amiens.* Thèse pour le doctorat, Université de Paris, Faculté de droit. Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1935. 127 pp., diagrams, tables.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz. *Bericht umfassend die Jahre 1932-1934.* Winterthur. 72 pp., diagrams.

Davis, Harold T., and Nelson, W. F. C. *Elements of Statistics with Applications to Economic Data.* Bloomington (Indiana), Principia Press, 1935. xi + 424 pp.

De Michelis, Giuseppe. *World Reorganisation on Corporative Lines.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1935. 312 pp., map.

The Italian edition of this work was analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. xxx, No. 3, September 1934, pages 428-429, and the French edition was mentioned in Vol. xxxi, No. 5, May 1935, page 778.

Documentation de statistique sociale et économique (Dosse), publication hebdomadaire sur fiches mobiles paraissant en français, anglais et allemand sous la direction de André PHILIP. Editions du Nouveau Prométhée, 32, rue Rodin, Paris 19^{me}.

This interesting and useful publication, which made its first appearance on 1 October 1935, is designed to provide reliable and objective statistical documentation, based on the results of research by eminent national and international institutions, concerning the principal problems of world economy and social life. In order to meet practical requirements, the publication is in the form of separate slips containing statistical tables concerning demography, industry, agriculture, transport, finance, foreign and home trade, consumption, labour, education, municipal and communal organisation, social problems, public health, etc. The material will consist of the following four series: (a) a *basic* series, containing statistical data relating to the principal economic and social problems, as far as possible from 1914 to 1934; (b) a *current* series, containing data on the above-mentioned questions for certain defined periods, published at frequent intervals so as to keep the documentation up to date; (c) a *topical* series, containing statistics relating to questions of outstanding interest at the moment — primarily economic and social questions, and also important political and intellectual questions; (d) a series of *monographs*, summarising the results of special researches or studies.

Duffy, L. J. *Pensions for Widows in Saorstát Eireann. A Popular Guide to the Widow's and Orphans' Pensions Act, 1935.* Introduction by William NORTON, T.D. Dublin, Irish Labour Party. 24 pp. 2d.

The object of this pamphlet is to outline in non-technical language the main provisions of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act, 1935, of the Irish Free State, so as to afford a ready guide to potential beneficiaries and to social workers interested in the machinery of the Act.

Federatie der Diocesane Bonden van Katholieke Coöperatieve Vereenigingen. *Coöperatief Leven en Streven. VII. Verslag van de Werkzaamheden der Federatie en een Overzicht van de Verrichtingen der Aangesloten Bonden en Vereenigingen over het Jaar 1934.* Utrecht. 101 pp.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. *The Report submitted by Hooseinbhooy A. Lalljee, M.L.A., Indian Employers' Delegate, and K. Dutt, Adviser, on the work done at the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1935.* Cawnpore (Kamla Tower), 1935. 22 pp.

After reviewing the work of the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, Messrs. Lalljee and Dutt express their conviction that no country to-day can afford to neglect world opinion, and that such a big country as India, in particular, can ill afford to be unrepresented at the International Labour Conference.

Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs. *Compte rendu des opérations, année 1934.* Brussels. 106 pp.

Friends' General Conference. Committee on Unemployment. *Some Points of Attack in Lessening Unemployment of the Future. A tentative statement issued to invite criticism.* Edited by Joseph H. WILLITS. Philadelphia, 1935. 23 pp.

The conclusions of this paper are drawn from the reports of a Committee and its sub-committees set up by the Friends' General Conference in 1932 to suggest ways in which Friends, individually and collectively, might be helpful in finding ways of combating unemployment. It recommends support for education and research, measures to promote economic stability, active participation in public affairs, development of intelligent leadership in individual and collective management of business and political and social affairs, recognition of the recurring problem of unemployment and of the need for compulsory unemployment reserves with a carefully integrated relief system.

Funk, Adolf and Zedwitz, Ernst. *Die Organisationen der deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaft in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik.* II. Neuarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage. Schriften für das deutsche Landvolk. Zeitgenössische Veröffentlichungen der Geschäftsstelle der deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaft Prag-Weinberge. Prague, 1935. 343 pp.

Griffiths, H. E. *Injury and Incapacity. With Special Reference to Industrial Insurance.* London, Baillière, Tindall and Cox; Jordan and Sons, 1935. viii + 270 pp.

The purpose of this book is to establish a basis for estimating the probable period of incapacity for any given injury, in any particular patient, having regard to his previous employment and his ability to earn in any other employment. The book is based partly on the author's personal experiences as a hospital surgeon in London, and partly on an exhaustive analysis of 50,000 consecutive cases of accidents in Great Britain reported to an insurance company which deals mainly with claims arising out of the British Workmen's Compensation Acts. Each kind of injury is described, and its incapacitating effects are analysed. For each kind of injury a table is given showing the period of incapacity which may be expected to result in the case of workmen at different ages. In order to assist the examining doctor to form an opinion as to a workman's capacity, a description is given of the physical requirements for 24 distinct classes of work, and a list of some 2,000 occupations is added, each of which is assigned to one of these classes.

Hankins, Frank H. *La race dans la civilisation. Une critique de la doctrine nordique.* Preface by Dr. Georges MONTANDON. Bibliothèque scientifique. Paris, Payot, 1935. 332 pp. 25 frs.

This book opens with a critical account of the history and development of the Nordic doctrine of race superiority. The question of the social significance of race is then considered. Pure races are shown to be now non-existent, and, in reference to race mixture, Professor Hankins lays stress on the immense range of human variability within racial groups, and gives reasons for thinking that the biological qualities of a race do not necessarily remain the same over long periods of time. The main contention of the book is that all races possess all human qualities, though in differing degree, and that since the indispensable requirement is the crossing of good stocks, eugenics is more important than race.

Ignatovitch, Radoslav. *Crédit foncier en Yougoslavie.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, Pierre Bossuet, 1935. 192 pp.

Industrial Christian Fellowship. *Industrial Assurance. The Need for Reform.* London. 8 pp. 1d.

This pamphlet criticises the business of industrial assurance (i.e. burial insurance) as carried on in Great Britain, principally on the grounds of the high cost of management and the difficulty of obtaining payment of the sums insured. It also demands stricter supervision by the State of life assurance business generally.

Jensen, Knud V. *Arbejdsretten i Danmark. En Grundbog for Skoler og Studiekredse.* Copenhagen, Fremad, 1935. 260 pp.

The first popular handbook on labour law in Denmark, prepared at the request of the Danish Workers' Educational Association by Mr. Jensen, Secretary of the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions and Counsel for the Confederation at the Permanent Arbitration Court.

Johnson, Charles S., Embree, Edwin R., and Alexander, W. W. *The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy. Summary of Field Studies and Statistical Surveys 1933-35.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1935. ix + 81 pp. \$1.

Summarises the results of an extensive and intensive programme of research carried out by a group of University teachers in 1933-1935 into social conditions in the Cotton Belt of the United States, which covers an area of about 1,600 by 300 miles, and where, the authors claim, is a "tragic situation . . . of immediate concern to public policy", because the lives of the tenants, one of the largest groups of producers in the country, involving nearly two million families (white

and black), are "hopelessly broken by the system". The book comprises five sections. The first reviews the economic and social position of the tenants. The second works out the connection between that position and the credit system on which the bulk of the cotton economy rests. The third discusses the prospects of cotton farming in the Old South as seen in the light of world markets, exhaustion of soil fertility, and low costs of production in the new areas to the West where mechanisation can be introduced. The fourth shows how the tenants fared under the crop reduction plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the fifth outlines a policy of reconstruction for this class. The book concludes with an appendix, a series of statistical tables, and a select bibliography.

It is not possible in a brief review to do justice to the valuable collection of essential data brought together by the authors in their elucidation of what is agreed to constitute a serious economic and social problem. Their work is characterised as much by painstaking accuracy as by fairness to all parties.

Knapp, Dr. W. H. C. *World Dislocation and World Recovery. Agriculture as the Touchstone of the Economic World Events.* London, P. S. King, 1935. vii + 203 pp.

Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. David. *Organising Prosperity. A Scheme of National Reconstruction.* London, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 1935. vii + 107 pp. 6d.

This memorandum on unemployment and reconstruction, which was submitted to the British Government by Mr. Lloyd George in March 1935, was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LV, No. 9, 26 August 1935, pages 240-251.

Mansfeld, Hanns Ulrich. *Über die Verwendbarkeit von Buchführungsergebnissen als Unterlage für Massnahmen der Agrarpolitik. Ein Beitrag zur Problematik der landwirtschaftlichen Statistik.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität zu Freiburg im Breisgau. Quakenbrück. C. Trute, 1934. iv + 59 pp.

Marquès-Rivière, Jean. *L'U.R.S.S. dans le monde. L'expansion soviétique de 1918 à 1935.* Preface by Georges VIANCE. Paris, Payot, 1935. 368 pp., maps. 25 frs.

Mayer, Dr. A. M., Kocourek, Dr. R., Tlapák, V. and Cech, J. *Ceskoslovenské vstehovalectví s hlediska potřeb naší doby. O významu úpravě a vyhlídkách vstehovalectví, zejména do Francie.* Prague, 1934. 55 pp. 5 koruny.

Deals with "Czechoslovak emigration from the standpoint of present-day requirements". The authors analyse Czechoslovak emigration and its causes, Czechoslovak colonisation, the outlook for emigrants, and the possibilities of work and settlement for Czechoslovak agricultural workers in France.

Mikelli, G. *La frequenza della invalidità nell'assicurazione obbligatoria.* Reprinted from *Giornale dell'Istituto Italiano degli Attuari*, April 1935. Rome, 1935. 14 pp.

The expectation of entry into invalidity is particularly difficult to estimate and it has generally been necessary to have recourse to tables compiled from the results of the observations of occupational pension funds. But these tables are not entirely suitable, and it is therefore preferable to substitute actuarial bases constructed with the help of the results of the application of social insurance. The National Fascist Social Welfare Institute having undertaken to calculate the frequency of entry into invalidity from the statistics of the compulsory invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance scheme for wage earners during the five-year period 1929-1933, Mr. Mikelli has succeeded in giving, within the limited framework of a lecture, an account of the methods adopted and an analysis of the results.

The number of cases of invalidity in which a pension was awarded is shown in the records of the social insurance institutions. The most difficult problem consists in determining the number of persons "exposed to risk" during each of the years considered. After reviewing the difficulties to be overcome and the different

possible solutions, the author indicates the principles adopted in the researches carried out by the Institute. The annual income from contributions shows the number of contribution weeks, and, consequently, the average number of persons insured over the whole year. In order to obtain from this the real number of insured persons it was sufficient to know the average contribution density. This figure was obtained from the periodical enquiries into the invalidity pensions awarded during a specified period. By this means an average contribution density of 35 to 37 weeks per year was arrived at. It could therefore be considered that the qualifying period of 240 contribution weeks for the award of an invalidity pension was completed on an average only after $6\frac{1}{2}$ years of membership. The number of persons exposed to risk during each of the years 1929-1933 was deduced from the figures obtained for the years 1923-1927 by subtracting the number of deaths and assuming that the number of cases of extinction of invalidity pensions due to other causes was balanced by belated awards. The total number of persons exposed to risk thus determined was divided into the number of cases of invalidity recorded; this gave the average frequency of entry into invalidity, which was calculated both for all ages, and up to the age of 64 years inclusive.

In order to obtain a table of entry into invalidity by age groups, it appeared impossible to take the age distribution of the insured population as being the same as that of the total population as shown by the general censuses. It was considered preferable to use two enquiries dealing respectively with the insured population of Lazio during the period 1920-1925 (examination of 280,000 individual records), and with the 2,040,000 men and 1,145,000 women in receipt of unemployment benefit from 1929 to 1933. Taking into account the increase in age during the $6\frac{1}{2}$ years of the qualifying period, the following frequencies were obtained for the central age of each of the five-year groups considered (per 1,000 persons exposed to risk):

Age	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62
Frequency	0.49	0.79	1.44	2.60	4.45	7.21	12.44	28.83	66.48

A comparison of these results with the tables that had been used as a basis for the financial system shows that the frequencies of entry into invalidity in Italy are above those of Zimmermann's table for insured persons under 35, and consistently below them for ages above 35. If insured persons between the ages of 15 and 64 are considered as a whole, the average frequency (5.3 per 1,000) obtained is perceptibly lower than the average frequency resulting from Zimmermann's table (7.2 per 1,000). It will thus be seen that from 1929 to 1933 the frequencies of entry into invalidity were on the whole below the expectation. The author ends with the remark that it is impossible to deduce from this conclusion any consequences of a financial order, since the cost of invalidity pensions depends partly on the mortality rate of the pensioners, and must also be considered in conjunction with the cost of old-age pensions.

Momsen, Wilhelm Erik. *Die Technische Nothilfe. Ihre Entstehungsgeschichte, Entwicklung und heutige Stellung als Machtmittel des Staates.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Freiburg i. Br. Schramberg, Gatzert und Hahn, 1934. ix + 97 pp.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Machinery, Employment and Purchasing Power.* New York, 1935. xiii + 103 pp. \$2.

The National Industrial Conference Board brings together in this book a great deal of statistical material bearing on the relation of mechanisation to employment, unemployment, production, and purchasing power. The authors conclude that the use of machinery is not an important factor in either normal or depressional unemployment, that during the period 1870 to 1930 the proportion of occupied workers in the whole population in the United States rose, while the percentage of unemployment showed no permanent increase, that during the same period the increase in the total volume and value of goods and services produced and available for the satisfaction of the needs and desires of the people was more rapid than the increase in population or in the number of occupied workers. It is maintained that the increase in the output per man during the depression is due rather to the greater efficiency of the working forces and to drastic economies introduced by management

than to mechanisation, and that the employment index as compared with 1929 is higher than the production index, showing that employment has fallen less than production. This volume is certainly an important contribution to the problem of technological unemployment.

Nussbaumer, Konrad. *Die Preispolitik der schweizerischen Berufsverbände des Baugewerbes mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Berechnungsstellen.* Berne, Leipzig, Paul Haupt, 1935. viii + 180 pp., diagrams.

Oesterreichische Land- und Forstwirtschaftsgesellschaft in Wien. *Agrar-Politik und Agrar-Wirtschaft, 1933-1934.* Vienna, 1935. 515 pp.

Parkes, Stanley. *The New National Service. Being a Simple Explanation of the Principle of Monetary Circulation, together with a Diagnosis of the Cause of Unemployment and a Suggestion regarding its Reasonable Control.* Manchester, Sherratt and Hughes, 1935. 53 pp., diagrams.

Préau, Gaston. *La procédure prud'homale et les voies de recours. Manuel pratique de procédure devant les Conseils de Prud'hommes, les Juridictions d'appel et la Cour de Cassation.* Paris, Editions de la revue "Questions prud'homales". 248 pp. 22 frs.

Rao, N. S. Subba. *Some Aspects of Economic Planning.* Being Sir William Meyer Lectures, 1932-33, University of Madras. Bangalore, Bangalore Press, 1935. 271 pp.

A factual and well-documented series of lectures on economic planning from the threefold standpoint of stability, efficiency and equity. The final lecture on "Planning and Indian Economic Development" brings out in striking fashion how far the practical measures actually being taken are removed from the theoretical and idealistic considerations examined in the earlier pages.

Readings related to the Objectives for Agriculture. Edited by H. M. HAMLIN Ph. D. Ames, Iowa, Collegiate Press, 1934. xii + 458 pp.

Reale Società geografica italiana. *L'Africa orientale.* Bologna, Zanichelli, 1935. xi + 407 pp., maps, diagrams. 30 lire.

In this valuable and timely publication the Royal Italian Geographical Society has aimed at making available to the general public, in a single volume, a strictly scientific summary of the present state of knowledge about the Italian possessions in East Africa and the Empire of Ethiopia. The volume is divided into four parts, written respectively by Prof. Attilio MORI, Prof. Giotto DAINELLI, Prof. Roberto ALMAGIÀ and Corrado ZOLI. The first part is devoted to the history of knowledge of East Africa and of exploration; beginning with the ancient world and the middle ages, the author traces the development of contacts between Europe and Ethiopia, and of knowledge of the country through missionary enterprise and exploration up to the present time. The second part is a description of the physical characteristics of the East African regions concerned, their boundaries, orography, geology, climate, hydrography and vegetation. The third part gives an account of the peoples, languages, religions, distribution of population and economic conditions. Finally, the author of Part IV, entitled "Political Geography", treats of the history and the political and social conditions of the Empire of Ethiopia, of the expansion of Italy in Eritrea and Somaliland, and of the French and British dependencies on the Somali coast. The work contains a number of valuable maps and diagrams illustrating the progress of exploration, the distribution of peoples and languages, communications, and the geology and geography of the territories concerned.

Reynolds, Lloyd G. *The British Immigrant: His Social and Economic Adjustment in Canada.* Introduction by Carl A. DAWSON, Ph.D. McGill Social Research Series, No. 2. Toronto, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1935. xx + 364 pp. 12s. 6d.

This is a valuable book on British immigration into Canada. It is in five parts. The first deals with the nature of migration in general and the characteristics

of British migration to Canada in particular; the second consists of a case study of British immigrants in Montreal, and the third traces the adjustment experiences of the same group of immigrants; the fourth gives some information on the mal-adjusted immigrant; the fifth consists of conclusions. It is interesting to note that in the post-war period rather less than half the British immigrants have remained in Canada. Moreover, not more than about 25 per cent. of the British immigrants since 1900 have settled on farms. British immigration is therefore predominantly an urban phenomenon. A large proportion of the immigrants have been successful. On the other hand, Mr. Reynolds maintains that the male immigrants who have been assisted to migrate in recent years have been largely of the unskilled type, intending to work as agricultural labourers, but actually, in a large proportion of cases, drifting into the urban labour market. This group has been the least satisfactory of all. The facts brought forward lead Mr. Reynolds to the general conclusion that future openings for immigrants are likely to be far fewer than in the past, and that therefore the present stringent restrictions on immigration should be maintained, subject to the Minister's power to suspend those restrictions in respect of any specified category of manual workers that may be required.

Rösemeier, Heinrich. *Über isolierte Zahn- und Kieferverletzungen in der schleswig-holsteinischen landwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaft.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doctor medicinae dentariae der Hohen Medizinischen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. Kiel, Hans Lüdtke, 1934. 26 pp.

Study on traumatism of the mouth and teeth observed during the period 1930-1932 in the agricultural accident association Schleswig-Holstein.

Royal Institute of International Affairs. *Unemployment. An International Problem.* London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1935. VIII + 496 pp. 25s.

The purpose of this study on unemployment considered as an international problem is "to provide the non-expert on the subject with the material which will enable him, in the light of the experience gained by other countries, to form an opinion on any national policy proposed to counteract unemployment and on the repercussions of that policy in international affairs". It is in three parts. The first is descriptive and explains the various kinds of unemployment; it also contains a chapter on the social effects of unemployment. The second part presents the general background of the problem and distinguishes between the factors peculiar to the depression of 1929-1935 and the more permanent aspects of unemployment, particularly the changes in economic structure and wage levels. The third part is concerned with remedial measures, which are classified under the headings of the provision of work, the organisation of the labour market, and the mitigation of unemployment. All the questions dealt with are presented as objectively as possible, and although, in accordance with the practice of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, no general conclusions on policy are given, the book should be of considerable value to all those who are called upon to frame policies or to criticise the policies of others. The material contained in the publications of the International Labour Office and the League of Nations has been very extensively used.

Runnberg, J. A. *Survey of Working Conditions in the Painting Trade in Chicago, 1929-34, as they affect the membership of the different local unions under the jurisdiction of Painters' District Council No. 14.* Chicago, 1935. 29 pp., diagram, tables.

Statistical enquiry into the health conditions in the painting trade in Chicago (1929-1934), showing the causes of injury and the risks involved.

Sangro y Ros de Olano, Pedro. *Principios y realizaciones del Servicio Social.* Lección dada en el VII curso de las semanas sociales de España, Madrid, 15-22 de octubre 1935. Madrid, Sobrinos de la Sucesora de M. Minuesa de los Rios, 1934. 51 pp. 2.50 pesetas.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz im Jahr 1934.* Zurich, 1935. VII + 258 pp.

Sega, Carlo. *Compromissione in arbitri delle controversie collettive del lavoro.* Rome, Diritto del Lavoro, 1935. 62 pp.

Sirvin, Lucien. *Guide théorique et pratique des assurances sociales d'après les solutions de l'Administration et de la jurisprudence.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1935. 256 pp.

Société nationale des habitations et logements à bon marché. *Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur les opérations de l'exercice 1934. Bilan-compte de profits et pertes.* Brussels.

Tchang, Pikai. *Die Bodenzersplitterung in China.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Staatswissenschaft der Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität zu Freiburg im Breisgau. Freiburg, Theodor Kehler, 1934. viii + 60 pp.

The Agricultural Dilemma. A Report of an Enquiry organised by Viscount ASTOR and Mr. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE. London, P. S. King, 1935. xiii + 101 pp.

In a previous book entitled *Land and Life*, published in 1932, Viscount Astor expressed the opinion that the success of smallholding schemes had been largely proved and that this policy ought to be backed energetically. In view, however, or certain criticisms and misgivings which have been aroused, Viscount Astor and Mr. Rowntree decided to make a thorough investigation of the whole question, with the aid of a small group of competent authorities. The present book contains the results of this objective survey, the object of which was to gauge the possibility of increasing the agricultural population of Great Britain by means of land settlement schemes. The authors reach the disappointing conclusion that the difficult conditions with which smallholders are now confronted forbid the placing of any large expectations upon settlement schemes under which men are expected to gain their livelihood from the land, and that it is illusory to suppose that agriculture offers a promising outlet for the absorption of the unemployed. The various aspects of the question are discussed in detail in the different chapters and the argument developed is ably summarised at the end of the book.

The United Provinces Debt Acts, 1934. Being Acts XXIII to XXVII of 1934. With Explanatory Notes, Analysis and Comments by Rai Sahib RAI RAJESHWARI PRASAD, M.A., LL.B. Allahabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1935. Re. 1-8.

Thielmann, Hans. *Reichsknappschaftsgesetz in der am 1. Mai 1935 geltenden Fassung mit ergänzenden Hinweisen.* Berlin, Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1935. 280 pp.

This volume, the author of which is head of a section in the German Federal Social Insurance Office, reproduces the texts of the German Miners' Insurance Act and the Act relating to its application, and the rules of the Miners' Insurance Institution. It contains the provisions in force at 1 May 1935, which are applicable for the computation of benefits from 31 December 1933 onwards.

Trade Union Congress, General Council. *Labour's New Charter.* Foreword by Sir Walter CITRINE. London. 16 pp., illustr. 6d.

A short account of the aims and methods of the International Labour Organisation, designed primarily for circulation among wage earners. The pamphlet describes the machinery by which an international code of labour laws is being framed and brought into operation as a means of equalising conditions of employment, and summarises the results already achieved.

Verband christlicher Gewerkschaften für den tschechoslowakischen Staat. *Die christlichen Gewerkschaften. Bericht über die Jahre 1932, 1933, 1934.* Zwittau. 227 pp., diagrams.

Verband der deutschen gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften. *Jahresberichte der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften für das Jahr 1934.* Berlin. illustr.

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