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NOTES AND LEGISLATION

Recent Developments in the Industrial Insurance Feature of Workmen's Compensation Law

Proponents of the cost-experience method of adjusting industrial insurance payments into a state fund will discover that two recent Supreme Court decisions[1] and a prior Washington case[2] result in set-backs to their plan of improved Workmen's Compensation law.[3]

[1] Gange Lumber Co. v. Rowley, et al., 66 S. Ct. 125, 1945, appealed from Rowley v. Dept. of Labor and Industries, 21 Wash. 2d 420, 155 P. 802, 1945; and Copperweld Steel Co. v. Industrial Commission, 65 S. Ct. 1006, 1945, appealed from 143 Ohio St. 591, 56 N. E. 2d 154, 1944.

[2] Boeing Aircraft Co. v. Department of Labor and Industries, 122 Wash. Dec. 393, 156 P. 2d 640, 1945.

[3] Section 7676 of Remington's Revised Statutes of Washington, 1940, which established a detailed compensation plan, provides in part:

"Inasmuch as industry should bear the greater portion of the burden of the cost of its accidents, each employer shall, prior to the fifteenth day of every month, pay into the state treasury (1) for the accident fund, and (2) for the medical aid fund, a certain number of cents for each man hour worked by the workmen in his employ, engaged in extra-hazardous employment; if, however, there should be a deficit in any class or subclass, the Director of Labor and Industries is hereby authorized and directed to assess