

workers in special hazardous trades to four weeks' vacation;—all these vacations with full pay. Besides these vacations, workers in certain trades, suffering from temporary illness due to their vocation, are given additional vacations by the Social Insurance Department or by their unions, in the special rest houses which have been provided for the purpose. More than 600,000 workers are thus sent for special vacations.

The Crimea and other southern provinces are dotted with former palaces of the Czar and the nobility which are at present used as rest houses for the benefit of the proletariat. A large number of workers usually apply for their vacation and rest periods and sanatorium treatment, especially in the spring, and the office of the Commissariat of Health, when the writer visited it in June, was crowded with large groups of those seeking their permits and transportation for the rest homes.

**A Maximum Seven-Hour Labor Day.**—At the tenth anniversary of the November Revolution in 1927, the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. issued the following decree: "In regard to industrial workers in the factories and workshops, to insure during the next years the transition from the eight-hour work-day to the seven-hour work-day, without reducing the wages, the Central Executive Committee shall proceed not less than in a year's time to the gradual enforcement of the seven-hour day in all branches of industry in conformity with the progress of re-equipment and rationalization of the factories and workshops and the growth in the productivity of labor." Accordingly, in 23 large industrial establishments the seven-hour day has already been introduced with many other establishments promising to introduce the seven-hour day within a year or less.