



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Union Organisations

THE most noteworthy feature of the trade union movement recently has been the large number of congresses, principally regular annual or biennial meetings, held. In the international sphere there has been little worthy of note, except the congress of the International Federation of Woodworkers and the formation of a new Federation of Radio-Telegraphists. The German general trade union congress met again in June after an interval of three years, but took no very decisive steps either in policy or organisation, largely, no doubt, owing to the even balancing of voting power within the organisation. At the convention of the American Federation of Labour, held at about the same time, resolutions were passed demanding the revision of the constitution of the United States.

The relative merits of craft and industrial organisation of trade unions have been considered or acted upon in more than one country. The principle of industrial organisation was explicitly rejected by the American Federation of Labour, but at the same time there is a movement in the United States to amalgamate the various unions of railway workers into a single federation. In Great Britain the proposal to federate the unions of railwaymen and transport workers, which was mentioned in a previous number of the *Review* ⁽¹⁾, has been the subject of further discussion, and in two cases was referred back to the local branches for consideration. The National Union of Clerks, following the example of the Union of technical and supervisory workers ⁽²⁾, declared in favour of "national guilds". The German Federation of Trade Unions has also definitely, though not unanimously, adopted the principle of industrial organisation.

In Great Britain the introduction of a Bill to restrict the political activities of trade unions has called forth widespread protest from the labour movement. In France the unions of civil servants and public employees have voiced their opposition to the two Bills now before Parliament for the restriction of rights of candidature for electoral bodies and the right of association of civil servants. The 8-hour day has also been the subject of resolutions and correspondence in French labour circles. Support of the proposal to convene an international peace congress under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions has been expressed in many countries.

Particulars are given of the development of trade union organisation and membership in certain countries. In many cases a loss of membership is reported, notably in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada; this is generally attributed to the prevailing industrial depression, which reacts on the trade unions through unemployment and failure to maintain subscriptions and membership privileges. At the same time the formation of a number of new organisations is noted.

⁽¹⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 41.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* Vol. V, No. 5, May 1922, p. 756.

CONGRESSES

International

The second congress since the war of the *International Federation of Woodworkers* was held in Vienna from 12 to 15 June 1922. The secretary's report states that the Federation includes unions in 18 countries, with a total membership of 256,163. Its work is confined to Europe, but friendly relations are maintained with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States and with the Australian Wood Workers' Federation.

The congress by a majority refused to admit the Pan-Russian Woodworkers' Federation to the organisation, and adopted a resolution to the effect that in order to be eligible for admission trade unions must be already affiliated to a national organisation belonging to the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam and undertake to give no support to any organisation connected with the Moscow movement. The congress formally approved the draft rules and selected Amsterdam as the headquarters of the Federation.

Germany

The eleventh congress of the General Federation of German Trade Unions (*Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund*) met at Leipzig from 19 to 25 June, when 700 delegates, representing 49 affiliated unions and about 7,700,000 members, were present. The last general congress was held in 1919.

The President's report stated that the Executive Committee of the Federation had taken an active part in discussions on Upper Silesia, the relief of refugees, the problem of the Saar district, the application of the Peace Treaty, the reconstruction of northern France, and the work of the International Labour Office. The President also touched on the work of the Emergency Aid Association (*Technische Nothilfe*), which is intended to keep essential undertakings going during strikes. He further stated that the railwaymen's union, which is not affiliated to the Federation, had committed a serious error in not coming to an agreement with other trade union organisations before declaring a strike. It was the duty of the General Federation of Trade Unions to see that the power of the unions was not abused by being unnecessarily invoked. It may be noted that the congress rejected by 299 votes to 214 a proposal to withdraw the instructions issued in 1920 prohibiting strikes in essential undertakings. The President stated that German workers had had no reason to complain of the way in which the 8-hour day had been enforced, but they must continue to be on their guard against attempts to abrogate it.

After a long discussion on joint industrial associations (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*) and economic councils (*Wirtschaftsräte*) the congress rejected by 3,803,238 votes, represented by 327 delegates, to 3,582,429, represented by 345 delegates, the proposal that the Federation should withdraw from the Central Joint Industrial Association. In view of the distribution of voting power the Executive Committee stated that it would continue to support existing associations, and the decision was accepted by the congress.

Two reports on trade union organisation and methods were submitted to the congress. One of these emphasised the need of establishing closer relations between the various unions, but without pressing them to alter the basis of their organisation. The second report took the opposite view, that the existing unions should at once amalgamate into 14 industrial federations in order to present a united front to

the employers' organisations. Finally the congress adopted this second view and instructed the Executive Committee to draft a scheme of reorganisation for submission to the affiliated unions.

The Congress declared its approval of the International Peace Conference convened by the International Federation of Trade Unions for next December.

Great Britain

Considerable comment has been aroused in British trade union circles by the introduction in the House of Commons of a Bill to restrict the political activities of trade unions, which passed its second reading on 19 May by 162 votes to 82. The Trade Union Act 1913 authorised the use of trade union funds for political purposes and prescribed the methods of raising and applying such funds. Funds for political purposes must be kept distinct from others, and a secret ballot of members must be taken to decide whether or not political action shall be taken. It is complained, however, that the apathy of many trade union members leads them to continue financial support of the Labour Party through their trade union when they do not vote in support of it at elections.

The new Bill therefore provides :

(a) that the furtherance of political objects must be approved as an object of the trade union by a resolution passed on a ballot of the members at which the votes of at least 50 per cent. of the members entitled to vote are recorded and the votes in favour of the proposal exceed by 20 per cent. or more the votes against it ;

(b) that members of the union desiring to contribute to the political fund should give notice of this desire on a specified form, this notice to be renewed yearly ; should the notice not be renewed, the members will cease to be liable to contribute ;

(c) that the political fund shall be kept strictly separate from the other funds of the union ;

(d) that no ballot taken for purposes in connection with political action shall be kept open for more than fourteen days.

Nearly all the trade union congresses held in Great Britain during May, June, and July passed resolutions strongly condemning this Bill.

The main subject of discussion at the third annual conference of the *Union of Post Office Workers*, held at Cheltenham on 9 May, was the action of the Executive Council in suspending the strike levy in September 1921^(*). The general secretary quoted figures to show that between January and September 1921 the membership of the union fell from 86,874 to 72,977, while immediately the strike levy was suspended it rose again to 83,807 in December 1921. The action of the Executive was therefore approved, although a motion to delete the strike policy clause from the constitution of the Union was defeated.

The annual conference of the *Railway Clerks' Association*, attended by 438 delegates, opened at Southport on 22 May. Resolutions were passed protesting against the Trade Union Act Amendment Bill and against attempts to reduce the standard of education on grounds of economy. Another resolution pledged the Association to support the movement for workers' education exemplified by the Workers' Educa-

(*) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. III, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 1921, p. 114.

tional Trade Union Committee. A proposal in favour of a ballot vote with a three-fourths majority of the membership before calling a strike was overwhelmingly defeated. It was decided that, while fusion with other railway unions would be premature, every effort should be made to secure close co-operation between all the railway unions, and that the question of affiliation with the Transport Workers' Federation (4) should be referred to the branches for further consideration.

The thirty-first annual conference of the *National Union of Clerks* opened in London on 3 June. The president's address advocated the establishment of office committees, which should consist ultimately of all the office staff, to deal with questions of promotion, selection, hours and conditions of work, and the abolition of office evils. The conference decided to reorganise the Union on industrial lines in 11 national guilds. Other resolutions protested against the Trade Union Act Amendment Bill, called for a government enquiry into the distribution of purchasing power and the control of credit issues, and expressed alarm at the overcrowding of clerical professions with ex-Service men and others.

The *National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives* held its annual conference in London on 5 June. The debates were mainly concerned with the recent national wage agreement signed in February and particularly with the question of women's minimum rates. In addition, resolutions were carried protesting against the Trade Union Act Amendment Bill and urging the development of education among the workers.

The general secretary's report to the biennial congress of the *National Union of General Workers*, which opened at Birmingham on 5 June, shows a considerable reduction in membership since 1920. The total membership fell from 420,800 in January 1920, to 356,400 in December 1921. A resolution expressing regret at the failure of the Government to give effect to the Maternity Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington was carried unanimously. Resolutions were also passed in defence of the trade board system and repudiating the view that unemployment would be decreased by a general reduction in wages.

The first annual conference of the *National Federation of Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen, and Mechanics* was held at Llandudno on 6 June. The Federation severed its connection with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain after the coal strike of 1921 (5). The secretary's report stated that the miners' organisation had offered the enginemen certain privileges if they would renew their affiliation. The reply had been to the effect that, while the enginemen's association was prepared to enter into a working agreement with the Miners' Federation, it must be left entirely free to manage its own affairs. A resolution was passed instructing members of the Federation, in the

(4) See p. 379.

(5) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. IV, No. 2, Nov. 1921, p. 69.

event of a miners' strike, to remain at work until a decision had been given by the National Executive.

The General Council of the *National Transport Workers' Federation* held its twelfth annual meeting at Cardiff on 8 June. The general secretary made a statement regarding the negotiations with the railway unions for affiliation to the Federation. He referred to the changes brought about by the regrouping of the railways and the taking over of docks by railway companies. The latter transfer meant that a large proportion of the members of the Transport Workers' Federation would automatically become railway employees. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen had accepted the affiliation proposals; the Railway Clerks' Association had referred the scheme to their branches. He feared that the Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, to be held in July, would reject the proposal.

At the annual conference of the *National Union of Railwaymen*, held at Bradford on 3 July, it was decided in private to refer the proposal for affiliation with the National Transport Workers' Federation to the branches for detailed consideration. The Executive Committee strongly recommended acceptance, but the general feeling of the delegates was in favour of allowing longer time for consideration.

Among other measures the congress adopted a resolution protesting against the Trade Union Act Amendment Bill, and another expressing its alarm at a recent decision of the High Court, whereby companies were not liable for compensation for accidents in cases where rules had been violated. It was stated in connection with this that, if this judgment were allowed to stand, railwaymen would be forced to work to rule, thus dislocating the railway service. Other resolutions dealt with the unemployment situation, attributing it directly to the Treaty of Versailles and calling for immediate revision of the Treaty, and with pilfering on the railways; it was declared that non-railwaymen were largely responsible for this.

The wages and conditions of miners in Great Britain under the agreement concluded at the close of the great dispute of 1921 have now declined considerably, and discontent is widespread. The miners complain that in practically all the mining districts of Great Britain wages are down to the minimum of 20 per cent. above the pre-war standard, and, in consequence of the fact that in addition many men are on short time, while not always eligible for unemployment relief, there is said to be a great deal of actual distress among miners.

At the annual conference of the *South Wales Miners' Federation* on 22 June at Cardiff resolutions were passed calling for an increase of all wages above their present minimum level, especially for the lowest-paid workers. A demand for membership of the Miners' Federation as a necessary condition of employment in coal mines was adopted, and another to the effect that the relief of unemployed miners should be a direct charge on the mining industry. The *Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation*, at a special meeting at Bolton on 17 June, adopted proposals for a new scheme for regulating wages and profits in the coal mining industry by means of

national and district joint boards of employers and workers to regulate conditions, and joint district control of prices and costs. It was proposed that the employers' profits should be calculated on the basis of capital invested, and not of wages.

The annual conference of the *Miners' Federation of Great Britain*, which opened at Blackpool on 18 July, had to consider these and other proposals. The motion in favour of ending the present agreement and substituting one on the lines of the scheme proposed by the Lancashire Federation was discussed in private. The statement issued subsequently was to the effect that it was inopportune to terminate the present agreement immediately, but that means for its improvement should be considered in the near future. Meanwhile the executive committee were to discuss with the coal owners and the Government plans for immediate assistance to the workers. A resolution was passed asking the Trades Union Congress to take steps to secure a weekly minimum wage for all workers sufficient to raise them above the poverty line.

Other resolutions criticised the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, which was stated to penalise many members of the Federation, and demanded the amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act by reducing the pensionable age and increasing the amount of the pension irrespective of private income. A motion for affiliation to the Moscow Trade Union International was heavily defeated, the only voting in its favour being from South Wales.

France

The two questions which have most concerned French trade unions recently have been the civic and trade union rights of civil servants and the 8-hour day.

On 23 May the Federation of Printing Workers (*Fédération française des travailleurs du livre*) wrote to the Minister of Labour in reply both to his statement on the 8-hour day and to a letter from the employers' association in the printing trades on the same subject. They point out that in their industry the introduction of the 8-hour day was not a revolutionary change, as previously a 9-hour day had been the general rule. Output, it was true, had fallen, but it had never been maintained that this would not occur on the first introduction of an 8-hour day, and mechanical improvements had done much to prevent too great a reduction. The fall in the export trade cited by the employers' association was said to be due rather to inequalities in exchange rates than to any alteration in hours.

On 31 May the railwaymen's union affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour and the Christian organisation of railway workers sent a deputation to the Labour Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to protest against the proposed extension of hours under Administrative Regulations, when these hours had originally been instituted under a collective agreement. The Christian union pointed out that, though not represented at the conclusion of the agreement, it still maintained that this should be respected and not set aside by Administrative Regulations.

On 3 June the congress of the Christian Metal Workers' Union (*Fédération des syndicats métallurgistes*) protested against the proposal of the employers' association to extend the working day beyond 8 hours. It was maintained that the 8-hour day was not the cause of the present depression, and, far from accepting an extension of

hours, the congress called for further reforms in Sunday work and overtime.

The French Federation of Catholic Unions of Salaried Employees (*Fédération française des syndicats des employés catholiques*), meeting on the same day, passed resolutions in favour of the maintenance and extension of the application of the 8-hour day in retail trade and commerce, of a general Saturday afternoon holiday, and of compulsory Sunday closing of shops, whether employing wage earners or not.

The Federation of Textile Workers' Unions (*Fédération des syndicats du textile*), another Christian organisation, meeting at the same time, also passed resolutions in favour of the 8-hour day, the Saturday afternoon holiday, and bonuses for good work, while opposing the shift system.

The general congress of the French Confederation of Christian Workers (*Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens*), held from 4 to 6 June, had all these resolutions laid before it, and unanimously approved them. The secretary's report stated that the membership of the Confederation is now 125,000, organised both in industrial federations and local groups. After some discussion it was decided to institute litigation and propaganda funds to assist and support isolated local unions and the industrial federations.

The National Council of the General Confederation of Labour (*Confédération générale du Travail*), which met in Paris on 4 and 5 July, instructed the Executive Committee to prosecute vigorously the national campaign for the maintenance of the 8-hour day.

Discussion of the new Government Bill on conditions of service of civil servants continues in French trade union circles. On 14 June the Association of the Federated Public Services (*Cartel des services publics confédérés*) passed a resolution claiming all the liberties attaching to citizenship for workers in the public services, both in respect of the right of association and of civil rights. A similar resolution was adopted by the Federal Council of the Federation of Civil Servants' Unions (*Fédération nationale des syndicats de fonctionnaires*) on 20 June. The Congress of the Union of Civil Employees in the Central Administrative Departments (*Union du personnel civil des administrations centrales*), which was held at Paris on 12 and 13 June, while accepting the principle upon which the Bill is based, declared that civil servants were determined to maintain their right of association. Earlier, at a joint meeting of unions of French and colonial prison officials (*Personnel pénitentiaire de France et des Colonies*) held at Marseilles from 15 to 18 May, a resolution was passed asserting the solidarity of the meeting with the National Federation of Unions of Civil Servants and its readiness to support any action taken to protect the trade union rights of public officials.

The National Committee of the General Confederation of Labour (*Confédération générale du Travail*) met, as has already been mentioned, at Paris on 4 and 5 July. A long resolution was adopted on the subject of the internal organisation of the Confederation and the delimitation of the functions of the Confederation, the industrial federations, and the Departmental unions. The main questions, such as the 8-hour day, taxes on wages, social insurance, cost of living,

foreign labour, and housing, which were mentioned as the most urgent on the trade union programme, were reserved for the central organisation, which would lay down general lines of action, while the federations and Departmental unions would be responsible for detailed application of policy and the supply of all necessary information to headquarters. The National Committee advocated the organisation of district meetings at which representatives of the Confederal headquarters could discuss and explain the general policy of the movement with local leaders.

The campaign against militarism was discussed, and it was decided that the Confederation should be represented at the trade union Peace Congress to be held in December. As already mentioned, resolutions were also passed in support of the 8-hour day and of the claim made by civil servants to the full exercise of their civic and trade union rights.

Belgium

The Belgian Federation of Transport Workers (*Union belge des ouvriers du transport*) held its congress at Ostend from 27 to 29 May. The chief subjects dealt with were safety at sea, the need of pensions for dockers similar to those already provided for miners, and the application of the 8-hour day Act to all classes of transport workers.

Italy

The National Council of the General Confederation of Labour (*Confederazione generale del lavoro*) met at Genoa from 3 to 15 July to discuss its relations with the Socialist party. Opinions on the matter were very widely divergent. Some speakers declared that to continue co-operation with the Socialist party would increase the power of the working classes, while others stated that it would deprive the workers of their freedom of action and merely help to perpetuate the present system. The general secretary of the Confederation stated that, while the leaders of the organisation are loyal to their agreement with the Socialist party, they had to recognise that the latter had not always acted with sufficient firmness to extricate the workers from their present difficulties. Eventually a resolution was passed, against the votes of the Maximalists, the Communists, and other members of the Left Wing, approving the policy of the Executive Committee of the Confederation, confirming the agreement with the Socialist party, and expressing the hope that the party would so act in Parliament as to facilitate the fullest development of the trade union movement. It was decided that the national congress of the Confederation should meet after the congress of the Socialist party.

Denmark

The annual meeting of the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (*Samvirkende Fagforbund*) was held at Copenhagen from 30 May to 1 June 1922. About 600 delegates, representing 244,372 members, were present. The President proposed that the balance of the lock-out fund at present in hand should be kept in reserve so that the Confederation might be better prepared for future disputes and be able to help foreign organisations without having to apply first to its affiliated unions. The position of the Confederation during labour disputes had been a burning question during the struggles in the spring of this year, and proposals were brought forward for amending the constitution in this

respect. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to the extraordinary general meeting to be held in three months' time.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the application of the new Unemployment Act and approving the agreement between the Confederation and the National Organisation of Apprentices (*Laerlingenes Landsforbund*). The President and other officers of the Confederation were re-elected for a further period of three years.

Norway

The eighth annual meeting of the Norwegian Foremen's and Overseers' Union (*Norsk Formands og Verksmesterforbund*), which has a membership of about 3,000, was held at Christiania from 9 to 11 June. The constitution of the Scandinavian Foremen's Alliance^(*) was unanimously approved. After discussion of the attitude to be adopted by foremen during labour disputes the following resolution was passed :

During labour disputes between employers and workers, our members will remain at their posts and direct any men who continue to work. They will help to see that the stoppage of work is conducted on technically defensible lines and only carry out such work as may be considered necessary to keep engines and machinery in good order, and repairs for preventing deterioration of goods so far as possible, and maintain a service of watchmen in the undertaking.

Poland

The Polish General Confederation of Labour met in congress at Cracow from 25 to 28 May 1922. The 250 delegates represented 40 trades and 500,000 workers ; the membership of the Confederation has more than doubled in the last two years. The Congress maintained its attitude of political neutrality, and refused to affiliate to the Moscow International. It approved the resolution on militarism adopted at the Rome Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam. The Congress strongly advocated the enactment of labour legislation and criticised the action of the Government, which was defended by the Minister of Labour and Social Relief. A resolution recommending the institution of unemployment and strike funds by the trade unions was also adopted.

The Polish Federation of Agricultural Workers held its sixth Congress at Cracow on 29 May 1922. It is in friendly relations with the agricultural workers' organisations in Denmark and the Netherlands, and intends to send representatives to the International Congress of Agricultural Workers in August. This congress also called for the enactment of labour legislation. A resolution on the question of agrarian reform stated that the redistribution of land had been unjustly effected, that the needs and rights of agricultural workers had been overlooked, and that further reforms should be postponed until a reduction in prices made it possible for the workers to purchase land.

India

The first session of the *Bengal Trade Union Conference* was held at Calcutta on 14 and 15 April 1922 and attended by 50 delegates. A very large number of resolutions were adopted dealing with various aspects of labour conditions and industrial relations. One in particular stated that the amelioration of the conditions of labour would be effected by

(*) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 5, May 1922, p. 760.

"the hearty co-operation of capital and labour for their mutual development". A group of resolutions advocated the recognition of trade unions and trade union methods in India.

United States

The most striking feature of the forty-second annual convention of the *American Federation of Labour*, which met at Cincinnati from 12 to 24 June, was its criticism of the action of the courts with regard to labour. The report of the Executive Council issued before the convention included a strong condemnation of the Federal and State courts, especially in declaring the Child Labour Law unconstitutional, and in issuing injunctions. The anti-combination and conspiracy laws were also severely criticised. In the convention itself these attacks were extended and developed. The President's address called for a defence of the inalienable rights secured by the Constitution of the United States which must not be undermined "by any subtle reasoning or assumption of power, no matter whence it emanates". Senator La Follette, who was a guest of the convention, dealt with the position of the Supreme Court. "The law is what they say it is, and not what the people through Congress enact. . . . We are ruled by a judicial oligarchy. . . . There is a growing belief that our courts are more considerate of property interests than of personal rights." A committee was appointed to consider the subject, and in its report mentioned recent decisions of the Supreme Court which had weakened labour's rights of combination and organisation, removed its safeguards in industrial disputes, set aside a State law limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions, practically abolished the right to picket, declared the Federal Child Labour Law unconstitutional, and rendered trade union funds open to distraint at times of strike. The recommendations of the committee, which were adopted with only one dissentient vote, advocated the following modifications of the United States constitution :

(1) An amendment prohibiting the labour of children under the age of 16 years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop, or other industrial or mercantile establishment, and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation.

(2) An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right to the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies to organise for the betterment of their conditions, to deal collectively with employers, to collectively withhold their labour and patronage, and induce others to do so.

(3) An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then, if Congress by a two-thirds majority re-passes the law, it shall become the law of the land.

(4) In order to make the constitution of the United States more flexible to meet the needs of the people, an amendment providing for easier amendments of the same.

Further that, in conjunction with the campaign for the adoption of the suggested constitutional amendments, Congress be urged to enact :

(a) A Child Labour Law which will overcome the objections raised by the United States Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by the court.

(b) A law which will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress in enacting Sections 6, 19, and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored or over-ridden by the Court.

(c) A law repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as 'trusts', but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights.

The report of the Executive Council denounced the present Congress as "a body of reactionary law makers", and called on the workers to organise to oust their opponents from Federal and State legislatures. The convention discussed the Non-Partisan Political Campaign, the object of which is to educate public opinion in the demands of labour in the political sphere and to support any candidate, regardless of party, who is friendly to the cause of labour. Departing from the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labour, the Executive Committee, in a circular to local organisations dated 8 March 1922, recommended that "where the candidates on both dominant party tickets are unfriendly to our cause, Labour should place candidates in the field."

The recognition of Soviet Russia was the subject of heated debates. A minority report in favour of recognition was before the convention, but was defeated by a very large majority.

The subject of industrial unionism was raised three times, but in each case the delegates supported the principle of craft organisation almost unanimously. At the same time it should be noted that there is a distinct movement in favour of amalgamating the four railway brotherhoods, which are not affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, and the unions of railway switchmen and clerks, which are within the Federation. The engineering unions, which are also within the Federation, and have many of their members in the railway shops, have frequently called for amalgamation in the metal trades.

The report of the committee on education, which was adopted by the convention, commended the efforts made by various bodies to promote workers' education. It called attention to the Workers' Education Bureau, an organisation for fostering and co-ordinating this work, and announced that negotiations were in progress for co-operation between the Bureau and the Federation. The report also condemned attempts to limit the freedom of teachers by legislation, and mentioned a report on the teaching of social science to be published shortly by the Federation.

The Ship Subsidy Bill now before Congress was generally condemned on the grounds that it encouraged shipping firms to take part in politics and that operating costs of American vessels were only higher than those of foreign ships where existing American legislation was not enforced.

The report of the Executive dealt at some length with unemployment, and recommended extensive study of the problem and agitation for the establishment of a Federal employment service. The recommendation of the Executive for renewed efforts to establish relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam was referred back to it for further consideration.

ORGANISATION AND MEMBERSHIP

A number of new trade union organisations have recently been constituted, while others have altered their organisation or affiliation.

On 13 July 1922 a conference of representatives of wireless telegraphists in the mercantile marine in Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, and Sweden met in Brussels and founded an *International Federation of Radio-Telegraphists*, with headquarters in London. The objects of the new Federation are to co-ordinate the work of national organisations, to secure adequate representation for wireless telegraphists at all international conferences affecting them, to develop the use of wireless telegraphy in the mercantile marine in order to protect human life more effectively, and to standardise and improve labour conditions of wireless telegraphists in the mercantile marine. The Italian Seamen's Federation (*Federazione italiana dei lavoratori del mare*), with a membership of about 10,000, has withdrawn from the International Seafarers' Federation and affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation.

In June 1921 the French and Swiss members of the Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers formed a Franco-Swiss Union of Diamond Workers. During the war direct relations between the two countries were no longer maintained; accordingly the French workers met at Lyons on 3 and 4 April and founded a new national organisation known as the National Federation of French Diamond Workers' Unions (*Union nationale des syndicats ouvriers diamantaires français*), with headquarters at St. Claude. Negotiations will be entered into with the Swiss Metal Workers' Federation, in which the Swiss diamond workers are now incorporated, for the conclusion of a general agreement for mutual assistance and support.

The constituent congress of the National Federation of the Chemical Industries (*Fédération nationale des industries chimiques*), which is affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour and the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, was held at Paris on 25 June 1922.

At a general meeting of the Western District Federation of the General Federation of Japanese Labour (*Nihon Rodo Sodomei Kansai Domeikai*) on 2 April 1922 at Osaka, a resolution was passed requesting the central committee of the General Federation of Japanese Labour (*Nihon Rodo Sodomei*) to remodel the organisation in such a way that it would be a national body in fact as well as in name. This proposal was brought before the Central Committee on 10 May, when it was agreed that a movement should be started for the formation of a new general federation, within which each individual union should retain its autonomy, and that a commission of 14 should be appointed to negotiate with the Confederation of Labour Unions (*Rodo Kumiai Domeikai*) and other federations towards this end. It is reported that one of the chief reasons advanced in support of this scheme is the desire to create an organisation which will represent Japanese workers in the international sphere.

The newly formed *Rock Breakers' Association* of South Africa was formally constituted on 10 June in Johannesburg. In regard to policy the Association accepted the conditions laid down by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines on 27 March. The terms on which the Chamber

agreed in future to recognise trade unions were to the effect that unions must include in their membership a substantial proportion of the class of workers they claimed to represent, and might not include mine officials. The constitution must provide for a secret ballot before the declaration of a strike, and must in no way discriminate against non-union members.

The annual reports of a number of trade unions, often issued in connection with the annual congress of the organisation, provide some interesting information on the development and membership of these unions. The report of the President of the General Federation of German Trade Unions (*Allgemeiner deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund*) to the eleventh congress of this organisation (?) states that the membership of the Federation is now 7,700,000, a larger figure than has ever before been reached. The number of affiliated unions has decreased since the end of 1918 from 59 to 47. Local trade councils now number 1,329 and maintain 172 permanent secretariats, which give legal opinion and advice to union members.

Information has also been published regarding the woman membership of the Federation (*). At the outbreak of the war the number of women members was 223,000, or 9 per cent. of the total. During the war this figure fell considerably, but subsequently rose rapidly with the general increase in trade union membership. At present only 10 of the 47 unions in the Federation have no women members whatever. The total number of women in the Federation on 3 March 1922 was 1,648,335, or about 21 per cent. of the total membership. About two-thirds of this number were members of five unions, those of textile, factory, metal, tobacco, and agricultural workers respectively. According to the annual report of the last-named union, its total membership was 626,160, of whom 149,311 were women.

The Central Union of Salaried Employees (*Zentralverband der Angestellten*) which is affiliated to the Federation of Free Non-Manual Workers' Unions (Afa), celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on 7 June. Since 1897 its membership has risen from 255 to 25,884 in 1914 and 300,000, organised in 900 district groups, in 1922.

The annual report of the Christian Union of Metal Workers (*Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband Deutschlands*) states that its membership rose from 219,423 at the beginning of 1921 to 234,452 at the close of the year. In elections to works councils the number of representatives of the Christian Metal Workers' Union rose from 4,379 in 2,022 undertakings to 4,580 in 2,063 undertakings.

The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (*Nederlandsch Verbond van Vakvereeningen*) has recently issued statistics of its membership, which on 1 April 1922 reached a total of 211,911, of whom 10,884 were women. The largest unions in order of importance are those of metal workers, railwaymen, transport workers, factory workers, build-

(?) See p. 376.

(*) Gertrud HANNA : *The Organisation of Women Workers in Germany*, in the *International Trade Union Movement*, Vol. II, No. 3, May-June 1922. Amsterdam. Also *Korrespondenzblatt des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbunds*, 3 June 1922. Berlin.

ing workers, municipal employees, agricultural workers, and printers. Those with the largest proportion of women members are the unions of tailors, textile workers, civil servants, diamond workers, and municipal employees.

Statistics of trade union membership in Canada, issued by the Dominion Department of Labour⁽⁹⁾, show that after a great increase in the period 1916 to 1919 there was a decline in 1920 and 1921. In the latter year there was a loss of 60,522 members and 250 local branches. The greatest loss was in the international unions⁽¹⁰⁾, which still, however, control two-thirds of Canadian organised labour, with a total membership of 222,896. On an industrial classification, the largest proportion of trade union members are railwaymen, who form 26 per cent., and building workers, who form 10 per cent., of the total. Trade union membership outside the international unions is 90,424, one half of which is claimed by the Catholic unions. The "one big union", which was formed in 1921 at Calgary, has lost many of its followers and is making very little progress.

In connection with the discussion of the trade union organisation of women begun at the Trade Union Congress at Rome, the *Social Demokraten* for 5 May 1922 surveys the women's trade union movement in Sweden. The total number of women in the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (*Landesorganisationen i Sverige*) is about 26,000, more than half of whom are included in the unions of tailors, factory workers, bakers and confectioners, tobacco workers, and shoe and leather workers. It is estimated that altogether there are about 45,000 women organised in trade unions in Sweden. Opinion on the question of separate organisation of men and women workers appears to be considerably divided, though the Federation of Trade Unions is against such separation.

The report of the President of the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (*Samvirkende Fagforbund*) shows that its membership fell from 277,393 on 31 December 1919 to 244,373 (of whom 44,668 were women) in 1921. Three national unions with a total membership of over 6,000 have withdrawn from the Confederation, while the unions of farm workers and factory workers have lost about 17,000 members. It is stated that the membership of trade unions not affiliated to the Confederation has fallen from 83,108 to 76,702.

The report of the Executive Council of the *American Federation of Labour* to the annual convention of that organisation shows a very considerable loss of membership. From 4,078,740 in 1920 it fell to 3,906,528 in 1921 and 3,195,635 in 1922. This is attributed to strikes and unemployment. A similar fall is reported by a number of American unions. The *International Association of Machinists* has a

(9) DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR : *Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organisation*. Ottawa. 1922.

(10) "International" unions are those with members both in the United States and Canada.

membership at present of 180,900, as against 273,600 a year ago and 330,800 two years ago. The *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union*, however, reports a loss of only 200 paid-up members during the year, and claims that, while the paid-up membership is 93,900, the actual membership is over 130,000. The *United Leather Workers' Union* has lost more than half its membership of last year, and has at present only 3,400 on its books. The *United Textile Workers* claim only 30,000 paid-up members, although some 70,000 others are reported to be on strike or unemployed. The *Building Trades Department* of the American Federation of Labour has also suffered a slight loss of membership. The *Fur Workers' Union*, on the other hand, reports a small increase.

Information has been received regarding the development of trade union organisation in Porto Rico. The *Free Labour Federation of Porto Rico* admits to membership only organisations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and in no case allows representation of political parties at its general conference. On 30 June 1921 the total membership of the Federation was 21,039, organised in 56 districts. On 4 September 1921 a special congress, held at St. Juan, addressed a petition to the Governor of the Territory drawing his attention to the desirability of handing over unproductive public land to farmers, adopting effective measures against tuberculosis, developing education, subjecting banks to government control, strictly enforcing the Federal Act on profits, and selecting the head of the Department of Agriculture and Labour from among the organised workers. On 19 March 1922 the Executive Committee of the Federation decided to undertake a general campaign, in agreement with the American Federation of Labour, for the economic liberation of the workers of Porto Rico and for promoting co-operation between employers and workers and supporting all measures likely to promote the welfare of the country.

Employers' Organisations

THE 8-hour day continues to be the subject engaging most attention among employers' associations. Three characteristic attitudes assumed by employers towards this question are exemplified in the following notes. Thus the Canadian Manufacturers' Association feel that the peculiar circumstances of their country exclude the possibility of adopting the 8-hour day; the French Association of Metal and Mining Industries in Mechanical, Electrical, and Metal Engineering accept the principle of the 8-hour day, but on condition that great latitude be permitted in the distribution of hours and the granting of overtime; the German Association of Employers' Federations, while endorsing the 8-hour day, consider that exceptions to its rigid application should be allowed by agreement between employers' and workers' organisations.

The movement towards greater co-ordination noticeable throughout the industrial world is particularly distinguishable among employers' associations. The projected constitution of an international organisa-

tion of agricultural employers in connection with the International Organisation of Industrial Employers, the attempt towards unification of the Czechoslovak and German employers' organisations in the Czechoslovak Republic, and the formation of the American Construction Council are important instances of this general tendency. The numerous attempts to secure greater industrial stability by means of co-ordination of supply and demand and standardisation of product is another aspect of the same movement with a highly important reflex action on industrial relations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The movement on the part of employers of agricultural labour to co-operate with organisations of industrial employers was taken up by a sub-committee of four members of the International Organisation of Industrial Employers on 29 May at Brussels. This committee decided to convene the delegates of the various agricultural associations at an early date. It will be recalled that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Industrial Employers and of representatives of agricultural employers was held on 10 November 1921, during the sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. The agricultural representatives of 22 countries were present. At that meeting the possibility of constituting an international organisation of agricultural employers in connection with the Organisation was considered.

The discussion revealed that in a number of countries agricultural employers were already members of the national associations, and so already affiliated to the International Organisation of Industrial Employers. The Executive Committee, however, expressed the opinion that it would be possible to set up within the International Organisation a special agricultural section for the examination of questions of particular interest to agriculture.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting :

The employers' delegates and technical advisers on agricultural questions, meeting at Geneva on the occasion of the International Labour Conference, declare

(a) their conviction of the necessity of united action in the future for the protection of their general interests ;

(b) their desire to benefit by the working and the experience of the International Organisation of Industrial Employers which, generally speaking, meets their requirements.

They pledge themselves to recommend their respective associations and the national federations to constitute an independent section of agricultural employers within the International Organisation of Industrial Employers and to collaborate in the work of the latter.

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

France

The Congress of the Federation of Employers' Associations (*Union des Sociétés Industrielles de France*) was held at Rouen from 12 to 15 June 1922. It adopted a number of resolutions submitted by the Industrial Economics Section on working-class housing, social insurance, family allowances, and enquiries into economic and social questions. The congress expressed the opinion that French legislation on working-

class housing offers great advantages to those who make use of it, but that, being almost unknown, little recourse is had to it. It urged that vigorous propaganda should be undertaken with the object of improving the housing of the workers. On the subject of social insurance the congress considered that, as the Bill at present under discussion is open to serious and well founded criticism, a general enquiry should be set on foot among all interested and competent organisations, and that legislative action should be postponed until the conclusion of this enquiry.

A resolution was adopted on the question of family allowances in the following terms.

Whereas the payment of family allowances by isolated manufacturers does not offer the same guarantees of stability as that made by collective institutions, this congress urges the development of collective compensation funds and expresses the opinion —

(1) that French employers' associations should carry on active propaganda among their members with a view to extending the system of family allowances and encouraging affiliation to compensation funds;

(2) that the expression 'supplementary wages' (*sursalaire*) should be discarded and that on any occasion on which manufacturers' associations are consulted they should recommend supporters of the system of allowances to avoid the use of the word 'supplementary wages' either as a means of designating such allowances or in the titles of compensation funds;

(3) that Parliament should reject the Bokanowski Bill and similar measures for making family allowances legally compulsory for all or any employers.

The congress also expressed the opinion that, as all measures of an economic or social character require to be carefully considered in order that their possible effects may be foreseen, systematic written enquiries should be undertaken by means of questionnaires addressed to all organisations concerned, particularly to employers' associations, previous to the preparation of Bills or other draft legislation on economic and social questions.

The Association of Metal and Mining Industries in Mechanical, Electrical, and Metal Engineering (*Union des industries métallurgiques et minières de la construction mécanique, électrique et métallique*) has addressed a request to the Ministry of Labour for the amendment of the regulation applying the 8-hour day to the metal-working industries. Present arrangements limit hours of work to 8 in the day or to a maximum of 9 hours where a free Saturday afternoon is granted. It is proposed that, in place of this, hours of work should be restricted to 2,500 hours per annum, the effective working day not to exceed 10 hours. It is explained that the proposed amendment would make the system of hours of work far more flexible, and so more adaptable to the requirements of industry. Moreover, by abolishing the formalities necessary for obtaining exemptions, it would put an end to the uncertainty which leads employers in many cases to forego the facilities provided under the present regulations.

Where work consists of mere attendance, or is of a discontinuous nature, it is considered that other arrangements should be made. It is proposed that the period of being on duty should be four hours a day longer than the general duration of work of the establishment, and that where work is interrupted for technical reasons by periods of inactivity the normal hours of work should be increased by an equivalent amount. In both cases it is provided that such increase should not involve hours of attendance exceeding 12 a day.

Changes in the regulations fixing the number of hours overtime permitted are also demanded. Under the present Act 100 hours overtime a year are allowed, and an additional 50 hours per annum where the work concerned is of national importance. It is asked that 150 hours overtime per annum be granted and that for a period of seven years a special allowance of 300 hours a year be permitted as a transitional measure. With the addition of overtime the maximum duration of the effective working day would be limited to 12 hours.

At a recent meeting of the Central Committee of Woollen Manufacturers (*Comité central de la laine*), a memorandum was submitted by Mr. Damez, General Secretary of the French Association of Worsted Spinners (*Union française des filateurs de la laine peignée*) and of the French Association of Cloth Manufacturers (*Association française des fabricants de tissus*). In this memorandum Mr. Damez outlined the general policy and methods which he considered the Central Committee of Woollen Manufacturers should adopt. In his opinion the object of the Committee should be to co-ordinate the efforts of the affiliated organisations, and to deal with questions of common interest. He urged that, while the autonomy of each of the existing organisations should be respected, a certain degree of discipline must be maintained, and that all questions of a general character affecting the various trades represented as a whole should be submitted to the General Council of the Central Committee of Woollen Manufacturers before any separate action was taken by the affiliated groups. He also recommended that the general information service which is already organised for the benefit of members of the Association of Cloth Manufacturers and the Association of Worsted Spinners should be extended to other trades; that the litigation section should be likewise extended; that a central section for statistics of production and consumption should be organised with the assistance of the trade groups and district associations; that the question of creating a common fund to promote export trade in the wool industry should be considered; and that various measures should be taken to prevent the frequent occurrence of labour disputes and the spread of disputes from one trade to another or from one district to another.

Germany

In reply to a question as to whether there was any foundation for the assertion that German employers had decided upon a campaign against the 8-hour day, Dr. Tänzler, General Secretary of the Federation of German Employers' Associations (*Vereinigung der deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände*), defined the employers' attitude. He stated that no attack upon the 8-hour day had been planned. German employers took the view that they had recognised the 8-hour day and 48-hour week by the agreement of November 1918. They were, however, of the opinion that the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week must be utilised to the full and that on occasions when shorter hours are worked, the time so lost must be made up. They also considered that, where economic conditions require longer working hours, arrangements as to overtime should be made by agreement between employers' and workers' organisations.

The Report of the National Association of German Employers in Agriculture and Forestry (*Reichsverband der deutschen land- und*

forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgebervereinigungen) for 1921⁽¹⁾ devotes most attention to the question of wages. An essential distinction is drawn between wages in agriculture and wages in industry. In industry it is usually possible to make allowances for frequent adjustments in wages by corresponding adjustments in prices; in agriculture, however, where the whole year's production is usually sold at one time, similar adjustments of costs and profits is not possible.

The three following principles have been adopted by this Association to govern its wage policy.

(1) As a consequence of the continued increase in the prices of articles of prime necessity, workers receiving money wages require increases in remuneration, while workers paid in kind are to a certain extent automatically compensated for such a rise in prices by the increased value of the products which they receive as wages and which they are able to use for their own needs or sell.

(2) Owing to the unstable nature of the economic situation it is impossible to fix wages over a long period. Instead they should be adjusted from time to time by a cost-of-living bonus.

(3) In calculating the cost-of-living bonus, the increase in prices of products required by agricultural workers should not be used as the only basis, but the productivity of agricultural undertakings as determined by the relation between the price of agricultural products and the price of instruments of production should also be taken into account. In making this calculation, actual and prospective fiscal charges should also be considered.

The Association is opposed to the sliding-scale method of adjustment of wages, on the ground that this method of wage adjustment has proved inefficacious whenever a decrease in the cost of living has called for a corresponding reduction in wages. Moreover, the introduction of the sliding scale deprives trade associations of all freedom of discussion, reviving that danger of an official determination of wages against which the Association has always protested. In addition, such a system would necessarily lead to a greater uniformity in collective agreements and so neutralise all the efforts made by the employers' associations to improve upon collective agreements and return to more personal systems of remuneration.

Czechoslovakia

The Central Commission of Czechoslovak Industry (*Ustredni vybor prumyslu v republice ceskoslovenské — Zentralausschuss der Industrie in der tschechoslowakischen Republik*), a joint body representing the two chief Czechoslovak employers' organisations, the (Czechoslovak) *Ustredni Svaz ceskoslovenskych prumyslůniků* and the (German) *Deutscher Hauptverband der Industrie*, was constituted at Prague on 20 June 1922. This new organisation is considered to be the first step towards the amalgamation of the Czechoslovak employers' organisations into a single association. Negotiations to this end are proceeding. Dr. B. Marik was elected President of the Central Committee, and Mr. H. Schicht, Dr. F. Hodacz, Dr. J. Kislinger, and Dr. J. Preiss, Vice-Presidents.

The General Meeting of the Federation of Czechoslovak manufacturers was held in Prague on 29 May. In his report upon the position of industry Mr. Hodacz, General Secretary of the Federation, stated

(1) *Der Land- und Forstwirtschaftliche Arbeitgeber*, 26 June 1922.

that conditions had become very serious towards the end of 1921. He pointed out that Czechoslovak industry depended very largely on the export trade, and unless it made every effort, direct and indirect, to cope with the present crisis it would lose the markets on which it depends. A very big reduction had been made in prices of manufactured articles. Thus while the wholesale prices of agricultural produce and foodstuffs had fallen 20.55 per cent. during the period October 1921-March 1922, the wholesale prices of textiles and leather goods had been reduced 45.13 per cent. Similarly the fall in the retail price of foodstuffs during the period January 1921-March 1922 had amounted to 22.74 per cent., while that of manufactured goods was 34.19 per cent. Mr. Hodacz pointed out that a fall in prices was not possible without a corresponding fall in wages and that, much against their will, employers had been obliged to reduce wages in order to compete on the international market. Wage reductions averaging 10 to 15 per cent. had been effected in almost all branches of industry. This did not mean, of course, that the earnings of the worker had been correspondingly reduced, as under the system of piece work it was possible to increase earnings by increasing output. The report also referred to the great efforts made by employers to obtain increased efficiency both by the introduction of more modern methods of production and by amalgamation of commercial enterprises. Vigorous efforts had likewise been made to alleviate the heavy burden of taxation and to reduce state expenditure.

Sweden

The *Sveriges Industriförbund*, the large Swedish Employers' Organisation representing nearly every industry in the country, has asked the Government to set up a standardisation commission with the object of advancing the standardisation of industrial products. It is proposed that the Commission shall consist of twenty members representing different technical and industrial organisations, the Ministries of Trade, Defence, and Communications, and the chambers of commerce. The Government has been asked to nominate an official chairman in order to emphasise the character of the commission as an impartial and authoritative institution. It is stated that during the last few years much has been done in several industries towards the standardisation of industrial products, and the need for an organisation such as exists in several other countries for directing and systematising this work has been strongly felt. In its letter to the Government the employers' organisation points out that, by creating a few standard types of industrial products to take the place of the many varied types at present in existence, the cost of production could be considerably reduced. Introduction of standard types, moreover, would enable industry during periods of depression to manufacture for stock and thus to some extent eliminate unemployment.

Great Britain

The annual conference of the *Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom* opened at Margate on 4 July. The President of the Federation, in his address to the Conference, remarked on the fact that the grocery trade was fortunate in having the half-day holiday a week, short hours, a high standard of wages, and mutual confidence between employer and employee. Referring to the trade board for the grocery and provision trade he said that the Federation strongly objected to the interference of the state in the rights of its citizens.

and the setting up of an army of officials to annoy the unfortunate trader and incidentally penalise the already overburdened taxpayer. Other difficulties with which the grocery trade was having to contend were the recent attempts to reimpose control of certain commodities, the want of decision and lack of courage on the part of the Government in not making co-operative societies liable to income tax and corporation tax on the same basis as private traders, state trading under the assumed names of the Army, Navy and Air Force institutions, and the prevalence of Sunday trading. The Parliamentary Committee's report pointed out that there had been an extension of trading operations by local authorities during the previous winter through the action of boards of guardians in opening stores for the supply of relief in kind. The results had been unsatisfactory, and it had been realised that such stores did not, and could not, supply better or cheaper articles of food than the ordinary private trader. It was announced that a Bill would be brought before Parliament to limit Sunday trading.

Canada

At the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on 21 June, the Industrial Relations Committee presented a report on the 8-hour day. The report states that the establishment of an 8-hour day by law would be disastrous in a new and undeveloped country like Canada, to which it is essential to attract new capital and industries, and that it was absolutely impossible for Canada to think of passing such legislation unless and until similar laws were passed in the United States. The convention passed resolutions in favour of taking advantage of every opportunity to increase industrial co-operation between employers and employees.

United States

The Board of Government of the recently formed *American Construction Council* (2) has adopted a programme for its first year's work. Particular attention will be given to the combating of what is regarded as the fundamental evil in the construction industry, the lack of steady employment. It was stated that the average period of employment of the three million workers in the building industries in the United States is not more than 180 days a year. This extraordinary amount of unemployment is due in part to seasonal obstructions of outdoor work, in part to lack of materials and bad co-ordination generally. Owing to the comparatively brief period of employment, annual earnings of building workers are necessarily small, although the daily wage in certain of these industries has become almost prohibitive. An important part of the work undertaken by the Council will be the gathering of statistics dealing with projected construction work throughout the country. With the help of continuous and accurate statistics it is hoped to reduce the migration of labour which results in an acute shortage in certain localities and an over-supply in others. It is also anticipated that statistics will enable allied industries to gauge with greater accuracy the requirements of the country and so prevent over or under production of construction materials.

The Construction Council intends to promote vocational guidance through the educational systems of the country in order to raise

(2) See *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 227.

standards of efficiency and workmanship and to co-operate with labour in effecting a reduction in the national shortage of skilled building mechanics. It will also encourage approved apprenticeship systems.

The active management of the Council will be in the hands of an executive committee of the Board of Governors, headed by the President of the Council, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt. This committee will be composed of one representative from each of the eleven groups into which the Council is divided. The headquarters of the Council will be in Washington.

A meeting of the *American Foundrymen's Association* was held in Rochester, N.Y., on 6 June. The group session on industrial relations gave particular attention to measures for preventing intensity of periodic business depressions. Mr. L. F. DeBrul, General Manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, Cincinnati, in his address on this subject, expressed the opinion that "the fundamental cause of depressions is that too many of us business executives are ignorant of certain very important phases of our jobs as managers". He maintained that, if a statistical service were organised and used by foundrymen, there would be less shortage of iron and consequently less fluctuation in prices.

A conference of American lumbermen called by the Department of Commerce met in Washington 24-27 May, to consider the possibility of establishing a system throughout the country for the inspection and guarantee of the quality, quantity, and grade of lumber so as to afford all possible protection to the consuming public. It was also thought that methods should be found to simplify the dimensions of lumber and secure the right proportion of lumber to different types of consumers, thus eliminating waste and decreasing the cost of distribution. The Secretary of Commerce proposed among other things that a national system of inspection and certification should be created by the industry to cover the whole of the lumber trade, and that descriptions of grade and quality of the different species of lumber should be made as uniform as possible throughout the country. He considered that an organisation set up to carry out these plans would soon eliminate many of the present complaints by providing practical guarantees of quality and quantity and would eventually lead to the undertaking of research work for the better utilisation of wood products. He emphasised the undesirability of government interference.

The conference agreed unanimously to accept the agency of the National Manufacturers' Association in securing properly appointed representatives of all groups interested in lumber production and conversion, with a view to the definite adoption of standardised nomenclature, grades, quality, markings, and practices. It is reported that the necessary technical investigation of the question will be carried out by discussions in the various branches of the trade, and it is expected that a final conference will be held in the early autumn for the creation of a definite organisation.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES ⁽¹⁾

Cost of Living and Retail Prices

A slight upward movement in retail prices has begun, although not to the same extent as that which has taken place in wholesale prices. In Germany, Austria, and Poland prices have risen enormously and uninterruptedly since the middle of last year, but the latest index numbers of the cost of living in the countries for which monthly figures are available show increases in all other countries except in South Africa, and in the United States (Massachusetts). This advance in retail prices is due in a large measure to seasonal increases in the prices of foodstuffs. Similar increases, though in some cases only slight, were also perceptible in these countries in the summer of last year. Of the countries which thus show an increase in the general price level, the United Kingdom is noticeable in that the increase is rather marked and appears for the first time since the beginning of 1921. The large increase in the price of food in that country is to a certain extent counterbalanced by considerable reductions in the prices of articles included in the fuel and light group.

As the present variations are largely due to seasonal conditions, the increase in prices is relatively more marked in the case of retail food prices than in the general cost of living. Among European countries, in addition to the three countries enumerated above (namely, Germany, Austria, and Poland), Belgium and the United Kingdom show appreciable increases. In the case of the United Kingdom the rise was nearly 6 per cent. As to the non-European countries, food prices in Australia remained stable; New Zealand and South African prices fell slightly; while those in India showed an increase.

The distinction, however, between countries with relatively stable and those with greatly disturbed economic conditions is still maintained, and discernible in the figures. In the non-European countries, for example, South Africa, Australia, Canada, the United States, India, and New Zealand, the food index numbers continue on an average 40 per cent. higher than before the war. But such comparisons must not be given too great significance in view of the fact that the index numbers are calculated in the different countries on different bases.

Tables I to VIII, which follow, correspond with those published in previous numbers of the *Review*. A short account of the different methods by which index numbers are arrived at in the different countries was published in the July number of the *Review*, to which reference may be made. The only changes in the series of figures relate to Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, in regard to which brief notes are appended. A note is also added dealing with the special position of India, and the recent efforts to establish an all-India index number.

(1) For the sake of convenience and of comparison between the two editions of the *Review*, the French alphabetical order of countries has been adopted in this and the following sections.

INDEX NUMBERS WITH PRE-WAR BASE PERIOD
(Base shifted to July 1914 = 100 as far as possible)

TABLE I. COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

Date	South Africa	Germany		Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Den- mark	United States		Finland
	(9 towns)	(47 towns)	(Berlin)	(6 towns) (a)	(Vienna)	(59 towns) (a)	(60 towns)	(100 towns)	(32 t.)	(Mass.)	(21 towns)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
July											
1914	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	100	400
1915	403	*	*	408	*	*	404	416	405	100	*
1916	406	*	*	416	*	*	449	436	418	108	*
1917	414	*	*	413	*	*	443	455	442	127	*
1918	418	*	*	418	*	*	464	482	474	152	*
1919	426	*	*	429	*	*	479	241	477	168	*
1920	459	842	1425	453	*	455	492	262	247	198	931
1921	133	963	1125	149	*	379	161	237	180	158	1214
1921											
Mar.	447	904	4035	458	*	444	177	*	*	163	1104
June	436	896	4080	449	*	384	463	237	*	156	1428
Sept.	430	4062	4242	443	*	386	465	*	177	157	1278
Dec.	424	1746(c)	4934	438	53300	393	161	242	174	156	1472
1922											
Jan.	439(c)	4825	4903	*	66900	387	*	*	*	—	1124
Feb.	438	2209	2477	*	77000	380	*	*	*	154	1420
Mar	436	2639	2740	435	77800	371	146	*	167	152	1407
Apr.	437	3475	3477	*	87200	367	*	*	*	152	1409
May	437	3462	3455	*	109300	365	*	*	*	152	1414
June	435	3779	4449	—	187100	366	—	—	167	152	1437
July	—	4990	—	—	264500	366	—	—	—	—	1142

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

Date	South Africa	Germany		Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Spain	United States		Finland
	(9 towns)	(47 towns)	(Berlin)	(30 tow.) (a)	(Vienna)	(61 tow.) (a)	(12 towns) (b)	(60 towns)	(100 towns)	(Madrid) (b)	(51 towns)	(Mass.)	(21 towns)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
July													
1914	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	100	400	100	400
1915	407	*	*	434	*	*	*	405	428	108	98	97	*
1916	416	*	*	430	*	*	*	414	446	115	109	109	*
1917	428	*	*	426	*	*	*	457	466	121	143	138	*
1918	434	*	*	434	*	*	*	475	487	146	164	160	*
1919	439	*	*	447	*	*	*	486	242	168	186	176	*
1920	497	1156	1377	494	*	459	*	227	253	188	215	210	1013
1921	439	1274	1541	161	*	410	1612	154	236	182	145	135	1323
1921													
Mar.	460	1488	1346	484	*	434	1506	472	*	186	154	141	1469
June	444	1475	1449	465	*	449	1666	448	236	179	141	129	1488
Sept.	433	1448	1653	454	*	423	1896	455	*	185	150	135	1404
Dec.	425	2357(c)	2544	443	57900	438	2187	449	497	—	147	135	1230
1922													
Jan.	439	2463	2622	442	74800	447	2259	443	*	—	139	—	1454
Feb.	449	3020	3051	440	87100	399	2365	442	*	—	139	131	1445
Mar.	449	3602	3580	441	90400	382	—	438	*	—	136	129	1424
Apr.	421	4356	4255	443	104300	378	—	438	*	—	136	131	1127
May	420	4680	4534	447	137400	379	—	437	*	—	136	130	1132
June	—	5449	4755	446	242100	384	—	138	—	—	138	130	1139
July	—	6836	—	—	328200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1144

(a) For these countries only, the index numbers in tables I and II are entirely distinct.

(b) These index numbers include, in addition to foodstuffs, certain fuel and light commodities.

(c) New series.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not available".

INDEX NUMBERS WITH PRE-WAR BASE PERIOD
(Base shifted to July 1914 = 100 as far as possible)

TABLE I (cont.). COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

France (Paris) (a)	India (Bombay)	Italy (Rome) (Milan)		Norway (31 towns)	New Zealand (25 towns) (a)	Netherlands (Amsterdam) (a)	Poland (Warsaw)	United Kingdom (630 towns)	Sweden (40 towns)	Date
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	July
*	*	99	*	147	107	*	*	123	*	1914
*	*	116	*	146	111	*	*	148	130	1915
*	*	146	*	190	119	142	*	180	130	1916
*	*	197	286	253	127	183	*	203	219	1917
238	*	205	280	275	132	195	*	208	257	1918
344	189	343	444	302	149	217	*	255	270	1919
307	177	387	494	302	157	*	25709	222	236	1920
										1921
338	160	384	568	301	160	*	17974	233	249	1921
307	173	300	506	302	157	*	20270	219	236	Mar.
295	185	400	520	296	156	*	39817	210	231	June
297	179	423	539	283	149	*	46740	192	216	Sept.
										Dec.
										1922
*	173	430	523	*	*	*	46883	188	*	Jan.
*	165	426	522	*	*	*	48085	186	*	Feb.
291	165	415	503	266	145	*	52358	182	195	Mar.
—	162	420	490	*	*	*	58627	181	*	Apr.
—	163	—	492	*	*	*	63914	180	*	May
—	163	425	488	255	—	*	68407	184	190	June
—	165	—	—	—	—	—	78798	—	—	July

TABLE II (cont.). FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

France (a)		India (Bombay)	Italy		Norway (31 towns)	New Zealand (25 towns) (a)	Nether-lands (Amsterdam) (a)	Poland (Warsaw)	United Kingdom (630 towns)	Swe- den (40 towns)	Switzer-land (23 towns) (b)	Czecho-slovakia (30 towns) (b)	Date
(Paris) (b)	(320 L. (b)		(Rome)	(Milan)									
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	July
120	123	*	95	*	123	112	114	*	132	124	119	*	1914
129	142	*	111	154	153	119	117	*	161	136	140	*	1915
183	184	*	137	210	203	127	146	*	204	171	180	*	1916
206	244	*	203	321	271	139	175	*	210	265	229	*	1917
261	280	*	206	304	290	144	196	*	209	312	261	*	1918
373	388	*	318	445	319	167	210	*	262	288	253	*	1919
306	363	174	402	506	295	164	180	45655	226	230	209	1550	1920
													1921
358	429	154	386	582	299	169	193	32883	238	247	234	1489	1921
312	363	169	409	523	290	166	180	35393	220	231	214	1520	Mar.
329	350	183	430	545	290	161	179	60728	210	228	200	1515	June
323	349	176	458	567	268	150	150	74659	185	202	189	1556	Sept.
													Dec.
													1922
319	*	169	469	558	257	147	148	73598	179	189	179	1467	Jan.
307	*	160	463	562	245	145	149	75157	177	188	177	1461	Feb.
294	323	161	—	525	238	141	143	81269	173	184	167	1444	Mar.
304	*	157	455	499	234	144	137	91865	172	181	158	1445	Apr.
317	*	158	—	503	230	145	136	101458	170	177	157	1444	May
307	315	158	454	494	227	143	—	—	180	178	—	1473	June
—	—	160	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	July

(a) For these countries only, the index numbers in tables I and II are entirely distinct.
(b) These index numbers include, in addition to foodstuffs, certain fuel and light commodities.
The sign * signifies "no figures published".
The sign — signifies "figures not available".

INDEX NUMBERS WITH PRE-WAR BASE PERIOD
(Base shifted to July 1914 = 100 as far as possible)

TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS

Date	South Africa (9 towns)	Germany (Berlin)	Austria (Vienna)	Canada (60 towns)	Denmark (100 towns)	United States		Finland (21 towns)
						(32 towns)	(Mass.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
July 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
» 1915	*	*	*	125	110	105	105	*
» 1916	*	*	*	143	160	120	119	*
» 1917	*	*	*	167	190	149	143	*
» 1918	*	*	*	198	260	205	198	*
» 1919	*	*	*	234	310	215	232	*
» 1920	*	1316	*	260	355	288	276	1049
» 1921	*	1077	*	173	248	223	189	1038
Mar. 1921	*	1077	*	195	*	*	204	1031
June »	*	1077	*	173	248	223	194	1032
Sept. »	*	1197	*	173	*	192	184	1090
Dec. »	172	2188	117400	173	225	184	183	1107
Mar. 1922	167	3385	142800	—	*	176	174	1098
June »	164	5982	271200	—	—	172	174	1099

TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS

Date	South Africa (9 towns)	Germany (Berlin)	Austria (Vienna)	Canada (60 towns)	Denmark (100 towns)	Spain (Madrid)	United States		Finland (21 towns)
							(32 towns)	(Mass.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
July 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
» 1915	100	*	*	97	130	110	101	99	*
» 1916	111	*	*	99	175	118	108	104	*
» 1917	115	*	*	126	220	119	124	118	*
» 1918	128	*	*	148	275	147	148	136	*
» 1919	131	*	*	156	292	172	146	150	*
» 1920	155	1158	*	193	563	185	172	177	1292
» 1921	*	1316	*	193	401	190	*	181	1265
Mar. 1921	176	1211	*	208	*	193	*	198	1252
June »	*	1316	*	196	401	190	182	181	1270
Sept. »	*	1368	*	190	*	186	181	180	1250
Dec. »	*	2158	50800	186	393	184	181	186	1249
Mar. 1922	*	3263	86000	183	*	—	176	179	1231
June »	*	5053	167000	—	—	—	174	177	1261

TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS

Date	South Africa (9 towns)	Germany (Berlin)	Australia (6 towns)	Austria (Vienna)	Canada (60 towns)	Denmark (100 towns)	United States		Finland (21 towns)
							(32 towns)	(Mass.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
July 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
» 1915	97	*	94	*	85	100	102	101	*
» 1916	96	*	94	*	84	102	102	102	*
» 1917	97	*	95	*	90	105	100	100	*
» 1918	105	*	99	*	100	108	109	105	*
» 1919	110	*	105	*	109	113	114	112	*
» 1920	116	164	115	*	132	130	135	135	335
» 1921	*	182	121	*	142	141	159	154	553
Mar. 1921	116	164	120	*	138	*	*	148	418
June »	*	164	121	*	141	141	159	154	535
Sept. »	*	182	123	*	143	*	160	156	596
Dec. »	*	182	124	400	143	141	161	156	603
Mar. 1922	*	200	126	1400	145	*	160	157	603
June »	*	255	—	2100	—	—	161	157	754

The sign * signifies "no figures published".
The sign — signifies "figures not available".

INDEX NUMBERS WITH PRE-WAR BASE PERIOD
(Base shifted to July 1914 = 100 as far as possible)

TABLE III (cont.). CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS

France (Paris)	India (Bombay)	Italy		Norway (34 towns)	United Kingdom (97 towns)	Sweden (40 towns)	Date
		(Rome)	(Milan)				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	July 1914
*	*	—	*	107	125	*	» 1915
*	*	—	*	157	155	210	» 1916
*	*	—	*	205	200	210	» 1917
*	*	261	284	304	310	285	» 1918
296	*	—	221	388	360	310	» 1919
485	299	466	651	336	430	390	» 1920
353	263	495	512	292	280	270	» 1921
398	239	576	696	308	325	295	Mar. 1921
353	263	495	532	292	290	270	» June
318	268	444	534	280	265	250	» Sept.
312	261	—	563	271	250	240	» Dec.
—	253	—	596	260	240	225	» Mar. 1922
—	260	—	—	249	240	210	» June

TABLE IV (cont.). HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS

France (Paris)	India (Bombay)	Italy		New Zealand (4 towns)	United Kingdom (40 towns)	Switzerland (23 towns)	Date
		(Rome)	(Milan)				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	July 1914
*	*	—	*	134	102	115	» 1915
*	*	—	*	204	108	157	» 1916
*	*	—	348	123	218	182	» 1917
*	*	160	220	136	293	302	» 1918
164	*	—	220	145	295	873	» 1919
296	151	178	611	177	330	387	» 1920
308	176	—	899	199	250	220	» 1921
319	176	279	1054	194	240	357	Mar. 1921
308	177	248	899	199	260	220	» June
307	176	—	899	337	238	221	» Sept.
306	174	—	838	195	225	218	» Dec.
302	167	—	530	191	215	212	» Mar. 1922
—	167	—	263	—	190	188	» June

TABLE V (cont.). RENT INDEX NUMBERS

France (Paris)	India (Bombay)	Italy		Norway (31 towns)	New Zealand (25 towns)	United Kingdom (35 towns)	Sweden (40 towns)	Date
		(Rome)	(Milan)					
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	July 1914
*	*	—	*	103	101	*	*	» 1915
*	*	—	*	106	100	*	108	» 1916
*	*	—	*	109	102	*	112	» 1917
*	*	100	100	110	104	*	112	» 1918
100	*	100	100	123	107	*	120	» 1919
100	165	100	108	147	116	118	130	» 1920
110	165	157	189	161	121	152	155	» 1921
100	165	143	139	161	121	144	155	» Mar. 1921
110	165	157	139	161	121	145	155	» June
121	165	157	139	166	129	152	163	» Sept.
133	165	—	184	166	129	155	163	» Dec.
140	165	—	184	168	132	153	163	» Mar. 1922
—	165	—	—	*	—	153	163	» June

The sign * signifies "no figures published".
The sign — signifies "figures not available".

INDEX NUMBERS WITH POST-WAR BASE PERIOD
(Base shifted to December 1920 = 100 as far as possible)

TABLE VI. COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

Date	Austria	Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
	Vienna	Milan	Florence	The Hague	Amsterdam	Lodz	Posen
Dec. 1920	*	400	400	400	400	*	400
Jan. 1921	400	405	404	*	*	*	440
Feb. »	*	407	402	*	*	400	449
Mar. »	420	408	406	95	95	98	422
Apr. »	*	444	409	*	*	93	437
May »	*	442	408	*	*	86	444
June »	446	400	400	95	94	96	435
July »	*	97	96	*	*	135	337
Aug. »	*	97	98	*	*	152	467
Sept. »	*	404	99	94	90	246	645
Oct. »	310	403	405	*	*	294	964
Nov. »	*	404	407	*	*	266	899
Dec. »	884	403	407	92	86	227	908
Jan. 1922	*	99	405	*	*	233	886
Feb. »	*	99	404	*	*	257	954
Mar. »	*	96	403	93	87	277	1093
Apr. »	*	94	401	*	*	295	1200
May »	*	95	402	*	*	326	1254
June »	*	—	404	—	84	—	—
July »	*	—	401	—	*	—	—

TABLE VII. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

Date	Austria	Italy		Netherlands		Poland (35 towns)	Switzerland (33 towns)
	Vienna	Milan	Florence	The Hague	Amsterdam		
Dec. 1920	*	400	400	400	400	*	*
Jan. 1921	400	405	402	*	*	100	400
Feb. »	414	406	402	*	*	122	98
Mar. »	423	412	410	98	95	126	97
Apr. »	419	417	411	*	*	124	95
May »	426	419	413	*	*	124	94
June »	453	408	404	402	96	146	94
July »	447	403	97	*	*	186	90
Aug. »	472	403	400	*	*	206	89
Sept. »	226	408	403	99	88	254	89
Oct. »	337	411	412	*	*	332	87
Nov. »	578	412	415	*	*	337	84
Dec. »	966	414	415	96	84	323	82
Jan. 1922	1142	409	411	*	*	318	84
Feb. »	4428	407	409	*	*	333	76
Mar. »	4457	402	408	99	85	369	74
Apr. »	4649	98	405	*	*	418	70
May »	2028	99	406	*	*	448	67
June »	3431	—	405	—	80	—	—
July »	4830	—	406	—	*	—	—

TABLE VIII. INDEX NUMBERS FOR OTHER GROUPS

Date	Clothing					Heating and lighting						Rent				
	Austria		Italy		Nether-lands	Austria		Italy		Nether-lands	Swit-zer-land (33 tow.)	Austria		Italy		Nether-lands
	Vienna	Milan	Florence	The Hague	Amsterdam	Vienna	Milan	Florence	The Hague	Amsterdam		Vienna	Milan	Florence	The Hague	Amsterdam
Dec. 1920	100	400	400	400	400	100	400	400	400	400	100(d)	100	400	400	400	400
Mar. 1921	115	89	400	79	86	128	148	406	96	97	98	400	400	400	404	401
June "	438	68	79	73	79	136	404	88	83	87	84	488	400	400	409	411
Sept. "	287	68	79	74	77	273	404	88	88	86	80	343	400	440	413	413
Dec. "	833	73	78	72	74	266	93	94	84	75	75	313	100	410	414	415
Mar. 1922	*	76	79	69	70	*	58	93	82	75	73	*	432	409	416	420
June "	■	—	78	—	69	*	—	93	—	75	69	*	—	409	—	422

The sign * signifies « no figures published ».
The sign — signifies « figures not available ».
(d) Base January 1921=100.

NOTES TO TABLES

Switzerland: *Le Marché suisse du Travail.*

The Federal Labour Office of Switzerland has revised its index number of food prices and has also calculated and combined with that series an index number for the group of expenditure covered by heating and lighting. The results have been classified according to three groups of consumers, namely salaried employees, skilled and unskilled workers. The prices obtained are those prevailing in the last week of each month in 33 Swiss towns. For a small number of articles, namely mutton, semolina, vegetable oil, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, and tea, the prices obtained by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies are utilised as for the former series of index numbers. For prices and expenses prior to January 1921 the Federal Labour Office still depends upon the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies. Revised figures have been calculated only after January 1921. The differences between prices gathered independently by the Office and those obtained by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies are slight, and due in most part to differences in the qualities of the commodities taken.

The index numbers for fuel and light relate to wood, coal, gas, electricity, and oil, and the prices of these are obtained by the Federal Labour Office. They are given in Table VIII.

Expenditure on essential items of foodstuffs, as given in the index, averages about four-fifths of the expenditure on food, as determined by family budgets collected in 1920, and about 30 to 40 per cent. of the total family budget. The number of food articles, for which prices are collected through the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, represents only about 5 to 6 per cent. of the total expenditure on food. The principal value of the figures lies in the indication which they give of price movements. They do not represent in any sense of the words a minimum cost-of-living budget.

Czechoslovakia: *Preisberichte des Statistischen Staatsamtes der Tschechoslowakischen Republik*

In accordance with a decision arrived at by the Council of Commercial and Industrial Statistics in December last, the Statistical Office has now revised its retail price index numbers for Czechoslovakia. No general cost of living index number is yet published. Two series of index numbers, in the form of unweighted averages of relative prices, are given, one for a group including food, fuel, oil, and soap (27 items), and the other for a group including clothing materials, boots, and men's hats (14 items). Vegetables, which were represented in the old series by four items, now comprise only two. The prices now obtained are those prevailing in the open market, state control having ceased. While formerly prices were obtained for each day of the month, they are now obtained only for each day of the week including the 15th of the month. The price now used in the index number is an arithmetical average of the quotations secured; formerly the predominant price quoted (the mode) was used. Price returns are now being received from 466 localities. The base period continues to be July 1914, but, as against the previous returns from 243 localities, returns from 505 were secured for the calculation of the base.

The revised index numbers for the group comprising food items, heat and light, and soap are now incorporated in Table II.

India

The proposed compilation of a general index number of the cost of living in India has been abandoned by the Government. The reason given in a communication from the Department of Industries is the absence of information on the comparative expenditure of industrial workers on different items included in the cost of living. Conditions of life and the mode of living of the industrial classes in the different provinces of India differ so much that an index number of the aggregate-expenditure method for the whole of India would be of little value. Living conditions among the industrial classes also differ greatly from those for the population of India as a whole. The Government of India recognises the great importance of reliable figures of the cost of living, and hopes that, when provincial and local index numbers have established themselves in public confidence, it may be possible to build up on the basis of these an All-India index number. Local governments are being urged to complete their cost of living investigations and to give particular attention to procuring statistics of retail prices.

Wholesale Prices in Various Countries

THE course of wholesale prices, as evidenced by the index numbers published in the different countries, has received a check in its downward trend. Indeed, except in the Scandinavian countries, Spain, and the United Kingdom, the latest reported prices in all European countries, in the United States of America, and in Australia, indicate a rise in the price level, inappreciable in some cases, but well marked in others. Thus, apart from Germany and Poland, where prices have been on the increase more or less continuously and to an unparalleled extent, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium, among European countries, indicate a slight rise in prices. The increase in the United States and in Australia, however, is rather well marked—the index number for wholesale prices for the United States being at the highest point recorded during the last twelve months.

Viewed as a whole, the price figures indicate that the first half of 1922 has witnessed the end of the long and severe price fall which began about two years ago, and that a considerable degree of stabilisation is being reached. The movements of the last six months, except in Germany and Poland, where conditions are peculiar, have been very much less violent than those of the two previous years, and in respect of countries for which figures for the month of June are available the half year closes with a considerable fall in the wholesale price level as compared with the end of the year 1921.

The following table shows the index numbers reduced, wherever possible, to a common base, namely 1913=100. An official index number for Sweden recently published is now included in the Table. The unofficial series which is also published appeared formerly in the *Svensk Handelstidning*, but on account of the discontinuance of that journal is now published in the *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning*.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recalculated its index numbers. Notes are appended showing the method of compilation of this revised series as well as of the new Swedish series. The method of compilation in the remaining countries was given in the corresponding article of the July number of this *Review*.

NOTES TO TABLES

Sweden: New Index Number.

The Swedish Central Office for Commerce (*Kommerskollegium*) has now published in its journal (*Kommersiella Meddelanden*) a complete series of index numbers beginning with January 1920. For purposes of weighting, calculations were made of the turnover on articles included in the wholesale trade of the country (including to a certain extent imports and exports but not re-exports) in the year 1913. In the case of certain commodities, the prices of which are particularly liable to rapid fluctuation, such as agricultural products, the turnover for the 5-year period 1909-1913 was taken. Commodities, the value of the turnover on which was in 1913 at least 5 million kronor, were used in the computation, an exception being made in the case of the commodities considered of importance, although their sales value did not reach that figure on account of the fact that they were sold only for a short season. Altogether 160 items in 13 groups are included. The aggregate turnover of these articles is about two-thirds of the turnover of all the articles included in the Swedish wholesale trade.

Prices are quoted generally for the 15th of each month, except that in the case of articles, the prices of which are changing rapidly, weekly returns were secured and monthly averages calculated therefrom. Prices are based on information given in the official statistics of production and trade. These prices are checked occasionally against returns received in reply to questionnaires and with reference to special studies made. Prices are quoted from the most representative markets.

The base for the calculation of the index numbers is somewhat variable. The average price of the particular commodity for each month of 1913 forms the base for the corresponding month of subsequent years. This is done also for the various groups of commodities.

An examination of the weights used shows that 46 per cent. of the weights relate to raw materials and half-finished products of a similar character, as well as foodstuffs, and the remaining 54 per cent. to finished products. The weight assigned to animal and vegetable foodstuffs alone constitutes 40 per cent. of the aggregate weight of all articles.

United States: Reweighted Index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has revised its series of wholesale index numbers. The groups of commodities remain unchanged (see *International Labour Review* for July 1922), but the commodities themselves have now been regrouped and a considerable number of new articles added. The quantity weights have been changed by taking the quantities shown by the Census of 1919 in place of those of the 1909 Census.

In preceding reports of the Bureau, the plan was followed of confin-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES ⁽¹⁾
(Base shifted to 1913 = 100 as far as possible)

Date	South Africa	Germany		Australia (Melbourne)	Belgium	Canada	China (Shanghai)	Denmark	Egypt (Cairo)	Spain	United States	
		Official	Frankfurter Ztg.								B. of Lab. Stat.	Fed. Res. Bd.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Annual average</i>												
1913	100	100	*	100	*	100	100	100	*	100	100	100
1914	97	106	100	106	100	100	*	*	100	104	98	*
1915	107	142	*	147	*	109	*	138	102	119	104	*
1916	123	153	*	138	*	134	*	164	124	141	127	*
1917	141	179	*	153	*	175	*	228	169	166	177	*
1918	153	217	*	178	*	205	*	293	207	207	194	*
1919	165	445	*	489	*	216	133	294	226	204	206	211
1920	223	1486	1584	228	*	246	140	382	299	221	226	229
1921	160	1911	1567	175	*	182	145	236	480	190	147	148
1921												
Mar.	166	1338	1461	190	*	194	143	270	182	193	155	152
June	150	1366	1517	170	*	179	148	253	166	186	142	142
Sept.	138	2067	2067	168	368	172	148	202	176	183	141	146
Dec.	131	3487	3562	155	369	170	146	178	170	183	140	142
1922												
Jan.	*	3665	3955	154	366	168	149	177	169	179	138	142
Feb.	*	4103	4888	154	356	169	148	182	152	177	141	146
Mar.	128	5433	6104	153	350	167	152	178	153	176	142	147
Apr.	*	6355	6573	135	344	166	148	177	148	185	143	149
May	*	6458	6809	162	348	167	146	179	—	176	148	158
June	—	7030	7978	163	356	166	—	180	—	177	150	162
July	—	9957	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (cont.)
(Base shifted to 1913 = 100 as far as possible)

Date	France	India (Bombay)	Italy	Japan	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Poland	United Kingdom			Sweden		Switzerland
									Official	Economist	Statist	G. I. T.	Official	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Annual average</i>														
1913	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	*
1914	102	100	95	96	115	104	105	100	*	99	98	116	*	100
1915	140	*	133	97	159	123	145	*	*	123	127	145	*	*
1916	188	*	201	117	233	134	222	*	*	161	160	185	*	*
1917	262	*	299	149	341	151	286	*	*	204	206	214	*	*
1918	339	237	409	196	345	175	392	*	*	225	226	339	*	*
1919	356	222	366	240	322	178	297	*	*	235	242	330	*	*
1920	509	215	624	268	377	212	281	*	314	283	295	347	359	*
1921	345	196	578	201	269	201	181	*	202	184	188	211	222	190
1921														
Mar.	360	190	604	191	312	209	188	*	215	189	209	237	249	208
June	325	197	509	192	294	200	182	*	202	179	183	218	223	179
Sept.	344	207	580	207	287	197	180	60203	191	183	176	182	201	184
Dec.	326	190	595	210	269	189	165	57046	171	162	157	172	188	176
1922														
Jan.	314	190	577	206	260	186	161	59231	168	159	156	170	180	171
Feb.	308	186	563	204	253	181	162	63445	163	158	156	166	178	171
Mar.	307	192	533	201	240	180	161	73729	163	160	157	164	178	63
Apr.	314	188	527	198	236	180	161	75106	163	159	159	165	—	161
May	317	189	524	194	231	—	165	78634	164	162	159	164	—	160
June	325	190	537	—	230	—	167	—	163	163	160	164	—	161
July	325	18	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—

(1) Figures supplied by the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

ing an article to a particular group, regardless of its fitness for inclusion also under other group designations. With the new plan articles properly falling under more than one of the classifications adopted have been included under each classification. For example, structural steel, nails, and certain other metal products used in building have been put in the group of building materials as well as in that of metals. Similarly, food articles produced on the farm that reach the consumer practically unchanged in form, as potatoes, rice, eggs and milk, have been included both among farm products and among foods. In computing the general index number for all commodities, however, such articles have been counted only once, thereby avoiding duplication in the final result. In a few instances an article has been transferred to a different group in revising the classification of commodities.

The change in the quantity weights so as to make use of the latest Census data as to the quantity of each commodity entering into exchange is in accordance with the original plan of the Bureau when its weighted index number system was adopted in 1914. All computations have been carried back to 1913 in order to ensure comparability of the figures, and also to provide a pre-war standard for measuring wholesale price changes. Details as to the new groupings of commodities, the articles added, and the new weights are not yet available. The result of the revised calculations gives a series of index numbers for all commodities which is usually somewhat lower than the former series.



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Statistics of Unemployment

THE most recent statistics available continue to indicate that unemployment is gradually decreasing in nearly every country. In Germany it has been reduced to almost negligible proportions. Some branches of production, notably coal mining, even complain of a shortage of labour. The figures for the United Kingdom at the end of June show a decrease in unemployment as compared with the preceding month. The dispute in the engineering industry, which depressed the labour market during the first months of 1922, has come to an end, and there is a slight improvement in the position of this industry and in other trades depending on it. Unemployment has markedly diminished in the textile and clothing industries, but as a whole there is still a large volume of unemployment in the United Kingdom. The employment situation in the United States at the end of May, in so far as it is indicated by the index of employment (Table IV), shows a marked improvement on the preceding month. During 1921 this index number fluctuated irregularly, but from the beginning of 1922 to the end of May there was a steady rise, and the index number is now above its base level (January 1921=100). The improvement has been most noticeable in the building, metal, and transport industries. Comparison with the position in May 1921 emphasises the favourable position at the present time.

The percentage of unemployment among members of trade union organisations in Canada at the end of June was five points lower than at the end of April, which is a considerable improvement on the position in the corresponding month of 1921. There is a resumption of activity in almost all groups of industries, especially in mining, building, and railway truck construction. In the last-named, the month-end shut-downs, which at the end of April threw about 10,000 workers out of employment, have been stopped.

There has been a large decrease in Denmark, where the percentage of unemployment at the end of May was nearly eight points lower than in April. The position is also much better than at the same period in 1921. The figures for the Netherlands indicate only a slight decrease. In Switzerland the numbers of unemployed fell sharply during June, owing to a considerable improvement in the watchmaking trades and the electrical and metal industry. Some reduction, especially among agricultural workers, was noted in Italy at the end of May. The number of unemployed persons in France in receipt of benefit, which was already low, continued to fall, and several Departments complained of a local shortage of labour for agricultural work.

The above remarks refer to full-time unemployment only. The most recent statistics of partial unemployment show that the number of workers on short time is gradually falling in all countries for which figures are available.

Table I shows the percentage of unemployed among trade unionists and among workers insured against unemployment for all the countries

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNIONISTS ⁽¹⁾

End of month	Germany	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Massachusetts	Norway	Netherlands	United Kingdom		Sweden
									Trade unions	Compulsory insurance	
A. Number of Workers Covered by the Returns (in Thousands)											
1913											
Mar.	2004	237	78	*	110	171	29	62	908	2071	50
June	2010	243	79	*	109	172	29	64	922	2043	53
Sept.	1994	252	76	*	115	177	29	68	943	2218	54
Dec.	1960	251	74	*	118	178	29	70	965	2286	60
1919											
Mar.	2934	311	*	174	286	255	33	263	1243	3561	107
June	3711	303	*	151	293	250	36	304	1334	3561	119
Sept.	4316	308	*	192	310	257	38	314	1418	3721	118
Dec.	4497	317	*	174	311	274	38	394	1541	3721	119
1920											
Mar.	4939	329	*	171	295	281	46	404	1567	3827	126
June	5600	343	*	194	306	248	46	407	1603	4160	126
Sept.	5442	345	118	189	308	255	46	407	1636	4197	151
Dec.	5664	351	546	208	311	297	45	399	1535	11900	146
1921											
Mar.	5779	344	668	207	294	237	51	394	1528	12000	165
June	5841	364	669	182	299	243	89	396	1279	12200	145
Sept.	5965	368	746	183	287	237	74	393	1433	12200	154
Dec.	6103	370	757	161	282	209	39	395	1432	11902	144
1922											
Jan.	5798	*	763	159	280	—	38	372	1406	11902	141
Feb.	6159	*	740	163	278	—	38	—	1390	12120	137
Mar.	6284	—	730	158	278	—	38	—	1353	12120	150
Apr.	5992	*	720	142	278	—	—	—	1387	11881 ³	139
May	6124	*	681	151	278	—	—	—	1393	11881 ³	128
June	6239	—	678	—	269	—	—	—	1394	11881 ³	—
B. Percentage of above Workers Unemployed											
1913											
Mar.	2.8	6.4	1.5	—	7.8	8.3	1.8	3.4	1.9	3.5	7.1
June	2.7	7.3	2.1	—	3.7	4.5	0.7	3.9	1.9	2.8	2.6
Sept.	2.7	7.0	3.2	—	3.8	5.0	1.2	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.3
Dec.	4.8	5.3	3.5	—	15.1	8.5	3.7	9.1	2.6	4.6	4.4
1919											
Mar.	3.9	6.5	*	5.6	20.5	11.4	2.2	14.2	2.8	*	7.6
June	2.5	8.5	*	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.1	8.7	1.7	*	6.1
Sept.	2.2	6.2	*	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.2	4.5	1.6	*	3.2
Dec.	2.9	5.2	*	3.5	16.5	4.1	2.6	9.0	3.2	6.5	3.8
1920											
Mar.	1.9	5.6	*	3.4	6.7	4.1	1.5	7.7	1.1	3.6	4.5
June	3.9	6.2	*	2.5	2.0	14.6	0.7	5.9	1.2	2.6	3.4
Sept.	4.5	6.2	5.8	3.3	2.7	16.4	1.8	4.1	2.2	3.8	2.9
Dec.	4.1	7.8	17.4	13.1	15.1	29.2	6.8	13.4	6.1	5.8	15.8
1921											
Mar.	3.7	11.4	10.4	16.5	23.6	22.1	16.1	13.9	10.0	11.3	24.5
June	3.0	12.5	9.9	13.2	16.8	20.1	20.9	8.1	23.1	17.8	27.7
Sept.	1.4	11.4	9.6	8.5	16.6	19.1	17.1	6.8	14.8	12.2	27.3
Dec.	1.6	9.5	6.6	15.1	25.2	24.2	22.9	16.6	16.5	16.2	33.2
1922											
Jan.	3.3	*	6.4	13.9	28.9	—	23.5	20.0	16.8	16.2	34.8
Feb.	2.7	*	5.8	10.6	33.1	—	25.1	20.8 ⁽²⁾	16.3	15.2	32.1
Mar.	1.1	9.2	5.2	9.6	27.9	—	25.1	14.1 ⁽²⁾	16.3	14.4 ⁽³⁾	30.6
Apr.	0.9	*	3.9	10.4	24.0	—	—	11.9 ⁽²⁾	17.0	14.4 ⁽³⁾	28.6
May	0.7	*	3.0	7.4	16.1	—	—	10.0 ⁽²⁾	16.4	13.5 ⁽³⁾	23.3
June	0.6	9.6	2.2 ⁽²⁾	5.3	13.2	—	—	—	15.7	12.7 ⁽³⁾	21.5

(1) For the United Kingdom there are also given the number covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act and the percentage unemployed.

(2) Provisional figures. — (3) Excluding Irish Free State.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF SHORT TIME

Date (End of month)	Belgium	Italy	United Kingdom		Switzerland
	Number	Number	Number	Percentage of insured workers	Number
<i>1921</i>					
April	118,041	69,270	1,077,317	9.0	95,374
June	86,823	238,940	832,340	6.8	76,116
September	60,958	154,350	322,315	2.6	69,421
December	36,232	178,662	315,760	2.7	53,970
<i>1922</i>					
January	36,092	159,231	287,499	2.4	49,181
February	32,100	149,711	266,162	2.2	46,761
March	28,912	153,542	222,693	1.8	40,315
April	35,308	135,964	188,639	1.6	39,249
May	25,712	113,782	133,590	1.1	34,292
June	—	—	116,448	1.0	30,629

TABLE III. OTHER STATISTICS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (End of month)	Austria		France		Italy			Switzerland			Czecho- slovakia	
	Vienna	Total	Number of applic- ants for work (¹)	Number of persons in receipt of benefit	Number of wholly unemployed			Number of wholly unemployed			Number of persons unem- ployed	Number of persons in receipt of benefit
	Number of applicants for work	Number of applicants for work			Agricul- ture	Indus- tries	Total (²)	Agricul- ture	Indus- tries	Total (²)		
<i>1921</i>												
Mar.	24,344	32,052	44,064	91,225	43,559	187,345	250,145	982	37,962	47,577	102,480	53,086
June	24,802	32,403	21,346	47,331	43,584	306,338	388,744	708	44,097	54,039	103,170	46,128
Sept.	24,236	32,802	17,748	21,797	84,693	356,266	473,216	1,454	53,607	66,646	70,780	26,802
Dec.	19,618	32,884	17,373	10,032	142,107	372,334	544,755	4,117	67,748	88,967	78,342	32,802
<i>1922</i>												
Jan.	29,619	54,525	18,535	9,640	194,125	383,127	606,819	5,054	74,832	97,091	102,000	51,000
Feb.	33,783	64,717	18,807	9,224	171,957	372,882	576,284	5,239	75,124	99,541	—	—
Mar.	7,482	80,000 ³	16,605	8,474	137,484	332,428	498,606	4,646	66,372	89,099	—	—
Apr.	39,472	—	14,094	7,861	112,849	292,505	432,372	3,691	59,177	80,799	—	—
May	38,221	—	8,456	7,149	95,532	290,274	410,127	2,609	54,446	71,100	—	—
June	—	—	9,896	4,488	—	—	—	1,362	45,469	59,456	—	—

(1) These figures give the number of workers remaining on the *live register*.

(2) Including miscellaneous occupations. — (3) Provisional figures.

TABLE IV. VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1921

Date (End of month)	Numbers employed by 1,428 firms, to nearest thousand	Percent. increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous month	Index of employment. (January 1921 = 100)
<i>1921</i>			
Mar.	1,588,000	— 4.50	97.5
June	1,527,000	— 2.90	93.4
Sept.	1,545,000	+ 1.20	94.9
Dec.	1,493,000	+ 4.70	91.7
<i>1922</i>			
Jan.	1,557,000	+ 4.20	95.6
Feb.	1,565,000	+ 0.57	96.1
Mar.	1,604,000	+ 2.50	98.5
Apr.	1,617,000	+ 0.74	99.3
May	1,669,000	+ 3.20	102.5
June	1,676,000	+ 0.56	102.9

TABLE V. STATISTICS OF FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA, BY MONTHS, 1921

Date (End of month)	Area under famine relief		Tracts under "scarcity" and "observation and test"	
	Estimated population of affected area	Number on relief	Number of persons on test works	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief
<i>1921</i>				
Mar.	8,280,445	196,251	45,985	47,753
June	10,275,252	270,126	42,695	79,369
Sept.	6,141,888	86,369	3,352	24,129
Dec.	382,948	7,810	777	1,335
<i>1922</i>				
Jan.	303,375	7,170	1,609	991
Feb.	303,375	2,601	1,896	1,093

which publish information of this nature. Table II gives statistics of partial unemployment in four countries (Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland). Table III gives information from other sources in regard to unemployment for Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. No reliable statistics exist as to the amount of unemployment in the United States. The United States Employment Service publish, however, each month, a report on the state of employment based on the numbers employed by certain establishments. These figures are given in table IV, while table V gives statistics of famine relief in India.

NOTES TO TABLES AND SOURCES

Though the figures shown in the tables are comparable within each country, they are not to be used for comparisons between different countries, nor can they be taken as representing the total amount of unemployment in a country. Unemployment may exist not in the form of persons out of work, but in the form of persons under-employed (i.e. 'on short time'), and as regards this latter class of unemployment, data are even less complete; in fact, for most countries no statistics of this nature exist. Moreover, any international comparison of unemployment statistics is vitiated by the differences in the definition of unemployment, in the scope and completeness of the returns, and the reliability of the figures. The most important of these differences and the sources used in compiling the tables were given in a series of notes published at the end of the corresponding article in the July number of the *Review* ⁽¹⁾. The fluctuations of unemployment in the different countries can, however, be followed in the tables, and compared as between one country and another.



⁽¹⁾ See *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, pp. 79-80.

MIGRATION

Notes on Migration

THE *Notes on Migration* this month contain a considerable amount of information on a recent development of migration, namely, the revival of systematic oversea settlement and assisted emigration. This subject has therefore been treated in a special section. In some European countries unemployment threatens to become chronic, and the normal migratory movement is so reduced as to accentuate the danger. In view of this situation several governments have considered it necessary to grant allowances to workers who wish to settle in foreign countries but are unable to do so on account of the considerable expense and difficulty which are at the present time involved in emigration. Information has already been given on organised movements of population within the British Empire. It will be seen from this month's *Notes* that Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland are following a similar policy, and are collaborating with countries of immigration in establishing schemes of settlement.

Several countries of immigration have also begun to take more definite steps to obtain immigrants from Europe. Measures of this kind are noted in Brazil, Canada, Australia, and Palestine. Special mention may be made in this connection of the work of the High Commissariat for Russian Refugees. The Commissariat is following a new policy which deserves careful study.

The *Notes* further contain information concerning the Asiatic races, especially those of India and Japan, and the special difficulties connected with the migration of these races, particularly in the British Dominions and colonies.

The section on *International Action* deals with the session of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, which considered emigration questions, and an agreement between Canada and official bodies in the Netherlands concerning the inspection of emigrants before embarkation.

The difficulty of collecting *Emigration Statistics* is shown by the publication of nine different sets of figures for the Netherlands. All these sets of figures contain interesting information, but all are more or less incomplete. Statistics dealing with Australia, Japan, India, Malta, South Africa, France and the French colonies, and the United States are also published.

The section on *Government Policy and Legislation* shows that the emigration policy of the Italian Government at the present time is the subject of important discussions in Parliament, in the Superior Emigration Council, and by the general public in that country. A detailed view of the work of the General Emigration Office may be obtained from the report on its budget for 1922-1923. Interesting developments have also taken place in the policy of the British Dominions and Palestine. Notes on laws and administrative regulations concerning foreigners and emigrants in Denmark, Roumania, Palestine, Canada, and the United States are also given.

Under *Welfare and Protection Work* the attitude of international trade union organisations and the British and Canadian Labour Parties is noted. A summary is given of the latest reports on emigration of the British Young Men's Christian Association and of the Institute for Assisting Germans Abroad.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children

The first session of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children ⁽¹⁾ was held at Geneva at the Secretariat of the League of Nations from 28 to 30 June 1922. After receiving information concerning the number of Powers which had signed or ratified the Convention of 1921 concerning the Traffic in Women and Children, the committee heard statements by representatives of voluntary women's organisations, organisations for the protection of young girls, and the International Office for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. The representative of the British Government communicated a memorandum on the necessity of providing adequate protection for women accepting engagements abroad in theatres, music-halls, cinemas, and similar establishments.

The Committee then adopted several resolutions pointing out the desirability of the largest possible measure of government control of the conditions under which girls are engaged for theatrical and other performances, in order to ensure that the management of the undertakings in question makes no attempt to induce the girls in its employ to lead an immoral life and that their hours of labour and the conditions of their contract are reasonable. The resolutions further recommended that protection of this nature should be given to women of all nationalities, and that before they undertook theatrical or other engagements in foreign countries they should be warned of the risks which they were likely to run and given full facilities for returning to their own homes on the expiration of their contracts. The Committee unanimously resolved that a copy of these resolutions should be forwarded to the International Labour Office, as questions concerning the employment of women and children fall more particularly within the competence of that body.

The conclusions of the International Emigration Commission were also discussed ⁽²⁾. Details concerning their exact import were given by the representative of the International Labour Office, who also summarised the present position of the work on emigration questions undertaken by the International Labour Office. The Advisory Committee then adopted a number of resolutions expressing general approval of the conclusions of the International Emigration Commission, particularly those dealing with the protection of emigrant women and children. In connection with Resolution 19 of the International Emigration Commission ⁽³⁾, the Advisory Committee suggested that

(1) *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 242.

(2) *Ibid.* Vol. IV, No. 3, Dec. 1921, pp. 107-110.

(3) Its text is as follows: "It is desirable that protection for women and children leaving one country for another as emigrants should be the subject of full consideration by the Members of the International Labour Conference and that this subject be added to the agenda of the Conference of 1922." (Report of the International Emigration Commission, p. 5. Geneva, 1921.)

the attention of the International Labour Conference should be drawn to the desirability of securing close collaboration between governments and private shipping companies, to the possibility of safeguarding women engaged for employment in a foreign country against unfair and unreasonable conditions and of providing for their return to their country, if they wish, at the end of the period of their contract, and to the necessity of paying regard to moral considerations as well as material conditions in the framing of measures for the protection of immigrant women and children.

Negotiations between Italy and Sweden

The Italian Government has invited the Swedish Government to enter into negotiations with a view to drawing up a Convention to regulate all questions concerning reciprocal protection and assistance for the workers of one of the two countries going to the other for purposes of employment (4). This question was referred to the Ministry for Social Affairs and the Delegation for International Collaboration on Questions of Social Politics, and these bodies have now issued a report recommending the Swedish Government to accept the proposals of the Italian Government. In this report attention is drawn to the fact that in virtue of the Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign and national workers, voted by the first session of the International Labour Conference, a considerable number of agreements of this kind have been concluded.

United States Visas for Italian Emigrants

In view of the fact that on 1 July a new list of quotas under the Three Per Cent. Act was established, United States consuls in Italy refused to give visas to anyone but those who merited special consideration under the Act. They proposed to give precedence to the families of naturalised Americans, thus excluding many persons who are admissible under the Act. The Italian General Emigration Office communicated with the Department of State at Washington in order to obtain from the United States authorities visas for all those who present themselves at a consulate with a passport in good order. The Department of State replied that instructions would be given to consuls in Italy to grant visas to all those who apply and whose papers are in good order, but that each day a certain order should be followed, those who are considered privileged under the United States law coming first; thus would-be emigrants who are not privileged would not be excluded (5).

Examination in Europe of Emigrants to Canada

In a previous issue of the *Review* (6) a summary was given of the new immigration regulation in Canada which requires all non-British immigrants from Europe to have a passport bearing the visa of a Canadian immigration officer stationed on the Continent of Europe. For this purpose a control office is being established at Antwerp,

(4) *Rivista di Emigrazione e Trasporti*, May 1922. Rome.

(5) *Le Notizie sull' Emigrazione e sul Lavoro*, 27 June 1922. Rome.

(6) *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 90.

and other offices at Bucharest, Belgrade, Warsaw, and the Hague. Scandinavian emigrants will have their passports visaed in London. The Minister of Immigration explained in the Canadian House of Commons on 16 June that an effort would be made to build up an inspection system in Europe so that people would be informed of their suitability or otherwise before they embarked (⁷).

The Information Bureau of the Netherlands Emigration Association, which has its headquarters at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, announces that an agreement has been reached between the Netherlands and the Canadian Governments for co-operation in work in this system (⁸). The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonisation is to be responsible for the application of Canadian immigration regulations in the Netherlands. In future the final decision concerning the admissibility of emigrants to Canada will be taken in the Netherlands, but the final medical examination will still be carried out on arrival in Canada in order to eliminate immigrants who have fallen ill in the course of the journey. As is mentioned in another section (⁹), it seems probable that agreements will be concluded between the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada and the Netherlands concerning the organisation and development of Dutch emigration to Canada.

MIGRATION STATISTICS

British Empire

Malta

A report for the year ending 31 March 1922 has been issued by the Government Emigration Office (¹⁰). This Office has taken the place of the former Emigration Committee, which was dissolved on 9 November 1921. On 11 April 1922 it was placed under the Minister for Posts and Agriculture. The functions of the Office are to guide and control Maltese emigration, and as far as possible to ensure admission on arrival at destination. Between 11 November 1918 and 31 March 1922 14,372 emigrants (of whom 11,687 were men, 1,363 women, and 1,322 children) passed the tests prescribed by the Office and obtained passports. It is estimated that this represents about one-third of the total number of applicants. There is no Emigration Act in Malta at present, and the rules which are now enforced are designed solely for the protection of the emigrants. The report recommends, however, that as soon as conditions in the countries of immigration become more settled a Bill should be introduced.

The following table shows the number of emigrants from Malta and Gozo in 1921-1922 and the number returning, classified according to the country of destination and the country whence they came respectively :

(⁷) *Manitoba Free Press*, 16 and 17 June 1922. Winnipeg.

(⁸) *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Werkloosheidsraad*, June 1922, p. 156. The Hague.

(⁹) See p. 427.

(¹⁰) *Malta Government Gazette*, Supplement No. XII, 5 May 1922. Valletta.

Destination or origin	Emigrants	Returned emigrants	Net loss (—) or gain (+)
Australia	459	90	— 369
Barbary States	804	904	+ 100
Canada	39	84	+ 45
Egypt	255	559	+ 304
France	327	219	— 108
United Kingdom	228	396	+ 168
United States of America	74	825	+ 751
Various	399	445	+ 46
Total	2,585	3,522	+ 937

It will be seen from this table that the number returning exceeded the number emigrating by 937, owing in large measure, it is said, especially in the case of the United States, to the industrial crisis in the countries of immigration. Of the total number of 2,585 emigrants, 1,583 were skilled workers, 544 unskilled workers, 242 women, and 216 children.

A very interesting portion of the report deals with statistical methods. Prior to 1918 the only record of emigration from Malta and Gozo was drawn from the number of passports issued; this was considered "worse than useless". Since 11 November 1918 all British subjects of Maltese birth who leave Malta, other than tourists or those leaving temporarily for business or pleasure, have been considered as *bona fide* emigrants, and have been entered in the books of the Emigration Office. Conversely all persons of Maltese birth of the emigrant class who return to the islands have been considered as returned emigrants, or "immigrants". A few persons may be passed by the Office, take out passports, and afterwards decide not to leave the country, but it is believed that the number is quite inconsiderable.

Reference is made to the discussions of the International Emigration Commission on the definition of an emigrant and to the fact that the question of uniform statistics will be discussed by the International Labour Conference in October next. It is claimed that the Maltese system for recording migratory movements is the best hitherto devised.

Evening classes for intending emigrants were opened in October 1919, and there were at one time more than 2,000 students. By October 1920, however, the attendance dwindled to 55, and the classes had to be discontinued. It is hoped to start the classes again during the present year.

Madras

The report on migration in Madras for 1921 ⁽¹¹⁾ is divided into two parts dealing respectively with regulated and non-regulated emigration. With regard to the former it states that there was no indentured emigration to the West Indies and Fiji and no emigration to the French colonies in 1921. Indentured emigrants who returned to Madras during the year numbered 1,297 from Natal and 167 from Mauritius. For non-regulated emigration the number of passengers who proceeded to various destinations during 1920 and 1921 was as follows:

⁽¹¹⁾ GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT: *Emigration and Immigration Report for 1921*. G. O. No. 1185, 6 May 1922. Madras.

Destination	1920	1921
Straits Settlements	96,128	45,627
Burma	133,356	107,449
Ceylon	116,453	98,272
Total	345,937	251,348

The total number of returned emigrants (excluding indentured emigrants) during 1921 was 277,583 (in 1920 279,599), of whom 116,305 came from Ceylon, 91,947 from Burma, 55,466 from the Straits Settlements, and 13,865 from other ports.

The decrease in the number of emigrants to the Straits Settlements is ascribed to the reduced demand for labourers on the rubber plantations in the Malay States through stagnation in the rubber industry. For Burma and Ceylon it is said to be impossible to differentiate emigrants who go to settle from passengers who cross to and fro frequently. The decrease in the case of Burma is attributed to the favourable character of the agricultural season in Madras and to the high price of food grain in Burma; in the case of Ceylon to the stagnation in the tea and rubber industries and to the favourable agricultural season in Southern India. The increase in the arrivals from Burma and the Straits Settlements is said to be due to more regular steamer service and to the reduction of labour forces on rubber estates. In the case of Ceylon the decrease is a natural consequence of the decrease in departures.

South Africa

The following table shows the number of new arrivals in and permanent departures from the Union of South Africa in 1921 ⁽¹²⁾ :

Nationality	New arrivals	Permanent departures	Net emigration (—) or immigration (+)
White persons			
British	16,109	10,424	+ 5,685
Others	4,997	1,617	+ 3,380
Total	21,106	12,041	+ 9,065
Asiatic and other coloured persons			
British	679	3,606	— 2,927
Others	95	122	— 27
Total	774	3,728	— 2,954
Total (all races)	21,880	15,769	+ 6,111

There was, therefore, an increase of 9,065 white persons, and a decrease of 2,954 coloured persons. The numbers of total arrivals and departures, including ordinary travellers, were 47,418 and 37,478 respectively, showing a net inward movement of 9,940.

⁽¹²⁾ *Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics*, No. 10, April 1922. Pretoria.

Australia

During the year 1921 87,938 persons arrived in Australia, and 72,149 persons departed, showing a net inward movement of 15,789 ⁽¹³⁾. Of these totals 82,525 arrivals and 62,828 departures were of white nationality or race, and 5,413 arrivals and 7,851 departures were of coloured nationality or race. There was, therefore, an excess "white" immigration of 19,697, and an excess "coloured" emigration of 2,438. In addition there is an allowance for unrecorded departures of 1,470. The following table shows the arrivals and departures in both 1920 and 1921, according to nationality or race :

Nationality or race	Arrivals		Departures	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
British	86,116	76,674	68,185	59,249
Austrian	9	26	41	10
Danish	173	192	120	124
Dutch	711	311	446	264
French	980	514	716	367
German	128	245	161	291
Greek	129	238	284	194
Italian	645	1,346	789	551
Norwegian	204	272	157	244
Russian	109	117	238	202
Spanish	40	89	45	31
Swedish	214	231	170	251
Swiss	97	138	48	28
Turkish	—	4	3	7
United States	1,652	1,479	1,010	632
Other white nationalities	457	659	401	383
Total white nationalities or races	91,664	82,525	72,814	62,828
Afghans	4	8	—	4
Armenians	2	6	1	5
Chinese	3,514	3,690	4,215	,854
Japanese	534	452	801	963
Malays	292	40	280	319
Natives of India and Ceylon	616	481	606	556
Siamese	15	5	10	—
Syrians	50	53	20	34
Other Asiatics	39	12	26	209
Negroes, American	3	6	5	32
Papuans	20	168	182	79
Polynesians, Melanesians	376	218	331	395
Other coloured nationalities	430	334	207	401
Total coloured nationalities or races	5,899	5,413	6,684	7,851
Allowance for unrecorded departures	—	—	1,624	1,470
Expeditionary Forces	11,546	—	208	—
Total all nationalities or races	109,109	87,938	81,330	72,149

⁽¹³⁾ *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, Bulletin No. 87, March 1922. Melbourne.

The net immigration (+) or emigration (—) in the different States of the Commonwealth in 1921 was as follows :

<i>State or Territory</i>	
New South Wales	+ 1,546
Victoria	+ 3,375
Queensland	+ 4,584
South Australia	+ 4,434
Western Australia	+ 27
Tasmania	+ 2,008
Northern Territory	— 254
Federal Territory	+ 69
Total	+ 15,789

It should be noted that the above figures refer to all arrivals and departures. Persons travelling for business or pleasure are included, as well as emigrants and immigrants in the strict sense of the term. They show increase or decrease in the population, but an important movement like that of the military forces during and immediately after the war renders satisfactory comparison impossible. A comparison may, however, be made with pre-war years :

Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net immigration
1911	141,909	67,448	74,461
1912	166,958	74,936	92,022
1913	141,906	78,533	63,373
1920	109,109 ⁽¹⁾	81,330	27,779
1921	87,938	72,149	15,789

⁽¹⁾ This figure includes 44,338 members of Expeditionary Forces.

This table shows clearly the big falling off in Australian immigration.

Foreign Population of France and French North Africa

The provisional results of the 1921 census, which have been published ⁽¹⁴⁾ and analysed ⁽¹⁵⁾, give only the total number of foreigners resident in France and French North Africa irrespective of nationality. They nevertheless provide interesting information concerning immigration in these countries.

France

A comparison of the results of the 1921 census with those of the 1911 census is only possible in the case of the 86 Departments which

⁽¹⁴⁾ Sources :

for France, except the Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle ; *Journal officiel*, 1 July 1921. Paris.

for the three Departments mentioned above ; OFFICE DE STATISTIQUE D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE : *La population d'Alsace et de Lorraine en 1921 ; résultats généraux du recensement du 6 mars 1921* ; third year, No. 8, 1921. Strasburg.

for Algeria ; *Journal officiel*, 30 Dec. 1921, p. 14241. Paris.

for Tunisia ; SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL DU GOUVERNEMENT TUNISIEN : *Le dénombrement de la population civile, européenne et indigène, au 6 mars 1921*. Tunis, 1921.

for Morocco ; *L'Afrique française*, 1921, p. 155.

⁽¹⁵⁾ *Annales de Géographie*, 15 Jan. 1922. Paris.

constituted France before the Treaty of Versailles. The figures for Alsace-Lorraine must therefore be dealt with separately. In 1911 the 86 Departments in question had 39,601,509 inhabitants, of whom 1,159,835 were foreigners who had not been naturalised. At the 1921 census these Departments had 37,499,394 inhabitants, of whom 1,415,128 were foreigners who had not been naturalised. Thus the population had decreased by 2,102,115, although there were 255,293 more foreigners than in 1911; the proportion of foreigners to the native population had thus increased to 3.7 per cent. The increase in the number of foreign residents appears still more remarkable when it is remembered that since 1914 the majority of the members of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian colonies have left France, as is shown by the following figures for the two Departments which, with the exception of the Department of the Seine, had the greatest number of German residents before the war: Meurthe-et-Moselle; 64,561 foreigners in 1911 and 43,921 in 1921; Vosges; 10,879 foreigners in 1911 and 5,837 in 1921.

The foreign population of France still shows a tendency to remain concentrated in a few particular districts. More than one million foreign subjects are to be found in 20 Departments. The influx of foreign nationals is of course most noticeable in the frontier Departments. The proportion of foreigners to the rest of the population is 5.5 per cent. in the Departments on the Pyrenees frontier and 8.3 per cent. in the 14 Departments on the Northern and Eastern frontier from the Department of the Nord to the Alpes-Maritimes.

The latest census shows, however, that the current of immigration is now tending to pass beyond the districts of the Italian and Spanish frontiers and to reach further into the interior of France. In the valley of the Rhône and the Saône the number of foreign residents, most of whom are presumably Italians, rose from 95,084 in 1911 to 145,846 in 1921. Along the western Mediterranean coast the number of foreign residents, the large majority of whom probably consists of Spaniards, rose from 45,770 in 1911 to 127,266 in 1921. In the Aquitaine district, where there are also a large number of Spaniards, the number rose from 58,459 in 1911 to 99,688 in 1921. Even in Normandy a considerable increase of the foreign population may be noted (11,057 in 1911 and 37,326 in 1921). The attraction of the great centres of the metal industries for foreign immigrants should be noted. The Department of the Loire had 5,287 foreign inhabitants in 1911 and 18,961 in 1921. In the Department of the Rhône the numbers rose from 20,962 in 1911 to 38,609 in 1921. There has also been a great increase in the foreign population of the devastated areas, where a large number of workers are employed in reconstruction (Somme, 3,610 foreigners in 1911 and 12,422 in 1921; Aisne, 7,341 in 1911 and 19,230 in 1921; Meuse, 6,874 in 1911 and 10,622 in 1921; Marne, 9,088 in 1911 and 11,073 in 1921, etc.).

Alsace-Lorraine

According to the provisional results of the 1921 census the total population of the Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle was 1,709,749, including 133,102, or 7.8 per cent., foreign nationals. The last census of these three Departments was carried out by the German Government in 1910. No valid comparison of these figures with those of the 1921 census is possible, however, on account of the political changes which have taken place in the interval and the different meaning given to the term 'foreigner' in the German and French statistics.

Algeria

A census of all European inhabitants and natives living in European communities was taken in Algeria in 1921 by means of individual census forms. The census of the native population not living in European communities was taken by means of family forms. According to this census the total population of Algeria is 5,802,444, including 4,971,424 natives and 831,040 Europeans. The provisional results make it clear that the density of the European population in the various districts is in inverse ratio to that of the native population, and that the foreign colony, which has received few new recruits in the last ten years, is decreasing owing to the institution of automatic naturalisation by the Act of 1889. The European population has increased principally in the towns; there were 13,481 more Europeans in Algiers than in 1911. The rate of increase has, however, considerably diminished. For example, the European 'municipal' population of Northern Algeria, which includes a very large number of native Jews, increased from 746,510 in 1911 to 787,570 in 1921, while during the preceding decade the increase was 114,416. It was observed during the two years following the war that there was a decrease in the number of European colonists, who sold more land to the natives than they bought. Since 1920, however, this movement appears to have ceased.

Tunisia

The 1921 census was the first to include the native as well as the European population. The census of Europeans was taken by means of individual census forms, but the Jewish and native population was estimated according to the declarations made either by their representatives or their tribal chiefs. The results of this census have already been noted in the *Review* ⁽¹⁶⁾. It is interesting to find that the increase in the French population is principally due to the Decrees of 8 November 1921, which introduced into Tunisia the principle of French nationality *jure soli* ⁽¹⁷⁾. Thus about 5,000 Maltese came to be included in the number of French residents. The number of Italian immigrants was not, however, diminished by these Decrees, as they do not affect Italian residents, who are excepted by the Franco-Italian Convention of 1896. In Tunisia, as in Algeria, the increase in the European population was principally in the towns (Tunis, Bizerte, and Grombalia). In the country the population is decreasing generally, and a large number of French colonists have since the war disposed of their estates to native purchasers.

Morocco

The census of 1921 was the first ever undertaken in Morocco and gave only approximate results. No attempt was made to take an exact census of the native population, which is by nature inclined to consider a census as a preliminary measure for the application of conscription or new taxation. Even the number of Europeans was not calculated with any great exactness. From a study of the results obtained it would appear that the number of natives in the French zone is about four million and the number of Europeans about 62,000. The European population is to be found almost exclusively in the towns.

⁽¹⁶⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 85.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Nationality determined by place of birth.

At least half the European inhabitants of the French zone are concentrated in Casablanca, which has 101,690 inhabitants, including 48,790 Mohammedans, 18,136 Jews, 21,579 French, and 16,185 foreign nationals. A similar calculation gives 500,000 natives and 82,000 Europeans for the Spanish zone, including the zone of Tangiers.

Emigration Statistics of the Netherlands

In connection with an enquiry into the relation between emigration and unemployment, to which reference is made in a subsequent section, the authors of the reports of the Dutch Unemployment Association have collected all figures which seem likely to throw light on the extent of the migratory movement in Holland during the last ten years⁽¹⁸⁾. The most instructive table is that extracted from the Netherlands official statistics, new series. This table, of which a summary is given below, gives emigration figures according to the country of destination. It should be noted that they include all emigrants, whether nationals or foreigners, who have settled in the country. Emigration to the colonies is also included. The figures are, however, far from complete, and, in order to provide a check, the authors also give the number of Dutch immigrants registered in the United States and Canada each year. The figures for these two countries alone generally exceed those for emigration to all oversea countries together, as shown in the table below.

Year	Europe	Colonies	Other countries	Total	Immigrants to Canada and the United States
1910	9,138	1,425	5,719	16,272	—
1911	10,819	1,728	6,026	18,573	—
1912	10,595	2,318	5,360	18,273	7,696
1913	10,337	566	5,868	18,871	8,426
1914	7,754	2,364	3,933	14,051	7,827
1915	4,564	2,231	1,909	8,704	3,749
1916	2,332	2,016	1,899	6,247	3,096
1917	2,045	1,254	769	4,068	2,386
1918	5,915	1,510	687	8,142	1,038
1919	20,349	3,605	1,980	25,934	1,157
1920	13,204	6,076	5,878	25,158	5,341

The authors also give a number of other figures of migration, which are reproduced below. The numbered columns respectively show (1) the number of Dutch emigrants who sailed from Dutch ports; (2) the number of Dutch and foreign emigrants who sailed from Dutch ports; (3) the number of certificates of nationality issued by the Royal Commissioners to persons wishing to emigrate without being removed from the register of population (temporary emigration); (4) the number of passports issued for foreign countries; (5) the number of persons removed from the register of population because they were proceeding as emigrants; (6) the total number of Dutch nationals proceeding to foreign countries who have been removed from the register of population; (7) the total number of Dutch nationals proceeding to the colonies

⁽¹⁸⁾ *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Werkloosheidsraad*, April 1922. The Hague. These reports are referred to in a later section.

who have been removed from the register of population. All these figures have at one time or another been quoted as the figures of emigration. The table shows that there is great divergence in the results arrived at by different statistical methods, and that particular care is necessary in making international comparisons of figures which purport to show the extent of emigration.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1910	—	64,188	—	—	—	—	—
1911	—	43,838	—	—	—	33,478	5,382
1912	2,155	72,509	34,246	—	13,432	33,284	5,732
1913	2,330	87,813	25,128	—	14,216	33,568	6,499
1914	2,174	35,815	19,081	—	9,323	24,916	4,897
1915	1,074	6,603	7,462	83,070	5,010	12,864	5,215
1916	911	7,458	3,913	53,721	3,311	7,493	3,605
1917	867	2,944	5,121	55,852	1,884	6,489	2,330
1918	1,160	1,197	4,714	78,157	2,681	7,728	2,904
1919	2,439	8,213	2,974	152,961	12,363	40,183	5,239
1920	5,978	42,337	2,461	165,790	13,859	27,964	7,970
1921	3,286	—	2,753	—	—	—	—

Japanese Emigration

The Japanese Government has recently published a report ⁽¹⁹⁾, from which the following figures are extracted in order to supplement and elucidate the figures given in the August number of the *Review* ⁽²⁰⁾:

Country	Number of Japanese residents end of June 1921			Total at end of June 1920
	Men	Women	Total	
Canada	12,608	6,019	18,627	17,688
United States (excluding Hawaii)	80,592	42,480	123,372	125,476
Mexico	1,907	269	2,176	2,284
Panama Republic	171	23	194	170
Hawaii	64,733	48,666	113,399	108,109
Brazil	19,846	15,758	35,604	33,456
South America (excluding Brazil)	11,121	3,084	14,205	9,233
Philippine Islands and Guam Islands	7,371	1,241	8,612	9,337
South Asia (including South Sea Islands)	12,606	5,462	18,068	17,838
Oceania	4,363	242	4,605	5,548
China (excluding Manchuria, but including Tsing-Tao)	30,412	27,421	57,833	54,544
Manchuria (including Kwang- tang)	122,678	103,289	225,967	212,494
Siberia	3,273	2,971	6,244	6,238
Europe	2,138	242	2,380	1,351
Africa	33	24	57	47
	374,152	257,191	631,343	603,813

⁽¹⁹⁾ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS : *Table showing the total number of Japanese, classified according to occupation, resident in various foreign countries at the end of June 1921* (in Japanese); communicated by the Japanese Government Delegation at Geneva.

⁽²⁰⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, pp. 247-248.

Detailed tables are also given classifying the emigrants according to occupation and according to the consulate at which they are registered.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT AND ASSISTED EMIGRATION

Immigration and Settlement Policy in the British Empire

Australia

The Australian Labour Party moved a vote of censure on the Commonwealth Government in the House of Representatives at the beginning of June. The principal argument in support of the motion was that money was being wasted on the maintenance of immigration administration in London and in Australia, although the Government had no system worked out. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, replied that 24,000 immigrants had arrived in Australia last year. He considered that number satisfactory, and anticipated an increase when the Western Australian scheme came into operation. He had also discussed proposals concerning large areas with the New South Wales Government ⁽²¹⁾.

A few days later a conference of New South Wales Ministers was held with Mr. Hughes and proposals for co-operation further discussed. As a result the New South Wales Government is inspecting the territory which it proposes to develop ⁽²²⁾. One of its schemes ⁽²³⁾ is to open up some twelve million acres of good wheat land along the Murray River, by extending the Victorian railways across the river and establishing water conservation works. The rainfall is from 11 to 12 inches per year, and a yield of 12 bushels to the acre might be expected ⁽²⁴⁾.

The Italian Government has decided to send an emigration inspector to Australia, to be attached to the Consulate-General in Melbourne. It is encouraged to look to Australia as a possible opening for Italian emigrants by the reports which have been received of the prosperity of the existing Italian colony in the sugar fields of Queensland ⁽²⁵⁾.

Canada

The Minister of Immigration stated in the Canadian House of Commons that special efforts would be made to secure suitable immigrants to go to Canada next year, and to induce the better class of settlers from the British Isles to make their homes in that Dominion. It is clear, however, that not only British immigrants are looked for. The High Commissioner in London stated at the Dominion Day Dinner on 30 June that he hoped to see not only British men and women but the peasantry of Northern Europe going to Canada in their thousands, the only test imposed on the emigrant being one of fitness for the life. This statement may be coupled with the fact that the Hon. Gustave Lemieux, Deputy-Speaker of the Quebec Legislature, has recently made

⁽²¹⁾ *The Times*, 7 July 1922. London.

⁽²²⁾ *Ibid.* 17 June 1922.

⁽²³⁾ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, pp. 90-91.

⁽²⁴⁾ *Daily Telegraph*, 3 June 1922. London.

⁽²⁵⁾ *Corriere della Sera*, 6 July 1922. Milan.

an official trip to Belgium to confer with the Quebec agent there with a view to attracting Belgian settlers to that province ⁽²⁶⁾.

Reference has already been made to the arrangements for taking Dutch immigrants to Saskatchewan, official confirmation of which is now forthcoming. Similar arrangements have been made with regard to Norwegians. Immigrants have already arrived in Canada from both countries ⁽²⁷⁾.

Juvenile Emigration from Great Britain

Reference has already been made ⁽²⁸⁾ to the South Australian plan for taking 6,000 boys from Great Britain. Two contingents have arrived and are reported to be settling down satisfactorily.

Canada is also making considerable efforts to encourage the juvenile emigration movement, which was inaugurated there nearly fifty years ago and has in the intervening period involved the transfer of about 76,000 boys and girls from Great Britain to that Dominion. Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Supervisor of British Juvenile Immigration in Canada, recently explained ⁽²⁹⁾ what is done with the young emigrants. He paid a tribute to the organisations in Great Britain, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes and others, which receive the children, give them training, and select them for emigration to Canada. In the Dominion the Government looks after them by a system of personal visitation and supervision. They are placed in foster homes or situations under the immediate direction of the emigration agency with approved employers, who are required to enter into indentures in which the wages they are to pay and the care they are to give are definitely stipulated. According to Mr. Smart, 75 per cent. of the boys take to farming, and 95 per cent. of the juvenile immigrants have done well. Canada, however, wants more of them than she is receiving. Last year 15,000 farmers and other people applied for boys and girls from the United Kingdom, only 1,500 of whom arrived. The Government, therefore, wishes to stimulate the movement, and is prepared to receive 6,000 boys and girls per year.

Organised Emigration and the Economic Crisis in Switzerland

As the Swiss Government has declared its intention of reducing the amount of unemployment benefit in several districts, some of the workers of the districts of La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle have founded an association of unemployed who desire to emigrate. The above-mentioned districts are centres of the watchmaking industry, which has been seriously affected by the prevalence of unemployment. In consequence of an interview between a delegation from this association and the head of the Federal Emigration Office, which took place on 17 June, the Association decided that a small group of unemployed persons should go to Argentine at the beginning of August and found a settlement. They would then inform the other members who had remained in Switzerland of the chances of success in the Argentine.

⁽²⁶⁾ *Canada*, 8 July 1922. London.

⁽²⁷⁾ *Labour Gazette* of Canada, June 1922. Ottawa.

⁽²⁸⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 6, June 19... p. 975.

⁽²⁹⁾ *Canada*, 8 July 1922. London.

A letter has been sent to the head of the Federal Department of Public Economy asking for Federal, cantonal, and municipal grants for the emigrants in question⁽³⁰⁾.

The persistence of the economic depression in Switzerland has drawn the attention of the Government and of the general public to the question of emigration, which some regard as a remedy for unemployment, and others as a means of reducing the financial burden constituted by the unemployment benefits. The head of the Federal Emigration Office, addressing the Economic Association for the Canton of Berne at Berne on 3 July, stated that the Swiss Federal authorities had approached the authorities of a number of countries in order to obtain information on the possibilities of employment in those countries. He advocated the formation of an association consisting of well-known persons with private means, who might, if necessary with the aid of State grants, draw up schemes of settlement in foreign countries. A resolution was adopted requesting the Federal authorities to take steps as soon as possible to find a method of organising emigration and providing work for Swiss nationals in foreign countries, and to appoint a Commission for this purpose⁽³¹⁾. One of the principal difficulties of the question appears to be that most of the Swiss unemployed who might emigrate are skilled industrial workers, and would, in present circumstances, be likely to remain unemployed in foreign countries as well as in Switzerland.

In the chapter dealing with the Emigration Office in the report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly on the work accomplished in 1921, it is stated that suggestions have several times been made that the Government should acquire land in foreign countries for the purpose of founding Swiss settlements. After emphasising the difficulties with which the Government would be faced in an undertaking of this kind, the report concludes by stating that settlement schemes would have more chance of success in the hands of a private company with adequate capital and a satisfactory organisation than in those of the state, which could, however, provide assistance and supervision. It has also been announced that, in consequence of the decisions of the Federal Council, the Department of Public Economy and the Political Department are to set up a Commission for the protection of emigrants and the organisation of emigration⁽³²⁾.

The Federal Emigration Office has sent a communication to the *Marché Suisse du Travail* in which it reviews the conditions at present prevailing in Canada, Brazil, and Paraguay, and recommends intending emigrants not to proceed to these countries unless they are fully acquainted with the circumstances, and are in possession of sufficient capital. It states that Swiss workers who have obtained posts abroad, but are unable to pay their fares, may receive a grant from the Federal Government. In order to obtain the grant, claimants must fill up a special questionnaire, and must send an application—accompanied, if necessary, by a medical certificate—to the local authorities of their place of residence, which have to consider both their suitability for settlement and their state of health. If the local authorities consider that the application can be accepted, they forward it to the competent department of the canton, which makes a further investigation in

⁽³⁰⁾ *La Sentinelle*, 21 June 1922. Chaux-de-Fonds.

⁽³¹⁾ *Grätlianer*, 5 July 1922. Grütli.

⁽³²⁾ *L'Effort*, 8 July 1922. Chaux-de-Fonds.

order to ascertain whether the claimant has the intention and the necessary physical and mental qualifications to obtain a satisfactory post abroad. If this is found to be the case, the government of the canton obtains information on the cost of the journey from emigration agencies. It then makes an estimate, and forwards all information on the case to the Federal Emigration Office. The Federal Emigration Office makes the final decision on the application, and rejects all claims which do not appear to fulfil the necessary conditions, in order to avoid encouraging the overseas emigration of persons likely to require repatriation soon after their arrival by Swiss consulates or charitable associations. If an application is accepted, the claimant only receives his necessary travelling and maintenance expenses until his arrival at his destination. The sum required for maintenance during the first months after arrival, and for the purchase of necessary articles, is not paid directly to the applicant, but is forwarded by the Federal Emigration Office to the competent Swiss consulate ⁽³³⁾.

Encouragement of Emigration from the Netherlands

In consequence of the decisions which were adopted on 4 March by the National Unemployment Council concerning the desirability of Government subsidies for emigration ⁽³⁴⁾, the Dutch Unemployment Association placed the following questions on its agenda ⁽³⁵⁾ :

To what extent has temporary and permanent emigration from the country in the war and post-war period, as compared with the pre-war period, affected unemployment in the Netherlands? Is it desirable to take steps to encourage emigration in order to decrease unemployment, and, if so, what steps?

The Association appointed two rapporteurs, Jonkheer Sandberg, Director of the semi-official Emigration Association, and Mr. J. B. Westerdyck. The first rapporteur, in view of the considerable decrease in Dutch emigration ⁽³⁶⁾, both continental and overseas, temporary and permanent, of the considerable increase which had taken place in the population of the Netherlands during the last ten years, and of the spread of unemployment, concluded that the population was excessive, and that emigration should be encouraged, at any rate as a provisional measure. He considered that money grants were the most suitable form of assistance, given by the state, the municipal authorities, and, if necessary, by the trade unions.

The second rapporteur thought that the best remedy was a satisfactory organisation for finding employment for workers abroad, the restoration of complete freedom of emigration, and an immediate revision of the legislation on the subject. In some cases, however, he considered that the question was so acute as to render grants necessary, and this consideration appeared to apply to the present time. Both reports were discussed at length, and criticised by certain members at the meeting of 13 May 1922.

⁽³³⁾ *Le Marché suisse du Travail*, 15 July 1922, p. 319. Berne.

⁽³⁴⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 6, June 1922, p. 961.

⁽³⁵⁾ *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Werkloosheidsraad*, April 1922, pp. 121-126.

⁽³⁶⁾ See above, p. 422.

A few days later, at the sitting of 18 May, the question was discussed by the Netherlands Parliament in connection with a scheme for public works in the country itself. The Minister of the Interior, after discussing the possible forms under which emigration to various foreign countries could be encouraged, stated that he considered that the schemes for finding employment for Dutch workers in Germany and France were particularly important. He stated that if the economic depression persisted, emigration might be encouraged by the payment of the fares of emigrants. It was also stated that the Minister of Labour was considering whether it would be possible and desirable to ask Parliament for a credit to be placed at the disposal of workers who wished to emigrate to Canada ⁽²⁷⁾.

Before the war there was a considerable amount of temporary emigration from the Netherlands to Germany. The annual figures were about 60,000, including 11,000 agricultural workers. Most of the other emigrants were unskilled labourers. This migratory movement has almost ceased at present, owing to the unfavourable exchange situation, and the Netherlands Government has sent an official to France in order to investigate the conditions under which agricultural workers could be employed in that country.

An arrangement has been made between the Netherlands official Department for Insurance and for the Placing of Workers and the French employment exchanges for the placing of agricultural workers. Employment will be found in the first place for skilled agricultural workers. Several hundred workers have already been given employment for a period of six months in the sugar-beet and potato-growing industries ⁽²⁸⁾.

Emigration from Denmark

There appears at the present time to be a tendency for emigration from Denmark to increase. Associations of intending emigrants have been formed, and the consulates of overseas countries in Denmark are receiving a large number of requests for information from Danish subjects who wish to emigrate. A Danish Co-operative Settlement Association (*Dansk Andels-Kolonisationforening*) has been formed by about fifty business men, engineers, and farmers, who are heads of families and have certain private means. The association intends to set up a co-operative settlement in Paraguay, where it has acquired an extensive holding. The land will be divided between the members of the association, and commercial undertakings will also be set up. For the first three years, at any rate, the colony will be managed by a director, assisted by an administrative council, and the profits will be divided according to the rules which prevail in co-operative societies.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided the Danish Federation of Trade Unions with information on the prospects of emigration to Egypt, Canada, Colombia, Morocco, Natal, the Dutch Indies, Siam, Chili, and Esthonia. According to this information the chances of success in these countries are slight or non-existent ⁽²⁹⁾.

⁽²⁷⁾ *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Werkloosheidsraad*, April 1922, p. 268.

⁽²⁸⁾ *Ibid.*, pp. 106-107.

⁽²⁹⁾ *Social Demokraten*, 26 June 1922. Copenhagen.

Swedish Schemes for Settlement in Mexico

The Commission appointed by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate the scheme for settlement in the Sonoras district of Mexico⁽⁴⁰⁾ has recommended that the scheme in question should be abandoned⁽⁴¹⁾. It is reported that the distances to be covered are very great, and that communications are so inadequate that it would be almost impossible for trade with Sweden to be carried on without the assistance of intermediaries. Further obstacles are to be found in the climate of Mexico, which is particularly unsuitable for the inhabitants of northern countries, and differences of race and religion.

The Commission was opposed to the scheme of settlement at Sonoras, but it was not definitely hostile in principle to the idea of any Swedish settlement in Mexico. It was pointed out, however, that it was most important for emigrants to have sufficient capital to pay off the annual instalments of the price of their land, and the expenses of the return journey if necessary.

The Commission also emphasised the fact that Mexican law does not allow foreigners to obtain full ownership of land previously belonging to the state, and prohibits the acquisition of Mexican landed property by foreign companies. Foreigners are also forbidden to acquire land within 100 kilometres from the frontier, or 50 kilometres from the coast. As there is no definite legislation regulating the conditions of the acquisition of land belonging to the state, foreigners cannot be recommended to rent such land for purposes of settlement.

Schemes for Settlement in Brazil

It is stated that the Government of the State of Matto Grosso has granted a concession of 500,000 hectares of virgin land to a private company. The company proposes to set up a large number of small settlements, where the settlers will soon be able to purchase holdings. The climate is said to be temperate, and the situation of the land good. Its resources are stated to comprise large tracts of pasture land and forests of trees of many different species⁽⁴²⁾.

LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

Deportation from Canada

The special committee appointed by the Canadian House of Commons to consider the Bill introduced by Mr. Woodsworth to amend the Immigration Act⁽⁴³⁾ has issued a report, recommending that the Bill be not proceeded with this session, but at the same time advising three changes preparatory to a general revision of the Act. The first amendment proposed is to make it clear in the Act that deportation should

⁽⁴⁰⁾ *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 269.

⁽⁴¹⁾ *Dagens Nyheter*, 8 July 1922, Stockholm.

⁽⁴²⁾ *Le Brésil*, 2 July 1922.

⁽⁴³⁾ The Bill proposes to ensure to all persons living in Canada the right to trial by jury in connection with deportation proceedings. See *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 93.

not apply to a "Canadian citizen". The second is to delete the clause which provides that proof that any person belonged to the undesirable classes at any time since 4 May 1910 should be deemed to establish *prima facie* evidence that he still belongs to such undesirable class. Thirdly, it is proposed to make it impossible for a person who is only "suspected of belonging to" a secret society or organisation to be deported.

Mr. Woodsworth objected to the report, and moved that the committee be instructed to bring in an amendment "that no person shall be deported for any political offence committed in Canada without being granted trial by jury". This proposal was defeated by a large majority, and the report of the committee was then accepted *nem.con.* (44).

Asiatic and African Migration in the British Empire

Admission of Indians

The question of admitting Indians on a footing of equality with other British subjects is occupying a good deal of attention in different parts of the Empire. Previous reference has been made to this question in South Africa (45), Kenya Colony (46), and British Guiana (47), and also to the efforts made in India itself to secure equal political rights for its emigrants (48). A report now comes from Fiji that, at a meeting in Suva on 20 June, at which delegates from the country districts were present, a resolution was passed in favour of European settlement, and expressing the hope "that the Government will not encourage further Asiatic colonisation of Fiji". The supporters of the resolution said that the pressure and influence of the Imperial Government in the direction of forcing British and Indians to live side by side on terms of equality was causing profound dissatisfaction in those parts of the Empire where Asiatic immigration was unrestricted. It was announced that the Governor had decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the question of further settlement by Europeans of British origin. A European Settlement League was founded as a result of the meeting (49).

With regard to Kenya, a further statement was made in the House of Commons on 4 July by Mr. E. Wood, Under Secretary for the Colonies, to the effect that, while the Colonial Secretary was prepared to offer land for the exclusive use of the Indian community, he could not throw the highlands open to universal colonisation, as that would be inconsistent with the understanding on which the settlers were induced to settle there. Against this statement Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, acting on behalf of the National Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, protested, on the ground that it is derogatory to India's Empire status and subversive of the resolution passed at the last conference of Empire Prime Ministers (50).

(44) *Montreal Gazette*, 22 June 1922. Montreal.

(45) *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 3, Mar. 1922, p. 497.

(46) *Ibid.* Vol. V, No. 4, April 1922, p. 640.

(47) *Ibid.* Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 256.

(48) *Ibid.* pp. 256-257.

(49) *The Times*, 5 July 1922. London. The committee has since been appointed, with instructions to report on the practicability of formulating a British peasant settlement scheme.

(50) *Ibid.*

Mr. Sastri is at present making a tour of the Dominions in order to place the Indian point of view before the various Governments. He is urging the Dominions to assist in pressing the ideal of Imperial equality, and thus maintain the unity of the Empire. He says that Indians are treated fairly in New Zealand, but in some parts of the Empire they are subjected to disabilities and indignities of a kind that would appear to belong to some barbarous empire ⁽⁵¹⁾.

Tropical Australia

Sir Henry Barwell, the Premier of South Australia, when in Canada, made a statement regarding his contention that coloured labour should be utilised for the Northern Territory ⁽⁵²⁾. He said that white labour could not do the work necessary to develop a tropical country, and that there were at present only 800 whites, out of a total population of about 3,800 ⁽⁵³⁾. At New York Sir Henry said the race question would never arise in Australia as it had in the United States, since the non-white stocks settled in the Northern Territory would be sharply segregated and not permitted to spread. He added that there was a strong public opinion in Australia in favour of the policy he was advocating ⁽⁵⁴⁾.

In this connection, reference may be made to an article ⁽⁵⁵⁾ in *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute (London), in which the author vigorously protests against any proposal to send white labour to the tropics, and advocates the use of coloured labour in that region. He believes Australia can regulate immigration for this purpose without infringing the susceptibilities of any particular nation. He suggests issuing a certificate of admission for two years to every immigrant, extending it for twelve months at the end of the two years, and then for another twelve months. The immigrant would thus be on probation for four years, and, if during that time he proved himself a law-abiding and respectable citizen, he should be granted a certificate of residence. In conjunction with this, the number of immigrants could be limited on a similar basis to that of the Three per Cent. Act in the United States.

Chinese in Jamaica

In Jamaica the Government announces that the literacy test will be rigidly enforced in the case of all Chinese immigrants. At the same time the Legislature has asked the Government to impose a tax of £400 on each Chinese immigrant ⁽⁵⁶⁾.

Trade Union Attitude

The attitude of certain trade unions to the question of admitting coloured workers is noted later in this article ⁽⁵⁷⁾.

⁽⁵¹⁾ Speech at Wellington, reported in the *Times*, 12 July 1922. London.

Mr. Sastri has since stated that he has been assured by the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand that existing disabilities on Indians will be removed by legislation. In Canada, there is only one disability, namely inability to vote, and Mr. Sastri is hopeful that that will also be removed. (*The Times*, 15 Aug. 1922.)

⁽⁵²⁾ See *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 3, Mar. 1922, p. 503.

⁽⁵³⁾ *Manitoba Free Press*, 7 June 1922. Winnipeg.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ *Argus*, 31 May 1922. Melbourne.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ Dr. R. W. HORNABROOK : *The White Australia Fanatic*, in *United Empire*, June 1922. London.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ *The Times*, 3 July 1922. London.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ See p. 439.

*Italy**General Emigration Policy*

In view of the present unemployment crisis and the difficulties encountered by emigrants in finding employment abroad and, in some cases, in obtaining a passport before leaving Italy, the Italian Popular Party (Catholic) at its last meeting passed a resolution⁽⁵⁸⁾, which reaffirmed its belief in the principle of freedom of emigration under supervision, but declared that the policy of the General Emigration Office did not facilitate the departure of workers wishing to emigrate to countries where there was a demand for labour, but, on the contrary, by its excessive and bureaucratic centralisation assisted, though indirectly, in disturbing the current of migration to foreign countries. The Party therefore called for an emigration policy based on greater freedom, absolute impartiality to private enterprise, and the need of finding fresh outlets for Italian labour.

The *Corrispondenza Settimanale*, the chief journal of the lay secretaries of the Umanitaria Society for assistance to emigrants, makes a strong protest against this resolution, and declares that in the present state of industrial depression freedom of emigration, unless balanced by freedom of immigration, will be fatal in its consequences for Italian emigration, which will return to its former chaos. The question was also considered on 7 June by the first national congress of trade union corporations attached to the Fascisti Party, which met at Milan⁽⁵⁹⁾. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of vigorous protection of Italian workers in foreign countries against all forms of exploitation, and recommending the Fascisti Party to establish at ports of embarkation and foreign ports the welfare institutions required for the full development of migration under the national flag.

These discussions were echoed in the Italian Parliament on 13 and 14 June in two resolutions, moved by Mr. Biavaschi and Mr. Pellizzari of the Popular Party, respectively. The first criticised the formalities required by the General Emigration Office and demanded greater freedom for the emigrant; the second went so far as to recommend the abolition of the Emigration Office, though advocating the encouragement of national ideas among emigrants and the spread of Italian schools abroad⁽⁶⁰⁾.

Mr. Schanzer, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, opposed these motions and defended the Emigration Office, which, he said, was rendering valuable services. He also outlined the principles behind the Government's emigration policy. He pointed out that the necessary guardianship on the part of the state involved some limitation of the liberty of the individual, in emigration, as in other activities, and that the state must regard emigration as a collective rather than an individual act. This was especially true of Italy, with seven or eight million of its subjects abroad. The Government therefore intended to continue its policy of protecting its emigrants in foreign countries and concluding labour treaties. He suggested that it was now more important to find means of dealing with the present crisis, to find new outlets for Italian emigration, and to develop vocational training than to discuss abstract principles.

(58) SOCIETÀ UMANITARIA : *Corrispondenza Settimanale*, 2 June 1922. Milan.

(59) *Il Lavoro d'Italia*, 8 June 1922. Bologna.

(60) *Corriere della Sera*, 14 and 15 June 1922. Milan.

In view of these discussions, the Government summoned a general meeting of the Superior Council of Emigration on 11 July, when the question of emigration was thoroughly discussed. On the question of emigration to Brazil a resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the work of the General Emigration Office was carried on in virtue of the decisions of the Superior Council itself, and that it was desirable to continue the enquiries and negotiations required for the improvement of the emigrants' position, and to restrain the campaign of interested parties to stimulate emigration to Brazil, since emigration to this country should be entirely spontaneous, provided that the ordinary forms and precautions were observed, and that no special privileges were created.

The Council then considered general emigration policy. The Commissioner-General of Emigration, Mr. de Michelis, gave a detailed report of the work of the Emigration Office, and its methods of treating single emigrants and those travelling in groups⁽⁶¹⁾. Single emigrants, provided they obtain passports before departure, are entirely free to travel to foreign countries and move about there. The only restriction is that the Emigration Office in issuing passports is obliged to observe the conditions laid down by certain states, which are sometimes severe. Collective emigration under recruiting arrangements with foreign firms, on the other hand, is actively supervised by the Emigration Office. The Office sees that the emigrants are engaged on the best possible conditions for themselves and for the dignity and reputation of their country and of Italian workers in general.

These statements gave rise to long discussions, in which representatives of different political and social opinions took part, among them Mr. Olivetti, Mr. d'Aragona, Mr. Turati, and Mr. Jacini. The last-named proposed that efforts should be made to devise a system by which the engagement of workers would be easier and more rapid; other speakers emphasised the need of maintaining the present policy. After Mr. de Michelis had replied, the meeting ended with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Having noted the statement of the Commissioner-General of Emigration on the policy and activities of the General Emigration Office, which are based on the principles laid down by the Superior Council for the interpretation and administration of the emigration laws of Italy in the light of the present state of the labour market in other countries, the Superior Council of Emigration declares that the situation calls for an emigration policy, on more and more definitely systematic lines, which will best utilise the labour power of the country: a policy which—in the hands of the Commission, the recent establishment of which the Commissioner announced, and which, including as it does representatives of the emigration secretariats, will express all shades of opinion—will be more and more closely adapted to the needs of the moment, which call for the greatest efforts to lighten the burden of unemployment, and will contribute effectively towards providing better conditions for future emigration movements.

'Annual Report on the General Emigration Office

The parliamentary committee for legislation concerning labour, emigration, and social welfare has presented its report on the budget of the General Emigration Office for the fiscal year 1922-1923 to the Chamber of Deputies⁽⁶²⁾.

⁽⁶¹⁾ *Le Notizie sull' Emigrazione e sul Lavoro*, 13 and 14 July. Rome.

⁽⁶²⁾ *Ibid.* 11 July 1922.

In this report the following table of figures is given in order to show the decrease in Italian emigration in the last fifteen months.

Year	Continental emigrants	Trans-oceanic emigrants	Total
1919	133,100	96,673	229,773
1920	200,994	336,826	578,820
1921	84,328	116,863	201,291
1922 (1st quarter)	42,987	15,569	58,556

The first work to which the General Emigration Office devoted itself was that of giving vocational training to the workers and thus turning unskilled labourers into skilled artisans more capable of taking advantage of any openings which might present themselves in the future. The remainder of the work done by the Office falls under three headings: (1) preparation of emigrants in Italy; (2) finding employment for emigrants abroad; (3) making the best possible arrangements for the protection of the emigrant in the country to which he goes.

Since the institution of the campaign against illiteracy the Office has confined itself to preparing emigrants specifically for the conditions in which they will be placed in foreign countries. This preparation takes two forms, vocational and non-vocational. The non-vocational education includes explanation of the emigration laws and regulations, private benevolent institutions for emigrants, the passport system, and the outlines of social and emigration legislation abroad. The technical education has already been described⁽⁶³⁾.

In order to find employment abroad the Office maintains a certain number of officials in foreign countries and also sends special inspectors to other countries in which there is no permanent official. On the other hand, the Office has also promoted the formation of a National Institute for Settlement and Employment Abroad. The work of this Institute is to collect information which may be of use to emigrants, to maintain necessary relations with employers and with the authorities, and to obtain offers of employment as far as possible.

In order to make the best possible arrangements for the protection of the emigrant in foreign countries a number of treaties and agreements have been signed. Reference is made in the report to the Labour Treaty between Italy and France of 3 September 1919, to the agreement of February 1920 concerning insurance payments to Italian workers in Alsace-Lorraine, to the agreement with Argentine in March 1920⁽⁶³⁾, with Luxemburg in November 1920, with Switzerland in March 1921, and with Czechoslovakia in 1921. More recent is the Emigration and Labour Convention signed by Italy and Brazil in October 1921⁽⁶⁴⁾, which is stated to have procured for Italian emigrants in Brazil the protection of Brazilian labour laws. The most recent of all is one concluded with France in March 1922, by means of which the Office has been able to obtain special guarantees and facilities for Italian co-operative societies established in France. It will also improve the conditions of Italian emigrants engaged on reconstruction work in the devastated areas.

⁽⁶³⁾ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 6, June 1922, p. 962.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ *Ibid.* Vol. V, No. 2, Feb. 1922, p. 307.

The Emigration Office also supervises the engagement of workers, the moral and material condition of the emigrants, the hygienic condition of the ships, and, in general, everything concerning the application of existing legislation on emigration. Reference is made to the difficulties which at the present moment stand in the way of an international regulation of emigration, and in this connection the discussions which took place at the International Emigration Commission are mentioned.

Placing of Italians Abroad

A preliminary meeting was recently held at the General Emigration Office in Rome for the purpose of setting up an Advisory Committee for questions concerning the placing of Italians in foreign countries⁽⁶⁵⁾. At this meeting there were present the Commissioner-General of Emigration, representatives of the Opera Bonomelli, the National Consortium for Emigration and Labour, the Umanitaria Society and the head of the section concerned in the Emigration Office.

The first business was to ascertain the present procedure in relation to the results hitherto obtained and to the criticisms which have been made. It will then be possible to determine whether the present system is the best for its particular purpose or not. If not it would be necessary to determine whether modifications were necessary and if so what modifications. In order to carry out such a programme the preliminary meeting proposed to nominate an Advisory Committee consisting of six members representing the various organisations interested. This Committee was asked to express its views on any question concerning the matter under discussion.

Unemployment Relief for Foreign Workers in Denmark

The Danish Unemployment Insurance Act of 22 December 1921 contains provisions intended, in accordance with the Washington Convention on Unemployment, to provide protection against unemployment for Danish workers in foreign countries and foreign workers in Denmark by means of reciprocal agreements. Under Section 18, Sub-Section 7, recognised unemployment insurance societies are authorised to conclude agreements with other Danish associations, or with foreign associations, for the payment of unemployment benefit by each party to members of the other contracting organisations. Under Sub-Section 8 the Minister of the Interior may, in cases where agreements for reciprocal treatment have been concluded with foreign countries, compel recognised Danish societies to pay unemployment benefit to unemployed nationals of such states resident in Denmark.

It is stated that the Danish trade unions have concluded several agreements with German or Scandinavian trade unions under this Act⁽⁶⁶⁾. It is provided that members of their unemployment insurance funds residing abroad are entitled to unemployment benefit, and that similar benefit will be paid to members of the foreign contracting trade unions who are resident in Denmark.

Supervision of Emigration in Roumania

The Roumanian Government has instituted a special commission attached to the Ministry of the Interior whose duty it will be to super-

⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Le Notizie sull' Emigrazione e sul Lavoro*, 14 July 1922. Rome.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ *Social Demokraten*, 5 May 1922. Copenhagen.

visé and regulate emigration from Roumania. This commission has forbidden the establishment of navigation offices and agencies in frontier localities. In addition the power to issue passports for emigrants has been withdrawn from the prefectures and given to the Ministry of the Interior (⁶⁷).

Immigration and Settlement Policy in Palestine

Immigration to Palestine is at present regulated by the Immigration Ordinance 1920, which is administered by a Director of Immigration appointed by the High Commissioner.

Negotiations have been in progress for some months between the British Government, an Arab Delegation, and the Zionist Organisation, with regard to the Palestine Constitution, and correspondence on this subject from 21 February to 25 June 1922 has been published as a White Paper (⁶⁸). In a statement of the British Government's policy, which was sent on 3 June to both bodies, it is stated that there is already a Jewish community in Palestine numbering 80,000, established during the last two or three generations. About one-fourth of these are farmers or workers on the land. The Government also says that, for the fulfilment of its policy,

it is necessary that the Jewish community in Palestine should be able to increase its numbers by immigration. This immigration cannot be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals. It is essential to ensure that the immigrants should not be a burden upon the people of Palestine as a whole, and that they should not deprive any section of the present population of their employment. Hitherto the immigration has fulfilled these conditions. The number of immigrants since the British occupation has been about 25,000.

It is necessary also to ensure that persons who are politically undesirable are excluded from Palestine, and every precaution has been and will be taken by the Administration to that end.

It is intended that a special committee should be established in Palestine, consisting entirely of members of the new Legislative Council elected by the people, to confer with the Administration upon matters relating to the regulation of immigration. Should any difference of opinion arise between this committee and the Administration, the matter will be referred to His Majesty's Government, who will give it special consideration.

On 17 June the Arab Delegation replied, maintaining that the flow of Jewish immigration was too great and that three-quarters of the immigrants had gone into the towns, where they were competing with the townspeople for their daily bread, permanently endangering public security, and occasionally rioting (⁶⁹).

The Mandate for Palestine, which has been approved by the Council of the League of Nations, contains the following Article on the subject of immigration :

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in Article 4 (⁷⁰), close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

(⁶⁷) *Le Notizie sull' Emigrazione e sul Lavoro*, 27 June 1922. Rome.

(⁶⁸) Cmd. 1700.

(⁶⁹) *The Times*, 3 July 1922. London.

(⁷⁰) This refers to the Zionist Organisation.

Provision is also made for the enactment of a nationality law, which shall include clauses framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestine citizenship by Jews who take up permanent residence in Palestine. The immunities and privileges of foreigners under the Turkish régime will be suspended. The Administration is also to introduce a land system which is to have regard, among other things, to the desirability of promoting the close settlement and intensive cultivation of the land ⁽⁷¹⁾.

Since the spring of 1918 there has been a Zionist Commission, or, as it is now known, Zionist Executive, in Palestine, assisting the existing Jewish population, preparing for anticipated developments in the future, and acting as the accredited representative of the Jewish community in relation with the British Administration. It has promoted Jewish immigration into Palestine, and its reports show that 2,000 immigrants arrived in 1919, 10,000 (including 3,000 repatriated persons) in 1920, and 9,000 in 1921. The 21,000 mentioned here were all registered with the Zionist offices, and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 came in without being registered in that way. They came principally from Central and Eastern Europe, Siberia, South Africa, Argentine, Persia, Great Britain, and the United States.

The immigrants were selected by local representatives of the Zionist Organisation, after an examination of their physical fitness and capacity, and the Zionist Organisation has been responsible for looking after them in Palestine until they found employment. The great majority seek work on the land, but there are also a considerable number of skilled labourers, artisans, and small merchants. Those for whom there is no immediate opening are temporarily employed on public works through the Jewish Co-operative Labourers' Association.

The Zionist Organisation hopes, however, for an immigration of approximately 50,000 a year, and it proposes to organise this by means of: (1) a system of information in every country from which settlers will emigrate, (2) training, (3) establishing homes at large centres and at the ports, (4) thorough medical examination, (5) legal aid, if required, (6) arrangements with steamship and railroad companies, (7) help on landing in Palestine, (8) organisation of an employment bureau. Much of this organisation is already in existence, but it will probably be considerably developed in the future. A fund, known as the Keren ha-Yesod, is being raised to carry out the objects of the Zionist Organisation in Palestine. It is estimated that £250,000 a year will be required for immigration purposes.

A great deal has had to be done, in the way of land purchase and agricultural developments, to provide employment for the immigrants. Funds for the purchase of land are provided by the Jewish National Fund. At the end of 1921 the total area, rural and urban, at the disposal of the Zionist Organisation was 113,000 *dunam* (about 28,000 acres ⁽⁷²⁾). The Colonisation Department of the organisation controls 31 settlements, the foundation or development of which it has promoted. There are on these settlements 1,660 persons, of whom 987 (men and women) are actual agricultural labourers, each cultivating an average of 33 *dunam*. The total area under cultivation under the supervision of the Colonisation Department is 32,780 *dunam* ⁽⁷³⁾.

⁽⁷¹⁾ LEAGUE OF NATIONS : *Palestine Mandate*, C. 436, 1922, VI, 4 July 1922. Geneva.

⁽⁷²⁾ 1 *dunam* = approximately one quarter of an acre.

⁽⁷³⁾ *The Keren ha-Yesod Book*, London, Parsons. 1921. Also Israel COHEN : *Zionist Progress in Palestine*. London, Keren Hayesod. 1922.

United States

Quotas under the Three per Cent. Act

The number of aliens admissible into the United States under the Three per Cent. Act during the year 1922-1923 has been fixed by the Secretary of Labour at 357,903, as compared with 355,825 last year. The Commissioner-General of Immigration explains that the increase is due to the inclusion of the foreign-born population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and to the merging of the Smyrna, Turkish, and Turkish Armenian territories into one. There are also changes in certain quotas in consequence of the partition of Upper Silesia. The following are the principal quotas as now fixed ⁽⁷⁴⁾ :

Austria	7,451	Poland	21,076
Belgium	1,563	Portugal	2,465
Czechoslovakia	14,357	Roumania	7,419
Denmark	5,619	Bessarabian Region	2,792
East Galicia	5,786	Russia (European and Asiatic)	21,613
Finland	3,921	Esthonian Region	1,348
France	5,729	Latvian Region	1,540
Germany	67,607	Lithuanian Region	2,310
Greece	3,294	Spain (including the Canary Islands)	912
Hungary	5,638	Sweden	20,043
Italy	42,052	Switzerland	3,752
Jugo-Slavia	6,426	Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna and Turkish Armenia)	2,388
Netherlands	3,607	Great Britain and Ireland	77,342
Norway	12,202		
Palestine	57		
Pinsk Region	4,284		

The Board of Review

A body known as the United States Immigration Board of Review was established at the beginning of 1922 in the Department of Labour ⁽⁷⁵⁾. It acts as a court of appeal for the hearing and adjustment of exceptional cases under the Three per Cent. Act. The cases referred to it are those which are not covered exactly by the terms of the Act, or involve serious hardship to individual immigrants. The findings of the Board are referred to the Secretary of Labour for final decision. The Secretary of Labour states that the Board has simplified the working of the Act and eliminated nearly all the cases of threatened individual hardship or distress that arose in the earlier months. In January 1922 the Board dealt with 1,765 cases ⁽⁷⁶⁾.

Criticisms of Immigration

An article in the *New York Herald* ⁽⁷⁷⁾ says that the most alarming fact about the immigration figures for the past year is that more persons of the day labourer class went out than came in. Thus it is stated that the arrivals from Italy have been one of the main supplies of day labour for nearly a generation, and yet for the nine months ended

⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Journal of Commerce*, 14 June 1922, New York. *Pressekorrespondenz des Deutschen Auslandsinstituts*, 12 July 1922, Stuttgart.

⁽⁷⁵⁾ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 87.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS: *Monthly Labour Review*, May 1922. Washington. It has since been announced that the Board is to be abolished, because by the terms of the Act it has no power to come to final decisions.

⁽⁷⁷⁾ *New York Herald*, 14 June 1922. New York.

31 March 1922 approximately 44,000 Italians went out and only 40,000 arrived. The Czechs and other peoples of southeastern Europe, as well as the Poles, have also gone out in larger numbers than they came in. On the other hand, there was an excess of immigration of Jews and of northern and western Europeans. An analysis of the figures shows that the country has lost about 112,000 labourers in all, while of the 241,000 foreigners who came in not more than sixty or seventy thousand, including 106 Mexicans, can be regarded strictly as of the day-labouring class and inclination.

It is also being pointed out that, although the law was intended to make possible a selection of immigrants for the United States, there is in point of fact no selection in the case of most northern and western European nations, their quotas not being exhausted during the year.

Bills before Congress

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota, to exempt farmer immigrants from the provisions of the Three per Cent. Act upon making a sworn statement of their intention to engage in agriculture, and on deposit of \$50 for each child in the family⁽⁷⁸⁾. The deposit is to be returned with interest upon proof of compliance with the declaration, or, failing this, to be used to cover the cost of deportation.

It may be recalled that Bills have been introduced into the Senate and the House of Representatives by Messrs. Shortridge and Johnson⁽⁷⁹⁾, providing for registration of alien immigrants and training in citizenship prior to naturalisation. The Inter-State Council of Immigrant Education, which is composed of leading men engaged in Americanisation work, has protested against the second feature, on the grounds that the education of the immigrant would be entrusted to the Department of Labour, which has no real concern with education, and that text books and other teaching materials are to be furnished by the same Department. The Council has no objection to Federal leadership in this matter, but it thinks such leadership should come through the recognised educational agency of the government. The Bills have also been considered by the Conference on Immigration Policy, which suggests the appointment of a Federal commission to draft a workable and uniform law on the subject of naturalisation⁽⁸⁰⁾.

WELFARE AND PROTECTION WORK

Attitude of Labour

There is a noticeable tendency among trade unionists in favour of admitting coloured workers in the trade unions. At the congress of the Cape (South Africa) Federation of Trades and Labour Unions on 15 April a committee was appointed to consider the question⁽⁸¹⁾. The International Seamen's Union of America has decided to admit Japanese and Chinese seamen to membership—the first instance of such action in the history of the American labour movement⁽⁸²⁾.

⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Survey*, 15 June 1922. New York.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 97, and No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 262.

⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Survey*, 15 June 1922, and *Evening Times*, 17 June 1922. New York.

⁽⁸¹⁾ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 219.

⁽⁸²⁾ *Ibid.* Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 43.

In connection with the attitude of the trade unions to emigration in general attention may be called to the resolutions adopted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Miners at their congresses held at Innsbruck in June⁽⁸³⁾. Both bodies were in favour of the protection of emigrant workers in matters of social insurance and collective recruiting.

On 10 February the British Labour Party introduced a Prevention of Unemployment Bill into the House of Commons. Clause 8 of this Bill proposed to transfer to the Minister of Labour (1) certain powers and duties of different government Departments with regard to aliens, (2) the Emigration Information Office⁽⁸⁴⁾, (3) all the powers and duties of boards of guardians and of other public authorities relating to emigration. This would have the effect of concentrating in the hands of a single Minister almost all the administrative duties concerning emigration and immigration, which are at present shared by the Home Office (for aliens), the Colonial Office (oversea settlement), and the Board of Trade (emigrant ships and statistics of the passenger movement). The Bill was, however, rejected on the second reading.

The *Canadian Congress Journal*, the official magazine of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, gives an account of the work of the International Emigration Commission⁽⁸⁵⁾. Special reference is made to the Resolutions concerning collective recruiting, equality of treatment of foreign and national workers, and employment of emigrants. In conclusion it is stated that

the International Labour Office has already more than justified its existence, and in developing constructive work on the lines of the Emigration Commission will do much to foster the broad international point of view and that international co-operation in the solution of great world problems which is the most certain method of securing peace.

The Institute for Assisting Germans Abroad

This institute (*Deutsches Auslandsinstitut*) held its annual meeting on 10 and 11 June⁽⁸⁶⁾. A paragraph in the report for 1921-1922 is devoted to the question of the government's activity in emigration questions through the Federal Migration Office (*Reichswanderungsamt*), and the view is expressed that this Office has too many branches where advice is given to would-be emigrants, on the ground that part of the work should be entrusted to private organisations under government supervision. The Reichstag has adopted a similar point of view, and has reduced the number of branch offices. It has, however, gone too far, in the opinion of the Institute, in its restriction of the activity of the Migration Office. Moreover, it is stated that branch offices have been closed without provision being made for other organisations to take their place.

⁽⁸³⁾ Ibid. Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, pp. 208 and 213. Cf. also Recommendations VIII and XIX of the International Emigration Commission, in the Report of the Commission, p. 5 (Geneva 1921), and *International Labour Review*, Vol. IV, No. 3, Dec. 1921, pp. 107 and 109.

⁽⁸⁴⁾ This would appear to refer to the Oversea Settlement Office.

⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Canadian Congress Journal*, Feb. and May 1922. Ottawa.

⁽⁸⁶⁾ *Der Auslandsdeutsche*, July 1922. Stuttgart.

The Institute, which has a total membership of about 6,500, has kept in touch with other societies with similar aims, and has extensive connections with Germans living abroad, from whom information regarding countries of immigration can be obtained. There are two special sections dealing respectively with Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. The Institute publishes two periodicals, the *Ausland-deutsche* and the *Pressekorrespondenz*; a number of books and pamphlets were also issued during the year.

In the information and assistance section advice was given to 7,215 persons, of whom 5,311 were men and 1,904 women. This represents a decrease on the previous year. A large number of lectures were also given. The principal immigration countries about which information was asked were the Argentine, Brazil, the Netherlands, and the United States. In the employment section advice was given in 8,750 cases. It is stated that most of the Germans from abroad who made application for work in Germany have obtained posts. Notification was received from foreign countries of 102 vacant posts in 1921, and 44 in the first quarter of 1922.

An important feature of the work has been the organisation of exhibitions, in particular the travelling exhibition of matters affecting emigration⁽⁸⁷⁾. Visits were paid by this exhibition during the year to Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Dresden, Chemnitz, and Magdeburg.

Migration Work of the British Young Men's Christian Association

The Migration Department of the British Young Men's Christian Association reports⁽⁸⁸⁾ that it is at present very difficult to decide along what lines its activities can be directed. Big developments are expected in connection with the application of the Oversea Settlement Act, but the Imperial and Dominion authorities have not yet determined upon ways and means. The following figures give an idea of the work done at London, Liverpool, and Southampton in the six months ending 31 May 1922 :

<i>Type of work</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
General enquiries	10,539
Advice re emigration	
Interviews	5,240
Letters received	1,289
Letters written	1,661
Steamers visited on day of sailing	204
Letters of introduction given	1,851
Cards of introduction given	4,936
Assistance given in other ways	4,047
Accommodation found :	
for oversea settlers en route overseas	3,784
for arrivals from abroad (Where-to-Live Department)	176

(87) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 2, Feb. 1922, pp. 311-312.

(88) NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (MIGRATION DEPARTMENT) : *General Secretary's Report for the six months ending 31 May 1922*. London.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Notes on Industrial Hygiene

MINERS' NYSTAGMUS

THE Miners' Nystagmus Committee⁽¹⁾, which was appointed in 1920 by the Medical Research Council on the request of the Home Office and upon the recommendation of the Miners' Lamps Committee, has conducted an enquiry into the causation and means of prevention of miners' nystagmus. It has received assistance from expert bodies, including the Miners' Lamps Committee, and statistical information from the Home Office and the Mines Department, also from the coal owners' mutual indemnity societies.

The first report⁽²⁾ published by the Committee states that, with a view to carrying out the enquiry indicated, the following investigations were undertaken: clinical examination of 2,000 cases of nystagmus; investigation into the relationship of miners' nystagmus to errors of refraction; study of the psycho-neurotic factors involved; visits to collieries to examine cases on the spot and investigate working conditions underground; photometric tests with the lamps in general use.

The first part of the *Report* consists of a clinical description of the disease and a comprehensive statement of the whole problem. Miners' nystagmus was first described in 1861, although it had already been recognised as far back as 1854 by Dr. Gillet of Sheffield. Since then it has been the subject of innumerable writings dealing with its clinical, and later with its pathogenetic, aspects. Its cause was first assumed to be a lesion of the elevator eye muscles, the result of the faulty position assumed at work, or the result of excessive accommodation; it is now explained as either a general fatigue of the whole oculomotor system, or a general neurosis with special local manifestations in the oculomotor apparatus. The disease is one of extraordinary complexity, and it is probable that the conditions which have at one time or another appeared to observers as the sole factor of causation nearly all have an influence in producing it. Miners' nystagmus is very widespread, especially in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium⁽³⁾. Figures quoted in the *Report* show a general morbidity rate of about 0.2 per cent. for all underground workers.

The greater part of the *Report* is devoted to an extremely detailed clinical description of the typical form of the disease, i.e. its acute

(1) The Committee was composed of Dr. J. S. Haldane (President), Dr. T. L. Llewellyn (Secretary), Professor E. L. Collis, Mr. G. H. Pooley, and Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.

(2) GREAT BRITAIN, PRIVY COUNCIL, MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL: *First Report of the Miners' Nystagmus Committee*. Special Report Series No. 65. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 1s. 6d.

(3) For miners' nystagmus in Belgium, see the account of Dr. Stassen's work in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. II, Nos. 2-3, May-June 1921, pp. 97-99: *The Campaign against Nystagmus in the Mining District of Liège*.

form; latent nystagmus is much rarer. The triad of symptoms which are almost always present are loss of sight, headache, and giddiness, almost always accompanied by secondary symptoms such as photophobia and mental disturbances, e.g. mental dullness, or, in bad cases, by purely hysterical and neurotic symptoms. The reporters lay stress on oscillation of the eyes, rate of movement and extent of excursion during such oscillation, and show that lid-spasm is a means of instinctive protection against photophobia. They also note the very great value for diagnosis purposes of head tremor associated with resistance to backward movement and retroflexion.

A somewhat briefer description is given of the course of the disease. It most often ends in permanent total incapacity for work underground, frequently in a temporary recovery with relapses, which invariably aggravate the patient's condition, and least often in complete recovery. In concluding their description the authors note that the clinical pictures presented are of the most varied type, depending on different individual nervous reactions set up by the disease; three general types can, however, be distinguished: the atonic, the spastic, and the psychic.

The nervous and mental disturbances (*) which appear as a result of nystagmus are not all the direct result of the affection of the eyes. Certain symptoms, such as giddiness, photophobia, and probably also headache, especially when localised in the front of the head, can be traced to eye-trouble, but such direct relation cannot be established between the state of the eyes and such nervous symptoms as general tremor, habitual rapidity of heart action, excessive sweating, abnormal anxiety, depression, forebodings, apprehensions, and disturbing dreams; these symptoms are of the same kind as those occurring in other nervous or mental disorders.

The affection of eye-movements is primarily due to defective illumination, but the disabilities which force the miner to give up his work are not the direct result of the nystagmus, but are psycho-neurotic symptoms supervening later. As ocular affection increases, so also do the stages of anxiety-neurosis become more and more marked.

The loss of clear vision gradually leads to apprehension of danger and lack of confidence. Both these factors produce a state in which the miner works under continual strain, and thus provide favourable conditions for the occurrence of psycho-neurosis. Moreover, according to the general tendency of all psycho-neurotic cases to connect other symptoms with some special experience, eye-trouble acts as a nucleus round which other symptoms, both subjective and objective, tend to centre. We have here an illustration of auto-suggestion, strengthened by the interest aroused in the miner's mind by the practice of compensation for this disease and its notification. This is the normal pathology of accident psychosis, well known to medical practitioners familiar with the effects of industrial accidents.

In cases of anxiety-neurosis two main clinical groups are distinguishable; in the first, the principal symptoms are disordered heart action, excessive sweating, and dilated pupils, with irritability and lack of concentration, while in the other group the symptoms are more purely mental and include irritability, depression, forebodings, nightmare,

(*) In view of the need for an enquiry into these mental disturbances the Committee deputed Dr. Eddison to study them on the spot. The results of his enquiry are set forth by Dr. Rivers in the last few pages forming the second part of the *Report*.

etc. Taking the disease as a whole, two main psycho-neurotic varieties exist : one beginning with nystagmus, upon which secondary symptoms of a mental type supervene, and another in which the psycho-neurotic symptoms are primary, or at least more prominent.

The most interesting part of the *Report*, however, in other words, the part which is most important from a practical point of view, is undoubtedly that devoted to the causation of the disease and embodying the personal research of the members of the Committee. The different factors of causation (the attention paid to the disease, nature of the occupation followed by those affected, methods of work, mining conditions, such as age and depth of the workings) are each in turn discussed. The conclusions drawn are that, though these factors may play some part in the pathogenesis of miners' nystagmus, it is only a very secondary one, and that the principal cause is lack of illumination, as is proved both by clinical and photometric data.

The illuminating power of the lamps used, their state of cleanliness, the distance at which they are placed from the surface to be worked at, the composition of the air in the mine and its influence on the burning, and therefore on the illuminating power, of an oil safety-lamp, are all investigated. Some remarks are added on the possible use of electric bulbs. The question of gaseous impurities in the mine air is dismissed as without effect on the occurrence of nystagmus. The age of the miner seems to make no difference, but old accidents, hereditary predisposition, or refraction error play a very important part in producing the disease in certain cases.

The description of the symptoms and causation of the disease is followed by remarks on diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment.

The Committee was unanimous in reaching the following conclusions.

(1) The essential factor in the production of miners' nystagmus is deficient illumination. Other factors, such as position during work, accidents, alcoholism, infections, malnutrition, hereditary predisposition, and errors of refraction, are of secondary importance only, while depth of workings, thickness of seams, and the ordinary gaseous impurities in mine air have no direct influence on the disease.

(2) The deficient illumination is due to the low illuminating power of the safety lamps generally used by coal miners, to the distance at which these lamps have to be placed from the objects which the miner has to look at, and to the great absorption of light by the coal and the coal-dust covered surfaces. In addition the effect of coal-dust or dirt in obscuring the lamp glasses, the choking of the wire gauze chimneys, and the presence of moisture or low oxygen percentage in mine air, all reduce the light given by oil lamps, while failing voltage, poor bulbs, or lack of proper attention, have similar effects on the illumination given by electric lamps.

(3) Workers at the coal face are more affected than other underground workers, and this appears to be due to the unrelieved blackness of the coal and the greater need for accurate vision.

(4) Distinct signs of nystagmus are present in a large proportion of coal miners, though only in a small proportion do the symptoms ever become so severe as to cause even temporary incapacity for work underground.

As nystagmus is rare among coal miners working with open lights, the Committee recommends that everything possible be done to make the standard of illumination of the objects looked at by the miner equal to that of an open-light pit. This could be effected at the coal-face by increasing the illuminating power of the ordinary safety-lamp to two or three candle-power, or by the use of an electric light fixed to the miner's head or belt, and not impairing vision because not

shining directly into the eyes. Elsewhere than at the coal-face the visibility of objects can be increased by whitewashing, as well as by the stone dusting now obligatory for the prevention of explosions.

In the course of their enquiry the Committee noticed a prevailing belief among coal miners that nystagmus permanently damages the eyes or even causes total loss of vision if underground work is continued after the first symptoms have appeared. This belief is entirely erroneous, and has led to much unnecessary suffering and to the development of psycho-neurotic symptoms in many cases.

The Committee recommend that both workman and employer be granted power to appeal to the medical referee, at intervals of not less than six months from the original certificate of disablement or date of last appeal, to assess the incapacity present. The medical referee should certify that the man is either permanently and totally incapacitated, or permanently and partially incapacitated, i.e. fit for surface work, or, alternatively, fit for work below ground, or not permanently incapacitated.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board has recently published a new report⁽⁵⁾ in continuation of their series of medical studies on various trades and occupations. This report sets forth the results of enquiries in the pottery and china industry concerning the physiological conditions prevalent and especially the heat and moisture conditions of the atmosphere in potters' shops. As stated in the introduction, it is desirable to study the atmospheric conditions in potters' shops and measures to be taken in order to maintain the health and efficiency of the workers in this industry.

No general agreement has yet been reached concerning the most suitable temperatures at which industrial work should be carried on, though it is generally recognised that it should vary to some extent with the character of the work. Private firms have on several occasions investigated standard temperatures and standard degrees of humidity. Previous investigations conducted by the Fatigue Research Board itself on temperatures noted in the boot and shoe trade, the weaving trade, and the mechanical engineering trade supply data which can be compared with the facts observed during the present enquiry.

Dr. Vernon and Mr. Bedford, who are joint authors of the first part of the report dealing exclusively with atmospheric conditions prevailing in potters' shops, note, in the first place, that the potter is always on the move, but that his work is not heavy. They suggest 62.5° F. as the ideal temperature. This temperature can be maintained even when the outside temperature is low, and should not be exceeded except in hot weather; even then it would be well to maintain the temperature of the shop slightly below the outside temperature. The two investigators have plotted out an ideal temperature curve for shops in relation to outdoor temperature.

(5) GREAT BRITAIN, PRIVY COUNCIL, MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD: *Two Investigations in Potters' Shops*, by H. M. VERNON, assisted by T. BEDFORD. Report No. 18 (Potteries Series No. 1). London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 2s. 6d.

Temperature conditions also vary according to the type of drying oven used, but in general it may be said that the temperature in potters' shops is apt to be too high. This excess of heat is partly caused by defective construction of ovens, and partly to be attributed to the potters themselves, who constantly neglect to shut the doors of the drying ovens or to open the windows of the building. Potters tend to enter the trade at the age of 14, and gradually become so used to the temperature that they can stand it without any feeling of discomfort.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the relative humidity of the air in potters' shops is not greater than that observed in other industries, such as boot and shoe manufacture or engineering shops, nor even beyond that of the outside air at corresponding temperatures on a reading taken with a wet-bulb thermometer. Owing to the high temperature to which the air in the shops is heated, it can, however, carry much more moisture than the outside air.

Though temperature and humidity are not without influence, the primary physiological factor is the velocity of the air currents. This velocity can be calculated on the basis of the cooling power of the air, which is itself determined by means of a wet-bulb thermometer on two formulae recently established by Messrs. Hill, Vernon, and Hargood-Ash, the first for air velocities less than 1 metre per second, and the second for air velocities greater than 1 metre per second. The air velocity in the pottery shops was on an average 17 feet (5.18 m.) in winter and 21 feet (6.40 m.) in summer, whereas the corresponding air velocities in boot and shoe factories were 35 and 37 feet (10.67 m. and 11.28 m.) or nearly double.

The average cooling power of the air, as measured by a wet-bulb thermometer, was 5.6 in winter and 4.5 in summer, whereas in boot and shoe factories it was 7.4 and 6.4. The cooling power of air depends on two factors: the difference between the temperature of the human body and that of the surrounding air, and the velocity of movement of this air. The authors of the report note a third factor which has hitherto been neglected, namely, the displacement of air caused by the worker's own body movements as he carries out an industrial process. The rate of rapidity of these movements must be added to the air velocity in order to determine the real cooling power of the air on the worker himself of the atmosphere in which he is working. The more a worker has to move about in carrying out his work, the less able is he to gauge ventilation. If his movements are excessively active, and consequently the air displacement caused very violent, the extra body heat engendered may neutralise the increase produced in the cooling power of the air, but in a calm atmosphere such movements are bound to be a helpful stimulus to the worker.

The results of the enquiry may be summed up as follows.

(1) Potters' shops in general are kept at a considerably higher temperature than that considered suitable in other industries which require work of a corresponding degree of activity on the part of the operatives.

(2) This high temperature, together with the sedentary character of the occupation, may lower basal metabolism (see Professor Hill's researches of 1919) and breed a tendency towards respiratory disease. Added to the inhalation of pottery dust, this would be an explanation of the high mortality rates from phthisis and respiratory diseases registered in the pottery trades.

(3) It might be thought that the hot air and lack of ventilation in

pottery shops would conduce to fatigue in the potters, causing a diminution in output. Investigations have not yielded the expected result, no doubt because the workers become acclimatised to high temperatures.

The second part of the Report is purely technical, being a study by Dr. Vernon of the effects of different types of drying ovens on atmospheric conditions in the shops. In general the report is yet another proof that good technical conditions are not incompatible with good health conditions in industry.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION

The spread of tuberculosis in the rural districts is one of the most serious of after-war phenomena. If the medical practitioners whose daily duty it is to visit a large number of persons suffering from the most different forms of tuberculosis would agree to make note of their cases, we should have at our disposal information far more valuable than the statistics which we obtain at present.

The spread of tuberculosis is not directly a result of the war. It had already started ten years before and the war merely made it worse. It may be less serious in Italy than, for instance, in Germany, but it calls for the attention of the medical profession and the intervention of the legislator.

Dr. Furno^(*) has conducted an enquiry into the spread of tuberculosis in the province of Reggio and the district of Imola, where he is head physician of the hospital. He notes that his statistical information leaves much to be desired owing to the habit, which has already been very properly criticised, of keeping the register of civilian patients in a most haphazard way, especially in the case of women and children. Women are almost always put down as "at home", and children almost always as "attending school" without further indications. It would be better, in the author's view, to class all those belonging to the group of persons employed in work on the soil as "agricultural", for the effects of their origin are apparent from the earliest years.

Dr. Furno draws attention to another inadequacy, namely, the vagueness of the medical diagnosis filled in. For instance, to take but a single disease: when a death from meningitis is registered, it should be entered as a case of tubercular, septicemic, syphilitic, or cerebral, meningitis. Dr. Furno has very carefully analysed the data on the civilian population in rural towns where registration is better organised; he has enquired into the occupation pursued by the parents and the cause of their death. His information is perhaps not very extensive, but it is very accurate.

In Dr. Furno's view, the proportion of the agricultural population affected is very high. He states himself not to be exaggerating in putting down 50 per cent. at least of the patients coming under his observation in the course of three years in Imola and Reggio Emilia as suffering from tuberculosis in some degree, and two-thirds of those coming to him were, he adds, living by agriculture.

The most striking fact observed was the extraordinarily quick spread and the virulence of the infection in certain families; this may

^(*) *Il Policlinico (sezione pratica)*, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 25 and 26, 19 and 25 June 1922, pp. 805-812 and 843-847. Rome.

be explained on the basis of the observations made by Sanarelli on the biological course taken by tuberculosis when affecting man. Dr. Furno cites some remarkable cases of families, and quotes additional proof from the mortality statistics of Imola, a town of 37,000 inhabitants (of whom half are engaged in agricultural pursuits), spreading from a plain up into the surrounding hills. The data refer to the periods 1910 to 1914 and 1916 to 1921 (1918, the year of the influenza epidemic, omitted). The tuberculosis mortality rate of the town fell during the second period for the non-agricultural population, but rose from 13.75 to 15.73 per cent. of the general mortality rate for the agricultural population.

One of the causes of the spread of tuberculosis among the rural population is, in the author's opinion, the marked general decline in the health of the women. This decline is also shown in the general mortality rate as well as by the tuberculosis rate. The figures given show that even on a small total figure the mortality rate among women is higher than that among men for all groups. While the tuberculosis mortality rate has fallen during the second period for women of the non-agricultural population, it has risen for the women of the agricultural population even more than for the men, and this though the heading "agricultural population" includes also a large number of ex-Service men dying of tuberculosis after having been demobilised.

The data obtained from a number of villages in the same district confirm these facts. Remarkable statistics are to hand from Reggio Emilia, a town of 81,700 inhabitants (23,000 in the town itself and 58,000 on its outskirts), where the peasant population is as large as the other occupational groups combined. Between 1916 and 1921 the tuberculosis mortality rate rose to 9.97 per cent. of the total mortality rate, as compared with 9.90 per cent. between 1910 and 1914; but, while the rate for the non-agricultural population sank from 10.88 to 9.05 per cent., that for the agricultural population rose from 7.58 to 12.09 per cent. The figures given by Dr. Furno for the towns of Guastalla, Correggio, Bagnolo, etc. are all corroborative.

Towns	1910-1914						1916-1921 (1918 omitted)					
	Total number of deaths		Number of deaths by tuberculosis		Percent. of deaths by tuberculosis		Total number of deaths		Number of deaths by tuberculosis		Percent. of deaths by tuberculosis	
	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.	Agric. popul.	Non-agric. popul.
Reggio Emilia	2,321	5,486	176	597	7.58	10.88	2,552	5,964	305	540	12.09	9.05
Correggio	726	995	48	89	6.61	8.94	64	836	70	77	10.23	9.21
Guastalla	518	614	42	86	8.0	11.97	488	546	62	62	14.01	11.35
Bibbiano	238	308	19	35	7.97	11.36	223	203	29	20	13.00	9.85
Bagnolo in Piano	166	192	13	14	7.82	7.29	172	184	23	17	13.37	9.24
Imola	800	2,546	110	365	13.75	14.39	820	2,593	129	335	15.73	12.91
Conselice	244	537	56	87	22.95	16.2	284	640	56	74	19.72	11.56

Tuberculosis in rural centres has therefore changed over from those classes of the population hitherto reputed to be "susceptible" to classes hitherto reckoned to be relatively "exempt", and this fact

appears in a more striking form from an analysis of the morbidity rate than of the mortality rate. Sanarelli's explanation of the rapid and serious spread of the disease among the agricultural population is based on the theory of the "special virgin condition" of this population, which is unfavourable to resistance. Tuberculosis has the same characteristic as other infectious or contagious diseases of spreading with greater violence and rapidity among populations which have hitherto been immune. Such populations, when once infected, lose more heavily than populations which have for a long time been exposed. The repatriation of emigrants and others either from other countries or from industrial centres, the contrary tendency of the rural population to congregate towards the towns, the factory work taken up by young peasant women, or to an even greater degree their entry into domestic service with families living in the towns, are the most common causes inducing tuberculosis. Other causes are poor food, lack of the most elementary hygiene, bad housing (still continuing in spite of notable improvements made in recent years), promiscuity in family life, consanguineous marriage, and sleeping accommodation too often in contact with infectious cases.

Women are specially exposed owing primarily to their lowered state of health, the arduous work which they are compelled to do from youth upwards or even from childhood, over-early marriage, housework, repeated child-bearing, prolonged nursing of their infants (sometimes for over 12 months, believing this to be good for the child), and, finally, owing to the severe strain they put on themselves to replace their husband's labour during the war. Under these conditions the women age quickly, and one of the more serious causes of ill-health supervenes, namely, loss of teeth at an early age; this makes it impossible for them to masticate any hard foods, vegetables, or fruits, the result being digestive disturbances bringing poor assimilation and under-nourishment, exposing the women to all types of infection.

Alcoholism is another serious predisposing cause of tuberculosis. The district covered by the enquiry produces very good wine, rich in alcohol, of which great quantities are made by the agricultural population both for their own consumption and for sale. Dr. Furno also considers that the milk, of which great quantities are drunk by the population, may, if drunk unboiled, be a cause of the spread of the disease. He even puts down to the milk supply the large number of cases of tubercular meningitis among the children of the province of Reggio Emilia.

The means available for the fight against tuberculosis are above all in the direction of education. Such work is very difficult among a peasant population, tenacious of prejudices. Another basic requirement is accurate diagnosis, and this again it is impossible at present to control. Before condemning the doctors the critic must recall to mind the attitude of the peasants, making it necessary to act with prudence in pronouncing an illness to be tuberculosis. To sum up: modern methods of fighting tuberculosis, such as dispensaries, isolation of infectious cases, sanatoria, tuberculosis hospitals, disinfection of buildings, segregation of children in fresh-air homes, etc., mean long, patient, and active educational propaganda among the masses. This work should be entrusted to those who have a great deal of moral influence over the peasants, namely, to the clergy, who might be helped by the teaching profession.

TULARAEMIA AS A DISEASE OF OCCUPATIONAL ORIGIN

Under the name of tularaemia (⁷), Dr. Edward Francis, of the United States Public Health Service, has described a special infectious disease, caused by the *Bacterium Tularensis* (⁸), which affects mainly the rural population in Utah, more particularly the field workers. The first case was noted in 1914 by Wherry and Lamb, and about twenty cases occur every year in Utah, where the disease is known as "deer fly fever". It is seldom fatal.

The *Bacterium Tularensis* is primarily the cause of a disease among rodents, and especially among the jack-rabbit (*Lepus Townsendi campanius*) (⁹); the disease is transmitted to man by the bite of a species of horse-fly (*Chrysops discalis*) (¹⁰). The disease affects man more especially during the season of these flies, and in districts where the rabbit is infected with an epizootic plague attacking rodents discovered by McCoy and Charpin (¹¹). The presence of the microbe in the blood of the infected rodents and the blood of the man explains the name tularaemia given to this disease by its discoverer.

The symptoms are both local and general. After an insect bite on an exposed surface of the body such as the neck, face, hands, and legs, the disease begins with sharp pains and fever; the patient complains of weakness, giddiness, headache, but, above all, of more or less pronounced pain in the chest, knees, elbows, shoulders, down the spine, in the loins, sometimes even in the head, in the eye-balls, in the superciliary ridges and occipital regions. For two days he is prostrated, and has to stay in bed; the bite becomes tender, inflamed, and swollen, and the seat of suppuration, so that it has to be lanced. On the third day a black point appears at the centre of the bite which discharges matter; this necrosis comes off and leaves a punch-like scar. Constitutional disturbance takes the form of fever, which appears at once, and often of very severe shivering fits. This fever is septic in type, and quotidian, lasting from three to six weeks. The pulse is rapid, even after the temperature has fallen; respiration is generally normal. Gastro-intestinal disturbances are noted, such as loss of appetite and nausea. The marked prostration which characterises the outset of the disease continues for some time, and weakness is normal during convalescence, which is slow. In the cases under Dr. Francis' observation the patients did not regain their ordinary

(⁷) UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE : *Public Health Reports*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 30, 29 July 1921, pp. 1731-1755 ; Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, 20 Jan. 1922, pp. 83-115 ; No. 8, 24 Feb. 1922, pp. 392-413. Washington, Govt. Print. Off.

(⁸) The *Bacterium Tularensis* can be cultivated on an egg medium (coagulated egg yolk or ovomucoid) and on serum glucose agar, glucose blood agar, and blood agar; growth on these media is, however, scanty and of little virulence, unless supplied with a piece of fresh tissue, especially with a piece of sterile spleen from an infected rabbit.

(⁹) Among rodents the disease has been noted as attacking the ground squirrel (*Citellus mollis*) and the cottontail rabbit.

(¹⁰) The following insects transmit the disease through bites : two species of horse-fly (the *Chrysops discalis* and the stable-fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*) ; the bed bug (*Cimex lectularius*) ; a flea (*Ceratophyllus acutus*), two lice (the rabbit louse, *Haemodipsus ventricosus*, and the mouse louse, *Polyplax serratus*). The first four only bite man.

(¹¹) G. W. MCCOY and C. W. CHARPIN : *Bacterium Tularensis ; the Cause of a Plague-like Disease of Rodents*. United States Public Health Bulletins, No. 53, 1912, p. 21.

health until after three to six weeks, sometimes not till after three months. The pains which ushered on the first attack seemed to persist for some time, in one case for nearly a year; hyperesthesia of the seat of the pain is even occasionally found.

In his previous article⁽¹²⁾ Dr. Francis gave an account of the details of seven cases in human subjects, one of which was fatal, which arose out of a natural infection in Utah. In his recent study⁽¹³⁾ he gives a clinical history of six fresh cases among the staff engaged on laboratory investigation of the disease in the course of the past two years at the instance of the United States Public Health Service. If the disease is transmissible by insect bite, as in the case of agricultural tularaemia, infection can equally well arise out of the handling or dissection of the infected rodents, among those supplying these animals or laboratory workers. Two persons contracted the disease in the field laboratory in Utah, where work was done under most primitive conditions, while the four others contracted it in the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington. Two were physicians with years of experience in working with infectious diseases and materials; one was a highly trained scientist; and the other three were experienced laboratory assistants.

Positive diagnosis of the disease was established partly by clinical comparison with the seven earlier cases which had been under observation in Utah, partly by symptomatology, by serological and epidemiological evidence. As in the preceding cases the serological tests were all positive, at whatever period they were carried out: in one case, on the third day of the attack and, in another, a year after. The tests used were agglutination tests and complement fixation to antigens composed of *Bacterium Tularensis*. All the persons attacked had either handled or dissected rodents infected with *Bacterium Tularensis* from Utah. The fever attacks which ushered in the disease began respectively on the 7th, 17th, 13th, 43rd, 80th, and 98th days. There were no relapses after convalescence, except in the first case, where one occurred 29 months after the onset of the first attack. Close examination of possible sources of infection made it possible to eliminate absolutely infection through insect bites and pointed to the inference that skin contact, even without a local lesion, could be a means of entry. This inference is borne out by clinical observation; none of the cases showed any sign of local lesions, or local entry, or of affection of the superficial lymphatic glands. It is also confirmed by a large amount of evidence collected from observation of the disease in animals (whether by infection naturally or in the laboratory); the cases of tularaemia by natural infection, on the other hand, observed in Utah showed very extensive local lesions. Dr. Francis has further shown that the infection traversed the unclipped, unshaven, unabraded, and unrubbed skin of guinea pigs, when spleen juice of infected guinea pigs was placed on the skin of these animals after turning aside the hair on their backs. There is plenty of corroborative evidence.

To come back to clinical data: the absence of microbes in the bloods is a sign that the disease is mild. It is in any case an undoubted fact that a certain number of cases of tularaemia occur in the known infection areas of the United States which are never diagnosed. Some occur in the form of fever attacks without local lesions, others with local lesions and secondary regional inflammation of the lymphatic

(12) *Public Health Reports*, Vol. XXX, No. 36.

(13) *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 8, 24 Feb. 1922.

glands, but without serious constitutional disturbances, which is possibly to be explained by the persistence in the system of antigen bodies formed during a first and unnoticed attack. Systematic serological tests alone could establish accurate diagnosis, and it is above all these tests which have been used in diagnosing the cases of tularaemia as a disease of occupational origin which have been described above.

QUININE DERMATOSIS AS AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

A recent case of eczema in a worker employed in a quinine factory was the starting point for a study of the incidence, importance, and accompanying circumstances of this occupational cutaneous disease, made by Messrs. Blamoutier and Joannon⁽¹⁴⁾. Accidental cases of cutaneous eruption following ingestion of the drug are well known, but cases of occupational disease are rare and little understood.

The manufacture of quinine regularly includes three processes : the grinding of the cinchona bark into powder ; the treatment of the ground bark with shale oil and, secondly, with sulphuric acid, and the purification of the quinine salts in a liquid state ; and the packing of the quinine in the form of powder.

Cases of eruption caused by the dust of the cinchona bark were formerly extremely common owing to the fact that the grinding operations were conducted in uncovered vessels. In the factory visited by the authors there was actually a shortage of labour on this account at one time. But now that the grinding machines are hooded and that the powdered cinchona is conveyed in covered ways, the number of cases has markedly decreased. The larger number arise out of the second process ; here about one-fifth of the workers are affected. The third process seems exempt from risk, in spite of the statements made on this point by various writers.

The first symptom is a wandering erythema, accompanied by itching, in the bends of the limbs and in the sub-orbital region. Next, the disease declares itself in an obvious way with marked oedema of the face ; the eyelids are swollen and the patient can hardly open them. The face is covered by a vesicular eczematous erythema, the vesicles full of yellow or purulent liquid ; the bends of the elbows and insides of the thighs are covered with weeping eczema ; all these lesions are extremely irritating. The hands, fore-arms, and body are generally absolutely unaffected. This contradicts the facts related by certain writers as to the localisation of the disease. Abstention from work is followed by the disappearance of the lesion, on an average in three weeks' time. After-effects are very rarely noted, and this again contradicts current opinion, which attributes to the action of quinine purpuric eruptions and even gangrene.

The disease develops very early, in the course of the first fortnight, or even during the first few days. If the worker does not leave the factory, there are continual relapses, a fact well known among the employees, who are aware of their susceptibility. The wife of a worker who has been compelled to leave the works on this account is herself compelled to abandon work ; otherwise she risks preventing a recovery in her husband, or causing him to relapse, the amount of the product which she carries in her clothes being enough to bring

(14) BLAMOUTIER and JOANNON : *La maladie quinique d'origine professionnelle*. Rev. d'Hyg., Vol. XLIV, No. 6, June 1922, pp. 521-532. Paris.

about a fresh attack. This intolerance persists in a latent way even after a worker has left the factory and can break out in consequence of some quite trifling cause. New workers who fail to show any signs of an eruption during the first fortnight are definitely immune. In very rare cases workers who had never been affected before suffer from a slight eruption on returning to the works after having suffered from a severe illness. Their immunity may be said to have been weakened for a short time, rather than destroyed, for such eruptions are isolated and have no after-effects. The first days of employment are, therefore, a sort of test determining the fate of the worker. The early appearance of this reaction lessens the inconveniences attending the occurrence of this eczema as an occupational disease.

Lowering of vitality in consequence of alcoholism appears to make no difference, nor do visceral defects, such as play an important part in the case of an external dermatitis. Personal cleanliness does not lessen risk. The size of the dose absorbed plays some part in originating the disease. Anaphylaxis is the result of a predisposition to intolerance and of a specific dose, the amount of which varies according to the individual. Predisposition is to be explained by some special condition existing in an individual, of a type which the study of anaphylaxis in general has already revealed. The state of intolerance observable in workers subject to quinine eczema is arrived at through two stages; the first stage is one of apparent tolerance, during which the workers' resistance is being gradually undermined by "preparatory" doses of a quinine product; the second is the stage of intolerance proper, by which time the worker's condition has become definitely modified and he reacts to "acting doses" and even to weak doses of the drug.

There is plenty of evidence for regarding this dermatosis as one of internal humoral origin and not as caused locally by external causes. Without denying that a quinine product can enter the body through the skin by way of broken surfaces, it may be argued that even in these cases the drug acts by internal mechanism. The eruption is the external symptom of a morbid state of the body-juices due to the action of quinine. The substance enters the body primarily through the internal organs, the chief channels through which it is introduced being the digestive tube and the respiratory systems, in proportions unknown to us.

The question of preventive measures remains to be discussed. A great step forward has been taken in employing, as far as is possible, closed vessels in the process of manufacture. Persons with a predisposition to quinine eczema might perhaps be detected by means of a test like that proposed by Fred Boener, either before engagement or in the course of their first few days' work at the factory. In this way those showing intolerance to the drug could be rapidly detected and discharged before any symptoms of dermatosis appeared. Boener's test consisted of scratching the skin slightly and then either powdering the place lightly with quinine powder or dabbing it with quinine solution of 1/10, 1/100, or 1/1000; in a quarter of an hour persons in whom anaphylaxis is present exhibit oedema and redness round the scratches, while persons in whose case resistance may be presumed show no such symptom.

The authors suggest that investigation could be usefully undertaken as to whether resistance could not be induced in those suffering from quinine eczema by means of minute progressive doses of sulphate of quinine.

FACTORY WELFARE WORK

Dr. E. Briau in a communication ⁽¹⁵⁾ to the Society of Public Health (*Société de médecine publique*), dated 22 March 1922, describes the first year's working of the maternity hospital which Messrs. Schneider had charged him to organise at the Creusot Works at the end of 1918. This maternity hospital was to round off the medical care work of the works and was designed to cover the needs of the population both in the town and in its environs.

For a great many years the works management has provided for the families of its employees, in other words, for four-fifths of the population of Creusot, a population which numbers 35,000 persons—the remaining fifth part of the population is constituted of the families of the tradesmen necessary to the life of a town—a complete system of medical and pharmaceutical assistance, the whole cost of which is charged to the works without any deduction or subscription from wages or salaries.

There are two grades of assistance provided. The town is divided up into several districts, to each of which a doctor is attached. The district doctors begin their day by having a consulting hour for patients who can leave their homes; after that they go their rounds. More serious cases, calling for specialist advice or operation or hospital treatment, are referred to the central hospital. The central hospital staff includes a house physician, house surgeon, and a specialist on the sense organs; departments for mechanotherapy, electrotherapy, and radiology, and a tuberculosis dispensary are attached to the hospital.

Obstetrics tended to be somewhat neglected before the building of the maternity hospital. Confinements took place in the women's homes under the care of midwives working independently; the doctor was only called in case of need, and the hospital only took unusual cases, such as those requiring cesarotomy or basiotripsy.

The principal point to decide was the size of the proposed building, so as to avoid the mistake of making it either too small from the start, or, on the contrary, of making it too large, so that a good part of the building would remain unused. Taking the 1914 figures of 600 births per year in Creusot, Dr. Briau estimated that the hospital ought to accommodate 200 cases from the town, and another 80 from the environs. The hospital was accordingly planned for 280 cases by the works architect. The installation is up to date and includes an aseptic midwifery equipment, wards with two or six beds, as well as private single rooms, an operation theatre, and two accouchement rooms, all on the same floor; there is also a ward for doubtful cases, absolutely separate from the rest of the building and serving as an isolation barrier between it and the ward for infectious cases. This part of the building has a separate staff, a separate accouchement room, and a separate operating theatre. Finally, on the ground floor there is a lying-in ward for expectant mothers, with 40 beds, the number of which could be increased without overcrowding. The works management has endeavoured to engage the most competent doctors and nurses.

Since the date of opening on 15 October 1920 the maternity hospital has accommodated 378 confinements without a single case of puerperal

⁽¹⁵⁾ Dr. E. BRIAU : *Organisation d'une maternité dans un centre de 35.000 habitants*. Rev. d'Hyg., Apr. 1922, pp. 369-377. Paris.

fever. The figures from 1 January to 31 December 1921 show 686 births in Creusot, of which 218 took place at the maternity hospital. There were also 80 cases from the environs of the town, which gives a total of 298 confinements in the hospital in the course of the year; the number will certainly be larger in future years, and the hospital has been arranged to accommodate a maximum of 350 cases.

It is not possible to state the number of cases of puerperal fever in the town of Creusot during this year, or, for purposes of comparison, during 1920; this fever is a notifiable disease, but, as a matter of fact, notification is never made. Two facts, however, are established: (1) one-third of the whole number of confinements (218 out of 686) took place at the maternity hospital without a single case of puerperal fever occurring; and (2) there certainly were cases of infection among the remaining two-thirds of the total confinements, since seven serious cases were brought in to the maternity hospital, where they were cured.

The infant mortality statistics are quite definite. They show an infant mortality rate at Creusot considerably lower than in other towns of the same class. While for all towns in France the mortality rate of infants under one year of age is from 17 to 12 per cent. for the years from 1898 to 1910, this rate at Creusot sinks to 12 to 6 per cent.; the average rate over the twelve years was 14.5 per cent. for all French towns, and 8.5 per cent. at Creusot. Dr. Briau's explanation is that at Creusot the wives of the employees do not go to work, as their husbands' wages are good enough to keep them, nor, indeed, are they admitted to the shops unless widows or unmarried. There is no industry and no trade in the town except the Schneider works, so that they are able to devote themselves wholly to looking after the home and most of them are able to breast-feed their infants. Something must also be put down to the medical care organisation, which provides them with immediate medical assistance, and to the clean state in which the town is kept.

The staff of the maternity hospital, nevertheless, established a pre-natal clinic and an infants' welfare centre. In 1921 the number of visits paid by expectant mothers rose to 1,450, and the number of visits to the infant welfare centre to 1,740. This first figure does not give any idea of the results of the work at the clinic; they are interesting in view of the fact that in seven cases early delivery was diagnosed as necessary and successfully carried out.

The work done by the infant welfare centre had a very marked effect on the infant mortality rate, as the following figures prove. Whereas in 1920 the general infant mortality rate was 12 per cent. and at Creusot only 7.8 per cent., in 1921 it fell there to 5.4 per cent., while there were no deaths at all among the infants under one year who were brought to the infant welfare centre.

THE RISKS OF PLUMBISM IN POTTERY AND CHINA MANUFACTURE IN SWEDEN ⁽¹⁶⁾

The present enquiry into the risks of plumbism in the pottery and china manufacturing trades in Sweden was undertaken in consequence of the Recommendation adopted at the Washington International

⁽¹⁶⁾ KUNGL. SOCIALSTYRELSEN: *Undersökning rörande blyförgiftning inom porslins och lervaruindustrien i Sverige*. 28 pp. Stockholm. Beckmans Boktryckeri, 1922.

Labour Conference of 1919 concerning the Protection of Women and Children against Lead Poisoning. The Swedish Delegation for International Collaboration in Social Politics at that time made an application to the Department for Social Affairs asking it to begin an enquiry into plumbism in these trades. It has for long been common knowledge that certain operations in the manufacture of pottery and china involve the risk of lead poisoning and that there have been fatal cases of such poisoning in Sweden. During the last few years conditions have improved in consequence of the substitution of insoluble silicate of lead for oxide of lead in the glaze used in manufacture. An enquiry, however, had not been held. The value of the new method from the point of view of industrial health seemed therefore worth establishing.

The enquiry covered three china factories, two earthenware factories, and one tile and enamelled ware factory, selected so as to be most representative of the china and pottery trades in Sweden. Altogether, 71 persons were examined, of whom 39 were men and 30 were women over 18 years of age and 2 women under 18; 29 were engaged in glazing, 32 in finishing and ware brushing, 6 in handling and grinding lead, and 6 in preparing the frit and lead ashes. In four factories lead frits only were used, in one lead frits or raw lead were employed indiscriminately, and in one only raw lead.

Only one case of definite poisoning was proved. The worker affected had been a glazer for fifteen years in one of the factories where lead frits were employed. Another worker, also a glazer, had been treated for lead poisoning about thirty-eight years before, but did not at the moment show definite symptoms of poisoning. In addition to these two cases, slight symptoms were observed, such as might have been caused by chronic absorption of lead, in 42 per cent. of the persons examined.

The various symptoms occurred as follows: muscular pains, 7 cases; colic, 5 cases; constipation, 2 cases; headache, 5 cases; blue line on the gums, 6 cases; tremor in the hands, 1 case; paralysis of the radial nerve, 1 case; anaemia, 5 cases; blood-pressure in excess of 150 mm., 8 cases; red corpuscles showing basophile granulations in a proportion of over 300 to the million, 23 cases; albuminuria, 2 cases.

It was noticed that the health of the workers was better in the factories which used lead frits only than in those where raw lead was used. The occupations which were exposed to most risk were those of the fritters, the lead-ash workers, and the glazers.

For control purposes 21 persons were examined who lived under social and health conditions identical with those of the workers who had been examined for plumbism, with the exception that these 21 had not been exposed to lead risk. The anamnestic data and the blood percentages showed an inferior standard in the case of control cases, but, on the other hand, the blood-pressure, the basophile character of the red corpuscles, the diminution of muscular control and the presence of tremor were all considerably more marked in the persons who had been exposed to risk of lead poisoning.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1920 (1)

THE Dutch inspection report for 1920 is not strictly comparable with previous annual reports, owing to the changes in legislation brought into operation late in the year. The Labour Act of 1919 (2) amended that of 1911 (3) very extensively; and on 24 October 1920 certain sections of the new Act and the regulations thereunder (4) were put into operation, viz., those relating to (a) the exclusion of children under fourteen from employments covered by the Act (the former age-limit was thirteen); (b) the 8-hour day and 45-hour week in factories and workplaces, and the exclusion of women and young persons in general from Sunday work; (c) the regulation of work in bakeries; (d) the keeping of registers and time-tables; and (e) the requirement of work cards for all young persons (p. 2). Throughout the first half of the year the inspectorate was busy preparing for the enforcement of these new regulations, and advising employers as to the requisite changes in the organisation and structure of undertakings (pp. 1-2), while the Superior Labour Council (5) spent much time in drafting the regulations mentioned above (p. 3). Seven conferences of inspectors in charge of districts with the Director-General of Labour were held in the interests of uniformity of procedure (p. 16). The inspectors report that the main points of the new Act became known fairly quickly, since they dealt with topics of current interest. The inspection offices were literally besieged with callers and letters, many of the enquiries relating to desired exemptions from special provisions of the Act, which were subsequently dealt with on general principles by the new regulations issued in September and October (pp. 42-43).

Industry (in the narrower sense), and the building trade in towns, adopted the new measures readily, but opposition was encountered in the country, especially among blacksmiths, cart builders, cloggers, and hoop-makers. The inspectors attribute rural opposition to the reduction of hours in part to the lack of occupations for leisure hours in country districts, and partly to the fact that the small rural industries have to encounter the competition of organised home work and of foreign countries where conditions are less stringent (p. 44). In draining mills and in industries connected with fishing (pp. 64, 230-235, 241-243), the limitation of hours proved a serious difficulty; but special provisions were made for these occupations in the Hours of Work Orders (6). Artisans in rural areas were influenced to a certain extent by the absence of regulations for their neighbours

(1) DEPARTMENT VAN ARBEID. *Centraal Verslag der Arbeidsinspectie over 1920*. XII+267+XXVII pp.; illus. The Hague, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij. 1921.

(2) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Legislative Series*, 1919 (Neth. 1): a new version, embodying the amendments made by the Act of 20 May 1922, will appear shortly in the *Legislative Series* for 1922.

(3) *Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle)*, Vol. VII, 1912, p. 47.

(4) *Legislative Series*, 1920 (Neth. 2-4 [hours of work], 5-6 [bakeries], and 8 [employment of women and young persons]).

(5) See *Legislative Series*, 1920 (Neth. 1) and 1921 (Neth. 1).

(6) *Legislative Series*, 1920 (Neth. 2-4).

working on the land; moreover, the varied nature of their work rendered it on the whole less fatiguing than employment in a factory, and they were in addition unwilling to lose opportunities of earning. (p. 64). The chicory-driers (mostly concentrated in Dantumadeel and Ferwerderadeel) objected very strongly to the Act, having been accustomed to sixteen to eighteen hours a day in many cases, while in some small establishments driers used to stay in a week at a time, sleeping beside the kiln (pp. 65-66). Export butchers were also recalcitrant, as their work depended on the state of the English market and the departure of boats; but their case was met by permission to work in shifts. Employers in the shoe trade fought hard for a 9-hour day, alleging competition from countries with depreciated currency (p. 65). In some cases it appeared that the new regulations limiting hours of work were burdensome to the industry without being advantageous to the workers (e.g. in navvying, where workers were away from home and even from the neighbourhood of towns as a rule, so as to be without resources for their leisure time) (p. 66).

Overtime also presented certain difficulties. The Report refers to the need for a revision of the Act which will allow the granting of overtime to groups of undertakings when general conditions make it desirable (e.g. confectioners at Christmas), instead of requiring the issue of a separate permit for each case (p. 43). In addition, objections have been raised by workers to the Hours of Work Order, which makes no allowance for current repairs and maintenance work, and therefore requires these to be done in ordinary working hours, entailing loss of pay (p. 67) (?). During the first few months of the operation of the new Act, a great deal of overtime was worked under permits; 6,051 permits were issued in all, exclusive of those issued simultaneously for all bakeries (p. 73), while brief periods of emergency overtime were notified in 102 cases (p. 78).

The local inspection staff in 1920 amounted to 84 persons—17 men and 8 women inspectors, 4 men and 2 women assistant inspectors, 22 men and 2 women labour supervisors, and 29 technical officials—assisted by a clerical staff of 48 persons (pp. 8-9). At headquarters, under the Director-General of Labour, there were 2 superintending inspectors (*Hoofdinspecteur*), 1 inspector, 1 assistant inspector, 1 labour supervisor, 9 experts of various kinds (3 of these were advisory only), and an office staff of 33 persons (pp. 6-7). Though larger than in 1919, the inspection staff found its tasks very heavy; the extra work entailed by the introduction of the new Labour Act left no time for an adequate enforcement of the Safety Act (*Veiligheidswet*) (p. 19). Nevertheless, 61,613 visits of inspection were paid during 1920, as compared with 45,395 in 1919; and 24,921 of these visits were for the purpose of a complete general inspection of an establishment. The technical officials and labour supervisors were responsible for more than two-thirds of the visits effected. The number of establishments under supervision, and of persons employed in them, is not given for 1920, as there was not time before the issue of the Report to make the lists complete under the new Labour Act (p. 20). It is noted that the communal authorities have taken a somewhat larger share than formerly in the work of supervision, though certain authorities continue in almost complete inactivity (p. 20). Out of the 1,117 communes, 458 sent in no quarterly returns in 1920; for the last ten years

(?) Both these difficulties are overcome by the amending Act of 20 May 1922, referred to in footnote (2) above.

there has been the same proportion between the active and the inactive communes (p. 22). In all, the communal officials made 89,835 visits to places under the Labour Acts; but far too few of these were made between the legal hours for ending and beginning work (to detect illegal overtime or night work). Taking the communal, rural, and mounted police altogether, 113,937 visits of inspection were paid during working hours and 27,532 visits before and after working hours, while prosecutions were instituted in 2,516 cases for breach of the regulations concerning hours of work. Time-tables were submitted by 75,280 establishments in all under the Act of 1911 (p. 23). Under the Act of 1919 some 100,000 time-tables had been submitted down to the end of the year, and many more were still to come; but it was often found that employers failed to submit separate time-tables for the relatively few persons whose work did not fall exactly within the same hours as that of the majority (p. 90). An exceptionally large number of complaints was received during the year—1,360, as compared with 811 in 1919—and nearly half related to alleged contraventions of the new hours of work provisions (p. 26).

The new provisions respecting work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays gave relatively little trouble, though it was found that in a good many places it was more convenient to give the weekly half-holiday on another day than Saturday, especially where Saturday was the market-day (pp. 60-61). In bakeries there was a tendency to work on Sundays, and nine prosecutions were instituted in Overijssel on this account (p. 84). The result of the new bakery regulations has been an extension of premises and appliances in the large bakeries (p. 85). The bakeries where no assistants are employed are free from all regulations except that affecting the early sale of new bread, provided that they obtain an authorisation. It appears, however, that the mayors have granted the requisite authorisation in not a few cases where helpers were regularly employed (p. 87). The evasion of the Act by means of work at home or in another undertaking was detected in some cases in other industries; in one instance two men worked regularly in a shipyard during the day and a distillery in the evening (pp. 81-82), while a shoe manufacturer was found to be giving out work to be done at home after factory hours to an extent which ensured a working day of eleven hours at least (p. 81).

It was found that both the old and the new Labour Acts (which prohibited the employment of children under 13 and 14 respectively) were repeatedly contravened as regards child labour. Some children under 12 were found in employment (one, a boy of 11, in a basket works, was the breadwinner of a family, in a commune too poor to grant assistance); and in herring-skewering and brick-making children of 7 and 8 were met with (p. 45). The communal authorities are reported to have issued work cards illegally in various cases, while the head masters of not a few schools complained of exceptional absenteeism in the higher classes, which they attributed to illegal employment (p. 46). Children under 13 were extensively employed at market stalls at the Hague, but the national and communal police combined to stop this practice (p. 47). Young persons under 16 were employed as fish porters—a task far too heavy for undeveloped lads—and in one instance a girl of 16 was found loading milk churns on to carts and moving them from one cart to another. In the latter case the rural police authorities prosecuted the employer, but the cantonal judge dismissed the case, stating that he did not consider such work too heavy (pp. 47-48). Youths of 15 were often employed in stoking

or minding engines, work for which the minimum age is 16 even when a supervisor is present (p. 49). Payment of young persons by the piece was generally exchanged for payment by time when the breach of law involved was pointed out; but a difficulty arose over the payment of boys on riveting gangs, where the gang is paid as a whole, always by the piece, but where speeding-up entails increased danger (p. 50).

Various irregularities were met with in connection with the employment of women and girls, especially in laundries and ironing establishments in Amsterdam, where girls were found engaged in prohibited occupations (e.g. working at hot calender rolls or ironing machines) (p. 51). Cases of illegal employment were also found in brickworks (p. 58). As in other countries, the inspectors had much trouble with the tendency of women and girls working among machines to wear their hair loose and uncovered (p. 109); even where caps were provided, the employers rarely took steps to ensure their being worn (p. 51). It was often found that women and girls were employed in places used also as bedrooms, contrary to the new law, and in one instance a person suffering from advanced tuberculosis was found in bed in such a workplace. One large artificial flower factory had a very large number of women outworkers employed in unhygienic conditions such as those indicated above; the owner was advised to arrange for their transference to the factory, since he was held responsible for the conditions of work of his outworkers in any case (pp. 52-53). Conditions as regards lighting and ventilation gave trouble in many cases, but compulsory improvements were subsequently appreciated—one baker, who waited for compulsion to arrange for the admission of daylight into his workrooms, afterwards expressed regret that he had not done this years before, owing to the saving of artificial light (p. 52).

Young persons and women were examined in a very large number of cases as a condition of employment in special trades. Comparatively few were rejected, but some two hundred were kept under observation in the pottery and printing trades. A special chapter is devoted to the detailed results of routine medical examinations (pp. 184-203); in addition, various special examinations of groups were undertaken at the instance of inspectors (pp. 54-57). In a good many cases extra nourishment was ordered for young persons, and the employers often undertook to arrange for this. Where medical care was needed the parents were notified, but difficulties on account of expense were encountered where the parents were not members of sick funds. At Borne and Hengelo certain employers furnished extra nourishment and medical attendance on condition that the recipients availed themselves of bathing facilities at least once a week.

In respect of general hygiene and safety, 27,651 notices of defects and instructions for remedying them were issued during 1920, as compared with 23,125 in 1919. It was observed that only about one-sixth of the usual number of plans were sent in for approval, and that there is a tendency among employers to ask for approval of the finished building instead of submitting plans in advance (p. 93). In small-scale industry in large towns, structural conditions were often unsatisfactory owing to the use of ordinary living rooms for workrooms (p. 94). Height and window-space were frequently inadequate; while in one cotton factory artificial light was regularly used in the winding-room, where windows existed, but were thickly coated with whitening (p. 95). Cloakrooms are not much appreciated by workers as yet, since they prefer to keep their outdoor garments on a nail

in the workroom, under their own eye ; but mess-rooms, where provided, are more readily used. An improvement is noted in the provision of proper sanitary accommodation (p. 98), but workers are not in general very ready to use washing and bathing facilities (pp. 99, 170). At a machine factory at Hertogenbosch all young persons were required to take a weekly bath. Some left or were removed by their parents to escape this "tyranny", but it is now found that most workers under thirty are eager to take baths, though the older ones do not care to do so (p. 99).

A special investigation of hotel and restaurant kitchens in one large urban area revealed distinctly unsatisfactory conditions, especially in respect of dirt and heat, in most places (p. 99). In winter, owing to the proximity of central-heating furnaces in addition to cooking stoves, the temperature in these kitchens was often 25°-30° C, in spite of the use of electric fans (p. 102). In most other workplaces, however, ventilation is improving ; windows are usually made to open freely, and the workers appreciate this (p. 101). Exhausts were obtainable again towards the end of the year, and were installed in several of the places requiring them. It is noted that the introduction of mechanical power into flax breaking and swingling renders possible the use of exhausts in connection with these processes (pp. 102-103). A special point of hygiene was raised by the Mayor of Kampen during the year—the unhealthy conditions obtaining in workplaces used by independent cigar-makers—but here the labour inspection service had no powers under either Labour Act or Safety Act. An investigation was put in hand, however, by the Deventer labour supervisor, himself an ex-cigarette-maker (pp. 58, 178-183).

An exceptionally large number of orders relating to safety were given by inspectors during 1920—13,499 as compared with 11,795 in 1919 and 7,154 in 1918, in addition to 5,166 orders for the provision of first-aid—owing to the fact that new groups of workplaces had been brought under the Safety Act as from 1 January 1919. It is noted that employers often wait for an order to remedy defects of which they are well aware ; for instance, in a shoe factory the flywheel and driving belts of a large suction gas engine were left unfenced, although known to be dangerous. Risk of fire was not sufficiently provided against in several cases, emergency exits being completely blocked (p. 97). In a blacking factory no fire-extinguishing supplies were at hand, although wax and turpentine were being heated regularly on an ordinary stove. Benzene was often used carelessly, the local authorities not being sufficiently particular about its storage (p. 96). Its storage and use in garages are noted to present special dangers, chauffeurs often using open buckets to fetch benzene and fill their tanks. In a repairing garage a boy using benzene for cleaning was badly burned through the falling of a spark into his benzene-can from a piece of hot iron carried past in the course of work (p. 128). Acetylene apparatus was found to give rise to accidents, as a rule, in connection with the cleaning and emptying of generators, where spontaneous combustion or explosion was apt to occur when the process had been delayed too long. The inspectors made various suggestions as to methods of cleaning in order to avoid mishaps (p. 129). As for injuries due to steam and hot liquids, some were due to carelessness, but others were preventible by means of improved apparatus ; for instance, in one case of scalding it appeared that the victim had to sit on the edge of a boiler with his legs dangling inside

in order to charge it properly with articles for boiling, owing to the absence of a gantry (p. 131).

Altogether 82,228 accidents were notified in 1920, as against 71,169 in 1919; 176 (as against 95) were fatal (p. 105). Many were due to the improper handling of machinery, and especially to oiling shafting in motion or readjusting belts on moving shafting. In general, however, the fencing of projecting parts of machines was inadequate (p. 107), while gangways were often too narrow owing to the crowding of workrooms with machinery (p. 113). In the woodworking trade there were many bad injuries to hands and arms, due sometimes to want of guards and sometimes to recklessness even among old and experienced workers (p. 116). On the other hand, two cases are cited from foundries, where grindstones burst, but the large and strong hood was sufficient to retain almost all the fragments, and the grinders concerned escaped with a mere scratch instead of the fatal injury too frequent in such cases (p. 124). The necessity for regular inspection of all lifting apparatus is insisted upon; safety devices for lifts appear to be little used so far (pp. 133-135). Electrical installations were responsible for 101 accidents, 13 being fatal (p. 139); 613 orders for the safeguarding of appliances were given by inspectors during the year (p. 155). The report contains elaborate details and illustrations of safety devices (pp. 140-154), and a special chapter on portable lamps and other hand appliances (pp. 211-221). The electrical inspection service dealt with 1,299 plans submitted for approval during the year, and inspected 904 installations in 753 factories (pp. 29-30).

A machine factory at Hengelo has adopted a special plan for encouraging care on the part of the workers. In every case of accident adjudged to be due to some other cause than the victim's fault, the firm pays 30 per cent. of his wages during disablement, in addition to the 70 per cent. which he gets under the Accidents Act. A committee of several workers and one managing official of the firm decides as to the allocation of blame (p. 106).

Comparatively few cases of disease were notified during the year—162, as compared with 105 in 1919. It is stated, however, that most doctors fail to notify industrial diseases, while some notify cases not within the legal definition. Lead poisoning was reported in 6 cases; there were 21 cases of skin disorders definitely attributable to scheduled occupations, 10 such cases of subcutaneous inflammation (seven from coal mines), 21 of lumbago (all shipyard workers), 10 of retinal inflammation, and 15 of deafness (all shipyard workers). Details and illustrations are given in several of these cases (pp. 203-210).

Under the Noxious Trades Act (*Hinderwet*) 5,072 applications were made for the authorisation of new establishments or extensions, as against 3,536 in 1919. Many applications were necessitated by the electrification of small establishments, and others by extensions under the Labour Act of 1919 (especially bakeries). It is noted that more assistance might be given by the communal authorities, and also that employers tend to defer application until the new structure is complete (pp. 31-39). Injury to the neighbourhood of factories by fumes, smokes, effluents, etc., was specially considered, and special rules were issued for an ammonia works using gas sludge as its raw material and also for hydrochloric acid and asphalt works (pp. 223-229). Three courses for stokers were organised by the Smokeless Stoking Promotion Society (*Vereniging tot bevordering van rookvrij stoken*); 68 stokers attended (at one place the number could have been doubled,

given more accomodation), and 26 obtained the Society's diploma (pp. 222-223).

In addition to the topics dealt with above, the Report contains several notes and chapters on special points. Shuttle kissing is discussed, and safe patterns of shuttle are mentioned (pp. 160-161). Special chapters are devoted to work in stonemasons' yards (pp. 168-172), and in peat works and oak-bark peeling undertakings (pp. 236-280). A brief note is included concerning the domestic economy courses organised for factory girls of 18 and upwards in the Breda district (p. 244). Detailed statistical tables, mostly relating to prosecutions undertaken by the various authorities, and a lengthy index (omitting such general headings as may be found in the table of contents) are appended to the Report.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1920 (*)

The Department of Labour and Industry for New South Wales deals with the administration of the Factories and Shops Act, the Acts relating to hours of work, industrial safety, apprenticeship, workmen's compensation, industrial arbitration, employment exchanges and assisted immigration, the registration of trade unions, and the gas and electricity supply.

As regards industrial peace, seventeen agreements are reported to have been made and filed in pursuance of the work of conciliation committees (pp. 4-5). The Special Commissioner for Conciliation intervened in forty disputes, fourteen of which were settled in conference and five as a result of the preliminary investigations, while an actual strike was averted in four other cases (p. 8). The time lost owing to industrial disputes is also estimated (pp. 62-79). At the end of the year 365 industrial awards were in force, 147 being new ones issued during 1920 (p. 11). Reports were made by inspectors in 2,672 cases concerning the observance of the Industrial Arbitration Acts and awards thereunder, over half of these investigations being made as a result of complaints (p. 36). Prosecutions for breaches of awards and failure to keep proper time and pay records were instituted in 280 cases, as compared with 151 in 1919 (p. 12). During the year an important difference was made in the work of the Board of Trade; by an Act to amend the Industrial Arbitration Acts it was empowered to fix a living wage for the whole area of the State as well as for specified districts within it (pp. 3, 9).

The employment exchanges were more active in 1920 than in 1919. Out of 50,217 persons registered, 35,579 were placed—an advance of 63 per cent. on 1919 (pp. 5, 39). Only 68 of the 152 sub-agents made returns for 1920; these agents placed 5,354 persons (p. 40). As a result of the Dominions Conference, various powers relating to immigration were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and the Employment Exchanges and Immigration Division will therefore work on different lines in future (p. 40). Under the Imperial settlement scheme for ex-Service men, 2,258 settlers arrived during 1920 (p. 42), while 1,017 state-aided immigrants were received (p. 41).

Under the Shearers' Accommodation Act 1,675 huts were inspected, and 1,566 found to comply with the requirements of the law. Many

(*) DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY: *Report on Operations during the Year 1920*. pp. vi+151, charts. Sydney, Government Printer. 1921.

inspections under this Act were made by the police, huts being generally too remote for industrial inspectors to visit them with due frequency (pp. 35-36). As regards lifts, 3,123 inspections were made, and 420 notices of defects served; two fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents were reported (p. 46). Cranes were inspected in 883 cases, and one fatality and six non-fatal accidents came to the knowledge of the inspectors (p. 49). Only one prosecution was necessary in respect of scaffolding, though 6,829 inspections were made and 174 notices served in writing (p. 50). Reports were received on 4,697 boiler inspections; instructions for repairs were given in 689 cases (pp. 50-51).

The factory inspection staff for the year 1920 amounted to fifty persons, who had under supervision 9,745 factories (recorded on 27 November 1920), employing 126,045 persons, as compared with 9,003 factories employing 116,905 persons in 1919. Of those employed in 1920, 92,566 were males (p. 13). Particulars of young persons under sixteen employed in factories are given only for the metropolitan district (p. 14), but during the year employment in factories was authorised for 142 boys and 38 girls under fourteen in the whole State (p. 15).

Overtime was much less frequent in 1920 than in 1919; in 1919 an epidemic of influenza and a shortage of skilled labour had led to many breaches of the law. During 1920 sixteen factories worked illegal overtime, affecting 177 women and six men (p. 15), and fifteen prosecutions were undertaken (p. 18). Hours in shops were less well kept within legal limits; 801 warnings were given and 155 prosecutions instituted under the Early Closing Acts (p. 35). In furniture factories employers were prosecuted in twenty-five cases for work during prohibited hours (p. 18). On the other hand, 553,054 working days were lost in collieries otherwise than by disputes (pp. 80-86).

Accidents and compensation for disablement occupy a relatively larger part of the Report. Returns under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 were received from 2,452 employers, who had in their service 188,563 men and 28,826 women. These notified 104 deaths and 13,133 disablements, in respect of which £171,596 was paid in compensation during the year. Detailed tables are given of compensation periods, the age of the worker and day of week and time of day when accidents occur (pp. 87-107). Monday appears to be the worst day of the week, and the hours from 10 to 12 in the morning the worst of the day, while the age-table shows a maximum at 26-30, with 21-25 and 30-35 little below it (but the figures are absolute, not percentages of persons employed). Nearly half of the injuries affect the arms and hands. Industrial diseases reported are mostly cases of lead poisoning—82 such cases out of a total of 96, two of the remainder being cases of anthrax and twelve miners' nystagmus (p. 107).

Of the above-mentioned accident cases, 784 (ten fatal) occurred in registered factories, 551 involving injury to hands or arms. Wood working was responsible for 208 accidents and metal working for 192 (p. 16). The reports of local inspectors (pp. 18-35) reveal the fact that guards for dangerous machinery are often neglected—at least until the inspector has called attention to legal requirements—or unsuitable in material or pattern. Prosecutions for failure to fence machinery, however, were necessary only in 24 cases (p. 18).

Sanitation was very unsatisfactory in several cases, especially in respect of provision for women workers. One of the women inspectors

reports a case where the sanitary accommodation left nothing to be desired in respect of structure and maintenance, but where no provision was made for the separation of the sexes (p. 25). In parts of the Newcastle district conditions were very bad, and the inspector notes that employers tend to remain inactive until a notice is served (pp. 31-33). On the other hand, welfare work is going forward in large factories. A large sulphide works has installed a canteen which is open day and night, and is managed by a committee of the workers (p. 29); while several firms have provided mess-rooms and bathing accommodation. On the whole, a general readiness to comply with requirements is noted, though not a little ignorance appears to be met with at the same time.

MINES INSPECTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1920 (°)

During the year 1920 there was a decline in the total mineral production of New South Wales, in spite of the increase in the amount of coal raised (10,715,999 tons, as compared with 10,414,165 tons in 1913, the highest previous output) (p. 1). A prolonged strike in the Broken Hill district (iron, silver, lead), and severe drought, were responsible for the general falling off (chart facing p. 4). The number of persons employed in and about mines in 1920 was estimated at 29,163, a decrease of 3,296 on 1919. Two-thirds of these were employed in coal and shale mining (p. 5), being distributed among 128 coal mines and three shale mines (p. 40).

The report of the Chief Inspector of Metalliferous Mines and Superintendent of Diamond Drills (pp. 41-58) deals mainly with costs of production and technicalities respecting installations, but the local inspectors' reports give details of serious accidents. Four persons were killed and twelve injured in metalliferous mining during 1920 (p. 5). All the deaths occurred in the Northern district, in surface work, three being attributed to catching in machinery and the fourth to a fall of earth during prospecting (pp. 50-57). Two cases of loss of eyesight due to injuries from flying fragments are noted (pp. 49-51). Lead poisoning (mostly in silver mining) was reported in 43 cases in 1920, as compared with 33 in 1919 (p. 58).

In the report of the Chief Inspector of Coal Mines and Oil-Shale Mines (pp. 59-82) it is noted that the strike of marine engineers during the months of January to March 1920 reduced output by preventing disposal of stocks (p. 59). In all 19,965 persons were employed in coal and shale mining during the year—14,952 below ground, of whom 502 were boys under sixteen, and 5,013 at the surface, of whom 271 were boys under sixteen. The output per person employed for the whole year was 538 tons (or 761 tons per person below ground); the Chief Inspector notes that this is much above the English figure, but attributes the difference at least in part to the fact that Australian coal seams are much thicker and at less distance from the surface (p. 60). About one quarter of the whole output was cut by machinery (p. 61).

During the year twenty persons were killed and 113 injured in and about coal and shale mines, as compared with 17 and 100 in 1919. Nineteen of the fatal accidents occurred underground, seven being due to falls of roof or side and six to the movement of trams or tubs. Of

(°) DEPARTMENT OF MINES : *Annual Report for the Year 1920*. pp. 130; map and diagrams. Sydney, Government Printer. 1921.

the non-fatal accidents, 45 were due to the former of these two causes and 28 to the latter (p. 65). Details are given of all accidents (pp. 66-74). No notifiable accidents occurred in consequence of explosions of fire-damp or dust. Fire-damp was reported to be comparatively rare, and in the Western district all the miners used naked lights at the working faces (pp. 76-77). Detailed tables are given of the electrical appliances and arrangements for ventilation in individual mines (pp. 87-95).

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN IRELAND ⁽¹⁰⁾

The twentieth annual General Report of this Department deals with the agricultural year reckoned from 1 October 1919 to 30 September 1920. The main divisions of the Report are the same as in previous issues; Part I includes administration and funds, Part II gives details of the various activities of the Department.

The Council of Agriculture considers a wide range of agricultural questions at its two yearly meetings, when the general policy of the Department is determined, and the Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction, meeting respectively six and four times in twelve months, concentrate on the practical and technical problems which come within their powers. The Department's funds are derived in the main from three sources: the Parliamentary vote, the vote for Science and Art (Ireland), and the Endowment Fund. Administrative expenses are the first charge on the Parliamentary vote, but special grants-in-aid were included in the vote. Of these £6,000 was for forestry operations, while afforestation received £3,336 in supplementary aid from the Development Fund; the vote provided £37,000 for agricultural and technical instruction and the Development Fund contributed an additional sum of £5,000 for agricultural research and advisory work.

The cost of technical instruction examinations only amounted to £829, and this was defrayed by the Science and Art Vote, which devoted £122,148 to the support of technical schools and classes, while local committees of agricultural and technical instruction helped to maintain part-time teachers.

Food production schemes under the 1917 Corn Production Act, including enforcement of compulsory tillage regulations, involved an expenditure of £140,785, and in this connection much practical work was undertaken and carried through. Development of flax growing, instruction in the use of new machinery, inspection of farm seeds, training of allotment holders, drainage work, etc. appear in a list of which the most serious item is £11,000 spent in loans for agricultural purposes. £110,602 out of the total amount devoted to food production schemes was expended as follows: salaries and travelling expenses of staff and inspectors, tillage appeal tribunal, advertising and the cost of collecting statistics of crops and of the areas tilled.

The amount available for agricultural purposes from the Department's Endowment Fund for the period with which the report deals was £190,000; of this £66,000 was reserved for technical instruction and for fisheries. Certain supplementary sums were received for 1919-1920: in particular, £20,000 for the extension of the County committees' agricultural schemes.

⁽¹⁰⁾ GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND: *Annual Report 1919-1920*. 314 pp. Dublin, H. M. Stationery Office. 1921. 9s. net.

Publicity is organised by the Department ; not only are all official regulations affecting agriculture made known through the press, but an educational news service has been instituted ; this deals regularly with seasonal instruction and with any research and development work which it may be useful to Irish agriculturists to follow, whether at home or abroad. More specifically technical information concerning scientific agriculture was issued monthly to 5,000 ex-students of agricultural schools and winter classes.

The Agricultural Branch of the Department continued its normal work, i.e. administration of special Acts on agricultural matters ; drawing up of loan schemes ; instruction to farmers in congested districts ; including the laying down of demonstration plots ⁽¹⁾ etc., supervision of the agricultural schools and stations set up by the Department, and the general development of the agricultural industry.

Agricultural shows, ploughing matches, and premium animals for the improvement of stock were subsidised by the County committees appointed by the County Councils, and these also maintained the travelling inspectors who directed the work on experimental plots and organised poultry-keeping on modern lines. The following table gives an idea of some of the activities of the inspectorate for the period 1 October 1919 to 30 September 1920.

	Agriculture	Horticulture and bee-keeping	Poultry-keeping	Butter making
Number of inspectors appointed	42	48	42 ⁽¹⁾	87
Number of lectures delivered	327	88	110	58
Estimated attendance at lectures	12,611	3,520	2,478	700
Number of courses conducted	53	—	98	138
Number of students admitted to courses	830	—	1,357	1,310
Number of visits to farms, gardens, dairies, etc.	21,579	40,345	21,284	4,732
Number of demonstration plots	961	1,296	—	—
Number of field requirements	561	—	—	—

(1) Thirty of these were qualified instructors in butter-making and acted also in this capacity.

During the year training was provided at nineteen agricultural colleges and schools ; 164 male students were resident in schools and colleges managed by the Department, while institutions independently managed had but twenty resident male students. There were 110 places continuously filled in the Department's colleges for women, and 140 in others which gave similar training. Sixty-eight pupils were received at the three agricultural stations, and the larger proportion of these were sons of farmers whose holdings were returned at less than £20 at the annual valuation.

The report records a considerable increase in the Irish cheese-making industry during the last seven years ; in 1913 the export of cheese amounted only to 6,372 cwts ; in 1919 it reached 285,926 cwts. Classes of instruction in the packing, grading, and testing of eggs have been conducted with success by the Department's marketing inspectors, and it has been ascertained that an average pupil could

⁽¹⁾ There were 5,763 special demonstration plots in 1919-20 as against 4,689 in 1918-1919.

qualify in speed and acquire the accurate knowledge necessary for trade purposes in four to five weeks. A great deal of useful work was undertaken in regard to transport of produce and farming requisites, and the Report notes an improvement in handling, loading, and stowing at railway stations and ports as a consequence of the numerous inspections carried out during the year by the Market Inspectorate Department. A conference was called in June 1920 to deal with diversion of traffic to obviate delay in forwarding perishable goods and the practical results of its recommendations are considered satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN WISCONSIN AND CALIFORNIA

In their recent accident statistics reports⁽¹²⁾, both Wisconsin and California follow as far as possible the standard tabular forms recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions. In neither, however, are accident frequency and severity rates given, which is much to be regretted. The Wisconsin Commission recognise the need for ascertaining these rates in order to provide a scientific basis for accident prevention work. This information is necessary also for the adjustment of insurance rates. A rough approximation to the number of man-hours worked in industries serves for computing fairly accurate and very useful frequency and severity rates; the frequency rate being the number of accidents per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure to the accident hazard, and the severity rate being the average number of working days lost per annum through accident per 1,000 man-hours of exposure. Even very rough rates based on pay rolls (i.e. rates per \$1,000,000 of pay roll) are better than nothing at all.

The Wisconsin Commission, however, has worked out a somewhat novel method of ascertaining the trend of accident frequency, which takes account of the number at work exposed to hazard. Two index numbers were constructed, one based on the number of factory employees in the State as given by representative employers, and the other based on the number of accidents reported each month. The base in both cases was made January 1915. After obtaining these two series of index numbers or percentages, a third series was calculated by dividing the series representing accidents reported by the series representing the number of employees under the Compensation Act. This third series represents the trend in accident frequency. The number of accidents reported according to the Wisconsin method is, in effect, weighted by the number of persons engaged or exposed to hazard. It does not, however take account of the length of time during which they are exposed to hazard, and consequently falls far short of arriving at the real importance of accidents as gauged by the severity of injury produced by them.

As neither State has worked out comparable statistics either as to frequency or severity of accidents, no accurate comparison can be made between the accident statistics of the two States. The Wisconsin figures show that frequency was especially high in 1916, 1917, and

(12) WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION : *General Accident Statistics for Wisconsin in the Wisconsin Safety Review*, Vol. II, No. 4, Aug.-Sept.-Oct. 1921. 124 pp. Maddison, Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION : *Report of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921*. 127 pp. Sacramento, State Printing Office. 1921.

1918, and reached the peak in 1920. The California data show a considerable increase from 1919 to 1920. This increase in accidents in 1920 is explained differently in each State. The Wisconsin report ascribes it to causes arising principally from the depression in business which began in the State in that year, while the California Commission states that the increase is "due without doubt to the industrial activity and growth of the State". The Wisconsin report notes that there is a tendency in slack times to apply for compensation for relatively minor injuries and to speed up the men remaining, with consequent greater likelihood of accident. The obvious, though tentative, conclusion is that hectic prosperity and violent depression are equally unfavourable from an accident point of view. At the same time the increased frequency of accidents in both States may be partly accounted for by the fact that the reporting of accidents is continually improving as the provisions of workmen's compensation laws become more familiar.

Statistics of accidents in Wisconsin for 1920 cover all compensable injuries, i.e. those causing disability of 7 days or more, and occupational diseases, which were brought within the scope of the compensation law in 1919. Most of the tables in the California statistics cover tabulatable injuries, i.e. those causing disability lasting longer than the day of injury. The standard classification of causes is used in both the reports.

The following table shows the distribution of accidents by cause. The tabulation includes those accidents which cause disability lasting in California more than eight days and in Wisconsin seven days.

Causes	California		Wisconsin	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
All causes	37,034	100.0	16,246	100.0
Handling of objects	9,138	24.9	3,978	24.5
Stepping on or striking against objects	2,230	6.0	1,127	7.0
Falling objects	3,168	8.6	1,263	7.8
Falls of persons	5,827	15.6	1,826	11.2
Hand tools	2,926	7.9	1,267	7.8
Vehicles	4,514	12.2	1,041	6.4
Explosions	351	1.0	100	.6
Electricity	214	.6	93	.6
Hot and corrosive substances	1,629	4.4	793	4.9
Machinery	4,477	12.8	4,009	24.6
Miscellaneous	2,200	6.0 ⁽¹⁾	749	4.6 ⁽²⁾

(1) Includes accidents caused by animals.

(2) Includes dragging, skidding, riverdriving, animals, and occupational diseases.

Besides including general accident statistics, the California report covers also the administrative activities of the Industrial Commission of the State, reports of its legal, safety, and rehabilitation departments and others, together with a report of the investigation of the living conditions of the surviving families in death benefit cases under the Compensation Act. This latter enquiry was undertaken with a view to ascertaining the adequacy of the benefits paid. The general conclusion is that these benefits are wholly inadequate to provide decent living conditions for the survivors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *The International Labour Conference, Third Session, Geneva 1921*. Vol. I, Parts 1 and 2, pp. 1-597 ; Vol. II, Part 3, appendices and index, pp. 599-1304. Geneva, 1921.

Official report, in French and English, of the Third Session of the General Conference attended by the representatives of Members of the International Labour Organisation, which was held in Geneva from 24 October to 19 November 1921.

The introduction gives the agenda, together with an account of the preliminaries of the Conference. The first part contains the names of members of the Delegations, and describes the composition of the Office, the Secretariat, and the Commissions. The second part consists of a stenographic record of the Sessions of the Conference. The third part contains a large number of appendices, of which No. 18 is the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, and an index.

International Labour Conference, Fourth Session, Geneva, October 1922 ; (a) Reform of the Constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office ; (b) Periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference. Questionnaire 1. 34 pp. Geneva, International Labour Office. 1922.

This booklet states the reasons which induced the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to lay the two questions of the constitution of the Governing Body and the periodicity of the Conference before the next International Labour Conference. It indicates the solutions contemplated by the Governing Body, which are being submitted to the States Members of the Organisation with a request for their opinions.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HEALTH SECTION : *Epidemiological Report*. No. 3. 43 pp. ; with maps and diagrams. Geneva. June 1922.

This Report contains statistics on the epidemiological situation in East and Central Europe, the present position with respect to the fight against epidemics in the European sanitary zone, the spread of epidemics between January and April 1922, and the number of deaths from influenza in European towns in the winter of 1921/1922. The figures are illustrated by maps and numerous diagrams.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE : *Série de rapports ; First Ordinary Session, Brussels, 1 to 3 July 1922*.

The reports submitted to the 1922 meeting of the International Association for the Protection of Children dealt with the following questions : the work of the Association ; the desirability of compiling statistics in all countries as to the reduction in infant mortality since the establishment of free nursing advice, and the method of compilation to be adopted in each country (two reports, one by

Dr. Lapin, delegate of the Shereefian Government, the other by Mr. Lucien March, Honorary Director of the *Statistique générale de la France*); protection of children in the Belgian Congo (report by the Belgian Colonial Ministry); enquiry into methods of reaching an international Agreement for the protection of children against the dangers of the cinema (reports by Messrs. Collard, de Sloovere, and Pierre de Casabianca); preliminary investigation of the principles which should be the basis of a Convention on the repatriation of juvenile delinquents from neighbouring states (report by Mr. Paul Kahn).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE: *International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics, 1909 to 1921*. Rome 1922.

This is the first statistical year book of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to include data for the years following the war. The subject matter is presented in English and in French and tables of equivalents between the weights and measures of the decimal system and those of Anglo-Saxon countries are given.

In consideration of the political territorial changes which have been effected recently, statistics are given for two distinct periods, one before and the other after the war. They include the total area and population of the world; the subdivision of territorial area on an agricultural basis; the area and yield of various crops; live-stock; and statistics of trade, prices, freights and fertilisers. Exchange tables of former year books have been replaced by new ones, comprising the rates between the dollar on the one hand, and the pound sterling, the peso paper, and the Egyptian pound on the other.

The introduction preceding the statistical tables gives a general interpretation of the figures which follow and draws attention to outstanding facts, such as the difference between the grade of intensity of cultivation as between new countries and old; the tendency of certain countries to decrease their cultivation of cereals and substitute grass and other fodder crops, etc. Decrease in the areas sown and above all in production has chiefly occurred in Europe, while in North America a general increase has taken place, which has to some extent compensated for the shrinkage of the European crops.

The Second and Third Internationals and the Vienna Union. Official Report of the Conference between the Executives held at the Reichstag, Berlin, on 2 April 1922 and following Days. 94 pp. London, Labour Publishing Company. 1922. 1s.

Traité conclu le 7 mai 1920 entre la République démocratique de Géorgie et la République socialiste fédérative soviétique russe, et accord de transit et de commerce conclu le 14 novembre 1920 entre la République démocratique de Géorgie d'une part et la République socialiste fédérative soviétique russe et la République socialiste soviétique d'Azerbaïdjan d'autre part. 19 pp. Paris, Dupont, 1922.

Texts of the Treaty concluded on 7 May 1920 between the Democratic Republic of Georgia and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the Transit and Commercial Agreement concluded on 14 November 1920 between the Democratic Republic of Georgia, on the one hand, and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic, on the other.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

BELGIUM

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL : SERVICE MÉDICAL DU TRAVAIL : *Le travail industriel des peaux, des poils et des cuirs*, by Dr. A. GLIBERT. 440 pp. Brussels, 1921.

Dr. Glibert, Inspector-General of the Medical Branch of the Department of Labour, has published a report on the results of an enquiry into labour in the

hide, hair, and horsehair industries. The report opens with a collection of hitherto unpublished data on the state of health of the workers in the firms covered, as a whole, and also in relation to various factors, such as age, age of entering the trade, heredity, etc. The following chapters successively review the different processes of tanning, currying, tawing, wool pulling, wool washing, leather dyeing, manufacture of horsehair and bristles. The author comes to the following conclusions :

The results of the enquiry as a whole establish the fact that, beyond the risk of mercury poisoning in the cutting of hairs, and of anthrax infection in most of the other processes, there are scarcely any injurious conditions of first-rate importance. The regulations already in force for lessening the danger of mercury poisoning on the one hand, and anthrax infection on the other, have done much to improve the situation. These regulations ought to be strictly observed. Scientific advance should be combined with practical experience in order still further to improve methods of prophylaxis. The Medical Branch of the Department of Labour should also make every effort to discover and abolish the many secondary risks which were found to be present in the factories inspected, either by enforcing existing regulations, or, if necessary, by suggesting new regulations recognised as more effective.

CUBA

SECRETARIO DE AGRICULTURA, COMERCIO Y TRABAJO, SERVICIO DE LA ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO : *La tercera reunion de la Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo*. 64 pp. Havana, 1922.

Mr. Carlos Loveira, Secretary and Technical Adviser of the Cuban Government Delegation to the Third Session of the International Labour Conference, describes in the first part of his report the method adopted for appointing delegates from his country, and gives information as to the composition of the Conference, the representation of Cuba on its Commissions, etc. The second part contains a summary of the debates and a Spanish version of the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted.

FRANCE

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES : *Documents diplomatiques. Conférence économique internationale de Gênes, 9 avril-19 mai 1922*. 186 pp. Paris, Impr. Nat., 1922.

Diplomatic documentation supplied by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for use at the Genoa Conference.

MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES. DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES DOUANES : *Documents statistiques publiés mensuellement par l'Administration des douanes sur le commerce de la France. Cinq premiers mois des années 1920, 1921 et 1922*. 278 pp. Paris, Impr. Nat., May 1922. 18 francs.

For the purpose of these papers, the value of imports and exports were determined as follows. For 1920, the rates laid down by the Valuation Committee for 1920 were used for both imports and exports. For 1921 and 1922, imports were estimated on declared values as checked by the Customs service with a view to the application of the tax on turnover, and exports were valued at the rates fixed by the Valuation Committee for 1919.

MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE, ETAT-MAJOR DE L'ARMÉE : *Projet de règlement général d'éducation physique. Quatrième partie : Adaptations professionnelles. Titre II : Rééducation physique militaire*. 45 pp. Paris, Charles Lavauzelle, 1922.

This booklet contains a statement of the principles, methods, and procedure used in physically re-training, with a view to military service, persons originally considered unfit to bear the strain of such service, as well as fit persons.

MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL : *Accidents du Travail. Treizième rapport sur l'application de la loi du 9 avril 1898 concernant les responsabilités des accidents dont les ouvriers sont victimes dans leur travail.* 1919. 47 pp. Nancy, Paris, Strasbourg, Berger-Levrault. 1922. 2 francs.

This Report by Mr. Daniel-Vincent, French Minister of Labour, reviews administrative action taken to supervise the application of the Act on accident insurance in industry, amendments and extensions of the Act, methods of auditing the accounts of private insurance societies, state insurance organisations (national insurance funds against accident and old age pensions), and the general working of the Guarantee Fund.

STATISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE DE LA FRANCE : *Rapport au Ministre du Travail relatif aux échelles de traitements, remises et indemnités fixes des fonctionnaires, agents, sous-agents et ouvriers de l'Etat rémunérés au mois, 1911-1921.* Extracts from the *Journal officiel de la République Française*. December 1922. 963 pp. Paris, Impr. des Journaux officiels. 1921.

This Report, which was drawn up under the terms of the Act of 8 April 1910, Section 152, Paragraph 2, consists almost entirely of tables showing the rates of salaries, including various cost-of-living bonuses, family allowances, etc., paid to the different groups of civil servants in France from 1911 to 1921. As no information is given as to the numbers covered in each group, only an approximate idea can be obtained of the effect of the rise in salaries on the real earnings of civil servants. The figures show, however, that the increase has been much more marked among the lower grades. In Paris, for instance, the salary of a married official with four children, including cost-of-living bonus and family allowances, increased by 63 per cent. between 1911 and 1921 for the group of officials earning 12,000 to 25,000 francs per annum in 1911, and by 369 per cent. for the group earning 3,000 francs or less in 1911. The increase was rather more marked in towns having between 70,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; in districts of under 5,000 inhabitants it was slightly less.

CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL DE LA SEINE : *Rapport au nom de la Commission des habitations ouvrières et du plan d'extension, relatif à la crise du logement et à l'intervention publique en matière d'habitation populaire dans l'agglomération parisienne.* presented by Mr. Henri SELLIER, General Councillor, No. 1. 1250 pp., with illustrations. Paris, Impr. munic. 1921.

The first part of this voluminous Report is devoted to a statement of the housing problem in the Paris district. Stress is laid on the shortage of housing, on its frequently insanitary condition, and on the rise in rents; the situation, which was grave already in 1911, has since become much worse. Suggested solutions are dealt with in the second part. Mr. Sellier proves that private action, in spite of the facilities offered by existing legislation, is impossible owing to economic conditions, and declares that public intervention alone can prove effective; he describes the internal organisation and principles adopted by public offices for working-class dwellings, laying special emphasis on those of the Department of the Seine. The third part surveys the action of other countries in dealing with the problem of working-class dwellings, especially that of the Anglo-Saxon countries (including the United States), Scandinavia, Belgium, Italy, and Central Europe. In the fourth part a list of the buildings already completed, still under construction, or contemplated, in the Department of the Seine, both in Paris itself and in the suburbs, is given. Part V treats of a variety of topics, including a discussion of how to reconcile public intervention with the rights of the small property owner. The work concludes with appendices giving the texts of French legislative measures concerning working-class dwellings, and various other texts referring to the Working Class Dwellings Office of the Department of the Seine, the buildings erected by the Department under the Act of 5 August 1921, and the general question of public intervention in housing matters. The author publishes a

large number of photographs, general and detailed plans, perspective drawings, designs, numerical data, etc., which illustrate his problem in France and abroad, and may be usefully consulted by architects and economists.

GREECE

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ; ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΣ; ΕΠΙΘΕΟΡΗΣΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ: *Ereuna epi ton syn-thekon tes ergatikes katoikias ton poleon Athenon kai Peiraios 1921.* 37 pp. Athens, 1922.

This report publishes the results of an enquiry undertaken in 1921 into working-class housing, the object being to lay down general principles for public and private action. The enquiry covered 2,000 working-class houses in Athens and the Piraeus.

INDIA

ASSAM

Report of the Department of Industries, Assam, for the Year 1920-1921. 8 pp. Shillong, 1921. 8 annas.

Annual Report of the Department of Industries on the Working of the Assam Labour Board during the Year ending 30 June 1921. 20 pp. Delhi.

BENGAL

Annual Administration Report of the Department of Industries during the Year 1920. 23 pp. Calcutta, 1921. 4 annas.

BIHAR

Report of the Director of Industries for the Year 1920-1921. 31 pp. Bombay, 1921. 5 annas, 6 pies.

BOMBAY

Department of Industries Annual Report 1920-1921. 31 pp. Bombay, 1921. 5 annas, 6 pies.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Report on the Working of the Department of Industries of the Central Provinces for the Year ending 31 December 1921. 9 pp. Nagpur, 1922. 12 annas.

MADRAS

Development Department: Administration Report of the Department of Industries for 1920-1921. 39 pp.

PUNJAB

Report of the Department of Industries for the Year ending 31 March 1921. 16+xxxiv pp. Lahore, 1921. 10d.

UNITED PROVINCES

Report of the Director of Industries for the Year 1920-1921. 28+5 pp. Allahabad, 1921.

This set of nine reports of the Departments of Industries for the various Indian Provinces deals with the technical side of production : improvement of processes, advice as to raw materials, technical training, organisation of markets, etc.

Review of Agricultural Operations in India. 120 pp. Calcutta, Superintendent. of Govern. Print. 1921.

The Government of India has issued a report on agricultural conditions and operations during 1920-1921, which is of interest both from the economic point of view, and also because it describes progress in agricultural research, agricultural education, and the co-operative movement, including the consolidation of holdings. It includes a bibliography of agricultural publications in India.

ITALY

MINISTERO PER IL LAVORO E LA PREVIDENZA SOCIALE, DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PREVIDENZA SOCIALE: *L'assicurazione obbligatoria contro gli infortuni sul lavoro in agricoltura ; prima relazione sull' applicazione del decreto-legge 23 agosto 1917 No. 1450.* 181 pp. Rome, 1922. 10 lire.

This report of the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on compulsory insurance against accidents in agriculture is divided into two parts. The first briefly reviews the historical and legal antecedents of the question. The provisions of the Bill, together with the Order and other measures for its application are dealt with in several chapters. The documents given in connection with the origin and activity of insurance institutions, arbitration committees, etc. are very complete. Decisions arising out of the application of the Act are also quoted. The second part deals with the technical and financial organisation of insurance and its characteristic features. The first statistical and financial results obtained are summarised in a series of tables. The statistical data are brought up to 1919 and the statements of the finances of insurance societies to 1919 and 1920. The absence of statistics for 1920 is due to the shortness of the period since the new Act was brought into force and the serious difficulties met with in its application.

NORWAY

STATISTISK CENTRALBYRA : *Statistisk Arbok for Kongeriket Norge, 1921.* 295 pp. Christiania, Aschehoug. 1922.

The Norwegian Statistical Year Book for 1921 follows the same arrangement as adopted in previous years. Special reference may be made to chapters XI (Social Insurance) and XII (Social and Labour Statistics). The international statistical tables now include one on the extent of unemployment among trade union members.

SWEDEN

KUNGL. SOCIALSTYRELSEN, SVERIGES OFFICIELLA STATISTIK, SOCIALSTATISTIK : *Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige, åren 1917-1919.* 168 pp. Stockholm, 1922.

Report on co-operative societies in Sweden from 1917 to 1919.

KUNGL. SOCIALSTYRELSEN : *Undersökning rörande blyföroiftning inom porstins- och lervaruindustrien i Sverige.* 28 pp. Stockholm, Beckman. 1922.

This publication on the risks of lead poisoning in the china and pottery trades in Sweden is reviewed under *Notes on Industrial Hygiene.*

SVERIGES OFFICIELLA STATISTIK, SOCIALSTATISTIK RIKSFÖRSÄKRINGSANSTALTEN: *Ölycksfall i arbete år 1918*. vi + 72 pp. Stockholm. 1922.

The Swedish Act introducing compulsory insurance against industrial accidents came into force on 1 January 1918, and the duty of collecting statistics of industrial accidents after that date was entrusted to the State Insurance Office. The present report is the first published by the State Insurance Office. The statistics of industrial accidents are derived on the one hand from employers' statements of the number of workers employed and of accidents occurring in their establishments, on the other hand from information supplied by insurance societies as to the results of the accidents and the benefit paid. Particulars of the number and wages of workers vary according as they are derived from large or small employers; in the former case they are generally very complete, but in the latter they usually take the form of annual statements and are naturally more in the nature of a summary. Reports were obtained of 56,849 accidents in 1918, of which 2,492 led to disability of at least 10 per cent. and 745 to the decease of the victim.

The report contains 10 statistical tables which, in addition to facts of a general character, furnish information on voluntary insurance against accidents, other than industrial, and the number of industrial accidents according to industry, age of victim, etc. An account is given in an appendix of the mathematical bases used by the State Insurance Office in accordance with the Act of 17 June 1916 on insurance against industrial accidents.

SWITZERLAND

CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL: *Message à l'Assemblée fédérale concernant les amendements au Pacte de la Société des Nations*. (4 Jan. 1922). No. 1543. 41 pp.

— *Rapport à l'Assemblée fédérale sur la deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations* (19 Dec. 1921). No. 1504. 86 pp. Berne.

Two communications to the Swiss Federal Assembly by the Federal Council, namely, a message on amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations and a report on the proceedings of the Second Assembly of the League.

CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL: *Rapport du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale sur sa gestion en 1921*. 1116 pp. Berne, 1922.

Special reference may be made to the chapters in this report dealing with emigration (pp. 92-99), public health (pp. 291-313), social insurance—sickness, accident, old age—(pp. 731-771), agricultural education (pp. 771-775), unemployment measures (pp. 854-893) and the regulation of working conditions (pp. 902-904).

A special report is to be published on the Third International Labour Conference (Geneva 1921), the relations of the Federal Government with the International Labour Organisation, and international social legislation.

DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'ÉCONOMIE PUBLIQUE: *La Suisse économique et sa législation sociale. Exposé publié par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique à l'occasion de la XIII^e session du Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail à Interlaken, en juillet 1922*. 218 pp. Berne, 1922.

This publication, extracts from which have already been given in *Industrial and Labour Information* ⁽¹⁾, presents an outline of the economic activities and social legislation of Switzerland. The copious statistics which it contains are accompanied by explanatory matter intended to bring out the essential facts

⁽¹⁾ INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. III, No. 5. p. c. 4 Aug. 1922.

regarding each branch of activity. The historical aspect of the various problems and proposed developments receive special attention. Population, mining and agriculture, industry, means of communication, banking, insurance, and the national financial situation are all reviewed in turn. In the last chapter, which deals with social legislation, it is pointed out that the creation of a homogeneous and complete code of social legislation is hindered by difficulties arising from the political constitution of the Swiss Confederation, and, further, that the progress of social reform has been retarded by the present severe depression in industry. The chief matters to which the Federal Government has directed its attention are the employment of children, young persons, and women, hours of work, night work, weekly rest-day, protection of the worker against industrial accidents, factory hygiene, factory inspection, labour disputes, collective agreements, unemployment, and, finally, social insurance (against sickness, accidents, etc.). It should be recalled that Switzerland has ratified the three Draft Conventions of the Washington Conference concerning the minimum age for admission of children to employment in industry, night work of children, and night work of women.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS : *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada*. Bulletin No. 307. 74 pp. Washington, Govern. Print. Off. 1922.

This Association, which consists of employees of Federal, State, provincial, county, or municipal departments having to do with the enforcement and supervision of labour laws, has for its object the promotion of the welfare of industrial workers by legislative and other means. At this eighth meeting of the Association, held from 2 to 5 May 1921, the addresses given dealt particularly with questions of child labour and vocational education, accident prevention, women in industry, and factory inspection. Reports were given on new legislation in some of the States represented.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF MINES : *Metal Mine Accidents in the United States during the Calendar Year 1920*, by William W. ADAMS. Technical Paper 299. 99 pp. Washington, Govern. Print. Off. 1922.

— : *Quarry Accidents in the United States during the Calendar Year 1920*, by William W. ADAMS. Technical Paper 295. 66 pp. Washington, Govern. Print. Off. 1922.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE : *Austria To-day*; in the *Annals*, Nov. 1921. 71 pp. Philadelphia.

The different parts of this volume have been written by Austrians who are closely acquainted with the situation of their country. They deal with population, agriculture and forestry, water power, coal supply, public finance, currency problems, banking, trade and transport, manufacture, commerce, customs policy, social policy, the housing question, and crime.

The chapter on social policy is written by Dr. Anton Hoffmann-Ostenhof. He gives detailed information on the application of the 8-hour day, chambers of labour and works councils, and nationalisation of industry, and deals in a general way with the whole of the social legislation of the Republic.

ARGUS DE LA PRESSE: *Nomenclature des journaux et revues en langue française paraissant dans le monde entier*. 433 pp. Paris, l'Argus de la Presse. 1922.

List of names of periodicals in the French language published throughout the world.

BALDESI, Gino: *Perchè il mondo è povero*. 175 pp. Florence, Vallecchi. 1922.

In this book Mr. Baldesi continues to advocate the view pressed by him since the Washington International Labour Conference that the solution of the present crisis lies in international control of the production and distribution of raw materials ⁽¹⁾. He analyses the enquiries into raw materials and production made under the auspices of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, deriving from them arguments in support of his views and concluding that "services should be regulated by need and not by the hope of gain".

Bibliothèque sociale des métiers: Series edited by Georges RENARD. Paris, Doin.

The object of Mr. Georges Renard, Professor of Labour History at the *Collège de France*, in editing this series is to put before the public and the workers themselves accurate information on the trades carried on in France. Only a limited number of the whole series will be devoted to a description of technical processes, the authors being rather concerned to give an historical account of their trades, and to discuss the organisation and administration of undertakings, relations between employers and workers (wages, hours of work, collective agreements, workshop regulations, profit-sharing, etc.), apprenticeship problems, occupational diseases, the workers' standard of life and working-class demands, desirable and possible reforms. The following have already been published in the series: Marguerite BODIN: *L'institutrice* ⁽²⁾; B. LAURENT: *Poste et Postiers* ⁽³⁾; A. SAVOIE: *Meunerie, boulangerie et pâtisserie* ⁽⁴⁾.

BODIN, Marguerite: *L'institutrice*. Bibliothèque sociale des métiers, edited by Georges RENARD. 347 pp. Paris, Doin. 1922. 10 francs.

This study of the woman teacher is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the evolution and present organisation of girls' schools in France, the second with the life and position of the woman teacher. One of the chapters is devoted to the various forms of after-school instruction; physical, intellectual, moral, domestic, and craft training; courses for adults, technical education, preliminary apprenticeship, technical schools, high schools, model courses in domestic training. The book concludes with an examination of the functions of the woman teacher in the life of the community.

BORDEN, Sir Robert: *Canadian Constitutional Studies*. 163 pp. Univ. of Toronto Press. 1922.

Sir Robert Borden has here published in book form the three lectures which he gave in October 1921 under the Marfleet Foundation at the University of Toronto. Designed as an introduction to the study of the constitutional development of Canada, they deal each with one of the three principal periods of Canadian constitutional history: from the cession of Quebec to Great Britain in 1763 to the Confederation of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in 1867; from the Confederation to the outbreak of the world war; and from

⁽¹⁾ Cf. *International Labour Conference, First Annual Meeting*, pp. 237-239.

⁽²⁾ See next notice.

⁽³⁾ See p. 483.

⁽⁴⁾ See p. 487.

August 1914 to the Imperial Conference of 1921. The final lecture relates the negotiations which led up to Canada's participation in the Peace Conference and her membership of the League of Nations, and concludes with general reflections on the future of democracy. The lectures are accompanied by ample notes, with references to the chief authorities cited.

BOWIE, James A. : *Sharing Profits with Employees*. Pitman's Industrial Administration Series. 219 pp. London, Pitman. 1922. 10s. 6d.

The author, who is Lecturer in Economics at the College of Technology, Manchester, lucidly analyses almost all typical forms of profit-sharing, bonus distribution, and co-partnership; he lays rather more stress on principles than on practice, but at the same time does not omit to illustrate with actual examples and figures where necessary. The result is a valuable study, the only fault of which is a certain tendency to repetition. Mr. Bowie is perfectly aware of the pitfalls which attend many profit-sharing schemes, and condemns some of them unreservedly. Thus he points out that profit-sharing must not be a gift; it must be contractual and permanent, so as absolutely to avoid the futility of being liable to withdrawal at the arbitrary discretion of the employer. Neither must it be a mere benefit fund; this vitiates the true principle of profit-sharing, seeing that the whole purpose of such funds is to assist those who have become industrially useless, whereas profits should be shared by those who are industrially efficient. Yet again profit-sharing must be something more than a mere deposit fund, for after all employers are not necessarily the best bankers for their employees. The true end of profit-sharing, in the eyes of the author, is to give the worker part control over capital. Employees' shares must carry the same rights as "capitalist" shares, though special easy terms of acquisition may reasonably be offered. On the other hand, it is useless to give shares for nothing; they will never be appreciated; and equally useless to force them on unsuitable recipients. Voluntary and contributory co-partnership, carrying full partner's rights, is, in the author's eyes, the only acceptable form of profit-sharing.

BRAUN, Dr. Kurt: *Die Konzentration der Berufsvereine der deutschen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer und ihre rechtliche Bedeutung*. Berlin, Julius Springer. 1922.

Dr. Braun's purpose is to illustrate the influence exercised by the chief federations and organisations of employers and wage earners on administration and legislation in Germany, and the position occupied in law by these semi-political, semi-economic bodies. The book is more than a dry compilation of theory. It reviews the history of these organisations from their inception, giving a general survey of the work they have done, and describing their activities, both those recognised by law and those merely tolerated.

This study has met with a somewhat unfavourable reception in certain German circles, possibly because the type of book is not yet usual in that country. Moreover, the movement in question is still in course of development, and it is perhaps premature to pass final judgment on it. At all events, the author has for the first time collected the material needed for studying the problem of concentration of German industrial organisations of employers and wage earners and the legal significance of the movement. He may therefore be said to have contributed towards the legislative solution of this particularly delicate question.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT: *Cambridge House Bulletins: (A) On Industry; (B) On Education*. London, Cambr. Univ. Settlement.

Since the beginning of July 1921 occasional papers on industrial and educational questions have been issued by the Cambridge University Settlement. Their object is to present in a compact and impartial form the main facts of important events in the industrial world, "in the belief that ignorance as much as selfishness is responsible for our present distresses". The *Bulletins* already

issued, which usually consist of only two or four pages, have dealt with such subjects as miners' wages in December 1921, changes in wage rates during 1921, and negotiations in the engineering, shipbuilding, and other industrial disputes in the beginning of this year. The educational series deals chiefly with the cost of state education in Great Britain, a matter about which very varying statements are made and too often allowed to go unchecked. These two series of pamphlets represent an interesting attempt to bring essential information regarding current events in a simple yet scientific form to the notice of the average man.

CASALINI, A. : *Cenni di storia del movimento cooperativo in Italia, con introduzione polemica di Carlo Bazzi*. xxiii+195 pp. Rome, Sindacato Naz. delle Coop. 1922.

Mr. Casalini traces the history of the co-operative movement in Italy from the first manifestations of mutual aid inspired by Guiseppe Mazzini until the most recent events which have had a marked effect on the activity and organisation of Italian co-operative societies. The Italian co-operative movement is represented by three national federations : the National Co-operative League (*Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative*) (Socialist in tendency) ; the Italian Co-operative Federation (*Confederazione Cooperative italiana*) (Catholic in tendency) ; and the Co-operative Union (*Sindacato Cooperativo*) (Liberal). In addition, the co-operative organisation of ex-Service men (independent) was formed in 1921. The author's preference seems to be for the Liberal tendency, which he describes as independent.

Besides giving a history of the movement, Mr. Casalini touches on various technical problems raised by the development of co-operation. He concludes with a series of documents and statistics. There is an introduction by Mr. C. Bazzi.

COHEN, I. David : *The Gateway to English. A Text Book in Americanism*. 266 pp. New York, Rand MacNally.

The feature of this book which distinguishes it from the usual methods of teaching English is that it is specially addressed to adult immigrant aliens to the United States. By studying this book the immigrant not only learns the English language, but obtains an insight into surrounding social conditions and the institutions and history of the United States. He becomes better able to appreciate the high level of health and comfort that is so great a feature of the American standard of life, and obtains some conception of the rights and obligations of a citizen of the United States, thus becoming better prepared for American citizenship. The use of a progressive and direct method of instruction and a very judicious selection of photographs increase the value of the book and assist Mr. Cohen to achieve his purpose.

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA : *Bulletin No. 1 : The Wage Question*, 32 pp. ; *No. 2 : The Coal Controversy* ; 63 pp. 1922.

The Wage Question deals discursively with various aspects of the problem as seen from the "human" standpoint. Particular attention is given to the various methods of wage determination. The moral necessity of an adequate wage for all is emphasised and increase in production by collective effort is postulated as the condition required to make this possible.

The Coal Controversy, it is stated, has been prepared to correct misinterpretations of known facts concerning the coal industry, to give wider currency to the results of valuable studies already made, to show the need of more facts, and to clarify the moral issues of the present dispute. Industrial relations in the coal fields, the living and working conditions of the miners, the difficulties existing in the bituminous coal mining industry, and the various proposals made for a solution of the coal problem are among the questions dealt with.

DEUTSCHER HOLZARBEITERVERBAND: *Mehr Arbeiterschutz an Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen. I. Die Arbeitsverhältnisse in den Maschinenbetrieben des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes zum Entwurf einer Verordnung für Anlagen mit Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen.* 41 pp. Berlin, Verlagsanstalt d. Deutsch. Holzarbeiterverb. 1922.

The agitation for accident prevention which for some time past has been carried on in Germany has led the Federal Ministry of Labour to draft an Order relating to insurance against accidents from machinery in the woodworking industry. In addition to purely technical provisions, the Order includes a clause prohibiting piece wages in mechanical woodworking, and restricting the employment of women and children to a much greater extent than has been done hitherto by regulations agreed upon between employers and workers. The proposal has given rise to much discussion, and among other publications on the subject this booklet issued by the German Federation of Woodworkers may be cited, containing statistics as to working conditions in the mechanical woodworking industry. According to these figures, out of 285,205 people engaged in woodworking, 29.2 per cent. make use of machinery, of whom 20.1 per cent. are paid by the piece. Piece rates, however, are mostly in force where the machinery is not dangerous. In sawmills, where the machinery exposes the workers to much greater dangers, in turnery, and in cabinet making, only 5.3 or 2.1 per cent. of the workers are paid by the piece. To judge from the results of the enquiry the number of women and young persons employed on really dangerous work is very slight, so that the proposed restrictions on their employment and the prohibition of piece work would probably lead to very little economic disturbance in the firms affected.

DRURY-WITTE: *Wissenschaftliche Betriebsführung. Eine geschichtliche und kritische Würdigung des Taylor-Systems.* 159 pp. Munich and Berlin, Oldenbourg, 1922.

Mr. I. M. Witte has prepared a German edition of Dr. H. B. Drury's *Scientific Management, A History and Criticism*. The book attempts to show objectively, from the point of view of national economy, the advantages and disadvantages of scientific management in the light of practical experience in the United States. The origin and development of Taylorism are reviewed and a critical appreciation given of the results obtained. Dr. Drury's opinions are based on the most authentic sources of information available. His conclusion is that scientific management, in spite of the decided opposition of American labour leaders and the sceptical attitude which employers are still displaying towards it, has good prospects of being introduced to an increasing extent.

EINAUDI, Luigi: *Gli ideali di un economista.* 354 pp. Florence, Quaderni della Voce. 1921. 18 lire.

A series of articles, on political, economic and social topics, which discuss, among other things, education, the British Empire, the League of Nations, and Italian unity.

FAUVET, M.: *Les allocations familiales et les caisses de compensation.* 7 pp. Nancy, Impr. réunies.

An account of family allowances and compensation funds.

GIDE, Charles: (a) *De l'intervention des pouvoirs publics pour la réalisation du juste prix*; (b) *du contrôle des prix par les organisations privées de producteurs et de consommateurs.* 53 and 25 pp. Paris, Assoc. pour l'Enseignement de la Coopération. 1922.

These two new publications of lectures on co-operation given at the *Collège de France* in 1921 and 1922 by Professor Charles Gide are in continuation of a former series ^(*).

(*) See *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Aug. 1922, p. 307.

GIDE, Charles : *First Principles of Political Economy*, translated from the French by Ernest F. Row. 158 pp. London, Harrap. May 1922. 2s. 6d.

In his preface Professor Gide states that his aim has not been to give an outline of economic science and still less to compile a text-book for students. Writing for those who have never studied political economy and wishing simply to inspire them with the desire to do so, he sketches in a concrete and familiar style the development of the fundamental notions of that science. The chapters deal with demand and labour, value and exchange, money, property and inheritance, rent and interest, wages and profits, competition and co-operation.

GOLDBERGER, Henry H. : (a) *English for Coming Citizens*. (b) *Second Book in English for Coming Citizens*. 236 and 209 pp. New York, Scribner.

These two manuals of Mr. Goldberger are intended to teach foreign immigrants to the United States practical English, providing them at the same time with a mass of valuable information to guide them in their daily life. The second book takes the form of a narrative describing the various stages to be passed by the immigrant in becoming naturalised.

HANRA, M. G. : *Les œuvres sociales dans l'industrie. Maisons ouvrières ; de l'utilisation des loisirs*. « Quand la construction va, tout va ». 15 pp. Nancy, Impr. Réunies. 1922.

Mr. Hanra gives a list of the social activities, whether provided for by social legislation or not, that have been organised in certain mines in the Briey Basin of France, followed by suggestions for the technical precautions to be observed in building working-class dwellings.

Hongrie actuelle, La : Mémoire sur la situation actuelle de la Hongrie. 120 pp. Budapest, 1922.

This Memorandum was drawn up with a view to the Genoa Conference by the chief Hungarian economic organisations : the General Agricultural Society, the Federation of Hungarian Manufacturers, the Federation of Banks and Savings Banks, the Budapest Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the General Federation of Hungarian Commerce. The introduction is written by Mr. Fenyő, Director of the Federation of Hungarian Manufacturers. Representative members of the organisations mentioned are responsible for the different chapters of the book, dealing with agriculture, the question of reparations from the point of view of live-stock in Hungary, industry, commerce, Hungarian credit institutions, Hungarian foreign trade, customs, foreign communications, the budget, taxation, the depreciation of the currency, and the position of labour. The last chapter gives information on nominal and real wages for different groups of wage earners.

JAURÈS, Jean : *L'histoire socialiste de la Révolution française*. Edited and revised by A. MATHIEZ. Vol. I, *La Constituante* ; Vol. II, *L'Œuvre de la Constituante*. 426 and 432 pp., illustr. Paris, Libr. de l'Humanité. 1922.

This is a re-issue of a work of Jaurès which appeared in parts twenty years ago, and in which he sketched the history of the first three revolutionary assemblies in France from the Socialist point of view. Mr. Mathiez states in his introduction that he has left Jaurès' text untouched, his revision consisting solely in arranging the material into chapters, sections, and sub-sections, and in correcting typographical errors. He includes in a critical introduction the notes in which Jaurès gave an account of his methods and replied to his critics. In order that the work may, without modifying the original text, yet be in agreement with the latest data of historical criticism, the reader is referred in the notes to all important works the conclusions of which correct those of Jaurès on specific points. Interesting reproductions of autographs and engravings of the period are also included.

The first two volumes are devoted to the Constituent Assembly and its work. Volume I contains, besides the introductory chapters, three sections entitled *Causes of the Revolution, Elections and Portfolios, Revolutionary Days*. Volume II is divided into seven sections dealing respectively with legislation organising the constitution, municipal life, national property, the civil constitution of the clergy, the Federation, parties and classes in 1791, and the flight to Varennes.

KREBS, Alexander : *Die Akkordarbeit; Beiträge zur Theorie und Praxis der Lohnbewegungsmethoden*. 164 pp. Greifswald, Bamber. 1922.

The author states that he had at first intended his work on piece rates to be a contribution to the history of the relations between the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions. The account of the fight against the system of piece rates was to serve as an illustration of the contrast between party orthodoxy and the more opportunist tactics of labour organisations. With the aid of abundant material Mr. Krebs gives a reasoned critical analysis of the problem. After a brief survey of historical aspects he presents a concise statement of the theory of piece wages and an account of the circumstances out of which the system arose. In the second part of the book the chief arguments against this method of payment, from the point of view both of employer and wage earner, are brought forward in the order of their origin and separately discussed.

LAUCK, W. Jett and WATTS, Claude S. : *The Industrial Code*. 571 pp. New York and London. Funk and Wagnall. 1922.

This book is described by the authors as a survey of the post-war industrial situation in the United States, a review of war-time developments in industrial relations in that country, and a proposal looking to permanent industrial peace. It has two purposes : to present for the consideration of the general reader the gradual development and sanction of certain fundamental principles regulating those industrial relations and conditions which make for the orderly and effective conduct of industry ; and to collect for the student the documentary and other material relating to the subject of an industrial code. The conclusions reached by the authors are that the self-interest and duty of the public alike demand that the distrust and controversy which have succeeded war-time co-operation in industry must be stopped, and that the only method of accomplishing this is by public action to secure the legislative enactment of a code of principles regulating industrial relations and conditions, safeguarding the rights and legitimate aspirations of both labour and capital, and adequately protecting the public interest.

Over three hundred pages of the book consist of reprints of related documents, such as Senator Kenyon's resolution providing for an industrial code and national labour board, and his Bill for the settlement of labour controversies in the coal industry ; schemes of conciliation and arbitration in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and certain States of the Union ; documentary material concerning the National War Labour Board ; and statements of principles and programmes of employers' and workers' organisations.

LAURENT, B. : *Poste et postiers*. 374 pp. Bibliothèque sociale des métiers ; series edited by Georges RENARD. Paris, Doin. 1922. 10 francs.

A general enquiry into the postal service in France. The first part is a brief historical survey of the question. The second deals with the technical organisation of the postal services, and gives an account of the criticisms levelled against such organisation by the postal workers' unions (Vallet Report). The third part describes the working conditions of postal servants. In the fourth part, dealing with organisations and labour demands, the author traces the development of postal workers' unions from the Riant Report (1880) to the Federal Congress of 1919 (*) and the International Congress at Milan (1920).

(*) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 4, July 1922, p. 42.

Mr. Laurent discusses the demands of the National Federation and of the different groups of postal workers, and then examines whether the attitude to be adopted towards the administrative authorities should be one of collaboration or of antagonism, and, in connexion with the last subject, gives a brief description of the Russian postal system. The fifth part, entitled *Administrative Organisation of the Service*, includes information on some proposals for financial autonomy, on the organisation of the United States postal service, and on international posts.

LEROY, Maxime : *Vers une république heureuse*. 4th. edition ; xv+380 pp. Paris, Progrès civique. 1922. 7.50 francs.

This book, by Mr. M. Leroy (?), is a dissertation on the art of governing and being governed, and presents an analysis of the double problem of administration and production, a short study of regional decentralisation in France, and a collection of arguments on the League of Nations.

In his introduction, the author shows the difference in the points of view on contemporary problems held by the working classes and the classes in authority, and accepts Prudhomme's formula that the only revolution possible is one of tradition. He recommends that the present should be intelligently related to the past and the future "by conceptions and institutions aiming at liquidating the past on the one hand, and at directing and foreseeing the future on the other." At the end of his book he analyses the duties of the "governed", and expresses his desire that individuals should combine on the basis of their occupations and interests, holding that modern man should acquire "the sense of prompt collective action, which would lead him instinctively to turn, at the slightest sign of disorder, to the group of which he is a unit, with the same energy as the warrior formerly turned to his arms". He rejects the idea of "orders issued from on high, drawn up in darkness, and hurled fortuitously into the social world, as from Sinai, whether by the state or by traders and producers", upholding against them the system of "agreements inspired by law . . . between all persons concerned, presided and watched over by a representative of public authority, the equitable dispenser of justice".

MAGRINI, Luciano : *La catastrofe russa*. 214 pp. Milan. La Promotrice, 1922. 7 lire.

Mr. Magrini expresses very forcibly his disapproval of Soviet policy, asserting that it has succeeded in ruining a country the resources of which formerly seemed inexhaustible. He gives a moving description of the horrors of the famine and the devastation of the land as seen by his own eyes. The impression left by the book is that Bolshevism is rapidly approaching complete collapse.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD : *Experience with Works Councils in the United States*. Research Report No. 50. 191 pp. New York, The Century Company, 1922.

This report is supplementary to two previous reports published by the National Industrial Conference Board on the question of employee representation. It takes cognisance of practically all the 725 works councils in the United States known to have been organised up to February 1922. Information was obtained by means of detailed questionnaires supplemented by direct investigation.

The first part deals with employee representation systems which have been discontinued ; in particular, those set up by the National War Labour Board, where, in most cases, the genuine co-operation necessary for a fair trial of their possibilities was absent. The second part relates to the operation of works

(?) Cf. LEROY, Maxime. *Les techniques nouvelles de Syndicalisme*, 210 pp., Paris, Bibliothèque d'information sociale ; Garnier, 1921. This work was reviewed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 1, January 1922, p. 172.

councils. The uses to which works councils are put, such as the disposal of employees' complaints and grievances, the increase of productive efficiency and the promotion of personal contentment, are described, for the main part, by direct quotations from answers received from various organisations. Many statements of the effect of works councils on the relations between management and employees, the attitude of the councils towards reduction in wages and changes in hours of work, the relations between foremen and the councils, the effect of works councils on labour turnover and the attitude of organised labour towards employee representation within the plant, are analysed and compared. The third part is devoted to employers' opinions as to the value of works councils, and contains a chapter on the various methods adopted for introducing the plan.

An appendix gives a list of the companies known to have some form of employee representation in actual operation, showing the date of introduction of the plan and the type of plan introduced.

ORTON, William Aylott : *Labour in Transition ; a Survey of British Industrial History Since 1914*. 206 pp. London, Philip Allan. Oct. 1921.

This book is an account of developments in the labour world in Great Britain from the outbreak of war in 1914 to the end of the coal strike in 1921. The author supplies a good deal of interesting information with regard to the increase in labour's power down to the end of the war and the period immediately succeeding it, and the manner in which that power has subsequently declined on the industrial side. Political developments closely connected with the labour movement both national and international are also followed. Mr. Orton considers that the most hopeful activities of labour organisations are those which have an essentially practical or educative side—guilds, co-partnership schemes joint industrial councils, the Labour Research Department, etc. His outlook may be summed up in the following quotation : "In the industrial field the war of employer and employee, of capital and labour, is essentially a side issue. The real campaign is that of just and intelligent men on both sides in quest of a better social system". As to possible methods of attaining such a system he appears to lean towards such experiments as the Douglas *New Age* social credit scheme. The book has a short but useful bibliography and a good index.

PIGANIOL, Pierre : *Le Traité de Travail franco-italien du 30 septembre 1919*. 310 pp. Toulouse, Marqueste. 1922.

Mr. Piganol provides a commentary on the important labour treaty concluded between Italy and France after the war. He points out the various aspects of the treaty, examining in turn emigration and immigration, social insurance, poor relief, conditions of labour, and the many other subjects dealt with by the treaty. The historical origin of the treaty, which is the outcome both of pre-war international action and war-time regulations, is clearly brought out. Mr. Piganol also indicates in what respects the treaty could be improved and what kind of forces the international regulation of emigration still has to contend against, even in the two countries which lead the way in international emigration policy.

The general tendency of the book is apparent from the author's expression of opinion (p. 50) that "the day of clandestine emigration has passed ; indeed, emigration is now caught up in the machinery of administration, and it is most unlikely that it will free itself, nor for that matter is it desirable that it should".

An examination of the Franco-Italian treaty is particularly interesting, because it sets up an intermediate system between the old forms of unilateral national legislation, which seem ill-suited to international matters such as emigration, and the system of international Conventions which the International Labour Organisation is elaborating. The system of bilateral treaties establishes specially favourable treatment for emigrants from certain countries by virtue of Agreements concluded with such countries. This method makes it possible

to appreciate the expediency of introducing certain protective measures, the real effect of which can only be discovered by practice, and thus prepares the way for new Agreements and Conventions of wider scope.

PORRITT, Edward : *The Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions*. xvi+492 pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1922.

This publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace narrates the development of the right of the British Colonies to control their own economic policies both internal and external, a right which is intimately bound up with the right to self-government, the period covered being from 1776 to 1914. An appendix of some sixty pages contains a number of illustrative historical documents.

RAVENEL, Mazyck P. : *A Half Century of Public Health*. Jubilee Historical Volume of the American Public Health Association. 461 pp. New York, Amer. Publ. Health Assoc. 1921.

On the occasion of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, the American Public Health Association published this work, which traces the historical development of the public health movement in the United States. Various competent personalities are responsible for the different chapters, which examine the problem of public health from many points of view, including the questions of public health in general, municipal health, diet, and social health. An important chapter is devoted to industrial hygiene.

REBSOMEN, André : *La crise agraire dans les Landes*. 168 pp. Bordeaux, Secr. Social du Sud-Ouest. 1922.

In this little work are collected together the answers to a questionnaire which was sent by the Social Secretariat of the South West (*Secrétariat Social du Sud-Ouest*) to the clergy of the *Landes*, asking for information on the agricultural situation. The information collected is exact and detailed and formulated on a uniform method. In each parish the enquiry has been conducted under the following heads : Division of Property ; Economic and Social Situation ; Position of Employers' and Workers' Associations ; Types of Employment Contracts ; Customs as to sharing Cultivation Expenses and also Produce between Share-Tenant (*métayer*) and Landlord ; Real Estate Conveyance ; and the Moral and Religious Situation. An introductory chapter sums up the general conclusions to be drawn from the facts noted.

RICCI, U. : *Il fallimento della politica annonaria*. vii+493 pp. Florence, *La Voce*. 1921.

This is the reprint of a lecture delivered by Mr. Ricci to the Bocconi Commercial College of Milan in 1919, with statistics and arguments brought up to 1921. The author asserts that the official food policy has failed, characterising it as "a failure of the Socialist system as applied to the distribution of foodstuffs". "The real solution of the present economic crisis", he adds, "lies in the labour of all men all the world over. . . . But an essential condition, if such labour is to bear fruit, is that there shall be complete economic freedom both at home and in foreign relations".

Mr. Ricci makes use of a quantity of material to criticise the abnormal economic conditions created by the legislative and administrative measures introduced in Italy during and after the war. His criticism refers chiefly to the production, supply, and distribution of foodstuffs. Each chapter concludes with a fairly long bibliography drawn up with special reference to statistics.

RUEFF, Jacques : *Des sciences physiques aux sciences morales. Introduction à l'étude de la morale et de l'économie politique rationnelles*; preface by Mr. C. COLSON. 202 pp. In *Les Questions du temps présent*, series edited by Emile BOREL and Georges DUMAS. Paris, Alcan. 1922. 8 francs.

Mr. Colson, in his preface defining the scope of this publication, states that the principal object "of Mr. Rueff's work is to show how and why the moral sciences, no less than the sciences dealing with inorganic subjects, lend themselves to the application of mathematics. With this object in view the author gives an account of the methods used in sciences dealing with inorganic things and then turns to social science and shows that the use of mathematical reasoning is as justifiable and promises to be as fruitful in political economy as in mechanics or physical chemistry".

SAGERET, Jules : *Le syndicalisme intellectuel; son rôle politique et social*. III+128 pp. In the series *Les problèmes d'aujourd'hui*. Paris, Plon. 1922. 4.50 francs.

This book begins with a definition of the "intellectual worker", describing him as "a person of whom creative or inventive work is often expected in the exercise of his profession, not engaged in manual work, and without capital". After asserting the solidarity of intellectual workers in economic and professional matters, and showing the interdependence of the different branches of human thought, the author examines the consequences of the recent economic revolution and replies to the criticisms that have been levelled against trade unionism for intellectual workers. He summarises the programme of the Federation of Intellectual Workers, urging that this new organisation should co-operate "on a footing of equality with other trade union federations", and expresses the hope that intellectual workers will succeed in uniting to form a powerful international organisation. The last chapter includes a short note by Mr. H. de Weindel, General Secretary of the Federation of Intellectual Workers, reviewing the work of that body since its foundation.

SAVOIE, A. : *Meunerie, boulangerie, pâtisserie*. Biblioth. sociale des métiers, edited by Georges RENARD. 394 pp. illustr. Paris, Doin. 1922. 10 francs.

Mr. Savoie's object is to give a general review of the trades concerned with the manufacture of articles of food from cereals. An important part of his book deals with historical aspects. Two chapters are devoted to the past and present demands of workers in the bakery trade, relating chiefly to employment, weekly rest, mechanical kneading, night work, wages and hours of work. Demands of employers' organisations in the bakery trade are considered in another chapter. The text of collective agreements in force in the trade in the principal French towns, together with various statistical data, are reproduced in an appendix.

SCELLE, Georges : *Le droit ouvrier. Tableau de la législation française actuelle*. VI+210 pp. Paris, Collection Armand Colin (Legal Section No. 21). 1922. 5 francs.

Mr. Scelle states in his preface that he proposes to describe the characteristic features of labour legislation and then to trace its historical development. He proceeds to an analysis of the effects of the trade union movement, which, in his view, is as important a factor in the evolution of labour law as legislation itself. Having thus considered labour law from what may be called an external point of view, he examines its internal machinery. He describes, first of all, the enactment of formal legislation, then considers what use has been made of it by the worker, indicates the legal cases that have thus arisen, and investigates the question of individual and collective labour disputes and legal methods of settlement. In conclusion, with a view to extending the abstract survey obtained so far, he turns to the position of the worker himself. He traces his history from birth, his technical training, his facilities for obtaining work, his actual work in the factory, his periods of leisure, and his final retirement. The book con-

cludes with a clear general appreciation of French labour law, which in the author's view is "as favourable to the working class as that of the most advanced industrial nations".

SILVERSTOLPE, G. Westin : *Nationalekonomi för alla*. 163 pp. Stockholm. Kooperativa Förbundets Förlag. 1922. 3.50 kronor.

This book, which had previously been published as a series of articles in the *Kooperatören*, the organ of the Swedish Co-operative Union, is specially written for those who want a short and easily comprehensible account of the foundations of national political economy, and who do not possess any special previous knowledge of the subject. The author is one of the best known young political economists in Sweden, and he has produced a book excellently written in popular terms on an invariably scientific basis. Mr. Silverstolpe is fully master of his subject, and in spite of the brevity of his book is able to deal with a surprisingly large number of the outstanding problems of the day.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ECONOMIE POLITIQUE ET D'ECONOMIE SOCIALE DE LYON : *Compte rendu analytique des séances des années 1920-1921*. 254 pp. Lyons, Impr. Bonnaviat. 1921.

The texts of nine reports are included : Mr. Bouvier on the past year from the financial and economic points of view ; Mr. Henry Morel-Journel on the prolongation of the American crisis ; Mr. Henri Teissier on the Compulsory Arbitration Bill ; Mr. D. Cusset on profit-sharing ; Mr. Al. Charbin on workers' control ; Mr. A. de Tarlé on the new organisation of the railways ; Count de Chevilly on the Russian problem (summary) ; Mr. Ennemond Morel on Spain after the war ; Mr. Fr. Regaud on the Upper Silesian question. Each report is followed by a summary of the discussion to which it gave rise. A list of the subjects discussed since the Society was founded in 1866 is given in an appendix.

SÖLLHEIM, Dr. Fritz : *Taylor-System für Deutschland. Grenzen einer Einführung in deutsche Betriebe*. vii+278 pp. Munich and Berlin, Oldenbourg. 1922.

Dr. Söllheim, after presenting a detailed account of the underlying principles of the Taylor system and their application in American industry, proceeds to furnish proof of the desirability and the necessity of adopting in Germany a system of industrial management tending to decrease the cost of production which, under the distressing conditions existing at present, is considered the first requirement of reconstruction. Dr. Söllheim does not propose simply to introduce the Taylor system as it stands ; it should rather be adapted to the practical needs of the country and its special industries. Standardisation, mental qualification tests, the problem of fatigue and other interesting questions are dealt with, and the opinions of government authorities, trade unions, employers, etc. on Taylorism are recorded.

SOLUS, Henry : *Le projet de loi sur les assurances sociales*. 22 pp. Nancy, Impr. réunies. 1922.

A critical examination of the French Social Insurance Bill introduced on 22 March 1921 by Mr. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labour, together with resolutions on the subject passed by the Eastern Industrial Association (*Société industrielle de l'est*).

STODDARD, Lothrop : *The Rising Tide of Colour against White World-Supremacy*, with an introduction by Madison GRANT. London, Chapman and Hall. 1920.

The thesis of this book may be summarised as follows : the population of the world is divided, roughly speaking, into white, yellow, brown, black, and

red races. There is a renaissance of the yellow and brown races, which, with the assistance of the black race, are threatening white world-supremacy. There are three possible avenues of attack : arms, markets, migration. The latter is the immediate "peril", and it threatens "not merely our supremacy or prosperity, but our very race existence, the well-springs of being, the sacred heritage of our children". It is, however, not too late to stop this "race-suicide" ; the author's proposals are (1) to revise the Versailles Treaty, because, as it stands, it prevents the reconciliation of the antagonistic parts of the white race ; (2) to arrive at an understanding between the white world and renascent Asia, involving abandonment by the whites of their "assumption of permanent dominion over Asia" and by the Asiatics of "their dreams of migration to white lands and penetration of Africa and Latin America" ; (3) to curtail, "within the white race, migration of lower human types". This programme is put forward as the "irreducible minimum", which alone can prevent "convulsions which may render impossible the whole world's recovery".

STRANSKY, Rodolphe : *Etat actuel des écoles dans la République tchécoslovaque au point de vue national*. 21 pp. Praguc. Statni Nakladatelstvi.

This study, dealing with the different types of education in the Republic attempts to prove that Magyars, Poles, and, above all, Germans, are almost always in a privileged position as compared with Czechoslovaks.

Svenska fattigsvårdsförbundets Kalender 1922. 273 pp. Stockholm, Nordstedt and Söner, 1922. 10 kronor.

Annual report of the Swedish Society for Poor Relief for the year 1922.

TOUSSAINT Adrien : *Le Bureau international du Travail et les syndicats agricoles*. 24 pp. Lyons, Chronique sociale de France.

Mr. Toussaint, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Agricultural Trade Unions, introduces his work by recalling that the International Labour Conference at Geneva was instructed to enquire into the adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions dealing with labour in industry. He defines the scope and the method of his enquiry as follows : "to explain the attitude of agricultural trade unionists before this Conference, which had been adjourned once and was finally fixed for October 1921, was held ; to enumerate the chief decisions adopted by the Conference, and finally to show what, in the view of the Confederation, should be the attitude of agricultural trade unions as a result of the Geneva resolutions".

If the competence of the Office is recognised *de jure* by the Permanent Court of International Justice, the author proposes that agriculturalists who had "always invoked solely the *de facto* incompetence of the Office" should intervene in order that agriculture may be effectively represented in the International Labour Organisation either by the compulsory inclusion of agricultural delegates to the Conferences, or by the division of the Office into two sections, one agricultural and the other industrial, or by the creation of an International Agricultural Office. In conclusion, Mr. Toussaint suggests that an advisory international trade union committee should be constituted, by means of which "trade union federations would be able to combine their investigations into the best methods of improving the conditions of all workers. . . . whatever their trade, before submitting their proposals for examination to the International Labour Office on the one hand, and the governments and parliaments on the other".

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, NATIONALISATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE : *Compulsory Information in Coal*. 28 pp.

The Nationalisation Research Committee of the United Mine Workers of America was created at the International Biennial Convention of 1921 to study the question of nationalisation of mines and to submit a plan. This pamphlet

is the first publication of the Committee. It emphasises, by quotation from speeches of public men, the need for making compulsory the supplying of information on the facts of the coal industry, and makes suggestions as to what facts should be investigated and how the investigation should be carried out.

VIALE, Gaetano : *Scienza e lavoro*. 125 pp. Milan, Treves. 1922. 5 lire.

In this book on the relations between science and labour the author deals principally with the problems raised by Taylorism, vocational guidance at school, and the influence of alcohol on output. The last chapter is devoted to the topic of energy, both physical and mental.

VINCENT, George E. : *The Rockefeller Foundation ; a Review for 1921*. 59 pp. New York. 1922.

Mr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, has published a pamphlet on the work of this institution for the year 1922. While laying stress on advances in preventive medicine and on the increasing importance of economic, social, and mental influences in public health problems, he urges the need for a competent and experienced health service if the work is to be effective. After describing the work of various schools of hygiene (for instance, the John Hopkins School of Hygiene and the Harvard School of Public Health), Mr. Vincent deals with nursing schools, and gives an account of the education in prophylactics carried on by the many institutions in receipt of financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation. He states that almost everywhere in China, Japan, and India infection is lessening or disappearing altogether. Yellow fever, malaria, and ankylostomiasis are being fought vigorously and effectively, and an anti-tuberculosis campaign is in progress, more especially in France, where active propaganda is being carried on against this scourge. The final pages of the pamphlet describe the administrative work of the Foundation.

WEBB, Sydney and Beatrice : *The Consumers' Co-operative Movement*. xv+504 pp. London, Longmans Green. 1921.

This is a comprehensive descriptive analysis of the present position of the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain, with a survey of its relation to other democratic institutions and of its future outlook. Chapter I sets forth the basic economic principles of co-operation, and studies at length the organisation and management of the distributive store, laying stress on the growing sphere of the co-operative society. Chapter II deals with the federal co-operative institutions, such as the wholesale societies, the Co-operative Union, and the Co-operative Guilds. Chapter III studies the serious problem of the relations between co-operative societies and their employees. Chapter IV describes the effect of the great war upon the co-operative movement. Chapter V, which analyses the remediable defects and shortcomings of co-operation in Great Britain, contains practical warnings and suggestions, and concludes that the present need is a central department of co-operative progress. Chapter VI is a vision of the future of the consumers' co-operative movement. The book gives a very good general view of the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain.

Recent Literature on Industrial Hygiene⁽¹⁾

(continued)

GENERAL

(344) MASSARELLI : *Ingegneri igienisti e medicina del lavoro*. Fifth National Congress of Industrial Medicine (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(345) LEVI, E. : *Il moderno indirizzo per il benessere e l'incolumità dei lavoratori*. Ibid.

Buildings

(346) GEGENBAUER, V. : *Studien über die Desinfektionswirkung wässriger Formaldehydlösungen*. Arch. f. Hyg., Vol. XC, Nos. 6-8, 1922, pp. 239-253. Berlin.

(347) LODE, A. : *Action de la vapeur d'eau sur l'état thermique des corps hygroscopiques*. Ibid. Vol. XCI, 1922, p. 41.

Air Space : Ventilation : Temperature : Humidity

(348) *Co-operative Studies of Ozone for Air Purification*. Engineer. News Rec., Vol. LXXXVIII, 1922, p. 147.

(349) CROPP, F. : *Ueber den Einfluss schlechter kohlenäurereicher Luft sowie von Lichtabschluss auf wachsende Tiere*. Arch. f. Hyg., Vol. XC, Nos. 6-8, 1922. Berlin.

(350) DRINKER, Ph. and THOMSON, R. M. : *Experiments in Air Conditioning*. Journ. of Ind. Hyg., June 1922, pp. 63-70. Boston.

(351) MCCONNELL, W. J. : *Physiological Effects of High Temperature and Humidities*. Communicated to the Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

[See also No. (511).]

(352) ÖRG, G. : *Einiges über Lüftung*. Gesund. Ing., 1922, pp. 26-27. Berlin.

(353) HILL, VERNON, and HARGOOD-ASH : *The Kata-Thermometer as a Measure of Ventilation*. Proc. R. Soc. of Arts, B. 38. 139. 1922. London.

[See also No. (385).]

(354) METZ, E. : *L'hygiène et le chauffage*. Soc. méd. publ. See Rev. d'Hyg., June 1922, pp. 582-588. Paris.

Gases : Smoke : Fumes : Dust

(355) BURK : *Versuche mit verschiedenen Beizmitteln zur Bekämpfung des Steinbrandes bei Weizen*. Mitt. d. deutschen landw. Ges., 1922, No. 1, pp. 11-14.

(356) KATZ, S. H. and BLOOMFIELD, J. J. : *Tests of Hand Extinguishers on Zinc-Dust Fires*. U. S. Dept. of the Int., Bureau of Mines. Serial No. 2335, Mar. 1922.

(357) BINDER, F. O. H. : *Ueber Rauchgasprüfer*. Chemiker Ztg., 1922, No. 20, pp. 149-151. Berlin.

(358) COHEN, J. B. : *The Report of the Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement*. Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind., 16 Jan. 1922.

(359) JOHNSON, G. P. : *Smoke Pollution of the Atmosphere in the Potteries*. Journ. R. Sanit. Inst., Vol. XLII, 1922, pp. 321-326. London.

¹ See *International Labour Review*. Vol. VI, No 2, Aug. 1922, pp. 344 et sqq.

(360) FROSALI, I. L. : *Igiene delle strade : la lotta contro la polvere*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Lighting and Illumination

(361) GASTER, L. : *Industrial Lighting : Ideal Requirements (legislative and otherwise) and Practical Solutions*. Illumin. Engin., Mar. 1922, pp. 74-88. London.

(362) RAPP, A. C. : *Influence of Light and Colour in Factories*. Bull. Paint Manuf. Assoc., quoted in The Iron Age, 1 June 1922, p. 1524.

(363) REGAR, B. G. : *Adequate Artificial Illumination as a Means of Improved Production and Protection to the Industrial Worker* (illustr.). Communicated to the Pensylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

Factory Inspection

(364) BEYER : *Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamter und Gewerbearzt*. Volkswohlfahrt, 1922, No. 5. Berlin.

(365) GERBIS : *Welche Aufgaben und Anstellungsbedingungen gelten für die sog. Bleiärzte?* Klin. Woch., 22 Apr. 1922. Berlin.

(366) GLIBERT, D. D. : *Organizzazione attuale del servizio medico del lavoro nel Belgio*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(367) LYTLE, A. T. : *Medico-Industrial Relations of New York State Workmen's Compensation Law*. New York State Journ. of Med., Feb. 1922, p. 69.

(368) RANELLETTI, A. : *L'opera svolta dall' Ufficio del Lavoro e dall' Ufficio d'Igiene del Comune di Roma, per l'assistenza igienico-sociale, e la prevenzione dell' invalidità delle classi lavoratrici*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(369) SAWYER, Dr. : *Report as to Number of Industrial Hygiene Departments in Federal, State, and Municipal Health Departments*. Seventh annual session Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(370) WHIPPLE, G. C. : *The Education of Health Officers*. New edition, 32 pp. Treasury Dept. U. S. Public Health Service, No. 703, 1922. Washington.

(371) ZANIBONI, B. : *Il nuovo ispettorato medico del lavoro nel comune di Padova*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(372) *Beschluss über die Anstellung von Gewerbeärzten zur Mitarbeit und zum Ausbau der Hygiene in gewerblichen Betrieben (vom 9 Sept. 1921)*. Preuss. Gesetzsaml., 1922, No. 4.

[See also No. (434.)]

Factory Legislation

(373) CHAUVIN, G. : *La céruse et la législation française* (to be continued). Le Moniteur de la Peinture, 31 May 1922, pp. 183-185. Paris.

(374) FROIS, KOHN ABREST, and RICHAUD : *Rapport présenté au Conseil supérieur de l'Hygiène publique de France sur l'emploi de la céruse (Projet de convention internationale)*. Rev. d'Hyg., Mar. 1922, pp. 255-261. Paris.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH IN TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

General

(375) CIAMPOLINI, A. : *Il lavoro a domicilio*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Agriculture : Forestry : Fishery

(376) COPPA, E. : *Le condizioni igienico-sanitarie della lavorazione del corallo e della madreperla*. Ibid.

(377) FRIGENTI, F. : *Le condizioni igienico-sanitarie della lavorazione della tartaruga*. Ibid.

(378) GASPERINI, G. : *La redenzione igienica della gente di montagna con l'industrializzazione delle risorse locali*. Ibid.

(379) MONTI, A. : *L'igiene agraria del dopo guerra con speciale riguardo alla malaria*. Ibid.

(380) TERNI, C. : *Condizioni sanitarie dei lavoratori di stalla (mungitori—capi stalla e famigli)*. Ibid.

[See also Nos. (550), (553), (564), (576), (582), (583), (592), (593), (601), (602), (605).]

Mines and Quarries

(381) *Labour Conditions in Japanese Coal Mines*. Inter. Lab. Rev. (I. L. O.), Vol. V, No. 2, Feb. 1922, pp. 251-264. Geneva.

(382) GASPERINI, G. : *I turni di lavoro nella perforazione meccanica delle gallerie*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(383) — : *L'applicazione nelle gallerie del cemento col sistema Gun*. Ibid.

(384) HARRINGTON, D. : *Drilling and Dustiness of Metal Mine Air*. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Serial No. 2339, March 1922.

(385) HARRINGTON, D. and MCELROY, G. E. : *Determination of the relative Comfort of Mine Working Places by Means of the Kalathermometer*. Idem, Serial No. 2355, May 1922.

(386) MORI, A. and BARDI, V. : *Il determinismo degli infortuni sul lavoro negli operai di miniere di pirite*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(387) MORI, A. and SAVIOZZI, G. : *Rilievi statistici sugli infortuni delle miniere di zolfo in Romagna e Marche con particolar riguardo alle così dette bronchiti da fumo*. Ibid.

(388) SAYERS, F. R., O'BRIEN, H. R., MERIWETHER, F. V., and YANT, W. P. : *Report of Tests in Experimental Mine Vehicular Tunnel*. New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission, 1922.

(389) TSUNODA SHUNKICHI : *On the Reason why there are few Cases of Ankylostomiasis in the Mines on Sea Shore*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

Foodstuff Industries

(390) BARNARD, H. E. : *The Work of the American Bakers' Association in the Development of a Sanitary Code for the Baking Industry*. Amer. Journ. of Public Health, June 1922, pp. 494-496. Chicago.

(391) GLOYNE, L. B. : *Physical Examination of Food Handlers*. Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., 13 May 1922, p. 1455.

Metallurgical and Engineering Industries

(392) MAZZI, V. : *Patologia degli artefici del rame puro del commercio*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Building, Pottery, and China Industry

(393) GREAT BRITAIN, PRIVY COUNCIL, MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD : *Two Investigations in Potters' Shops*, by H. M. VERNON, assisted by T. BEDFORD. Report No. 18 (Potteries Series No. 1); 74 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off.

[See also No. (359).]

(394) GLIBERT, D. D. : *Sulle emanazioni di piombo nelle verniciature colla btacca*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Textile and Clothing Industry

(395) BERNARD, L. : *Le chiffonnage à Paris*. Revue d'Hyg., June 1922, pp. 510-516. Paris.

Chemical Industry

(396) ANDERSON, J. and ANDERSON, E. D. : *Health of Munition Workers in Shell-filling Factory*. Glasgow Med. Journ., Feb. 1922, p. 98.

(397) ARMSTRONG, E. F. : *Industrial Fatigue in Chemical Works*. Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind., Vol. XLI, No. 1, 16 Jan. 1922.

(398) *Agricultural and Industrial Bacteriology*. Scient. Proc. of the Soc. of Amer. Bacteriol.; 23rd annual session, 27-29 Dec. 1921. Abstracts of Bacteriology, Jan. 1922, pp. 11-19. Baltimore.

Public Utility Services

(399) BELL, C. M. : *Igiene dei sommergibili*. Ann. di med. nav. e coloniale, Jan-Feb. 1922.

(400) EMMONS, A. B. : *Mercantile Hygiene*. Communicated to the seventh annual session Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922. St. Louis (Mo.).

(401) *La vision de l'aviateur et les moyens de la contrôler*. Presse méd., 10 June 1922, pp. 957-961. Paris.

(402) PENICHER, J. : *L'œil et l'aviation*. Report presented to the fifth National Medical Congress of Cuba, 1922.

(403) PERRIN de BRICHAMBAUT : *Critères de l'aptitude au vol en avion*. Paris, Arnette. 1922.

(404) SAMAJA, N. : *Le malattie professionali dei ferrovieri*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

[See also No. (415).]

(405) COPPA, E. : *Le condizioni igienico-sanitarie del lavoro di composizione a macchina*. Ibid.

(406) MARAGE : *L'acuité auditive et l'aptitude au service militaire*. Weekly Proc. of the Acad. des sciences, 1922, No. 3, pp. 197-199. Paris.

(407) CHAVIGNY : *La prophylaxie mentale dans l'armée*. Encéphale, 1922, No. 2, pp. 97-102. Paris.

The Liberal Professions, etc.

(408) CHIODI, V. : *La difesa personale dei disinfettatori presso l'Ufficio Municipale d'Igiene di Firenze*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(409) CORSINI, A. : *L'assistenza ospitaliera e le antiche corporazioni di arti e mestieri*. Ibid.

(410) LOREY, A. : *Schutzmassregeln im Roentgenbetrieb*. Die Sanitätswarte, June 1922. Berlin.

(411) OLMSTED, K. M. : *Le travail des infirmières : les infirmières à la campagne*. Progr. de la clinica (Spain), No. 121, pp. 52-56.

(412) PERREAU, E. H. : *Professions médicale et pharmaceutique et législation du travail*. Ann. d'hyg. publ. et de méd. lég., Apr. 1922, pp. 236-255. Paris.

[See also No. (625).]

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OF THE WORKER

General

(413) LE CHATELIER, L. : *Sur l'amélioration de la condition sanitaire des ouvriers*; 13 pp. Paris, Chaix. 1922.

(414) LAPP, J. A. : *Medicine and Industry*. Communicated to Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

Women and Children in Industry

(415) RUBINO, C. : *Il lavoro dei fanciulli nelle campagne e a bordo delle navi*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(416) ALLARIA, G. B. : *Per una legge sul lavoro delle donne operate domiciliari*. Ibid.

(417) HILLES, E. : *Feeble-minded Women in New York Industries (A Successful Experiment by which Dependent, Subnormal Girls were rendered Self-supporting)*. The Nation's Health, May 1922, pp. 287-289. Chicago.

[See also No. (472).]

Vocational Guidance

(418) CIAMPOLINI, A. : *La scelta del mestiere*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(419) COERPER, C. : *Beitrag zur Berufsberatung an Volksschulen*. Zeitschr. f. Schulgesundheitspf., 1922, No. 1, pp. 1-9. Berlin.

(420) LANDESAmt F. ARBEITSVERMITTLUNG, ABT. BERUFSBERATUNG, ARBEITSMINISTERIUM DES FREISTAATES SACHSEN : *Die praktische Berufsberatung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Körperlich- oder Geistig-anormalen und Erwerbsbeschränkten*; 83 pp. 1922. Dresden.

(421) DUFFIEUX, F. : *Le problème de l'orientation professionnelle : lettre ouverte aux parents et à leurs enfants, aux patrons, aux maîtres de l'enseignement*. Bull. de la Chambre de métiers de la Gironde et du Sud-Ouest, Mar. 1922, pp. 61-67. Bordeaux.

(422) FONTÈGNE, J. : *Le rôle pédagogique de l'école en orientation professionnelle*. Œuvre nationale de l'enfance, Mar. 1922. Brussels.

(423) GAUTHIER, M. E. : *Vocational Guidance*. Inter. Lab. Rev. (I. L. O.), Vol. V, No. 5, May 1922, pp. 707-722. Geneva.

(424) MAUVEZIN, F. : *Dans un cabinet d'orientation professionnelle*. Bull. de la Chambre de métiers de la Gironde et du Sud-Ouest, Mar. 1922, pp. 57-61. Bordeaux.

(425) PIZZOLI, U. : *Intorno alla psicotechnica del lavoro*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(426) *Psychology in Industry*. Brit. Med. Journ., 1 Apr. 1922, p. 532. London.

(427) PRYLL : *Aerztliche Arbeits- und Berufsberatung beim Arbeitsnachweis, bei der Erwerbslosenfürsorge und beim Berufsamt*. Berl. Ges. f. öff. Gesundheitspf., 19 Jan. 1922.

(428) SAKAKI YASUABURO : *Notices on the Ages from School Ages to Adult Stage as it is seen from Calculation and a Study on the Working Efficiency*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

[See also Nos. (492), (498), et seq.]

(429) THIERS, A. : *Les carrières dans l'industrie automobile*. L'orient. prof., Feb. 1922, pp. 1-22. Paris.

(430) MOURGUE, R. : *Notes sur l'histoire de l'hygiène mentale en France*. Inform. d. alién. et des neurol., 1922, No. 1, pp. 16-18. Paris.

(431) SCHWARZ, W. : *Der Einfluss der Luftbeschaffenheit auf die geistige Leistungsfähigkeit der Schüler*. Ztschr. f. Hygiene u. Infekt., Vol. XCV, No. 4, 5 Apr. 1922, pp. 446-469. Berlin.

Scientific Management

(432) CATHEART, E. P. and STEVENSON, A. G. : *Energy Expenditure in Man ; the Cost of Positive, Negative, and Static Work*. Journ. of the R. Army Med. Corps, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, 1922, pp. 1-8.

(433) MASI, E. : *Sull' organizzazione dei turni di Lavoro*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(434) HERTEL, L. : *Der Sozial-Ingenieur*. Bayer. Industr. u. Gewerbebl., 1922, No. 1, pp. 1-3.

(435) ALLEVI, G. : *La legge delle otto ore di lavoro*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(436) ROWE, D. E. : *Job Analysis as an Aid to Cost Reduction*. Ind. Management, June 1922, pp. 341-346. New York.

(437) SPAETH, R. A. : *Length of Work Day and Industrial Health. The Personal Equation is always the Variable that upsets Stereotyped Calculations*. The Nation's Health, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1922, pp. 32-33. Chicago.

(438) — : *Factors in determining the Length of the Work Day*. Paper read to the Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

(439) RUBINO, C. : *Criteri di selezione biologica professionale*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(440) SALOMON, J. : *How Correct Seating affects Manufacturing Profits*. Ind. Management, June 1922, pp. 326-336. New York.

Personal Hygiene : Food : Sanitation

(441) HEIBERG, P. : *Forksellen mellem Levemaaden i By og paa Land. (L'alimentation dans les divers groupes sociaux au Danemark)*. Hospitalstidende, 6 June 1922, pp. 317-328, Copenhagen, and Journ. of Hyg., Vol. XX, No. 4, 1922, pp. 366-370.

(442) MURLIN, J. R. : *The Workingman's Diet*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

[See also No. (582).]

(443) DEL BUE, A. : *Sifone a zampillo*. Ann. di Igiene, Mar. 1922, pp. 218-222. Rome.

Medical Care and Assistance

(444) BRYANT, L. T. : *The Industrial Clinic for the Rehabilitation of the Injured of Industry*. Paper read before Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

(445) CIAMPOLINI, A. : *La cura agli operai infortunati*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(446) CRANCH, A. G. : *Occupational Diseases and the Physician in Industry*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(447) *Definition of the Physician in Industry*. Journ. of Ind. Hyg., No. 2, June 1922, p. 92. Boston.

(448) DEVOTO, L. : *La prevenzione delle invalidità di indole medica*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(449) FERRANNINI, L. : *La cura delle invalidità*. Ibid.

(450) — : *La clinica di Napoli per la medicina del Lavoro*. Ibid.

(451) FISK, W. B. : *Importance of Periodic Physical Examinations with Reports on 3,000 Examinations*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(452) FORD, C. E. : *The Physician in Industry*. Ibid.

(453) GALEAZZI, R. : *La profilassi delle invalidità da lesione chirurgica*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(454) GUSMITTA, M. : *Un primo esperimento in Italia di rieducazione funzionale e professionale degli invalidi al lavoro*. Ibid.

(455) HARNEY, L. G. : *Human Conservation in Industry by Medical Supervision*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(456) LAURENT, O. : *La fiche sanitaire individuelle et l'institut de la prévoyance médicale*. Acad. de méd., June 1922. Paris.

(457) PARKER, D. J. : *Reported Instances of Successful First-Aid Treatment*. U. S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Serial No. 2360, May 1922.

(458) PROCHAZKA, F. : *Arzt und Sozialfürsorge*. Vestnik ceskych lekaru, No. 2, 1922, pp. 13-15.

(459) *Report of Committee to evolve a Practical Scheme for Supplying Health Service to Small Plants*. Seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(460) *Report of the Committee on the Standardisation of Records and Cost Accounting Systems for Medical Services in Industry*. Ibid.

(461) *Report of the Committee for the Co-ordination and Standardisation of First-Aid Methods to be applied in Industry*. Ibid.

(462) SAYERS, R. R. : *Underground Dressing Stations*. Hosp. Management, No. 1, 13 Jan. 1922, pp. 60-62. New York.

(463) SMITH, D. G. : *The Scope of Industrial Medicine*. Ind. Management, June 1922, p. 370. New York.

[See also No. (365).]

(464) SCHUMACHER, M. L. : *Die Fabrikpflögerim*. Soziale Informationen, Nos. 13-15, 1922, p. 59. Zürich.

(465) SHOUDY, L. A. : *The Doctor's Relation to the Steel Plant*. Iron Age, 1 June 1922, p. 1562.

(466) — : *Doctors healing Industrial Ills*. Iron Trade Review, 1 June 1922, p. 1548. Cleveland, Ohio.

(467) SYDENSTRICKER, E. : *Sickness Records in Prevention Work*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(468) THIELE : *Die Mitarbeit des Arztes in der Wohlfahrtspflege*. Deut. med. Woch., No. 4, 1922, pp. 132-133. Berlin.

(469) THOMPSON, L. R. : *The Practical Application of the Activities of the Public Health Service to the Problems affecting Industry and Industrial Physicans*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(470) WYNN, F. B. : *The Physician : some Newer Tendencies in Preventive Medicine*. Journ. of Indiana State Med. Assoc., No. 1, 1922, pp. 15-17.

Welfare and Recreation

(471) ARMAND-DEILLE, P. F. : *L'assistance sociale et ses moyens d'action*. Paris, F. Alcan. 1922.

(472) BRIAU, E. : *Organisation d'une maternité dans un centre de 35.000 habitants*. Soc. de méd. publ., Paris; Revue d'Hyg., Apr. 1922, pp. 369-377.

(473) FLÜGGE, C. : *Kleinhausiedlungen für Industriearbeiter*. Schweiz. med. Woch., No. 14, 6 Apr. 1922, p. 337.

(474) HUMBERT, F. : *Le logis meurtrier*. Vers la Santé, Mar. 1922, p. 126. Geneva.

(475) *The Housing of Working Men in Hungary*. Journ. of Amer. Med. Assoc., No. 18, 6 May 1922, p. 1403. Chicago.

[See also No. (582).]

(476) HILLENBERG : *Die Organisation der Kreiswohlfahrtsämter in der Provinz Sachsen, nebst Bemerkungen über den weiteren Ausbau der Wohlfahrtspflege*. Veröffentlich. aus dem Gebiete d. Medizinalverw., Vol. XIV, No. 10, pp. 613-636. Berlin.

(477) HUTT, C. W. : *Hygiene for Health Visitors, School Nurses, and Social Workers*. London, Methuen, 1922.

(478) LEVI, E. : *Organizzazione e medicina pubblica*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(479) PACCHIONI, N. : *Importanza delle assistenti sanitarie nella sorveglianza igienica sull' operaio*. Ibid.

(480) JACOB, A. J. : *La surintendance d'usine*. Le Service social, Feb.-Mar. 1922, pp. 5-7. Brussels.

(481) LANGLOIS, J. P. : *L'éducation physique dans les milieux ruraux*. Soc. de méd., meeting on 22 Feb. 1922, Paris.

(482) MANGOLDT, O. R. v. : *Wohlfahrtspflege und Wohlfahrtsgesetz im Lichte sächsischer Erfahrungen*. Soz. Praxis u. Arch. f. Volkswohlfahrt, No. 22, 1922, p. 587. Berlin.

(483) NEWCOMB, E. D. : *Industrial Welfare Work in Great Britain*. Inter. Lab. Rev. (I. L. O.), Vol. V, No. 4, Apr. 1922, pp. 551-571. Geneva.

(484) REHBERG : *Wohlfahrtspflege in der Kleinstadt und ärztliche Mitwirkung*. Klin. Woch., No. 9, 1922, pp. 426-428. Berlin.

(485) SAYLE, A. : *Health Visiting as Social Service*. Journ. of R. Sanit. Inst., Vol. XLII, 1922, pp. 302-303. London.

(486) SPENCER, O. M. : *Co-operation between Employers and Employees (Effective Team Work grows out of Mutual Interest and Mutual Understanding)*. The Nation's Health, May 1922, pp. 295-297. Chicago.

(487) *Moving Pictures*. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Educ. Washington, D. C. 1922.

(488) *One Scar or Many (Pictures showing pertinent Facts concerning Smallpox and Vaccination)*. Illinois State Dept. of Public Health, Springfield, Ill., 1922.

(489) *Her own Fault (Film of 1,000 foot reel dealing with the Life of two Factory Girls and covering various points of Industrial and Personal Hygiene)*. Canada, Ontario Board of Health, Div. of Ind. Hygiene.

INDUSTRIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY

General

(490) MASI, E. : *La vita e l'opera di Bernardino Ramazzini*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

General Physiology

(491) BUNN, W. H. : *Studies of Undernourishment in Industry*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(492) PISENTI, G. : *Ricerche sul mancinismo*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

General Pathology

(493) GREENWOOD : *Influence of Industrial Employment upon General Health*. Brit. Med. Journ., 29 April 1922, pp. 667-672 ; 6 and 13 May, pp. 708-713, 752-758. London.

(494) PATON, D. N. : *The Part played by Unhygienic Social Conditions in predisposing the Disease*. Glasgow Med. Journ., No. 3, 1922, pp. 129-144.

(495) PNIOWER : *"Recht auf Gesundheit" und "Pflicht zur Gesundheit" als Bestandteile des Bewusstseins eines sozialen Pflichtmenschen*. Fortsch. d. Med., No. 4, 1922, pp. 92-93. Berlin.

(496) SCHÖENFIELD, J. H. : *A Concept of State Medicine*. Amer. Med. Journ., Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, 1922, pp. 29-40.

(497) TELEKY, L. : *Le malattie professionali della guerra*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Fatigue and Overwork

(498) BAHAGUE, P. and BEYNE, J. : *Etude des temps de réactions psychomotrices tactiles chez l'homme normal*. Meeting of Acad. des sciences, 8 May 1922, Paris.

(499) GIOFFI, F. : *Un fattore meteorologico inconsiderato nella determinazione del tono neuropsichico e nella fatica muscolare ed intellettuale*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(500) FINKELSTEIN, W. and WILLIAMS, J. F. : *Correlation of Efficiency Tests*. Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., No. 19, 13 May 1922, p. 1454. Chicago.

(501) FUJITA TOSHIHIKO : *More Words on the Experiments on the Perception of the Thermal Stimulus*. Sixth session of Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(502) IWASHIRO KIYOSHI : *Some Action on the Muscular Tension*. Ibid.

(503) KINOSHITA TOSAKU : *On the Curve Tiredness of the Muscles of the Fin*. Ibid.

(504) KOHTSUKA KAISHI : *Measurement of the Velocity of the Reaction of the Articular Movements*. Ibid.

(505) KURODA ICHIRO : *Action of Saponin in the Transmission of Stimuli of the Nerves*. Ibid.

(506) — : *On the Relation between the Continuous Current and Periodical Stimulation*. Ibid.

(507) LIEBESNY, P. and SCHEMINZKY, F. : *Die Probe der herzlichen Funktion mit pletismographischer Arbeitskurve*. Wien. Arch. f. inn. Med., Vol. IV, No. 1, 1922.

(508) PRETI, L. : *Allerazioni istologiche dei muscoli papillari del cuore nella fatica*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(509) SHIMADA HIROSHI : *Measurement of the latent Period of the Stimulus of the Muscles of the Fin*. Sixth session of Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(510) TAKASHINA TSUNEO : *A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Restoration of the tired Muscles*. Ibid.

(511) *Does Fatigue contribute to Susceptibility to Disease?* Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., No. 12, 25 Mar. 1922, p. 895. Chicago.

[See also Nos. (397) and (514).]

Physiology of the Special Systems

Skin : Sense Organs

(512) MOOG, O. : *Der Einfluss der relativen Luftfeuchtigkeit auf die unmerkliche Hautwasserabgabe*. Deut. Arch. f. klin. Med., Vol. CXXXVIII, Nos. 3-4, 1922. Berlin.

(513) GOLDBURY, L. D. : *Annotated Bibliography on Eyesight and Lighting*. New York. The Eyesight Conservation Council of America. 1922.

(514) JACKSON, E. : *Role of Visual Fatigue in Industry*. Amer. Journ. of Ophthalmol., Apr. 1922.

(515) STREBEL, I. : *Zur Prüfung der Sehschärfe*. Schweiz. med. Woch., No. 19, 11 May 1922, p. 456. Basle.

[See also Nos. (401), (402), and (406).]

Respiratory System

(516) KROGH, A. : *Ein Respirationsapparat zur klinischen Bestimmung des Energieumsatzes beim Menschen*. Wien. klin. Woch., No. 13, 30 Mar. 1922, p. 290.

(517) OKUFUJI SHIGEI : *On the Absorption from the Pulmonary Tracts*. Sixth session of Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

*Poisonings**Metal Poisonings : (a) Plumbism*

(518) BAZZANO, S. : *La emoclasia digestiva nei saturnini*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(519) BIONDI, C. : *Nuove e vecchie vedute sugli avvelenamenti da piombo*. Ibid.

(520) ENGEL, H. : *Zur Methodik der mikroskopischen Blutuntersuchung bei Bleiarbeitern*. Münch. med. Woch., No. 17, 28 Apr. 1922, p. 626.

(521) FRIEDEBERG, E. : *Zur Klinik der chronischen Bleivergiftung im Kindesalter*. Arch. f. Kinderheilk., Vol. LXXI, No. 1, 1922.

(522) MINOT, A. : *The Distribution of Lead in Acute and Chronic Lead Poisoning*. Report presented to the meeting of Mass. Med. Soc. on its 141st anniversary, June 1922. Cambridge, Mass.

(523) NAGAYAMA YASUMASA : *On the Changes of the Liver by Experimental Lead Poisoning*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(524) SCHUMM, O. : *Ueber den Nachweis kleiner Mengen von Blei im Harn*. Hoppe-Seylers Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem., Vol. CXVII, Nos. 4-6, 1922, pp. 189-214.

(525) RANELLETTI, E. : *Lo stato attuale del saturnismo in Roma*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(526) WRIGHT, W. S. : *Lead Poisoning*. Report presented to Mass. Med. Soc. on its 141st anniversary, June 1922. Cambridge, Mass.

(527) *A Criticism of the Evidence given by Dr. S. A. Smith regarding Lead Poisoning among Queensland Children*. Med. Journ. of Australia, No. 10, 11 Mar. 1922, pp. 282-284. Sydney.

(528) *Lead Poisoning among Queensland Children*. Ibid., 1 Apr. 1922, pp. 366-368, and 15 Apr., p. 423.

[See also Nos. (365), (373), (374), and (394).]

(b) Mercury

(529) BIOT, C. : *Contribution à l'étude de l'hydrargyrisme des ouvriers des couperies de poils*. Ann. d'hyg. publ. et de méd. lég., Mar. 1922, p. 184. Paris.

(530) SAYERS, R. R. : *Mercury Poisoning*. U. S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Serial No. 2354, May 1922.

(c) Other Metals

(531) *Possible Relation of Chronic Copper Poisoning to Hemochromatosis*. Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., No. 1, 29 Apr. 1922, p. 1317. Chicago.

(532) ULLMANN, K. : *Arsenwirkung, Arsengewöhnung und Arsenvergiftung*. Wien. klin. Woch., Nos. 20, 21, and 22, pp. 455, 479, and 562.

(533) KARSNER, H. T., TSUN CHEE SHEN, and WAHL, S. A. : *Studies of Uranium Poisoning. V : The influence of Light on Uranium Poisoning in Guinea-pigs*. Journ. of Med. Research, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1922. Boston.

(534) CLAUDIUS : *Eine Methode zur Mikrobestimmung des Chlors im Blute und anderer albuminhaltigen Medien*. Thirty-fourth congress of Deutsch. Gesell. f. inn. Medizin, Wiesbaden, 24-27 Apr. 1922.

Hydrocarbides

(a) Fatty Series

(535) LEDGER, A. W. St. : *The Inhalation of Petrol*. Med. Journ. of Australia, No. 11, 18 Mar. 1922. Sydney.

(b) Aromatic Series

(536) *Avvelenamento benzolico industriale*. Meeting of the Soc. lombarda di Scienze med. et biolog., Milan, 12 May 1922. Reported in *Il Lavoro*, No. 5, 1922, pp. 144-150.

(537) BRANDINO, C. : *Osservazioni istologiche nelle intossicazioni acute e croniche da benzolo*. *La Riforma medica*, No. 22, 29 May 1922, pp. 506-508. Naples.

(538) MEDA, G. : *Alterazioni del sangue e degli organi ematopoietici nell'avvel. cron. da benzolo*. *Il Lavoro*, No. 5, 1922, pp. 132-139. Milan.

(539) LÉVY, M. : *Sur quelques cas d'intoxication par le dinitrobenzène et le trinitrotoluène*. *Ann. d'hyg. publ. et de méd. lég.*, Mar. 1922, pp. 157-172. Paris.

Carbon Monoxide

(540) GREGERSEN : *Demonstration over et Tilfaelde af Kulilteforgifning* (Carbon monoxide poisoning). *Jydsk medic. Selskabs Forhandlinger Hospitalstidenda*, 16 June 1922. Copenhagen.

(541) SAYERS, R. R., MERIWETHER, F. V., and YANT, W. P. : *Physiological Effects of Exposure to Low Concentrations of Carbon Monoxide*. U. S. Treasury Dept. Public Health Service, Public Health Reports, 12 May 1922, pp. 1127-1142. Washington, Govern. Print. Off.

Alcohol

(542) AMALDI, P. : *Gli esponenti dell'alcoolismo nei manicomi pubblici italiani nei riguardi delle classi lavoratrici*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(543) ENGELN, P. : *Prüfung d. Alkoholwirkung durch die sphymmanometer. Formel*. *Allg. med. Zentralzeitung*, No. 6, 1922, p. 31. Berlin.

(544) OLIVER, Th. : *Alcohol in Relation to Industry*. Paper read before R. Soc. of Arts, London, 29 March 1922. *Journ. of State Med.*, June 1922, pp. 231-248.

(545) ROCHAT, L. : *Alcool e lavoro*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Alkaloids

(546) BLAMOUTIER and JOANNON : *La maladie quinique d'origine professionnelle*. *Revue d'hyg.*, June 1922, pp. 521-532. Paris.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases

(a) Anthrax

(547) BIANCHERI, T. : *Sul trattamento della pustola maligna*. *Il Policlinico (sez. prat.)*, No. 22, 1922, pp. 718-719. Rome.

(548) CONTI, L. : *La eseresi totale nella cura degli antraci*. *Ibid.*

(549) Koyano Kohei : *A Contribution to the Pathology of Anthrax*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(550) LOTTI, C. : *Il carbonchio fra i pastori di alcune zone delle Marche*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(551) PRINCIVALLE, T. : *Aspects cliniques du charbon*. Rev. med. del Uruguay, Vol. XXVII, No. 12, 1922. Also Journ. of State Med., June 1922. London.

(552) SMYTH, H. T. and BRICKER, E. : *Industrial Anthrax in Pennsylvania*. The Nation's Health, May 1922, pp. 290-294. Chicago.

(b) *Ankylostomiasis*

(553) CHIADINI, M. : *L'anchilostomiasi negli ortolani, mattonai e maiolicari*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(554) EGUCHI SUIEWO : *On the Intrusion of the Larvae of Ankylostoma into the Tissue of Heterogeneous Animals and on the Fate of the Intruded Larvae*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(555) — : *On the Invasion of the Larvae of Ankylostoma into the Subcutaneous Tissue of Heterogeneous Animals*. Ibid.

(556) KAI TOSHIHKO : *On the Resistance of the Erythrocytes in Ankylostomiasis and the Blood Findings*. Ibid.

(557) LAKE, G. C. : *Carbon Tetrachloride : A Drug for the Removal of Hookworm*. U. S. Treasury Dept. Public Health Service, Public Health Reports, No. 19, 12 May 1922, pp. 1123-1127. Washington, Govern. Print. Off.

(558) SMILLIE, W. G. : *Studies on Hookworm Infection in Brazil*. Monographs of the Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research, No. 17, 1922, p. 73. New York.

(559) SUZUKI KENJI : *On the Cutaneous Invasion of Ankylostoma*. Sixth session Japan Med. Assoc., 1-5 Apr. 1922. Kyoto.

(560) VERCALLI, E. : *Importanza delle emorragie occulte nella diagnosi e patogenesi dell'anemia da anchilostoma*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(561) *Hookworm Bibliography*. 1922, New-York, Internat. Health Board.
[See also No. (389).]

(c) *Tuberculosis*

(562) CRAIG, F. A. : *The Industrial Phase of the Tuberculosis Problem*. Paper read before seventh session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(563) FABBRICATORE, E. : *Il problema della nutrizione in rapporto alla profilassi antituberculare*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(564) FURNO, A. : *La diffusione della tubercolosi nelle campagne*. Il Policlinico (sez. prat.), Nos. 25-26, June 1922, pp. 805-812. Rome.

(565) KURSTEINER, W. : *Die Ausbildung des Sanitätspersonals und die soziale Hilfe in dem Kampf gegen die Tuberkulose : Berufsgefahr und prophylaktische Massnahmen*. Gegen die Tuberkulose (Beil. z. Bull. d. Eidgenöss. Gesundheitsamtes), 25 Feb. 1922. Berne.

(566) TEDESCHI, E. : *Lavoro e tubercolosi*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(567) VARRIER-JONES, P. C. : *Industrial Colonies and Village Settlements for the Consumptive*. Journ. of State Med., No. 5, May 1922, pp. 185-192. London.

(568) WHITE, W. C. : *Industrial Groupings and Tuberculosis*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).
[See also No. (625).]

(d) *Syphilis*

(569) BECCADELLI, G. : *I nuovi mezzi di indagine per la diagnosi della sifilide e la loro applicazione alla medicina del lavoro*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(570) SBERNA, S. : *Considerazioni sull'efficienza al lavoro di operai ed impiegati affetti da malattie veneree e della pelle*. Ibid.

(571) SNOW, W. F. : *The Relation of Syphilis and Gonorrhea to Industry*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Assoc. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

Tumours

(572) BIVE, C. : *Considérations sur la mortalité du cancer chez les vieillards*. Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Paris, 26 June 1922.

(573) ROUSSY : *Recherches du facteur terrain dans la production expérimentale du cancer par le goudron*. Meeting of Acad. de méd., Paris, 6 June 1922.

Malaria

(574) BASS, M. : *Le traitement standard du paludisme recommandé par le Comité national (des Etats-Unis) de la malaria*. Bull. de la Soc. de pathol. exotique, No. 3, 8 Mar. 1922, p. 169. Paris.

(575) GIOFFI, F. : *L'infezione malarica nei rapporti con l'infortunistica e con la chirurgia*. Arch. ital. di chirurgia, Vol. V, No. 5, July 1922, p. 27.

(576) DEL BENE, L. : *Sciameamento della anofeline in risaia in relazione allo scoppio dell' anno epidemiologico e limitazione del periodo di monda, a salvaguardia degli immigranti avventizi provenienti da località non malariche*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(577) LUTRARIO, A. : *La lutte contre la malaria en Italie*. Bull. de l'Off. int. d'hyg. publ., No. 5, May 1922, pp. 502-525. Paris.

(578) PULIDO A. : *Le plan de lutte antipaludique en Espagne*. Ibid. pp. 529-530.

(579) VIALATTE, C. : *La lutte antipaludique au Maroc*. Ibid., pp. 531-533.

Miscellaneous

(580) COUREMENOS and KECHISSOGLOU, Th. : *Deux cas graves de morve aiguë chez l'homme*. Soc. méd. des Hôpitaux, Paris, 26 May 1922; Presse méd., No. 43, June 1922.

(581) DAMBRIN and MAGINIAC : *Botryomycome du pied*. Meeting of Soc. de chirurgie de Toulouse, 19 May 1922.

(582) CHIADINI, M. : *Il tifo addominale nei contadini della Romagna ; suoi rapporti con le condizioni di lavoro, di abitazione e di alimentazione*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(583) LOTTI, C. : *L'elmintiasi nelle popolazioni rurali di alcune zone delle Marche*. Ibid.

(584) COLCORD, A. W. : *How best to meet the Problem of Septic Infection in Industry*. Paper read before Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

(585) MORI, A. : *Sugli eventuali rapporti tra ferite e alcune eventuali infezioni*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(586) GUTFELD, Fr. v. : *Erste Massnahmen bei Laboratoriumsinfektionen*. Zentralbl. für Bakteriöl., Parasitenk. u. Infektionskrankh., Vol. LXXXVII, Nos. 7-8, 1922, pp. 545-553.

Other Causes of Disease or Disability

(587) AGOSTI, Fr. : *La morte par elettricità (Contributo all' studio delle morte improvvisa de corr. elett. a bassa tensione)*. La difesa medico legale del Lavoro, No. 4, April 1922, pp. 1-8. Turin.

(588) *Compressed-air illness and its Engineering Importance*. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Techn. Paper 285, 1922. Washington, Govern. Print. Off.

(589) GELERA, M. : *Influenza della luce artificiale sulla costituzione morfologica del sangue*. Gazz. osped. e clin., 23 Apr. 1922. Milan.

(590) KIMMERLE, A. : *Der Einfluss gewisser Lichtarten auf den gesteigerten Blutdruck*. Münch. med. Woch., No. 4, 1922, pp. 108-109.

[See also (No. 410.)]

Pathology of the Special Systems

The Skin

(591) CHIADINI, M. : *La leptiasi autunnale e l'acariasi da grano*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(592) DEL BOSCO, L. : *Osservazioni su di una speciale forma di dermatite (volgarmente detta erba grassa) tra i mondari della plaga novarese e provvedimenti a difesa dei lavoratori*. Ibid.

(593) PICCINI, P. : *Le dermatosi e la patologia in generale dei lavoratori della saggina*. Ibid.

The Sense Organs

(594) CORDS, R. : *Das Nystagmusproblem*. Münch. med. Woch., No. 19, 12 May 1922, p. 693.

(595) PRIVY COUNCIL, MED. RESEARCH COUNCIL : *Miners' Nystagmus*; First Rep. of Miners' Nystagmus Comm. Special Rep. Series, No. 65. 64 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1922 (Brit. Med. Journ., 22 Apr. 1922, p. 651).

(596) *The Etiology of Miner's Nystagmus*. Journ. Am. Med. Assoc., No. 19, 13 May 1922, p. 1472. Chicago.

(597) BIETTI, A. : *Affezioni oculari dovute ad ifomiceti ed a larve d'insetti*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(598) TORRIGIANI, C. A. : *L'esame del nervo vestibolare nei traumatizzati del capo*. Ibid.

The Muscular System and Bones

(599) FERRARINI, G. : *Gli osteomi posttraumatici*. Ibid.

(600) BIANCHINI, S. : *Il trauma in rapporto con le recenti vedute sulla incordeazione muscolare*. Ibid.

The Nervous System

(601) CHIADINI, M. : *Le malattie del sistema nervoso nei lavoratori della terra*. Ibid.

(602) MODENA, G. : *La profilassi nelle campagne in difesa della malattie mentali e l'elevazione morale e intellettuale dell'Agricoltore*. Ibid.

(603) PRATT, G. K. : *The Problem of the Mental Misfit in Industry*. Paper read before Pennsylv. Conf. of Ind. Phys., Harrisburg, 25 May 1922.

The Circulatory System

(604) FERRANNINI, L. : *Il problema sociale delle malattie di cuore*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(605) FURNO, A. : *Le cardiopatie tra i contadini*. Ibid.

(606) PRETI, L. : *Sulla ricorrenza di cardiopatie in determinate categorie di lavoratori*. Ibid.

(607) TESTI, A. : *Contributo alle lesioni cardiache da trauma*. Ibid.

(608) MOON, R. O. : *Cardiac Disease and Occupation*. Brit. Med. Journ., 20 May 1922, pp. 795-96. London.

(609) WHITE, P. D. : *The Heart in Industry*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Ass. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.). [See also Nos. (508), (589), and (590).]

(610) FERRINI, A. : *La pneumoconiosi in rapporto alla tubercolosi*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(611) JARVIS, D. C. : *Industrial Results of Granite Dust Inhalation*. Paper read before seventh annual session of Amer. Ass. of Ind. Phys. and Surg., 22-23 May 1922, St. Louis (Mo.).

(612) NUERNBERG, C. : *Versetzung des Kehlkopfes durch Zinkdämpfe*. Arch. f. Ohr-, Nas.- u. Kehlkopf-Heilk., Vol. CIX, No. 1, 1922, pp. 77-80
[See also Nos. (387), and (517).]

The Genito-Urinary System

(613) MEAKER, S. R. : *A Preliminary Note on Dysmenorrhea as an Industrial Problem*. Journ. of Ind. Hyg., No. 2, June 1922, pp. 49-53. Boston.

Prevention and Treatment of Accidents

(614) ALLPORT, F. : *Compensation for Ocular Injuries*. Med. Record, No. 11, 18 Mar. 1922, p. 446. New York.

(615) BACCCHI, B. : *Morte improvvisa per infortunio o malattia*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(616) BOVERI, P. : *Appunti di infortunistica cranica*. Ibid.

(617) COLAJANNI, P. : *Sulla mancata o tardiva denuncia d'infortunio*. Rass. d. Previd. Soc., No. 6, June 1922. Rome.

(618) DIEZ, S. : *Sulle cosi dette orchiti traumatiche e da sforzo*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

(619) EWALD, P. : *Neue Wege für die Behandlung von Unfallverletzten*. Münch. med. Woch., No. 13, 31 Mar. 1922.

(620) PIERACCINI, A. : *Susecctività infortunistica degli alienati applicati al lavoro nei Manicomii*. Fifth Nat. Cong. Ind. Med. (Italy), Florence, 11-14 June 1922.

Legislation on Industrial Diseases

(621) PROSPERI, G. : *L'assicurazione delle malattie professionali*. Ibid.

(622) TELEKY, L. : *Le statistiche delle casse di Assicurazione contro la malattia anche nel riguardo tecnico*. Ibid.

(623) TOVO, C. : *Sulla assicurazione delle malattie del lavoro*. Ibid.

(624) ZORZI, G. : *Per l'autorizzazione agli Istituti di patronato per le ispezioni sulla applicazione delle leggi riguardanti le assicurazioni sociali*. Ibid.

(625) *Massnahmen zum Schutze der in Krankenanstalten beschäftigten Krankenpflegepersonen gegen Tuberkulose*. Veröffentl. d. Reichsgesundheitsamtes, No. 8, 1922, pp. 111-112.



PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

I. *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW* (Monthly).

The *International Labour Review* treats of all phases of labour and industry so far as they concern labour. Articles contributed by well-known publicists, economists, employers, and workers on subjects of immediate importance constitute a special feature. The body of the Review is made up of text matter and statistical tables prepared in the International Labour Office dealing with prices, cost of living, unemployment, wages and hours of labour, industrial hygiene and accidents, activities of employers' and workers' organisations, migration, co-operation, education in relation to employment, agricultural problems, and all other subjects connected with labour in the broadest sense. Official publications on labour are noted and the more important are summarised. A bibliography of literature relating to labour in all languages is carried each month. The *Review* has appeared since January 1921 in both English and French.

II. *OFFICIAL BULLETIN* (Weekly).

The *Bulletin* is the official journal of the Office. It contains the texts of official documents, reports of meetings of the Governing Body and the various International Commissions (on unemployment, emigration, etc.), as well as general information with regard to the progress of the work of the Office. It also contains particulars with regard to the action taken by the different nations, Members of the International Labour Organisation, to give effect to the decisions of the Annual Conference. The *Bulletin* has appeared regularly in English and in French since 8 September, and also in German since 20 October 1920.

III. *INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION* (Weekly).

Industrial and Labour Information contains brief notes on important current events relating to labour and industry. A special supplement on Russian conditions is issued in connection with it every two weeks. The supplement is devoted to general information concerning labour conditions, transport, food supply, finance and general economic conditions in Russia. It consists of translations and summaries from the Russian papers at the disposal of the International Labour Office, and of the reports of relief organisations and other similar bodies.

IV. *LEGISLATIVE SERIES*.

The *Legislative Series* contains reprints and translations of the texts of Acts, Decrees, Orders, and regulations affecting labour issued in the different countries of the world. The series, which is published in English, French, and German, constitutes a continuation in a new form of the series published by the old International Labour Office at Basle.

A chronological and subject index and a title page is issued with each year's series.

V. *STUDIES AND REPORTS*.

The series includes : (1) short reports and articles on subjects of immediate importance in the field of labour and industry ; (2) the results of investigations or researches carried out by the International Labour Office ; (3) other studies prepared outside the Office. The *Studies and Reports* are classified into series according to their subject matter.

VI. *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DIRECTORY*.

The *International Labour Directory* is published annually. It contains information with regard to organisations, both official and unofficial, which deal with industrial and labour matters. It consists of a Directory of the

League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation, a directory of Government Departments and Bureaux in the various countries concerned with labour matters, a directory of the principal employers', workers' and co-operative organisations in each country and also of miscellaneous organisations engaged in work related to labour. The first issue of the Directory appeared in 1921.

VII. REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

These Reports comprise : (a) Reports prepared by the International Labour Office for the Annual Conference ; (b) Verbatim Reports of the proceedings of the Conference ; (c) The official texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference.

VIII. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Under this heading are included all publications which do not fall into any of the categories mentioned above. Such publications comprise, for example, the Constitution and Rules of the International Labour Organisation, as well as the series devoted to explaining the functions and activities of the Organisation and the International Labour Office.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Subscriptions may be taken out for any one or more of the various series of publications issued. Three kinds of subscription are available :

Inclusive Subscriptions

This covers all publications of whatever kind appearing during the period for which the subscription is valid.

Inclusive Subscription (without Studies and Reports).

This covers all publications issued with the exception of the Studies and Reports.

Special Subscription

This covers any publication or series of publications mentioned above.

Unless otherwise requested, subscription will date from the first of the month current at the time of receipt. Single copies of any publication may be bought separately.

Rate of Subscription

The rates of subscription given below cover the postage. Rates are given for Great Britain and the United States, but will be quoted for other countries upon application. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publications	Great Britain	United States
	£ s d	\$
International Labour Review	1.10.0	7.00
Official Bulletin	1. 0.0	5.00
Industrial and Labour Information	1.10.0	7.50
Russian Supplement	10.0	2 50
Legislative Series	1. 0.0	5.00
Studies and Reports	4. 0.0	20.00
International Labour Directory	11.6	2.50
Documents of the Annual Conference	3. 0.0	15.00
Inclusive Subscription	10. 0.0	50.00
Inclusive Subscription (not covering Special Reports)	7.10.0	37.00

