



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Action of Voluntary Organisations to Provide Occupation for Unemployed Workers in Great Britain

by

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In 1932, when the daily average of unemployed people in Great Britain was about 2,500,000, a number of individuals and voluntary organisations felt that something should be done to supplement the steps taken by the Government to reduce actual unemployment and to train for new occupations men who could not hope to regain their former employment. More was needed to prevent the growth of despair and of moral deterioration, particularly among those who lived in areas where the period of unemployment stretched into months and years. The insurance system saved them from starvation; but there was nothing to keep their minds from dwelling on their distress, or from sinking into apathy. It was here that voluntary action attempted to provide a remedy.

Great Britain is rich in voluntary organisations, and when the numbers of the unemployed ran higher and higher all the important national bodies engaged in activities which could in one way or another be made of value to unemployed people came forward to help.

The Society of Friends raised funds and started a movement for providing unemployed men with gardens. In South Wales, for instance, hill-sides near the mines, which had never been cultivated, were dug up and made productive. Groups of men were organised into little self-governing societies which rented land, bought seeds, tools, and fertilisers, in bulk for their members, and began producing vegetables and other food-stuffs. Even bits of waste land in London, that looked as though nothing would ever grow on them again, were made to yield potatoes and green vegetables.

Bodies concerned with women, with boys and girls, and with children, applied their special resources and experience to one or other aspect of the problem.

The National Council of Social Service

This widespread effort called for some measure of co-ordination, and a voluntary organisation known as the National Council of Social Service was invited by the Government to undertake the function of co-ordinating all the voluntary activities of this kind in the country and of administering funds made available by the Government.

This arrangement led to certain developments of considerable social significance. The National Council was an important voluntary organisation which had concerned itself for many years previously with providing opportunities for the employment of leisure time in towns and in country villages in various kinds of constructive cultural activity. It had been one of the first to grasp the need of men, when out of work, for food and employment for their minds as well as for their bodies. It believed that for a substantial proportion of working-men a period of unemployment might even be converted from a catastrophe into something like positive gain. It believed, moreover, that advantage might be snatched from this disaster of widespread unemployment not for the individual only but for a very large section of society if the opportunity was taken to help men to discover capacities in themselves of which they were perhaps unaware and to learn how they could spend their free time in ways that would expand their lives and awaken new interests. Thus it approached its task with two objects in view: (1) to meet the immediate mental and moral needs of unemployed men; and (2) to discover ways in which permanent plans might be developed for the use of leisure in a world where working hours tend to become shorter, men tend to retire from active physical occupation at an earlier age, and the rise in the standard of education has awakened intellectual appetites that need satisfaction.

During the last twenty-five years there has grown up a widespread educational movement among adults in Great Britain as in other countries. Hundreds of groups composed of people of very different social classes now exist which are engaged in serious study under the direction of the extra-mural departments of the various Universities, and most of the voluntary organisations referred to above are promoting various forms of more practical educational work in the shape of handicrafts, music, drama, and other forms of artistic production. When the time came for developing a systematic plan for helping unemployed people, the resources of these organisations provided a valuable nucleus of administrative machinery and teaching staff. But the difficulties were formidable. In the first place, public opinion was inclined to regard the crisis as a passing one and was not yet able to realise the opportunity which that very crisis offered for developing new opportunities of expanding the intellectual and spiritual life of working-men. Then, since normally the activities of voluntary bodies are pursued in the evenings, their staffs of teachers and instructors were busy with other work in the day-time and few were available when they were most needed for this new development. Premises had to be found, and money was scarce, for half the cost of all the work had to come from voluntary sources, and the municipal authorities were affected by the general financial crisis and were

mostly unable or unwilling really to help. Finally, the men themselves were often so dispirited by long terms of unemployment that it was difficult for them to make the effort required on their part or indeed to see that it was worth while, when they were out of work, doing anything which did not bring in money.

The approach to them was therefore dictated by what would most easily arouse their interest. No attempt was made to cajole them or to tempt them by the offer of charitable help. Any form of bribery of that kind was rigidly excluded. It was believed indeed that the best way to call out a response in a considerable number of men was rather to ask them to give than to offer something to them, and in fact this method was remarkably successful. Those unemployed men who had no taste for sedentary occupations, for study, or for other semi-intellectual pursuits, were offered the chance of doing something for the community. They were invited to give the only thing they had—their labour—to improve the area where they lived by making a public park, levelling the land for playing-fields, building a play-centre for children, or even clearing away some of the great slag-heaps made by the mines, and substituting gardens and football and cricket grounds for them.

There was no lack of volunteers ; the difficulty often was to find the opportunity for them. In some areas unemployed men terraced out playing-fields from the sides of mountains, built bathing-pools, laid out public gardens ; in others they levelled those great heaps of rubbish that are brought up out of the earth by mines and that give so grim an appearance to mining areas. In one city a band of working-men formed themselves into a group to make articles which sick or crippled people needed and could not afford to buy, or which would add to the amenity of public institutions but being of the nature of luxuries were not provided from public funds. They built, with surprising ingenuity, a workshop largely out of scrap material ; and then they made all sorts of articles, from little artistic boxes for girls in an orphans' home, who were going out to service, to invalid chairs for old-age pensioners, and complete play-centres for young children, equipped with all the necessary apparatus. It was in fact often found that the greater the demands made on unemployed people the more they tended to respond and the happier they were in responding.

Occupation Centres

The problem of finding premises has been mentioned. At first all sorts of buildings were borrowed or rented—disused factories, old public halls, shops that had closed—and groups of men set to work to make them habitable and attractive, and then opened them as what came to be known as "Occupation Centres". Each group of men then organised themselves into a club, every member of which paid a nominal subscription of one penny a week. In these clubs—of which many hundreds sprang into being—nothing was provided for nothing, some payment was always required in money or in labour. When the premises of the clubs had been reconditioned and made habitable the next task was to arrange a variety of occupations to

suit the needs of the men and women who attended them. Very few in the early days had any idea themselves of what they wanted, and of those few a still smaller number wished to use their leisure for any purpose that was not in some way immediately useful to them. It was believed, however, that if only the men could be set to work at something they thought worth while their minds would become less anxious and therefore more receptive, their vitality would be increased, and they would want recreative activities which could take the form of something to stimulate their imagination and expand their personality.

So a beginning was made with the severely practical: for men a shop was set up in each club where members could come and mend their boots or learn to do so if they did not already know how; they were encouraged to learn the use of carpentering tools and to bring damaged furniture to the club to repair themselves, and courses of instruction were organised so that they could learn—as very many did—to make simple articles of furniture. These elementary classes soon showed which men had a taste for more skilled work—a very large proportion of the unemployed were unskilled—and for those, wherever possible, more advanced classes were arranged in cabinet-making, in drawing and design, in rug-making, in weaving, and in other handicrafts.

Activities for Women

But it was not only men who were out of work. In certain parts of England very large numbers of women work in factories—particularly in the cotton industry. When thrown out of employment a large proportion of these women needed occupation to fill their time as much as the men. They were unaccustomed to domestic work; they were used to going out to earn their living, and they needed opportunities to make the best use of their limited means. But they were not the only ones. The wives of unemployed men were living under conditions which imposed a great strain upon them. A smaller income had to be made to go further—fewer clothes could be bought and greater ingenuity had to be exercised in making those of the family last longer; and with an idle man at home, who was often depressed, a much greater demand was being made on the nervous strength of the wife.

Representatives of the voluntary organisations all over the areas where unemployment was severe reported on the great need that existed for places to which the wives of unemployed men could go to get away once or twice a week from their homes, enjoy some recreation and social intercourse, and take part in activities that stimulated them and sent them home more cheerful and vigorous. But it was a new idea to many of the women. They were shy; sometimes they felt that their clothes were shabby; and it took a little time for them to overcome the strangeness of the idea. But that did not last long. As soon as they realised that there was a practical purpose in the clubs they came, and came in large numbers. The basis of the appeal to them was the provision of what were called “mend-and-make classes”.

Workrooms were arranged with sewing machines (for which the club paid) and classes were organised in re-fashioning old clothes and in economical methods of using material for new ones. Once started it was an easy matter to lead them on to other things that fed their minds and spirits. One of the most interesting developments was classes in homecrafts. The women were taught how to use waste material for various purposes, and the writer has seen beautifully designed and executed rugs made out of old stockings cut into strips and woven together. Soon their imaginations began to work. The idea of making their homes more beautiful took hold of them, and men and women worked together—the men making simple furniture and the women upholstering it. Many women learnt simple weaving and made curtains and other hangings, and even blankets and bedspreads.

The psychological effect of this on the women was very marked. For a few hours every week they got out of their daily monotonous life and were stimulated by the cheerful social atmosphere of their clubs. It gave them more vitality for dealing with the difficulties of life. Moreover, they came also to have more sympathy with their husbands' attendance at a club. There was sometimes a *not* unnatural tendency for the housewife, on whom the whole brunt of household work fell, to show some resentment at her unemployed husband's going off to spend what seemed to her a pleasant time at his club. When she came to see that what he did at the club often added to the comfort of the home and made him more contented, and when she herself experienced the benefit which the club gave, her attitude often changed to one of sympathy and encouragement. Once the initial shyness wore off the demand for clubs from women grew, and the work developed greater variety. The keenness of the women to learn was astonishing and often severely taxed the strength of their teachers.

Training of Instructors

It very soon became apparent that next to premises the great problem was the supply of instructors. Trained teachers were all occupied in the day-time and even when they did come forward to help in the evenings it was found that their training rarely fitted them for this very special work of teaching rather dispirited adult men and women who had little inclination for sustained mental effort or concentration. And so it was decided to try to build up a body of leaders and instructors from within the clubs themselves.

A kind of training-college was opened in a large country-house lent by the King for this purpose. To this training-college clubs were invited to send men chosen on account of any special aptitude they had shown. The courses lasted—and continue to last, for the college is still in great demand—generally for four weeks, sometimes for longer. About forty to fifty men attend at a time. A day or two after arrival they elect their own committee, which is responsible for good order and discipline under the general supervision of the Warden. They then choose what they shall study. All students have to attend a course which deals with the management of a club, the control of finance, and so on. Apart from this they can choose

which handicrafts they would like specially to study, so as to be of use to their clubs. No attempt is made to create skilled workmen. That could not be done in the short time available. But what has been found possible is to train men, possessing the necessary aptitude, up to the point where they can make and show others how to make simple furniture and metal-work, or do upholstery, boot-repairing, weaving, rug-making, etc. By this means they become more independent of the shop for things they can quite well make or do themselves; they are enabled to save their money and at the same time have a useful hobby and a new interest in life.

The rest of the time in the college is spent partly in outdoor exercise and partly in lectures, followed by debates. No subject is forbidden, and keen discussions often take place on religious, philosophical and semi-political subjects, as well as on more matter-of-fact ones.

To-day there are four colleges of this kind for men and one for women. It is more difficult for women to leave home for any length of time; they have to arrange for some neighbour to look after the children, and—what is sometimes more difficult—get their husbands' consent to their going away. The course at the women's college lasts only a fortnight. The scheme of instruction differs at all the colleges. One concentrates mainly on handicrafts; another pays more attention to intellectual pursuits; and another makes a speciality of drama and music. In addition to the ordinary courses there are "special schools", lasting perhaps a week or so, for men and women who have some special knowledge which they wish to develop, such as the art of dramatic production, music and the art of conducting, and so forth.

Cultural Activities

To many people it seems strange that men who are out of work and badly in need of employment should be encouraged to spend their time on such matters as dramatic production, music, drawing, painting, and sculpture, as well as on the practical subjects I have mentioned. But the aim has been to use the period of unemployment for the purpose of developing personality. It did not lie within the competence of voluntary organisations to give men any kind of technical training designed to improve their skill or to fit them for entering into a new trade. That is the domain of the Government, which has set up training centres for this purpose, and of municipal authorities in their technical schools. The organisations responsible for the type of work described in these pages are specialists in their own way: they are concerned with the claim of human personality to find an outlet for the expression of that side of its being which is not satisfied by daily wage-earning work; they are concerned with finding the means whereby men and women whose financial means are small can pursue those interests and activities which are within the reach of the wealthier classes and make for a richer and wider life—art, drama, music, science, and thought.

The working-man has emotions that need expression and training as much as those men and women who are better off, and in Great

Britain, where industrialism has brought nine-tenths of the population to live in towns, there may be particular need for satisfying the natural desire of men and women for contact with some form of beauty.

Be that as it may, two things have emerged clearly from the experiments: first, that there is an intense though generally hidden and unrealised need among thousands of ordinary working-people for opportunity to express their creative instincts; and secondly, that the satisfaction of that need, in however simple a form, releases mental power, develops imagination and initiative, and can work an almost incredible development in the character of the individual.

I have seen men amazed by the discovery that they can make something with their own hands. They may have been dock labourers who had never learnt to use tools, and when they found they could make—sometimes design—articles for their own homes they have been filled with new hope for the future and new energy. I know of a group of miners who had never done anything but handle a pick and shovel, who found intense joy in studying the art of water-colour painting. I have seen a charwoman and her three children taking part as members of an orchestra, and playing cello, viola, and other instruments, in a performance of the music of Bach and Mozart.

If we can help people to do these things when they are unemployed and suffering from the listlessness and lifelessness which unemployment brings, we can do the same for people who are in employment and suffering, probably unconsciously, from the frustration which the non-development of their emotional life inevitably occasions. That was the conviction which prompted this enterprise. Now that unemployment has diminished in Great Britain, many clubs and centres which were opened for unemployed people are continuing to flourish though all their members are employed. This does not mean that the industrial centres are all filled with clubs whose members are eagerly spending their spare time in following cultural activities—painting pictures, playing Bach, acting the world's dramatic masterpieces. But it does mean that one can see working-men who have been out of work for years giving voluntary service in improving the amenities of the place they live in, giving a sensitive performance of a play of Shakespeare, giving a fine choral interpretation of the music of great composers, and in a more humble direction displaying a natural if simple artistic sense in the fashioning of toys for their children and of articles of use in their homes.

Conclusion

These results open out a vision of great possibilities in the future. We are at the beginning of a new age. Man has conquered the problem of producing what he needs to sustain life and to house and clothe himself adequately. Economically speaking, given a better system of distribution, poverty could be abolished and everyone could have a sufficiency to maintain a decent level of subsistence, with spare energy left over for the cultivation of a higher mental and spiritual standard of life. As we progress in that direction, as

the mere business of getting enough food to eat, clothes to put on our backs, and shelter to live in, occupies less and less of our time, so the need increases for cultivating the power to use spare energies constructively, to occupy ourselves in such a way as to promote the growth of that part of ourselves which is not concerned with the purely material side of existence. The unemployment crisis in Great Britain has, I think, at least served this good purpose. In spite of the suffering it has caused and is causing to thousands of individuals, it has forced many to think of this problem of spare time, and it has led to experiments which have revealed the great untapped resources of personality which are lying dormant in great masses of the population.

The problem now is to discover how those resources can be developed and set free. It is through the release and cultivation of that side of human energy that a state of civilisation can gradually be built up which would be infinitely richer than anything we can conceive of to-day.

Factory Inspection in Czechoslovakia, 1930-1935¹

ORGANISATION

The statutory basis of factory inspection in Czechoslovakia is provided by the Austrian Act No. 117 of 17 June 1883 and the Hungarian Act No. XXVIII of 1893. These two Acts are so similar, as regards their main provisions, that their retention side by side does not interfere with uniform organisation of the inspection services. The only adjustment that had to be made was a slight modification of the scope of the inspectors in the territories formerly belonging to Hungary. Order No. 78 of 20 April 1919, issued by the Minister for Slovakia, removed boilers from the competence of the inspectors, and Act No. 47 of 27 January 1921 did away with a restriction contained in the Hungarian law limiting the competence of inspectors to undertakings employing at least 20 persons or using power-driven machinery.

In general, industrial and commercial undertakings and places where home work is performed are subject to factory inspection. The annual report of the inspectorate for 1930 suggests that the scope of the inspectors should be extended to include "subsidiary industrial undertakings in agriculture and forestry (quarries, saw-mills, alcohol distilleries, chicory-drying rooms, flax-breaking sheds, dairies, etc.), since these differ in no way from industrial undertakings proper". The report goes on to propose, on the same grounds, the inclusion of co-operative undertakings, consumers' societies, municipal and other publicly-owned undertakings, associations of an economic

¹ This survey is based on information published in the annual reports on factory inspection.

character, banking and credit institutions, savings-banks, pawnshops, charitable institutions, cinemas, theatres, and other places of entertainment, newspaper publishing houses, and the work of all salaried employees in private undertakings.

During the period under review there were in the whole country 29 provincial inspection offices and 3 special inspection offices, two of which, situated at Prague and Brno, were for the building industry in these towns and their immediate environs, and the other for water-pipe installation work in Prague. The number of provincial inspection offices was raised to 34 by an Order of 22 May 1935, which was applied in the following year. The new division of the country into inspection districts was rendered necessary by the development of industry and of social legislation, which added continually to the duties of the inspectors. Its purpose was to create districts of approximately equal area, containing approximately equal numbers of factories and establishments to be inspected, every part being easily accessible by railway.

Concurrently with this reform, an increase was made in the staff of the inspection services. From 1930 to 1935 the inspectorate consisted ordinarily of 6 officials attached to the central factory inspectorate, 82 inspectors, and 7 first-class employees (secretaries), and 6 second-class employees (clerks) of the auxiliary technical service. In 1935, the number of inspectors was raised by 25, while 32 new posts were created for clerks, half of them being reserved for workers to be engaged by special contract.

The attitude of the chiefs of the factory inspectorate is a progressive one, and they often take the initiative in making innovations to increase the efficacy of the inspectors' supervision pending the structural reorganisation of the whole system. Something of this attitude is clearly revealed in the following words contained in the preface to the report for 1930: "Factory inspection, closely connected as it is with the industrial life of the country, must adapt itself to the ever-increasing requirements of the day. Before the war, inspectors could concentrate chiefly on the technical side of their task—the safety of workers. The development of social legislation in the post-war period, however, has obliged them to devote more and more attention to social conditions. The factory inspector nowadays must be an expert not only in technical matters, but also in the realm of social problems. The constant technical development of industry forbids him to relax his vigilance in respect of the first of these fields, but he must also be equal to the new tasks continually being imposed upon him by the advance of social legislation. The economic depression subjected the inspectors, already tried to the utmost by the excessively wide range of their duties, to a very severe test. In addition to their principal function, which is to supervise the observance of the law relating to the protection of workers, they had very frequently to intervene in cases in which employers desired, in view of a contraction in the market or on account of rationalisation involving a reduction in the amount of labour required, to restrict output, close down an undertaking, or dismiss staff. They had also to conduct a number of complicated enquiries, collect statistical material for the central authorities, and perform various other tasks. Experience has shown

more clearly than ever that the number of officials in this important branch of the national administration is still insufficient, and that steps must be taken to reorganise the inspectorate on the basis of the Bill prepared several years ago by the Minister of Social Welfare." It should be noted that this Bill, according to a passage in the report for 1931, entrusts the inspectors with certain administrative powers, on the ground that the present limitation of their powers of decision seriously diminishes the effectiveness of their work.

Among the steps taken to assist the inspector in the performance of his duties, mention should first be made of the establishment, within the central inspectorate, of a central office for the protection of juvenile workers, to which is attached an advisory committee composed of 18 representatives of all sections of the juvenile workers' movement. Besides this central committee, a district advisory committee, whose membership varies according to the stage of development of the organisations in the area, has been attached to the inspection office of each district. The members of these committees and their substitutes are appointed by the Minister of Social Welfare on the proposal of the organisations concerned. In 1931 the number of juvenile workers participating directly, through the committees, in the protection of the interests of their fellows was in the neighbourhood of 400. Their help proved particularly useful in the detection of abuses to which juvenile workers are subjected. Their personal experience and their access to sources of inside information from the workers themselves enable them to supply the advisory committees with valuable knowledge regarding not only particular cases in which the law is violated, but also gaps in existing legislation that require to be filled. The meetings of the district committees are presided over by the local inspectors, who are usually responsible for transmitting suggestions to the central office for the protection of juvenile workers, to be passed on by it to the central advisory committee. After examination by this committee, suggestions for amendments in the law or the adoption of new regulations are submitted to the competent services of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Finally, reference must be made to the establishment, under the central factory inspectorate, of a rationalisation service, whose duty is to study the repercussions on the condition of the workers of steps taken to reduce production costs. The importance of this aspect of industrial organisation has also been brought to the attention of all factory inspectors, who have been asked to keep it in mind in their visits to workplaces.

WORK OF THE INSPECTORS

In practice, the function of the factory inspectors is to supervise the application of all the provisions of the law relating to the protection of workers. This means that every new piece of legislation relating to labour questions automatically enlarges their competence, without necessarily containing any express provision to this effect. The factory inspector is a kind of liaison officer who, having no jurisdiction of his own, represents the authorities responsible for enforcing the law and for regulating conditions of employment. Through the super-

visory function which he exercises in the establishments assigned to him, he performs a two-fold task. In the first place, he ensures the enforcement of social legislation by informing the public administrative authorities of serious infractions and of cases in which his own intervention proves ineffective, and in the second place he assists in the improvement of social legislation by reporting to the central authorities any gaps that he may notice in existing regulations and any conditions which may call for the adoption of new legislation or administrative measures. Although an inspector is empowered to take a decision himself only in very rare cases, he has an unlimited right of supervision and enquiry in all matters connected with the protection of workers, and has therefore an extremely wide field of action.

Hours of Work

One of the most important of the Acts whose observance is supervised by the inspectors is the Eight-Hour Day Act of 19 December 1918, which, besides regulating hours of work generally, contains a number of important provisions concerning weekly rest, night work, the employment of children, young persons, and women, and other matters. This Act stipulates that factory inspectors may authorise the working of overtime during a period not exceeding four weeks in the year; applications in respect of longer periods must be submitted to the administrative authorities. On several occasions during the economic depression the use of this prerogative was made the subject of special instructions issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs to the factory inspectors, asking them to submit all applications to strict examination and, in dealing with them, to consult the employment exchanges and trade organisations on the employment situation in the various branches of industry. This reinforcement of public supervision produced very satisfactory results, as may be seen from the table below, which shows that the amount of overtime worked fell by 95 per cent. between 1930 and 1935.

AUTHORISED AND UNAUTHORISED OVERTIME, 1930-1935

| Year | Authorisations granted | | Total hours of overtime authorised | Number of infractions reported | |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | By the factory inspectors | By the administrative authorities | | Illegal night work | Illegal overtime |
| 1930 | 1,401 | 614 | 5,972,752 | 451 | 893 |
| 1931 | 1,120 | 487 | 4,280,736 | 456 | 1,071 |
| 1932 | 491 | 144 | 1,272,072 | 373 | 943 |
| 1933 | 475 | 203 | 1,199,135 | 941 | 2,831 |
| 1934 | 338 | 209 | 959,524 | 452 | 1,177 |
| 1935 | 88 | 153 | 318,320 | 793 | 2,685 |

It is probable that the decline in production itself contributed largely to this fall; but there is no doubt that the severity shown by the inspectors in dealing with applications for the authorisation of overtime had a considerable influence. In 1934, only 36 per cent. of the total number of applications were granted, and in 1935 the proportion fell to 13 per cent. Further evidence of the strictness of the inspectors in this respect is furnished by the sharp rise in the number of infractions reported to the authorities; prosecutions for unauthorised overtime tripled in number during the period under consideration.

The disquieting spread of unemployment led the Government to apply further measures relating to hours of work, the enforcement of which added to the duties of the inspectors. In building work financed or subsidised by the State, for instance, employers had to undertake to introduce the 40-hour week, at least for unskilled workers, in order to provide employment for as many hands as possible. It was the business of the inspectors to see that the employers observed the conditions under which contracts were assigned to them.

As regards the supervision of hours of work, it is worth noting that previous to 1935 (the year in which the staff of the inspectorate was substantially increased) the annual reports drew attention to serious deficiencies due to the shortage of inspectors. The raising of the number of inspectors, however, did not provide a complete remedy. The report for 1930 stressed the difficulty of checking actual hours worked in the building and transport industries and in establishments authorised to exceed the weekly maximum of 48 hours on condition that average hours over a period of four weeks conformed to this maximum. In order to render supervision more effective in such cases, the inspectors suggest that daily hours worked should be recorded compulsorily in registers. The inspectors consider further that they should be empowered to enter any establishment during night hours, and not, as the law at present provides, only establishments admittedly engaging in night work. It is pointed out that the law as it stands often renders impossible the proper supervision of small workshops, and particularly of bakeries, whose owners may refuse access to the inspector during night hours on the ground that no work is being performed.

Safety and Hygiene

The factory inspectors consider one of their most important tasks to be the detection, by means of constant investigation, of circumstances likely to endanger the safety and health of workers. The annual reports do not give statistics of cases in which inspectors have had to make suggestions or give instructions for the improvement of conditions of employment in this respect, but the chapter dealing with these questions always contains a large variety of examples of this intervention. In cases of serious infraction of the regulations relating to safety, the inspectors notify the administrative authorities. Between 1930 and 1935, the number of infractions reported rose from 192 to 357, while

the number of industrial accidents fell from 75,366 to 24,251—a decline of over two-thirds.

The report for 1930 states that the factory inspectorate is informed of accidents only through the medium of the accident insurance institutions. This system is not without its drawbacks, and the report goes on to say that it would be better if accidents were first reported to the inspectorate, which would then report them to the insurance institutions. "This proposal", the report states, "seems fully justified if it is remembered that one of the essential tasks of the inspectorate is to prevent accidents. The notification of accidents immediately on their taking place, and directly to the competent authorities, would greatly facilitate the performance of this task; failing this immediate notification, enquiry generally furnishes no results of practical value, since the conditions of work are changed before it can be carried out. The submission by the insurance institutions of masses of notifications at long intervals is clearly prejudicial to the efficiency of inspection, and does not provide a satisfactory basis for the preparation of reliable statistics at the end of the year." The report for 1933 makes the same criticism regarding the notification of industrial diseases.

Protection of Women and Young Persons

The protection of women and young persons is provided for chiefly by the Eight-Hour Day Act of 19 December 1918, which, as mentioned above, contains a number of provisions on this subject. The attention of the inspectors is devoted principally to seeing that the legal prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years, and of women and young persons at night, is observed. They also supervise the observance of measures prohibiting the employment of young persons (boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age) at work harmful to their health or physical development, of apprentices at work other than their own trades, and so on. The importance of the duties of the inspectors in this field may be seen from the table below, in connection with which it should be mentioned that a large majority (74 per cent. on

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT, 1930-1935

| Year | Persons employed illegally | | | Cases of illegal employment reported | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Females | Males | Percentage of staff of establishments inspected | Children under 14 years | Night work of women and young persons | Employment of women on Saturday afternoon |
| 1930 | 4,764 | 345 | 0.5 | 4 | 105 | 19 |
| 1931 | 2,467 | 246 | 0.3 | 6 | 120 | 19 |
| 1932 | 2,135 | 241 | 0.3 | — | 143 | 22 |
| 1933 | 1,839 | 327 | 0.3 | 6 | 323 | 24 |
| 1934 | 1,999 | 230 | 0.3 | 9 | 156 | 33 |
| 1935 | 2,752 | 419 | 0.4 | 5 | 315 | 38 |

an average) of the cases of illegal employment of women were discovered in factories where women were found working after 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

The help given by the advisory committees set up in 1930 ¹ enabled the inspectors to obtain good results in the protection of juvenile workers. The meetings of these committees, which numbered on an average 135 in the year, gave the representatives of juvenile workers the opportunity of bringing before the inspectors cases in which the legal rights of young workers, or of apprentices, had been violated by an employer. Most of the complaints made related to cases in which legal hours had been exceeded, work effected illegally at night or on Sunday, paid holidays refused, sickness insurance evaded, apprentices employed in excessive numbers, apprentices badly treated or put on work other than their own trade, inadequate accommodation provided, articles of apprenticeship terminated without due cause, etc. Whenever it was possible, the inspectors examined these complaints without delay, and reported on the results of steps taken at the succeeding meeting of the advisory committee.

Home Work

The Act of 12 December 1919, which regulated wages and conditions of employment in home work, placed upon the inspectors the task of supervising the conditions of work of home workers, the workplaces, the distribution of the materials, and the delivery of the finished product. As home work was very widespread in Czechoslovakia, particularly in certain regions, the work of the inspectors was as difficult as it was useful, the chief difficulty arising from the smallness of their number in comparison with that of the workplaces to be inspected. With a view to the solution of this problem, the report for 1931 emphasised the importance of an arrangement made in one province, under which the legal representatives of the workers

INSPECTION OF HOME WORK

| Year | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Workplaces inspected | 964 | 715 | 861 | 772 | 822 | 1,347 |
| Workers reached | 1,317 | 1,019 | 1,576 | 965 | 1,148 | 1,847 |

were made responsible, with the consent of the employers, for the regular supervision of conditions of employment in the crystal glass industry. The adoption of this scheme had led to considerable improvement in the conditions of employment of home workers in the industry, and the central factory inspectorate is of the opinion that similar schemes might usefully be adopted by other categories of home workers.

The supervision of home work has been rendered considerably more effective by the engagement of a number of new inspectors, particularly assistant inspectors recruited from the working population. The table given above shows that the increase of the inspection

¹ See above, p. 653.

staff in 1935 resulted immediately in an increase of more than 60 per cent. over the preceding year in the number of workplaces inspected and in the number of home workers reached in the course of the inspectors' rounds.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The factory inspectors have no clearly defined duties to perform in respect of industrial disputes. If they intervene, they generally do so in virtue of the provisions of the Factory Inspection Act, which requires them to promote good relations between employers and workers. Their efforts in this connection are devoted chiefly to preventing disputes from degenerating into open conflicts, and they usually attempt to mediate only if one of the parties appeals for their good offices. They are not informed of all disputes which take place, since the law requires the notification of industrial disputes to the Statistical Office, but not to the inspectors.

Apart from individual cases of intervention of the kind just described, mention should also be made of the part played by the inspectors on the various conciliation and arbitration boards set up under special Acts or under the terms of collective agreements. The

ACTIVITY OF THE INSPECTORS IN CONNECTION WITH ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

| Year | Disputes notified to the inspectors | Disputes settled without stoppage of work | Cases of intervention by the inspectors | Boards upon which inspectors have sat | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | | As assessors | As experts | As arbitrators |
| 1930 | 363 | 242 | 561 | 265 | 15 | 4 |
| 1931 | 491 | 318 | 838 | 218 | 17 | 2 |
| 1932 | 545 | 318 | 983 | 216 | 27 | 7 |
| 1933 | 477 | 304 | 821 | 172 | 7 | 5 |
| 1934 | 490 | 295 | 839 | 116 | 11 | 3 |
| 1935 | 576 | 368 | 893 | 136 | 1 | 6 |

Act of 12 August 1921 relating to workshop committees provides that disputes arising from the application of its provisions must be settled by an arbitration board including among its members an assessor chosen from the public officials engaged in dealing with social or economic questions, and the administrative authorities, who have to make the necessary nominations, usually select a factory inspector for this position. The same applies to the appointment of the members of the regional home work boards established by the Act of 12 December 1919 for the settlement of conflicts arising in the branches of industry for which they are competent. These boards include, besides the employers' and workers' representatives, independent members ordinarily selected from among the factory inspectors to serve as experts. Finally, inspectors are usually called upon to act as arbitrators in the various conciliation committees set up under the terms of collective agreements for the settlement of disputes.

The table given above shows the extent of the work of the inspectors in the field of arbitration and conciliation.

Other Work of the Inspectors

Besides exercising a general supervision over the undertakings assigned to them, the inspectors have to act as expert advisers on all questions relating to conditions of employment and the application of social legislation. This involves a good deal of work : in 1935 alone the number of advisory opinions, reports, and places of official information, furnished by the inspectors was 43,541, and in the period 1930-1935 the average annual number exceeded 36,000, of which 60 per cent. were addressed to administrative authorities of the first or second instance, 23 per cent. to the central authorities, and the remainder to courts, accident insurance institutions, or other public bodies.

Because of their thorough knowledge of methods of work in the various undertakings, and their constant contact with the working population, the inspectors are frequently given tasks which, though connected with their ordinary functions, are in the nature of extra work imposed by special circumstances. Among tasks of this kind, reference may be made to that involved in the application of the Order of 20 April 1934 introducing certain provisional measures to prevent the extension of unemployment. This Order stipulated, among other things, that an employer intending to close his factory for a period exceeding a fortnight, or to dismiss large numbers of his workers, must first make a declaration to the local authorities and the factory inspectorate, stating the reasons for his intention, and must refrain from carrying it out until the consent of the administrative authorities had been given. The inspectors, in this case, had to act as experts and assist the authorities in coming to their decisions. According to the report for 1934, the authorities had to examine in that year 141 applications for the authorisation of collective dismissals, and 248 applications for authorisation to close factories ; the corresponding figures for 1935 were 128 and 323. The reports for these two years estimate at 20,000 the number of workers who were kept in employment each year as a result of the decisions taken by the authorities under this Order.

It should not be forgotten that the inspectors have to act not only as experts, but also in the equally important rôle of adviser, which they are frequently called upon to fill by employers, workers, or their organisations. In each of the years under review they replied, either in writing or by word of mouth, to an average of 37,500 demands for information, about three-fifths of which came from employers and two-fifths from workers.

Strictness of the Supervision exercised

In conclusion, a few figures will be given to show the extent of the supervision exercised by the factory inspectorate.

The following table shows that, despite the substantial increase in the number of undertakings subject to inspection, their proportion to the total number has remained almost unchanged. The year 1935 witnessed a marked development in all the activities of the inspectorate, clearly

GENERAL ACTIVITY OF THE INSPECTORATE, 1930-1935

| Year | Establishments subject to accident insurance | | Factories | | Visits to under- takings | Workers employed in the under- takings inspected | Infra- ctions reported to the author- ities | Special enquiries in con- nection with demands or com- plaints | Cases of in- spectors' collabora- tion on commis- sions, boards, etc. |
|------|--|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Total | Percent- age inspected | Total | Percent- age inspected | | | | | |
| 1930 | 118,651 | 23.3 | 12,033 | 64.5 | 35,234 | 954,931 | 2,714 | 8,680 | 7,693 |
| 1931 | 122,898 | 22.3 | 11,993 | 61.4 | 34,661 | 893,722 | 2,744 | 9,409 | 6,264 |
| 1932 | 127,213 | 23.2 | 11,822 | 61.3 | 37,379 | 800,500 | 2,714 | 9,355 | 6,036 |
| 1933 | 131,290 | 22.6 | 11,159 | 55.6 | 38,538 | 688,063 | 5,278 | 9,408 | 5,089 |
| 1934 | 134,063 | 22.7 | 11,040 | 61.4 | 33,063 | 725,027 | 2,639 | 11,819 | 5,258 |
| 1935 | 138,938 | 25.2 | 10,936 | 64.2 | 46,728 | 844,343 | 5,314 | 16,535 | 5,027 |

owing to the measures taken to increase the staff. The number of visits paid to undertakings was 30 per cent. higher than the average for the five preceding years. And the remarkable increase in the number of enquiries carried out by the inspectors in response to demands from the authorities, from organisations, or from private individuals, illustrates still more strikingly the degree in which these staff increases assisted the inspectorate in meeting all the calls made upon it.

An advance may also be observed in the number of infractions reported by the inspectors. It should be mentioned, in this connection, that the reports give a brief account of the steps taken by the authorities regarding infractions communicated to them, but only in about three quarters of the total number of cases reported, as the inspectors are not always notified of action taken.

The only figures which have diminished, according to the above table, are those relating to the inspectors' participation as experts in the work of the various commissions. Since, however, these commissions are for the most part established for the purpose of considering applications for the authorisation of new undertakings or the transformation of existing plant, the fall is to be attributed to factors having nothing to do with the inspectorate, such as the economic depression and the resulting decline of business enterprise.

Occupational Anthrax in Germany and in France

An analysis is given below of the most recent statistics of occupational anthrax in Germany and in France.

CASES REPORTED IN GERMANY IN 1935

The statistics published by the German Health Department¹ indicate that 90 cases of anthrax, of which 10 (11.1 per cent.) were fatal, were reported to the Department in 1935. As in one case no particulars are given, the analysis deals only with 89 cases.

According to the sex of the patient, the cases were distributed as follows: men, 82 (of which 10 were fatal); women, 7 (one case a girl of 11 years, non-occupational).

According to age, the cases show the following distribution: under 40, 54 cases (1 fatal); over 40, 35 cases (9 fatal).

All these were cases of external anthrax.

Bacteriological diagnosis was positive in 48 cases, of which 24 (out of 56) occurred in agricultural work and 17 (out of 23) in industrial work (of which 13 out of 15 cases affected workers handling hides, 3 out of 5 those handling animal hair, and 1 out of 3 those handling miscellaneous substances); 7 cases (out of 10) were of non-occupational origin.

Classification by Origin

A general classification of cases is as follows: agricultural anthrax, 56 cases, of which 3 were fatal; industrial anthrax, 23 cases, of which 5 were fatal; non-occupational anthrax, 10 cases, of which 2 were fatal.

One case of agricultural anthrax, affecting the arm, was incurred while caring for domestic animals; 55 cases (3 fatal) were due to contact with infected animals.

The 23 cases of industrial anthrax occurred in the transport, marketing, and handling, of hides (15 cases, of which 3 were fatal),

¹ "Ergebnis der Statistik über Milzbrandfälle beim Menschen im Deutschen Reich für das Jahr 1935", in *Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt*, Vol. XIII, No. 6, 9 Feb., 1938, pp. 102-105. Berlin.

For statistics for the years 1933-1934, see *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, Sept. 1936, pp. 376-378.

handling of animal hair (5 cases, of which 2 were fatal), and miscellaneous processes (3 cases).

Contact with Infected Animals.

Urgent slaughtering caused 50 cases of anthrax, of which 2 were fatal ; manipulation of slaughtered animals 5, of which 1 was fatal.

All these were cases of anthrax of the skin localised as follows : head, 5 cases ; neck, 1 case ; arms, 49 cases.

Infection was due to oxen (50 cases), sheep (2 cases), pigs (2 cases), a horse (1 case).

Transport, Marketing, and Handling, of Hides.

The 15 cases, 3 of which were fatal, were distributed as follows : workers in the transport industry and warehousing, 7, of which 3 were fatal ; workers in tanneries, 8 cases.

The localisation of the disease was as follows : head, 7 cases ; neck, 5 ; arm, 1 ; other parts of the body, 2.

Analysed according to the material handled, the cases originated as follows : hides of oxen, 8 ; hides of oxen and goatskins, 5 ; goat-skins, 2. Dried hides accounted for 9 cases ; there was no indication in the remaining 6 cases.

The hides in question were of native origin in 5 cases, and of foreign origin in 10 (South America, 2 ; Argentina, 5 ; Uruguay, 1 ; Spain, 1 ; not specified, 1).

In 8 cases they were dried cattle hides from South America (South America, 2 ; Argentina, 5 ; Uruguay, 1).

In 2 cases goatskins were considered responsible (crude foreign goatskins in one case, and dried skins from Spain in the other).

Transport, Marketing, and Handling, of Animal Hair.

The 5 cases, 2 of which were fatal, were distributed as follows : spinning of hair, 1 ; brush manufacture, 2, of which 1 was fatal ; manufacture of woollen blankets, 2 (1 fatal).

The injuries were localised as follows : head, 2 ; neck, 3.

The infectious agents were sheeps' wool (3) and pigs' bristles (2).

Miscellaneous.

The other 3 cases of occupational anthrax affected a woman selling brushes, a shoemaker, and a veterinary surgeon. The injuries were localised as follows : head, 2 ; neck, 1.

Of the 10 non-occupational cases, 2 of which were fatal, 1 was due to the use of a shaving-brush, 1 to gardening, 1 to the use of another type of brush, and 1 to handling of a fresh sheepskin. In the other 6 cases no details of origin are provided.

The injuries were localised as follows : head, 5 ; neck, 2 ; arm, 3.

The following retrospective statistics are given relative to cases of anthrax from 1910 to 1935 :

| Origin (probable or confirmed) | Number of cases of anthrax | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------|
| | 1910-1929 | | 1930-1934 | | 1935 |
| | Total | Per year | Total | Per year | |
| Live animals | 31 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Urgent slaughter | 1,120 | 56 | 257 | 51 | 50 |
| Slaughtered animals | 262 | 13 | 48 | 10 | 5 |
| Hides | 896 | 45 | 85 | 17 | 15 |
| Animal hair | 214 | 11 | 46 | 9 | 5 |
| Other occupational causes | 51 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Various (non-occupational anthrax) | 286 | 14 | 42 | 8 | 11 |
| Total | 2,860 | 144 | 498 | 99 | 90 |

As in the period 1920-1929, the cases of anthrax due to urgent slaughtering of animals formed the largest proportion of the total cases in the period 1930-1934 and in 1935. On the other hand, the number of cases due to handling of hides has considerably diminished.

In 1935 treatment was instituted in fatal cases on the first day (3 cases), the second day (4 cases), the fourth day (2 cases), and the ninth day (1 case).

CASES REPORTED IN FRANCE IN 1934 AND 1935

The French Factory Inspection Service has conducted since 1910 a permanent enquiry into cases of occupational anthrax, the results of which are published annually in the *Bulletin de l'inspection du Travail et de l'Hygiène Industrielle*.

Sixteen cases, of which 3 were fatal, were notified in 1934 ; 19, of which one was fatal, in 1935.

As regards the sex of the patients, the cases which occurred in 1934 all affected men (one being a worker under 18 years of age) ; in 1935 the cases were distributed as follows : 15 men (one under 18 years of age) ; 4 women (one under 18 years of age).

All these were cases of external anthrax. In 1934 there were 14 cases of malignant pustule and 2 of oedema ; in 1935, 17 of pustule and 2 of oedema.

The seat of the lesions was in 1934 the head (13 cases) and the hand (3) ; in 1935, the head (14), an upper limb (4), and a lower limb (1).

Bacteriological examination was carried out 9 times in 1934 and 8 times in 1935.

The 3 fatal cases which occurred in 1934 affected a foundry worker in a factory for the manufacture of artistic bronze (after handling crates); a worker engaged in wool combing (French and Australian wools); and a tannery worker (goatskins from China).

In 1935 the fatal case affected a tannery worker (calfskins of unspecified origin).

The 16 cases in 1934 occurred in the handling of skins (8 cases); in the handling of wool (6); and in the course of various processes (2); of the 19 cases which occurred in 1935, 13 were connected with handling of hides, 3 occurred in the wool industry, and 3 in the manufacture of cloth.

The 8 cases of anthrax which occurred in 1935 in the hides and skins industry affected the following classes of workers: tanneries, 3; tawing and washing of wools, 1; tawing of wools, 4. In 1935 the 13 cases of anthrax occurred in the tannery industry (8), and in tawing (5).

The 6 cases reported in 1934 in the woollen industry occurred in the following processes (1 case each): washing and sorting; washing; combing; washing and spinning; wool pulling; and manufacturing of woollen carpets. The 3 cases which occurred in 1935 in the wool industry were connected with wool pulling (2 cases) and work in a woollen factory (1 case).

The 2 miscellaneous cases which occurred in 1934 affected a foreman in a warehouse and a foundry worker in an artistic-bronze factory. In 1935 the 3 cases connected with handling of material occurred in a cloth factory (2 cases) and a carpet factory (1 case).

As regards the raw materials handled, in 1934 there were 10 cases caused by skins (goatskins, 7; sheep skins, 2; not specified, 1); 5 cases were caused by wools. In 1 case the victim had handled an infected crate. In 1935 handling of hides was responsible for 15 cases (oxen 1, calves 3, sheep 4, goats 7), and wool for 4 cases.

The origin of the raw materials responsible for the infection is often extremely difficult to determine, in view of the fact that in the same undertaking raw materials coming from different countries are often handled together.

The countries of origin were distributed as follows in 1934: France, 2; France and Australia, 1; Spain, 3; Africa, 3; Asia, 5; Argentina, 1; unspecified, 1. In 1935 the distribution was as follows: France and Morocco, 2; France and Spain, 1; France and Ecuador, 1; Africa, 7; Asia, 6; Brazil, 1; unspecified, 1.

In 1934 the materials had been handled in the raw state in 11 cases; in 2 cases goatskins had been disinfected by arsenical products; in one case the material was washed raw wools; and in one other case washed skins. In 1935 the materials handled were in the raw state in 15 cases; in 2 cases the material responsible was washed and scoured wool; in one case, skins disinfected by lime; and in another case goatskins disinfected by an arsenical product.

STATISTICS

Employment and Unemployment

Statistical tables on employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages, and cost of living in different countries are compiled and published at quarterly intervals in this *Review* (in the January, April, July, and October issues). In view, however, of the interest taken in the statistics of employment and unemployment and their frequent changes, the tables on these two subjects are compiled at monthly intervals, and they appear also in the issues of the *Review* intermediate between the quarterly issues. For further information on the scope and method of presentation of these data, reference should be made to the introductory statement given in the quarterly issues.

Tables I and II give statistics on the *general level of employment* and the *general level of unemployment*. As these series purport to measure different aspects of the same phenomenon, the two tables should be read in conjunction. Figures for the different industries or occupations covered by these series are given in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1937, which also gives figures for unemployment among males and females where available.

Employment (Table I). The employment series relate to persons in employment or to hours worked, and may be classified roughly in two groups: (1) those (the majority) based on employers' returns, indicating changes in the number of workers employed or hours worked in a sample of mainly industrial establishments; they do not furnish information on the absolute extent of employment, and as a rule only *index numbers* are reproduced here; (2) those based on returns of employed members in various schemes of social insurance (usually compulsory) and covering the great majority of the working population; as these series give a more reliable picture of changes in the total level 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 hours worked per day or per worker, though in some cases they relate to the number of hours worked during a certain period and thus record fluctuations in the *volume* of employment.

Owing to differences in scope and methods of compilation and classification of the various series, international comparisons of the

absolute level of employment and its fluctuations are rarely possible. The chief value of the statistics is in indicating the trend of short-period fluctuations.

Unemployment (Table II). The series relate to persons applying for work or recorded as unemployed, and in most cases are incomplete in scope and vary considerably in their representative character: the figures are affected by changes in legislation, in administrative practice, and in the frequency of registration of the unemployed; changes in the amount of "short time", and other ways of rationing work, also affect the figures; they are also influenced by changes in the population of working age and in the proportion of the population seeking gainful occupation. For these reasons, the figures do not directly show changes in the *time lost* through unemployment.

Their principal value lies in indicating fluctuations from time to time, and only between such movements are international comparisons possible. The various series, however, are not equally sensitive to changes in the labour market, and an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned. Percentages are, as a rule, more reliable than absolute numbers as measures of changes in the level of unemployment. The figures of unemployment relate, unless otherwise stated, to wholly unemployed; where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are given, but they are uncertain, incomplete, and based on different definitions, and here also international comparisons are rarely possible.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

" " — " "figures not yet received".

" " † " "provisional figure".

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

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

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

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

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT¹

| Date | GERMANY | | | | | AUSTRIA | BELGIUM * | CANADA * | DENMARK | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|
| | Sickness insurance statistics | Statistics of establishments * | | | Sickness insurance statistics | Unemployment insurance statistics | Statistics of establishments | Statistics of establishments | | |
| | | Index of employment (1929) as percentage of possible number of : | | | | | | Total number of hours worked per day * | | |
| | | Number employed | Work-ers | Man-hours | | | | Salaryed employees | Number (thousands) | Index (1931) |
| | | | | | Number employed | Index (1929) | Index (1926) | | | |
| 1927 | * | * | * | * | 1,376,049 | 99.4 * | 88.1 | * | * | |
| 1928 | 17,436,100 | 105.8 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 1,446,027 | 100.2 | 94.2 | * | * | |
| 1929 | 17,595,347 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,448,845 | 100.0 | 100.0 | * | * | |
| 1930 | 16,408,528 | 86.9 | 83.3 | 94.8 | 1,378,330 | 96.6 | 94.5 | * | * | |
| 1931 | 14,336,418 | 72.0 | 66.0 | 83.7 | 1,255,353 | 87.4 | 85.9 | 962 | 100.0 | |
| 1932 | 12,517,882 | 59.5 | 52.9 | 69.7 | 1,107,256 | 78.2 | 72.5 | 881 | 81.6 | |
| 1933 | 13,015,614 | 65.8 | 60.8 | 68.9 | 1,022,942 | 81.1 | 70.6 | 985 | 109.4 | |
| 1934 | 15,040,852 | 83.0 | 79.6 | 77.7 | 1,010,993 | 78.3 | 80.9 | 1,092 | 113.6 | |
| 1935 | 15,949,332 * | 90.7 | 86.9 | 85.4 | 967,350* | 79.9 | 83.7 | 1,185 | 123.2 | |
| 1936 | 17,105,771 | 98.1 | 96.4 | 93.3 | 935,411 | 85.3 | 87.3 | 1,240 | 128.9 | |
| 1937 | 18,354,309 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 101.4 | 975,922 | 88.5 | 96.4 | 1,283 | 133.4 | |
| 1937 March | 17,497,362 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 98.2 | 921,911 | 88.3 | 86.4 | 1,252 | 130.1 | |
| April | 18,447,733 | 105.5 | 107.2 | 100.3 | 969,236 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 1,283 | 133.4 | |
| May | 18,776,446 | 106.9 | 108.4 | 101.1 | 1,003,492 | 90.0 | 95.9 | 1,335 | 138.8 | |
| June | 18,941,252 | 107.9 | 107.0 | 101.9 | 1,022,361 | 90.6 | 99.9 | 1,330 | 138.3 | |
| July | 19,094,961 | 108.1 | 105.0 | 102.4 | 1,026,249 | 90.8 | 100.7 | 1,295 | 134.6 | |
| Aug. | 19,150,927 | 108.9 | 106.9 | 103.1 | 1,037,181 | 90.2 | 103.4 | 1,317 | 136.9 | |
| Sept. | 19,105,121 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 103.5 | 1,038,618 | 90.2 | 105.5 | 1,321 | 137.3 | |
| Oct. | 19,128,112 | 110.0 | 111.4 | 103.8 | 1,029,551 | 90.3 | 105.0 | 1,324 | 137.6 | |
| Nov. | 18,964,223 | 109.9 | 113.0 | 104.0 | 992,347 | 87.2 | 102.0 | 1,287 | 133.8 | |
| Dec. | 18,109,163 | 107.9 | 110.2 | 104.2 | 926,267 | 83.0 | 95.1 | 1,245 | 129.4 | |
| 1938 Jan. | 18,079,083 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 899,551 | 81.3 | 92.6 | 1,154 | 120.0 | |
| Feb. | 18,228,359 | 107.6 * | 107.8 * | 105.2 | — | 81.7 | 90.4 | 1,197 | 124.4 | |
| March | 18,831,301 | 109.7 ↑ | 110.6 ↑ | 106.1 ↑ | — | — | 88.1 | 1,237 | 128.6 | |
| Persons covered | * | * | * | * | * | 922,567 * | 1,001,970 ↑ | * | * | |

| Date | ESTONIA ⁷ | UNITED STATES | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Statistics of establishments | Statistics of establishment ¹⁰ (Manufacturing industries) | | | | | |
| | | Index (1923-1925) | | | | Estimates of: | |
| | | Number employed | | Hours worked | Payrolls | Wage earners employed | Weekly payrolls (\$1,000's) |
| | Index (1 Jan. 1927) | Un-adjusted | Adjusted | | | | |
| 1927 | 93.0 | 94.5 | * | 95.1 | 93.2 | 8,288,400 | 206,980 |
| 1928 | 98.2 | 94.3 | * | 95.5 | 93.9 | 8,285,800 | 208,334 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | * | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,785,600 | 221,937 |
| 1930 | 95.8 | 87.2 | * | 80.7 | 81.1 | 7,668,400 | 180,507 |
| 1931 | 88.1 ⁸ | 73.8 | * | 62.9 | 61.8 | 6,484,300 | 137,258 |
| 1932 | 82.7 | 62.6 | * | 46.1 | 42.5 | 5,374,200 | 93,757 |
| 1933 | 84.3 | 68.8 | * | 52.8 | 45.3 | 5,778,400 | 98,623 |
| 1934 | 97.5 | 78.8 | * | 57.7 | 57.6 | 6,605,600 | 126,000 |
| 1935 | 109.7 | 82.1 | * | 63.6 | 65.4 | 6,968,500 | 143,180 |
| 1936 | 126.3 | 87.8 | * | 72.4 | 75.5 | 7,690,017 | 167,478 |
| 1937 | 144.4 | 94.9 | * | 77.1 | 89.8 | 8,317,758 ⁹ | 199,121 ⁹ |
| 1937 March | 138.6 | 96.6 | 96.4 | 83.6 | 92.7 | 8,467,700 | 205,602 |
| April | 143.9 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 83.1 | 96.2 | 8,553,000 | 213,213 |
| May | 153.8 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 82.1 | 96.4 | 8,566,400 | 213,835 |
| June | 156.2 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 79.9 | 94.3 | 8,464,100 | 209,261 |
| July | 149.4 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 77.4 | 92.0 | 8,494,300 | 204,110 |
| Aug. | 146.2 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 79.7 | 95.1 | 8,570,200 | 210,996 |
| Sept. | 144.7 | 97.5 | 96.2 | 76.9 | 91.8 | 8,552,200 | 203,474 |
| Oct. | 146.2 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 76.1 | 91.8 | 8,414,300 | 203,567 |
| Nov. | 144.5 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 67.5 | 82.0 | 7,935,100 | 182,030 |
| Dec. | 138.9 | 84.6 | 85.0 | 61.4 | 74.2 | 7,422,600 | 164,388 |
| 1938 Jan. | 139.2 | 78.5 | 80.4 | 55.0 | 65.6 | 6,887,500 ⁹ | 145,527 ⁹ |
| Feb. | 139.9 | 78.5 ⁹ | 79.2 ⁹ | 56.8 | 67.4 | 6,886,600 ⁹ | 148,746 ⁹ |
| March | 144.2 | 78.0 ⁹ | 77.9 ⁹ | 56.8 ⁹ | 67.2 ⁹ | — | — |
| Persons covered | 52,033 | 3,687,000 ⁹ | | | | * | * |

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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 Since November 1935, including the Saar Territory. ³ Since December 1936, the series have been recalculated by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung. ⁴ Since May 1935, excluding voluntarily insured. ⁵ During the month. ⁶ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁷ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁸ The monthly figures are more restricted in scope than the yearly figures. ⁹ Since January 1931, excluding "building". ¹⁰ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

| Date | FINLAND * | | FRANCE | | GREAT BRITAIN | | HUNGARY | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | Statistics of establishments | | Returns of labour inspectors | | Unemployment insurance statistics | | Social insurance statistics | |
| | Index (1926) | | Index (same month of 1930) | | Estimated number employed | Index (1924) | Number employed | Index (1927) |
| | Number employed | Hours worked | Number employed * | Hours worked | | | | |
| 1927 | 99.5 | 98.6 | * | * | 10,018,000 | 98.0 | 1,033,609 | 98.3 |
| 1928 | 103.1 | 104.6 | * | * | 10,023,000 | 98.0 | 1,064,599 | 101.3 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | * | * | 10,223,000 | 100.0 | 1,051,169 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 87.0 | 81.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9,803,000 | 96.0 | 990,776 | 94.3 |
| 1931 | 77.5 | 71.1 | 92.6 | 88.6 | 9,437,000 | 92.3 | 937,298 | 89.2 |
| 1932 | 77.6 | 71.9 | 80.9 | 73.6 | 9,367,000 | 91.7 | 862,469 | 82.0 |
| 1933 | 83.1 | 77.6 | 79.4 | 74.3 | 9,684,000 | 94.8 | 853,203 | 81.1 |
| 1934 | 93.2 | 88.0 | 76.9 | 71.4 | 10,142,000 | 99.2 | 913,068 | 86.8 |
| 1935 | 101.4 | 97.6 | 73.6 | 68.1 | 10,386,000 | 101.6 | 958,234 | 91.2 |
| 1936 | 101.8 | 98.2 | 74.1 | 70.5 | 10,917,000 | 106.8 | 1,026,510 | 97.7 |
| 1937 | 108.8 | 105.5 [†] | 78.6 | 65.9 | 11,505,000 | 112.4 | 1,093,129 | 104.0 |
| 1937 March | * | * | 76.1 | 66.1 | 11,320,000 | 110.8 | 1,051,105 | 100.0 |
| April | 104.8 | 102.9 | 76.8 | 64.8 | 11,481,000 | 112.4 | 1,107,965 | 105.4 |
| May | * | * | 77.7 | 64.3 | 11,502,000 | 112.5 | 1,126,928 | 107.2 |
| June | * | * | 78.4 | 64.0 | 11,615,000 | 113.7 | 1,098,041 | 104.4 |
| July | 115.5 | 110.5 | 80.7 | 65.5 | 11,629,000 | 113.8 | 1,102,963 | 104.9 |
| Aug. | * | * | 79.7 | 65.9 | 11,676,000 | 114.2 | 1,122,707 | 106.8 |
| Sept. | * | * | 80.6 | 66.6 | 11,710,000 | 114.1 | 1,128,843 | 107.4 |
| Oct. | 112.7 | 108.3 | 81.1 | 66.5 | 11,668,000 | 113.8 | 1,155,800 | 109.9 |
| Nov. | * | * | 81.2 | 66.3 | 11,577,000 | 112.8 | 1,135,886 | 108.1 |
| Dec. | * | * | 81.1 | 66.3 | 11,439,000 | 111.5 | 1,045,133 | 99.4 |
| 1938 Jan. | 109.2 | 105.7 | 81.1 | 66.2 | 11,310,000 | 110.1 | 1,050,146 | 99.9 |
| Feb. | * | * | 81.9 | 66.3 | 11,328,000 | 110.3 | — | — |
| March | * | * | 81.4 | 65.6 | 11,381,000 | 110.8 | — | — |
| Persons covered | 67,222 | 6,085,762 | 2,309,912 | | * | * | * | * |

| Date | ITALY | | | JAPAN | LATVIA | | LUXEMBURG [†] | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | Statistics of establishments | | | Statistics of establishments | Sickness insurance statistics | | Statistics of establishments | |
| | Index [‡] (1934) | Index * (1929) | | Index (1926) | Number employed | Index (1930) | Number employed | Index (1929) |
| | | Number employed | Number of hours worked | | | | | |
| 1927 | * | * | * | 104.1 | 148,288 * | 87.4 * | 41,129 | 93.6 |
| 1928 | * | * | * | 99.2 | 161,483 | 94.7 | 42,927 | 97.7 |
| 1929 | * | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 171,195 | 100.0 | 43,944 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | * | 97.3 | 94.2 | 90.0 | 179,636 | 105.3 | 43,122 | 98.1 |
| 1931 | * | 88.8 | 83.5 | 81.7 | 166,939 | 97.9 | 36,942 | 84.1 |
| 1932 | * | 78.5 | 72.4 | 82.0 | 141,296 | 83.2 | 29,696 | 67.6 |
| 1933 | * | 79.4 | 75.1 | 89.9 | 150,236 | 88.4 | 28,483 | 64.8 |
| 1934 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 77.8 | 100.2 | 162,837 | 95.8 | 28,803 | 65.5 |
| 1935 | 117.1 | 94.0 | 81.0 | 109.7 | 172,615 | 101.1 | 29,334 | 66.8 |
| 1936 | 121.6 | 94.9 | 81.0 | 115.8 | 183,291 | 107.4 | 30,255 | 68.8 |
| 1937 | 135.6 | 104.5 | 91.8 | 128.8 | 199,158 [†] | 116.8 | 32,909 | 74.9 |
| 1937 March | 133.4 | 100.7 | 87.9 | 122.7 | 187,908 | 110.5 | 31,829 | 72.4 |
| April | 135.1 | 102.9 | 90.2 | 127.8 | 193,173 | 112.6 | 32,430 | 73.8 |
| May | 134.4 | 105.3 | 91.7 | 128.5 | 196,736 | 115.8 | 33,058 | 75.2 |
| June | 132.7 | 104.7 | 94.5 | 129.1 | 199,553 | 116.8 | 33,492 | 76.2 |
| July | 132.8 | 106.2 | 99.8 | 129.3 | 202,757 | 118.9 | 34,110 | 77.6 |
| Aug. | 134.6 | 108.7 | 93.4 | 130.2 | 204,166 | 120.0 | 34,347 | 78.2 |
| Sept. | 139.9 | 110.8 | 102.5 | 132.6 | 204,812 | 120.0 | 34,544 | 78.6 |
| Oct. | 141.7 | 109.6 | 97.7 | 134.1 | 209,281 | 123.2 | 34,666 | 78.9 |
| Nov. | 142.4 | 109.2 | 93.6 | 135.3 | 213,999 | 125.3 | 34,566 | 78.7 |
| Dec. | 142.1 | 106.1 [†] | 92.9 [†] | 135.2 [†] | 206,596 | 121.1 | 33,757 | 76.8 |
| 1938 Jan. | 140.3 | 102.0 | 85.7 | 134.9 | 204,069 | 120.0 | 33,624 | 76.5 |
| Feb. | 143.6 | 105.7 [†] | 89.7 [†] | — | 203,986 [†] | 120.0 | 33,241 | 75.6 |
| March | 144.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 33,085 | 75.3 |
| Persons covered | 1,160,724 | 1,461,938 [†] | | 1,341,928 | * | * | * | * |

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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 Figures for the first month of each quarter. ³ The figures relate to the first of the month. ⁴ Ministry of Corporations. The figures relate to the last week of each month. ⁵ Fascist General Industrial Confederation. ⁶ Figures for 1927-1930: yearly averages, based on average number insured each month. ⁷ The figures relate to the first of the following month.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (concluded)

| Date | NORWAY | | | NETHERLANDS ⁴ Unemployment insurance statistics Index (1929) | POLAND | | SWEDEN ⁷ Statistics of establishments Social Board Index (1926-1930) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | Statistics of establishments | | | | Statistics of establishments | | |
| | Index (September 1935) | | | | Index | | |
| | All industries | Manufacturing industries | | | Number employed (1928) (all industries) | Hours worked per week (1928) (manufactures) | |
| | Number employed ¹ | Hours worked ² | | | | | |
| 1927 | * | * | * | 98.3 | * | * | * |
| 1928 | * | * | * | 100.3 | 99.0 | 101.9 | * |
| 1929 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | * |
| 1930 | * | * | * | 98.0 | 87.2 | 82.9 | * |
| 1931 | * | * | * | 90.5 | 74.5 | 69.3 | * |
| 1932 | * | * | * | 79.4 | 64.1 | 56.9 | * |
| 1933 | * | * | * | 77.7 | 63.8 | 58.3 | 89.1 |
| 1934 | * | * | * | 76.5 | 69.1 | 67.2 | 97.4 |
| 1935 | * | 99 | 101 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 72.7 | 103.1 |
| 1936 | 101 | 104 | 108 | 71.5 | 77.8 | 78.0 | 108.7 |
| 1937 | 107 [†] | 111 | 112 | 77.7 | 88.0 | 89.8 | 117.3 |
| 1937 March | 101 | 106 | 110 | 74.9 | 81.0 | 82.2 | 111.8 |
| April | * | * | * | 78.1 | 85.4 | 86.4 | * |
| May | * | * | * | 80.2 | 88.1 | 88.7 | * |
| June | 107 | 111 | 110 | 81.4 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 119.3 |
| July | * | * | * | 80.9 | 91.0 | 88.9 | * |
| Aug. | * | * | * | 80.8 | 93.3 | 95.5 | * |
| Sept. | 110 | 113 | 111 | 80.9 | 94.2 | 96.6 | 120.8 |
| Oct. | * | * | * | 80.2 | 99.2 | 100.8 | * |
| Nov. | * | * | * | 78.0 | 95.3 | 101.6 | * |
| Dec. | 109 | 112 | 117 | 74.6 | 85.4 | 94.7 | 117.3 |
| 1938 Jan. | * | * | * | 72.4 | 84.5 [†] | 83.6 | * |
| Feb. | * | * | * | 74.7 [†] | 86.5 [†] | 88.3 | * |
| March | 102 | 103 | 105 | 78.1 [†] | 90.5 [†] | 92.3 | 116.1 |
| Persons covered | 200,700 | 101,600 | | 479,801 [†] ⁶ | 777,015 [†] | 24,704 ⁶ | 265,649 [†] |

| Date | SWITZERLAND | CZECHOSLOVAKIA ⁸ | | UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | | YUGOSLAVIA | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Statistics of establishments | Social insurance statistics | | Statistics of establishments | | Social insurance statistics | |
| | Index (1925) | Number employed | Index (1928) | Index (July 1925) | | Number employed | Index (1928) |
| | | | | Euro- peans | Total ⁹ | | |
| 1927 | 91.2 | * | * | 94.2 | 95.9 | 510,321 | 84.4 |
| 1928 | 97.3 | 2,488,000 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 565,798 | 93.5 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 2,506,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 605,064 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 96.5 | 2,446,000 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 631,182 | 104.4 |
| 1931 | 88.3 [†] | 2,313,000 | 92.4 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 609,262 | 100.7 |
| 1932 | 75.9 [†] | 2,069,000 | 82.6 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 537,238 | 88.9 |
| 1933 | 73.3 [†] | 1,888,000 | 75.4 | 90.3 | 91.2 | 520,980 | 86.2 |
| 1934 | 73.7 [†] | 1,879,000 | 75.0 | 100.3 | 102.3 | 543,566 | 89.9 |
| 1935 | 70.4 [†] | 1,919,000 | 76.6 | 109.7 | 114.1 | 564,288 | 93.3 |
| 1936 | 70.2 [†] | 2,063,000 | 82.3 | 117.6 | 124.8 | 616,211 | 101.9 |
| 1937 | 78.1 [†] | 2,256,000 | 90.0 | 125.2 | 131.6 | 680,018 [†] | 112.4 |
| 1937 March | 75.0 [†] | 1,999,822 | 79.8 | 123.5 | 132.3 | 641,131 | 106.0 |
| April | * | 2,192,168 | 87.5 | 124.2 | 133.0 | 661,562 | 109.4 |
| May | * | 2,344,558 | 93.5 | 124.8 | 132.6 | 692,973 | 114.6 |
| June | 78.6 | 2,424,967 | 96.8 | 125.2 | 131.6 | 713,835 | 118.0 |
| July | * | 2,425,310 | 96.8 | 125.5 | 131.3 | 707,429 | 116.9 |
| Aug. | * | 2,426,168 | 96.8 | 126.4 | 131.7 | 721,051 | 119.2 |
| Sept. | 80.3 | 2,397,527 | 95.7 | 127.0 | 131.8 | 716,674 | 118.4 |
| Oct. | * | 2,441,818 | 97.4 | 127.8 | 132.3 | 718,309 [†] | 118.7 |
| Nov. | * | 2,411,087 | 96.2 | 127.7 | 131.8 | 709,558 | 117.3 |
| Dec. | 78.6 | 2,211,648 | 88.3 | 127.4 | 130.9 | 673,942 | 111.4 |
| 1938 Jan. | * | 1,992,091 | 79.5 | 128.7 | 135.9 | 621,774 | 102.8 |
| Feb. | * | 2,058,042 | 82.1 | — | — | 652,444 | 107.9 |
| March | 77.7 | 2,156,400 | 86.1 | — | — | — | — |
| Persons covered | 226,477 | * | * | 174,825 | 709,719 | * | * |

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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 about the 15th of each month. ³ During the week preceding the 15th of each month. ⁴ During the month. ⁵ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁶ Hours worked (thousands). ⁷ Quarterly averages. ⁸ Average for the month. ⁹ Including "Natives"

TABLE II. 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 | | Per cent. | Unemployed | | Unemployed in receipt of benefit | | Applicants for work registered | |
| | | Number | | | Number | Per cent. | Number | Per cent. | | |
| 1927 | * | 1,353,000 ^a | * | 31,032 | 7.0 | 172,450 | 13.6 | 200,112 | | |
| 1928 | * | 1,353,000 ^a | * | 45,669 | 10.8 | 156,185 | 12.1 | 182,444 | | |
| 1929 | 1,919,917 ¹ | 1,891,956 | * | 47,359 | 11.1 | 164,477 | 12.3 | 192,062 | | |
| 1930 | 3,130,082 | 3,075,580 | * | 84,767 | 19.3 | 208,389 | 15.0 | 242,612 | | |
| 1931 | 4,618,537 | 4,519,704 | 23.7 | 117,866 | 27.4 | 253,368 | 20.3 | 300,223 | | |
| 1932 | 5,703,088 | 5,575,492 | 30.1 | 120,454 | 29.0 | 309,968 | 26.1 | 377,894 | | |
| 1933 | 5,083,140 | 4,804,428 | 25.8 | 104,035 | 25.1 | 328,844 | 29.0 | 405,740 | | |
| 1934 | 3,306,628 | 2,718,309 ^a | 14.5 ^a | 86,865 | 20.5 | 287,527 | 26.3 | 370,210 | | |
| 1935 | 2,567,523 ^a | 2,151,039 ^a | 11.6 ^a | 71,823 | 16.5 | 261,768 | 23.4 | 348,675 | | |
| 1936 | 1,889,626 | 1,592,655 | 8.1 | 53,992 | 12.2 | 259,185 | 22.9 | 349,663 | | |
| 1937 | 1,109,914 | 912,312 | 4.5 | 41,823 | 9.3 | 231,313 | 20.4 | 320,961 | | |
| 1937 April | 1,182,979 | 960,764 | 4.8 | * | * | 239,280 | 21.0 | 330,095 | | |
| May | 988,113 | 776,321 | 3.9 | 43,584 | 9.7 | 215,176 | 18.7 | 303,562 | | |
| June | 844,433 | 648,421 | 3.2 | * | * | 196,067 | 17.1 | 281,401 | | |
| July | 748,608 | 562,892 | 2.8 | * | * | 187,360 | 16.4 | 272,819 | | |
| Aug. | 691,146 | 509,257 | 2.5 | 42,145 | 9.3 | 178,081 | 15.6 | 261,840 | | |
| Sept. | 650,901 | 469,053 | 2.3 | * | * | 176,308 | 15.4 | 262,508 | | |
| Oct. | 685,041 | 501,847 | 2.5 | * | * | 188,262 | 16.4 | 277,749 | | |
| Nov. | 754,759 | 572,621 | 2.9 | 37,558 | 8.2 | 224,166 | 19.5 | 319,195 | | |
| Dec. | 1,161,237 | 994,784 | 5.0 | * | * | 268,707 | 23.7 | 368,637 | | |
| 1938 Jan. | 1,223,065 | 1,051,745 | 5.3 | * | * | 302,263 | 26.5† | 401,001 | | |
| Feb. | 1,125,796 | 946,334 | 4.8 | 36,450† | 8.0 | 300,294† | 26.3† | — | | |
| March | 702,570 | 507,649† | 2.5† | * | * | — | — | — | | |
| April | — | 422,520† | 2.1† | * | * | — | — | — | | |
| Base figure | * | 19,980,000 | | 455,608† | | 1,135,141† | | * | | |

| Date | BELGIUM | | | | CANADA | | | CHILE |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Unemployment insurance statistics | | | | Trade-union returns | | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics |
| | Percentage unemployed * | | Unemployed (daily average during the month) | Days of unemployment per month * | Unemployed | | Applicants for work registered | Applicants for work registered |
| | Wholly | Partially | | | Number | Per cent. | | |
| 1927 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 16,103 | 361,185 | 8,142 | 4.9 | 13,541 | * |
| 1928 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 11,317 | 253,848 | 8,120 | 4.5 | 12,758 | * |
| 1929 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 12,656 | 283,434 | 11,488 | 5.7 | 14,896 | * |
| 1930 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 36,102 | 809,775 | 22,873 | 11.1 | 33,008 | * |
| 1931 | 10.9 | 16.9 | 110,392 | 2,476,071 | 33,625 | 16.8 | 69,719 | 29,345 |
| 1932 | 19.0 | 20.7 | 210,575 | 4,723,170 | 38,777 | 22.0 | 75,140 | 107,295 |
| 1933 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 210,007 | 4,710,445 | 33,488 | 22.3 | 81,809 | 71,805 |
| 1934 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 234,730 | 5,264,969 | 28,320 | 18.2 | 88,888 | 30,055 |
| 1935 | 17.9 | 12.8 | 211,533 | 4,835,337 | 25,336 | 15.4 | 84,050 | 10,672 |
| 1936 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 154,531 | 3,631,990 | 23,500 | 13.2 | 90,133 | 6,474 |
| 1937 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 126,535 | 3,006,027 | 21,639 | 10.8 | 88,516 | 3,244 |
| 1937 April | 10.8 | 7.3 | 113,382 | 2,695,083 | 20,958 | 11.1 | 100,423 | 3,165 |
| May | 10.6 | 8.4 | 108,454 | 2,575,002 | 18,583 | 9.5 | 91,513 | 2,721 |
| June | 9.5 | 8.6 | 102,236 | 2,421,013 | 20,522 | 10.4 | 85,336 | 2,522 |
| July | 9.3 | 8.7 | 102,980 | 2,439,215 | 18,093 | 8.9 | 83,045 | 2,899 |
| Aug. | 9.8 | 9.9 | 108,845 | 2,579,215 | 15,213 | 7.6 | 76,043 | 3,703 |
| Sept. | 9.9 | 9.3 | 110,883 | 2,629,518 | 16,129 | 7.7 | 77,115 | 3,459 |
| Oct. | 10.1 | 8.9 | 109,971 | 2,609,787 | 19,213 | 8.9 | 79,868 | 2,928 |
| Nov. | 12.7 | 12.1 | 139,304 | 3,306,061 | 24,797 | 11.2 | 90,162 | 3,137 |
| Dec. | 14.9 | 16.1 | 178,953 | 4,261,298 | 28,465 | 13.0 | 77,116 | 3,592 |
| 1938 Jan. | 16.0 | 19.4 | 199,070 | 4,734,903 | 27,590 | 12.4 | 90,866 | — |
| Feb. | 15.3 | 17.8 | 196,006 | 4,662,967 | 30,282† | 13.7 | 93,077 | — |
| March | — | — | 168,985 | 4,015,520 | 28,160† | 12.8 | 112,561 | — |
| April | — | — | 158,932 | 3,776,537 | — | — | — | — |
| Base figure | | | 922,567 | | 220,000† | | * | * |

¹ Average for 11 months. ² Since March 1935, including the Saar Territory. ³ Figures calculated by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung. ⁴ Since 31 July 1933, not including persons employed in labour camps. ⁵ Unemployed in receipt of relief from unemployment funds. ⁶ Standard month of 24 working days.

TABLE II. 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 | | Employment exchange statistics | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Percentage unemployed ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Unemployed | |
| Number | Per cent. | for work registered | Unem- ployed registered | Wholly | Partially | Weighted | 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 | * | * | |
| 1930 | 39,631 | 13.7 | 40,551 | 18,291 | * | * | 14.5 | 21 | * | * | |
| 1931 | 53,019 | 17.9 | 59,430 | 24,898 | * | * | 19.1 | 26 | 19 | * | |
| 1932 | 99,508 | 31.7 | 126,039 | 33,244 | * | * | 23.8 | 32 | 21 | * | |
| 1933 | 97,478 | 28.8 | 121,115 | 31,408 | * | * | 24.3 | 31 | 21 | * | |
| 1934 | 81,756 | 22.1 | 97,595 | 20,326 | 381,278 | 240,541 | 20.9 | 26 | 24 | * | |
| 1935 | 76,195 | 19.7 | 92,406 | 17,983 | 434,931 | 262,059 | 18.5 | 23 | 22 | 7,449,841 | |
| 1936 | 78,669 | 19.3 | 93,261 | 13,553 | — | — | 13.3 | 17 | 21 | 7,705,270 | |
| 1937 | 95,103 | 21.9 | 107,123 | 8,009 | — | — | 10.5 | 13 | 20 | 5,154,730 | |
| 1937 April | 74,793 | 17.5 | 86,446 | 8,776 | — | — | 9.8 | 12 | 20 | 5,519,755 | |
| May | 63,910 | 14.8 | 73,379 | 6,526 | — | — | 9.7 | 11 | 20 | 5,309,541 | |
| June | 60,199 | 13.9 | 69,389 | 4,617 | — | — | 9.6 | 11 | 20 | 5,016,014 | |
| July | 66,006 | 15.2 | 75,830 | 3,327 | — | — | 9.3 | 11 | 20 | 4,938,998 | |
| Aug. | 65,853 | 15.1 | 76,391 | 2,984 | — | — | 9.3 | 12 | 20 | 4,853,350 | |
| Sept. | 72,387 | 16.5 | 84,340 | 2,910 | — | — | 9.3 | 12 | 20 | 4,636,744 | |
| Oct. | 84,684 | 19.2 | 96,258 | 3,800 | — | — | 9.6 | 12 | 19 | 4,393,092 | |
| Nov. | 103,878 | 23.5 | 121,363 | 5,028 | — | — | 11.2 | 14 | 20 | 4,421,076 | |
| Dec. | 153,384 | 34.6 | 168,911 | 9,714 | — | — | 13.6 | 17 | 20 | 4,874,924 | |
| 1938 Jan. | 130,288 | 29.2 | 150,097 | 10,223 | — | — | 16.2 | 20 | 21 | 6,054,616 | |
| Feb. | 124,228 | 27.7 | 145,021 | 8,580 | — | — | 16.6 | 21 | 21 | 6,745,702 | |
| March | 99,076 | 22.1 | 119,659 | 4,722 | — | — | 17.2 | 21 | 21 | 6,778,368 | |
| April | 92,909 | 20.7 | 107,792 | 3,157 | — | — | 17.2† | 20† | 21 | — | |
| Base figure | 449,291 | † | * | * | * | * | 964,000 | | | * | |

| Date | ESTONIA | FINLAND | | FRANCE | | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Employ- ment exchange statistics | Employ- ment exchange statistics | Statistics of local unemployment committees | Public relief fund statistics | Employ- ment exchange statistics | Unemployment insurance statistics (16-64 years) | | | |
| | | | | | | Wholly unemployed (including casuals) | | Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages | |
| | Unem- ployed registered | Applicants for work registered | Unem- ployed | Unemploy- ed in receipt of relief | Applica- tions for work | Number | Per cent. | Number | Per cent. |
| 1927 | 2,980 | 1,848 | * | 33,549 | 47,289 | 899,093 | 7.4 | 279,744 | 2.3 |
| 1928 | 2,628 | 1,724 | * | 4,834 | 15,275 | 980,326 | 8.2 | 309,903 | 2.6 |
| 1929 | 3,172 | 3,877 | * | 928 | 10,052 | 994,091 | 8.2 | 268,410 | 2.2 |
| 1930 | 3,089 | 8,009 | * | 2,514 | 13,859 | 1,464,347 | 11.8 | 526,604 | 4.3 |
| 1931 | 3,542 | 11,495 | * | 56,112 | 75,215 | 2,129,359 | 16.7 | 587,494 | 4.6 |
| 1932 | 7,121 | 17,351 | 63,972 | 273,412 | 308,096 | 2,254,857 | 17.6 | 573,805 | 4.5 |
| 1933 | 8,284 | 17,139 | 44,656 | 276,033 | 307,844 | 2,110,080 | 16.4 | 456,678 | 3.5 |
| 1934 | 2,970 | 10,011 | 23,802 | 345,033 | 376,320 | 1,801,913 | 13.9 | 368,906 | 2.8 |
| 1935 | 1,779 ^a | 7,163 | 13,362 | 426,931 | 465,875 | 1,714,844 | 13.1 | 312,598 | 2.4 |
| 1936 | 1,276 | 4,796 | * | 431,897 | 475,272 | 1,497,587 | 11.2 | 251,379 | 1.9 |
| 1937 | 1,160 ^c | 3,763 | * | 350,333 ^c | 379,095 ^c | 1,277,928 | 9.4 | 204,020 | 1.5 |
| 1937 April | 1,191 | 3,551 ^c | * | 371,413 | 399,849 ^c | 1,305,280 | 9.6 | 130,788 | 0.9 |
| May | 638 | 3,126 | * | 345,503 | 374,376 | 1,245,589 | 9.1 | 210,401 | 1.6 |
| June | 486 | 2,076 | * | 321,725 ^c | 346,916 ^c | 1,166,881 | 8.5 | 203,329 | 1.5 |
| July | 423 ^c | 2,089 | * | 313,553 | 337,376 | 1,136,287 | 8.3 | 249,345 | 1.8 |
| Aug. | 470 | 2,794 | * | 311,315 ^c | 334,521 | 1,148,487 | 8.4 | 208,941 | 1.5 |
| Sept. | 473 | 3,450 | * | 305,341 ^c | 332,217 ^c | 1,138,731 | 8.3 | 194,997 | 1.4 |
| Oct. | 788 | 3,705 | * | 319,223 | 347,669 | 1,215,000 | 8.9 | 179,856 | 1.3 |
| Nov. | 1,473 | 3,924 | * | 332,850 | 362,551 | 1,284,386 | 9.4 | 222,204 | 1.6 |
| Dec. | 1,726 | 3,770 | * | 357,856 ^c | 389,626 ^c | 1,338,850 | 9.8 | 326,026 | 2.4 |
| 1938 Jan. | 2,255 | 4,579 | * | 403,813 | 438,328 | 1,466,354 | 10.7 | 351,483 | 2.6 |
| Feb. | 1,798 | 4,544 | * | 412,386 | 444,376 | 1,466,887 | 10.7 | 340,630 | 2.5 |
| March | 1,805 | 3,635 ^c | * | 401,056 ^c | 433,817 ^c | 1,425,596 | 10.4 | 338,483 | 2.5 |
| April | 1,302 | 3,462 | * | 393,054 | 424,636 | 1,394,315 ^c | 10.2 | 365,599 ^c | 2.7 |
| Base figure | * | * | * | * | * | 13,697,000 | | | |

¹ Unemployed occupied on public and civil works excluded. ² 1927-1934: the figures relate to the 1st of the following month; since January 1935, applicants for work registered. ³ From July 1932 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the welfare offices. ⁴ There were in addition 38,410 persons wholly unemployed, and 1,170 persons unemployed owing to temporary stoppages, in agriculture aged 16-64 and 17,835 unemployed insured juveniles under 16 years (not included in the series).

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

| Date | GREAT BRITAIN | HUNGARY | NETHERLANDS INDIES | IRELAND | | ITALY | JAPAN ⁴ | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|-----------|
| | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics | | Social insurance fund statistics ⁵ | Official estimates | |
| | Applicants for work registered | Applications for work registered | Applicants for work registered | Applicants for work registered | | Wholly unemployed | Unemployed | |
| | | | | With claims to unemployment benefit | Total | | Number | Per cent. |
| 1927 | 1,091,271 | 13,881 | * | 13,728 | 21,284 | 278,484 | * | * |
| 1928 | 1,246,022 | 14,715 | * | 14,821 | 22,487 | 324,422 | * | * |
| 1929 | 1,237,880 | 15,173 | * | 14,679 | 20,702 | 300,786 | * | * |
| 1930 | 1,953,935 | 43,592 ¹ | * | 16,378 | 22,398 | 425,437 | 369,408 | 5.3 |
| 1931 | 2,636,805 | 52,305 | 6,964 | 17,852 | 25,230 | 734,454 | 422,755 | 6.1 |
| 1932 | 2,744,789 | 66,235 | 10,922 | 20,217 | 62,817 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 | 2,159,291 | 52,157 | 15,784 | 20,558 | 103,671 | 963,677 | 372,941 | 5.0 |
| 1935 | 2,036,422 | 52,048 | 17,418 | 18,410 | 119,498 | * | 356,044 | 4.6 |
| 1936 | 1,754,975 | 52,114 | 19,700 | 16,035 ³ | 99,272 ³ | * | 338,365 | 4.3 |
| 1937 | 1,484,399 | 48,359 | 19,281 | 19,418 | 82,425 | * | — | — |
| 1937 April | 1,454,443 ⁷ | 53,865 | 18,954 | 18,165 | 92,363 | * | 307,958 | 3.9 |
| May | 1,451,330 | 50,273 | 17,894 | 17,754 | 88,480 | * | 300,343 | 3.8 |
| June | 1,356,598 | 45,740 | 18,752 | 18,469 | 64,011 | * | 299,341 | 3.7 |
| July | 1,379,459 | 43,915 | 19,891 | 17,973 | 63,288 | * | 284,551 | 3.6 |
| Aug. | 1,358,621 | 45,904 | 20,210 | 18,364 | 65,670 | * | 277,258 | 3.5 |
| Sept. | 1,339,204 | 44,946 | 20,216 | 19,715 | 68,928 | * | 275,938 | 3.5 |
| Oct. | 1,390,249 | 45,187 | 20,139 | 18,530 | 68,809 | * | 281,215 | 3.4 |
| Nov. | 1,499,203 | 36,968 | 19,208 | 19,671 | 94,414 | * | 270,418 ² | 3.4 |
| Dec. | 1,665,407 | 46,132 | 18,330 | 23,969 | 97,855 | * | — | — |
| 1938 Jan. | 1,827,607 | 49,832 | 18,150 | 25,345 | 105,449 | * | — | — |
| Feb. | 1,810,421 | 50,442 | 17,098 | 23,890 | 104,829 | * | — | — |
| March | 1,748,981 | 50,850 | — | 22,910 | 102,515 | * | — | — |
| April | 1,747,764 | — | — | 20,433 | 100,076 | * | — | — |
| Base figure | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8,012,046 | |

| Date | LATVIA | MEXICO | NORWAY | | NEW ZEALAND | | | PORTUGAL |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Employment exchange statistics | Official estimates | Trade union fund returns | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics | | | Employment exchange statistics |
| | Applications for work registered | Number unemployed | Unemployed | | Unemployed (men) | | | Unemployed registered |
| | | | Number | Per cent. | Unemployed ⁸ | Registered ⁷ | In full-time subsidised employment (not registered) | Total |
| 1927 | 3,131 | * | 8,561 | 25.4 | 23,889 | 1,973 | * | * |
| 1928 | 4,700 | * | 6,502 | 19.2 | 21,759 | 2,563 | * | * |
| 1929 | 5,617 | * | 5,902 | 15.4 | 19,089 | 2,895 | * | * |
| 1930 | 4,851 | 75,695 ⁵ | 7,175 | 16.6 | 19,353 | 5,318 | * | * |
| 1931 | 8,709 | 257,979 | * | 22.3 | 27,479 | 41,431 | 5,000 ¹⁰ | * |
| 1932 | 14,587 | 339,378 | 14,790 | 30.8 | 32,705 | 51,549 | 15,000 ¹⁰ | * |
| 1933 | 8,156 | 275,774 | 16,588 | 33.4 | 35,591 | 46,944 ⁸ | 25,719 ⁸ | 72,663 ⁹ |
| 1934 | 4,972 | 234,538 | 15,963 | 30.7 | 35,121 | 39,235 | 25,286 | 64,521 |
| 1935 | 4,825 | 191,371 | 14,783 | 25.3 | 36,103 | 38,234 | 18,477 | 56,711 |
| 1936 | 3,851 | 186,904 | 13,267 | 18.8 | 32,643 | 36,890 | 13,260 | 50,152 |
| 1937 | 3,014 | 170,358 ¹ | 16,532 | 20.0 | 28,520 | * | * | 40,240 |
| 1937 April | 3,290 | 178,777 | 17,561 | 21.8 | 31,824 | 27,953 | 6,296 | 34,249 |
| May | 2,127 | 162,417 | 14,813 | 18.1 | 26,298 | 28,302 | 5,916 | 34,218 |
| June | 1,446 | 160,252 | 13,020 | 15.6 | 22,028 | 29,326 | 6,513 | 35,839 |
| July | 1,146 | 159,972 | 12,772 | 15.2 | 18,572 | 30,443 | 8,236 | 38,679 |
| Aug. | 1,093 | 161,012 | 13,221 | 15.6 | 20,045 | 27,323 | 9,993 | 37,316 |
| Sept. | 1,075 | 173,543 | 14,503 | 17.0 | 25,431 | 25,053 | 11,397 | 36,450 |
| Oct. | 1,077 | 157,693 ¹ | 16,286 | 19.1 | 29,063 | 14,682 ⁹ | * | 39,045 |
| Nov. | 2,304 | 157,062 | 18,827 | 22.0 | 32,249 | 11,276 | * | 36,286 |
| Dec. | 3,968 | 162,184 ¹ | 22,687 | 26.6 | 33,906 | 8,367 | * | 36,448 |
| 1938 Jan. | 4,123 | — | 24,746 ² | 28.9 ² | 33,046 | 8,056 | * | — |
| Feb. | 4,071 ² | — | 24,321 | 28.2 | 35,311 | 7,241 | * | — |
| March | 3,622 ¹ | — | — | — | 34,104 | 6,695 | * | — |
| April | — | — | — | — | 29,850 | — | * | — |
| Base figure | * | * | 86,145 | * | * | * | * | * |

¹ Since January 1930, including non-fee-charging private employment agencies. ² Extended series.
³ Since July 1933, employment exchange statistics. ⁴ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.
⁵ Figure for the month of May according to the population census. ⁶ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.
⁷ For the period 1927-1932, numbers of unemployed males remaining on registers of Government Labour Bureaux. ⁸ Since 1933, the figures do not always relate to the end of each month. ⁹ Modified series excluding persons totally unfit for employment for health or other reasons (approximately 8,000 at the end of 1937). ¹⁰ Estimates. ¹¹ Average for eleven months.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*concluded*)

| Date | NETHERLANDS | | | | POLAND | | SWEDEN | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | Unemployment insurance statistics ¹ | | | Employment-exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics | | Trade union returns | | Statistics of local unemployment committees | |
| | Unemployed | | Days of unemployment | Wholly unemployed registered | Applications for work registered | | Unemployed | | Applicants for relief registered | |
| | Number | Per cent. | Per cent. ² | | Number | Per cent. | Number | Per cent. | | |
| 1927 | 25,000 | 9.0 | 7.5 | * | 163,953 | 7.5 | 31,076 | 12.0 | 19,229 | |
| 1928 | 20,300 | 6.8 | 5.6 | * | 125,552 | 5.0 | 29,716 | 10.6 | 16,662 | |
| 1929 | 24,300 | 7.1 | 5.9 | * | 129,450 | 4.9 | 32,621 ⁴ | 10.7 ⁴ | 10,212 | |
| 1930 | 37,800 | 9.7 | 7.8 | * | 226,659 | 8.8 | 42,016 | 12.2 | 13,723 | |
| 1931 | 82,800 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 138,231 | 299,502 | 12.6 | 64,815 | 17.2 | 46,540 | |
| 1932 | 153,500 | 29.5 | 25.3 | 271,092 ⁵ | 255,582 | 11.8 | 90,877 | 22.8 | 113,907 | |
| 1933 | 163,000 | 31.0 | 26.9 | 322,951 | 249,660 | 11.9 | 97,316 | 23.7 | 164,054 | |
| 1934 | 160,400 | 32.1 | 28.0 | 332,772 | 342,166 | 16.3 | 84,685 | 18.9 | 114,802 | |
| 1935 | 173,700 | 36.3 | 31.7 | 384,691 | 381,935 | 16.7 ⁶ | 81,385 | 18.1 | 61,581 | |
| 1936 | 169,400 | 36.3 | 32.7 | 414,512 | 367,327 | 15.6 | 71,884 | 13.6 | 35,601 | |
| 1937 | 137,700 | 29.2 | 26.9 | 368,909 | 375,088 | 14.6 | 67,351 | 11.6 | 18,213 | |
| 1937 April | 133,523 | 28.5 | 26.5 | 359,726 | 414,974 | 16.3 | 69,620 | 12.3 | 22,247 | |
| May | 124,711 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 328,537 | 331,308 | 12.8 | 53,554 | 9.4 | 15,840 | |
| June | 119,325 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 310,616 | 293,025 | 11.2 | 50,837 | 8.8 | 11,429 | |
| July | 122,982 | 26.0 | 23.9 | 312,907 | 276,781 | 10.5 | 43,345 | 7.5 | 9,800 | |
| Aug. | 124,610 | 26.3 | 24.0 | 317,812 | 259,082 | 9.8 | 41,883 | 7.1 | 9,577 | |
| Sept. | 124,012 | 26.1 | 23.9 | 324,261 | 251,376 | 9.5 | 45,068 | 7.7 | 9,782 | |
| Oct. | 126,621 | 26.6 | 24.5 | 340,436 | 262,954 | 9.7 | 54,783 | 9.2 | 12,411 | |
| Nov. | 138,118 | 28.9 | 26.6 | 385,983 | 336,209 | 12.6 | 71,568 | 11.9 | 16,169 | |
| Dec. | 155,959 | 32.4 | 29.8 | 437,469 | 470,009 | 18.0 | 109,634 | 18.5 | 18,765 | |
| 1938 Jan. | 166,288 | 34.5 | 31.9 | 439,278 | 549,271 | 20.7 ⁶ | 97,436 ⁷ | 15.8 ⁷ | 21,723 | |
| Feb. | 156,575 ⁷ | 31.0 ⁷ | 29.7 ⁷ | 420,790 | 546,822 | 20.6 ⁷ | 89,614 ⁷ | 14.5 ⁷ | 21,766 | |
| March | 135,218 ⁷ | 28.2 ⁷ | 26.5 ⁷ | 372,433 | 489,985 | 18.4 ⁷ | 84,474 ⁷ | 13.7 ⁷ | 19,184 | |
| April | 129,540 ⁷ | 26.7 ⁷ | 24.9 ⁷ | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Base figure | 483,435 ⁷ | | | * | 2,657,971 ⁷ | | 617,322 ⁷ | | 254 ⁸ | |

| Date | RUMANIA ⁴ | SWITZERLAND | | | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | | | YUGOSLAVIA |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Employment-exchange statistics | Unemployment insurance statistics | | Employment insurance statistics | Trade union fund returns | | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics |
| | Un-employed registered | Percentage unemployed | | Applications for work registered | 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 | 10,373 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 8,380 | 16,348 | 1.4 | 38,636 | 5,721 |
| 1929 | 7,288 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 8,131 | 23,763 | 2.2 | 41,630 | 8,370 |
| 1930 | 25,335 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 12,881 | 51,371 ⁵ | 4.5 | 105,442 | 8,198 |
| 1931 | 35,737 | 5.9 | 12.1 | 24,208 | 102,179 | 8.3 | 291,332 | 9,930 |
| 1932 | 38,890 | 9.1 ⁶ | 12.2 ⁶ | 54,366 | 184,555 | 13.5 | 554,049 | 14,761 |
| 1933 | 29,063 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 67,867 | 247,613 | 16.9 | 738,267 | 15,997 |
| 1934 | 17,253 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 65,440 | 245,953 | 17.4 | 876,994 | 15,647 |
| 1935 | 13,852 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 82,468 | 235,623 | 15.9 | 686,269 | 16,752 |
| 1936 | 13,549 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 93,009 | 208,096 ⁷ | 13.1 | 622,687 | 19,436 |
| 1937 | 10,851 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 71,130 | 151,167 | 8.8 | 408,949 | 21,650 |
| 1937 April | 12,609 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 70,793 | 176,348 | 10.3 | 503,632 | 24,765 |
| May | 10,784 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 57,973 | 137,677 | 8.0 | 385,061 | 16,936 |
| June | 6,396 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 50,830 | 113,838 | 6.6 | 303,535 | 11,258 |
| July | 5,822 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 49,244 | 110,861 | 6.4 | 248,127 | 11,543 |
| Aug. | 5,878 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 51,892 | 108,063 | 6.2 | 233,318 | 10,845 |
| Sept. | 6,083 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 51,876 | 106,496 | 6.1 | 230,692 | 12,250 |
| Oct. | 6,343 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 56,804 | 107,782 | 6.1 | 237,737 | 13,719 |
| Nov. | 8,341 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 71,002 | 132,364 | 7.5 | 333,455 | 18,494 |
| Dec. | 12,135 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 87,311 | 177,972 | 10.0 | 459,142 | 29,988 |
| 1938 Jan. | — | 14.0 | 4.0 | 95,722 | 222,050 | 12.4 | 519,002 | 44,234 |
| Feb. | — | 13.6 | 4.4 | 93,103 | 220,138 | 12.3 | 511,288 | 42,145 |
| March | — | 9.3 | 4.8 | 66,631 | 204,132 | 11.4 | 434,506 ⁷ | 36,413 |
| April | — | — | — | 60,370 | — | — | 361,183 ⁷ | 29,184 |
| Base figure | * | 505,097 | | * | 1,790,600 ⁷ | | * | * |

¹ Weekly averages. ² Days of unemployment, as a percentage of the number of days which could have been worked, had there been no unemployment. ³ Since 1935, percentage based on the number of persons covered by compulsory social insurance schemes. ⁴ From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters. ⁵ Number of relief funds. ⁶ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁷ Up to 1931 quarterly statistics; afterwards, monthly statistics.

Days Lost through Industrial Disputes in Different Countries ¹

The International Labour Office's *Year-Book of Labour Statistics* for 1937 contains figures showing the total days lost through industrial disputes as reported by some thirty-five countries. In the present note these figures are compared with the number of wage earners and salaried employees occupied in the industrial groups most directly concerned—industry (manufacturing), mining, and transport ²—in nineteen countries for which census returns give the necessary data. The results are presented in the table in the form of "severity" rates showing days lost through industrial disputes per thousand persons employed in these industries.

A few remarks may be made on the degree of accuracy of the data before commenting briefly on the relative positions of the different countries in the table.

DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES PER THOUSAND PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINING, INDUSTRY (MANUFACTURING), AND TRANSPORTATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1927-1936

| Country | Number of persons employed | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | Average |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Germany ¹ | 12,746,603 | 472 | 1,587 | 347 | 308 | 156 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australia ¹ | 1,158,418 ³ | 1,454 | 655 | 3,849 | 1,257 | 181 | 178 | 93 | 276 | 338 | 429 ³ | (871) |
| Austria | 1,022,290 | 672 | 644 | 380 | 48 | 130 | 186 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Belgium ¹ | 1,781,061 | 931 | 1,266 | 449 | 439 | 224 | 326 | 373 | 1,371 | 350 | — | 636 |
| Canada | 1,411,496 | 104 | 146 | 89 | 55 | 131 | 152 | 143 | 264 | 164 | 139 | 139 |
| Denmark | 403,397 | 295 | 27 | 102 | 357 | 610 | 216 | 45 | 362 | 35 | 7,303 | 935 |
| United States ¹ | 16,747,027 | 1,566 | 754 | 320 | 198 | 412 | 627 | 1,007 | 1,170 | 923 | 830 | 781 |
| Finland ¹ | 303,352 | 5,038 | 1,656 | 247 | 40 | 0 | 8 | 32 | 296 | 201 | 117 | 763 |
| France ¹ | 6,140,306 | 170 | 1,038 | 450 | 1,174 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 708 |
| Great Britain ^{1,4} | 10,299,039 | 114 | 134 | 805 | 422 | 678 | 625 | 104 | 93 | 183 | 170 | (333) |
| Hungary ¹ | 801,124 | 368 | 164 | 186 | 99 | 237 | 411 | 156 | 115 | 139 | 290 | 304 |
| Ireland ¹ | 254,168 ⁴ | 252 | 214 | 399 | 305 | 1,220 | 166 | 787 | 709 | 1,133 | 730 | (568) |
| Japan ¹ | 5,204,379 | 226 | 112 | 110 | 208 | 19 | 119 | 74 | 86 | 57 | 31 | 104 |
| Norway ¹ | 356,367 | 3,856 | 1,021 | 552 | 675 | 21,287 | 1,106 | 1,022 | 660 | 472 | 1,113 | 3,176 |
| New Zealand ¹ | 174,699 | 71 | 126 | 148 | 181 | 278 | 622 | 373 | 59 | 106 | 97 | 206 |
| Netherlands ¹ | 1,301,000 | 145 | 493 | 327 | 189 | 607 | 1,354 | 185 | 86 | 201 | 44 | 363 |
| Sweden ¹ | 993,496 | 403 | 4,867 | 671 | 1,028 | 2,644 | 3,115 | 3,456 | 765 | 793 | 441 | 1,818 |
| Switzerland ¹ | 817,761 | 42 | 120 | 122 | 325 | 90 | 195 | 84 | 41 | 19 | 47 | 108 |
| Czechoslovakia ¹ | 2,460,534 | 583 | 684 | 273 | 172 | 200 | 496 | 114 | 102 | 199 ² | 245 ² | 307 |

¹ Days lost indirectly included.

² Days lost in all industries.

³ Gainfully

occupied. ⁴ Days lost include those in Northern Ireland.

⁵ Days lost include those

lost in commerce.

Errors in the days lost arise from bias in reports, from differences in definitions and methods of calculation, and from difficulties in

¹ In this article the terms "industrial disputes" and "strikes" include lock-outs.

² Cf. E. J. RICHES: "International Comparisons of the Time Lost through Industrial Disputes", in *The Economic Record*, Vol. IX, No. 16, Dec. 1933, pp. 226-234.

measurement of the time lost. The principal primary sources of information are the employers of the establishments concerned and the organisations of labour conducting the strikes. These two sources often give widely different estimates of the numbers involved and the duration of the disputes. The employees on strike regard the positions vacated as belonging of right to themselves, even if their places are temporarily taken by others. Their estimates tend to cover all the positions vacated in the concerted movement, while the employers' estimate may be of the number of vacant positions not filled.¹ Obviously the character of the source data and the methods of verifying them are important. Data obtained through employment agencies, conciliation boards, and similar bodies, where an independent check on the accuracy of returns is often possible, should be relatively accurate. The figures here presented are derived in all cases from official sources (Labour Departments, factory inspection services, employment agencies, mining bureaux, or other public authorities which utilise reports in regard to each strike made by factory inspectors, prefects, other officials, or employers or trade unions).

The number of man-days lost is the number of strikers multiplied by the number of working-days each man is out on strike. In a number of countries² this figure is computed directly from the estimated numbers of persons out on strike on each day while the strike lasts. In certain other countries the man-days are estimated by multiplying the number of strikers by the duration of the strike in working-days. This type of estimate is subject to errors in determining the number of strikers and the duration in days, and to the error involved in taking a maximum or other type of estimate in place of an average, where the number of strikers or the duration in days is not an average. The number of persons on strike is subject to variation as the strike progresses. In most countries the figure given for the number of persons on strike is the maximum number on strike on any one day, the number selected as the best figure to indicate the importance (persons affected) of the labour disturbance.³ The duration of the strike is taken as the number of working-days from the beginning of the dispute to its termination; but there are often difficulties in determining the exact date of termination when the strike is not officially called off before all the vacant places are filled. The product of this maximum number of persons involved and this duration in days always

¹ An illustration of the differences that may be found between the returns of employers and employees may be found in the Norwegian statistics before the present system of returns made by the conciliation boards. For 1919-1921 the days lost according to workers' information were 4,039,104 man-days, as compared with 1,716,060 man-days lost according to employers' information. In each of the three years the man-days lost according to workers' information was higher than the figure obtained from the employers' information, varying in the different years from 1 per cent. to 250 per cent. higher. Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Methods of Compiling Statistics of Industrial Disputes*. Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 10, pp. 15, 34-42. Geneva, 1926.

² Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden. Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *op. cit.*, p. 39.

³ This is not the same as the total number of different individuals who may be on strike at some time during the course of the labour dispute.

overstates the true number of man-days lost. Some countries utilise for the purpose of calculating man-days an average of estimated persons out on strike at intervals during the progress of the dispute. In some cases the figures for man-days are characterised as "approximate" only.¹

Other points affecting the scope and comparability of the figures involve the definition of a strike and the scope of the industries covered. In all countries for which figures are given in the table the man-days lost by workers directly concerned in the strikes are included. In some of these countries man-days lost by workers indirectly involved² are also counted.³ In general, the number of days lost indirectly is small in proportion to those lost by workers directly involved, averaging in most countries less than 10 per cent.⁴ The figures given here for man-days lost through strikes comprise, in most countries, only those lost through strikes in mining, manufacturing, and transport.⁵ In a number of countries, however, the man-days lost are the total for all industries; they thus include time lost through strikes so far as reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, commerce, domestic and personal service industries, etc., in addition to the three main groups of mining, manufacturing, and transport. In agriculture strikes are rare, and in commerce, etc., they are relatively less frequent than in mining, industry, and transport. The error involved in the inclusion of man-days lost through strikes in these other industries is relatively small, in most cases not over 10 per cent., except perhaps in countries where one or more of these industries, for example, the lumbering industry in Canada, are well organised.⁶

¹ The further point may be made that even if the man-days give an accurate total of the days lost they include some days which might be lost for other reasons, such as sickness, if there had been no strike, and also that they may be offset in part by man-days gained by persons on strike in employment elsewhere. For both these reasons the man-days lost may tend to overstate the real loss in working-days due to strikes.

² For example, workers who are thrown out of work because of lack of material to work on, the lack being due to a strike of workers in another department of the establishment.

³ This is the case in Germany, Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Hungary, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia.

⁴ In Czechoslovakia the days lost indirectly in 1930-1934 averaged 5.8 per cent.; in Hungary in 1932-1936, 13.4 per cent. In Great Britain, the workers indirectly involved in 1927-1935 were 9.2 per cent. of the total.

⁵ The exact coverage varies in different countries; for example, electric light and power companies are included in manufacturing in some countries but not in others.

⁶ Man-days lost in industries other than mining, industry, and transport, in percentage of total man-days lost in all industries, were as follows: Czechoslovakia (1927-1934), 3.4 per cent.; Canada (1935), 20.0 per cent.; Finland (1935), 3.4 per cent.; France (1930), 0.2 per cent. (number of workers affected); Ireland (1934), 5.9 per cent.; Norway (1934), 7.7 per cent.; Sweden (1930), 2.0 per cent.; United States (1934), 6.4 per cent.; (1936), 8.7 per cent. In individual years characterised by large strikes in forestry, fishing, agriculture, commerce, etc., this proportion may be higher. In the table, figures for Canada exclude man-days lost in industries other than mining, manufacturing, and transport. The exact coverage of these "other" industries varies; for example, some countries exclude agriculture but include commerce.

It so happens, furthermore, that the countries where the man-days indirectly lost are included in the figures are those where the scope of the statistics is restricted to mining, manufacturing, and transport ; in the countries where man-days lost are limited to those lost directly, man-days lost through strikes in other branches of economic activity are included. Only in Canada, and perhaps Austria and Denmark, are man-days as given in this table limited to days lost directly in mining, industry, and transport. Hence, though data on a uniform basis would be preferable, these figures may be considered in fact to be reasonably comparable so far as these two points are concerned, since in nearly all cases the number of man-days lost is in excess, by a small percentage, of the number actually lost directly, and is not far from the number actually lost directly and indirectly, in the three main industry groups of mining, manufacturing, and transport.

Finally, differences in definitions and methods of calculating the numbers of wage earners and salaried employees occupied in mining, manufacturing, and transport, must be considered. All these figures are based upon the censuses of the gainfully-occupied population. In all countries shown in the table these figures include the unemployed as well as the employed. Employers and independent workers are excluded except in Australia, for which the figures are not available at the time of writing. The data for occupied population relate usually to 1930 or 1931 ; no attempt has been made to estimate figures for the different individual years. In two cases (Ireland and New Zealand) the census data are for 1926, and in three cases (Australia, Austria, and Germany) for 1933 or 1934. In about half the countries the census figures give the employees occupied in these industrial groups according to an industrial classification ; in the rest, according to occupational classification.¹

The range of days lost per thousand employees varies from 104 in Japan to 3,176 in Norway on the average of the ten years from 1927 to 1936. Switzerland with 108 is only slightly above Japan. In two countries—Italy (not shown in the table), and Germany since 1933—no days lost from strikes are reported, since strikes are illegal.²

In each country great variations are found in the average number of days lost from strikes. Thus, in the United States, where the average over the ten years was 781, the rates in individual years varied from 198 to 1,566. In Finland the variation was from practically zero to 5,000 ; in Denmark from 27 to 7,303. The highest rate for any one year in the countries and years covered was over 21,000 in Norway in 1921. Obviously the rate depends upon the size of the industries organised as well as upon the frequency and character of the controversies.

The relation between the severity rate of strikes and the depression is not obvious. In most countries the bottom of the depression was a low point in the severity rate of strikes ; for example, in the United

¹ In the United States, for example, the number of gainfully-occupied persons in these three groups is 5.3 per cent. greater according to the industrial classification than according to the occupational classification.

² In Austria comparatively few days lost from strikes were reported after 1934.

States 1930, in Australia 1933, in Belgium 1931, in Finland 1931, etc. But in some countries the high point occurred during the depression years; for example, in Norway in 1931, in Poland in 1933, in Sweden in 1932-33, and in Czechoslovakia in 1932.

The relative loss from strikes as compared with the loss from sickness or unemployment furnishes a useful index of their relative importance. In most countries shown in the table, strikes caused a loss in days of less than 1,000 per 1,000 employees, or less than one day a year. In contrast, sickness causes a loss on the average of eight to ten days a year.¹ The loss from unemployment is a more variable amount, figures for which are given in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*. The rate in terms of days per year may be estimated from the percentage of unemployment. Thus, a percentage of unemployment of three per cent., for example—a very low figure—would correspond to nine days in a working-year of 300 days, while a percentage of 10 per cent. gives 30 days of unemployment.² The relative insignificance of days lost through strikes in comparison with those lost through sickness and unemployment is clear.

¹ Cf. Friedrich PRINZING: *Handbuch der medizinischen Statistik*, Revised Edition, pp. 226-7. Jena, 1930. In estimating numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, the proportion of time lost through "sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment" is taken as equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (cf. *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Nov. 1936, p. 398). On the basis of a 300-day year this would give $10\frac{1}{2}$ days lost from these causes—principally sickness—or some thirty times the average loss of time ($\frac{1}{3}$ day in 1927-1936) through strikes.

² The estimated total weeks lost through unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1936 (93,000,000) was some 300 times the 305,000 weeks lost through strikes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Technical and Vocational Education and Apprenticeship.* First Item on the Agenda. International Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth Session, Geneva, 1938. Report I. Geneva, 1938. viii + 225 pp. 5s. ; \$1.25.

The question of technical and vocational education and apprenticeship of young workers, which has been brought to the attention of the Conference on several occasions, was placed on the agenda of the Twenty-fourth Session by the Governing Body at its Seventy-eighth Session, held in February 1937.

The report opens with a general introduction in which the International Labour Office has endeavoured to make a synthesis between the problems themselves and the trend of opinion concerning them, it being felt that such an account would be more useful than a mere description of the facts in helping the Conference to lay down a general body of principles to be recommended to Members for application. The report proper consists of three parts. The first part deals with vocational and technical education, including pre-apprenticeship and supplementary education, the second with apprenticeship, and the third with methods of vocational re-training for unemployed persons. The "conclusions" of the report lead up to, and comment on, a draft list of points on which the Conference might, it is suggested, instruct the International Labour Office to consult Governments with a view to a second discussion of the question at the 1939 Session.

— *Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods of Professional Drivers (and their Assistants) of Vehicles engaged in Road Transport.* Fourth Item on the Agenda. International Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth Session, Geneva, 1938. Report IV. Geneva, 1938. viii + 268 pp. 6s. ; \$1.50.

At its Seventy-eighth Session (February 1937) the Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference the question of the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport. The question came before the Governing Body again, however, at its Session in October 1937, in connection with the decision to place on the agenda of the Conference the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work. Although that decision also covered transport workers, the Governing Body did not wish to delete from the agenda an item already placed on it ; but it decided to give the item the wording indicated above.

The report contains seven chapters dealing respectively with the development and structure of national regulation ; scope ; normal hours of work ; extensions of hours ; rest periods ; supervision of enforcement of regulations ; and conclusions. These are followed by a list of the points on which the Office considers that the Conference might request it to consult Governments and an appendix containing statistics of hours of work in road transport in various countries.

— *Generalisation of the Reduction of Hours of Work. General Introduction.* Part I : *Industry, Commerce and Offices.* Fifth Item on the Agenda. International

Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth Session, Geneva, 1938. Report V. Part I. Geneva, 1938. xxxvi + 471 pp. 11s.; \$2.75.

By the end of 1937 the results of the efforts made to secure the introduction of the 40-hour week on an international basis were the adoption of the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (No. 47), and of three Conventions for its application to the textile industry, public works and glass-bottle manufacture respectively. A resolution was adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-third Session, asking the Governing Body to examine the situation and to consider placing on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities not covered by the Conventions already adopted. The Governing Body decided that this question should be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session, that it should be considered as coming up for first discussion, and that the International Labour Office should draw up a report which would enable the Conference to take a decision as regards all the classes of workers to be included in the consultation of the Governments. This report consists of a general introduction, a documentary analysis of the law and practice at present in effect in the different countries, and conclusions commenting upon the possible content of international regulations, followed by a list of the points on which Governments might be consulted. The documentary analysis takes the form of five chapters dealing respectively with the development and structure of national regulation, scope, normal hours of work, extension of normal hours of work, and supervision of the application of the regulations. The sixth chapter, which contains the conclusions, presents the various problems that are raised in connection with the adoption of international regulations for industry, commerce and offices.

— *Statistics of Hours and Wages in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, including Building and Construction, and in Agriculture.* Sixth Item on the Agenda. International Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth Session, Geneva, 1938. Report VI. Geneva, 1938. 113 pp. 2s. 6d.; \$9.60.

The question with which this report deals was placed on the agenda of the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference by the Governing Body at its Eighty-first Session (October 1937). The Governing Body had decided at its Seventieth Session in 1935 to ask the advice of its Committee of Statistical Experts on the possibility of including in the agenda for the International Labour Conference of 1937 a question relating to labour statistics, with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention. This Committee met in December 1935 and surveyed the various branches of labour statistics for which the Office had been collecting information. It recommended that a Draft Convention on some branch or branches of labour statistics should be one of the subjects to be included in the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference, and that the subjects to be selected for first consideration should be the statistics of wages and hours of work. To this end it prepared a series of suggestions on the points which might with advantage be included in such a Draft Convention. The Committee of Statistical Experts suggested, further, that the subject should be considered by a technical conference of official labour statisticians before being submitted to a session of the International Labour Conference. This suggestion was adopted by the Governing Body at its Seventy-eighth Session, and a Technical Conference of Official Labour Statisticians met in Geneva from 27 September to 1 October 1937, which drew up proposals for a Draft Convention and a Recommendation on the statistics of wages and hours of work in mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture. It also unanimously expressed the view that it would be desirable for the question to be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the International Labour Conference and for a final decision to be taken by the Conference at that session.

In view of this preparatory work, both by the Committee of Statistical Experts and the Technical Conference of Labour Statisticians, the Governing Body felt that the Twenty-fourth Session of the Conference might consider whether it was not in a position to adopt international regulations at once, rather than go through the normal double-discussion procedure. A report has accordingly been prepared so as to enable the Conference to proceed by either a double or single-discussion procedure as it thinks fit. The report is in two parts. Part I is designed to furnish

a basis for the work of the Conference if it should decide to proceed by the usual method of double discussion and concludes with a list of the points on which the Office suggests that Governments might be consulted in the event of the Conference deciding to adhere to the double-discussion procedure. Part II is designed to enable the Conference to proceed at once to the adoption of international regulations and concludes with the texts of a proposed Draft Convention and a draft Recommendation which the Office submits as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference.

International Central Bureau "Joy and Work". *World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation, Hamburg, 23-30 July 1936. Report.* Berlin. xv + 732 pp.

After some general information on the composition of the Congress and an account of the programme of events, the report gives the resolutions of the different committees on the following subjects: (a) the social problem, public and private initiative, and the economic importance of the utilisation of spare time; (b) the character and forms of organisation of recreation movements; (c) the place of work and surroundings; (d) the week-end and annual holidays; (e) women's spare time; (f) recreation for children and young persons; (g) the fundamental relations between work and leisure: the influence of work on art and culture, the relation between work and national culture. A general resolution of the Congress relates to the creation in Berlin of an international Central Bureau, to which an Institute for the investigation of questions connected with the organisation of spare time is to be attached. After a summary of the proceedings of the Congress and of the addresses delivered at the plenary sessions and in the committees, the report gives the full text of these addresses, which contain much information on the recreation movements in certain countries. An alphabetical index is included.

International Institute of Agriculture. *Investigations into the Margin between Producers' and Consumers' Prices of Certain Foodstuffs.* Contributions to the Study of the Problem of Nutrition. No. 1. Rome, 1937. 102 pp. 10 lire.

International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam. *International Review for Social History.* Vol. I. xi + 413 pp. Vol. II. 278 pp. Supplement on Vol. II. 247 pp. Leyden, E. J. Brill, 1936 and 1937.

One of the objects of the International Institute for Social History, which was founded towards the end of 1935, is the publication of scientific documents and the results of scientific research that are important for the knowledge of national and international social history and for the archives and library under the control of the Institute. The present work brings together both contributions of recent date by well-known writers on social questions and letters and other manuscripts of historical interest that shed light on events and doctrines of special significance for the development of modern social movements. Among other contributions, mention may be made of Dr. Hans STEIN's study of pauperism in the Rhine territory and its bearing on social evolution in Western Europe (*Pauperismus und Assoziation*), "Some Notes on British Trade Unionism in the Third Quarter of the Nineteenth Century", by G. D. H. COLE, a historical study of the Christian trade union movement by Paul VIGNAUX (*Introduction à l'étude historique du mouvement syndical chrétien*), an article on the stay-in strikes in France in the summer of 1936 by Dr. Salomon SCHWARZ (*Les occupations d'usines en France de mai et juin 1936*), and a note on the evolution of socialism by Lucien DESLINIÈRES (*L'évolution du socialisme. Exposé de la théorie du socialisme reconstituteur*). The third volume (supplement) is entirely devoted to an account by Dr. Benedikt KAUTSKY of a study of family budgets of workers, salaried employees, unemployed persons, and small annuitants, carried out by the Vienna Chamber of Labour during the years 1925-1934 (*Die Haushaltstatistik der Wiener Arbeiterkammer 1925-1934*); abundant statistical data are included.

Another feature of the work is the bibliographical section, which includes, among others, reviews of recent works on the social history of France and modern Italy, and of recent biographies of Karl Marx.

Union internationale d'études sociales. *Code de morale internationale.* Paris, Spes, 1937. 223 pp. 12 frs.

To the "Social Code", published some years ago, the International Union for Social Studies, founded at Malines and including well-known people of thirteen

countries, has now added a "Code of International Morality", in which are set out the principles on which international law should be based in order to make it acceptable to the conscience of the peoples. The family is the first and smallest group in the social structure, but families cannot fully attain their ends unless they unite to form a larger community, the State, which exercises sovereign power over the territory under its control. Now the State, which in the past was considered a "perfect society", can no longer ensure for its subjects the provision of all desirable goods. It is confronted with similar groups with which it is bound to enter into relations. It must abandon its claims to absolute independence, which nature never conceded; it cannot fully carry out its mission without recourse to the individual or collective assistance of other States: an international society is a requirement of natural law. In order to determine the principles which should govern the mutual relations of States, it is necessary to distinguish the three stages of this collective life throughout the ages: (a) in the first, still inorganic, the relations between States were governed only by the rules of justice and charity and certain recognised standards; (b) the second is that still imperfect stage of contractual organisation, in which States agree to submit themselves to an international organism whose competence they have delimited; (c) a third stage is conceivable in which "an authority superior to all the States governs, in virtue of its own competence, the collective action of the associated States and regulates it for the common good".

The authors of the Code examine in detail the judicial system which corresponds to each of these stages. The chapter devoted to the second stage, "the contractual organisation of international society", leads them to deal with the League of Nations and the Covenant of 1919. While admitting its deficiencies, they approve the general plan of the League and the fundamental ideas on which it rests, pointing out their conformity with the Message of Pope Benedict XV (August 1917) urging that the force of law should be substituted for the force of arms. A collective guarantee alone, they conclude, "can give to all full and entire security; and this guarantee must, when the occasion demands it, be translatable into acts and efficacious sanctions".

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

Report on Health and Pensions Insurance. By Sir Walter S. KINNEAR, K.B.E., F.C.I.I., Contoller of Insurance Department, Ministry of Health, and Deputy Chairman, National Health Insurance Committee, Great Britain. Canberra, 1937. 34 pp.

This report was analysed under "Reports and Enquiries" in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, March 1938, pages 338-352.

QUEENSLAND

Department of Labour and Industry. Seventh Annual Report upon the Operations and Proceedings under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935." Together with Financial Statements for the Year ending 30 June 1937. Brisbane, 1937. 83 pp., illustr. 3s. 6d.

FRANCE

Offices départementaux et municipaux de placement de la France. Compte rendu du 5^{me} congrès national des Offices départementaux et municipaux de placement de la France, tenu à Strasbourg 19-21 février 1937. Strasbourg, Société d'Édition de la Basse-Alsace, 1937. 143 pp.

An account of the proceedings and recommendations of the Fifth National Congress of French Employment Exchanges, held at Strasbourg from 19 to 21 February 1937, was given in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LXII, No. 3, 19 April 1937, pages 106-108.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade. Committee on Compulsory Insurance. Report. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 82 pp. 1s. 3d.

Home Office. Departmental Committee on Certain Questions arising under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Report. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1938. iv + 115 pp. 2s.

Mines Department. Committee on the Fire-damp Detector Regulations. Report. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1938. 55 pp. 1s.

Ministry of Health. National Health Insurance. Report by the Government Actuary on the Fourth Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of Approved Societies. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 111 pp. 2s.

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— *Unemployment Insurance Act 1935 (Section 100 (3)). Port Labour in Aberdeen and Glasgow. Report of the Board of Inquiry.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 63 pp. 1s.

INDIA

Department of Education, Health and Lands. Report on Vocational Education, in India (Delhi, the Punjab and the United Provinces). By A. ABBOTT, C.B.E. With a section on *General Education and Administration*. By S. H. WOOD, M.C. Delhi, 1937. 138 pp. Rs. 1.4.0. or 2s.

Report submitted by two British experts, who visited India at the invitation of the Government in order to study the situation and advise on certain problems of educational reorganisation, and particularly on problems of vocational education.

IRAQ

Date Board. Dates and the Date Industry of Iraq. Les dattes et l'industrie de la datté en Irak. Basrah. Illustr.

JAPAN

Naikaku Tokei Kyoku. (Statistical Office). Rodo Tokei Yoran. (Labour Statistics 1937). Tokyo, 1937. 239 pp.

POLAND

Funduz Pracy. Sprawozdanie z dzialalnosci Funduszu Pracy za okres od 1 kwietnia 1936 r. do 31 marca 1937 r. Warsaw, 1937. 95 pp., diagrams, tables.

Report of the Polish Employment Fund for the year 1936-1937. It contains interesting data on the growing activities of this institution, which is responsible for measures to reduce unemployment (including the financing of public works), employment exchanges, unemployment insurance, and vocational guidance and training. The figures cited show that the number of skilled workers applying for work dropped 3 per cent. in 1936-1937, while the number of unskilled workers applying for work increased by 6.2 per cent., in comparison with the preceding year; the number of professional workers recorded as unemployed decreased by 9.2 per cent.

Główny Urząd Statystyczny. Statystyka Przemysłowa. Produkcja i Zatrudnienie w Zakładach I-VII Kategorii, 1935. Warsaw, 1937. LXI + 185 pp.

Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych. Problem emigracyjnosurowcowy w Polsce. Le problème de l'émigration et des matières premières en Pologne. Warsaw, 1937. 19 pp., diagrams, maps.

This pamphlet, which is accompanied by 24 coloured plates (maps and diagrams), outlines the problem of emigration and raw materials in Poland. It shows the extent of overpopulation (surplus rural population), the decline in emigration, the reduced consumption of the most necessary foodstuffs, mineral production, etc. In connection with all these items a comparison is made with conditions in several other countries.

SWEDEN

K. Socialstyrelsen. *Lönestatistik årsbok för Sverige 1936.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1937. 98 pp.

Royal Social Board. *Social Work and Legislation in Sweden.* Second revised English edition. Stockholm, Tiden, 1938. 352 pp.

A new and enlarged edition of a Swedish official handbook which was first published in French in 1921 and in English in 1928 (Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. III, No. 3, September 1921, page 165, and Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4-5, October-November 1928, page 684). The present edition is also being published in Swedish (*Sociallagstiftning och Socialt Arbete i Sverige*) and in French (*L'œuvre sociale en Suède*).

Statistiska Centralbyran. *Bureau central de statistique. Folkräkningen den 31 December 1930. VII. Folkmängden efter yrke, inkomst och förmögenhet.* 2 avd. *Recensement de la population en 1930. VII. Population par profession, par revenus et par fortune, 2^{me} partie.* Sveriges officiella statistik. Folkmängden och dess Förändringar. Statistique officielle de la Suède. Etat et mouvement de la population. Stockholm, 1937. ix + 303 pp.

SWITZERLAND

Eidg. Volkswirtschaftsdepartement. Preisbildungskommission. *Materialiensammlung zur Bau- und Wohnungskostenfrage.* Zweites Heft der "Beiträge zur Bau- und Wohnungskostenfrage in der Schweiz." Berne, 1938. 76 pp.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *A Graphic Summary of Farm Labor and Population.* (Based largely on the Census of 1930 and 1935). By J. C. FOLSOM and O. E. BAKER. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 47 pp., diagrams, maps. 10 cents.

Department of Agriculture. (Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics co-operating.) *A Basis for Social Planning in Coffee County, Alabama.* By Karl SHAFER. Social Research Report No. VI. Washington, 1937. 48 pp., typescript.

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Financial Survey of Urban Housing. Statistics on Financial Aspects of Urban Housing.* David L. WICKENS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. xxvi + 1.245 pp. \$3.25.

Department of Labor. Division of Labor Standards. *British Factory Inspection. A Century of Progress in Administration of Labor Laws.* By John B. ANDREWS. Bulletin No. 11. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. vi + 56 pp. 10 cents.

Dr. Andrews, who can claim a long and intimate experience of labour legislation and labour administration in the United States, recently undertook an investigation of the organisation and methods of the British factory inspectorate, the results of which are embodied in this pamphlet. His report contains a full description of the British factory inspectorate, its organisation, recruitment, and methods, as well as Dr. Andrews' personal observations and reflections. His conclusion is that "the highest point of merit in the British system . . . is in the selection, training and tenure of a personnel made up of men and women of exceptional character and ability".

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Research Section of the Projects Division. *P.W.A. Provides Modern Hospitals.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. v + 48 pp., illustr. map.

Federal Housing Administration. *European Housing. Policy and Practice.* By Ernest M. FISHER and Richard U. RATCLIFF. Washington, 1936. x + 101 pp.

National Resources Committee. *Population Statistics.* 1. *National Data.* 102 pp. 30 cents. 2. *State Data.* 67 pp. 25 cents. Material prepared for a Study of Population Problems. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937.

National Youth Administration. *Administrative and Program Operation, 26 June 1935-1 January 1937.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 33 pp.

Treasury Department. Bureau of Internal Revenue. *An Analysis of the Effects of the Processing Taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.* Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. v + 111 pp. 15 cents.

Works Progress Administration. National Research Project. *Selected References on Practices and Use of Labor on Farms.* Part I. vii + 284 pp. Part II, pp. 285-495. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agriculture. Philadelphia, 1937.

ILLINOIS

Department of Labor. Division of Statistics and Research. *Statistical Summary of Changes in Employment, Payrolls, Man-Hours, Cost of Living, and Building Construction during the Year 1936.* By Peter T. SWANISH. Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Women and Children. *Industrial Home Work in Pennsylvania in 1936.* 12 pp. tables (typescript).

An argument for the enactment of legislation to control industrial home work. The pamphlet follows an earlier report of a study of home work in the State of Pennsylvania (Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3, March 1936, pages 445-446). The legislation advocated has now been adopted and embodies the principal suggestions made, which are as follows: (1) prohibition of forms of home work found to involve excessive exploitation, or to involve health risks for the consumer; (2) imposition of such licence fees as will tend to cancel the competitive advantages that the home work employer enjoys in relation to employers who meet the expense of maintaining factories, supplying equipment, and paying standard wages.

YUGOSLAVIA

Ministarstvo Socijalne politike i narodnog zdravlja. *Izveštaj Inspekcija rada kraljevine Jugoslavije o njihovom poslovanju u 1935 god.* Belgrade, 1937. viii + 190 pp.

Report on the activities of the Labour Inspectorate in Yugoslavia during 1937, published by the Ministry of Social Policy and Public Health.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Amaral, Luis. *Organisação. Tratado Brasileiro de Cooperativismo.* São Paulo, "Revista dos Tribunais", 1938. 504 pp. 40 milreis.

The author, who was the organiser and first director of the Department of Co-operation in the State of São Paulo, makes a critical and exhaustive study of the co-operative policy of Brazil, giving a large place to the work undertaken and the results achieved under his direction. The book is a complete "treatise on co-operation" adapted to the requirements and social conditions of Brazil. In the first part, Mr. Amaral shows by appropriate examples that there are problems of production which can be solved only on co-operative lines. He analyses next the different problems relating to co-operative organisation in Brazil, a fundamentally agricultural and wealthy country, whose present precarious economic situation is due to a lack of organisation of production. The question of the prices and quality of agricultural products, in particular coffee, on the one hand, and the problem of diversification of crops on the other, are examined in connection with co-operative organisation. The results obtained by the Department of Co-operation created at São Paulo in 1933 are such as to show that the co-operative movement in Brazil will not fail to receive a great impetus if the competent authorities grant the necessary technical assistance and protection. A special chapter is devoted to a critical examination of the Brazilian co-operative legislation of 1903, which

was extensively amended in 1933, and which it is proposed to revise completely by the enactment of legislation already approved by Congress, the text of which is reproduced *in extenso*. The third part of the book contains a well-documented study of the different branches of farming which could with advantage be organised on a co-operative basis. Documents concerning mutual relations between co-operative organisations, texts of laws mentioned in the body of the work, and some model rules of different types of co-operative societies, are reproduced in an appendix.

Bachelier, G. *Les congés payés à l'étranger, du point de vue international et en France*. Paris, Recueil Sirey; Marseilles, A. Ged, 1937. 339 pp.

From his study, which is based on an analysis of the legislation relating to holidays with pay in a large number of countries, the author draws a number of conclusions: (1) if holidays with pay are not confined to any particular social class, they are nevertheless allocated more frequently to salaried employees than to workers (among the countries with legislation on the subject, 20 grant holidays with pay to both salaried employees and workers, 4 grant them to workers only, and 10 to salaried employees only), while certain classes of workers are excluded from the statutory regulation or are subject to special provisions (casual and seasonal workers, agricultural workers, seamen); (2) the length of the annual holiday is not uniform, but varies according to the length of service and trade of the worker (workers have a minimum of one week and a maximum of two weeks' holiday, while salaried employees have a minimum of two weeks and a maximum of three or sometimes four weeks' holiday; workers in unhealthy or dangerous occupations have longer holidays than other industrial workers); (3) nearly all laws on the subject stipulate that a certain number of consecutive days of rest per year shall be given; (4) all the statutory regulations, except those relating to seamen, prohibit the accumulation of holidays due for several years in succession; (5) the rules concerning remuneration for holidays vary greatly, but in most cases the amount payable is the normal wage plus any bonus, allowance, or benefits, to which the worker may be entitled during periods of actual work. The author devotes a large part of his book to the action taken on the question of holidays with pay by the International Labour Organisation, and gives a detailed account of the treatment of this subject by the International Labour Conference, particularly at its Twentieth and Twenty-first Sessions.

Bajic, Dr. Stojan. *Izvrsta na prejemke iz zasebnega sluzbenega razmerja*. Posebni otisak iz "Pravosuda" br. 1-2 za 1938 g. Belgrade, 1938. 8 pp.

— *O potrebi kodifikacije delovnega prava*. Belgrade, Stampa Privrednik, 1937. 9 pp.

The author of this report, which was presented to the annual Congress of Yugoslav Jurists held in 1937, emphasises the necessity for codifying the Yugoslav social legislation and outlines a scheme of codification.

Bauer, Dr. M. and others. *Dritte Verordnung über Ausdehnung der Unfallversicherung auf Berufskrankheiten vom 16. Dezember 1936*. Arbeit und Gesundheit. Sozialmedizinische Schriftenreihe aus dem Gebiete des Reichs- und Preussischen Arbeitsministeriums. Herausgegeben von Dr. MARTINECK. Heft 29. Leipzig, Georg Thieme, 1937. xviii + 514 pp.

The first part of this work reproduces the text of the German Order of 16 December 1936, and the administrative regulations and circulars issued by the National Social Insurance Office, the Federal Ministry of Labour, etc., concerning compensation for occupational diseases. The second part contains a commentary on the provisions of the Order, and gives practical details of their application (persons insured, undertakings insured, definition of cases entitled to compensation, benefits, transitional benefits, occupational corporations, prevention of sickness, procedure relating to compensation claims, date of coming into force, retroactivity). An appendix contains observations on the compensable diseases made by the Union of Medical Factory Inspectors, which are designed for medical experts, and describes in detail for each disease the occupational causes, the symptomatology, and elements of diagnosis. Statistics are also given of the occupational diseases notified and compensated for the first time from 1926 to 1935. The third part consists in a

detailed medical study of compensable diseases, with special reference to occupational causes, symptomatology, and diagnosis. The fourth part reviews the legislation of different countries relating to occupational diseases, and reproduces the text of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised), adopted in 1934 by the International Labour Conference.

Bigelow, Howard F. *Family Finance. A Study in the Economics of Consumption.* Chicago, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott. xi + 519 pp.

The author considers the economics of consumption with a view to selecting and presenting facts that will be helpful to the individual family. The book is in four parts. The first discusses family needs and resources, the second examines how these resources can be employed to the best advantage, and the third and fourth deal respectively with the problems and the strategy of family finance. The illustrative data apply to the American family. Family budget studies are covered in Part III, where expenditure on food, clothing, housing, etc., is analysed. Part IV includes discussions of the problem of budgeting and of planning for the future to meet the changing demands of a growing family, and the special problems connected with home ownership, the fluctuations of the business cycle, and the use of credit in family finance.

Bingham, Walter van Dyke. *Aptitudes and Aptitude Testing.* Published for the National Occupational Conference. New York, London, Harper, 1937. ix + 390 pp.

The author states that this book is addressed primarily to those "whose concern is to help inquirers intelligently to plan their training and their later occupational advancement". It is in three parts dealing respectively with aptitudes and guidance, orientation within the world of work, and the practice of testing.

Boer, S. R. de. *Shopping Districts.* Washington, American Planning and Civic Association, 1937. 112 pp., illustr.

Brandt, Dr. Artur. *Arbeitsschutz und Gesundheitsführung. Ein Leitfaden für Arbeitsschutzwalter und Betriebsführer.* Dresden, Verlag des Deutschen Hygiene-Museums, 1937. 153 pp., illustr.

An abundantly illustrated handbook designed for the use of workers and particularly of persons in charge of the enforcement of industrial hygiene and safety regulations in undertakings. Under the term industrial safety, the author, who is medical factory inspector in Saxony, includes all measures designed to prevent accidents and occupational diseases and conditions detrimental to the workers' health. One chapter deals with man at work, with special emphasis on physiological problems (energy consumption, fatigue, capacity for work, rest, and the employment of young persons). Another chapter reviews briefly the different injuries caused by work, whether of physical, chemical or infectious origin. The fourth chapter deals with industrial hygiene (health conditions in workrooms, individual hygiene, and first aid). Various special questions are examined at the end of the work: notification of and compensation for occupational diseases, women's work, the social importance of industrial hygiene, and the legal basis of industrial safety and hygiene.

Capodistria, Ioannon. *Hermeneia tou Ergaticou Dikaicu.* (Interpretation of Labour Law.) Athens, 1937. 528 pp.

This important study on Greek labour legislation is in two principal parts, devoted respectively to legislation and legal practice. The subjects dealt with are as follows: the contract of employment, its duration and termination; the contract of employment of women workers, miners, and ex-service men; the family contract of employment; collective agreements; work, wages, the employer, the worker; rights and obligations resulting from the contract of employment; termination of the contract. A detailed alphabetical index is included.

Coöperatieve Aankoopvereniging. Centraal Bureau uit het Nederlandsch Landbouw-Comité. *Auszug aus dem Jahresberichte für das Jahr 1. Juli 1936-30 Juni 1937. Extract from the Annual Report 1 July 1936-30 June 1937. Extrait du compte rendu de l'exercice 1 juillet 1936-30 juin 1937.* Rotterdam, 1937. 42 pp.

Crefft, Fernand de. *Etude sur l'évolution des charges sociales de l'Etat.* Brussels, Comité central industriel de Belgique, 1937. 92 pp., chart. 14 frs.

The object of this pamphlet is to estimate the cost that social insurance, and particularly pension legislation, involve for the State, both now and in the future. The author first examines population movements and draws a demographic chart of the future population of Belgium; he reviews the principles of social insurance, particularly in regard to the financial aspect, and advocates the accumulative system, at least for old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. In Mr. Crefft's opinion, the probable increase in cost which will result from the application of the present legislation should be a warning "against generous but ill-considered innovations which threaten to involve excessive expenditure". The author does not conclude that the evolution of Belgian social legislation should be arrested for ever and limited to present achievements, "but the distance covered in the past eighteen years is enormous; . . . it would be useful, before taking any further steps, to stabilise and consolidate through practice the existing legislation".

Davison, Ronald C. *British Unemployment Policy. The Modern Phase since 1930.* London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1938. x + 136 pp.

An admirable summary of British unemployment policy since 1930. It is not, however, merely a summary, for it includes a commentary on the various measures adopted pointing out their successes and failures. No better guide to this subject could be found than Mr. Ronald Davison, who was once an administrator himself, and who, since his retirement, has devoted a very great deal of time and energy to the problem of unemployment and the means of making the unemployed once more fit to take their place in industrial life.

Dickie, J. P. *The Coal Problem. A Survey: 1910-1936.* London, Methuen, 1936. xiv + 368 pp.

Dolezel, Dr. Rudolf, and Nöbel, Dr. Hellmut. *Gewinnanalyse in der Lebensversicherung.* Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft. Heft 61. Berlin, E. S. Mittler, 1938. 119 pp.

Dvorak Dr. L. F. *Die innere Wirtschaftspolitik der Tschechoslovakischen Republik.* Die Tschechoslovakische Republik. Prague, 1937. 39 pp.

Elliott, Sydney R. *The English Co-operatives.* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1937. 212 pp., illustr.

A comprehensive account of the origin, growth, and achievements, of the British co-operative movement with an analysis of its social and economic background and its influence on the general standard of living.

Eulenburg, Franz. *Allgemeine Volkswirtschaftspolitik. Staat und Wirtschaft.* Zurich, Leipzig, Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft, 1938. x + 320 pp. Paper, 25 frs. or 15 marks; bound, 29 frs. or 17.40 marks.

Fischer-Dieskau, J. *Einführung in die Wohnungs- und Siedlungspolitik. Grundlagen und Hauptprobleme.* Sammlung Götschen. Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1937. 148 pp., illustr.

Fogelson, S. *Przyrost naturalny ludności żydowskiej w Polsce.* Instytut Badan Spraw Narodowosciowych. Prace Wydziału Populacyjno-Migracyjnego, Nr. 3. Warsaw, 1937. 17 pp.

An interesting study of the natural growth of the Jewish population in Poland.

— *Rola wędrowców w rozwoju demograficznym Polski.* 77 pp.

Mr. Fogelson, who is the author of several interesting statistical studies on population and migration questions, examines in this pamphlet the development of migration in Poland. He notes that from 1871 to 1913 migration depleted the population of that country by 3.5 million persons, of whom 1.9 million emigrated to North America. During the war years the figure was even greater, the loss being over 3.6 million. On the other hand, from 1919 to 1935 the result of migra-

tion was an increase in the population of 493,000, due to the repatriation of war refugees. The author makes an interesting comparison of migration with the natural increase of the population, and gives special attention to the influence of migration on the denominational structure of the country.

Gazier, Henri. *Législation et jurisprudence des accidents du travail dans l'agriculture.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1937. xi + 411 pp.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in den graphischen und papierverarbeitenden Betrieben. *Drei Jahre Gewerkschaftsarbeit. Bericht über die Tätigkeit der Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in den graphischen und papierverarbeitenden Betrieben in der Zeit vom 1. Mai 1934 bis 31. Dezember 1936.* Vienna, Christoph Reisser's Sohne. 135 pp., diagrams.

Giudice, Riccardo del. *Assicurazioni sociali.* Reprinted from the *Rivista Italiana di Scienze Economiche*, No. XII, December 1937. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli, 1937. 19 pp.

Grynwaser, Hipolit. *Sprawa wloscianska w krolestwie polskim w latach 1861-62. W swietle zrodol archiwalnych. La question des paysans au Royaume de Pologne dans les années 1861 et 1862, d'après les archives.* Warsaw, Instytut gospodarstwa spolecznego, Institut d'économie sociale, 1938. 196 pp.

Hannington, Wal. *The Problem of the Distressed Areas.* Preface by Harold J. LASKI. London, Victor Gollancz, 1937. 286 pp., illustr.

This is an interesting and well-written book by an author of extreme left-wing views who knows the distressed areas thoroughly. Mr. Hannington deals critically with the causes of the slump, the means test, malnutrition, the Government training and instructional centres, land settlement, and a number of other matters, and cites a vast array of facts to support his thesis. He concludes with a proposed immediate programme of action for the distressed areas.

Hattersley, C. Marshall. *Wealth, Want and War. Problems of the Power Age.* London, Pitman, 1937. 350 pp. 3s. 6d.

A restatement of the theories of the social credit school by one of its earliest adherents, with an interesting chapter on "Some Critics" which attempts to refute the well-known arguments of Messrs. E. F. M. Durbin and H. N. Gaitskell.

Hayek, F. A. von. *Monetary Nationalism and International Stability.* Publications of the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales), Geneva, No. 18. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1937. xv + 94 pp.

An authoritative statement of the case for a restoration of the international gold standard in a revised form. Professor Hayek criticises the views of "monetary nationalists" (particularly Mr. Harrod) who have argued for free exchanges between inconvertible paper currencies on the ground that this arrangement secures isolation from economic changes originating outside the national boundaries. He also develops the case against the "gold nucleus standard" (the gold standard as known before 1931), and pleads for a return to an international form of the "100 per cent. money" now being advocated in the United States.

Heimann, E. *Communism, Fascism or Democracy?* New York, W. W. Norton, 1938. 288 pp.

According to Professor Heimann, the technical advantages of big business have produced a social system in which the economic liberty that competitive capitalism was designed to guarantee has all but disappeared. The system has been so weakened, however, by recurring economic crises and by the growing antagonism between capitalists and proletarians that its replacement by other forms—Socialist, Communist, and Fascist—is now taking place. The new forms diminish in various ways the disruptive class differences which existed before, and replace individual initiative, which formerly played a large part in economic crises, by totalitarian planning. But there are essential differences between the

three. A socialist community passes easily from the capitalistic stage because the masses have been educated under capitalism to understand and to control the complicated productive machine they work with. Communism, however, "skips" the capitalist epoch. "It is this skipping and anticipation that is responsible for all the problems of communism as distinct from those of socialism." Fascism, in the author's opinion, is autarkic and anti-rational. "It does not spurn the services of rational methods as such, but repudiates the predominant position of reasoning, and with it, the authority of the intelligentsia."

The author criticises the failure of the collectivisation policy in Russia to take sufficient account of the technical limits of large-scale production in farming, and he propounds a new version of democracy in which an individualistic peasantry would not be forced into a communal system designed by town workers, and in which socialistic planning of essential parts of the productive process would proceed by trial and error. The democratic State would, in such a system, by no means "wither away", as the communists predict of the State in their system, but it would have to be continuously on the alert to defend itself against internal disruption, to guarantee the permanence of "human values" (particularly of tolerance) and to uphold the rights of minorities.

Hilmer, F., Holik, J., and Kühnel, A. *Entwicklung, Stand und Erfolge unserer genossenschaftlichen Milchverwertung.* Deutschmährische Landw. Hefte, Nr. 398-400. Brunn, Zentral-Verband der deutschen landwirtschaftl. Genossenschaften Mährens, Schlesiens und der Slovakei, 1937. 48 pp., illustr.

Horne, Bernardino C. *Nuestro problema agrario.* Buenos Aires. Bernabe, 1937. 222 pp.

Jaeger, Dr. Heinz. *Die Wochenhilfe. Kommentar zu den Bestimmungen der Reichsversicherungsdordnung über Wochenhilfe mit einem Anhang über die Wochenfürsorge.* Fünfte, völlig neubearbeitete Auflage. Munich, Berlin, C. H. Beck, 1937. 132 pp.

A general survey of the measures for maternity protection in Germany: maternity insurance within the sickness insurance scheme, maternity assistance to poor women not covered by insurance, and regulation of the employment of women before and after confinement. The text of each legislative measure is followed by a detailed commentary which takes the legal practice into account.

Jauniaux, Arthur. *Commentaires et application de la loi sur les pensions de vieillesse et les pensions des veuves.* Brussels, Labor. 88 pp.

Johansson, Albin. *Synpunkter pa ekonomiska konjunkturer.* Föredrag vid Arosmässan i Västerås 23 oktober 1937. Stockholm, Kooperativa Förbundets Bokförlag, 1937. 64 pp.

Kuczynski, Jürgen. *Löhne und Ernährungskosten in Deutschland 1920 bis 1937.* Libau, Gottl. D. Meyer, 1937. 45 pp.

Kyocho kai. (Association for Harmonious Co-operation.) *Totei seide to gijyutsu kyoiku.* (The Apprenticeship System and Technical Education.) Tokyo, 1937. 385 pp.

The first part of this book is devoted to a study of the different systems of technical education in European countries (Great Britain, France, Belgium, the U.S.S.R., etc.). The second part deals with technical education and apprenticeship in Japan.

Lawley, F. E. *The Growth of Collective Economy.* Vol. I. *The Growth of National Collective Economy.* xx + 524 pp. Vol. II. *The Growth of International Collective Economy.* xv + 485 pp. London, P. S. King, 1938.

A voluminous collection of facts bearing on the increasing control of "undisciplined private property" by the State. The author's thesis is that "it is imperative to limit severely the ownership of property by private individuals and to eliminate the unfair advantages enjoyed by one nation as compared with another". The book begins with a brief account of war-time Government control of economic life in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Swit-

zerland, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, and goes on to analyse the present extent of collectivisation in agriculture, public utilities, and banking, in a number of countries. On the basis of these facts the author then draws up a list of the various methods of State intervention in economic life and next considers the existing arrangements for complete and centralised control of the national economy through National Economic Councils.

The second volume is devoted to a discussion of the problems of an international collective economy. Here there is a brief treatment of the present instruments of international economic action, such as the League, the Bank for International Settlements, and the various international controls recently in operation in the markets for certain foodstuffs and raw materials. A final chapter suggests a World Economic Council — "a representative super-national federal authority to control economic affairs". This Council would supervise the production and distribution of raw materials, the regulation of exchanges, and the provision of capital. The International Labour Organisation is given special place in this system as the institution responsible for representing the workers' interests and for investigating the economic implications of "social justice". The plan suggested is supported by numerous citations from writings and speeches on the subject in recent years, and is urged with great force by the author on the ground that "this evolution of a world economic order will create the only solid basis for peace, which all the peoples earnestly desire".

Leiva Rojas, Alberto. *Participación de los Obreros y Empleados en las Utilidades de la Industria y el Comercio.* Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the University of Chile. Santiago, Dirección General de Prisiones, 1937. 115 pp.

The question of profit-sharing by employees is discussed from the point of view of Chilean social legislation, with reference to the origins and forms of profit-sharing, its application in Chile, and its organisation and evolution.

Lois et décrets concernant la réparation des maladies professionnelles. Textes publiés avec une introduction par Claude H. PETIT. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1938. 55 pp.

This pamphlet brings together for the use of employers, workers, jurists, and doctors, the texts of laws and regulations concerning compensation for occupational diseases in France.

Lorch, A. *Les congés payés en France.* Bibliothèque des sciences politiques et sociales. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1938. 112 pp. 10 frs.

The French Act of 20 June 1936 relating to holidays with pay was favourably received, but as soon as it came into force numerous difficulties arose in regard to its administration. A satisfactory solution of the legal problems involved depends, the author says, on a systematic analysis of the provisions of the Act. The aim of the present study is to show the characteristic features of these provisions, to analyse their legal nature, and to compare the Act with the foreign legislation by which the French Act was inspired.

Museo Social Argentino. *Tercer congreso de la cooperación. Antecedentes, Debates, Conclusiones.* Buenos Aires, 1937. 573 pp.

National Occupational Conference. *Occupational Pamphlets. An Appraisal and Abstract of Available Literature on Occupations.* New York. 10 cents each.

Each of these pamphlets, which are based entirely upon bibliographical sources, summarises what is known about a particular occupation from a national point of view. The subjects covered include qualifications and training, duties entailed, remuneration, opportunities for advancement, prospects for the future development of the trade, etc.

Novoa Justrow, J. Guillermo. *El Servicio del Trabajo.* Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the University of Chile. Santiago, Condor, 1937. 84 pp.

Labour service as an obligation imposed by the State on all citizens for the

purposes of carrying out socially useful work and training in citizenship is the subject selected by the author of this thesis for study from the historical and social points of view and with reference to possible application in Chile.

Oderfeldowna, Anna. *Młodzież przedmieścia. Z badań ankietowych na Ochocie. Jeunesse d'un faubourg. Enquête faite dans le faubourg de Varsovie-Ochota.* Instytut Spraw Społecznych. Sprawy rynku pracy i bezrobocia, Nr. 11. Institut des problèmes sociaux. Le marché du travail et le chômage, No. 11. Warsaw, Nasza Księgarnia, 1937. xxxii + 235 pp.

Report of an enquiry carried out in a suburb of Warsaw into the situation of young persons from 16 to 20 belonging to two different social groups, the first comprising the children of poor families whose poverty is, so to speak, hereditary, or due to unemployment, and the second young persons with a primary school certificate, these two groups corresponding to the two extreme social levels of the population of the district. The enquiry bore on living conditions, education, work, family life, social and moral tendencies, etc. It revealed some marked differences between the two groups, which, the author concludes, point to the need for a complete social transformation.

Oehlandt, Dr. Elisabeth. *Deutsche Industriearbeiterinnen-Löhne 1928-1935. Ein Beitrag zum Problem des gerechten Lohnes.* Hamburger Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Schriften. Heft 36. Rostock, Carl Hinstorff, 1937. x + 108 pp.

As the title of this book indicates, the author's aim is to contribute, by an examination of the question of women workers' wages, to a solution of the problem of the fair wage. The first part of the book contains statistical data on the legal minimum wage rates and the real wages of women workers in Germany during the period 1928 to 1935, and a comparison of these wages with those of men. In the second part, the author examines the causes which determine wage rates, and, in particular, lower rates for women workers. She deprecates an equalisation of women's and men's wages, which, in her opinion, would endanger the present social order and be contrary to the interests of the women workers. Women who have to support a family should receive supplementary remuneration, she considers, but improvement in the present situation in general should be sought through the indirect method of an adequate wage for men, education in economics for women, and such auxiliary assistance as that supplied by the *Kraft durch Freude* (Strength through Joy) organisation. As regards the widespread substitution of women workers for men, the author does not consider the difference in wages to have been an important cause.

Œuvre nationale de l'enfance. National Werk voor Kinderwelzijn. *La mortalité infantile en Belgique de 1926 à 1935. Statistique établie pour chaque commune. De Kindersterfte in België van 1926 tot 1935. Statistiek vastgesteld voor elke gemeente.* Brussels. 229 pp.

— — — *Statistique par commune, arrondissement et province de la natalité pour les périodes de 1901-1905, 1906-1910, 1911-1913, 1921-1925 1926-1930, 1931-1935. Geboortestatistiek per gemeente, arrondissement en provincie, voor de tijdperken van 1901-1905, 1906-1910, 1911-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930 1931-1935.* Brussels. 130 pp.

Onell Gomez, Maria. *La Legislación Social y su Aplicación en la Industria Minera.* Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the University of Chile. Santiago, Imprenta Marquez, 1936, 109 pp.

After a rapid historical survey of the legal provisions for the protection of workers in mines during the colonial period and the period immediately following the acquisition of independence, the author goes on to consider the existing legislation of Chile on the subject and concludes with some general suggestions for the future development of that legislation.

Ormicki, Wiktor. *Problemat ludnoscowy w Polsce. Le problème de la population en Pologne.* Instytut Badaw Spraw Narodowosciowych. Prace Wydziału Populacyjno-Migracyjnego, Nr. 1. Warsaw, 1937. 32 pp., maps.

The author, who is well known for his research work on demographic questions,

examines in this pamphlet the population problem in Poland. He describes the undesirable consequences of overpopulation in that country, and considers the means of balancing social economy and the figure of the population from both the demographic and economic standpoints. From the demographic standpoint, he is not in favour of birth control, but advocates recourse to emigration. On the economic side, he briefly reviews the problems of agrarian reform, increase in agricultural output, industrialisation, urbanisation, and the development of communications. He considers a clear and definite population policy to be an urgent necessity, and in particular he raises the question whether it is in the interests of the State that the demographic pressure should increase, or whether it is preferable to retain the same volume of population while devoting more attention to the quality of its elements.

— *Struktura demograficzna wychodźstwa sezonowego z Ziemi Wileńskiej do Łotwy w roku 1935.* Prace Zakładu Ekonomii Rolniczej Uniwersytetu Stefana Batorego w Wilnie [pod redakcją Prof. Dr. W. STANIEWICZA. Nr. 16. Vilna, J. Zawadzki, 1938. 17 pp.

Study of the demographic structure of Polish seasonal emigration to Latvia. The author shows that the growth of this movement has been continuous since 1930, and that its relative importance has increased in view of the decrease of emigration from Poland.

— *Warunki i możliwości emigracji żydowskiej.* Odbitka ze "Spraw Narodowościowych", R. XI, Nr. 3. Warsaw, Instytut Badan Spraw Narodowościowych, 1937. 10 pp.

General study of the conditions and possibilities of Jewish emigration from Poland. This movement, the author says, is a result of defects in the occupational, demographic and social structure of the Jewish population. He examines by what means it could be facilitated and developed, and indicates the countries towards which it might be directed.

Országos Társadalombiztosító Intézet. *Az Országos Társadalombiztosító Intézet. 1936. Évi Zárószámadása.* Budapest, 1937. xv + 230 pp.

Patten, Marjorie. *The Arts Workshop of Rural America.* A Study of the Rural Arts Programme of the Agricultural Extension Service. New York, Columbia University Press, 1937. 202 pp.

Pellervo-Seura. *Suomen Osuustoimintaliike, 1935.* Pellervon Vuosikirja, XXXV. Helsinki, 1937.

Statistics for 1935 relating to the different branches of co-operation in Finland. The principal tables are provided with headings in English, French, and German.

Peterson, George M. *Diminishing Returns and Planned Economy.* New York, The Ronald Press, 1937. xii + 254 pp. \$3.

This book sets forth a mathematical and graphical treatment of the problems of social economic planning. It is intended primarily to serve as a text-book, but it is also of general interest. The author adopts a favourable attitude towards social economic planning of the "middle-of-the-road" type. The following list of "functions of the national government in social economic planning" indicates the book's general trend: (1) to make the nation as self-sufficient as is necessary for safety and stability of income, in relation to its natural resources and the spirit of co-operation among nations; (2) to create an internal economic system conducive to the functioning of private economic planning as far as the latter does not seriously conflict with the general welfare; (3) to prevent private economic planning from being carried to the point where any group gains by giving other groups less than fair value in exchange: if big business units and organisations cannot be controlled or prevented from exercising monopoly power, then it becomes the function of the government to take over these activities and carry on the production process; (4) to so distribute the national income by taxation, subsidies, grants, doles, bounties, and any other means at its disposal, that it will increase the general welfare and maintain the quality and quantity of the population; (5) to engage in the production of those goods and services that do not lend themselves to private

enterprise, such as the postal service, forestry, and the establishment and maintenance of roads, parks, and playgrounds; (6) to increase the total national income by encouraging all forms of production consistent with the conservation of human and natural resources.

Prazmowska-Ivanka, Wanda. *Wczasy ludzi miasta. Leisure for Townspeople.* Instytut spraw społecznych. Sprawy bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy, Nr. 35. Institute for Social Problems. Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series No. 35. Warsaw, 1937. 47 pp.

This pamphlet gives some information on workers' use of spare time. It indicates the amount of leisure granted to workers in Poland during the day, the week, and the year, analyses the social and economic value of leisure, and reviews briefly the recreation movement in Poland and in some other countries, and some forms of open-air and indoor recreation. In conclusion, the author points out the need for co-operation between the different organisations interested in the question.

Przegalinski, B. *Miedzynarodowy Kongres Spoldzielczy w Paryżu, 6-9 wrzesnia 1937 r.* Warsaw, Wydawnictwo spoldzielczego Instytutu Naukowego, 1937. 16 pp.

Rae, Priscilla M. *The £.s.d. of National Defence.* Foreword by Paul EINZIG. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, William Hodge, 1937. xvi + 199 pp. 6s.

This book is a contribution to the growing literature of *Wehrwirtschaft*, or national defence economy, a subject which has unhappily become more and more important in recent years. The theme is that national preparation for war in Great Britain needs much more planning and direction from the Government than it has yet received. The discussion begins with a statement of the relative merits of financing defence expenditure by taxation and by loans, and the author comments on the effects of such expenditure on price levels and on exchange rates with a view to showing that these effects need to be controlled in harmony with the aims of national defence policy as a whole. There are some critical remarks on the Government's alleged failure to accumulate sufficient stocks of food and raw materials, and a concluding chapter on some problems which may have to be faced when rearmament comes to an end.

Real, Dr. Fritz. *Grundzüge des internationalen Fürsorgerechts mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schweiz.* Zurich, Leeman, 1936. 174 pp.

A comprehensive study of the problem of social assistance to foreigners. In the first chapter the author examines, in the light of the provisions of international treaties and national laws, the obligations of the State in regard to indigent foreigners, the scope and amount of assistance, and the principle of equality of treatment. The second chapter deals with the problems of deportation and repatriation, and the third with the cost of assistance and its reimbursement. The work, which is written with a thorough knowledge of the literature and sources relating to the question, is a useful contribution to the study of the problems connected with social assistance.

Reichsverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften. *Deutscher landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaftstag in München, 3-5 Juni 1937.* Berlin. 59 pp.

Renard, R. G. *L'Eglise et la question sociale.* Paris, Editions du Cerf. 231 pp. 15 frs.

An account of the theological basis of the social doctrine of the Catholic Church and the Catholic concept of property and labour. The last chapter deals with capitalism and the corporative system.

Royal Institute of International Affairs. *The Problem of International Investment.* A report by a Study Group of Members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. London, New York, Toronto, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1937. x + 371 pp.

A collection of useful information on the recent history of international investment, with particular reference to American, British and French experience. The conclusion of the study is that the need for foreign borrowing and the desire to lend

abroad will lose force in future owing to population changes, the growth of economic nationalism, and the present limited scope for further international division of labour. Appendix 1 contains a critique of the accuracy of the standard items in the British balance of international payments.

Sandoval, Dr. José Enrique de. *La XXIII Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo.* Havana, 1938. 107 pp.

In this brochure Dr. Sandoval gives a systematic survey of the work undertaken and completed by the 1937 Session of the International Labour Conference, together with observations and explanations which will help the reader to follow with understanding the discussions and decisions of the Conference. In the concluding pages the author expresses his views on the activities of the Organisation and their relationship to the social legislation of Cuba, with special reference to the enforcement of the legislation.

Scatena, Eduardo B. *La Labor de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo ante el H. Congreso de la Nación.* Published in the *Boletín de la Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional*, No. 17, 1937. Buenos Aires, 31 pp.

A concise analysis of the international aspects of industrial and labour law: the Treaty of Versailles, the International Labour Conference and its Draft Conventions, international treaties in general, international law and constitutional law, and the conditions of application of international labour Conventions by national law. The second part of the study deals with agricultural workers and workmen's compensation for accidents, pointing out various difficulties in the application of compensation laws to these workers.

Schmidt, Stefan. *Gornoslaski rynek mleczny. The Milk Market of Upper Silesia.* Polska Akademia Umiejętności. Wydawnictwa Slaskie. Prace Ekonomiczne Nr. 3. Cracow, 1937. 312 pp., tables, maps.

Schneiderfranken, Dr. Ilse. *Le industrie nel Cantone Ticino.* Tesi di laurea inaugurale presentata alla sezione filologico-storica della Facoltà di filosofia dell'Università di Basilea per il conseguimento del dottorato in scienze politiche. Bellinzona, Istituto Editoriale Ticinese, 1937. 158 pp.

Sigerist, Henry E. *Socialised Medicine in the Soviet Union.* Foreword by Sidney WEBB. London, Victor Gollancz, 1937. 397 pp., illustr.

Dr. Sigerist, Professor of the History of Medicine in the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, aims at giving in this work "a picture of socialist medicine as exemplified by Soviet medicine". Far from merely presenting a report of what he saw during his visits to the Soviet Union, he tries to show the general principles that have guided the efforts made in that country for the protection of public health. The book begins with a description of the background of Soviet medicine: the Marxist doctrine, the Russian revolution, the building of the new social order, and Russian medicine before the revolution. The author next examines the principles of Soviet medicine; the most characteristic features of the system are that medical service is free, the prevention of disease is in the foreground of all health activities, and all these activities are directed by central bodies, the People's Commissariats of Health, with the result that they can be subordinated to a general plan. After describing the administrative structure of the Soviet medical organisation and the medical workers and their training, Dr. Sigerist considers the protection of social groups and of individuals by the health services. He examines the organisation of the medical service for the working population, the methods of preventing epidemics and social diseases, the protection of mother and child. The last chapter is devoted to the place assigned in the U.S.S.R. to scientific research. Throughout his exposition the author emphasises the relation between the public health services and the social insurance system, which is managed by the trade unions. Dr. Sigerist's abundantly documented work is completed by the texts of the principal legislative enactments governing the activities of the Soviet medical services.

Stör, Theodor. *Theoretische und empirische Untersuchungen zur Kaufkraftparitätentheorie Gustav Cassels.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Zurich, K. Neidhart, 1937. 136 pp.

The Lessons of Monetary Experience. Essays in honour of Irving Fisher. Edited by A. D. GAYER. XII + 450 pp. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1937. 12s. 6d. New York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1937. \$3.50.

A collection of essays by well-known authors from fourteen countries, presented to Professor Irving Fisher on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The contributors belong to the most diverse schools, and do not always keep to the subject indicated in the title of the book. Mr. KEYNES, for example, writes on "The Theory of the Rate of Interest". But the collection as a whole provides a very useful and authoritative summary of recent monetary history and policy in the principal countries of the world.

University of the State of New York. State Education Department. *Conditions of Employment in the Aviation Trades*, by R. D. FLEMING. Occupational Information Monograph No. 1. Albany, 1937. 44 pp. (typescript).

This report outlines the various occupations in the field of aviation and the necessary training and requirements for entering them.

Valsecchi, Francisco. *La Utilización del Tiempo libre de los Trabajadores.* Boletín oficial de la Acción Católica Argentina. Año VII, 1 Septiembre 1937, No. 153. Buenos Aires. Pp. 513-543.

Walsh, Raymond. *C. I. O. Industrial Unionism in Action.* New York, W. W. Norton, 1937. 293 pp.

Ware, Norman J., and Logan, H. A. *Labour in Canadian-American Relations.* (a) *The History of Labour Interaction*, by Norman J. WARE. (b) *Labour Costs and Labour Standards*, by H. A. LOGAN. Edited by H. A. INNIS. *The Relations of Canada and the United States. A Series of Studies prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History.* Toronto, Ryerson Press; New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1937. xxxviii + 212 pp. 17s.

This study contains an interesting analysis of the interrelations of trade union organisation, labour costs, wages, and workers' standards of living in Canada and the United States. It includes discussions of the nature and extent of the division of labour between the two countries, the migration of workers, and the development and influence of social legislation.

Warren, George F., and Pearson, Frank A. *World Prices and the Building Industry. Index Numbers of 40 Basic Commodities for 14 Countries in Currency and in Gold, and Material on the Building Industry.* New York, John Wiley; London, Chapman and Hall, 1937. v + 240 pp., tables, diagrams.