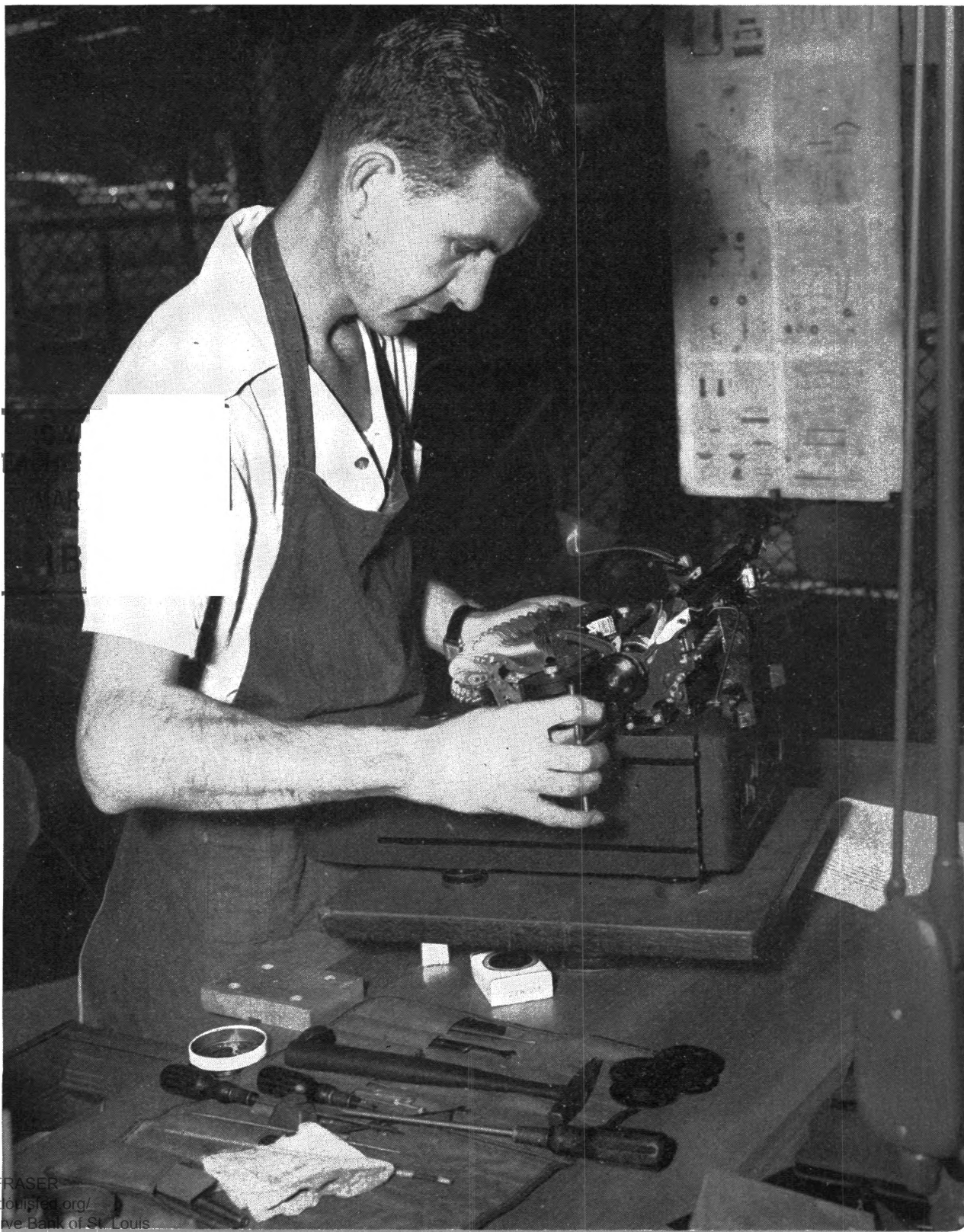


EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR

BUSINESS MACHINE SERVICEMEN

Job prospects • Training • Earnings • Working conditions



Cover picture—Repairing a typewriter. Two or three years of on-the-job training is required to learn the work.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

L. B. Schwellenbach, *Secretary*

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

**EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR
BUSINESS MACHINE SERVICEMEN**



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1946.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on employment outlook for business machine servicemen. This is one of a series of occupational studies prepared in the Bureau's Occupational Outlook Division for use in vocational counseling of veterans, young people in schools, and others considering the choice of an occupation. The present study was prepared by Claire L. Labbie, under the supervision of Richard H. Lewis. The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the cooperation received from companies and trade associations in the business machine servicing field.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

HON. L. B. SCHWELLENBACH,
Secretary of Labor.

Documents

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The photographs reproduced in this bulletin are by courtesy of the Underwood Corp., Remington Rand, Inc., National Cash Register Co., and Marchant Calculating Machine Co.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS MACHINE SERVICEMEN

Introduction

About 20,000 men have the important job of keeping in good running condition the machines that millions of office and store workers use in their work. Business-machine servicing is not a large field, but one of interest to young men with mechanical aptitudes because it offers opportunity for a limited number to enter in the next few years with the prospect of steady employment for a long period.

Business machines have changed the way most office jobs are done, have created new types of jobs, and have made possible the great increase in the volume and scope of correspondence, accounting, statistics, and general clerical work that has occurred in recent years. In a few decades they have become essential for the efficient operation of all types of business offices and stores. The typewriter has eliminated the old time penman who laboriously and slowly copied letters and records by longhand. Instead of many bookkeepers pains-

takingly making entries on ledger sheets, we find in large modern offices workers operating machines which post and compute accounting records in a single operation. Busy executives save time by dictating to machines instead of stenographers; clerks in stores handle sales transactions with greater speed and accuracy with cash registers; and duplicating machines make possible the speedy and economical production of copies of special notices, bulletins, and advertising leaflets. Punched card accounting-statistical machines rapidly sort record cards, make computations, add up the results, and print the answers.

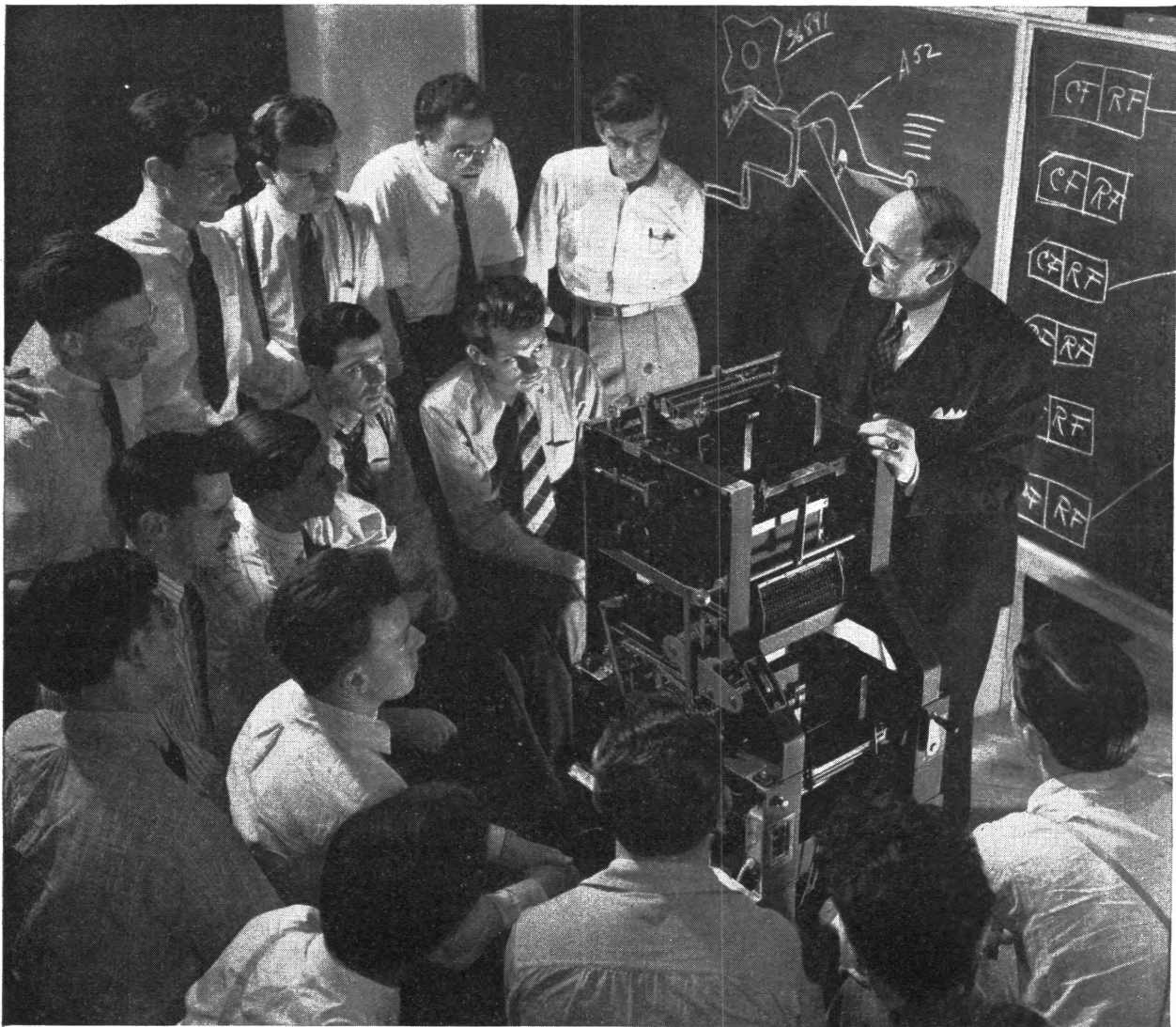
The widespread use of these machines is fairly recent. Most of the growth has occurred in the past 3 decades along with the general increase of clerical and accounting work. This trend is shown by the increase in the number of clerical and related workers from less than 4,000,000 in 1910 to almost 9,000,000 in 1940.

The Work of Business Machine Servicemen

Duties

The most important business machines, in terms of the number of jobs they provide for servicemen, are typewriters, adding machines, calculators, cash registers, accounting - bookkeeping machines, punched card accounting-statistical machines, dictating and transcribing machines, and the various duplicating machines. There are in addition many other kinds of business machines, including equipment for handling checks, coins, currency, and envelopes; autographic registers; time recording machines; postage meters; and microfilm machines. Although there are a small number of men who repair as many as four or five different types of machines, most servicemen specialize in repairing one or two types.

Business machine servicemen must know thoroughly the mechanism of their respective types of machines. They inspect and take apart appliances to find defects; adjust the various parts of the machines, using such common hand tools as wrenches and pliers, and special tools designed for the particular type of machine; repair or replace broken or worn parts; and clean and oil machines. Sometimes they are required to explain to operators how the machines work and how to avoid damaging them. Minor adjustments are usually made in the offices where the machines are used; all other work is performed in the repair shop. In some shops, the servicemen specialize in working either "outside" or "inside" the shop.



Class in repair of punched-card accounting machines.

Training

In general, the way to learn this work is to be hired as a trainee in an office machine repair shop. The beginner is paid a salary while he is working and receiving instruction. Training may be given on the job, through courses in a company school, or through a combination of both of these methods. The length of this training varies greatly, depending upon the types of equipment serviced, the number of different brands repaired, and the kind of shop in which employed. Training in independent shops tends to be somewhat longer than in manufacturers' service branches, because

of the greater variety of the work in independent shops and the more informal nature of much of the instruction. A few schools have recently been opened to give instruction in business machine servicing, covering mainly typewriter repair. Because this is a new development it is not known at this time if their graduates will qualify as skilled mechanics when they seek employment, or to what extent their training time on the job would be reduced.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship has approved a 2-year training program for "business machine mechanics" with the requirement that the apprentices' training include the repair of several

types of appliances and various makes of each type.

The main aptitudes needed by a trainee are general mechanical ability and manual dexterity. The work is relatively light, except for the occasional lifting of appliances; in general, physical demands are not high. Nevertheless, very few women are employed, this being almost entirely a man's occupation.

Chances for Advancement

Business machine servicemen may be promoted to supervisory jobs, such as that of service manager in a local service branch. Some may become salesmen of the equipment which they have repaired and, as salesmen, generally earn much more than repairmen. Experienced men sometimes open their own independent repair shops.

Working Conditions

Repairing business machines is comparatively free from the danger of accident and is cleaner than most mechanical trades.

Very few business machine repairmen are members of unions. Most of those who are members, however, belong to the International Association of Machinists, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO), or to small independent unions.

The amount of work does not vary much from

season to season, and most servicemen are employed the year round.

Where Employed

Business machine repairmen are employed mainly in the local service branches of companies which make the machines. These service branches are operated in connection with the sales offices of the firms. Repairmen in service branches repair, and are trained on, only the company's own make of machine. A large proportion of typewriter and adding machine servicemen, however, work in independently owned local repair shops. Most of these independent shops have only a few employees who usually service all make of typewriters and adding machines. Another source of employment is found in Federal, State, and local governments. In the Federal Government, men repair mainly typewriters, adding machines, and calculators. Applicants for Federal employment must have had at least 3 years' experience in servicing at least one type of office machine. The basic entrance salary for office appliance repairmen in the Federal Government is \$2,243 a year.

Servicemen are employed principally in the large cities, since this is where the bulk of office machines are used. In small cities and in towns most of the work is done by independent repair shops, many of which are dealers for the manufacturing companies.

General Employment Outlook

In the next several years, although no sharp increases in employment are expected, there will be some opportunities for new workers to get into most of the different types of business-machine servicing jobs. Looking further into the future, the prospects are for a gradual rise in the employment of business-machine servicemen. During the past 30 years, the increase in the volume of record keeping and general clerical work, a desire to increase efficiency of office work and reduce labor costs, and the development and introduction of new types of machines have caused a steady growth in the use of business machines of all kinds. This trend should continue, and, particularly for certain types of business machines, there are many places where new installation of ma-

chines can improve efficiency and reduce costs.

During the war, the production of business machines for civilian use was drastically curtailed. Although manufacture has been resumed there is still a large accumulated demand which will take several years to fill. Much of the demand is for replacement of existing machines, but the machines in use should be increased substantially beyond the present number. The eventual effect of this increase will be to require more servicemen to keep the business machines functioning efficiently.

The general upward trend of employment in this occupation is significant in considering the long-run opportunities, but also important is the relative stability shown. In prosperous periods

additional machines are put in use, thus adding to the need for repairmen. In less favorable times, sales of new machines usually fall; but, since this means that the machines are used longer than would normally be the case, there is continued need for maintenance work. The result has been that employment of servicemen has held up relatively well in periods of depression. Men who establish themselves in this field, particularly if employed by the large national concerns, are fairly

well assured of continuing employment for many years if their work is satisfactory.

The employment opportunities, training requirements, and earnings in each major type of business machine servicing job are discussed below. It should be realized that in each case the description of opportunities refers to the conditions in the country generally, and that individual companies and particular localities may vary in the opportunities afforded for employment of new workers.

Employment Opportunities in Individual Occupations

Typewriter Servicemen

Typewriters are the most widely used of the business machines, having an important place in almost every type of office. In addition, many typewriters are used by individuals in their homes, which is not the case with other business machines. Typewriter servicing is the largest office machine repair occupation, with approximately 8,000 typewriter mechanics employed at the present time to maintain the millions of typewriters now in use.

A 2- to 3-year period of on-the-job training is ordinarily necessary to become a skilled typewriter repairman. During this training period, the mechanic learns how typewriters work and is taught how to clean the machine and to make all kinds of repairs, including aligning (making type print evenly), fixing the escapement (spacer), and adjusting the shift mechanism and ribbon movement.

During the war, while typewriter manufacturing was curtailed, there was an increased need for servicemen to keep existing typewriters in good working condition and to replace those mechanics going into the armed forces. Despite this situation relatively few workers were trained during this period—owing to the drain of young men to the armed forces, the wartime labor shortage, and the reluctance of many shops to take on trainees—and a shortage of skilled men resulted. This shortage has continued, and demand has been only partly met by veterans skilled in typewriter repair work returning to the trade. Thus, there should be opportunities for a small number of newcomers to get jobs as trainees in the next several years. In some areas, particularly in the smaller towns, there are also opportunities for experienced and skilled

typewriter servicemen, with general business and sales ability, to open their own repair and sales shops. In the longer run, employment in this field will tend to rise as the use of typewriters gradually increases, particularly in homes and schools.

In 1945 the typical pay of experienced typewriter servicemen for a 40-hour week was between \$40 and \$65 in the larger cities. This represents an increase over prewar earnings. Because they are required to work on various makes of typewriters, servicemen employed in independent repair shops usually earn more than men in the service branches of manufacturing companies. There are no figures on the earnings of the men who run their own repair shops. The profits of these shops vary widely and are influenced by such factors as the size of the firm and its location.

Adding-Machine Servicemen

Adding-machine repair requires less skill than most of the major business machine servicing occupations. Consequently the training period is relatively short, 6 months to a year of on-the-job instruction usually being all that is needed to learn the repair of a single make of adding machine. However, for those who learn to repair several makes of adding machines a longer training period is necessary. Very often, the servicing of adding machines is combined with typewriter repair or calculator repair into a single job.

Employment prospects for adding-machine repairmen are about the same as for typewriter mechanics. The actual number of new openings, however, will be far fewer for adding-machine mechanics, as there are four times as many men servicing typewriters as repairing adding ma-

chines. About 1,800 men now have jobs in which most of their time is spent in adding machine repair, in addition to the large number who repair adding machines part time along with other business machines.

In 1945, typical weekly salaries of experienced adding-machine servicemen were between \$40 and \$60 in large cities. This is substantially higher than their prewar earnings.

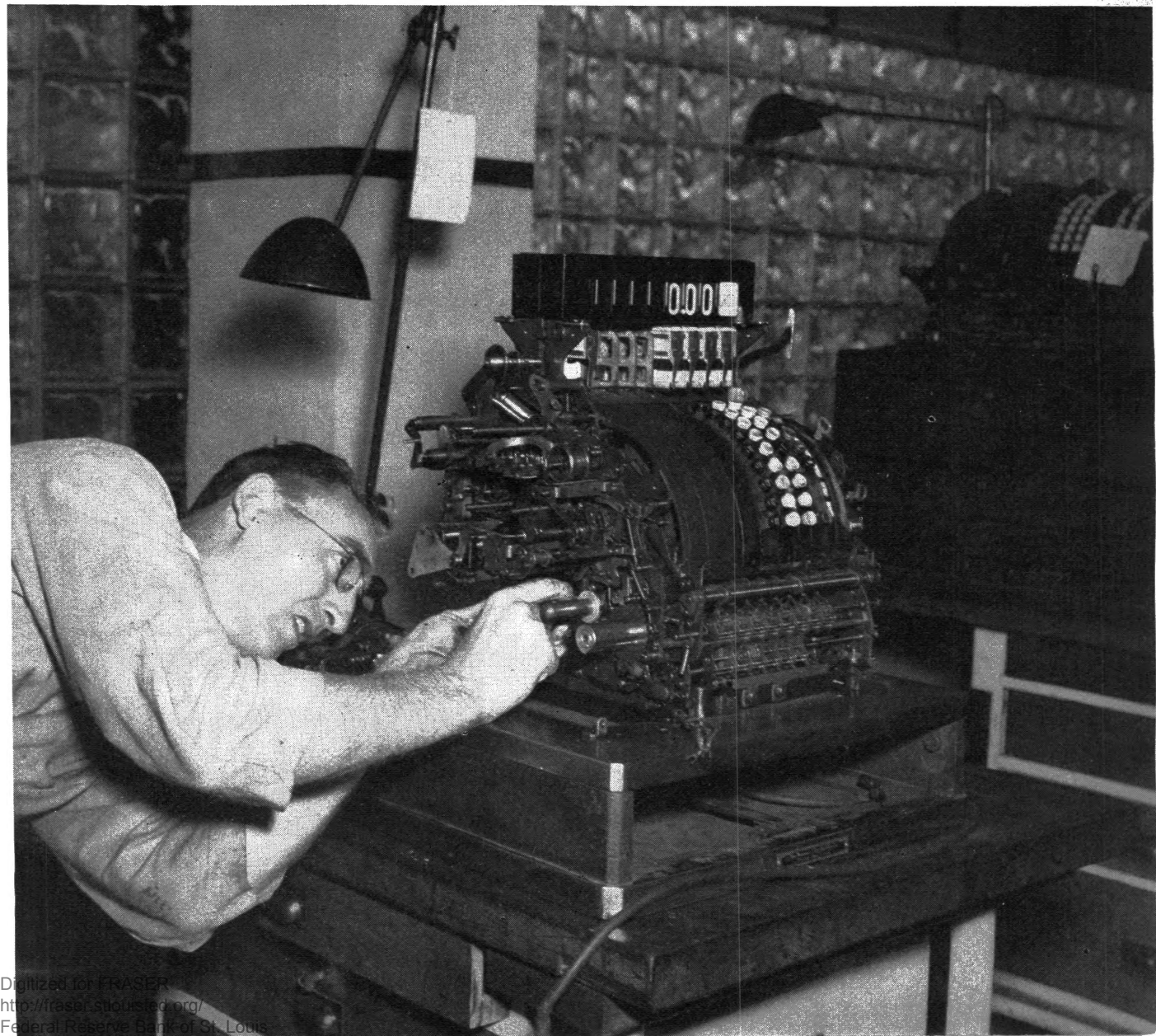
Cash Register Servicemen

Next to typewriters, cash registers are the most widely used business machines. They are found

mainly in retail stores and service establishments. Cash registers vary greatly in the number of things they can do. The simple models merely record each transaction, total the day's receipts, and provide a change drawer. The more complicated cash registers tabulate several different kinds of information on one transaction simultaneously, such as identification of clerk, department, and type of merchandise, as well as provide printed receipts with such information for the customer. The more elaborate cash registers actually perform many functions of accounting machines.

Nearly all cash register repairmen are trained in and employed by the service branches of the one

Repairing a cash register—Usually done in service branch of principal manufacturer.



company which manufactures the great majority of cash registers. Training for this work consists of 1 year of on-the-job instruction followed by about 6 months at the company school. In addition, a brief learning period in adding-machine repair may also be provided, since cash register servicemen in some cases also work on adding machines.

During the next few years there will probably be more cash registers in use than ever before, since retail trade is expected to expand. This will mean an increased demand for cash register repairmen. Thus, prospects are favorable for entry into this field, although the number of men who can enter in any one year is limited by the small size of the occupation. At the present time there are probably not more than 1,600 cash register repairmen in the United States.

Prewar average weekly earnings of cash register servicemen were from \$35 to \$50 in the larger cities. During the war these workers averaged between \$50 and \$75 a week.

Calculator Servicemen

Calculating machines, which add, subtract, divide, multiply, and also perform combinations of these operations, are used mostly in offices where a great many computations are necessary. These machines, most of which are electrically operated, have elaborate mechanisms, and, therefore, skilled men are required to repair them. This is a fairly small field of work, with about 2,000 employed at the present time.

To become a calculating machine repairman it is necessary to have 1 to 2 years of on-the-job training, often combined with 3 or 4 months of instruction at a company school. In the next several years there will be openings for only a very limited number of calculating machine servicemen. The shortage of these men during the past few years was caused primarily by their entrance into the armed forces. The return of these mechanics to their former jobs limits the number of beginners needed in the next several years. After the temporary period of adjustment is over a continued gradual expansion in the use of calculators should create some additional servicing jobs and insure steady employment for those in the trade.

In 1945, typical weekly earnings of experienced calculating machine servicemen in the large cities were from \$45 to \$65.

Accounting-Bookkeeping Machine Servicemen

Accounting-bookkeeping machines vary greatly in function. Some machines only post entries, some do billing, while others are combination typewriter and computing devices. All types have keyboards, like typewriters and adding machines, and are operated by striking the proper keys. They should not be confused with the punched card accounting-statistical machines which are described in another section. Accounting-bookkeeping machines are used wherever a great deal of accounting and bookkeeping is done, such as in department stores, retail and wholesale businesses, and banks. Since there are several different types of machines, each quite complicated, the servicing is highly skilled work. About 1,000 men are now employed in this work.

Usually a man must have had 1 or 2 years' experience as an adding machine, calculator, or cash register repairman in order to be eligible for accounting-bookkeeping machine training—which consists of 2 to 3 years of on-the-job instruction and, in some cases, an additional 6 months of training at a company school. In at least one major office machine appliance firm, however, this work is combined with the servicing of other office machines, and a total of 4 or 5 years' training is required.

Many veterans skilled as accounting-bookkeeping machine repairmen have returned to their former jobs, but there are not enough of them to meet the need resulting from the curtailment of training during the war. Thus, there will be jobs for trainees. These openings will be filled, however, by men who have had the required background in servicing adding machines, calculators, or cash registers. It will be several years before men not having this background can get the experience to qualify for jobs as trainees. By that time there will be fewer openings than at present, although the growth in the use of these machines and the need to replace men who leave the occupation will provide opportunities for a small number of beginners each year.

In 1945, typical weekly earnings of experienced accounting-bookkeeping machine servicemen in the large cities were from \$65 to \$85, excluding overtime—substantially higher than their prewar earnings of between \$40 and \$65 a week.

Accounting-Statistical Machine Servicemen

Most amazing of the business appliances are the punched card accounting-statistical machines. Great masses of accounting and statistical data may be recorded, tabulated, and analyzed with this equipment. The information is punched on cards alphabetically or according to a code, and the cards are put into machines which sort them and tabulate the results. Besides the basic card punching, sorting, and tabulating machines, many other machines are used, such as collators, verifiers, and multipliers and dividers, each having its own specific purpose. These machines are used mainly in large organizations, such as government agencies, department stores, insurance companies, and large industrial establishments for pay-roll and other accounting records, inventory control, statistical surveys, and similar purposes.

The servicemen are employed solely by the two firms which manufacture and service all punched card accounting-statistical machines. These men may be assigned to work anywhere in the United States. They rarely transfer from one company to the other. High school graduation, followed by about 2 years of technical schooling in electrical or mechanical engineering is a necessary qualification for this work. However, the equivalent in practical experience may be substituted. After a 2-month on-the-job trial period, new men are given 3 to 4 months' instruction at a company school. They then work under experienced repairmen until they are able to service machines on their own.

For many years in the future there will be continued growth in the use of punched card accounting-statistical machines. This growth, together with the need for replacing those who leave this work, means that prospects should be favorable for entering the occupation and remaining employed in it for many years. The number of men that will be hired in any one year will be limited, however, by the small size of the occupation—there are about 2,400 punched card accounting-statistical machine servicemen employed at the present time—and by the fact that increases in use of the machines will be gradual rather than sharp. In recent months, there have been practically no openings for beginners in the company employing the majority of servicemen, because of the large number of experienced veterans returning to their jobs

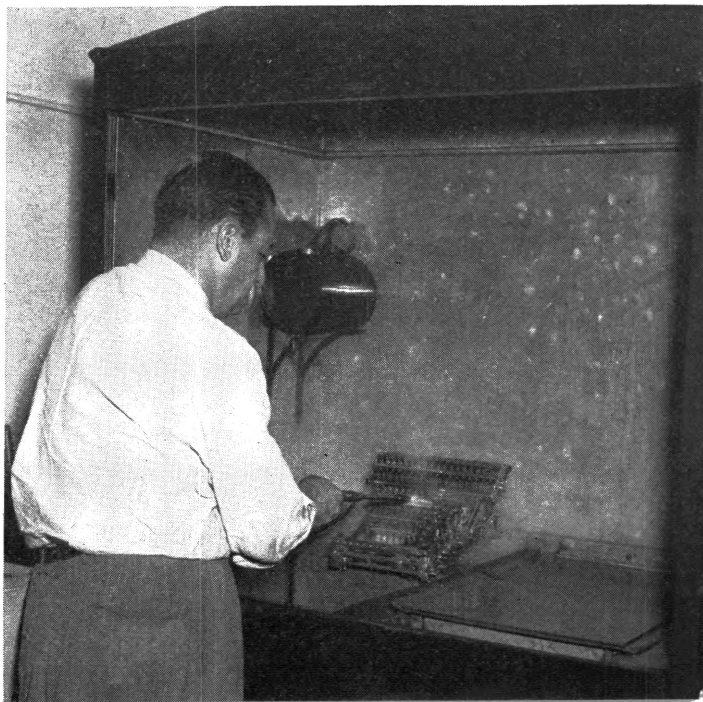
with the firm. This company expects, however, to resume the hiring of new men for this work within the next year. The other company in the field is currently hiring men for trainee jobs.

The entrance salary for punched card accounting-statistical machine servicemen is about \$35 per week. After completing the first 6 months of training they earn about \$40. Periodic pay increases are given thereafter, according to skill and experience.

Dictating Machine Servicemen

The widespread use of dictating and transcribing machines is a relatively recent development. There are now about 1,000 skilled men employed in servicing this equipment. At present, however, the application of electronic principles and the use of electronic tubes is changing considerably the nature of the dictating and transcribing machines being manufactured. This shift, from an acoustic machine to an electronic one, affects the servicing of the equipment and hence, to some extent, the qualifications and training needed. Although the introduction of electronic machines means that the servicemen must have additional knowledge, the electronic features require far less servicing than the mechanical features.

Cleaning a calculator with a fine spray of cleaning fluid—An important step in keeping the complicated mechanism in good running condition.



At least 1 year of technical training in electricity and electronics, or equivalent knowledge, is now required before entering employment. The length of the subsequent training varies considerably among the companies in the field. Two of the important firms require 6 months to a year of on-the-job training, often combined with instruction by visiting teachers; in another company, 2 to 3 weeks of instruction at the factory school is the only training given. Returning veterans who are experienced in servicing acoustic dictating and transcription machines usually need additional training on the electronic machines. The length of this

added training depends upon the man's background in electricity and electronics.

Dictating machine repairmen are employed mainly in cities and large towns either by the service branches of the firms manufacturing this equipment or by their distributors. In the small towns, typewriter and adding machine mechanics often learn to service the acoustic dictating and transcribing machines. However, because these men lack the necessary electronic background, they will be unable to repair the electronic machines.

In the next year or two, job opportunities for beginners will vary among the major companies

Repairing an accounting-bookkeeping machine—One of the most highly paid of business machine servicing jobs.



employing dictating machine servicemen. Some companies will have openings for new men; others already have enough experienced workers to meet their immediate needs. However, in the years ahead, there will probably be far more dictating and transcribing machines in use than there are at present. This expansion will create additional servicing jobs and will also provide steady employment for men already trained in the work. The occupation is small, nevertheless, and the number of new openings in any one year will be limited. Moreover, some of the servicing of electronic dictating and transcribing machines may be done by radio repairmen, who can in a few months learn to service this equipment. In the future there may be widespread application of wire recording to dictating and transcribing appliances. If this should happen, more of the repair of these machines would be done by men trained as radio servicemen.

In 1945, typical weekly earnings of experienced dictating machine servicemen in the large cities were from \$40 to \$50.

Duplicating Machine Servicemen

There are five main types of duplicating machines used in offices—direct, gelatin hektograph, spirit, offset, and stencil. These machines vary in the way they operate, but they are all used for the same purpose, which is the speedy and economical production of advertising leaflets, special notices, instruction manuals, press releases, and similar materials.

Duplicating machine repair is the least skilled of the office machine servicing occupations, and consequently requires the shortest training period. The length of this training varies somewhat with the type of duplicating appliance to be repaired. For stencil and gelatin hektograph equipment, less training is needed than for the other types. In general, however, to learn duplicating machine repair requires from 3 to 6 weeks at a company school plus about 3 or 4 months of on-the-job training. A repairman learns to service all the machines manufactured by his company. In order to transfer to a firm making a different type of duplicator, almost complete retraining is required.

Duplicating machine repairmen are employed either by the service branches of companies manufacturing these appliances or by their dealers. They may work in any sizable city or town throughout the country.

At the present time there are about 1,300 workers employed in this occupation. During the next year or two there will be few openings for newcomers, because experienced veterans returning to their former jobs, plus those trained as replacements during the war, will fill nearly all employment requirements. Thereafter, because of normal replacement needs, the hiring of a small number of men annually will be resumed.

In 1945 typical earnings of experienced duplicating machine servicemen were between \$40 and \$55 a week in the larger cities.

How to Get More Information About Job Opportunities in the Field

Men interested in becoming office machine mechanics may find out what job openings are available in several ways. The classified section of the local telephone book lists independent repair shops and the service branches of manufacturing companies. The national office of firms manufacturing these appliances can furnish the addresses of their service branches.

The major companies manufacturing and servicing dictating and transcribing machines are:

Dictaphone Corp., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Ediphone Division, West Orange, N. J.

Soundsciber Corp., 146 Munson St., New Haven 4, Conn.

There are a large number of companies manufacturing duplicating machines. A few of the more well-known firms are:

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. Dick Co., 720 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill. (makers of "Mimeograph" equipment).

Ditto, Inc., Harrison at Oakley Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.

Major manufacturers of other types of business machines with nationwide service branches are listed in the appendix table.

Those interested in working for independent repair shops may write to the National Office Machine Dealers Association, 818 Winters Bank Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, for the names of firms in their home town. The local office of the United States Employment Service should also be consulted. Veterans may get information, especially about Government financial aid while training, at the nearest Veterans Information Center.

Appendix.—Major Companies Employing Business Machine Servicemen¹

Company and home office address	Type of business machine manufactured and serviced ²					
	Type-writers	Adding machines	Calculators	Cash registers	Accounting-book-keeping machines	Accounting-statistical machines
Allen Calculators, Inc. 678 Front Ave. NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.		X	X	X		
Burroughs Adding Machine Co. 6071 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.	X	X	X	X	X	
Comptometer Co. 1735 N. Paulina St., Chicago 22, Ill.			X			
Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc. 2350 Washington Ave., San Leandro, Calif.			X			
International Business Machines Corp. 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.	X					X
Lanston Monotype Machine Co. 24th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.		X				
Marchant Calculating Machine Co. 1475 Powell St., Oakland 8, Calif.			X			
Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Inc. Orange, N. J.		X	X		X	
National Cash Register Co. Dayton, Ohio.		X		X	X	
Ohmer Register Co. Dayton, Ohio.				X		
Remington Rand, Inc. 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.	X	X	X		X	X
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	X					
Smith, L. C., & Corona Typewriters, Inc. 701 E. Washington St., Syracuse 1, N. Y.	X	X		X		
Underwood Corp. 1 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	
Victor Adding Machine Co. 3900 North Rockwell St., Chicago 18, Ill.		X				
Woodstock Typewriter Co. Woodstock, Ill.	X					

¹ This list includes the major companies which manufacture the types of business machines specified and which have Nation-wide service branches.

² Excludes certain other types of business machines manufactured and serviced by the firms shown.

Occupational Outlook Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

This bulletin is one of a series of reports on employment trends and opportunities in the various occupations and professions, for use in the vocational guidance of veterans, young people in schools, and others considering the choice of an occupation. The reports describe the long-run outlook for employment in each occupation and give information on earnings, working conditions, and the training required.

Reports are usually first published in the *Monthly Labor Review* (subscription price per year, \$3.50) and are reprinted as bulletins. Both the *Monthly Labor Review* and the bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Employment Opportunities for Diesel-Engine Mechanics.

Bulletin No. 813 (1945), price 5 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, February 1945.)

Occupational Data for Counselors: A Handbook of Census Information Selected for Use in Guidance.

Bulletin No. 817 (1945), price 10 cents. (Prepared jointly with the U. S. Office of Education.)

Employment Opportunities in Aviation Occupations, Part 1.—Postwar Employment Outlook.

Bulletin No. 837-1 (1945), price 10 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, April and June 1945.)

Employment Opportunities in Aviation Occupations, Part 2.—Duties, Qualifications, Earnings, and Working Conditions.

Bulletin No. 837-2 (1946), price 20 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, August 1946.)

Employment Outlook for Automobile Mechanics.

Bulletin No. 842 (1945), price 10 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, February 1946.)

Employment Opportunities for Welders.

Bulletin No. 844 (1946), price 10 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, September 1945.)

Postwar Outlook for Physicians.

Bulletin No. 863 (1946), price 10 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, December 1945.)

Employment Outlook in Foundry Occupations.

Bulletin No. 880 (1946), price 15 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, December 1945 and April 1946.)

Factors Affecting Earnings in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Bulletin No. 881 (1946), price 10 cents. (*Monthly Labor Review*, June 1946.)

Employment Outlook in Machine Shop Occupations.

Bulletin No. 895 (1947). (In press.)