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Contents

This Issue in Brief

The employment of Morse telegraphers on railroads has been seriously affected by various technological changes, such as the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph, the substitution of automatic for manual block signal systems, and by the development of remote control systems for train movements. Page 1017.

Industrial accidents in manufacturing decreased in frequency but increased in severity in 1930, as compared with 1929, according to the 1930 accident survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Similarly, for the 5-year period 1926 to 1930, the total severity rate increased 7.6 per cent although the frequency rate decreased 4.5 per cent. Details by industries are given in report on page 1029.

Earnings in bread making in 1931 averaged 55.3 cents per hour for male labor and 29.8 cents for female labor, according to information obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey of wages and hours of labor in bakeries. Full-time weekly earnings were $30.42 and $14.93, respectively. In the cake department the average earnings of male labor were 48.6 cents per hour and $25.17 per full-time week and of female labor 27.5 cents per hour and $13.78 per full-time week. Average full-time hours per week of males were 55 in the bread department and 51.8 in the cake department, and of females 50.1 in both the bread and cake departments. Page 1128.

The average daily farm wage on April 1, 1932, was $1.35 without board and $0.97 with board, as shown by data gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture. There was a wide range in rates between different sections of the country, running from $0.90 without board and $0.67 with board in the South Central section to $2.27 without board and $1.60 with board in the North Atlantic. The supply of labor, taking the country as a whole, was 122.2 per cent of normal and the demand 63.2 per cent of normal. The supply ranged from 113.6 per cent of normal in the South Atlantic section to 129.1 in the Far Western and the demand from 62.7 per cent in the North Central to 72.1 in the North Atlantic. Page 1145.

Of 9,510 family groups in Buffalo, N. Y., with one or more persons desiring work in November, 1931, nearly 15 per cent had none of their members employed and 19.1 per cent had only a sole worker and he or she was employed part time. Unemployment is generally most serious from the standpoint of family support when the normal head of the family is without work. Page 1034.

To provide employment to approximately 1,200 unemployed members, the New York Printing Pressmen's Union and the New York Press Assistants' Union have entered into a supplemental agreement with the printers' league section of the New York Employing Printers' Association. The members of these locals are to accept a 7 per cent reduction on the existing basic contract wage scale; also a reduction in the working-hours per week until the 1,200 unemployed members are absorbed to the extent of getting at least one day's work a week. The adjustments set forth in this supplemental agreement apply only to those establishments which cooperate in sliding their forces

and absorbing their proportionate share of unemployed members. Page 1046.

A large percentage of a group of unemployed casual laborers in Duluth were physically unfitted to do the only class of work for which they had experience or training, according to examinations made by physicians in connection with the survey of this class of labor in the spring of 1931 by the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute. Furthermore, many other men in this unemployed group had physical diseases and defects which reduced their working capacity. A greater amount of physical limitation was reported among men who had been without jobs for over 12 months than among the men who had been unemployed for less than 4 months. Page 1035.

Reduced compensation for superannuated union members, or those unable through disability to demand the regular wage scale, is permitted by a number of collective agreements received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In some agreements the conditions of superannuation are not specified; in others the age at which members may be placed on the superannuated list varies from 50 to 65 years, and the wage scale at which such members may be employed varies from 50 to 75 per cent of the regular wage scale. Page 1098.

Housing accommodations for 857 families have been provided in buildings erected by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City. The first housing project of this labor organization was undertaken in 1927. The latest apartment group, with quarters for 115 families, has recently been completed. The apartments in all of the Amalgamated buildings are owned and operated cooperatively by the tenants. So successful have been their operations that the early groups were able, on February 1, 1932, to reduce the rents previously charged in amounts ranging from 50 cents to $4.50 per apartment per month. Page 1090.

A new civil administration was established in the Virgin Islands in March, 1931, in order to remedy the serious economic conditions in these possessions. At the time the new administration was inaugurated a large majority of the laboring population of St. Croix were without jobs and during the months preceding one-fourth of the residents of that island had been fed by the Red Cross. Many persons were jobless in St. Thomas, and on the island of St. John the people were nearly in despair because their gardens had been ruined by drought and there was no market for their cattle and charcoal, two of their three major products. Page 1056.

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Displacement of Morse Telegraphers in Railroad Systems [1]

RAILROADS have long afforded employment to large numbers of Morse telegraphers, and the number was greatly increased by the manual block system, which required telegraphers in the signal stations. After 1907 a telephone selector made practicable the use of the telephone in place of the telegraph in the signal stations and in dispatchers' offices, and thereafter the telephone gradually encroached on the telegraph in the control of train movements. The automatic block signal system displaced, from signal stations, both telegraphers and telephoners; but the number required for general message traffic increased materially. During the period from 1915 to 1921 the total number of telegraphers and telephoners was practically stabilized, though the trend toward telephony continued. Since 1921 technological changes affecting communication have been unusually rapid and varied. Principal changes have included a still further encroachment of the telephone on the telegraph; the use of the dial telephone in private exchanges; the elimination of operators by the substitution of automatic for manual block signal systems; the displacement of Morse operators and messengers in the handling of message traffic by typists as operators of printer telegraphs; and the economizing of labor in the control of train movements, by the development of remote control, especially in the form known as centralized traffic control.

Train Orders and Block Signal Systems

THE use of the telegraph for the control of train movements appears in retrospect both obvious and simple. But it was not till 1851, and then largely by accident, that Morse's instrument was first thus used. In that year the general superintendent of the Erie Railroad was on a train which, according to schedule, was to meet another train at Turners, now Harriman, N. Y. After an hour's delay, the superintendent sent a commercial telegram to the agent at Goshen, asking if the train had passed. On receiving a negative reply, he wired the agent to hold all trains at Goshen till his own train arrived. He then gave a written order to the conductor and the engineer of his own train: "Run to Goshen regardless of opposing trains." The engineer objected, and the superintendent himself took charge of the engine. The significance of telegraphic dispatching of trains, thus accidentally

[1] Other articles on technological unemployment in the telephone and telegraph industry have appeared in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review, as follows: The dial telephone and unemployment, February, 1932 (pp. 235–247); Displacement of Morse operators in commercial telegraph offices, March, 1932 (pp. 501–515); and Effects on employment of the printer telegraph for handling news, April, 1932 (pp. 753–758).

demonstrated, soon led to a general adoption of the telegraph for regulating operations.

For many years the telegraphic dispatching of trains, by means of train orders for trains not having a regular time-table schedule and of all trains running off schedule, was the principal method of controlling train movements and insuring safety. The telegraphic train order was supplemented by an increasingly elaborate system of flags, lanterns, fuses, torpedoes, etc.

The governing principle of telegraphic train dispatching before the introduction of the block signal system was the time interval between trains. With the extension of the block signal system, the time interval was supplemented by the space interval.

The early manual block signal system was operated on the authority of telegraphic instructions, and was sometimes called the "telegraph" block system. At a given block station (which was usually an ordinary railroad station) the agent or operator displayed a stop sign continuously after a train had passed till advised by telegraph from the next station that the train had passed the next station or had been diverted to a siding. At smaller stations the telegraphic instructions and the signals were handled by the station agent. But with the growth of towns and of traffic there was a separation of functions, and numerous block signal stations were erected. The manual block (the space interval) varied greatly in length. The average length in 1910 was less than 5 miles of road. Thereafter the average length increased, probably due to the supplanting of the manual block system in the areas of heavier traffic.

The operators of manual block signals were originally telegraphers in communication with each other and with train dispatchers, the signals being operated on the basis of telegraphic instructions. In larger stations additional telegraphers were required. In so far as there was an increase in the number of stations for block signal purposes beyond the number of ordinary stations, there was of course an increase in the number of telegraphers required to handle the additional stations. With the introduction of the 8-hour shift the number was still further increased.

But early in the present century two factors intervened to limit the number of telegraphers needed for controlling the movements of trains. One of these, the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph saved much time and eliminated the special skill and training necessary for the operation of Morse telegraphic circuits but continued to require operators—telephoners in place of telegraphers. The other factor, the automatic block signal system, eliminated large numbers of operators, whether telegraphers or telephoners.

The automatic block system does not do away with dispatchers. It does dispense with most of the specialized signal controllers (telegraphic and telephonic) of the manual block system. In the automatic block system the signals are operated automatically by means of a track circuit set up by the train, which clears the signals for itself within the block and sets the signals against opposing trains. Train dispatchers continued their work with little change as a result of the introduction of automatic blocks. The number of signal controllers, on the other hand, was materially reduced by virtue of the fact that the signals or indicators were now operated not manually but by means of a track circuit. Not all signal tower men were displaced,

for dispatchers continued to need contacts along the line at certain places other than the regular railroad stations; and some automatic block signal stations also needed switchmen who could maintain telegraphic or telephonic connections with dispatchers.

After 1907 dispatchers began to use the telephone in place of the telegraph. In that year a telephone selector was devised which enabled dispatchers to pick out any desired station and establish connection with it without signaling other stations. The telephone is speedier than the telegraph, and by increasing the average volume of traffic handled by each dispatcher it reduces the number that would be required for telegraphic dispatching. In addition it eliminates the necessity for the special skill and training of the Morse telegrapher.

The various developments that have been briefly described above appear in tabular form in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN METHODS OF CONTROLLING TRAIN MOVEMENTS, INDICATING DECLINE IN USE OF THE TELEGRAPH, 1908–1932 [1]

Jan. 1—	Manual block signals				Automatic block signals		Miles of road having transmission of train orders by—	
	Miles of road under—		Block signal stations					
	Telegraphic control	Telephonic control	Total number	Number closed part time	Miles of road controlled	Number block-signal sections	Telegraph	Telephone
1908	40,040.3	3,286.8	9,438	2,600	10,819.3			
1909	38,073.8	5,644.0	9,439	3,322	12,174.3	18,605		
1910	39,477.4	8,105.0	9,898	3,713	14,238.9	24,380		26,344
1911	38,612.7	12,198.8	9,912	3,751	17,709.8	29,881	175,211	41,717
1912	37,417.0	16,544.2	10,609	4,400	20,300.0	33,715	169,400	58,584
1913	38,106.3	23,002.1	11,433	4,996	22,196.6	38,982	155,690	68,097
1914	33,935.6	26,241.4	11,007	4,849	26,569.3	46,811	147,338	77,292
1915	37,938.1	28,363.8	11,496	5,799	29,863.5	51,690	149,593	93,467
1916	36,265.6	29,731.2	11,362	5,848	30,942.5	54,171	151,605	99,249
1917	35,540.8	31,082.7	11,416	5,819	32,954.6	57,228	149,456	103,393
1918	33,661.0	31,346.0	11,472	5,701	35,193.1	60,220	142,119	110,404
1919	31,929.5	32,331.5	11,267	5,374	36,989.4	63,334	136,584	113,440
1920	31,436.3	34,419.4	11,337	5,465	37,968.8	67,266	134,667	119,554
1921	31,513.9	33,842.3	12,274	5,224	38,543.9	64,564	133,317	122,022
1922	31,215.5	34,504.3	10,864	5,385	39,061.5	64,464	132,682	123,253
1923	31,300.6	34,857.8	10,714	5,351	40,065.6	66,677	129,162	128,320
1924	32,199.3	35,752.3	11,000	5,363	41,537.1	69,756	132,661	131,329
1925	31,355.6	34,920.4	10,863	5,422	43,838.8	73,138	121,521	132,850
1926	31,992.3	33,573.8	10,841	5,403	45,596.9	73,984	118,628	139,960
1927	28,906.7	34,669.2	10,258	5,203	49,466.1	78,940	113,659	143,374
1928	27,441.3	35,112.1	9,425	5,017	53,616.5	83,126	108,316	149,052
1929	25,113.3	33,358.3	8,860	4,866	56,488.6	85,652	103,585	152,901
1930	23,948.6	32,155.4	8,290	4,654	60,162.0	88,908	101,548	154,277
1931	21,910.5	33,894.0	8,069	4,620	62,726.0	92,296	99,047	154,075
1932	21,602.2	33,408.4	7,264	4,459	63,530.6	92,851	97,623	154,462

[1] Compiled from reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 1 shows the relative decline of the manual block system, the rise of the automatic block system, and the shift from the telegraph to the telephone for handling manual block signal instructions and for the dispatching of train orders. The number of miles of road under the manual block system increased materially from 1908 to 1932, but there was a gradual decline in the number of miles of the manual block system under telegraphic control from 40,040 on January 1, 1908, to

21,602 on January 1, 1932, and an increase in the number of miles under telephonic control from 3,287 in 1908 to 33,408 in 1932. The number of block signal stations indicates more definitely the changes, for each station must be manned with a signal controller, who is either a telegrapher or telephoner or both; and stations in continuous operation require three shifts. The total number of stations increased from 9,438 in 1908 to a maximum of 12,274 in 1921, and declined by 1932 to 7,264. The number of stations closed part of the time in 1908 was only 2,600; the number in 1932 was 4,459. This indicates that the use of the manual block system was being relegated to lines with light traffic and that the number of operators required was declining more rapidly than was the number of miles of road under the manual block system.

Since 1908 the automatic block system has been extended from 10,819 miles of road in 1908 to 63,531 miles in 1932. Another index is the changing number of automatic block sections—18,605 in 1909 and 92,851 in 1932. The number of block sections increases approximately not with the miles of road but with miles of track. In 1931, for example, automatic block signals controlled 36,154 miles of single track, 23,917 miles of double track road, 890 miles of 3-track road, and 1,765 miles of 4-track road, totaling 93,718 miles of track.

The control of train movements by dispatchers and their train orders (either telephonic or telegraphic) continues independently of the block signal system, whether manual or automatic. In 1910 on 26,344 miles of road (as distinguished from miles of track) the transmission of train orders was by telephone; elsewhere, by telegraph. In 1911 train orders were transmitted by telephone on 41,717 miles of road; in 1932 on 154,462 miles. The miles of road on which telegraphic transmission of train orders prevailed declined from 175,211 in 1911 to 97,623 in 1932.

Interlocking, Remote Control, and Centralized Traffic Control

TABLE 1 exhibits the principal technological changes in methods of controlling the movements of trains, with three exceptions. These exceptions are commonly known as interlocking, remote control, and centralized traffic control.

At railroad intersections, drawbridges, and groups of switches (especially in terminals) neither the block signal system (manual or automatic) nor the dispatching of trains by train orders is adequate. For such conditions interlocking plants have been devised for controlling both signals and switches. In other words, operators of interlocking plants must be able to serve as points of contact between dispatchers and train crews, and they must handle the signals and switches centering in the tower. In its fully developed form interlocking coordinates a group of switches and signals by a centralized control with electric or electro-pneumatic operation. Safety is secured by the locking of the switches leading to a given track until the track is clear, and by the setting of opposing signals so that green can not appear as long as the track is occupied. Interlocking machines have made possible the handling of the intricate traffic problems of railroad terminals—problems which are obviously far too complicated for the train-order dispatching system.

The entire traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia has been handled by 16 interlocking plants. Under the new terminal arrangements all traffic is to be handled by four interlockers.

A recent observer graphically notes his impressions of the interlocking plants of the Grand Central Terminal.[2]

> In a cellar 50 feet below the level of Forty-seventh Street and Park Avenue the world's two largest electric interlocking machines for the routing of trains govern the 42 upper level tracks, the 17 lower level tracks, route the 160,000 passengers, the 650 daily trains. One director on each machine holds all the tracks of his level in memory and routes trains over each foot of track at a rate of one train to every minute and a half during the rush period.
>
> Some one in Station U at Fifty-seventh Street announces over a loud speaker to the copy operator sitting at his desk in tower A above the station platforms: "Train 26 by N. K. at 9.20 a. m." The copy operator repeats to the director close beside him: "Train 26 by N. K. at 9.20 a. m." Seven telephones, a speaking horn, signal boards, a track map covered with moving lights, surround the director. Choosing the route, he calls to the four lever men near by: "2 to I to 40;" "2 to I to 40" echo the lever men, throwing the levers. Wheels whirl. Gears clank. Out on the tracks switches change, signals go up. "Two to I to 40"—simultaneously the copy operator sends the message over the telautograph, and simultaneously it goes up on 8 or 10 bulletin boards. As it appears, baggagemen jump onto their electric trucks; mailmen stand ready beneath chutes to heave incoming bags of mail; the car department moves a train to another track; red caps start hurrying through the crowds and down the platforms—and the Century comes in at 9.30.

Interlocking plants range in complexity and importance from the machines at the Grand Central Terminal to those in distant places on the line, where hours intervene without the passing of a train. At these distant stations it is nevertheless oftentimes essential to have operators on duty 24 hours a day. Since their only functions are connected with the operation of the tower and maintaining contacts with a distant train dispatcher, there is a great deal of idle time.

If the interlocker could be handled by an employee with other duties—for example, by a station agent or an operator at a manual block station—there would obviously be a considerable saving. The solution of this problem was found in remote control—the operation of the plant electrically from a distant station.

Not only interlocking machines but facilities regulating the merging of tracks and passing sidings, manual block signals, etc., have been subjected to remote control. The remote-control apparatus may be located many miles away, and its operation may be made merely incidental to the main duties of dispatchers, station agents, or other employees. Such installations are economically justified on the ground that they reduce operating costs by a direct saving of labor or that they increase operating efficiency, especially by preventing delays, or both.

Remote control as above described may merely centralize the operation of a number of switches and signals, or it may also transfer the operating point to a "remote" or more distant location. In any case there remains a separation of the functions of issuing instructions, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, of executing the instructions in the operating of signals and switches. By the development of another form of remote control, commonly described as centralized traffic control, there is a union of the directing and operating functions. It has been described as a method of dispatching trains not by train orders but by direct signal indications. The signals are operated in the dis-

[2] Fortune, February, 1931, p. 99.

patcher's office, which becomes at once a point of centralized control of traffic (a source of authority over traffic movements) and a point of remote control of signal indications for giving effect to authority. The dispatcher's office as the source of authority was formerly dependent on train orders executed by others, but now, under centralized traffic control, it becomes self-sufficient as a source of authority for controlling traffic and a source of power for executing its own orders by means of the remote control of signals and switches.

Centralized traffic control is too costly except for areas with heavy traffic—more than a score of trains a day on a single-track line. On the other extreme, where traffic assumes such intricate form as in an urban terminal the switches and signals become too numerous and complicated, and the interlocking machines already described are necessary. But since its introduction in 1927 centralized traffic control has been installed extensively over stretches of trackage of little more than a mile to nearly a hundred miles.

Why does centralized traffic control displace telegraphers?

(1) The dispatcher himself, in relation to the section of road subject to centralized traffic control, issues no telegraphic orders. Instead, he manipulates the keys of a keyboard and by this means operates the signals which direct the actions of train and engine crews.

(2) Since the dispatcher himself delivers his instructions directly to train and engine crews, intermediate operators formerly required are no longer needed.

(3) It is necessary for the dispatcher to have information concerning delays and the locations of trains. This information, formerly supplied by telegraph or telephone operators, is now furnished by moving lights on an illuminated miniature track model, or by an automatic train graph which provides a permanent record, or by both. This also eliminates the requirement of the train-order system, that all who receive instructions requiring action acknowledge receipt of the instructions; for when signal indications given by the dispatcher are obeyed, the act of obeying automatically acknowledges receipt of the order (that is, obedience as recorded on the track model or train graph implies recognition of the signal indication).

(4) The instantaneous and detailed information automatically furnished to dispatchers concerning the movements of trains is one of a number of factors making possible the avoiding of delays, the speeding up of traffic, and, indirectly, the reduction of man-hours, including those of dispatchers and others who have taken over the functions of the telegraph operators of the era of train orders.

The nature and approximate extent of remote-control and centralized traffic-control installations are indicated by Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—REMOTE-CONTROLLED POWER-OPERATED SWITCHES AND SIGNALS, AS REPORTED TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, 1930-1932

Jan. 1—	Number of control points	Number of single switches	Number of cross-over switches	Number of signals	
				Semaphore	Light
1930	376	449	136	1,122	980
1931	367	460	211	991	1,364
1932	396	493	200	1,065	1,468

Switches and signals may be remotely controlled (1) by means of an interlocking machine in an interlocking tower, as in a railroad terminal, (2) by a dispatcher in a centralized traffic-control installation, or (3) in an interlocking tower or a station not by the interlocking machine but by a separate bank of levers. It is remote control in this third sense that is analyzed in Table 2. The table shows that there has recently been little change in this method of remote control, the number of control points increasing only from 376 on January 1, 1930, to 396 on January 1, 1932, and the total number of switches increasing only from 585 to 693.

Much more important in extent of growth and in effect on number of telegraph and telephone operators were the centralized traffic-control installations analyzed in Table 3. The number of installations in service increased from 26 on January 1, 1930, to 58 on January 1, 1932; the miles of road increased from 341.1 to 892.8; and the total number of switches and signals controlled increased from 959 to 2,726.

TABLE 3.—CENTRALIZED TRAFFIC-CONTROL INSTALLATIONS, AS REPORTED TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, 1930-1932

Jan. 1—	Number of installations in service	Miles of road	Number of passing sidings	Number of swtches controlled	Number of signals controlled		Total number of switches and signals
					Semaphore	Light	
1930	26	341.1	68	181	142	568	959
1931	44	569.1	113	357	248	982	1,700
1932	58	892.8	177	725	250	1,574	2,726

Instances of the effects of these changes on the number of employees, together with statistical evidence of the general trends, will be given later. Before doing so it is necessary to consider other important phases of railroad telegraphy and the technological changes connected with them.

Handling of Message Traffic

THE control of train movements is the most distinctive use the railroads have found for the telegraph and the telephone, but other uses are also important. Before 1909, in communities too small to support commercial telegraph offices, the commercial telegraph companies depended on the railroads to handle telegrams for the public. On December 15, 1909, contracts were made between the principal telegraph and telephone companies for the handling of messages by telephone beyond the limits of commercial telegraph facilities. Although there is still some handling of commercial messages by the telegraph offices of the railroads, the principal work of railroad telegraphers and telephoners, other than the control of train movements, consists of the handling of company messages and reports. These may be purely local, as, for instance, between adjacent offices by means of a private telephone exchange or between freight offices and switching towers in a classification yard by means of teletypes. On the other hand, they may consist of communications sent by private telephone or telegraph circuits across the continent.

The larger railroad companies have remarkably extensive facilities. One company reported in 1931 a plant having the following principal elements:

Miles of wire	158,000
Miles of pole lines	9,700
Miles of telephone trunk circuits	37,800
Miles of lead sheath cable	715
Miles of printer-telegraph circuits	8,500
Number of printer telegraphs	103
Number of telephones	27,700
Number of private telephone exchanges	141

One of its private branch exchanges has 20 operator positions, 49 trunk lines to other private branch exchanges, 100 trunk lines to public exchanges, and 1,082 telephones.

Railroad telephony, like other phases of the telephone and telegraph industries, is tending toward the dial system, and railroad telegraphy is undergoing transition from Morse manual to printer-telegraph operation.

A manufacturer of one type of automatic telephone equipment reported, early in 1931, that 37 railroad companies had installed 94 automatic exchanges having 9,424 dial telephones. The number of telephones per exchange varied from 10 to 700. This is far from being a complete record of the trend toward automatic exchanges.

As early as 1916 the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents undertook a survey of the printer systems then in use on the principal railroads. At that time there were 15 printer circuits, with 32 full-time and 2 part-time operators. The 2 part-time operators and 8 of the full-time operators had been transferred from Morse circuits. The other 24 printer operators were typists without special training.[3] In 1917, 13 railroad companies reported to the Bureau of the Census 33 printer circuits using 6,735 miles of wire. By 1922 there had been a decline—8 companies reported 21 printer circuits using 6,344 miles of wire. By 1927 the transition was well under way, 19 companies reporting 129 printer circuits which made use of 25,991 miles of wire. According to reports by the manufacturers of telegraph equipment, the number of printers in use by railroads increased from about 100 in 1926 to about 950 in August, 1931. From 1927 to 1931, the average number of printers installed per year was 111.

Illustrations of Labor Displacement

LOCAL teletype service to take the place of telephone and messenger is illustrated by a yard with freight office, yardmaster's office, and five switching towers. When a freight train reaches the yard, the conductor sends the waybills to the freight office by pneumatic tube. The route clerk prepares a list of car numbers with necessary information and instructions. This list is typed by a girl in the freight office, and the list instantly and simultaneously appears on teletypes in the yardmaster's office and in the five switching towers. As this list was formerly delivered by messenger, the use of the teletype eliminated the three messengers and saved the 15 minutes time required by each messenger to deliver the list, thus materially speeding up yard operations and reducing the number of man-hours required for the handling of terminal traffic.

[3] Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents. Proceedings, 1916, pp. 292–295.

The printer telegraph, when used for ordinary message traffic, is geared to a speed approximately twice that of the ordinary Morse operator. A duplexed wire makes possible the sending of messages in both directions at the same time. The Morse system requires the constant attention of a receiving operator whenever a message is being transmitted. A duplexed Morse circuit requires, therefore, two Morse operators at each end—four in all. Reception on a printer circuit is automatic, and two men can therefore handle an ordinary duplexed printer circuit. If traffic is heavier than a duplexed circuit can carry, it is possible to increase the efficiency still further by multiplexing the wire; that is, by establishing as many as four channels of communication in each direction. The per cent of displacement of operators varies widely, depending mainly on the volume of message traffic. Even though there is no numerical displacement, the use of printers means the substitution of typists for trained telegraphers.

Interlocking plants and centralized traffic control and remote-control installations also vary widely in their effects on the number of workers, as will be seen from the following characteristic instances:

(1) A small interlocking plant for controlling a tunnel required the supervision of only one telegraph operator during each of three tricks. Six operators were released.

(2) A centralized traffic-control machine placed in a depot at a mountain pass handled 2 passing sidings, 2 switches, and 19 signals over 6 miles of road; it eliminated one telegraph office.

(3) An installation controlling 8.6 miles of road was handled by one signal helper. Six operators were displaced.

(4) An installation governing 12.5 miles of line eliminated nine telegraphers and in other ways reduced operating expenses.

(5) A stretch of 16 miles of track with 6 junctions, after change to centralized traffic control, dispensed with 14 operators, levermen, and signalmen formerly required.

(6) On a stretch of 20 miles of main line, two out of three interlocking plants were abandoned, the third plant was used as a remote-control station, and six out of nine operators were displaced.

(7) In an interlocking tower at a railroad intersection a centralized traffic-control machine was installed for regulating traffic over 30.3 miles of single track, and the seven telegraphers formerly required were released.

(8) On a western road, 11 operators in offices over a stretch of 33.7 miles were displaced by centralized control.

(9) A centralized traffic-control machine located 93 miles from the far end of a 37-mile stretch of track saved the company $14,000 a year in the wages of block and telegraph operators.

(10) On 37 miles of single track and 3 miles of double track (40 miles of track), 9 passing sidings, 33 switches, and 75 signals were handled by centralized control, 15 operators being no longer needed.

(11) A centralized traffic-control installation governing 43 miles of single track and 19 miles of double track took over the handling of a total of 131 signals and switches, which were already power operated and in part automatic, and dispensed with the services of 16 operators.

An important phase of labor displacement involves the use of telegraphic communication as a part of a complex arrangement for handling freight traffic. It is illustrated by a freight yard of the type known as the hump yard, in which car retarders and remote-con-

trolled power switches and signals are combined with the use of the printer telegraph which automatically transmits switching lists and other information and instructions. In one yard, 76 yard operators were displaced, and, in addition, motor cars for hauling car riders were released, and the speeding up of operations made possible the transfer of four locomotives to other work.[4] In this connection, however, telegraphic and telephonic communication is not the main factor, and the displacement of telegraphers and telephoners is relatively slight.

Statistical Evidence of the Trend of Employment

THE communications system of a railroad company is primarily used, of course, for facilitating the handling of freight and passenger traffic. When the handling of traffic is best promoted by specialization, there is a separation of functions, but often the same employee performs a number of duties. A dispatcher or a block operator may use both the telephone and the telegraph. In smaller places telegraphers are also station agents. In the manual block system, and at interlocking plants, the handling of switches and signals is combined with the maintaining of telegraphic or telephonic communications. Exact computations of changes in productivity and attendant displacement of telegraphers and telephoners are therefore impossible. The problem is further complicated by the fact that there is no consistent basis of classification of employees covering the period of the transition to the automatic block signal system, the printer telegraph, and other important technological changes.

The general trends, nevertheless, are apparent from data collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the basis of the commission's records, Tables 4 to 6 have been compiled.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AND DISPATCHERS, CLASS I RAILROADS, REPORTING TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, 1897 TO 1913[1]

Year	Number of telegraphers and dispatchers	Number per 100 miles of line	Year	Number of telegraphers and dispatchers	Number per 100 miles of line	Year	Number of telegraphers and dispatchers	Number per 100 miles of line
1897	21,452	12	1903	30,984	15	1909	39,115	17
1898	22,488	12	1904	30,425	14	1910	42,435	18
1899	23,944	13	1905	31,963	15	1911	41,196	17
1900	25,218	13	1906	36,090	16	1912	42,548	17
1901	26,606	14	1907	39,193	17	1913	43,061	18
1902	28,244	14	1908	39,744	17			

[1] Interstate Commerce Commission, Annual Reports on the Statistics of Railways.

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES USING TELEGRAPHY, CLASS I RAILROADS, REPORTING TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, 1916 TO 1921

Class of employees	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 (to June 30)
Train dispatchers and directors	4,807	5,101	5,403	5,515	5,976	5,653
Telegraphers, telephoners, and block operators	19,499	20,526	21,876	21,292	21,874	20,040
Telegraphers and telephoners operating interlockers	7,743	7,694	7,607	7,980	8,161	8,196
Telegrapher clerks	10,712	11,250	11,406	11,634	12,433	11,738
Agent-telegraphers	19,493	19,421	19,510	19,331	19,661	19,716
Total	62,254	63,992	65,802	65,752	68,105	65,343

[4] Railway Age, Aug. 1, 1931, pp. 160-163.

Technological changes and the experiences of those who have been charged with keeping records have made necessary many changes in the classification of railroad employees. Major changes were made in 1915 and again in 1921. No continuously comparable statistics are available.

Table 4 gives the changes in the number of railroad telegraph operators and dispatchers, Class I railroads, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, from 1897 to 1913. During this period the mileage of railroads and the complexity of traffic increased, and the manual block signal system was widely introduced (see Table 1). As a result, the number of telegraphers and dispatchers doubled, increasing from 21,452 in 1897 to 43,061 in 1913. The number per 100 miles of road increased from 12 to 18.

Table 5 is a result of the more detailed classification of employees first reported by the calendar year in 1916. Telegraphers and telephoners are included in five main groups. The changes in numbers during these years were remarkably slight. The total number in 1916 was 62,254; in 1918, 65,802 (the maximum); and in 1921, 65,343. Table 1 reveals few technological changes during this period. The number of manual block signal stations ranged, during the period, from 11,267 in 1919 to 12,274 in 1921. The miles of road controlled by automatic block signals increased only from 30,942.5 to 38,543.9. The printer telegraph was rarely used.

The trend of employment since 1921 is shown by Table 6. Telegraphers and telephoners who handle general message traffic, especially on trunk lines between main offices, are affected materially by fluctuations in business. The volume of message traffic varies with the volume of general business; and the number of operators in larger telegraph offices and private branch telephone exchanges can be measureably reduced or expanded with fluctuation in message traffic. Much more numerous are the telegraphers and telephoners employed in smaller offices (way stations) and the stations or towers of the manual block signal system; and these offices and stations must be manned by approximately the same number of operators, whether traffic is light or heavy.

The main factor, therefore, in the downward trend of employment in the communications groups as shown by Table 6 is technological change. The period covered by the table (the decade since 1921) was marked by the rapid introduction of automatic signaling, the printer telegraph, and contralized traffic control. The total number (including some who are neither telegraphers nor telephoners and many whose work is only in part in those fields) was 77,202 in 1921 and 58,522 at the end of 1931—a decline of 24.2 per cent. Taking 1923 as a base, the decline was from 80,085 to 58,522, or 27 per cent. The largest decline was in the group known as telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen—from 27,226 in 1921 to 18,185 at the end of 1931—a decline of 33.2 per cent. Messengers and office assistants are included because of the effects of the telephone and especially the teletype for local and intra-office circuits in dispensing with messenger service. The number in this group fell from 6,819 in 1921 to 4,642 at the end of 1931.

A comparison of group figures already mentioned with changes in total number of railroad employees reveals a larger decline in total number than in the groups which include telegraphers and tele-

phoners. But the decline in total number of employees, although brought about in part by technological changes, was obviously more closely connected with the contraction of business beginning in 1929. The total number continued to rise till 1926; before 1930 the decline was small; and since 1930 it has been precipitous. The decline in number of telegraphers and telephoners, on the other hand, has been continuous since 1923 and has shown a close correlation with technological changes.

TABLE 6.—CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN GROUPS INCLUDING TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, AS REPORTED TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, 1921 TO 1931

Class of employees	1921 (July to December) [1]	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Telephone switchboard operators and office assistants	5,040	4,997	5,219	4,901	5,157	5,228
Chief train dispatchers, train dispatchers, train directors	5,444	5,392	5,645	5,510	5,404	5,418
Station agents (telegraphers and telephoners)	19,448	19,432	19,571	19,465	19,335	19,170
Chief telegraphers and telephoners or wire chiefs	834	805	813	826	839	845
Clerk-telephoners and clerk-telegraphers	12,391	12,613	13,813	13,558	13,523	13,836
Telegraphers, telephoners and towermen	27,226	26,552	27,564	26,678	26,004	25,656
Messengers and office boys	6,819	6,556	6,721	6,539	6,582	6,634
Total	77,202	76,347	79,346	77,477	76,844	76,787
All employees	1,692,794	1,645,244	1,756,981	1,777,391	1,769,099	1,805,780

Class of employees	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1931 (December)	Per cent of decline, 1921–1931 [2]
Telephone switchboard operators and office assistants	5,192	5,029	5,011	4,773	4,332	4,111	18.4
Chief train dispatchers, train dispatchers, train directors	5,386	5,291	5,252	5,022	4,458	4,090	24.9
Station agents (telegraphers and telephoners)	19,077	18,858	18,664	18,357	17,694	17,178	11.7
Chief telegraphers and telephoners or wire chiefs	846	859	871	867	844	843	[3] 1.1
Clerk-telephoners and clerk-telegraphers	13,614	13,340	13,268	12,122	10,343	9,473	23.5
Telegraphers, telephoners and towermen	24,679	23,398	23,187	21,792	19,502	18,185	33.2
Messengers and office boys	6,512	6,261	6,168	5,728	5,030	4,642	31.9
Total	75,306	73,036	72,421	68,661	62,203	58,522	24.2
All employees	1,760,999	1,680,187	1,686,769	1,510,688	1,278,175	1,133,928	33.0

[1] 1921 was an abnormal period. The last 6 months of 1921 compared with the same period of 1920 showed a general decrease in railroad employment of 19.7 per cent. Comparable figures for separate groups are not available.

[2] 1921 and 1931 were both years of depression. But it will be noted that in most of the groups of employees, the numbers declined even during years of business expansion.

[3] Increase.

Accidents in Manufacturing Industries, 1926 to 1930

THIS article presents the results of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual survey of accidents in manufacturing industries for the year 1930, with comparative data for 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929. The rates for the combined manufacturing groups were computed from the records of the establishments in all States covered by the survey, weighted according to the total number of wage earners employed in each industrial group, as given in the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census. The rates for the individual industrial groups were computed from records of establishments in States for which all accidents resulting in disability extending beyond the day of injury are reported.

In preparing this report the previous accident statistics of the bureau have been revised in the light of more extended information, and the new figures shown here, which differ somewhat from the figures presented in earlier tables for 1926 to 1929, supersede those published previously.[1] The revised rates for the combined industries for the years 1926 to 1929, with rates added for 1930, and the yearly percentages of change, are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1926 TO 1930 (WAGE EARNERS ONLY)

Year	Deaths		Permanent disability		Temporary disability		Total			
							Frequency		Severity	
	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Rate	Per cent of change, as compared with preceding year	Rate	Per cent of change, as compared with preceding year
1926	0.16	0.98	1.27	1.18	22.73	0.46	24.16	-------	2.62	-------
1927	.17	1.05	1.22	1.12	21.21	.41	22.60	−6.5	2.58	−1.5
1928	.18	1.08	1.32	1.16	21.02	.40	22.52	−.4	2.64	+2.3
1929	.15	.91	1.38	1.12	22.45	.40	23.98	+6.5	2.43	−8.0
1930	.17	1.06	1.41	1.34	21.50	.42	23.08	−3.8	2.82	+16.0

[1] Monthly Labor Review, May, 1931.

As shown in the table, the average frequency rate for the combined industries dropped from 24.16 in 1926 to 22.60 in 1927, and to 22.52 in 1928, but increased to 23.98 in 1929 and then decreased to 23.08 in 1930, making the total reduction of 4.5 per cent for the period of five years. The average severity rate declined from 2.62 in 1926 to 2.58 in 1927, rose to 2.64 in 1928, and dropped to 2.43 in 1929, but increased again to 2.82 in 1930, the total result being an increase of 7.6 per cent for the period.

These rates differ somewhat from the rates published by the National Safety Council in the 1931 edition of its industrial accident statistics. The differences are presumably due mainly to the difference in industries, plants, and occupations covered in the two surveys. The report of the National Safety Council covers the experience of its membership establishments, all of which are presumably interested and active in safety promotion, and consequently may present more favorable rates than the survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the coverage of which is probably more general in character. Also, the National Safety Council includes in its figures industries other than manufacturing, and clerical employees as well as wage earners, whereas those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are limited to wage earners.

Individual industry rates, by extent of disability and by years, are shown in detail in Table 2. It must, however, be taken into consideration that, in using records from only such States as report disabilities extending beyond the day of injury, several important industrial States are omitted from the compilation.

The industrial accident surveys of the bureau for manufacturing industries other than the iron and steel industry covered 28 industrial groups for 1926, 1927, and 1928. In 1929 a division was made in the classification "lumber—sawmills," which included logging operations for the other three years, as separate figures could not be secured for these. Consequently, an additional industrial classification, "logging," appears for 1929, and 1930, but this affects only the rates for the sawmill operations, and does not disturb the total.

These surveys covered approximately 10 per cent of the total wage earners in the respective industrial groups in 1926, 21 per cent in 1927, 21 per cent in 1928, 25 per cent in 1929, and 25 per cent in 1930.

During the 5-year period covered by the tabulation, frequency rates show decreases in 20 groups and increases in the other 10 groups, while severity rates show decreases in 10 groups and increases in the other 20 groups.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES FOR WAGE EARNERS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1926 TO 1930

[Frequency rates are based on 1,000,000 hours' exposure, severity rates on 1,000 hours' exposure]

Industry and year	Number of full-year workers	Death			Permanent disability			Temporary disability			Total		
		Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate
Agricultural implements:													
1926	5,126	0	------	------	39	2.54	3.08	554	36.03	0.58	593	38.57	3.66
1927	7,282	6	0.27	1.65	28	1.28	1.10	598	27.37	.46	632	28.92	3.21
1928	7,134	3	.14	.84	21	.98	.48	662	30.94	.47	686	32.06	1.79
1929	7,628	4	.18	1.05	68	2.97	3.38	800	34.96	.51	872	38.11	4.94
1930	5,855	4	.23	1.37	40	2.28	2.72	514	29.25	.55	558	31.76	4.64
Automobiles:													
1926	28,360	10	.12	.71	180	2.12	5.19	2,145	25.21	.35	2,335	27.45	6.25
1927	48,886	7	.05	.29	142	.97	1.27	1,852	12.63	.23	2,001	13.65	1.79
1928	52,269	9	.06	.34	229	1.46	1.10	3,267	20.83	.33	3,505	22.35	1.77
1929	58,127	14	.08	.48	299	1.71	1.31	3,657	20.97	.32	3,970	22.76	2.11
1930	32,574	10	.10	.61	146	1.49	1.43	1,372	14.04	.30	1,528	15.63	2.34
Automobile tires:													
1926	17,951	3	.06	.33	32	.59	.46	2,913	54.07	.72	2,948	54.72	1.51
1927	30,696	7	.08	.46	61	.66	.51	3,771	40.95	.73	3,839	41.69	1.70
1928	36,377	9	.08	.49	62	.57	.51	3,877	35.53	.62	3,948	36.18	1.62
1929	35,967	12	.11	.67	64	.59	.40	2,642	24.49	.43	2,718	25.19	1.50
1930	26,301	8	.10	.61	42	.53	.48	1,781	22.57	.47	1,831	23.20	1.56
Boots and shoes:													
1926	14,779	1	.02	.14	5	.11	.05	316	7.13	.09	322	7.26	.28
1927	39,763	1	.01	.05	69	.58	.47	892	7.48	.14	962	8.07	.66
1928	35,396	2	.02	.11	79	.74	.75	904	8.52	.17	985	9.28	1.03
1929	48,258	1	.01	.04	87	.60	.49	1,228	8.48	.14	1,316	9.09	.67
1930	57,683	4	.02	.14	69	.40	.27	1,130	6.53	.16	1,203	6.95	.57
Brick:													
1926	4,703	3	.21	1.28	11	.78	1.67	809	57.34	.92	823	58.33	3.87
1927	13,497	9	.22	1.33	31	.77	.75	1,436	35.46	.55	1,476	36.45	2.63
1928	9,685	8	.28	1.65	16	.55	.59	1,237	42.56	.73	1,261	43.39	2.97
1929	11,629	15	.43	2.58	31	.89	1.04	1,578	45.29	.65	1,624	46.61	4.27
1930	10,289	8	.26	1.55	25	.81	.95	1,270	41.14	.67	1,303	42.21	3.17
Carpets:													
1926	1,482	0	------	------	0	------	------	19	4.31	.08	19	4.31	.08
1927	15,321	1	.02	.13	12	.26	.25	214	4.66	.11	227	4.94	.49
1928	14,091	4	.09	.57	25	.59	.67	231	5.47	.14	260	6.15	1.38
1929	14,286	4	.09	.56	31	.72	.89	358	8.34	.12	393	9.15	1.57
1930	12,241	1	.03	.16	25	.68	.41	277	7.54	.15	303	8.25	.72
Chemicals:													
1926	3,117	0	------	------	2	.21	.06	124	13.26	.25	126	13.47	.31
1927	8,540	5	.20	1.17	17	.66	.68	308	12.02	.22	330	12.88	2.07
1928	12,461	20	.53	3.21	35	.94	1.33	735	19.66	.45	790	21.13	4.99
1929	15,506	7	.15	.90	57	1.23	1.00	836	17.97	.27	900	19.35	2.17
1930	14,705	12	.27	1.63	48	1.09	1.21	718	16.28	.38	778	17.64	3.22
Cotton goods:													
1926	44,194	0	------	------	23	.17	.14	1,171	8.83	.18	1,194	9.00	.32
1927	56,903	6	.04	.21	57	.33	.33	2,258	13.23	.27	2,321	13.60	.81
1928	63,952	5	.03	.16	82	.43	.35	2,332	12.15	.23	2,419	12.61	.74
1929	69,694	10	.05	.29	125	.60	.53	3,002	14.36	.28	3,137	15.01	1.10
1930	74,441	8	.04	.21	125	.56	.52	2,967	13.28	.26	3,100	13.88	.99
Electrical machinery:													
1926	18,137	2	.04	.22	56	1.03	.64	1,095	21.13	.37	1,153	22.20	1.23
1927	60,927	11	.06	.36	210	1.15	1.02	2,611	14.28	.36	2,832	15.49	1.74
1928	61,634	10	.05	.32	183	.99	.80	2,181	11.80	.32	2,374	12.84	1.44
1929	85,201	12	.05	.28	388	1.52	.12	3,502	13.70	.27	3,902	15.27	.67
1930	64,468	16	.08	.50	257	1.33	1.02	2,995	15.49	.39	3,268	16.90	1.91
Fertilizers:													
1926	1,309	1	.26	1.54	2	.51	.28	174	44.54	.88	177	45.31	2.70
1927	2,498	3	.40	2.40	7	.93	1.79	261	34.83	.66	271	36.16	4.85
1928	4,341	10	.77	4.60	13	1.00	.91	476	36.54	.77	499	38.31	6.28
1929	5,167	9	.58	3.48	13	.84	1.14	567	36.57	.69	589	37.99	5.31
1930	5,275	7	.44	2.66	17	1.08	2.12	470	29.71	.51	494	31.23	5.29
Flour:													
1926	3,889	4	.34	2.06	15	1.29	1.94	310	26.57	.50	329	28.20	4.50
1927	7,107	5	.23	1.41	25	1.17	.90	477	22.37	.41	507	23.77	2.72
1928	9,355	5	.18	1.07	24	.86	.94	845	30.10	.54	874	31.14	2.55
1929	10,863	7	.21	1.29	31	.95	1.00	1,202	36.89	.62	1,240	38.05	2.91
1930	10,308	9	.29	1.75	54	1.75	2.61	1,135	36.70	.61	1,198	38.74	4.97

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES FOR WAGE EARNERS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1926 TO 1930—Continued

Industry and year	Number of full-year workers	Death			Permanent disability			Temporary disability			Total		
		Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate
Foundry and machine-shop products:													
1926	27,069	17	.21	1.26	85	1.05	1.05	3,193	39.32	0.58	3,295	40.58	2.89
1927	72,963	38	.17	1.04	338	1.54	1.33	6,356	29.05	.51	6,732	30.76	2.88
1928	66,276	29	.15	.87	301	1.51	.82	5,763	28.98	.21	6,093	30.64	1.90
1929	70,850	23	.11	.65	339	1.59	1.39	6,799	31.99	.48	7,161	33.69	2.52
1930	66,933	32	.16	.96	320	1.59	1.27	4,969	24.75	.46	5,321	26.50	2.69
Furniture:													
1926	11,726	0	------	-----	60	1.71	1.44	795	22.60	.53	855	24.31	1.97
1927	21,918	5	.08	.46	124	1.88	1.43	1,296	19.70	.30	1,425	21.66	2.19
1928	22,020	7	.11	.63	90	1.36	.98	1,192	18.04	.31	1,289	19.51	1.92
1929	24,345	8	.11	.66	160	2.19	1.54	1,704	23.34	.31	1,872	25.64	2.51
1930	19,969	8	.13	.80	106	1.77	1.37	1,291	21.55	.32	1,405	23.45	2.49
Glass:													
1926	6,717	1	.05	.30	17	.84	1.04	797	39.55	.49	815	40.44	1.83
1927	19,267	14	.24	1.45	24	.42	.35	2,233	38.63	.51	2,271	39.29	2.31
1928	21,107	7	.11	.66	28	.44	.32	2,620	41.38	.55	2,655	41.93	1.53
1929	27,242	14	.17	1.02	43	.52	.36	2,456	29.96	.37	2,513	30.65	1.75
1930	21,692	5	.08	.46	60	.92	.87	1,681	25.84	.40	1,746	26.84	1.73
Hardware:													
1926	886	0	------	-----	5	1.88	.73	75	28.22	.58	80	30.10	1.31
1927	3,764	1	.09	.53	15	1.33	1.02	330	29.22	.44	346	30.64	1.99
1928	4,040	3	.25	1.49	14	1.16	1.00	400	33.01	.55	417	34.42	3.04
1929	4,467	2	.15	.89	28	2.09	1.42	460	34.32	.40	490	36.56	2.71
1930	3,326	1	.10	.60	10	1.00	.35	234	23.45	.31	245	24.55	1.26
Iron and steel:													
1926	160,145	111	.23	1.39	393	.82	.63	9,550	19.87	.26	10,054	20.92	2.28
1927	327,907	204	.21	1.24	647	.65	.59	17,658	17.95	.33	18,509	18.81	2.16
1928	308,066	201	.22	1.30	700	.76	.72	18,171	19.66	.37	19,072	20.64	2.39
1929	403,721	192	.16	.95	956	.79	.69	23,102	19.07	.32	24,250	20.02	1.96
1930	304,958	173	.19	1.14	752	.82	.76	15,290	16.71	.36	16,215	17.72	2.26
Leather:													
1926	5,530	2	.12	.72	7	.42	.62	187	11.27	.26	196	11.81	1.60
1927	11,521	3	.09	.52	19	.55	.41	948	27.43	.43	970	28.07	1.36
1928	13,066	2	.05	.31	28	.71	.92	789	20.12	.27	819	20.88	1.50
1929	13,586	3	.07	.44	23	.56	.45	970	23.76	.36	996	24.39	1.25
1930	15,409	4	.09	.52	33	.71	.75	1,084	23.45	.36	1,121	24.25	1.63
Logging:													
1929	16,600	33	.66	3.98	106	2.13	1.77	2,050	41.20	1.06	2,189	43.99	6.81
1930	7,569	31	1.36	8.19	153	6.74	8.32	1,968	86.65	1.98	2,152	94.75	18.49
Lumber—planing mills:													
1926	5,242	3	.19	1.14	47	2.99	2.15	467	29.70	.65	517	32.88	3.94
1927	9,416	9	.32	1.91	72	2.55	2.64	634	22.44	.57	715	25.31	5.12
1928	12,112	6	.17	.99	118	3.25	2.17	1,162	31.97	.60	1,286	35.39	3.76
1929	14,021	7	.17	1.00	169	4.02	2.85	1,233	29.34	.49	1,409	33.53	4.34
1930	9,650	3	.10	.62	93	3.21	3.07	1,110	38.34	.68	1,206	41.65	4.37
Lumber—sawmills:													
1926	5,302	15	.94	5.66	33	2.07	3.28	1,012	63.62	1.57	1,060	66.63	10.51
1927	13,631	22	.54	3.23	130	3.19	3.74	2,386	58.46	1.25	2,538	62.19	8.22
1928	36,724	72	.65	3.92	374	3.39	3.29	5,467	49.63	1.08	5,913	53.67	8.29
1929	20,481	19	.31	1.86	157	2.56	1.78	2,840	46.29	.88	3,016	49.16	4.52
1930	22,002	13	.20	1.18	194	2.94	2.38	2,049	31.04	.65	2,256	34.18	4.21
Machine tools:													
1926	9,303	3	.11	.64	15	.54	.32	623	22.32	.25	641	22.97	1.21
1927	12,207	3	.08	.49	28	.76	.70	780	21.30	.34	811	22.14	1.53
1928	13,074	7	.18	1.07	44	1.12	.90	875	22.31	.40	926	23.61	2.37
1929	16,509	7	.14	.85	49	.99	.74	1,253	25.31	.36	1,309	26.44	1.95
1930	11,121	9	.27	1.62	25	.75	.53	698	20.92	.43	732	21.94	2.58
Paper and pulp:													
1926	16,770	7	.14	.83	36	.72	.83	1,562	31.05	.51	1,605	31.91	2.17
1927	26,074	18	.23	1.38	126	1.61	1.62	2,224	28.43	.60	2,368	30.27	3.60
1928	27,158	14	.18	1.03	154	1.89	2.04	2,284	28.03	.56	2,452	30.10	3.63
1929	34,632	14	.13	.81	193	1.86	1.71	2,900	27.91	.48	3,107	29.90	3.00
1930	31,662	20	.21	1.26	181	1.91	1.82	2,799	29.47	.57	3,000	31.59	3.65
Petroleum refining:													
1926	3,783	0	------	-----	6	.53	.32	99	8.72	.20	105	9.25	.52
1927	19,951	25	.42	2.51	67	1.12	1.12	1,979	33.04	.52	2,071	34.58	4.15
1928	22,401	25	.37	2.23	46	.69	.42	1,310	19.49	.37	1,381	20.55	3.02
1929	25,849	28	.36	2.17	69	.89	.72	1,609	20.76	.34	1,706	22.01	3.23
1930	28,371	36	.42	2.54	136	1.60	2.85	2,497	29.34	.60	2,669	31.36	5.99

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES FOR WAGE EARNERS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1926 TO 1930—Continued

Industry and year	Number of full-year workers	Death			Permanent disability			Temporary disability			Total		
		Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Number of cases	Frequency rate	Severity rate
Pottery:													
1926	3,946	1	0.08	0.51	2	0.17	0.36	142	12.00	0.25	145	12.25	1.12
1927	6,053	2	.11	.66	6	.33	.18	229	12.61	.17	237	13.05	1.01
1928	7,449	3	.13	.80	7	.32	.46	299	13.38	.26	309	13.83	1.52
1929	9,275	1	.03	.21	9	.32	.21	445	15.97	.27	455	16.32	.69
1930	7,558	0			9	.40	.50	329	14.51	.27	338	14.91	.77
Shipbuilding, steel:													
1926	745	0			2	.89	1.92	123	55.03	.96	125	55.92	2.88
1927	6,011	5	.28	1.66	36	2.00	2.58	798	44.25	.76	839	46.53	5.00
1928	9,133	3	.11	.66	43	1.57	1.26	448	16.35	.48	494	18.03	2.40
1929	13,642	10	.24	1.46	47	1.15	.80	910	22.20	.34	967	23.59	2.60
1930	16,422	11	.22	1.34	87	1.77	1.61	1,363	27.67	.59	1,461	29.66	3.54
Slaughtering and meat packing:													
1926	19,809	8	.13	.81	93	1.56	1.50	2,935	49.39	.66	3,036	51.08	2.97
1927	36,222	15	.14	.83	136	1.25	1.00	3,810	35.05	.54	3,961	36.44	2.37
1928	38,674	15	.13	.78	127	1.09	.71	5,080	43.78	.63	5,222	45.00	2.12
1929	48,116	23	.16	.96	187	1.29	.81	6,449	44.67	.57	6,659	46.12	2.34
1930	40,648	29	.24	1.43	202	1.66	1.52	4,466	36.62	.58	4,697	38.52	3.53
Stamped and enameled ware:													
1926	6,105	0			28	1.52	1.15	893	48.76	.48	921	50.28	1.63
1927	10,004	2	.07	.40	36	1.20	.70	807	26.89	.35	845	28.16	1.45
1928	8,068	2	.08	.50	50	2.07	1.20	688	28.42	.44	740	30.57	2.14
1929	8,537	3	.12	.70	77	3.00	2.07	703	27.42	.42	783	30.54	3.19
1930	6,587	6	.30	1.82	33	1.67	1.53	354	17.92	.32	393	19.89	3.67
Steam fittings, apparatus and supplies:													
1926	2,640	0			4	.50	1.32	248	31.31	.39	252	31.81	1.71
1927	15,652	2	.04	.25	25	.53	.32	1,057	22.51	.33	1,084	23.08	.90
1928	8,935	4	.15	.90	42	1.57	1.25	858	32.00	.55	904	33.72	2.70
1929	9,538	2	.07	.42	30	1.05	.85	863	30.12	.43	895	31.24	1.70
1930	6,620	3	.15	.91	17	.86	.62	583	29.35	.52	603	30.36	2.05
Stoves:													
1926	4,379	0			21	1.60	1.93	532	40.50	.62	553	42.10	2.55
1927	7,515	1	.04	.27	25	1.11	1.04	1,002	44.44	.62	1,028	45.59	1.93
1928	7,880	3	.13	.76	28	1.18	.70	934	39.51	.55	965	40.82	2.01
1929	9,645	3	.10	.62	46	1.59	1.39	1,196	41.38	.53	1,245	43.07	2.54
1930	7,460	2	.09	.54	22	.98	.94	751	33.56	.66	775	34.63	2.14
Woolen goods:													
1926	7,757	1	.04	.26	3	.13	.06	252	10.84	.30	256	11.01	.62
1927	15,796	1	.02	.13	10	.21	.17	444	9.37	.15	455	9.60	.45
1928	22,607	0			23	.34	.29	762	11.23	.18	785	11.57	.47
1929	23,189	2	.03	.17	25	.36	.33	1,024	14.74	.25	1,051	15.13	.75
1930	19,903	1	.02	.10	12	.20	.17	649	10.87	.21	662	11.09	.48
All groups:													
1926	440,901	193			1,222			33,115			34,530		
1927	927,292	431			2,523			59,649			62,603		
1928	955,485	488			2,986			65,849			69,323		
1929	1,156,571	489			3,907			78,338			82,734		
1930	962,000	474			3,293			58,794			62,561		

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Family Unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1931

By Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University

UNEMPLOYMENT is generally considered in terms of individuals and attention is usually given to the proportion of persons unemployed or employed only part time. The discussion which follows treats of unemployment and employment in respect to family groups. Roomers are not considered part of the family group.

The data used as a basis for this study of family groups were obtained in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., in early November, 1931, in connection with the third annual study of unemployment in that city.[1] The Buffalo study included all males 18 years of age or over (except students) and all females 18 years of age or over who were usually employed. The following groups were definitely excluded: (1) Males and females under 18 years of age, some of whom were certainly employed full or part time, (2) males 18 years of age or over who were students, some of whom were undoubtedly employed part time and a very few full time, and (3) females 18 years of age or over who were working part time by choice.

The data presented in the first section of the accompanying table concern 9,620 family groups, of which 1,522, or 15.8 per cent, had no one employed. However, of these 1,522 family groups there were 110 in which the family member or members usually working but not at that time employed were voluntarily unemployed. Eliminating these 110 family groups yields the figures shown in the second section of the table, which refer to 9,510 family groups.

Of the 9,510 family groups with one or more members desiring work, 1,412, or 14.9 per cent, were families in which no one was employed, and 1,815, or 19.1 per cent, were families with but one member working part time. Thirty-four per cent of the 9,510 family groups either had no member employed or had but one member working part time. In 1,907, or 20.1 per cent, of the family groups either no one was employed or only one member was employed and was working less than half time.

In the Buffalo study the employment status of roomers (but not persons furnished meals only) was reported on the schedules. Of the families reporting no member employed, approximately 1 in 16 had one or more roomers, and of the families reporting only one member working part time almost exactly 1 in 20 had one or more roomers.

Unemployment is generally most serious, from the standpoint of family support, when the normal head of the family is without work. This discussion includes 63 family groups of related persons sharing living arrangements but not having a definite family head. They constitute less than seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the total involved and were therefore not segregated in this analysis.

[1] New York. Department of Labor. Special Bulletin 172. (Summarized in Monthly Labor Review, February, 1932, pp. 262–275.)

Of the 1,412 family groups in which no one was employed there were seven which had no head. There were also 25 families which showed involuntary unemployment of one or more members but in which the head was unemployed of his own volition. Deducting these, there were 1,380 families in which the head was involuntarily unemployed and in which no one else was working.

There were 1,815 family groups having one person employed part time. Of these there were seven families which had no head. Of the remaining 1,808 family groups the head was employed part time and was the only person employed in 1,696 families. In 112 families the head was unemployed and one other member of the family was employed part time.

Combining these two classifications, it is seen that there were 3,076 family groups in which the head was either (*a*) involuntarily unemployed (and no one else was working) or (*b*) the sole worker and employed only part time. These 3,076 families constituted just under one-third of the families having a head and having one or more members desiring work.

The table showing family employment status in selected areas in Buffalo follows:

FAMILY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SELECTED AREAS IN BUFFALO, NOVEMBER, 1931

Family groups having—	All family groups		Family groups with one or more members desiring work	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
No one employed	1,522	15.8	1,412	14.9
1 person working part time	1,815	18.9	1,815	19.1
Less than one-half time	495	5.1	495	5.2
One-half time or more	1,316	13.7	1,316	13.8
Fraction not reported	4	(1)	4	(1)
2 or more persons working part time	220	2.3	220	2.3
1 person working full time	4,114	42.8	4,114	43.3
2 or more persons working full time	1,191	12.4	1,191	12.5
2 or more persons working full and part time	758	7.9	758	8.0
Total	9,620	100.0	9,510	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Unemployed Casual Laborers in Duluth

THE casual workers in Duluth constitute, a special group within the labor market. The great majority of them are homeless men who make that city their headquarters during their periods of unemployment. Formerly these men were able to tide themselves over seasonal idleness, their jobs in the lumber camps, in the mines, and on the Lakes providing sufficient remuneration for this purpose. During the last two years, however, the casual labor group in Duluth has been partially or wholly unemployed as a result of the depleted timber supply, the increased mechanization of the mines, and the abnormal reduction in shipping by way of the Great Lakes.

In the spring of 1931 the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute undertook an analysis of this particular group of unemployed.[1] The investigation covered 287 men.

Age, marital status, occupational experience, etc.—The median age of the 287 casual laborers was 49, while 66 per cent were 40 to 69 years of age and 4 per cent were above 70 years of age. It is pointed out, however, that the group was not altogether typical, as a substantial number of younger men who had been unemployed in the winter had left Duluth by the time the tests were given.

The distribution according to marital status was as follows: Single, 77 per cent; widowers, 9.1 per cent; divorced or separated, 4.5 per cent; and married, 9.1 per cent. The total number of children of the 66 men who were or had at one time been married was 89—an average of 1.35 per marriage.

At the time of the investigation only six of this unemployed group were members of labor organizations and not more than 22 of the others had ever been affiliated with a union.

Of the 287 men, 94 were native-born citizens; 55 had received their first papers; 48 their second papers; 6 had become naturalized through their fathers; and 82 had made no steps toward acquiring citizenship. The status of two men in this regard was uncertain.

Over two-thirds had been connected with Duluth for more than 10 years, while more than 20 per cent had made that city their headquarters for 30 years or over. The remaining men had been in Duluth less than a year.

Education.—Twenty-six of these men had had no formal schooling whatever, and 23 had had less than 2 years. At the other extreme 22, according to their statements, had had 10 years or more of school. One-third reported 8 years or more, while more than one-fourth had had less than 4 years. More than 40 per cent had had less than 6 years. The median number of years of schooling reported was 6.7.

Seventeen had had vocational training of some value, 12 very slight vocational training, but 90 per cent had had none at all. Nineteen had had some evening work in citizenship training or English. Thirteen (4.6 per cent) were unable to speak English, and 11 (3.8 per cent) were able to speak only a little English or at least to speak it very poorly. Eighty-two (28.6 per cent) could not read English, while 21 (7.3 per cent) could read only a little. As many as 125 (43.6 per cent) could not write English, while 22 (7.6 per cent) could write very poorly.

The following table shows the number and percentage of men who had at some time occupied skilled positions.

TYPES OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT OF UNEMPLOYED CASUAL LABORERS IN DULUTH

Occupational class	Number	Per cent
Nonmanual work	1	0.3
Supervisory work	5	1.7
Skilled labor	35	12.2
Semiskilled labor	32	11.2
Unskilled labor exclusively	214	74.6

The most usual method of securing a job was direct application to the company. Next in order, but of much less importance, were the free public employment exchanges and the fee-charging agencies, the

[1] University of Minnesota. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. Bulletins, Vol. I, No. 3: The Duluth casual labor group, by Alvin H. Hansen, Marion R. Trabue, and Harold S. Diehl. Minneapolis, March, 1932.

two types being used almost equally. Relatives, friends, and newspaper advertisements had been of little assistance to these men when they were seeking employment.

For the years just prior to the present depression the modal wages reported for work in the woods were $30 to $40 a month, including board and lodging, and for railroad work, between 35 and 40 cents per hour. Men who had been employed on lake boats reported monthly wages of $75, including room and board, and firemen on lake transportation had been paid $105 per month with room and board.

Approximately 85 per cent of these casuals lost, as a matter of course, up to four months per annum. Ordinarily 8 months of employment out of 12 was regarded as wholly satisfactory. A large proportion reported that ordinarily they had no trouble in finding work when they desired it, indicating that they did not object to some months of idleness. Over two-thirds of the men who gave information on this point stated that usually they did not take odd jobs during temporary periods of idleness. Approximately 7 per cent could be considered as "chronically unemployed."

Of the 269 who reported on the length of time they had been unemployed during the current depression, 26 per cent had been out of work less than 4 months; 61 per cent, less than 8 months; 80 per cent, less than 12 months; 93 per cent, less than 18 months; and 96 per cent, less than 2 years. The remaining 4 per cent had been without work for over 2 years.

An amazingly large majority of these casuals looked upon the existing protracted period of unemployment as the only one of significance. Again and again statements were made that "no serious unemployment difficulty had been experienced prior to the present depression. Less than 10 per cent were impressed with any previous unemployment that could be characterized as really severe."

Physical and medical findings.—The personal hygiene and habits of living of this unemployed group were far from what they should be, according to the investigators. The results were clearly evident from the physical examinations. Many of the men showed symptoms which required medical attention. Over 65 per cent of the group had impaired vision and about 7 per cent defective hearing. Foci of infection, such as septic roots of teeth, pyorrhea, extreme dental caries, and chronic throat and nose infection were exceedingly prevalent and resulted in greatly lowered vitality. Such conditions which may well bring about chronic invalidism could have easily been averted by personal hygiene and proper dental and medical care.

In a few cases major illnesses were found, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, heart disease, etc., which were not only impediments to employment but acutely demanded medical service.

Syphilis was diagnosed clinically in 5 of these men and by positive Wassermann reactions in 14 others. Nine of these cases never had been diagnosed before. Syphilis is a disease, which although truly curable if properly treated in its early stages, is usually a menace to society and tends to produce years of invalidism and dependency of the one infected, if it progresses unrecognized and untreated as it was doing in most of these individuals.

Many other conditions, such as painful flat feet, physical deformities, hernias, skin diseases, etc., were discovered, which although not menacing to life itself, distinctly limit the ability of certain individuals to carry on manual labor. A considerable number of these defects and diseases could have been prevented and some still could be corrected or improved by proper medical care.

The final classifications of the examining physicians indicated that one-fourth of the men less than 60 years old and two-thirds of the men above 60 were physically unfitted to do the only class of work for which they had experience or training. Furthermore, many other men in the group had physical diseases and defects that reduced their working capacity.

More physical limitation for employment was reported for men who had been without jobs for over 12 months than among the men who had been unemployed for less than 4 months. From the viewpoint of society this means, the investigators hold, that persons with physical handicaps, many of which could be prevented or corrected, "tend to become dependent upon society for even the minimum essentials of life over long periods of time."

Analysis of Unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1931

IN April, 1931, the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the Bureau of Compulsory Education of Philadelphia, made a third survey of unemployment in that city. A brief report on this investigation was published in the July, 1931, Monthly Labor Review (pp. 66–69). Since that date three special mimeographed reports have been issued by the above-mentioned research department, each presenting data concerning different aspects of the unemployment found in the April, 1931, survey. The text of the summaries of these reports is reproduced below:

Unemployment in Philadelphia families.—If the results of this survey may be taken as representative of the city, they indicate that in April, 1931—

1. Approximately 228,000, or 25.6 per cent, of Philadelphia's 890,000 gainful workers were unemployed; approximately 122,000, or 13.7 per cent, were employed part time; and 60.7 per cent, or 540,000, were employed full time.

2. The percentage of employable members in the family who were either unemployed or employed part time tends to increase as the size of the family increases.

3. Of Philadelphia's estimated 445,000 families who have gainful workers, approximately 210,000, or 47.3 per cent, had employable members who were either unemployed or employed part time.

4. In approximately 110,000, or 24.8 per cent, of Philadelphia's families with gainful workers, none of the employable members were employed full time.

5. There were approximately 147,000 families, or 33.1 per cent of those having gainful workers, in which one or more employable members were totally unemployed.

6. In approximately 53,000 families, or 12 per cent of those with gainful workers, all of the employable members were unemployed.[1]

Social characteristics of unemployment in Philadelphia.—1. Approximately 92,000, or 75 per cent, of Philadelphia's 123,000 gainful workers who were employed part time in April, 1931, were employed half time or less.

[1] Special report No. 1, Oct. 31, 1931.

2. Nearly 202,000, or 89 per cent, of Philadelphia's 227,000 unemployed gainful workers were unable to find work, and 12,000, or 5.2 per cent, were unemployed because of illness.

3. There appears to be an inverse relationship between the percentage of unemployment and the percentage of part-time employment in the various school districts.

4. Thirty-five per cent of the colored, 25 per cent of the foreign-born, and 23.9 per cent of the native-white employables were unemployed.

5. Inability to find work was relatively more important as a reason for unemployment among native-white than among foreign-born or colored employables; old age was relatively more important among the foreign-born than among the native-white or colored employables; and illness was relatively more important among the colored than among the native-white or foreign-born employables.

6. A larger percentage of males than of females were unemployed.

7. Inability to find work was relatively more important as a reason for unemployment among male than among female employables, while illness was relatively more important among females than among males.

8. Illness was relatively more important as a reason for unemployment among foreign-born males than among foreign-born females.

9. The differences between the employment status of males and of females are not so large among native-white as among foreign-born and colored employables.

10. The largest percentage of unemployment is found in the 16–25 age group and the smallest percentage in the 36–45 group.

11. The percentage of unemployment decreases in each successive age group up to and including 36–45; each of the age groups over 36–45 shows successive increases in percentage of unemployment.

12. Inability to find work becomes of relatively less importance as a reason for unemployment in each successive age group; illness becomes relatively more important in each successive age group.

13. The relationship between age and employment status is more pronounced in the case of male than in the case of female employables.

14. Age is a more important factor in the employment status of native-white than in the employment status of foreign-born or colored employables.

15. The percentage of full-time employment is largest among fathers, and the percentage of part-time employment is largest and the percentage of unemployment smallest among mothers.

16. A larger percentage of full-time and part-time employment and a much smaller percentage of unemployment is found among daughters than among sons.

17. Inability to find work was relatively more important as a reason for unemployment among fathers than among mothers, among sons than among daughters, among sons than among fathers, and and among daughters than among mothers.[2]

Duration of unemployment in Philadelphia.—1. The average person who was unemployed in April, 1931, had been out of work 37 weeks and had worked 1.2 weeks at casual or relief work since losing his regular job.

[2] Special report No. 2, Feb. 5, 1932.

2. A total of 8,329,958 man-weeks had elapsed in April, 1931, since those who were then unemployed had been employed.

3. The average duration of unemployment was smallest among colored persons (31 weeks) and largest among foreign born (43.1 weeks).

4. The average duration of unemployment was greater among men than among women, 38.5 and 31.7 weeks, respectively.

5. The average duration of unemployment increased consistently with age.

6. Those persons who were unemployed because of strike had been out of work an average of 20 weeks, while those who were unable to find work had been unemployed, on an average, for 35.2 weeks. The average duration because of illness had been 58.6 weeks, and because of old age, 75.1 weeks.

7. Fathers had been unemployed longer than mothers and son longer than daughters.[3]

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE following table gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports, from March, 1930, to the latest available date.

[3] Special report No. 3, Mar. 1, 1932.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES [1]

Date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1930							
March	63,144	14.6	239,094	14,030	2.2	28,469	4.5
April	[2]		192,477	13,715	2.2	36,065	5.8
May	[2]		162,678	12,119	1.9	38,761	6.1
June	80,595	18.5	150,075	12,226	1.9	41,336	6.5
July	[2]		153,188	15,302	2.4	48,580	7.7
August	[2]		156,145	17,747	2.8	51,649	8.2
September	90,279	20.5	163,894	23,693	3.8	61,623	9.9
October	[2]		192,778	27,322	4.3	54,804	8.5
November	[2]		237,745	38,973	6.1	76,043	12.0
December	104,951	23.4	294,845	63,585	9.3	117,167	17.0
1931							
January	[2]		331,239	77,181	11.1	112,734	16.2
February	[2]		334,041	81,750	11.7	121,906	19.4
March	113,614	25.8	304,084	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7
April	[2]		246,845	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6
May	[2]		208,852	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8
June	118,424	27.6	191,150	62,642	8.9	101,616	14.4
July	[2]		194,364	64,644	9.1	116,747	16.3
August	[2]		196,321	70,893	9.9	120,669	16.8
September	120,694	28.3	202,130	74,175	10.3	119,433	16.6
October	[2]		228,101	82,811	11.3	122,733	16.8
November	[2]		273,658	93,487	13.3	134,799	19.2
December	118,732	28.0	329,627	128,884	17.0	159,941	21.1
1932							
January	[2]		358,114	153,920	20.0	179,560	23.2
February	[2]		361,948	168,204	21.3	180,079	22.8
March	[2]		352,444	155,653	19.4		

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia			Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark	
	Per cent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1930							
March	10.8	88,005	45,567	4.0	20,376	47,109	15.6
April	9.0	79,721	42,664	3.7	18,371	33,471	11.8
May	10.3	77,069	41,098	3.8	16,232	27,966	9.4
June	10.6	73,464	37,853	3.4	14,975	24,807	8.7
July	9.2	77,309	46,800	4.1	15,330	26,200	9.3
August	9.3	88,005	52,694	4.7	15,687	26,232	9.0
September	9.4	104,534	57,542	5.3	16,073	27,700	9.0
October	10.8	122,379	61,213	5.5	17,307	32,880	11.4
November	13.8	155,203	65,904	5.9	20,272	44,200	15.3
December	17.0	239,564	93,476	8.3	24,429	71,100	24.6
1931							
January	16.0	313,511	104,580	9.5	27,081	70,961	24.2
February	15.6	343,972	117,450	10.0	28,192	73,427	26.0
March	15.5	339,505	119,350	10.0	27,070	67,725	22.1
April	14.9	296,756	107,238	8.9	24,186	45,698	15.3
May	16.2	249,686	93,941	7.6	20,686	37,856	12.3
June	16.3	220,038	82,534	6.6	19,855	34,030	11.3
July	16.2	209,233	82,759	6.6	20,420	36,369	11.8
August	15.8	214,520	86,261	6.9	21,509	35,060	11.8
September	18.1	228,383	84,660	6.7	22,922	35,871	12.1
October	18.3	253,518	88,600	6.9	24,932	47,196	16.0
November	18.6	336,874	[3] 105,846	8.3	28,966	66,526	22.3
December	21.1	480,775	[3] 146,325	11.3	32,956	91,216	30.4
1932							
January	22.0	583,138	[3] 185,383	14.1	34,912	106,464	35.1
February	20.6	631,736			36,258	112,346	37.3
March		[3] 634,908			36,481	113,378	37.5

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany			
					Trade-unionists		
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Per cent wholly unemployed	Per cent partially unemployed	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
1930							
March	3,575	10,062	1,630	3,040,797	21.7	12.6	2,347,102
April	2,227	7,274	1,023	2,786,912	20.3	12.1	2,081,068
May	2,065	4,666	859	2,634,718	19.5	12.0	1,889,240
June	910	3,553	1,019	2,640,681	19.6	12.6	1,834,662
July	762	4,026	856	2,765,258	20.5	13.9	1,900,961
August	1,039	5,288	964	2,883,000	21.7	14.8	1,947,811
September	1,414	7,157	988	3,004,000	22.5	15.1	1,965,348
October	3,282	10,279	1,663	3,252,000	23.6	15.4	2,071,730
November	5,675	10,740	4,893	3,683,000	26.0	16.1	2,353,980
December	6,163	9,336	11,952	4,384,000	31.7	16.9	2,822,598
1931							
January	5,364	11,706	28,536	4,887,000	34.2	19.2	3,364,770
February	4,070	11,557	40,766	4,972,000	34.5	19.5	3,496,979
March	2,765	11,491	50,815	4,756,000	33.6	18.9	3,240,523
April	2,424	12,663	49,958	4,358,000	31.2	18.0	2,789,627
May	1,368	7,342	41,339	4,053,000	29.9	17.4	2,507,732
June	931	6,320	36,237	3,954,000	29.7	17.7	2,353,657
July	634	6,790	35,916	3,976,000	31.0	19.1	2,231,513
August	933	9,160	37,673	4,215,000	33.6	21.4	2,376,589
September	2,096	12,176	38,524	4,355,000	35.1	22.2	2,483,364
October	5,425	14,824	51,654	4,623,480	36.6	22.0	2,534,952
November	7,554	18,095	92,157	5,059,773	38.9	21.8	2,771,985
December	9,055	17,223	147,009	5,668,187	42.2	22.3	3,147,867
1932							
January	9,318	20,944	241,487	6,041,910	43.6	22.6	3,481,418
February	9,180	18,856	293,198	6,128,429	44.1	22.7	3,525,486
March	8,397	----------	303,218	6,031,000	----------	----------	----------

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		
	Complusory insurance					Trade-unionists unemployed		
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Christian (Budapest)	Social-Democratic	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
1930								
March	1,284,231	10.6	409,785	3.4	1,677,473	983	21,016	14.6
April	1,309,014	10.8	451,506	3.8	1,698,386	906	20,139	13.7
May	1,339,595	11.1	516,303	4.2	1,770,051	875	19,875	13.6
June	1,341,818	11.1	569,931	4.7	1,890,575	829	18,960	13.0
July	1,405,981	11.6	664,107	5.5	2,011,467	920	19,081	13.2
August	1,500,990	12.4	618,658	5.1	2,039,702	847	21,013	14.5
September	1,579,708	13.1	608,692	5.0	1,114,955	874	22,252	16.0
October	1,725,731	13.9	593,223	4.8	2,200,413	999	22,914	16.7
November	1,836,280	14.8	532,518	4.3	2,274,338	975	23,333	17.0
December	1,853,575	14.9	646,205	5.3	2,392,738	935	24,648	17.9
1931								
January	2,044,209	16.5	618,633	5.0	2,613,749	953	26,191	19.1
February	2,073,578	16.7	623,844	5.0	2,627,559	965	27,089	19.8
March	2,052,826	16.5	612,821	5.0	2,581,030	996	27,092	(2)
April	2,027,896	16.3	564,884	4.6	2,531,674	1,042	27,129	(2)
May	2,019,533	16.3	558,383	4.5	2,596,431	843	26,131	(2)
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.4	2,629,215	751	23,660	(2)
July	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	2,662,765	876	26,329	(2)
August	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	2,732,434	941	28,471	(2)
September	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	2,879,466	932	28,716	----------
October	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	2,755,559	1,020	28,998	----------
November	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	2,656,088	1,169	29,907	----------
December	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	2,569,949	1,240	31,906	----------
1932								
January	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	2,728,411	1,182	32,711	----------
February	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	2,701,173	1,083	32,645	----------
March	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	2,567,332	----------	----------	----------

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
		Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed		Number	Per cent
1930						
March	22,623	385,432	28,026	6,494	34,996	8.6
April	(2)	372,236	24,305	3,683	28,421	6.9
May	(2)	367,183	22,825	1,421	26,211	6.3
June	19,146	322,291	21,887	779	23,678	5.5
July	(2)	342,061	24,209	607	29,075	6.7
August	(2)	375,548	24,056	573	32,755	7.6
September	20,775	394,630	22,734	1,470	35,532	8.2
October	22,990	446,496	19,081	6,058	41,088	9.6
November	25,622	534,356	22,125	8,608	46,807	11.8
December	26,167	642,169	21,788	10,022	81,204	18.2
1931						
January	28,681	722,612	27,924	9,207	100,340	23.2
February	26,825	765,325	27,110	8,303	109,235	23.5
March	25,413	707,486	27,545	8,450	102,743	21.8
April	23,970	670,353	28,780	6,390	68,860	14.3
May	23,016	635,183	26,059	1,871	60,189	12.2
June	21,427	573,593	24,206	1,584	59,573	11.7
July	21,647	637,531	25,821	2,169	69,026	13.3
August	21,897	693,273	30,636	4,827	70,479	15.3
September	23,427	747,764	29,822	7,470	72,738	15.7
October	26,353	799,744	32,828	13,605	84,548	18.0
November	30,865	878,267	30,967	18,377	107,372	18.5
December	30,918	982,321	32,949	21,935	[3] 157,933	29.7
1932						
January	32,162	1,051,321	33,277	26,163	145,124	27.0
February		1,147,945	26,321	21,836	139,956	25.4
March		1,053,016			119,423	21.6

Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway			Poland	Rumania
	Trade-unionists, number unemployed	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Per cent			
1930						
March	(2)	7,503	17.8	22,533	289,469	13,045
April	(2)	6,701	15.8	19,829	271,225	13,412
May	5,884	5,239	12.2	16,376	224,914	25,096
June	(2)	4,700	10.8	13,939	204,982	22,960
July	(2)	4,723	10.8	11,997	193,687	23,286
August	7,197	5,897	13.4	12,923	173,627	24,209
September	(2)	7,010	15.7	17,053	170,467	39,110
October	(2)	8,031	18.0	20,363	165,154	36,147
November	8,119	9,396	21.4	24,544	209,912	42,689
December	(2)	11,265	25.5	27,157	299,797	36,212
1931						
January	(2)	[4] 11,692	26.3	28,596	340,718	38,804
February	(2)	(2)		29,107	358,925	43,270
March	[4] 38,028	11,213	24.9	29,095	372,536	48,226
April	[4] 36,981	(2)		28,477	351,679	41,519
May	[4] 40,507			25,206	313,104	33,484
June	[4] 45,264			22,736	274,942	28,093
July	[4] 47,772			20,869	255,179	29,250
August	[4] 50,033			22,431	246,380	22,708
September	[4] 51,375			27,012	246,426	22,969
October	[4] 50,266	[5] 9,048	[5] 19.6	29,340	255,622	28,800
November	[4] 47,535	10,577	22.8	32,078	266,027	43,917
December	[4] 45,140	12,633	27.2	34,789	312,487	49,393
1932						
January	[4] 45,539	14,160	30.4	34,636	338,434	51,612
February	[4] 45,487			37,796	343,800	57,606
March					352,754	

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
				Unemployment funds				
	Number unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1930								
March	8,882	42,278	12.5	7,882	2.6	12,642	4.2	9,739
April	7,522	38,347	11.1	5,203	2.1	12,755	5.3	12,052
May	7,362	28,112	8.3	5,356	2.2	13,129	5.4	8,704
June	6,330	28,956	8.1	5,368	1.7	17,688	5.7	6,991
July	7,095	27,170	7.8	4,751	1.9	15,112	6.2	7,236
August	7,099	28,539	8.1	5,703	2.3	19,441	7.9	6,111
September	7,527	34,963	9.8	7,792	2.5	26,111	8.3	5,973
October	9,013	43,927	12.2	7,399	3.0	23,309	9.4	6,609
November	12,110	57,070	15.3	11,666	4.7	25,793	10.5	7,219
December	15,245	86,042	22.9	21,400	6.6	33,483	10.4	9,989
1931								
January	18,921	69,437	19.8	20,551	8.3	30,977	12.5	11,903
February	20,139	66,923	18.4	20,081	7.9	30,879	12.2	14,424
March	18,292	72,944	19.3	18,991	5.4	41,880	12.4	12,029
April	18,102	64,534	17.5	10,389	4.0	27,726	10.6	11,391
May	14,886	49,807	13.2	9,174	3.5	26,058	9.9	6,929
June	15,413	45,839	12.1	12,577	3.6	34,266	9.7	4,431
July	17,685	46,180	12.4	12,200	3.3	39,000	11.3	6,672
August	20,205	48,590	12.7	9,754	3.6	33,346	12.4	7,466
September	21,741	54,405	13.7	15,188	4.0	42,998	11.2	7,753
October	24,685	65,469	16.4	18,000	4.8	47,200	13.2	10,070
November	28,659	79,484	19.9	25,200	6.6	51,900	14.4	10,349
December	35,045	110,149	27.2	41,611	10.1	61,256	14.9	14,502
1932								
January	38,790	93,272	24.5	44,600	10.6	67,600	14.8	19,665
February	42,394	93,900	23.0	48,600	11.3	----------	---------	21,435

[1] Sources: League of Nations—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; International Labor Office—International Labor Review; Canada—Labor Gazette; Great Britain—Ministry of Labor Gazette; Austria—Statistische Nachrichten; Australia—Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics; Germany—Reichsarbeitsblatt, Reichs Arbeitsmarkt Anzeiger; Switzerland—Wirt. u. Social. Mitteilungen, La Vie Economique; Poland—Wiedemosci Statystyczne; Norway—Statistiske Meddelelser; Netherlands—Maandschrift; Sweden—Sociala Meddelanden; Denmark—Statistiske Efterretninger; Finland—Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin; France—Bulletin du Marché du Travail; Hungary—Magyar Statisztikai Szemle; Belgium—Revue du Travail; New Zealand—Monthly Abstract of Statistics; U. S. Department of Commerce—Commerce Reports; and U. S. Consular Reports.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Provisional figure.

[4] New series of statistics showing unemployed registered by the employment exchanges. Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.

[5] Strike ended. Provisional figure.

Employment Books Compulsory for Brazilian Workers

THE December 31, 1931, issue of Jornal do Brasil contains a decree of the Brazilian Ministry of Labor which requires all wage-earning workers over 14 years of age to have employment books.

The books must contain the place and date of the birth of the worker, a description of his physical characteristics, his civil status, the name of the trade-union to which he belongs, as well as other pertinent data. Workers may require their employers to insert therein the terms of the labor contracts, including the working hours, the wages, etc.

The National Labor Department will provide these work books, and the Ministry of Labor and the administrative authorities will distribute them free of charge.

Unemployment in Egypt

A CENSUS of the unemployed in Egypt, conducted by the Egyptian Government, showed 22,000 persons out of work, according to a report from the American consul, H. Earle Russell, at Alexandria, dated March 2, 1932. The number of unemployed in Alexandria was reported to be 5,413. These figures, however, are believed to fall far short of the actual number unemployed, as many persons refrained from listing themselves as unemployed through fear that the object of the census was enrollment for military service. The report states that the number out of work in Alexandria is believed to be fully twice as great as shown by the census.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Agreement to Spread Work for Printing Pressmen in New York City

AN AGREEMENT supplemental to the contracts now existing was recently entered into by New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23, with the printers' league section of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

The purpose of this agreement is to provide employment to approximately 1,200 unemployed members of the above local unions, and at the same time to give relief to the local printing employers of New York City. The adjustments set forth in this supplemental agreement, effective March 7, 1932, "apply only to those plants which cooperate in sliding their forces and absorbing their proportionate share of unemployed men."

Under the agreement the members of these local unions accept a 7 per cent reduction on the existing basic contract wage scale to meet the emergency in the industry. Working hours are also to be reduced until at least one day's work a week is provided for the 1,200 unemployed members.

The provisions of the supplemental agreement are as follows:

1. That all plants be required to absorb men in such a way as to distribute the available work to provide for approximately 600 members of New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and 600 members of New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23.
2. That to make this absorption practicable, no member of the union be permitted to work more than four 8-hour days in any one fiscal week until the 600 men of No. 51 and No. 23 are absorbed to the extent of getting at least one day's work per week.
3. That no firm shall work any member of the local unions more than four 8-hour days in any one fiscal week and shall so arrange a slide of their forces to absorb their proportionate share of the 1,200 men now out of work who are to be taken care of under this agreement.
4. That any plant may work a full day on Saturday at single time rates, provided that no member of the union, excepting the foreman, shall work more than four days per week.
5. That the 44-hour week as established in the existing contract shall be considered basic in figuring the adjusted rates hereinafter provided.
6. That in the application of the four 8-hour day plan, the existing overtime provisions of the contracts now in effect shall be understood to continue.
7. That any plant which shall find it practicable to work a minimum of two 6-hour day shifts in any one day shall operate at single-time rates and six days per week. Day-shift rates shall apply for the first two shifts and night rates to the second two shifts. No member of the union, excepting the foreman, shall work over 6 hours at any time during the 24-hour day.
8. That the existing contract provisions shall determine the rate for foreman with this supplemental provision, that if he works Saturday afternoon he shall be paid for this additional 4 hours of time at his minimum regular hourly rate based on 44 hours.
9. Should a plant decide to operate on a minimum two 6-hour shift basis as hereinbefore described, compensation of the foreman shall be arrived at by the foreman and the plant; provided, that the foreman shall not receive a scale less than the minimum based upon the provisions of the existing contract.

10. Subrates as provided for under the existing contract shall be eliminated.

11. That two presses over 42 inches may be operated with one pressman, with one senior and one junior feeder.

12. That a 7 per cent reduction be made on the existing basic contract wage scale for all pressmen, press assistants, cylinder and job press feeders; that said reduction is not to be regarded as a permanent change in the prevailing basic rate, but is representative of a voluntary reduction to meet existing emergencies in which the industry is involved and is to continue for a period of three months, at which time the representatives selected by the parties to the agreement shall meet for the purpose of making such revisals as may be required, looking to the restoration of all or part of the decrease stipulated, the extension of it or a further revisal, all of which is to be calculated by the conditions of business at that time as by comparison with the conditions of the business at the time of execution of this agreement. Further, the parties hereto agree that the 7 per cent reduction herein stipulated represents a minimum relief as measured by the existing conditions, but the equities involved do not justify a further reduction until there has been established a measure of uniformity in the distribution of the cost of necessary liquidation.

Division of Work to Spread Employment in Muskegon Factories

A GROUP of 40 manufacturers of Muskegon, Mich., has recently adopted a plan, designed to meet the present unemployment situation, which will increase the working force in these plants to approximately their normal number of employees, according to an article in The Business Week (April 6, 1932). The plan was advocated by L. C. Walker, president of the Shaw-Walker Co. who, it is said, has long been urging industrialists to curtail during depression by means of part-time operation with full working forces rather than by dismissal of part of the men.

The manufacturers participating in the plan have agreed to operate their plants no more than three days a week until their working forces have been increased to their normal size. That is, the plants now operating more than three days a week will increase the number of workmen to the point at which three days' operation will meet production requirements. Then, when the market demands increase beyond the three-day capacity of the plant it may adopt a longer work week.

It is recognized by these employers that many of the unemployed workers now being supported by the city were in their employ before the depression and they feel that the best policy is to provide some income for these workers in place of charitable relief. Under the plan it is expected that employment in the city will increase about 21 per cent, which will materially improve the city's situation.

In setting out the advantages of such a plan it is pointed out that when several men are used for a single operation, as is the case in modern plants in which there is great division of labor, dismissal of a certain percentage of men in order to cut output means a reallocation of work among those left, with consequent disorganization of a smoothly running machine. The lowest-paid workers are usually the first to go and their work is taken over by more skilled workers, which is a waste of man power. Also, workers put on unfamiliar jobs must be retrained, which is not only expensive in itself but results in lowered production during the training period. The costs of supervision are relatively higher, also, as foremen and superintendents have smaller numbers of men in their charge. These difficulties, it is believed, are avoided if the full force is retained and the operating

time of the plant reduced, with the added advantage that an increase in business can be handled quickly and efficiently by increasing the operating periods without hiring and training new workers.

Rebates on Retail Prices to Unemployed in Denmark [1]

OWING to the unusually heavy unemployment prevailing, now numbering 147,821, and resultant shrinkage in the standard of living on the part of an even larger number of population, the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs suggested, some time ago, that it might be possible to find ways and means of a private nature to alleviate the effect of the existing depression.

As a result of its investigation the ministry issued a circular on February 13, 1932, addressed to the local governments throughout the country recommending that they institute negotiations with the local trade organizations with the object of inducing their members to grant rebates to the unemployed on the following commodities: Bread, flour, groats, meat, pork, fish, butter, lard, margarine, milk, potatoes, vegetables, coal, coke, and firewood.

The question as to how large the rebate should be for each class of merchandise was to be decided through negotiations between the municipal authorities and the trade organizations, but an average of 10 per cent was suggested.

While negotiations in Copenhagen showed that there would be no opposition to such an arrangement, reports from the provincial towns and the country districts were negative, if not opposed. This was due less to the trade organizations, which in many instances recommended the arrangement, than to the dealers and shopkeepers, who objected on the ground that a rebate system operated along the lines suggested would mean a decided loss to them.

In Copenhagen the negotiations between the municipalities and the trade organizations were brought to a successful conclusion in the beginning of March. Not all the merchants within the classes in question have adopted the rebate system, as it is not compulsory, but it is understood that between 10,000 and 12,000 applications have been received by the municipalities for posters, supplied free of charge to all the shops which have adopted the rebate system. The posters, which are intended for the show windows, simply state that "Unemployed will obtain a rebate here upon the presentation of a rebate card."

The arrangement between the municipalities and the trade organizations provides that all registered unemployed shall be entitled to the following rebates: Meat, pork, fish, potatoes, vegetables, flour, and groats, 10 per cent; coal, coke, and firewood, 5 per cent; butter, margarine, and lard, 5 öre (1.3 cents)[2] per one-half kilogram[3]; and milk, 2 öre (0.5 cent) per liter.[4]

No rebate will be granted on bread, at least for the present. The bakery trade objected to granting the proposed rebate on the ground that, owing to the increased cost of raw materials due to the deprecia-

[1] Report of F. W. B. Coleman, of the American consulate at Copenhagen, Mar. 16, 1932.
[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of öre=0.268 cents, krone=26.8 cents.
[3] Kilogram=2.2046 pounds.
[4] Liter=1.0567 quarts.

tion in the value of the krone, the profit was too small to allow any rebate. Reference was made, in this connection, to the fact that the bakery shops are now selling bread from the day before at much reduced prices and the unemployed appear to take advantage of this to a great extent.

The rebate system became effective on March 14 in Copenhagen and Politiken, a daily paper, states that, judging from the statistics of the first day, the system will be a great success.

There are now 44,000 unemployed in Copenhagen who will be entitled to the rebate. The rebate applies to purchases by family providers not to exceed 16 kroner ($4.29) per week, and for single persons not above 8 kroner ($2.14) per week.

In order to insure that the rebate shall be granted only to persons actually unemployed, it was decided to employ a card system. The rebate cards are issued in two colors, one for persons with dependents, and the other for single persons, and are distributed through the unemployment bureaus once a week to insure against mistakes.

Small Farms for Unemployed in Germany [1]

THE Federal Commissioner for suburban small settlements has recently announced plans for the construction of 16,000 houses for unemployed in the suburbs of German industrial cities. This number will be increased provided that tenants are found who have funds to help out with the financing. Construction will probably begin with the advent of suitable spring weather.

The plans call for the construction of 2,000 houses in the Ruhr district, 1,930 near Berlin, 1,840 near Hamburg, 500 at Munich, 480 at Cologne, 456 at Dresden, 450 at Leipzig, 380 at Frankfort, and 350 at Breslau. The remaining 7,620 houses are to be located near other large cities which are important industrially.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the foregoing have a strictly suburban character and they have nothing at all to do with the so-called agricultural projects of a somewhat similar nature. The purpose of the agricultural project is to make the tenant (settler) independent, so that he can live entirely from the proceeds of the land placed at his disposal. The suburban project discussed in this report is based upon the idea that the tenant will depend for the major part of his livelihood on work in near-by factories.

Description of house and lot.—The dwelling house is to be constructed of wood and is to consist of a living room of from 12 to 14 square meters, a bedroom of from 9 to 12 square meters, two small bedrooms, a small stable of from 5 to 6 square meters, and a cellar of at least 4 square meters. In addition, sheds will be provided for the storage of tools, implements, feed, seed, and other essential articles.

The lot will vary in size according to the locality, but it will in all cases be small. For instance, in Berlin it is to be from 800 to 1,000 square meters in size (one-fourth to one-fifth of an acre). This is believed to be large enough to furnish a medium-sized family with vegetables, fruit, and eggs. In cases where the soil is suitable, animals may be kept to provide meat, milk, and butter. The tenant, however, will still be dependent for the main part of his and his family's maintenance upon an income from some other source.

[1] Report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, Mar. 5, 1932.

Tenants.—The tenants for these houses are to be selected from the ranks of the unemployed. They may either be receiving the regular, the extended, or welfare unemployment benefits. These benefits are to be continued even after the tenant takes possession of the property. However, it is the intention of the authorities gradually to decrease the benefit as the tenant becomes able to provide for the upkeep of himself and his dependents. The authorities do not expect any reduction of the cost of unemployment relief through this new scheme, but they anticipate an improvement of the physical, mental, and moral condition of the unemployed who settle on these suburban farms.

Financing of scheme.—The carrying out of this scheme will cost 48,000,000 marks ($11,424,000).[1] This money is to be taken from the so-called rent tax. By way of background it may be mentioned that this tax is based on a Federal law but it is collected and expended by the various States for financing the building of dwelling houses. The Federal Government, however, has the right to direct to a certain extent just how these funds shall be expended. Therefore, the Government has required the States to place at its disposal 48,000,000 marks in the financial year 1932 from the rent tax.

The scheme contemplates the granting by the Government of a maximum loan of 2,500 marks ($595) to each settler, but the actual amount will depend upon the private funds possessed by each individual and which are available for this purpose. The communes are to be held responsible for the redemption of these loans, which is to take place in 66 years, the rate of redemption being 1 per cent per annum. The tenants will pay annual interest at from 2 to 4 per cent. The lots will be given free by the communes.

The authorities calculate that a small frame house can be constructed on each lot for 1,800 marks ($428.40). The remaining 700 marks ($166.60) can be expended for furniture and essential household equipment, tools, seeds, plumbing and sewage supplies, livestock, and fowls. This accounts for the 2,500 marks loan given to the settler. The latter is required to apply his own work in the construction of his house and in the development of the lot. In other words, he is expected to do just as much of the work as he possibly can. The value of his labor and that of such additional free labor as may be required is estimated at 500 marks ($119), which brings the expenditure on the project up to 3,000 marks ($714).

Purpose of scheme.—The suburban houses and lots for unemployed industrial workers are not being established with the aim of making the tenant completely self-supporting, but to give him the means of providing for his own and his family's support during a temporary period of unemployment or for an indefinite period of short-time work.

Public Subsidy on Building Repairs to Furnish Employment in Amsterdam [a]

EARLY in January, 1931, the city of Amsterdam decided to grant a bonus to the owners of private premises on work done for the renovation of such premises. This, it was thought, would result in an

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par=23.8 cents

[a] Report of Chas. L. Hoover, American Consul General, Amsterdam, Netherlands, dated Feb. 1, 1931.

increase of employment opportunities for idle building-trades workers during the winter months.

In order to make sure that the work was given to unemployed workingmen, it was stipulated that the hiring of workmen should take place only through the municipal labor exchange. It was further provided that labor should be performed only during the normal working hours, that there should be no overtime, that only workmen residing in Amsterdam should be employed, and that the subsidy should be granted only for work done during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1931.

Basis Upon Which Subsidies Were Granted

As THE plan had never been tried before, it was difficult to estimate the amount which would be required for the payment of the bonus, especially as no data existed as to the number of house owners who would take advantage of the plan, but it was finally agreed that the appropriation should be made on the basis of 10,000 houses, in view of the number of workmen unemployed at the time. It was estimated that the average workingman's home contains about 200 cubic meters (7,062.8 cubic feet), thus being probably about 47 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high, and that the cost of painting, papering and plastering such a house, in so far as it covered upkeep, would be about 150 florins ($60).[1] The average would remain about the same even if some carpentering were to be done, and the total cost of the repairs would accordingly be about 1,500,000 florins ($603,000). The city authorities proposed to set aside one-fourth of this sum for the payment of the bonus. It was proposed that, in general, the maximum bonus to be paid for the repairs on a building of 200 cubic meters would be limited to 37.50 florins ($15), although some latitude was to be left to the building inspectors in the carrying out of the plan.

The plan also provided that the subsidy would also be granted to renters who were obliged to make repairs.

No bonus was to be paid until it was shown to the satisfaction of the building inspectors that the work had been properly done.

On the assumption that it would require 15,600 week-units of work to accomplish the repairs on 10,000 dwellings, it was estimated that the number of workmen who would obtain employment as a result of the plan would be 1,200. At the time the estimate was made, in January, 1931, 943 painters, 121 paper hangers, and 124 plasterers were idle, so that unemployment in these trades would be practically ended by the adoption of the plan; some carpenters also would be employed for such incidental work as might be necessary.

It was anticipated that the municipality would effect a certain saving by providing private, though subsidized, employment, through the hiring of persons who were receiving unemployment benefits at the time.

With reference to the financing of this relief measure, it was expected that the National Government and the provincial governments would both assume a share of the outlay connected therewith, but the application for funds was disapproved by both bodies so that the entire expense of carrying out the plan fell on the city of Amsterdam, the amount required having been taken from the fund provided in the regular budget for incidental expenditures.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin at par=40.2 cents.

Results of Plan

THE number of applications received from private owners reached a total of 2,392, of which 2,043 were approved by the building inspectors. The approved applications covered 12,195 dwellings and 92 premises not intended for dwelling purposes. The number of hours of work done on these buildings amounted to 485,963.

Seventeen corporations availed themselves of this opportunity to have repair work done under the bonus. The number of dwellings refinished amounted to 7,508, and the number of hours of labor performed thereon amounted to 130,500.

Municipal tenements, to the number of 814, were also refinished under this plan, the total number of hours of labor required having been 24,078.

The standard week of 48 hours was followed, and the work done on this basis amounted to a total slightly more than 13,344 work weeks, or about 15 per cent under the original estimate. This is considered remarkable in view of the total lack of data at the time the estimate was made. The plan furnished employment for approximately 890 workers over a period of 15 weeks.

The total amount paid out in wages for subsidized upkeep work was 550,283 florins ($221,214), of which the sum of 167,799 florins ($67,455) was refunded by the municipality.

Plans for Winter of 1931–32

THE municipal authorities found that unemployment tends to decrease automatically as early as March, and in formulating plans for the winter of 1931–32, it was decided to substitute November and December for the months of April and May in this relief scheme.

It was also decided that the plan should be broadened by the inclusion of plumbing work and carpentry, although it was announced that there was no intention to depart from the original purpose of limiting the subsidy strictly to repair work so that new building or extensive reconstruction under bonus would be entirely excluded. It was also stated definitively that the bonus would be paid only for work done in the interior of the buildings.

With regard to plumbing and carpentry, some restrictions were provided, and it was specified furthermore, for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings, that no bonus was to be paid for improvements designed to prevent the condemning of uninhabitable buildings in the old residential sections of the city where large numbers of buildings have already been condemned. That is to say, the fund was not to be used to prevent the razing of buildings which are really slum dwellings at best. This work will have to be done in any event and it is not the intention to subsidize improvements of this class. Also, emergency repairs of damages caused by weather conditions, such as severe frost, heavy rains, and the like, are not considered as coming within the scope of the plan. Otherwise, the conditions established for the first year were to remain the same; that is, the selection of workmen must be conducted through the municipal labor exchange, work must be done during the normal labor hours, without overtime, and only workmen residing in Amsterdam are to be employed.

The basis for estimating the amount of the payment in each case was the same as for the plan except that, as a result of the experience

gained, the maximum to be allowed a bonus for the complete plastering, painting, and papering of a dwelling of approximately 200 cubic meters was to be fixed at 30 florins ($12) instead of at the former figure of 37.50 florins ($15), which was estimated to be one-fifth of the cost. Observing this maximum, and leaving the cost of material out of consideration, it was calculated that 40 per cent of the wages paid would be reimbursed in the form of premiums. The plumbing and carpentry work to be done may be of such a divergent nature and extent that it was practically impossible to fix a maximum, but it was assumed that payment would be made on the basis of 40 per cent of the wages paid for approved work.

Experience gained in the carrying out of the plan during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1931, made it apparent that it was necessary to fix a minimum also, and it was determined that no premium should be paid on jobs which would entitle the house owner to receive at least 25 florins ($10), nor to owners who made the repairs themselves.

A credit of 200,000 florins ($80,000) was voted for the carrying out of the plan during the 1931–32 season, although the amount expended under the previous plan was only 167,202 florins ($66,881), the larger sum being thought necessary on account of the extra work to be done on the municipal tenements.

The city's request for advances by the provincial and National Governments was again denied, leaving the city to bear the entire cost. The project was therefore abandoned.

Aid for Unemployed in Portugal

A PORTUGUESE decree (No. 20984) dated March 7, 1932, created an unemployment assistance fund attached to the Institute of Compulsory Social Insurance and General Providence of Portugal, according to a report from the American consul-general, Carl F. Deichman, dated March 9, 1932. A committee of five members will manage the fund, three of whom are to be appointed by the agricultural, industrial, and commercial associations, and two by the commercial and industrial employees and workmen's organizations.

The fund is to operate until June 30, 1933, but the Government may extend the time if the need so requires.

In each district throughout Portugal and the islands there will be a branch of this fund under the superintendence of the civil governor and managed by a committee of five, appointed as stated above.

The resources of the fund are to be obtained as follows: (1) Heads of industrial or commercial enterprises who normally employ three or more clerks or workers will contribute 1 per cent of the salaries or wages paid; (2) clerks or workers are to contribute 2 per cent of their salaries or wages; (3) owners of buildings and land will contribute 2 per cent of land taxation during the fiscal year 1932–33; and (4) voluntary contributions may be made to the fund by employers, employees, and workers, preferably on a monthly percentage on one day's work.

The fund is to give assistance only to those who are involuntarily unemployed or to individuals who have less than three days' work per week and more than three persons to support.

Contributions are due from March 15, 1932.

Gift of Sugar for Children of Unemployed in Poland [1]

THE Council of the Polish Sugar Industry has set aside 1,000 tons of sugar for the committee on unemployment for the food consumption of children of the unemployed, in schools, kindergartens, orphanages, centers of social welfare, etc. According to an act, recently legalized by the Diet, this sugar is to be exempt from the consumption tax. Of these 1,000 tons, the committee has already transferred 525 tons for the food of children in December. This act affects 434,000 children in the whole of Poland, giving about 1½ kilograms (about 3.3 pounds) of sugar monthly per child.

[1] Data are from report by S. E. McMillin, American consul at Warsaw, Dec. 10, 1931.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Relation Between Industrial Home Work and Business Depressions

THE division of women in industry of the New York State Department of Labor has been devoting some attention to the influence of economic depression upon the volume of industrial home work, and has published a discussion of the subject in the February issue of the department's official organ, the Industrial Bulletin. At first thought, the article points out, it might reasonably be supposed that home work would increase as times grow hard. Women who can not leave their families to work in factories might apply for home work as other wage earners lose their positions, and employers who see their returns falling off might send out home work in increasing volume as a means of reducing factory costs.

To test this assumption, the division has prepared a table covering the period 1911 to 1930, inclusive, showing for each year the index number of employment of all factories in New York State, of all factories in the men's clothing industry, and of home workers in licensed tenements. The figures under this last head are based on the reports of the home-work inspectors, who regularly inspect each tenement licensed for home work and report the number of persons engaged in such work at the time of the inspection. The information thus obtained is not wholly satisfactory, but may be taken to show the general trend. Two regular inspections are made a year.

The persons who were doing home work at the time of both inspections are included twice. Those who were not at home or were without work at the time of the inspectors' visits are not included at all. In this latter group were an additional 5,458 home workers who were interviewed by the inspectors during 1931, but who had not been able to secure work at the time of the inspection. Employees in certain types of shops in tenement houses coming under the jurisdiction of the bureau are included, as well as persons working in their own apartments. While the figures compiled from the inspectors' reports are not, of course, a census of home workers employed at any one time, they do show marked fluctuations in the volume of home work from year to year. Considered in connection with any changes which have occurred in the size of the inspection force, they may be accepted as a rough indication of the trend of home work over a period of years.

COURSE OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND OF HOME WORK IN NEW YORK STATE, 1911 TO 1930

Year	Index numbers (average 1925–1927=100) of—			Number of home work inspectors	Year	Index numbers (average 1925–1927=100) of—			Number of home work inspectors
	Factory employees		Home workers in licensed tenements			Factory employees		Home workers in licensed tenements	
	All industries	Men's clothing industry				All industries	Men's clothing industry		
1911			83	8	1921	94	97	102	11
1912			86	10	1922	101	105	72	20
1913			84	10	1923	112	110	86	20
1914	97	99	71	14	1924	102	101	109	20
1915	100	99	76	14	1925	101	102	105	20
1916	117	108	73	14	1926	101	101	103	20
1917	122	111	87	14	1927	97	97	91	20
1918	124	104	132	18	1928	93	94	97	20
1919	116	97	127	18	1929	98	94	77	20
1920	120	110	120	18	1930	86	83	77	20

The table seems to show that in periods of depression home work falls off more sharply than factory work, although marked fluctuations in home work seem to have lagged somewhat behind those in factory work, except for the present depression, in which home work led in the decline. Both business prosperity and business depression are definitely reflected in the volume of home work, but the relation is direct. Some of the factors influencing it are thus summarized;

> It would seem, then, that there is a direct relation between the volume of factory work and that of home work. There are various factors which must influence this relationship. In some industries certain processes in the manufacturing or finishing of factory-made articles have lent themselves readily to home work. In these cases home work has long held a definite place in the industry and is expanded or curtailed as the volume of factory work itself increases or diminishes. It is undoubtedly true that there are other industries in which home work is substituted for factory work during a depression. In still others, home workers constitute a reserve labor supply and as such are the first workers to be dispensed with when business becomes dull. With their plants and machinery in existence manufacturers in such industries are anxious to keep their factory workers employed. Instead of increasing home work as a substitute for factory work at such times, they rely upon home work as a means of expanding production beyond the capacity of their plants during periods of greater activity.

Economic Conditions in the Virgin Islands, 1931

ON March 18, 1931, the Government of the Virgin Islands was turned over by the Navy Department to the new civil administration under the Department of the Interior. This change was effected in order to carry out a rehabilitation program to remedy the desperate economic conditions of the islands, to assist their citizens to earn a livelihood, and gradually to reduce the island's yearly deficit which Congress had been obliged to meet. In his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931,[1] the governor gives a brief account of the situation in which he found the islands in the early spring of 1931 and of the measures taken to deal with the problems which confronted him.

In March, 1931, the St. Croix people were still suffering from a serious drought. Cattle raisers could not sell their cattle. The Bethlehem sugar factory, the principal industrial unit on that island, had collapsed, and an industrial dispute prevented the small sugar factory which remained open from beginning operations. A large majority of the laborers had no jobs, and during the preceding months as much as one-fourth of the population had been fed by the Red Cross. A number of cane fires added to the distress. The depression was complete.

In St. Thomas many persons were jobless because the decline in shipping throughout the world had reduced harbor activities. In this island the people were also depressed mentally as a result of the announcement that they were no longer to have their naval station.

In St. John, the smallest island of the group, where the population of 735 supports itself to a large extent through cattle raising, home gardens, and charcoal burning, the people were nearly in despair because their gardens had been ruined by the drought and there was no market for the products of the other two activities.

[1] Virgin Islands. Governor. Annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931. Washington, Department of the Interior, 1931.

Economic conditions have been declining in the Virgin Islands since 1867. This was a cause of serious anxiety to the Danish authorities, as disclosed in their various reports. In the last of these documents the Danish Parliamentary Commission of 1916 reported in part as follows:

> In the last generation the Danish West India Islands have been steadily declining * * *. The decline * * * continues on the same scale. The chief reasons for this sad result are the low sugar prices * * *, the changed condition in commerce and navigation brought about by the replacement of sailing ships by modern steam vessels, so that St. Thomas for the greater part has lost her importance as a port of call and an emporium.

The above statement was declared by the governor to be equally true at the time he prepared his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931.

In 1927 there were three sugar factories on St. Croix Island, with a grinding capacity of over 1,200 tons per day. In 1931 there was only one operating of 300 tons capacity. There has been an approximately proportionate reduction in cane acreage and cane labor. The meager rainfall on the island makes profitable competition in the sugar market almost impossible, cane lands in various parts of the world yielding from two to four times as much cane per acre.

In 1921 the exports of long-staple cotton from St. Croix totaled 31,000 pounds, but the havoc wrought by the pink bollworm was such that none was exported from that island for the three years preceding the summer of 1931.

Land ownership is concentrated in the hands of the few. On St. Thomas 15 owners hold 60 per cent of the land; on St. John 12 owners hold 80 per cent; and on St. Croix 14 owners hold 70 per cent. Renters are obliged to pay cash to their landlords, the rentals ranging from $10 to $12 per acre for land that would sell from $35 to $50 per acre.

Efforts are always being made to lower the standards of labor as much as possible, the governor declares. The highest type of labor is forced to go into the towns and especially to go to the United States. The standards of living are such that in St. Croix 65 per cent of those who die have pauper burials. One-fourth of the total revenue of this island is expended in poor relief.

For the great majority of humbler people there is no regular family life. One room is ordinarily the space available for a family, regardless of the number of members. Under these conditions sanitation is wretched and privacy is precluded. Marital relations are very irregular and illegitimacy is common. In St. Croix, the illegitimacy rate is 64 per cent, and in St. Thomas 53 per cent.

The death rate is unusually high—three times that of the United States. In St. Croix it surpasses the birth rate. Infant mortality, caused mainly by malnutrition and gastrointestinal diseases, contributes conspicuously to this abnormally high death rate.

Men and women in the most productive age groups—15 to 45 years—emigrate from the islands.

A great deal of the improvement which might be hoped for from children attending the schools never materializes because so many of these pupils go back to home conditions far below the so-called American standard. There are only slight contacts between the

school and the home. Consequently, the homes, the governor asserts, do not have the incentives which a strong educational system gives to improved living, more regular home life and relationship, and industrial progress.

Family life among a large percentage of the people is disorganized, chaotic, or nonexistent, and no orderly procedure has been supplied to take the place of family life for great numbers of illegitimate children.

The people are poorly nourished. Few fruits and vegetables are grown on these islands. The leading industries require only lower-grade workers and every year the labor supply becomes more uncertain and less efficient. High-grade workers have few opportunities, and as a consequence tend to emigrate. Except in the principal industries, there is no regular work or rewards for workers, and "nowhere are there incentives to ambition or to improved standards of living among the people."

Summary of Work Begun in 1931

Over 40 of the appointees to office under the new civilian government have been Virgin Islanders.

The St. Croix cattlemen who had surplus stock but only small sales at unprofitable prices, have been organized into a cooperative association which has already found a regular market with fair prices.

An organization of handicraft cooperative societies for needlework and basketry has been effected, some 200 women having been given work. Orders have been secured in the United States for the articles made. The assistance of the Department of the Interior and the financial aid of interested friends enabled the St. Thomas native handicraft cooperatives to have an exhibit and to maintain two demonstrators at the American Fair at Atlantic City.

As a result of the formation of a charcoal cooperative association for St. John, annual orders for weekly deliveries at a fair standard price affording steady employment and income have replaced uncertain, irregular, and low prices.

An experiment in rug making has been undertaken for an import firm in New York, and an experimental order in rug making has been obtained.

Garden plots for 2,490 people have been secured, the seed provided, and planting begun in St. Croix. This project in self-support supplements the efforts to aid unemployment. A similar project on a smaller scale has been planned for St. Thomas.

In the newly erected potting shed in St. Thomas more than 70,000 tree plants have been potted, and planting is under way both in St. Thomas and in St. Croix. Results indicate that fruit trees would meet with better favor than forest trees.

Road-construction work is reported as having been begun in St. Thomas and the reconstruction of the Christiansted Reservoir is under way. Both of these projects were authorized by Congress, which has also appropriated funds in connection with the development of a new hotel for the islands. With a view to the development of tourist trade, publicity matter has been prepared, correspondence has been carried on with various groups which may be interested in taking a trip to St. Thomas, and conferences have been held with steamship companies and tourist agencies.

The Department of the Interior and the governor have approved the report of the chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency on homesteading, and negotiations for the purchase of land were being carried on in the summer of 1931.

An expert of the Department of Agriculture has made a study of the bay tree and the bay industry and of the possibilities of cultivating insecticide plants. His experiments in this connection have been continued in the Washington laboratory of the department.

Experiments have also been conducted by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in order to improve the catch of fish and to secure profitable markets.

The St. Croix Colonial Council has passed the necessary legislation for highway improvements, including a tax of 4 cents per gallon on gasoline. A water-bound macadam road is under construction for the main highway.

The colonial councils have selected committees to prepare for the public and to submit to the proper committees in Washington a new organic act, a revision of taxes, and sanitation and educational codes.

Fifty of the most representative men have been organized as the St. Thomas Home Guard for emergencies such as hurricanes and fires and for the development of the community.

A field commission has been created for directing cricket, baseball, and other recreations on the former marine playground. The organization of three playgrounds is reported, their equipment having been obtained by donation from the Edwin Gould Foundation.

A welfare commission has been constituted among the clergy, for cooperation with the public welfare commissioners and for the direction of public opinion in regard to welfare matters.

Methods to promote shipping and harbor activities are being studied by a committee appointed by the governor.

A summer school for normal training was organized in 1931, which was attended by 144 as compared with 27 in the previous year.

Two scholarships of $500 each have been made available to teachers who may wish to study in the United States, under the condition that they return to the Virgin Islands school system.

Congress has appropriated $50,000 for a vocational high school at St. Croix.

Report of Nova Scotia Coal Commission, 1932

A COMMISSION appointed on January 25, 1932, to investigate coal-mining conditions in Nova Scotia made its report to the lieutenant governor of the Province on February 18 of this year. The three members of the commission were: Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, of Beckenham, England; Rev. Hugh P. MacPherson, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia; and Prof. John W. MacMillan, of Toronto, Ontario.[1] The first two members also served on the Nova Scotia Coal Commission in 1925.

Some of the findings and recommendations given in the commission's report [2] are summarized briefly below.

[1] For summary of report of this body see Monthly Labor Review, Washington, April, 1926, pp. 27–31.
[2] Nova Scotia (Canada). Royal commission respecting the coal mines of Nova Scotia, 1932. Report. Halifax, 1932.

Wages and kindred questions.—The commission recommended that on March 15, 1932, a general adjustment of wages should be made as follows:

> A reduction of 10 per cent on all datal workers, with the proviso, however, that no adult datal worker be reduced below $3.25 (this rate of $3.25 corresponds to the rate of $3.05 which would have been the minimum for adult workers under the company's [3] proposal), and a reduction of 12½ per cent on all contract rates.

The commission in making the provision for the lower-paid workers expressed no opinion as to what a fair subsistence daily wage should be, but stated that it did take into consideration the few days worked per week under existing conditions. Attention was also called to the estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that the cost of living for a family in Nova Scotia has decreased about 10 per cent between 1926 and December, 1931.

The commission stated that it was unable to adjudicate various changes in the working rules and schedules of rates desired by the operators and the men, nor could such matters be satisfactorily adjusted by the parties themselves through any wholesale settlement.

Reallocation of coal areas and concentration of output.—In 1926 the production was 5,396,000 tons, with 9,820 men working 230 days per man, while in 1931 the output was only 3,874,000 tons, with over 11,000 men working 140 days per man. It is obvious, therefore, the commission declared, that even if another million tons could be marketed there would still be too large a number of men in the mines.

The commission indorsed the proposals of the employer that production should be concentrated in fewer pits, so that, for normal working, the annual producing capacity will be 5,500,000 tons, but when trade increases over this figure the output may be enlarged from the same number of pits, through recourse to double shifts where necessary, to about 7,000,000 tons. The highest production of the corporation's properties in the last 20 years has been 6,500,000 tons (in 1913) and the average production in these two decades has been 5,000,000 tons. In the last 10 years the largest output has been 5,700,000 tons (in 1927) and the average for the decade has been 4,750,000 tons.

In the opinion of the commission it is much more important to develop the Nova Scotia coal fields economically than to exploit practically exhausted regions. It is estimated that when the operator's proposals are in full effect during the next six years a saving of about 60 cents per ton of production will be made. Furthermore, this plan will not require a great deal more expenditure of capital over these six years than if the development were carried forward on present lines.

As things are now, the recruitment of young workers for the mines is being impeded. In the judgment of the commission, however, the operators have no other alternative as long as the number of men already employed is too large.

The displacement of workers as a consequence of the reallocation proposals also constitutes a problem which the authorities must consider.

Costs, production, transportation, and marketing.—Between 1926 and 1931 the costs of production rose 55 cents per ton. The recom-

[3] The investigations, as far as the operators are concerned, were confined to the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation.

mended wage adjustment, the commission pointed out, will give immediate temporary relief, while the full operation of the reallocation plans will result in a more permanent relief. The situation, however, the commission held, was not completely met by these proposals. The objective "must be to place the collieries upon such an economic basis that both operators and men will ultimately be able to participate fairly in more prosperous times."

The prevailing depression in trade has deeply affected coal production in Nova Scotia. In 1931 the average annual output of the corporation's mines was only 3,800,000 tons, while from 1926 to 1930 the annual average was 5,419,000 tons. It is the opinion of the commission that if the operators had "erred at all it has been on the side of risking too much loss on their sales to keep the pits employed."

The reduction of colliery costs, the commission concluded, will widen the market for Nova Scotia coal. Indeed, "if economies of the amount which will ultimately result from the reallocation proposals were in effect, there would be available a market for at least another million tons of Nova Scotia coal." The commission also found that the Canadian Pacific Railway was prepared to consider Nova Scotia coal on a more favorable basis of comparison with coal from outside sources, and the more the costs can be reduced the greater the measure of assistance obtainable from that railway company.

Japanese Population in Manchuria

TWO years ago there were over a million Japanese subjects residing in the region of Manchuria, according to a statement made by the Premier of Japan, published in the November, 1931, issue of the Chinese Economic Journal. How many over a million is not stated, and the writer of the article declares that the only way in which any approximate estimate can be made is to take the reliable figures available and add other totals which, although they can not be definitely proved, seem to be backed by known facts concerning the expansion of Japanese interests in the three eastern Provinces of Manchuria. In attempting to measure Japanese penetration into this Chinese territory, the author points out that there is a definite section of Manchuria over which Japan has administrative authority, and also that the Korean immigrants who go from their country, which is now a part of the Empire of Japan, to Chinese territory are Japanese subjects, even though they may afterwards become naturalized citizens of China.

Estimating the number of Japanese residents and Korean settlers in Manchuria is largely a matter of guesswork except in the southern section of that territory, where Japanese administration is effective, and in the large Manchurian cities.

Before 1895 the average number of Japanese departing from their own country for China was not over 310 per year. In that year, however, in which the peace treaty closing the Sino-Japanese War was signed, the number rose to 1,510 and in the decade 1895–1904 the average annual Japanese emigration to China was approximately 4,000. In 1905, upon the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, which began in the previous year, Japanese emigration to Chinese territory, especially to Manchuria, was further stimulated by the

rights and privileges secured by Japan as a result of that conflict. The enlargement of Japan's interests on the mainland at this time included the taking over from the Russians more than 400 miles of railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and Dairen. There are no official Japanese statistics indicating the volume of emigration from Japan to China after 1905. Incomplete data show that in the two decades from 1904 to 1924, 64,000 Japanese left their country for China. It is thought, however, that this figure is very far below the actual number.

Various estimates place the area of Manchuria at from 365,000 to 382,000 square miles. The part under Japanese jurisdiction covers 1,400 square miles—1,300 miles in the Leased Territory and 100 miles known as the railway zone through which the South Manchuria Railway runs. The arable land in the three eastern Provinces is estimated as totaling approximately 64,500,000 acres, of which approximately 30,500,000 acres are being cultivated and are producing various kinds of crops "worth a billion dollars at normal exchange."

The whole cultivable acreage is reported as being capable of yielding "an annual return of three billion dollars." The average density of population in Manchuria is 73 persons to the square mile. The distribution of the people, however, is very uneven. For instance, in Liaoning Province, in which Mukden the capital is located, there are 210 persons to the square mile, and in Heilungkiang (Amur) Province only 23. The three eastern Provinces are the only outlets for the excess population of China's intramural northern Provinces. Between 1923 and 1930 over 5,000,000 Chinese migrated to Manchuria, of whom approximately 1,500,000 have become permanent settlers.

Manchuria offers very little attraction to Japanese immigrants of the laboring class, for there is a large supply of Chinese skilled and unskilled labor available, and the Chinese standard of living is below that of the Japanese. Nor does agriculture offer any inducement to Japanese farmers to leave their own country and try their fortune in Manchuria. The South Manchuria Railway Co. has made the experiment and failed. Arrangements were made for land to be provided within the railway zone, and every encouragement was given to Japanese farmers to cultivate it. Conditions were made for these settlers which were far more favorable than those ordinarily met with, but the project was a complete failure. Japanese farmers were unable to make good in South Manchuria, even under the most advantageous conditions provided for them.

Very few Japanese in the territory under Japanese administration make an attempt to get a living from the land, according to official occupational statistics prepared by Japanese authorities. The data for 1929 show that in the railway zone there were approximately 500 Japanese and a slightly larger number of Koreans engaged in farming, while there were 8,300 engaged in transportation, 6,500 in official or professional work, 6,200 in commercial enterprises, and 5,800 in manufacturing industries. The conditions were similar in the Leased Territory, where there were only 396 Japanese engaged in farming, as compared with 7,000 in transportation, 10,000 in official and professional work, 8,300 in commerce, and 8,000 in industry. In the Japanese consular districts only 15 Japanese were recorded as farmers, while over 1,000 were in commerce and industry, and 340 were officials or professional men. There were, however, 12,000 Koreans registered in the consular districts as engaged in farming. In discussing the Japanese population in Manchuria, the women, children, and other dependents should be taken into consideration in order to obtain an idea of the full number of Japanese subjects in that area.

The following table, giving official statistics compiled by the Japanese authorities, shows the occupational distribution of the total population in the area under the administration of the Kwangtung Government:

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AREA IN MANCHURIA UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT, 1927, 1928, AND 1929

Year and nationality	Number of persons in—				
	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Transportation	Official and professional classes
1927					
Japanese	2,386	43,369	37,739	40,126	43,122
Koreans	31,122	2,719	4,141	726	1,655
Chinese	385,199	100,473	126,773	45,746	24,039
1928					
Japanese	2,565	42,949	38,728	45,312	43,423
Koreans	35,837	2,465	4,895	654	1,367
Chinese	386,767	114,137	137,704	58,415	40,990
1929					
Japanese	2,812	43,934	38,241	48,635	46,576
Koreans	30,880	2,885	5,670	1,006	1,727
Chinese	405,328	125,541	146,535	56,876	29,372

It will be noted from the preceding table that only a small proportion of the Japanese immigrants settle in South Manchuria with a view to living on the land. Agriculture presents no attractive prospects to such settlers, who find a far wider scope for their energies in commerce and industry. Transportation also offers employment for a very substantial number, while the number of Japanese in the official and professional class is strikingly large. The figures in the above tabulation do not include all the "Japanese subjects in Manchuria, but only those registered as residing within the jurisdiction of the Japanese authorities controlling the Leased Territory and railway zone, and registered at various Japanese consulates outside that area." Official Japanese estimates of 1929 place the number of Japanese in Manchuria at 240,108 and the number of Koreans at 768,280. It is probable, however, that this total of 1,008,388 Japanese subjects is considerably below the actual number. Furthermore, the estimate is 2 years old, and there has been a steady increase in the Japanese population in Manchuria, particularly in the area which has been under the administration of Japan since the close of the Russo-Japanese War.

Korean migration into China involves special problems which the writer discusses at some length. He explains that long before Japan annexed Korea there was a continuous flow of emigration from the latter country into China. There was an ancient Korean law prohibiting the people from crossing the border of their native land, but after a terrible famine in the northern part of Korea approximately 60 years ago the starving inhabitants defied the enactment and fled across the Yalu River into China. After Japan annexed Korea, in 1910, there was another exodus into China of Koreans "who resented control of their country being taken over by the Japanese." How many Koreans settled in China as a result of these two particular

migrations is not known, but the number was considerable and it is reported that a large majority became naturalized Chinese. Since 1910 there has been a constant stream of emigrants to Manchuria and it is estimated that in the three eastern Provinces there are at least 800,000 Koreans engaged in rice cultivation.

It is doubtful, however, what proportion of this number are, or wish to be regarded as, Japanese subjects; certainly there are many who are Chinese in sympathy and by association rather than Japanese. Many have become naturalized as Chinese, but those who have not are of course still regarded as Japanese subjects, and as such sometimes get into difficulties when wishing to buy land. Chinese law does not recognize foreign landownership, and considerable friction has arisen in various parts of Manchuria as a result of clashes between Chinese and Japanese authority where the interests of Koreans are concerned. Japan does not approve of Koreans becoming naturalized as Chinese, and China does does not approve of Koreans, as Japanese subjects, securing control of landed property in Chinese territory.

Koreans have proved themselves successful rice growers in Manchuria and have cultivated many neglected acreages. A large number of these immigrants have obtained employment in the timber belt bordering the Yalu River.

According to an estimate by a Chinese authority, there are 103,200 Korean families, numbering in all 650,000 persons, in the three eastern Provinces of Manchuria. This estimate is 50,000 above the Japanese official record of 1929. To either the Chinese or Japanese figure the estimate of the number of Koreans settled in the more remote sections of the eastern territory of China should be added, making a total of approximately 1,000,000.

The distribution of Korean settlers in the three eastern Provinces of Manchuria in 1929 is shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF KOREANS IN THREE EASTERN PROVINCES OF MANCHURIA AND IN KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY, 1929

Locality	Males	Females	Total
Chientao	207,183	181,793	388,976
Three eastern Provinces (Chientao excluded)	114,747	92,427	207,174
Kwangtung Leased Territory			1,527
Total			597,677

The great majority of Korean settlers in the three eastern Provinces are following agricultural pursuits. When these immigrants first come to China they are very poor and rent uncultivated land, oxen, and farm implements from the Chinese. Seven out of ten of these Korean farmers are occupied in tilling highlands, while the others are cultivating marshy land. In the beginning the Korean immigrants generally rented for from one to five years the low marshy land bordering on the Yalu River, or raised maize, wheat, and kaoling in the valleys. Later on they became very skillful in tilling the lowlands, the areas of which in Liaoning, Kirin, Heilung, and east Mongolia combined produce annually 2,000,000 piculs.[1] Eighty-five per cent of this area is cultivated by Korean farmers whose annual production is triple that of the highlands. The Chinese farmers have only recently begun to see the value of the lowlands and have consequently undertaken their cultivation.

[1] 1 picul=133⅓ pounds.

In general, when Koreans lease land from the Chinese they agree to pay the owners from 50 to 60 per cent of the crop. The average amount of land per family is approximately 27 mow,[2] and the leases vary in length from one to five years in different places. In some localities these leases are restricted to three years and recently have been reduced to one year, after which no renewal is granted.

In the judgment of the author, it is evident that the migration of Japanese into Manchuria "is not the result of anything like individual enterprise. Since the Russo-Japanese War this movement has been in all ways encouraged by the Japanese Government." As already noted, the Koreans far outnumber the Japanese in Manchuria. The heavier influx of Koreans into this Chinese territory since the annexation of Korea by Japan is reported by the writer of the article as due to both political and economic reasons. Great quantities of foodstuffs are exported from Chientao. With the extension of Korean influence to the upper reach of the Sungari and Peony Rivers, Japan's trade and sources of food supply would be expanded. Korean emigration to Manchuria has an important bearing on the population problem in Japan. "The Japanese Government encourages Koreans to move into Manchuria, so as to make room for Japanese migrating to Korea. Korean migration to Manchuria, moreover, eases the labor situation in Japan, for otherwise the Korean would flow into Japan and render the labor problem there more acute. Finally, an increased number of Korean settlers, who are Japanese subjects, greatly strengthens the Japanese position in Manchuria."

[2] Size of 1 mow varies throughout China. One-sixth of an acre has been established by treaty and is used in treaty ports.

INSURANCE AND BENEFIT PLANS

Results of Profit-Sharing Plan of Sears, Roebuck & Co. During the Depression

AN ACCOUNT of the success achieved by the profit-sharing plan of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in providing substantial sums for long-service employees who have been laid off on account of declining business is given in the Business Week, for March 3, 1932.

The plan, which was started by Julius Rosenwald, then president of the company, in 1916, provides that employees who wish to become members of the fund may do so after one year's service with the company. Members are required to contribute 5 per cent of their earnings up to $300 per month. The company's contribution amounts to 7½ per cent of its earnings before deduction of Federal taxes and dividends, and credits to the individual employee accounts are made on the basis of 1 share to employees with less than 5 years' service, 1½ shares to those with service from 5 to 10 years, and 2 shares to those with 10 years' service or more. The company contribution, even in 1931, amounted to about $1,000,000, and only in two or three particularly bad years has it been less than two and one-half times the total savings of the employees for the year. The funds are invested in the stock of the company, bought at as low a figure as possible, and because of the large contributions by the company even the great decline in stock prices during recent years has left the employee investments in a favorable situation.

The plan provides that after 10 years' service an employee may withdraw and receive his full share of the fund, including the company contributions. An employee with less than 10 years' service receives only his own deposits with 5 per cent interest, unless he is dismissed through no fault of his own, when he receives the full amount. Women who leave the company to get married receive the full amount to their credit if they have had at least 5 years' service, and in case of death the full amount is paid to the heirs or to the estate of the employee.

When the plan was started Mr. Rosenwald stated that its purpose was to permit employees who remained with the company to accumulate a fund which would be adequate to provide for them upon retirement and also to provide an income for employees with long-service records who do not remain with the company through their entire business life. The plan also was in part inspired by the desire to secure a stable working force with the lowest possible turnover and to stimulate interest in the success of the company among the employees.

From the history of the plan it appears that all these aims have been accomplished. Thousands of old employees are said to have been retired with adequate incomes for the remainder of their lives. Participants in the profit-sharing plan now own nearly 10 per cent of the 4,800,000 shares of company stock outstanding. The labor turnover among employees has been practically negligible.

Instances of individual receipts under the plan are cited. Thus a Negro porter who was retired a short time ago after 14 years' service drew out $14,000. His maximum salary had been $28 a week and his total contributions to the savings fund amounted to $800. A woman employee who had received a salary well above the average retired recently after a long period of service. She found that her share of the savings fund invested at 6 per cent would provide her an income which was within $10 a month of her former salary. The average totals accumulated under the plan in 10 years are equal to about fifteen times the amount actually contributed by the employee, and this ratio increases rapidly as the period of service lengthens.

Report of Parliamentary Committee on Social Insurance in Germany [1]

LATE in 1931 the Reichstag Committee on Social Insurance made a special study of the difficulties faced by the German social-insurance system as a result of the present depression, and at the end of November, 1931, issued a report.

There are six different kinds of social insurance in Germany but only five of them are covered by the report, the sixth being unemployment insurance.

Findings of Committee

Invalidity and old-age insurance for wage earners.—Invalidity and old-age insurance is compulsory for wage earners regardless of the amount of their wage. It covers laborers, journeymen, domestic servants, home workers, apprentices, and crews of German vessels.

In November, 1931, about 3,500,000 benefits were being paid from the invalidity and old-age insurance (2,300,000 to invalids or aged persons, 670,000 to widows, and about 610,000 to orphans). It is believed that approximately 970,000,000 marks ($230,860,000) [2] were paid out in 1931 as benefits; estimates for 1932 called for 1,040,000,000 marks ($247,520,000). Contributions received in 1931 are reported as approximately 840,000,000 marks ($199,920,000). Taking into consideration administrative and other expenses, the deficit for 1931 is estimated at about 210,000,000 marks ($49,980,000), and for 1932 the most optimistic estimates envisage a minimum deficit of 270,000,000 marks ($64,260,000).

It is feared that the ever-recurring deficit will have to be provided for out of the property of the State insurance bureaus. The latter are simply subordinate offices of the main Federal organization and, of course, their property in reality belongs in the final analysis to the Federal Government. At any rate, the State insurance bureaus have been contributing from 18,000,000 to 22,000,000 marks ($4,284,000 to $5,236,000) per month out of their funds in order to enable the Federal organization to meet the situation. On January 1, 1931, the property of these bureaus (buildings, land, securities, etc.) had a book value of 1,637,000,000 marks ($389,606,000), but by the end of the year it had shrunk to 1,430,000,000 marks ($340,340,000). The actual value is, however, estimated to be 30 or 40 per cent lower.

[1] Report of C. W. Gray, American Vice Consul, Berlin, Feb. 13, 1932.
[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par=23.8 cents.

The present unsatisfactory situation of the invalidity and old-age insurance system is largely attributed to the adverse effects of the present depression which has resulted in enormous decreases in contributions, due to unemployment, short-time work, and wage cuts. Due to various changes in the law the average annual benefit paid has increased by about 18 per cent since 1927.

Invalidity and old-age insurance for salaried employees.—Insurance is compulsory for salaried employees with annual salaries up to 8,400 marks ($2,000). Their insurance system is reported to have weathered the depression without serious setbacks. Until the beginning of 1931 contributions paid in showed no decrease, but during 1931 a slight decline set in. Receipts for last year are estimated at 507,000,000 marks ($120,666,000) as compared to 512,000,000 marks ($121,856,000) in 1930. Expenditures, on the other hand, increased from 189,000,000 marks ($44,982,000) to 261,000,000 marks ($62,118,000) in 1931. Resources of 1,430,000,000 marks ($340,340,000) were on hand at the end of 1931.

Accident insurance.—This form of social insurance covers in general all laborers and technical employees up to a certain wage limit. Approximately 1,000,000 accident benefits are being paid, of which about 800,000 are received by the insured themselves and about 200,000 by surviving relatives. It is reported that during 1931 contributions paid by employers have been from 20 to 25 per cent lower than in the previous year. This was due to a decrease in the total amount of wages paid by employers. On the other hand, compensation paid showed no decrease as compared with the previous two years. It is stated that in certain districts of Germany as much as 50 per cent of employers' contributions must be collected by force. Considerable deficits are anticipated in this field of social insurance for 1931.

Sickness insurance.—Wage earners and salaried employees earning up to 300 marks monthly ($71.40) are required by law to be insured against sickness. Receipts and expenditures showed a continual increase from 1924 to 1929, during which period both were doubled. In 1930 this movement came to a standstill when receipts and expenditures underwent a sharp decrease. The number of recipients of sick benefits has shown a notable decrease during the last two years. In 1929 the number of sick benefits paid out per 100 members was 59.3, but in 1930 it dropped to 42.6.

The general financial situation of this branch of social insurance does not seem to be unfavorable. A considerable reduction in charges for medical treatment and medicine furnished insurants was made last year.

Miners' insurance.—The fifth form is the so-called miners' insurance, which covers, in general, workers and employees in mines, such as coal, ores, and potash. It embraces sickness, accident, invalidity, and old-age insurance for this group of persons.

This form of insurance has suffered greatly during the past few years. It seems to become more and more difficult to balance receipts and expenditures, due to excessively high unemployment in the mining industry. For instance, the number of contributing workers was 722,000 in 1925, but it dropped to 484,000 in 1931, or 33 per cent. The number of contributing members per annual pension paid out decreased from 5.9 in 1924 to 1.7 in 1931. In the

employees' section of the miners' insurance this figure has dropped from 13 to 2.

The 1930 deficit was estimated at 38,000,000 marks ($9,044,000) and in 1931 a further deficit of from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 marks ($11,900,000 to $14,280,000) is expected. This has occurred in spite of the fact that contributions were increased and benefits decreased on July 1 of last year. The Government also found it necessary to grant the miners' insurance fund extraordinary subsidies as a supplement to the regular subsidies.

Recommendations of Committee

THE report of the committee drew special attention to the fact that the entire insurance system was rolling up a steady deficit and stated that measures would have to be taken at once to avoid the necessity for the various branches of social insurance to sell their property at such an unfavorable time.

The influence of the committee was seen in a number of provisions regarding social insurance made in the emergency decree of December 8, 1931.

This decree restricted allowances for children to a maximum age (in general, 15 years) in the case of invalidity and old-age insurance for wage earners, employees, and miners. Overlapping of annuity payments has been restricted or entirely eliminated and in general only the highest pension is paid. Voluntary benefits have been abolished in the case of invalidity and old-age insurance for wage earners, accident, and sickness insurance. Benefits for survivors have been curtailed. Old-age and invalidity benefits to wage earners are to be discontinued in the case of persons who have lost less than one-fifth of their working capacity.

Several plans looking toward a rationalization of the entire German social insurance system are now under consideration. It is expected that the final outcome will show a partial centralization of administration and a further curtailment of expenditures for benefits.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

Accident Experience of American Steam Railways, 1931

ACCORDING to a summary published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 3.71 persons were killed and 15.32 were injured per 1,000,000 locomotive-miles in train and train-service accidents on steam railways in the United States during 1931, as compared with 3.35 persons killed and 16.57 injured during 1930.

Train accidents were responsible for 229 deaths and 1,208 nonfatal injuries, including 92 deaths and 414 nonfatal injuries to employees on duty. Train-service accidents accounted for 4,624 deaths and 18,849 nonfatal injuries, of which 396 deaths and 9,019 nonfatal injuries were sustained by employees on duty. Nontrain (including industrial) accidents resulted in 246 deaths and 15,599 nonfatal injuries, including 156 deaths and 13,521 nonfatal injuries to employees on duty.

The total number of deaths in all types of accidents was 5,099 in 1931, as against 5,481 in 1930, a decrease of 6.97 per cent. The total number of nonfatal injuries in all types of accidents was 35,656 in 1931, as against 49,430 in 1930, a decrease of 27.87 per cent. Locomotive-miles, however, dropped from 1,542,623,531 for 1930 to 1,308,807,762 for 1931, a decrease of 15.16 per cent.

A total of 644 employees on duty were killed in all types of accidents in 1931, as compared with 935 in 1930, a decrease of 31.12 per cent; while 22,954 were injured in 1931, as compared with 35,325 in 1930, a decrease of 35.02 per cent. Man-hours for all employees are not available, but man-hours for Class I roads are shown to have dropped from 3,641,415,826 in 1930 to 2,930,660,854 in 1931, a decrease of 19.52 per cent. On the basis of such reduction applied to the total number of deaths and nonfatal injuries, approximate figures show that the death rate per 1,000,000 man-hours was reduced from 0.26 for 1930 to 0.22 for 1931, and the nonfatal injury rate from 9.70 for 1930 to 7.83 for 1931.

Part of the summary, showing the total number of persons and the number of employees on duty killed and injured in 1930 and 1931, by type of accident, is given in the following table. The total number of persons includes trespassers, passengers, and other nontrespassers, as well as employees on duty.

PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN STEAM-RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930 AND 1931

Type of accident	Total persons				Employees on duty			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Train accidents								
Collisions	56	39	677	485	48	33	268	169
Derailments	146	108	894	583	52	42	267	189
Locomotive-boiler accidents	20	8	46	8	20	8	26	8
Other locomotive accidents	0	0	19	6	0	0	17	3
Miscellaneous	74	74	146	126	9	9	55	45
Total, train accidents	296	229	1,782	1,208	129	92	633	414
At highway grade crossings, classified above	112	91	140	124	3	3	9	8
Train-service accidents								
Coupling or uncoupling cars or locomotives	30	12	604	394	30	12	604	394
Coupling or uncoupling air hose	7	13	232	175	7	13	232	175
Operating locomotives	17	7	1,929	1,406	17	7	1,929	1,406
Operating hand brakes	26	18	1,154	824	26	18	1,154	824
Operating switches	2	0	378	245	2	0	378	245
Contact with fixed structures	57	60	358	335	27	18	300	232
Getting on or off cars or locomotives	441	447	5,010	4,096	46	28	2,830	1,879
Accidents at highway grade crossings	1,908	1,720	5,377	4,533	15	13	60	33
Struck or runover, not at public crossings	1,828	1,730	1,276	1,022	231	165	265	179
Miscellaneous	559	617	7,462	5,819	182	122	5,148	3,652
Total, train service accidents	4,875	4,624	23,780	18,849	583	396	12,900	9,019
Total, train and train service accidents	5,171	4,853	25,562	20,057	712	488	13,533	9,433
Accident rate (train and train service) per million locomotive-miles	3.35	3.71	16.57	15.32	0.46	0.37	8.77	7.21
Total nontrain (including industrial) accidents	310	246	23,868	15,599	223	156	21,792	13,521
Grand total, all accidents	5,481	5,099	49,430	35,656	935	644	35,325	22,954
Per cent of decrease in total accidents, 1930 to 1931	------	6.97	------	27.87	------	31.12	------	35.02
Accident rate per million man-hours	------	------	------	------	0.26	0.22	9.70	7.83

Establishment of Safety Codes Commission in Virginia

THE Legislature of the State of Virginia at its recent 1932 session provided for the creation and establishment of a safety codes commission (House bill No. 39), by amending the code of Virginia by the incorporation of a new section to be designated as section 1834-b.

Under this amendment, the safety codes commission shall consist of three members—the commissioner of labor, a member of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, and the State health commissioner. These three members are to meet at least once every six months. They will receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the codes commission.

The purpose of the codes commission, as given in the law, is to study and investigate all phases of safety in industry, and to make from time to time recommendations to the general assembly, for enactment into law, of measures providing for safety in industry.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1930 and 1931

THE following statistics on fatal industrial accidents in Canada in the calendar years 1930 and 1931 are taken from the Canadian Labor Gazette of March, 1932:

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1930 AND 1931 [1]

Industry	Number of fatalities		Industry	Number of fatalities	
	1930 [2]	1931		1930 [2]	1931
Agriculture	122	162	Electric light and power	42	44
Logging	175	73	Transportation and public utilities	327	199
Fishing and trapping	36	33	Trade	58	41
Mining, nonferrous smelting, and quarrying	258	154	Finance		3
Manufacturing	196	129	Service	117	91
Construction	324	206	Total	1,655	1,135

[1] The fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters, and such accidents are assigned to the Province in which various ships are registered, but excludes accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country.
[2] Revised figures.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Supreme Court Denies Right of State to Limit Competition

ON March 21, 1932, the Supreme Court of the United States in a 6-to-2 opinion affirmed a decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, denying the right of the State of Oklahoma to regulate the retail ice business. (New State Ice Co. *v.* Liebmann, 52 Sup. Ct. 371.)

Briefly, the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma in 1925 (ch. 147) declared that the manufacture, sale, etc., of ice was a public business and that no one shall be permitted to engage in such a business without first having secured a license for that purpose from the corporation commission.

In violation of the statute, Ernest A. Liebmann began the construction of an ice plant for the purpose of entering a competitive ice business. The New State Ice Co. of Oklahoma City, engaged in the business of manufacturing, etc., ice under a license issued by the corporation commission, brought an action against Liebmann to enjoin him from engaging in the same business without first having obtained a license from the commission. Liebmann objected to that section of the law which gave to the corporation commission the power to refuse a license to anyone whenever it was disclosed at a hearing "that the facilities for the manufacture, sale, and distribution of ice by some person, firm, or corporation already licensed by said commission at said point, community, or place are sufficient to meet the public needs therein."

Liebmann contended that the manufacture, sale, and distribution of ice was not a public business, but a private one. He also argued that the right to engage in a common calling was one of the fundamental liberties guaranteed by the due-process clause of the fourteenth amendment, and that for the State to make his right to engage in such a business dependent upon a finding of public necessity deprived him of his rights under the Federal Constitution.

The district court dismissed the complaint "on the ground that the manufacture and sale of ice is a private business which may not be subjected to the foregoing regulation." The court of appeals later affirmed the lower court. Upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the majority opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland, held that the statute was an unwarranted interference with private business and affirmed the decision of the lower courts. The court conceded "that all businesses are subject to some measure of public regulation," especially those in which the public health is concerned. The main question, however, in this case was whether the ice business was so charged with a public interest as to justify the restriction placed by the statute.

The case of Frost *v.* Corporation Commission (278 U. S. 515) was relied upon in upholding the law. This case concerned the business of operating a cotton gin, and it was conceded "that this was a business clothed with a public interest, and that the statute requiring

a showing of public necessity as a condition precedent to the issue of a permit was valid." In the case under consideration the Supreme Court, said "the conditions which warranted the concession there are wholly wanting here." Here the court said, "we are dealing with an ordinary business, not with a paramount industry, upon which the prosperity of the entire State in large measure depends."

The majority opinion applied the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, which in part provides that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." "The practical tendency of the restriction," the court said, was "to shut out new enterprises, and thus create and foster monopoly in the hands of existing establishments against rather than in aid of the interest of the consuming public." The court therefore held that the manufacture of ice is a private business and that anyone has a right to engage in such a business.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered a dissenting opinion in which he was joined by Mr. Justice Stone. The minority opinion declared that the State had a right to lessen unlimited competition which was destructive, and urged State control, deeming it economically sound to limit production and thus prevent as far as possible irregularity in employment. Mr. Justice Brandeis based his opinion for reversal of the judgment of the lower court upon several points involving principles of law and political economy. He stated that the certificate of public convenience and necessity required by the Oklahoma law was unknown to the common law. "It is a creature," he said, "of the machine age, in which plants have displaced tools and businesses are substituted for trades." The purpose of such a statute in modern business, it was pointed out, is "to promote the public interest by preventing waste." Even prior to the enactment of the Oklahoma law, similar requirements were common in other lines of business such as railroads, street railways, and public utilities. In many of such cases the constitutionality of the legislation, it was shown, "has never been successfully questioned." The Legislature of Oklahoma had declared the business of manufacturing ice as a public one.

Local conditions, Mr. Justice Brandeis observed, may prompt a State legislature to declare the manufacture of ice a public utility, but unless the law is clearly arbitrary or unreasonable, "it affords no ground for judicial interference." The minority opinion entered into the history of the ice business in Oklahoma, the practices of certain companies in the matter of cutting prices, inadequate services, etc., and the stand which the Oklahoma Corporation Commission was obliged to take to prevent discriminations, etc., in the sale and delivery of ice, finally culminating in the commission's recommendation that all public utilities be required to secure a "certificate of public convenience and necessity." "In the light of these facts," the opinion asked, "can it be said * * * that it was not an appropriate exercise of legislative discretion to authorize the commission to deny a license to enter the business in localities where necessity for another plant did not exist?" The need of some remedy for the evil of destructive competition had been widely felt in the State for a long time and to hold the act void as being unreasonable would, the dissenting opinion stated, "involve the exercise not of the function of judicial review but the function of a superlegislature."

The minority opinion also denied that the manufacturing of ice for sale was a business inherently private, or that it was a "common calling."

So far as concerns the power to regulate, the minority opinion contends, there is no difference in essence "between a business called private and one called a public utility or said to be affected with a public interest." The source in every case was the police power, it was shown, and it is argued that the Constitution does not require that every calling which has been common shall remain so forever. The familiar Slaughter-House case (16 Wall. 36), the abolishment of liquor selling, and other incidents were enumerated to show that it is consistent with the due-process clause for a State to abolish such common callings. And from several cases decided by the United States Supreme Court, it was settled that "the police power commonly invoked in aid of health, safety, and morals, extends equally to the promotion of the public welfare."

The last point upon which Mr. Justice Brandeis based his opinion for a reversal of the judgment was that of economic necessity. "The people of the United States," he said, "are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war." He cited published fears of leaders that "the long-continued depression has brought unprecedented unemployment, a catastrophic fall in commodity prices, and a volume of economic losses which threaten our financial institutions." Remedies are being sought by economists and business leaders, it was shown, but in spite of it all—

> Increasingly, doubt is expressed whether it is economically wise, or morally right, that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from overcapacity. In justification of that doubt men point to the excess capacity of our productive facilities resulting from their vast expansion without corresponding increase in the consumptive capacity of the people. They assert that through improved methods of manufacture, made possible by advances in science and invention and vast accumulation of capital, our industries had become capable of producing from 30 to 100 per cent more than was consumed even in days of vaunted prosperity; and that the present capacity will, for a long time, exceed the needs of business.

In the opinion of many economists, unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced, the evils of irregularity in employment can not be overcome. While plans for proration and stabilization have been attempted, such as the La Follette proposal, the Swope plan, and the Davis-Kelly bill to regulate the soft-coal industry, it is the opinion of thoughtful men, Mr. Brandeis said, "that all projects for stabilization and proration must prove futile unless, in some way, the equivalent of the certificate of public convenience and necessity is made a prerequisite to embarking new capital in an industry in which the capacity already exceeds the production schedules."

Mr. Brandeis could not believe that "the framers of the fourteenth amendment, or the States which ratified it, intended to deprive us of the power to correct the evils of technological unemployment and excess productive capacity which have attended progress in the useful arts." There must be power, he said, "in the States and the Nation to remold, through experimentation, our economic practices and institutions to meet changing social and economic needs."

Rabbit Fever Held to be a Traumatic Injury by Accident

DENNIS SEXTON was employed by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in a store of the company located at Hazard, Ky. On December 17, 1929, while engaged in preparing a shipment of rabbits, he contracted a disease technically known as tularæmia, but commonly called rabbit fever.

He claimed that the company was negligent, since it did not warn him that the rabbits were infected. The company denied the allegation, and stated that an agreement had been reached between the employee and the company whereby the sum of $65 was agreed to and accepted in full satisfaction of all claims growing out of the injuries. The company also stated that it had accepted and was operating under the workmen's compensation law of Kentucky at the time when Sexton sustained his alleged injuries, and that he, being an employee of the company, had as such accepted the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

The employee claimed that the sum of $65 was paid to him not as recompense for his injuries but as wages, and that his signature to any papers purporting to be a settlement of his claim for injuries was procured through fraud and misrepresentation. On a final hearing in the circuit court of Perry County a judgment of $5,000 was returned by a jury. The company thereupon appealed the case to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

From the facts in the case it appeared that at the time the employee was dressing and preparing the rabbits for shipment he had a small abrasion or scratch on one of his fingers. It was brought out in the course of the testimony that he had mentioned the cut on his finger to the manager of the meat market conducted by the company and stated that he was afraid of the rabbit fever. He was, however, directed by the manager to proceed and dress the rabbits for shipment. He was subsequently stricken, and the symptoms all pointed to the disease technically known as tularæmia. The main question for determination by the court of appeals was whether the alleged injury was compensable under the workmen's compensation act of Kentucky. Section 4880 of the Kentucky statutes in part provides as follows:

> This act * * * shall affect the liability of the employers subject thereto to their employees for personal injuries sustained by the employee by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, or for death resulting from such accidental injury: *Provided, however,* That personal injury by accident as herein defined shall not include diseases except where the disease is the natural and direct result of a traumatic injury by accident.

The court pointed out that if the injury came within the exception and the disease was the natural and direct result of a traumatic injury by accident, the lower court was without jurisdiction to hear the matter in so far as the company was concerned, but in the event that the injury was not so included the employee was pursuing a proper remedy. The court, in deciding the case, cited several cases and also a definition by Webster determining the exact meaning of the word accident. According to Webster, an accident is defined as "an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation. An undesigned, sudden, and unexpected event * * * happening by chance or unexpectedly taking place not according to the usual course of things." The court thought that, according to this defini-

tion, the injury of the employee was due to an accident and was within the meaning of the section of the compensation law under consideration.

The court then took up the question of whether the infection and disease which the employee contracted was the natural and direct result of a traumatic injury under the terms of the workmen's compensation act. It was the intention of the legislature, the court pointed out, in enacting the workmen's compensation law to exclude from its provisions what is known as industrial or occupational diseases and all other diseases where the cause may not be traceable to a traumatic injury. Several cases were cited by the court in which the word "trauma" was defined, and it was shown that such a condition was an internal injury resulting from an external force, or as defined by Webster, "a wound or injury directly produced by causes external to the body." The court of appeals, in endeavoring to seek precedents for the case, was obliged to resort to cases decided in other jurisdictions, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York. None of the cases, however, involved the disease of tularæmia. In the case under consideration the court said that the injuries of the employee—

> May be traced directly to his coming in contact with meats laden with tularæmia germs. The time, the place, and the cause of the injury are determinable with reasonable certainty. As an immediate result of the contact, symptoms peculiar to the disease manifested themselves. It was not a gradual development arising out of natural dangers incident to the employment, but was sudden, unexpected, and unusual, without any of the distinctive features of an occupational disease.

The court stated that it was in agreement with the general trend of decisions in other jurisdictions in cases of ambiguity in the language of the compensation law, and believed that any doubtful meaning in the law should be liberally construed in favor of the employee. To do so would be to give effect to the humane and beneficent purposes intended in the enactment of workmen's compensation laws. The court therefore concluded that—

> With this fixed rule and policy of the court in mind, and after a careful consideration of the provisions of the act and the authorities bearing on the question, we have reached the conclusion that appellee's infection or disease is the natural and direct result of traumatic injury by accident sustained while in the course of his employment. (Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. *v.* Sexton, 46 S. W. (2d) 87.)

Train Guard Killed by Robbers Held to Have Assumed Risk of Employment

JAMES LEE DAVID was murdered on the night of May 17, 1923, while employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. as a "train rider," or guard for its cars. The railroad company had suffered losses through robberies, by organized bands of robbers, upon freight trains in and near Kansas City, Mo. Making special efforts to frustrate further attacks, the company employed David to protect the cars. He had had experience in work of this nature and was carefully advised concerning the probable danger. The railroad company also employed one McCarthy, known to be associated with one of the criminal bands, who agreed to advise the railroad, in advance of intended depredations and to give aid in locating the stolen property.

David was killed by robbers during an attempt to rob the train, and following his death his administratrix filed suit against the railroad company under the Federal employers' liability act. The Supreme Court of Missouri allowed recovery upon the theory that while acting for the railroad McCarthy knew of the plan to rob the railroad and he negligently failed to notify the company; "that because of such negligence David received no notice of the plan, although he had the right to rely upon being supplied with such information in order to prepare to cope with the brigands on equal terms. As a consequence, he failed to take the necessary precautions and exposed himself to being shot."

The railroad thereupon carried the case to the United States Supreme Court for review (Missouri Pacific R. Co. *v.* David, 52 Sup. Ct. 242). Mr. Justice McReynolds, in delivering the opinion, cited numerous cases holding that assumption of risk is an adequate defense under the Federal employers' liability act. In concluding the opinion, reversing the judgment of the court below, he said:

> Under the circumstances disclosed by the record, clearly we think David assumed the risk of the default which, it is said, resulted in his death. He understood the nature of his employment and the incident dangers. He well knew that he was subjecting himself to murderous attacks by desperadoes. There was no promise to give him special warning or protection. Even if he had knowledge of McCarthy's employment (and this is far from certain), he must have appreciated the utter unreliability of the man and the probable inability of the master to obtain timely information through such a medium. He could not properly expect to be protected against criminals, whom he was employed to fight, through treachery by one of their associates. The common employer, notwithstanding efforts to obtain warning, actually knew nothing of the criminal plan. If we accept respondent's view of the facts, David assumed the risk of the negligent action of which complaint is now made.

State Workmen's Compensation Act Held to Impose No Burden on Interstate Commerce

ON MARCH 14, 1932, the United States Supreme Court affirmed a judgment of a Massachusetts court holding that the workmen's compensation act does not impose an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce. (Boston & Maine R. Co. *v.* Fred Armburg, 52 Sup. Ct. 336.)

From the facts in the case, it was disclosed that Fred Armburg filed an action to recover for personal injuries received while in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co., an interstate carrier, engaged both in intrastate and interstate commerce. At the time of the injury Armburg was engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce. As a defense to the suit, the railroad company pleaded the negligence of a fellow servant, and the assumption of risk. Armburg then invoked the provisions of section 66 of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation act, which provides that an employer not electing to comply with the act by carrying insurance, as the railroad company had failed to do, may not interpose the above defenses in an action by an employee. The company contended that this section, if applied to an interstate carrier, imposed an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce by requiring an interstate carrier to secure insurance; that the employees engaged in interstate commerce were covered by the Federal employers' liability act, and if section 66 of the State workmen's compensation act applied, the State statute

would be invading the field already covered by Federal legislation. The United States Supreme Court stated that the Massachusetts workmen's compensation act is made broadly applicable to employees "except masters of and seamen on vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce," and the State court had held that the law is applicable to the employees of interstate carriers engaged in intrastate commerce.

Mr. Justice Stone, in rendering the decision for the court, pointed out that the Massachusetts court in construing the act had ruled that State statutes are intended to operate only upon a subject within the jurisdiction of the legislature and that the workmen's compensation law is not to be deemed applicable to employees whose rights are governed by the Federal employers' liability act. He quoted from the decision of the lower court as follows:

> * * * The act does not require * * * that an employer must insure branches or departments or kinds of business which for any reason are not within the jurisdiction of the general court and thus necessarily outside the scope of the act. An employer, conducting some business within the jurisdiction of the general court and other business outside that jurisdiction, may insure under the act with respect to his employees in the part of his business within that jurisdiction and secure with respect to them all the benefits of the act unaffected by the circumstance that he continues to conduct the part of his business outside that jurisdiction without such insurance; and he may continue to conduct this latter part of his business under the principles of legal obligation governing it, free from any effect flowing from insurance under the act as to the other part of his business conducted within the jurisdiction of the general court.

In view of this construction of the section, the court held that the act does not, on its face, impose any burden on interstate commerce. However, the company further contended that the act "as construed by the State court applies to all employees in intrastate commerce, while the Federal act does extend to and include some employees engaged in intrastate commerce, if at the same moment and in the same service, they are also engaged in interstate commerce," and therefore the act does invade the field occupied by Federal legislation. Mr. Justice Stone gave two answers to this suggestion:

> First, as was conceded at the trial, the respondent was not engaged in interstate commerce at the time of the accident, and the petitioner can not object, on the ground advanced, to the application of the act to his employment. Second, we do not read the opinion of the State court as placing any such construction on the act. By the language which we have quoted and elsewhere in the opinion, the court states with emphasis that the act is not to be construed as reaching into any part of the field occupied by Federal legislation. Thus construed, it does not purport to extend to employees who, because they are engaged in interstate commerce, are within the Federal act, even though at the same time their service is also in intrastate commerce.

The court also held that there was no difficulty in making the allocation of premiums, etc. The decision of the lower court upholding the act was therefore affirmed.

"Remuneration" in District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Law Defined

THE Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia recently interpreted the meaning of the word "wages" as applied in the District of Columbia workmen's compensation law. (Harris *v.* Lambros, 60 Washington Law Reporter, 167.)

Harry Lambros was the proprietor of several restaurants in the city of Washington, and under the provisions of the District of Columbia compensation act Lambros was required to carry workmen's compensation insurance. The insurance coverage was provided by the plaintiff in error in the case, Louis E. Harris. The insurance premium which Lambros was required to pay was based on the entire remuneration earned by all employees during the policy period. At the time the policy was issued it was impossible to determine the actual value of all remunerations and it was agreed that the insured proprietor should pay an estimated advance premium and the balance due, if any, at the end of the insurance policy period, at which time the exact amount could be ascertained. Lambros thereupon paid the premium in advance and at the end of the policy period an audit was made.

The main question in the case concerned whether in determining the total remuneration there should be included therein the value of the meals (some $24 per person per month) furnished by the employer to his employees.

From the statement of facts in the case it was shown that all of the employees were paid on a straight weekly wage basis and no agreement was made as to meals or other gratuities, and no food was even purchased by the proprietor for the purpose of feeding his employees. It was shown, however, that it was the custom of employees at mealtimes to eat whatever they desired of certain foods within reasonable limits. According to subsection 13 of section 2 of the District of Columbia workmen's compensation act the term "wages" is defined as follows:

> The money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of injury, including the reasonable value of board, rent, housing, lodging, or similar advantage received from the employer, and gratuities received in the course of employment from others than the employer.

By the terms of the policy Lambros agreed to pay a premium based on the entire remuneration earned by all of the employees during the insurance policy period. The problem of the court of appeals was therefore to determine whether the terms "wages" and "entire remuneration" should be held to include the value of the food furnished to the employees. The court of appeals in determining this question stated that since all compensation acts are based upon the fundamental idea that the measure of compensation paid to an employee in the event of injury is based on the amount of his earnings, "It is altogether reasonable that the premium paid to the insurer should likewise be based on the same conditions."

The word "wages" the court continued, "should be construed alike in ascertaining the premium and in fixing the indemnity." The court thought that Congress had in mind, "that the wage base of compensation should be the real wage earned and not alone that part which is expressed in terms of money." The court cited the fact that gratuities are almost expected in the case of Pullman porters and baggage porters, and "this because it is well understood the wages paid such employees are nominal and the gratuity their means of livelihood."

In these and in many other cases, the court said, the beneficent purpose of the workmen's compensation act would be ineffective "if in the event of injury for which compulsory compensation is provided the basis were the actual money wage." To provide against

this and to avoid contentions as to the scope and meaning of the act, the court thought that Congress had wisely included all earnings embraced in the contingencies. However, the case under consideration, the court thought, was somewhat different from the cases which were used for illustration. In this case the restaurant employees were paid on a straight weekly basis without any express agreement that they would be furnished meals, and even though there was no express agreement the court said—

> There was admittedly a custom which had on [all] the force and effect of an agreement, and it is not too much to say that the refusal of defendant to permit his employees to feed themselves from the "leftovers" or to use his coffee, tea, and milk within reasonable bounds, would have evoked as much surprise and protest as the unthinkable refusal of the ordinary housewife to extend the same privilege to domestic servants in her employ.

Again the situation is not altered, Mr. Justice Groner said, by the fact that the employer was silent, in engaging his help, with relation to the right to be fed at his expense. It is the fact that controls, the court said, and—

> Here we have a case in which employees, by reason of the nature of their employment, are relieved of the burden of providing food for themselves, and the money value of that benefit is fixed by stipulation so that we are not left to speculation as to it.

In concluding the opinion, the court held that the money compensation and board embraced the term "wages" as defined by the workmen's compensation act, and embraced likewise the remuneration on which the premium was calculated within the meaning of the act. The court said that the reason for this was "plain and simple." Since the whole purpose of the workmen's compensation act is to provide indemnity to an injured employee "based upon the wage loss sustained by him as a result of the injury," the loss to the employee in the case under consideration would not be his wages alone but "his wages and his food since each was a benefit which he enjoyed while employed and is deprived of when injured." The exclusion of either in determining his indemnity would therefore be a violation of the act, the court held, and since that is true it must follow "that the premium which is predicated upon the obligation to discharge the indemnity must likewise be calculated and paid on the same basis."

The court therefore reversed the opinion rendered by the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Court Upholds Constitutionality of Attorney's Fees Provided Under Workmen's Compensation Act

THE Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts filed an opinion on January 30, 1932, upholding the constitutionality of an act of the legislature passed in 1930, which provided for the assessment of costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, against the insurer if a claim for review was made and such claim was lost. (Mohammed Ahmed's Case and Rafael Difelici's Case, 179 N. E. 684.)

In this case there was no controversy that either of the employees received injuries "arising out of and in the course of the employment." It was admitted that Ahmed and Difelici received injuries and an award of compensation was subsequently made by a member

of the industrial accident board. The insurer in both cases claimed a review.

Under the Massachusetts workmen's compensation law it is provided that a hearing must be first held before a single member, who makes a finding, and if either party is dissatisfied with the decree there may be a review before a reviewing board of from three to five members. The law provides that the reviewing board has the power to revise the finding of both the facts and the law and either party as of right may claim a review. In the case under consideration the reviewing board affirmed and adopted the findings of the single member.

By the provisions of an act of 1930, assessment of cost, including reasonable attorney's fees, is made against an insurer if a claim for review is made and subsequently such claim is lost. There is no provision, however, if the employee should claim a review and loses.

According to the amended act of 1930, costs were assessed for the expenses of the hearing on review. Upon appeal to the superior court a decree in conformity to the decision of the reviewing board was entered. The insurer thereupon appealed to the State supreme court. The main question under consideration in the high court of the State was the constitutionality of the statute which provided for the payment of costs by the party appealing the decree. The provisions of chapter 208 of the laws of 1930, which is an amendatory act of chapter 152, section 10, of the General Laws of 1921, provide as follows:

> If a claim for a review is so filed by the insurer in any case and the board by its decision orders the insurer to make, or to continue, payments to the injured employee, the cost to the injured employee of such review, including therein reasonable counsel fees, shall be determined by the board and shall be paid by the insurer.

The court reviewed the provisions of the workmen's compensation act and stated that it was an elective system of compensation insurance. The act is compulsory upon nobody. The court said that before the act is operative both the employer and the employee must be bound by its terms. It is even entirely optional, the court said, with any insurance company whether it shall insure an employer. However, whenever the employer, employee, and insurer have voluntarily come within the provisions of the act, the court said "a status is established upon which the terms of the workmen's compensation act become operative." The court also reviewed the history of the compensation act and stated that it was "a humanitarian measure enacted because of a belief that previous remedies had failed to give the adequate relief to employees for personal injuries arising out of their employment commensurate with risks demanded by modern conditions." Continuing, the court said that the workmen's compensation act is regarded as falling within the category of regulations enacted under the police power of the States and it has been held in many cases to violate no provision of the constitution of the State or of the United States with respect to either employer or employee. The act, Mr. Chief Justice Rugg stated, "creates rights and remedies and procedure all its own, not previously known to the common or statutory law."

"It is against this background of history and design of the workmen's compensation act that the statute here assailed," the court said, "must be interpreted and its constitutionality determined."

The power to award costs in this case, as pointed out by the court, does not relate to frivolous appeals, for such appeals have existed ever since the original enactment of the workmen's compensation law (ch. 152, sec. 14, General Laws, 1921), a section left unaffected by the amended act of 1930 (ch. 208). The amended act applies to appeals only by the insurer. It has nothing to do with appeals by the employee and no similar provision exists as to such appeals, therefore, the court said, it related solely to the costs "to the employee of the review, in which is expressly included reasonable counsel fees."

The court reached the conclusion that the statute "according to its fair construction affords something in the nature of court costs as reimbursement for actual expenses incurred by the employee and not as a penalty upon the insurer for seeking review of the decision of the board member."

Against the objection raised as to the validity of the statute as contrary to articles 1, 10, and 11, of the declaration of rights of the State constitution, and to article 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the court first considered its relation to the constitution of the State, and in the following language said that—

> It is plain that the statute provides for costs in favor of the employee, if he prevails before the reviewing board, to be paid to him by the insurer, and does not authorize the payment of costs in favor of the insurer, if it prevails. To that extent the statute is unequal in its operation. It prefers the employee to the insurer in respect to costs. In that respect employee and insurer are not on an equal footing.
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> The statute here assailed makes a valid classification. It applies only to employees injured under the workmen's compensation act, an act which itself constitutes classification not open to successful attack. It affects adversely only the insurers under that act on claims for review taken by them. Laws applicable to insurance corporations alone are valid in general as to classification. Opinion of the Justices, 251 Mass. 569, 594, 607–615, 147 N. E. 681, and cases there reviewed. Liability imposed by the statute may be regarded as assumed and acquiesced in by the insurer by undertaking and continuing insurance. Sioux County *v.* National Surety Co., 276 U. S. 238, 242, 48 Sup. Ct. 239. As already pointed out, the underwriting of risks of this nature is wholly voluntary on the part of the insurer. The statute does not operate oppressively or in an arbitrary or unjust manner. It affords costs as defined to injured employees who have prevailed at a hearing before the board member, who by act of the insurer have been obliged to prosecute their claims before the reviewing board and who also prevail to the extent of recovering some compensation. One aim of the workmen's compensation act is that there be speedy ascertainment and payment of the amount due to an injured employee. The employee in the circumstances prescribed by said ch. 208 is at least in misfortune, because he has received personal injuries. He may be presumed commonly to be somewhat needy. He is pitted against the insurer, who from the nature of its business has every facility for presenting its contentions before the reviewing board. Said ch. 208 enlarges to a comparatively small extent the beneficent design of the workmen's compensation act already described. So far as the imposition of these costs may tend to discourage improvident claims for review by insurers it promotes that design.
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> The statute does not contravene in any particular the principles as to equality before the law on which rests the decision in Bogni *v.* Perotti, 224 Mass. 152, and which have been frequently followed. It is supported to some extent by Sawyer *v.* Commonwealth, 182 Mass. 245, and Fairbanks *v.* Commonwealth, 183 Mass. 373, where in the assessment of damages not required by eminent domain but granted by statute appeal to a jury was allowed to the Commonwealth and denied to the property owner. The statute does not violate our sense of fair play or equality before the law.

The court reached the conclusion that the statute did not violate the provisions of the State constitution in any of the particulars urged. For the same reasons it was stated that the statute violated

no rights secured by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The court reviewed other decisions, one by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Chicago and Northwestern Ry. *v.* Nye Schneider Fowler Co., 260 U. S. 35, and also the case of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co. *v.* Cade, 233 U. S. 642, and said that "the principles thus declared are to be applied to the statute here in question with respect to the facts disclosed." Numerous other citations in which statutes at least as questionable as the amended act of 1930 have been upheld, were made by the court.

In concluding the opinion, Mr. Chief Justice Rugg, stated—

> The statutes under review in all these decisions and especially in those of the Supreme Court of the United States go further than the one here assailed. In those statutes the inequality as to recovery of attorneys' fees and other impositions upon one party and not upon the other applied to proceedings in courts where it could be strongly argued there ought to be absolute equality. That argument has prevailed in several States where statutes of similar nature have been denied enforcement. It is not necessary to review or analyze those decisions because we regard it as plain that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States already discussed or cited uphold the validity of said chapter 208 against all contentions grounded on the fourteenth amendment. The costs recoverable under that statute are moderate in amount, are not in the nature of a penalty, and are no more than reasonably adequate to accomplish permissible objects, such as discouragement of unnecessary claims for review by insurers and something toward reimbursement of necessary expenses of an unfortunate employee ultimately prevailing to some extent.
>
> The argument of the insurer has been directed chiefly to the contention that the operation of the statute here assailed is to produce inequality before the law. Our conclusion is that it does not violate that constitutional guaranty. The argument that it deprives the insurer of its property without due process of law has not been separated from the argument as to inequality before the law and is not definite and direct. We are unable to discern any invalidity on that ground. There is nothing in the statute violative of the articles in our declaration of rights to which reference has been made. This decision is confined to the points argued.

The decree of the superior court was therefore affirmed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Recent Compensation Reports

Indiana

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Industrial Board of Indiana for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1931, reports were received during the year of 22,843 injuries causing absence from work for more than one day, or 8,975 less than reported for the previous year. Of these, 177 were fatalities and 399 were mutilations. Coal mining was responsible for 2,248 of the injuries, including 59 fatalities, while the automobile industry was charged with 927 injuries, 4 of which resulted fatally, and the manufacture of iron and steel with 306 injuries, including 2 fatalities.

The average weekly wages of all injured workers, which the act requires employers to report, was $25.09, against $26.75 for the previous year. Among the injuries were 1,579 to women, whose weekly wages averaged $13.27, and 644 to children 18 years of age and under, whose weekly wages averaged $13.17.

Settlement by voluntary agreement was made in 14,907 cases, and awards were rendered in 2,839 cases. Lump-sum settlements, which under the law may be made after 26 weeks' compensation has been paid, were ordered and approved in 280 cases, amounting to $296,944.52. Compensation benefits paid in cases closed during the year, including burial benefits but not medical benefits, aggregated $3,639,265.25.

Detailed tabulations in the report show monthly distributions of injuries, by industry, by cause, by nature, by wage, by age, and by duration of disability, with separate tables for minors and for females. Reports are also given on activities of the other departments of the board: Factory and building inspection, boiler inspection, women and children, and free employment.

North Carolina

AN ANALYSIS of statistical data covering industrial accidents under the workmen's compensation act for the year ending June 30, 1931, published as the second annual report of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, shows that during the year reports were received of 30,788 injuries, of which 2,038 did not involve compensation or medical cost. The other 28,750 injuries resulted in 81 fatalities, 5 permanent total disabilities, 657 permanent partial disabilities, 7,702 temporary disabilities lasting more than 7 days, and 20,305 temporary disabilities of 7 days' duration or less but requiring medical attention.

Table 1 contains a summary of the injuries involving compensation or medical attention, distributed according to industrial groups, with compensation and medical cost. The figures are subject to revision, as they include estimates for cases still open when the report was issued.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, INVOLVING COMPENSATION OR MEDICAL ATTENTION, 1930-31

Industry group	Number of cases	Compensation cost	Medical cost
Agriculture	131	$4,008	$4,401
Mining	165	3,585	2,765
Quarrying and stone crushing	340	17,491	8,392
Manufacturing	17,416	463,344	267,921
Construction	3,271	109,193	67,967
Transportation and public utilities	1,802	76,022	38,422
Trade	3,510	123,646	81,358
Service	2,115	181,789	61,502
All industries	28,750	979,078	532,728

Attention is called to the safety campaign conducted by the industrial commission, which sponsored a state-wide industrial safety conference in November, 1930, where approximately 1,000 representatives of industry, safety engineers, and other interested persons were addressed by men nationally known in accident-prevention work. This was followed by regional safety meetings in industrial centers, and the formation of local safety councils.

North Dakota

THE twelfth annual report of the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, summarizes the large increase in accidents throughout the State and emphasizes that, unless a very determined effort is made to reduce the increasing accident cost, it will be necessary to follow the example of the private insurance companies in other States and adopt higher insurance premium rates by July 1, 1932.

It is stated that private insurance companies demanded increases in the general level of rates, averaging 13.4 per cent for the whole country and ranging from 2 per cent in California to 13.3 per cent in Wisconsin, 24.2 per cent in Virginia, and 57.9 per cent in Oklahoma. At that time the consulting actuaries advised an increase in the general level of North Dakota rates of approximately 15 per cent, but the compensation bureau decided not to raise the rates unless it became absolutely necessary in order to keep the State fund safe and solvent.

The bureau requests the active cooperation of courts, employers, employees, and the general public of the State in an effort to make effective the real purpose of the compensation law, without burdening unduly those who contribute the funds for that purpose, and states that safety programs must be inaugurated.

The report contains current financial statements of the workmen's compensation fund; tabulations covering the life of the fund, showing liabilities incurred on claims, distribution of claims by dependency, and the average cost of all fatal claims by dependency; and tabulations covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, showing distribution of claims by causes, the length of disability in claims by causes, and fatal injuries by causes.

In 1928, in 4,666 claims, compensation was awarded totaling $559,273.55, or $119 per case; in 1929, in 5,343 cases, the total compensation was $591,882.83 and the average $110; while in 1930, in 5,851 cases the compensation was $674,518.64, or $115 per case. Table 2 shows the average cost, for each of these years, of each type of case, by cause of accident.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1928 TO 1930, BY CAUSE

Cause	Average cost per case of injuries involving—				General average, all cases
	Death or permanent total disability	Permanent partial disability	Temporary disability	Medical aid only	
1928					
Machinery	----------	$643.54	$96.29	$9.10	$117.82
Boiler and steam pressure	----------	----------	125.37	10.80	62.48
Vehicles	$5,838.35	670.93	126.57	13.14	213.99
Electricity, explosives, etc	6,384.43	790.34	126.23	10.43	374.30
Poisonous substances	----------	----------	103.03	8.28	66.62
Falls of persons	7,132.27	775.88	126.81	11.85	170.69
Stepping on or striking objects	9,420.32	844.80	82.61	9.37	125.41
Falling objects	206.50	2,276.09	114.39	7.99	98.76
Objects handled	5,999.34	325.11	92.91	10.00	71.71
Hand tools	----------	626.03	72.90	9.34	44.49
Animals	----------	1,291.91	82.93	12.51	157.57
Miscellaneous	4,030.44	593.31	90.62	8.06	63.42
1929					
Machinery	7,391.57	629.31	111.87	8.60	143.28
Boiler and steam pressure	211.00	----------	61.45	8.77	35.22
Vehicles	9,314.61	579.47	138.33	10.69	206.68
Electricity, explosives, etc	7,690.45	1,027.89	110.16	10.82	145.84
Poisonous substances	----------	410.95	123.49	13.00	104.10
Falls of persons	5,578.33	962.17	119.68	12.48	158.54
Stepping on or striking objects	8,456.81	294.01	85.78	9.28	83.64
Falling objects	7,702.24	1,181.84	152.00	9.39	213.91
Objects handled	8,062.76	521.34	102.75	9.65	76.74
Hand tools	----------	720.87	77.50	8.70	48.01
Animals	----------	1,872.00	88.58	6.00	114.43
Miscellaneous	10,172.56	1,183.40	80.46	7.11	86.89
1930					
Machinery	7,805.21	626.72	128.36	9.81	127.17
Boiler and steam pressure	6,411.38	----------	185.45	9.55	448.21
Vehicles	9,685.04	910.45	155.81	13.40	207.59
Electricity, explosives, etc	11,960.14	490.45	117.50	9.60	198.75
Poisonous substances	6,725.36	----------	109.09	8.51	340.80
Falls of persons	6,858.93	807.91	134.70	11.45	162.61
Stepping on or striking objects	4,690.97	196.28	126.13	9.46	62.86
Falling objects	7,997.22	----------	167.47	10.44	219.42
Objects handled	7,548.20	481.08	117.75	10.15	77.97
Hand tools	----------	398.72	87.88	8.31	38.21
Animals	11,510.00	----------	130.90	7.38	245.56
Miscellaneous	7,492.10	753.66	122.62	8.24	135.19

Pennsylvania

THE annual report of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, for the calendar year 1931, published in the February issue of Labor and Industry, the official monthly journal of the department, presents several tables showing the average compensation cost for the various types of injuries.

In Table 3 is shown a summary of the average compensation cost for all cases in which compensation payments have been made or awarded, from 1916 to 1931, by extent of disability and by years. Fatalities are distributed in two groups, those for which compensation was paid under agreements or awarded, and those in which there were no dependents entitled to compensation payments and therefore only funeral expenses were paid.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE COMPENSATION COST IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1916 TO 1931, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND YEAR

Year	Average compensation cost per case				All cases	
	Fatalities		Permanent disabilities	Temporary disabilities	Number	Average compensation cost [1] per case
	With dependents	Without dependents				
1916	$3,128	$88	$1,185	$38	71,293	$106
1917	3,113	99	1,285	29	50,068	129
1918	3,335	99	1,476	43	69,920	166
1919	3,546	100	1,497	49	57,105	192
1920	3,564	100	1,718	49	72,049	160
1921	3,482	100	1,848	57	65,853	163
1922	3,498	100	1,898	59	62,793	173
1923	3,489	100	1,148	55	84,847	155
1924	3,346	100	925	56	78,774	165
1925	3,365	100	856	59	80,259	159
1926	3,338	100	950	62	75,335	172
1927	3,433	100	927	62	74,881	178
1928	3,996	131	1,069	72	81,331	188
1929	4,156	146	1,112	73	88,309	185
1930	4,070	149	1,139	73	85,358	183
1931	3,940	138	1,261	70	71,745	198
Total	3,545	107	1,156	58	1,169,820	168

[1] Includes funeral expenses in fatal cases without dependents.

Actuarial Survey of Workmen's Compensation Fund of Porto Rico

IN ATTEMPTING to solve the problem of establishing a satisfactory system of workmen's compensation to meet the peculiar conditions existing in Porto Rico, arrangements were made by (former) Governor Roosevelt for an actuarial survey of the competitive workmen's compensation fund, established in 1928, which was conducted by Emile E. Watson, consulting actuary.

The actuary's findings, submitted to the governor on January 2, 1932, charge that the competitive fund, after less than three and one-half years of existence, to-day stands as a failure in every phase of its operation, when measured by the standards ordinarily applied to success or failure of workmen's compensation.

It is stated that the most damaging and serious shortcoming is the failure of the fund to get compensation promptly to the claimant after the accident had occurred—the most important purpose of workmen's compensation. Lack of proper field investigations of claims has resulted not only in the failure of legitimate claimants to receive the amount of compensation due them, but also in compensation being received by others who were not legitimately compensable claimants. These failures, together with excessive cost of administration, are declared to have resulted in a waste of the collected premiums.

Another serious failure was disclosed through the examination of the financial statement, which showed an inadequate cash balance, caused primarily by delay in making premium assessments, and later by delay and failure in the collection of premiums, with the obvious result of a heavy financial loss through uncollectible premiums. Failure in making pay-roll audits, to ascertain if correct amounts were reported by the employers, is also charged.

The actuary who made the survey states, however, that the fact remains that gradual progress has been made in the field of work-

men's compensation in Porto Rico, and that each succeeding plan has made an improved record over that produced by the plan which existed before it. He also points out that while the competitive workmen's compensation fund experienced a loss or deficit of 18.7 per cent of its total premium income during the two fiscal years 1928–29 and 1929–30 (the latest records available), the losses of the private insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the island equals 37.9 per cent of their premium incomes during the same time. This occurred in spite of the fact that the private insurance companies handled selected and large risks, while the competitive compensation fund was encumbered with a high percentage of small and unselected risks.

Attention is called to the peculiar conditions existing in Porto Rico, which create compensation problems entirely different from those of any State in the Union. Porto Rico is fundamentally an agricultural country and, as the compensation law covers every employer having one or more employees, this results in a number of small and widely scattered risks, with many of them located in isolated points. The average wage level, as indicated by the computations for rate-making purposes, is only $1 per day. The death and sickness rate of Porto Rico is abnormally high, and this condition affects greatly the medical and hospital problem, as well as the duration of the disability period of the industrial accidents.

Analyzing the fundamentals of the situation in Porto Rico, the actuary states that he does not believe that any insurance company, or combination of insurance companies, would be willing to extend workmen's compensation insurance to all of the small employers scattered over the island, at least not without a prohibitive rate of premium. Neither does he believe that the field is large enough to provide successful operation for several insurance carriers and, as a result of his deliberations, he recommends the adoption of an exclusive workmen's compensation fund, modeled on a special plan to meet the problems involved.

The plan recommended includes:

(1) Appointment of an industrial commission of three members, with functions limited to the adjudication of claims.

(2) A workmen's compensation insurance manager with complete authority and responsibility for the management and administration of the fund and with authority to contest the decisions of the industrial commission.

(3) Statutory requirements in the law for establishment of a merit-rating system, of safety engineering services, and of a catastrophe fund based upon a fixed percentage of the premium income.

(4) Statutory prohibition of lump-sum awards to claimants or beneficiaries.

(5) Statutory prohibition of collecting of fees by attorneys, agents, or other representatives, from claimants in connection with compensation claims or awards.

Observations on the various points involved include complete control of the medical and hospital problems by the manager of the workmen's compensation fund, thorough field investigation of claims, competent field audit of pay rolls, prompt collection of premiums, and a system for providing adequate statistics for determining premium rates.

COOPERATION

New Buildings of Amalgamated Clothing Workers [1]

THE latest housing development of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City has recently been completed. This latest project is situated in the Bronx near the buildings erected in 1927 and 1929. The first two groups contained 2,007 rooms and provided living quarters for 511 families, while the latest unit contains 426 rooms, in 115 apartments. A separate development, on the East Side, completed in 1930, had 912 rooms and dwellings for 231 families. Thus, the union's housing activities have provided accommodations for 857 families.

Operations were started on the latest apartment project August 1, 1931, more than 75 per cent of the apartments having already been subscribed for. Work was completed in February, 1932.

The buildings are six stories in height and face Van Cortlandt Park. They are equipped with mechanical refrigeration, elevator service, and garbage incinerators. The total cost was about $550,000.

The tenants subscribe for stock in the association, amounting to $425 per room ($75 less than in the first two Bronx groups). Half must be paid in cash and the remainder is paid over a period of five years.

It is the policy of the housing group to reduce rentals whenever conditions warrant. In line with this policy a reduction was made, some two years ago, in the rents of 130 apartments of the first buildings. On February 1, 1932, a second reduction was announced affecting 281 apartments and ranging from 50 cents to $4.50 per apartment per month. The average rent in this group of apartments is now $9.65 per room, as compared with $11 per room, the amount originally charged.

According to a study made by a member of the New York State Board of Housing, the average rent paid by tenants of the Amalgamated buildings is $6.68 less than the amounts paid in privately owned dwellings formerly occupied by them.

Membership and Business of Farmers' Cooperative Associations, 1930–31

A STATEMENT recently issued by the Federal Farm Board gives the estimated membership and business of the various types of farmers' marketing and purchasing organizations in the United States, 1930–31, summary figures for which are given in the table following.

[1] Data are from 1931 report of New York State Board of Housing; Cooperation (New York), March, 1932; and The Cooperative Builder (Superior, Wis.), Sept. 5, 1931.

ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP AND BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1930-31

Type of organization	Number of associations	Estimated membership	Estimated business, 1930-31
Marketing associations handling—			
Cotton and cotton products	261	190,000	$130,000,000
Dairy products	2,391	725,000	620,000,000
Forage crops	8	1,000	1,200,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,386	182,000	319,000,000
Grain	3,448	775,000	621,000,000
Livestock	2,014	400,000	300,000,000
Nuts	71	17,000	13,000,000
Poultry and poultry products	160	82,000	86,000,000
Tobacco	13	40,000	7,000,000
Wool and mohair	136	64,000	26,000,000
Miscellaneous	474	132,000	61,800,000
Miscellaneous purchasing associations	1,588	392,000	215,000,000
Total	11,950	3,000,000	2,400,000,000

Workers' Productive Associations in France in 1930 and 1931

A SUMMARY of the operations of the cooperative workshops in France during the years ending January 1, 1930 and 1931, is given in the October-November-December, 1931, issue of the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, of France.

It is estimated that the total number of workers' productive associations in France at the beginning of 1931 was 584, as compared with 603 in 1929 and 529 in 1921.

The 569 societies for which reports were received for 1931 were divided, according to industry, as shown in the following table. It is seen that the associations are engaged in a wide variety of industries.

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN FRANCE IN 1931, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of associations	Industry	Number of associations
Agriculture and fishery	11	Public works and construction—Contd.	
Mining and quarrying	9	Paving	10
Wood, etc.:		Painting	44
Woodworking and wood turning	7	Plumbing	4
Manufacture of fishing boats	4	Parquetry work	3
Manufacture of brooms and brushes	5	Earth work	16
Carriage manufacture	4	Other	15
Manufacture of galoshes	3	Stone, glass, etc.:	
Manufacture of furniture	12	Diamond cutting	8
Basket making	6	Granite work	8
Other	13	Marble work	4
Chemicals	3	Glass work	6
Textiles and clothing:		Other	5
Ready-made clothing	18	Food	7
Textile products	3	Paper, printing, etc.:	
Tapestry making	3	Paper-box manufacture	3
Shoe manufacture	2	Engraving	6
Other	5	Printing	56
Metals:		Bookbinding	3
Mechanical construction	7	Other	1
Foundries	6	Leather, hides, etc.:	
Manufacture of files	4	Shoe manufacture	7
Machine manufacture	5	Glove manufacture	3
Manufacture of instruments of precision	4	Transportation, etc.:	
Manufacture of metal products	5	Loading and unloading	6
Lock manufacture	5	Furniture moving	3
Other	13	Porterage (baggage)	3
Public works and construction:		Other	14
General construction	71	Miscellaneous:	
Carpentry	18	Hairdressing	3
Thatching, tiling	14	Accountancy, etc	4
Electrical work	14	Other	5
Masonry	21	Other (industry not known)	5
Joinery	17	Total	564

Table 2 shows the membership of reporting associations, the number of nonmembers employed in the enterprise, and the amount of business done by the associations in each industry in 1930.

TABLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP, EMPLOYEES, AND BUSINESS OF WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN FRANCE, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=3.92 cents]

Industry	Membership		Auxiliary employees		Business done, 1930		
	Number of societies reporting	Members	Number of societies reporting	Number	Number of societies reporting	Amount	
						French currency	United States currency
						France	
Agriculture and fishery	4	305	1	2	6	3,798,000	$148,882
Mining and quarrying	8	378	3	103	8	9,241,000	362,247
Chemicals	2	17	2	84	2	3,674,000	144,021
Food	5	416	3	28	5	18,967,000	743,506
Wood, etc	44	1,679	32	752	43	30,061,000	1,178,391
Metals	38	1,200	19	272	38	60,506,000	2,371,835
Public works and construction	139	2,687	72	2,070	110	153,174,000	6,004,421
Paper and printing	55	4,897	38	595	53	33,377,000	1,308,378
Textiles and clothing	20	1,077	14	1,025	20	21,626,000	847,739
Leather and hides	6	1,551	4	314	6	11,025,000	432,180
Stone, glass, etc	19	1,736	10	420	17	31,051,000	1,217,199
Transportation	10	524	3	26	9	9,218,000	361,346
Miscellaneous	6	641	1	3	6	1,054,000	41,317
Total	356	17,108	202	5,694	323	386,772,000	15,161,462

Comparing the reports for the year ending January 1, 1931, with that ending January 1, 1930, the number of associations in 1931 showed a decrease of five. The average membership per society in 1931 was 48, as compared with 44 in 1930, while the average number of auxiliary workers (not members) rose in the same period from 24 to 28 per society. Business per society rose from 1,147,251 francs ($44,972) to 1,197,437 francs ($46,940).

Development of Cooperative Movement in Great Britain in 1930 [1]

STATISTICS compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in Great Britain show that notwithstanding depressed industrial conditions, there was a considerable increase in the membership of the consumers' retail societies and of the cooperative housing societies; farmers' supply associations also showed a slight gain in membership. The working capital also increased quite generally. Sales, however, fell off (largely due to the fall in the prices of commodities) except in the retail consumers' societies, whose business for 1930 showed a slight increase in spite of the unfavorable economic conditions.

The retail societies have during the past few years made a determined effort to widen their membership, and it is to this that the large increases in membership of this class of societies is due. During

[1] Data are from Great Britain, Ministry of Labor Gazette, issues of November and December, 1930, October and December, 1931, and January, 1932; People's Yearbook, 1932; and La Coopération Belge (Brussels), Mar. 1, 1932.

the year interval from 1929 to 1930 alone, 239,000 new members were gained. London, which formerly was considered hopeless from the point of view of consumers' cooperation, now has a society which is one of the largest in the world. During the six years from 1925 to 1930 its membership increased about 180 per cent, rising from 141,236 to 394,139. During 1931 another 35,000 new members joined, so that at the end of 1931 this society had 429,421 persons on its membership list. Its sales during 1931 amounted to nearly $48,000,000.

The table following shows the situation of the various types of cooperative societies in Great Britain in 1930, and the gain or loss as compared with 1929.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1930, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound sterling=$4.8665]

Type of society	Societies		Members		Employees		Capital	
	Number, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929	Number, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929	Number, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929	Amount, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929
Consumers' societies:								
Retail distributive	1,248	−1.9	6,353,000	+3.9	182,598	+3.9	$692,240,159	+6.2
Wholesale distributive	[1] 2	[2]	[3] 1,342	−1.8	51,979	+2.0	288,802,443	+11.1
Productive	68	+3.0	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Workers' productive societies	78	−7.1	31,563	−.6	9,156	−1.1	10,292,648	+30.3
Agricultural and fishery societies:								
Supply—								
Farmers' societies	263	−3.7	72,097	+1.6	2,121	+.7	9,309,615	−6.3
Allotment workers' societies	91	−9.9	13,837	−4.7	72	+22.0	155,728	[2]
Service	836	−1.5	165,536	[5]	[4]	[4]	2,910,167	+36.8
Marketing—								
Farmers' societies	228	−2.1	39,147	−2.0	1,866	+9.4	5,513,745	+7.7
Fishermen's societies	58	[2]						
Housing societies	283	−1.7	27,097	+5.6	[4]	[4]	60,810,996	+.3

Type of society	Business		Goods manufactured		Net trading gain or loss	
	Amount, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929	Value, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929	Amount, 1930	Per cent of change as compared with 1929
Consumers' societies:						
Retail distributive	$1,052,757,321	+0.3	$195,043,772	+2.6	+$130,008,548	+3.1
Wholesale distributive	501,285,648	−4.3	175,867,796	−6.1	+11,499,540	−10.8
Productive	[4]	[4]	16,463,331	−11.7	+1,562,147	−12.6
Workers' productive societies	17,699,461	−4.7	16,286,355	−4.8	+1,046,298	
Agricultural and fishery societies:						
Supply—						
Farmers' societies	35,310,312	−13.0			+316,288	−41.5
Allotment workers' societies	581,999	−16.5			+29,588	−46.8
Service	[4]	[4]				
Marketing—						
Farmers' societies	24,511,714	−31.5			−22,328	−33.9
Fishermen's societies	550,936	−11.5			+8,959	−68.9
Housing societies	[6] 3,873,452	+5.6			+512,287	−.8

[1] Not including Joint Cooperative Wholesale society, which manages the tea plantations of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies.
[2] No change.
[3] Society members.
[4] No data.
[5] Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[6] Income from rents.

Consumers' societies.—It is stated that the decrease in the business of the workers' productive societies was due largely to the taking over, by the English Cooperative Wholesale Society, of a large society manufacturing sundries. The decrease in the value of goods manufactured by the consumers' productive societies is accounted for by a change in the accounting year of a large baking society, so that its report covered only 36 weeks; "but for this the figures would probably have shown an increase of about £160,000" [$778,640]. Changes in accounting are also cited as largely responsible for the apparent decreases in business and manufactures of the wholesale societies.

In recent years a number of retail societies which formerly operated farms have discontinued this branch of their activity, "owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments." There were in 1930, however, 118 retail societies in England and Scotland which still were working their farms. The total area of these farms was about 41,000 acres. About one society in every three showed a surplus on the farming operations, but the losses incurred by the other societies more than outweighed these gains, so that the whole group showed a loss on farming operations in 1930 aggregating £73,000 ($355,255). The two wholesale societies, whose farms cover some 17,000 acres, had a loss on the farms department of £22,000 ($107,063) for the year.

Agricultural societies.—Agricultural cooperation, which showed an upward tendency during and immediately after the war, has declined in recent years. Since the peak year, 1920, there has been a decrease of 36 per cent in the number of farmers' supply and marketing societies and a reduction of 22 per cent in membership.

Housing societies.—It is pointed out that the societies classed as housing societies are by no means all cooperative in the strict sense. "Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. Most of the societies provide houses for renting rather than for ownership. * * * Less than one-third of the total membership of housing societies represented tenant shareholders, and more than half of the returns furnished by societies which provided houses for renting showed no tenant shareholders."

In addition to the housing societies included in the above table, some of the consumers' cooperative societies have undertaken the provision of housing for their members; thus the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society has constructed dwellings to the value of £435,000 ($2,116,928). Other consumers' societies have mortgage schemes to aid their members in purchasing homes, and are developing this branch of housing activity more than the actual erection of houses.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

A Trade-Union View on Reappraising Vocational Training

IT IS folly for a young man to train for a trade which is at present overcrowded and for which fewer workers seem to be needed, Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, points out in the March, 1932, number of The American Photo-Engraver. There are a good many evidences, this trade-union official holds, that youths are being equipped for old established trades in which they will not be able to find employment. The net effect of this situation is seen in that congestion and lack of balance in our economic system which is described as unemployment. "Vocational education which is uninformed by these changes may, in fact, add to the volume of unemployment."

A larger number of machines and fewer workers will do the future work of the world. Actual contraction in employment opportunities confronts us. The creative satisfaction formerly derived by the workers from industrial activity must in the future come, the author declares, during their leisure time.

> Vocational education will have to be reorientated. We may deliberately think of vocational education, not only as training people for their vocation, but giving them new skills which are frequently for their avocations. For when and how shall we know a man is to be shifted from an avocation to a vocation? We must prepare for exactly this. * * * We just can't go on turning out so many thousand mechanics in this country in the future as in the past without knowing whether they can get jobs. We have got to give our young workers a variety of skills; we have got to prepare them for leisure; we have got to give them some sense of their civic responsibilities as well as their vocational attitudes.

In conclusion the writer observes that since change is a basic factor in the new industrial order, workers require training which will enable them to adapt themselves to new circumstances, transfer their capacities and abilities to new conditions without loss of self-respect or industrial status. They should have the kind of training which will make it possible for them to control their environment and utilize the benefits of collective activity. "Since practically all of life in modern society is carried on by groups, understanding of the technique and principles of associated action is necessary to individual progress."

Electrical Workers' Tri-City Educational Club

MEMBERS of three locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Operators, established respectively in three Illinois cities—Aurora, Elgin, and Wheaton—have organized an educational society or "post graduate club" to keep journeymen constantly informed of the latest developments in the electrical field.[1] These locals are convinced of the advantage of members receiving instruction on new equipment. By means of this "club" it is possible to get information direct from the manufacturers through the engineers who are actually engaged in improving electrical apparatus.

[1] The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, Washington, March, 1932, pp. 133, 166.

The old method of educating workers was, according to the article under review, by means of a regular night school where dry theory was expounded by an instructor who knew the theory but was unfamiliar with the practical field. Under the new scheme the instructors are engineers who are working daily with their equipment and illustrate it by moving pictures, after which they go into details about their subjects with theory and blackboard drawings and illustrations.

This method of teaching arouses much more interest than the former educational procedures, and the men look forward to the next instruction. A recent lecture, given through the cooperation of the Electrical Maintenance Society of Chicago, covered the selsyn system, the selsyn being a small electrical instrument for transferring mechanical energy to a distant location. The lecturer was an engineer for the General Electric Co.

The educational club meets once a month, holding its session first in one city and then in another. The chairman for each monthly session is appointed at the previous meeting. The membership is enthusiastic over the instruction method used and feels that it would be well to establish similar clubs throughout the international union.

Cooperative University Courses for Nonmanual Unemployed Workers

TO AID the jobless in the white-collar class to maintain their morale and to add to their educational equipment, the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, in cooperation with practically all educational institutions of college rank in Greater Boston, has instituted a series of cooperative university courses.[1] This step is the outcome of the realization that some jobless clerical and professional workers were becoming more or less "unemployable" as a result of the mental state toward which they were tending on account of protracted unemployment.

After calling the attention of Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and the Northeastern University to this situation, the committee asked these institutions to send delegates to a conference. The response to the invitation was unanimous, and it was decided at this meeting to create an educational committee on which the above and other institutions would be represented.

The services of prominent educators are given without charge, meeting places were made available without cost, and approximately 1,200 were enrolled for the opening course, which was begun late in January.

Courses are offered in accounting, advertising, business English, business organization, business law, finance, journalism, marketing, retail selling, salesmanship, typewriting, stenographic dictation, literature, commercial art, industrial art, appreciation of art, appreciation of music, choral singing, plastic arts, leathercraft, and metal work. An effort will be made to organize courses in other subjects, such as history and psychology, if sufficient interest is shown in them.

[1] United States. The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. News release. Washington, Feb. 11, 1932.

In making arrangements for these cooperative courses it was difficult to obtain the proper facilities for the typewriting course because so many persons desired to take it. As a consequence of this experience, the Massachusetts Emergency Committee suggests that it might be advisable for other groups, planning similar courses to assist those out of work in the white-collar class, to eliminate typewriting.

International People's College

AT ELSINORE, Denmark, a decade ago, the International People's College was established. The institution has an international staff and is teaching students from various countries in their respective languages with the purpose of bringing about human relationships among the representatives of different nationalities. The January, 1932, number of The American Teacher, gives some interesting data on this unique educational undertaking, which was begun in a very primitive way. The following information is taken from that account.

The college has expanded steadily. It had had in all, up to the time the report was made, 1,200 students for its regular winter courses (November to March) and its summer courses (May to July). Approximately 1,300 students have attended vacation courses given from July 15 to the close of August; among these were 700 students from England, Germany, Sweden, and America, the greater number of whom were teachers.

The curriculum follows the traditions of the Danish folk high schools founded by Bishop Grundtvig. About 25 per cent of the whole farming population of Denmark has attended these high schools and many of the leaders of the cooperative movement, which is so widespread in that country, have been educated in these institutions.

"Like the folk high schools, the International People's College is personal in method, individualistic in principle, adapting its curriculum to the need of the individual, and ethical in its purpose, educating not only for a national, but for an international cooperative commonwealth." The principal subjects of study are the modern languages, cooperative culture, and international relations. The college, however, is confronted by a number of problems in pedagogy. For instance, the different national attitudes toward education caused at the outset some difficulties in planning the curriculum.

> The English students work from the standpoint that the whole truth is far greater than our conception of it, and prefer a teacher who can give them those fragments of the truth they have use for in the movement. They are interested in facts, but they want to know reality in order to rule over reality. Whilst the English are chiefly interested in results, the Germans are interested in ideas. They want to get at the whole truth, and prefer a teacher who can give them a picture of ordered system. The Danes again prefer the patriarchal system, where the teacher is a father or better, a primus inter pares. It took the college some time to realize the different attitude of the students and to adapt itself to the various needs. But the very fact that the students are so different made them valuable channels of instruction to one another.

The various bodies which backed the college at its beginning are with it at present and through the activities of the national committees in England, Germany, and America the number of students is growing. Jane Addams is president and Prof. E. C. Lindemann, of the New York School of Social Work, is chairman of the American committee.

In August, 1932, the Scandinavian Teachers' Union for Peace will hold its biennial conference at the college.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Wage Scale for Superannuated Trade-Union Members in Collective Agreements

MANY of the collective agreements received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics contain provisions regarding the wage scale which may be paid to superannuated members, or to those who are unable, through disability, to demand the regular scale.

Building Trades

THE building-trade agreements generally provide that the wage scale paid to superannuated members shall be agreed to by the employer and the member, and approved by the local union. A few agreements provide that where there are two or more apprentices one superannuated member shall also be employed; others provide one or more superannuated members shall be employed where 10 or more men are employed by the same employer. Several agreements permit such members to "contract" or take work on their own account up to a stated amount. A few agreements provide that a member who is unable, through old age or disability, to do an average day's work may apply to the executive board to be placed on the privileged list. If his application is approved, he is given a permit card marked "privileged" and stating the wage scale for which he may work. The age at which members may be placed on the superannuated list varies from 50 to 65 years, but no member is placed on such list if he is able to perform an average day's work. The following examples are selected from building-trades agreements:

Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers.—A member over 60 years of age may be granted a privilege card to work for less than the regular scale. No firm shall employ more than one such man.

Any member who by reason of age or disability is unable to command the regular scale may, by applying to the union, get permission to work for such scale as the union decides.

Carpenters and joiners.—Any member incapacitated by age or disability and unable to command the regular wage scale may obtain permission from the local union to accept a lower scale and will be given a written permit.

Members over 60 years of age may take contracts, solicit or accept work on their own account.

Hodcarriers, building and common laborers.—Members who are over 60 years of age shall have the privilege of adjusting their wage with the employer.

Wood, wire, and metal lathers.—Any member who through age or disability is unable to demand the regular scale shall make application to local, and if a member in good standing for more than one year, he will be issued a card stating the wage scale for which he may work. Each employer may employ one such card man.

Mosaic and terrazzo workers.—A member over 60 years of age may contract for work in amount of not over $200 by obtaining permission from the union.

Painters, decorators, and paper hangers.—Superannuated members are not allowed to work for less than two-thirds of the minimum wage scale unless special dispensation is granted by the Painters' District Council. They shall be paid double time for all overtime, Sundays, and holidays.

Operative plasterers.—Where there are 2 or more apprentices in an employment there shall be 1 superannuated man. Where 10 or more men are with the same

employer there shall be 1 or more superannuated men. On any work being done under the supervision of a foreman appointed by local union at least 1 superannuated man shall be employed.

A superannuated member shall be permitted to do plastering work up to $100 on contract. He shall also be permitted to work at less than the regular wage scale as determined by the business agent.

Plumbers and gas fitters.—The joint conference board will allow a member of this local who is disabled by age or otherwise to work at $1 less a day than the prevailing rate. No more than two such men shall be employed in any shop.

A member who through old age or disability is unable to earn the regular scale may have his rating changed by application to local union and the approval of the executive board. No more than one such member shall work in any shop, and none from other locals are permitted in this jurisdiction.

Sheet-metal workers.—All members falling below the average by reason of old age or infirmity shall be put on the privileged list. Any dispute about their wage rate shall be decided by the conference committee.

Sign painters and glaziers.—A member reaching 50 years of age and a member of the local for two and one-half years or more and not suspended during that period, may be granted a day-work permit. No member under age of 50 years shall be granted a day-work permit except in cases where he can prove that he is being discriminated against by the shops. Permit must be returned weekly showing number of hours worked on each and every job, and permit must be renewed weekly.

Slate, tile, and composition roofers.—By a vote of the union a superannuated man may be permitted to work for less than the regular scale, the rate to be set by the union.

Printing Trades

IN THE printing trades the agreements of typographical workers quite generally set the wage scale to be paid superannuated members. Usually the agreements stipulate that not more than one superannuated member shall be employed in any office at the same time, and then only if the office employs at least one journeyman. Quite often the agreement stipulates that the superannuated member shall receive a stated percentage of the regular wage scale, the percentage varying from 50 to 75 per cent. The following examples are selected from agreements of typographical workers:

A superannuated member may be permitted to work at a rate of not less than three-fourths of the regular scale, provided that not more than one superannuated member may be permitted in any office at any one time, and no such member will be allowed to work in any office where no journeyman is employed. Admission to superannuated list shall be granted only after written application has been made to the union and that body has made a favorable decision in the matter.

Any person who shall have held continuous active membership in this union for a period of 10 years immediately preceding the age of 55 years may be superannuated at his option only. In such case he may be allowed to work in any union establishment in this jurisdiction at a rate of wages agreed upon by the union and the employer.

Superannuated members shall be allowed to work in offices covered by this contract at a rate of pay not less than two-thirds the scale for journeyman members. It is understood that no member shall be classed as superannuated until he or she shall have obtained permission from Local No. —— to work as such.

Members who have been placed on superannuated list may accept work at minimum of $30 for day and $32 for night work. No more than one superannuated member shall be employed in each office for each five journeymen or major fraction thereof.

Stone Trades

A FEW agreements of granite workers, paving cutters, and quarry workers set the wage scale for which their superannuated members are permitted to work. The following provisions are selected from agreements in the stone trades:

Granite cutters.—A member unable to earn the standard rate due to old age or infirmity may work for such wage rate as is decided by a committee of the local.

This does not mean that an old man may not receive the standard scale if he is capable of performing the work.

Granite polishers.—Members incapacitated from old age or disability for doing a day's work shall bring their condition to the branch, and the branch shall have the right to make such provision as in their opinion seems necessary for the protection of such members.

Paving cutters.—Old cutters will be allowed to drill their own stone at 75 cents per hundred by machine, or $1 per hundred by hand, if they are not able to produce a sufficient number of blocks to warrant a driller.

Quarry workers.—Members who through age or disability are not able to earn the wages stated in this agreement may work for such wages as may be satisfactorily agreed between the grievance committee and the company.

Clothing Trades

IN THE clothing trades a few agreements of the ladies' garment workers and the journeyman tailors make provision for the wage scale which may be paid to their superannuated members, examples of which are as follows:

Ladies' garment workers.—No worker shall receive less than the minimum scale of wages except such as are deficient in production by reason of age or physical condition. The wages of such workers shall be agreed upon between the employer and the committee of his shop, subject to approval of the union.

Journeyman tailors.—Tailors who become partially incapacitated and can not demand the stipulated minimum wage may be permitted to work for a lesser amount when approved by the union.

Railroads and Street Railways

RAILROAD agreements with clerks and shopmen often provide for the placing of incapacitated employees in positions suited to their ability when through age or disability they are unable to perform the work of their former positions. The following are examples found in such agreements:

Railway clerks.—Efforts will be made to furnish employment suited to their capacity to employees who have become physically unable to continue in their present positions.

Shopmen.—Employees who have given long and faithful service in the employ of the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage will be given preference to such light work in their line as they are able to handle.

A number of agreements of street-railway employees provide for the placing of their aged members in positions suited to their physical conditions, as follows:

Employees after 20 or more years' continuous service who become unable through physical disability to perform the work of their usual positions, together with other old employees, shall be given preference in filling other positions for which they are qualified.

Employees who have given long and faithful service and have become unable to fill their usual positions shall be given preference by the company to any work it has, which might be done by them, and they shall receive a reasonable wage.

Other Trades

MEAT CUTTERS in several agreements provide as follows for the wage to be paid their superannuated members:

The wages of a superannuated member may be arranged below the regular scale by agreement between the employer, the employee, and the representative of the local union.

The International Molders' Union in agreement with the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association provides as follows:

The local union shall allow an old or physically incapacitated molder to work for such wage as may be mutually agreed upon between him, his employer, and the local union.

Recent Decisions of Industrial Commission of Colorado

Operating Engineers—Denver, Colo.

THE Tailors Protective Cleaning and Dyeing Corporation gave notice, on February 24, 1932, to the Industrial Commission of Colorado of its intention to reduce the wages of its employees from 10 to 18 per cent, the reduction to be effective 30 days after date of notice.

On March 3, 1932, the secretary of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 1, protested against the proposed reduction in wages on behalf of the one member of Local No. 1 employed by the corporation.

At the hearing on March 21, 1932, no appearance was made on behalf of the employer.

On March 22, 1932, the commission decided that "inasmuch as this is the second reduction made by the employer in this case, this reduction is not justified and we are of the opinion that the present wage scale should continue in effect."

Sign and Pictorial Painters—Denver

THE Industrial Commission of Colorado received notice from six firms of sign painters of their intention to reduce the wages of their employees who are members of the Sign and Pictorial Painters' Local Union No. 1045.

At a hearing held March 23, 1932, the employers contended that it was impossible for them to conduct their business and pay the present scale of wages, because of the competition of nonunion shops which were doing work cheaper than the union shops could furnish the materials; that of 34 sign companies and firms in their line of business, only 7 were union firms; that under these conditions it was absolutely necessary to reduce the wages of their employees. The employees contended that the union men and the firms employing union labor did a far better job and more artistic work; that the competition of nonunion houses amounted to but little; and that it was necessary for the members of the union to continue to receive the old scale ($11 a day).

On March 24, 1932, the commission decided as follows:

> The commission has given due consideration to the evidence presented at this hearing and, while it is true that this union is not affiliated with the Denver Building Trades Council, we believe that it should accept the same reduction as that accepted by the Denver Building Trades Council some time ago when they signed a contract with the general contractors of Denver.
>
> Therefore it is the decision and award of the commission that the employers be granted a 12½ per cent reduction in the wages of their employees.

On March 31, 1932, the commission withdrew this decision in so far as it concerned two of the sign painters in the employ of the Electrical Products Corporation—one a helper and one an apprentice in the paint department—and ruled that no reduction should be made in the wages of these employees.

Cooks—Denver

ON MARCH 1, 1932, the Industrial Commission of Colorado was notified by the proprietor of the Purity Restaurant, of Denver, that on April 1, 1932, the wages of all cooks in his employ would be reduced 20 per cent, and that he intended to run an open shop.

The secretary of Cooks' Local No. 18 entered a protest against the proposed reduction, and requested a hearing, which was granted by the commission.

At the hearing, held March 28, 1932, the employer contended that the intended reduction was due to general business conditions; he also reiterated his intention to run an open shop. The secretary of the union testified for the employees that one cut had already been accepted by the union, and contended that a further cut at this time would be unfair.

The decision of the commission, rendered March 30, 1932, disapproved the reduction requested and ruled that the present wage scale shall stand.

Electrical Workers, Glass-Bottle Blowers, Sheet-Metal Workers, and Sign Painters—Denver

On March 1, 1932, the Electrical Products Corporation of Colorado, filed notice with the Industrial Commission of Colorado that, effective April 1, 1932, all rates of compensation of their employees, members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 68, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 55, Sheet-Metal Workers' Union No. 9, and Sign Painters' Union No. 1045, would be adjusted in accordance with the following schedule:

Salaried employees: Less than $100 per month, no reduction; $100 to $125 per month, 5 per cent reduction, $100 minimum; $126 to $150 per month, 10 per cent reduction, $125 minimum; $151 to $200 per month, 15 per cent reduction, $150 minimum; $201 and over per month, 20 per cent reduction, no minimum.

Employees on an hourly basis: Reduction of 40 per cent in hourly rate excepting that this reduction shall not result in a rate lower than 35 cents per hour.

The unions concerned entered a protest against the proposed reductions and asked for a hearing, which was held March 29, 1932. The electrical workers were not a party at the hearing, as the employer and their representative had already agreed upon a settlement.

At the hearing the company claimed that it was impossible to maintain the present wage scale, due to the great decrease in sales; the company expressed regret over the decrease but contended that it was absolutely necessary. The employees contended that the present wages were no more than were necessary for a decent living, and that the reduction requested by the employer was not justified.

On March 31, 1932, the commission made the following decision:

After giving careful consideration to the testimony submitted by both employer and employees it is the decision and award of the commission that the present wage scale should apply to salaries or wages amounting to $150 per month and less; that salaries or wages amounting to more than $150 per month should not be reduced more than 12½ per cent at this time, and that there should be no reduction in the wages of employees paid on an hourly basis that would bring the minimum hourly wage to less than 40 cents per hour.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in March, 1932

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for March, 1932, with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than one day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January, 1930, to March, 1932, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working-days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1930, TO MARCH, 1932, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1931

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927: Total	734	----------	349,434	----------	37,799,394
1928: Total	629	----------	357,145	----------	31,556,947
1929: Total	903	----------	230,463	----------	9,975,213
1930: Total	653	----------	158,114	----------	2,730,368
1931: Total [1]	828	----------	275,203	----------	6,400,686
1930					
January	45	21	9,240	5,316	184,730
February	52	40	37,480	6,683	438,570
March	49	38	15,017	5,957	291,127
April	64	41	6,379	5,840	189,828
May	66	29	9,329	4,386	185,448
June	59	34	14,011	8,311	144,117
July	78	30	14,308	4,815	141,647
August	51	33	15,902	7,131	142,738
September	72	44	16,337	13,778	208,184
October	47	36	10,858	16,007	335,916
November	44	29	4,390	7,759	273,608
December	26	7	4,863	5,144	194,455
1931					
January	56	20	10,147	2,927	181,031
February	52	34	19,984	12,512	228,329
March	45	27	26,121	28,139	422,545
April	60	39	26,442	22,604	769,720
May	106	49	27,588	15,735	402,437
June	81	51	18,437	17,071	506,097
July	67	54	49,574	58,995	666,309
August	76	43	10,977	17,003	1,213,120
September	110	59	35,859	37,164	491,024
October	70	41	33,548	28,696	1,038,063
November	56	31	12,611	12,910	339,730
December	49	25	3,915	1,250	142,281
1932					
January	79	37	11,105	4,648	117,298
February [1]	47	35	42,552	40,369	524,897
March [1]	48	38	39,259	13,737	792,362

[1] Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

TABLE 2 gives, by industry, the number of strikes beginning in January, February, and March, 1932, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1932

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Bakers	2			26		
Barbers		1	1		1,000	1,000
Brewery and soft-drink workers		1			17	
Building trades	22	10	16	1,029	1,767	1,948
Chauffeurs and teamsters	7	1		4,661	85	
Clothing	18	13	6	966	29,560	18,229
Furniture	3	1	2	42	200	75
Glass workers		1			75	
Hotel and restaurant workers		1	1		38	6
Jewelry workers	1			20		
Laundry workers		2			26	
Leather	1			50		
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1	1	1	200	150	10
Metal trades	1	3	1	80	153	8
Miners	7	4	5	2,234	8,280	16,531
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers		1	1		6	38
Oil and chemical workers	1			30		
Paper and paper-goods workers			1			18
Printing and publishing	2	1	1	64	11	14
Stone		1	1		500	89
Municipal workers	1	1		200	60	
Teachers			1			130
Textiles	9	3	7	1,339	601	724
Tobacco			1			14
Other occupations	3	1	2	164	23	425
Total	79	47	48	11,105	42,552	39,259

Size and Duration of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in March, 1932, classified by number of workers and by industries.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH, 1932, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in March, 1932, involving—				
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	1,000 under 5,000 workers	Over 10,000 workers
Barbers				1	
Building trades	2	6	8		
Clothing		4		1	1
Furniture	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant workers	1				
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1				
Metal trades	1				
Miners		1	2	1	1
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers		1			
Paper and paper-goods workers	1				
Printing and publishing	1				
Stone		1			
Teachers			1		
Textiles	2	2	3		
Tobacco	1				
Other occupations		1	1		
Total	11	17	15	3	2

In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in March, 1932, by industries and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MARCH, 1932, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in March, 1932			
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 months and less than 3 months
Barbers	1			
Building trades	11		1	1
Chauffeurs and teamsters	1		1	
Clothing	6	2	3	
Furniture	1			
Hotel and restaurant workers	1			
Laundry workers		1		
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1			
Metal trades	1		1	
Miners	1	1		
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers	1			
Paper and paper-goods workers	1			
Printing and publishing	1	1		
Stone	1			
Textiles	4			
Other occupations	1			
Total	33	5	6	1

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March, 1932

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 78 labor disputes during March, 1932. These disputes affected a known total of 38,442 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

There were 32 cases involving the prevailing rate of wages law. In these cases it is not always possible to show the number involved, due to lack of information as to total number required before completion of construction.

On April 1, 1932, there were 33 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 54 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 87.

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LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1932

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workmen involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Federal building, Elkins, W. Va.	Controversy	Building trades	Employment of local labor	Adjusted. Agreed to employ local labor.	1931 Dec. 1	1932 Mar. 31	20	
"Caldwell Progress," Caldwell, N. J.	Strike	Printing craftsmen	Working conditions	Pending	do		15	12
Post-office building, Portland, Oreg.	Controversy	Building trades	Prevailing-wage discussion	Adjusted. Wage scale fixed; 6-hour shifts adopted.	1932 Feb. 27	Mar. 12	200	100
Post-office building, Sapulpa, Okla.	do	Common laborers	do	Adjusted. Contractor paid 25 to 30 cents per hour.	Mar. 1	Apr. 7	10	
Building, Bristol, R. I.	do	Building trades	do	Pending	Mar. 15		3	15
Courthouse Building, Providence, R. I.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 5		57	1,740
Maxwell Field barracks, etc., Montgomery, Ala.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 1		(1)	
Inspection station, Ambrose, N. Dak.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 25		(1)	
State Reformatory buildings, El Reno Okla.	do	Structural-iron workers.	do	Adjusted. Iron workers $1.12½; rodmen $1 per hour.	Mar. 1	Mar. 28	8	
Building, Mount Vernon, Ind.	do	Building trades	do	Adjusted. Allowed prevailing wage.	Feb. 24	Mar. 29	45	5
Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.	do	Carpenters and helpers.	do	Pending	Mar. 28		(1)	
Post-office building, Galveston, Tex.	do	Building trades	do	do	Mar. 26		(1)	
Veterans' Hospital, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Plumbers and steam fitters $12, electricians $10, per day, retroactive to March 17, 1932.	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	31	
Post-office building, Boston, Mass.	Strike	do	do	Adjusted. Agreed on all matters in dispute.	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	600	
Post-office building, New Britain, Conn.	Controversy	do	do	Pending	Mar. 19		(1)	
Veterans' Hospital, Bedford, Mass.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 24		11	47
Marine Hospital, Evansville, Ind.	do	Electricians	do	Adjusted. Union electricians at prevailing scale.	Mar. 10	Mar. 16	10	2
Post-office building, Palmer, Mass.	do	Bricklayers	do	Adjusted. Allowed $1.162½ per hour.	Mar. 1	Mar. 21	(1)	
Federal Building, Youngstown, Ohio.	do	Carpenters	do	Adjusted. Allowed $1 per hour.	Mar. 14	Apr. 6	(1)	

Post-office building, Hoquiam, Wash.	do	do	do	Pending	Mar. 1		75	
Veterans' Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.	do	Sheet-metal workers	do	do	Mar. 23		(1)	
Post-office building, Key West, Fla.	do	Plasterers	do	Adjusted. Allowed $6 per day	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	15	15
Coast Guard Barracks, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	do	Building trades	do	Adjusted. Rates for all crafts established.	Mar. 18	Mar. 22	11	8
Marine Hospital, Mobile, Ala.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 24	Apr. 1	(1)	
Customs House, New Orleans, La.	do	Boiler makers and helpers.	do	Adjusted. Boiler makers, $1.10 and $1.15; helpers, 90 and 95 cents per hour.	Mar. 1	Mar. 15	6	6
Ingal Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do	do	do	Pending	Mar. 24		(1)	
Federal buildings, Texas City, Tex.	do	Laborers, bricklayers, carpenters.	do	Adjusted. Carpenters 87½ cents, bricklayers $1.12½, laborers 33½ cents per hour.	Mar. 7	Mar. 18	(1)	
Post-office building, Kansas City, Mo.	Strike	Building trades	do	Adjusted. Continued rates in use without change.	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	50	50
Starved Rock Lock and Dam, Illinois River, near Utica.	Controversy	do	do	Adjusted. Agreed to pay prevailing rates.	Mar. 3	Mar. 26	(1)	
Post-office building, Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	Laborers	do	do	Feb. 25	Mar. 5	10	55
Post-office building, Topeka, Kans.	do	Building trades	do	Pending	do		39	
Post-office building and courthouse, Okmulgee, Okla.	do	Bricklayers and carpenters.	do	do	Feb. 15		30	
Post-office building, Minneapolis, Minn.	do	Building trades	do	do	do		(1)	
Post-office building, Rockford, Ill.	do	Wreckers on old post office.	do	Unclassified. Job did not come within provisions of prevailing wage law.	Feb. 11	Mar. 1	(1)	
Staton Hosiery Co., Providence, R. I.	Strike	Hosiery workers	Asked new union agreement	Adjusted. Returned; agreement being negotiated.	Mar. 9	Apr. 7	55	
Courthouse, Reading, Pa.	do	Building trades	Proposed cut of plumbers from $1.25 to 90 cents per hour; asked union workers.	Pending	Mar. 5		200	
Strip miners, Terre Haute, Ind.	Controversy	Miners	Wage scale	Adjusted. Agreement concluded with present scale.	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	3,000	
Building, Buffalo, N. Y.	do	Building trades	General investigation of conditions	Pending	Mar. 29		(1)	
School building and pipe line, Cambridge, Mass.	Strike	do	Nonunion laborers employed	Adjusted. Union men employed	Mar. 27	Apr. 1	125	
Customs and immigration station, Derby Line, Vt.	Controversy	do	Failure to pay workmen	Pending	Mar. 25		(1)	
Kansas City Terminal Co., Kansas City, Mo.	do	Tunnel workers	Nonunion labor discussion	do	Mar. 21		(1)	
Telephone Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Hoisting engineers, hod carriers, plumbers, and iron workers.	Nonunion workers employed	Adjusted. Union men employed	Mar. 10	Mar. 25	32	53
Geo. F. Lee Coal Co., near Plymouth, Pa.	do	Miners	Change in method of paying; 1 miner discharged.	Adjusted. Will receive old rate; miner reemployed.	Mar. 16	Mar. 29	275	

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1932—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workmen involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1932	1932		
Millinery industry, Greater New York.	do	Millinery workers	Wage scale, 40-hour week, and new agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed minimum scale, 44-hour week.	Mar. 1	Mar. 18	10,000	
Cleaners and dyers, Greater New York.	Threatened strike.	Drivers	Agreement on wages and conditions.	Pending	Mar. 1	Mar. 18	3,500	
Embroiderers, pleaters, and hemstitchers, New York City.	Strike	Embroiderers, etc.	Asked 5-day week, $20 to $45 per week, and 8 holidays.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	700	800
Allen Street Manufacturing Asso., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Neckwear makers	Proposed 25 per cent wage cut	Adjusted. Compromised on 15 per cent cut.	Mar. 1	Mar. 24	125	375
Anchor Fireproofing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Controversy	Bricklayers	Asked local labor	Adjusted. Local workers employed.	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	12	50
Miners, Pittston and Scranton districts, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Equalization of work	Pending	Mar. 14		7,000	
Painters and decorators, Glen Cove, and Nassau County, N. J.	do	Painters and decorators.	Wages cut from $12 to $8 per day	do	Mar. 15		300	
Building, Syracuse, N. Y	do	Bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, engineers, ironworkers, etc.	Wages cut $2 to $3 per day	do	Jan. 4		250	1,500
State Reformatory. El Reno, Okla.	Controversy	Carpenters	Alleged not paying prevailing wage.	Adjusted. Carpenters allowed 75 cents per hour; union men employed.	Feb. 16	Mar. 18	15	
B. Sheriff, New York City	Strike	Wreckers	Bar men asked $1.10 per hour; helpers, $1; as per existing agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked for remainder of this job.	Mar. 2	Mar. 14	11	
Building, Des Moines, Iowa	Lockout	Plumbers, steamfitters, and helpers.	Plumbers and fitters cut from $10 per day to $7; helpers from $7.20 to $4.80.	Adjusted. Plumbers and fitters allowed $8; helpers not adjusted.	Mar. 4	Mar. 23	120	
Building, Wilmington, Del	Controversy	Electrical workers	Wages cut from $1 per hour to 81 cents.	Adjusted. Cut accepted	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	7	70
B. Drell, (Inc.), New York City	Strike	Shoe workers	Wages, union recognition, and reinstatement of discharged worker.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked	Mar. 11	Mar. 11	35	4
Stonecutters, Milford, Mass	do	Stonecutters	Nonresident workers employed	Adjusted. Local cutters employed.	Mar. 14	Mar. 20	200	
Berger Service (Inc.), New York City.	do	Cleaners, dyers, drivers, etc.	Deferred payment of wages	Adjusted. Agreed on wages and returned.	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	45	160
Wreckers, "Knickerbocker Village," New York City.	do	Wreckers	Wage cuts	Pending	Mar. 3		900	
"North Jersey Courier," Orange, N. J.	do	Printing crafts	Compositors cut 30 per cent; pressmen, 23½ per cent.	do	Feb. 29		40	6
Midway Theater, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Lathers	Nonunion lathers	Adjusted. All union men employed.	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	9	35

Shubert Amusement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Musicians	Alleged violation of agreement	Adjusted. Court action pending to determine status of agreement.	Mar. 4	do	38	70
Wm. Smelo Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Plasterers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Agree to work men one shift at a time.	do	Mar. 7	15	29
Post-office building, Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	Building trades	Asked employment of local workers.	Adjusted. Local men employed	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	75	5
Post-office building, Louisville, Ky.	Strike	Plumbers	Alleged violation of contract	Adjusted. Agreed to abide by contract.	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	11	409
Century Pacific Co., Burbank, Calif., to Phoenix, Ariz.	Lockout	Air pilots	Wage cut	Unable to adjust. Century Co. was denied permit to operate.	Feb. 15	do	30	------
El Felipe Cigar Co., New York City.	Controversy	Cigar makers	Proposed wage cut amounting to $1 to $6 per 1,000 on piecework.	Adjusted. Proposal to cut withdrawn.	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	6	2
Post-office building, Lawrence, Mass.	do	Bricklayers	Subcontractor failed to pay wages	Adjusted. When funds are on hand, workmen will be paid.	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	18	31
Petite Hat Co., New York City	Strike	Millinery	Asked agreement on hours and wages.	Pending	Feb. 25	----------	79	------
Handicraft Knitting Mills, New York City.	do	Knitters	Protest against wage cut	Adjusted. Wages restored to girls; male operators accept cut.	Feb. 26	Mar. 1	18	------
Waks Fur Co., New York City	do	Fur workers	Change in piecework	Adjusted. No change in piecework rates in general; two operators allowed $4 per week increase.	Feb. 25	do	15	------
Superior Fashion Clothes Co., New York City.	do	Garment workers	Protest further wage cuts	Adjusted. Agreement concluded; workers returned.	Feb. 27	do	200	------
Walker Bros. Stone Co., Bloomington, Ind.	Controversy	Stonecutters	Jurisdiction of certain type of stonework.	Adjusted. Agreed on jurisdiction	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	20	2
Textiles, Portland, Me.	do	Textile workers	Proposal to cut wages	Pending	Feb. 26	----------	(1)	------
Fairchance Lumber Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Building	Nonunion conditions	Adjusted. Union conditions allowed.	Feb. 25	Mar. 2	9	50
Truck drivers, Boston, Mass.	do	Drivers	Proposed wage cut	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration	do	Feb. 25	800	------
Boot and shoe workers, Lynn, Mass.	do	Shoe workers	Asked 15 per cent increase	Adjusted. Increase and recognition of union allowed.	do	Mar. 11	600	------
All building crafts, Albany, N. Y.	Controversy	Building	Renewal of agreement; proposed wage cuts 10 to 30 per cent.	Adjusted. Agreement in process of negotiation.	Feb. 29	Mar. 3	100	2,500
Total							30,236	8,206

1 Not reported.

Report of Emergency Board for Dispute on Louisiana & Arkansas and Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railways

ON MARCH 10, 1932, the President of the United States issued a proclamation creating an emergency board to investigate the wage dispute between the Louisiana & Arkansas and the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas railways and their engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and shopmen.

The board consisted of Mr. Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Dr. Davis P. Dewey, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Mr. Justice Julian H. Moore, of the Colorado Supreme Court.

Several disputes, or questions in difference, were submitted to the board. For the sake of clearness these complaints were separated. The report of the board submitted to the President on March 29, 1932, covering the several disputes, is briefly as follows:

The wages of the colored brakemen of the Louisiana & Arkansas seniority district were substantially reduced by agreement between the carrier and a committee representing the colored brakemen entered into October 15, 1930. On January 4, 1932, notice was given by the carrier that effective February 5, 1932, the company would cancel and abrogate the agreement of October 15, 1930, and would make a reduction of 10 per cent in the present rates of pay. The 10 per cent reduction was put into effect March 1, 1932, after unsuccessful efforts at mediation, and after arbitration had been refused by the carrier. The findings of the board in this case are that the employees affected thereby are thus left "without any contract with the carrier governing rates of pay, rules, and working conditions," and that "this runs counter to section 2 of the railway labor act which provides":

> It shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, agents, and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, whether arising out of the application of such agreements or otherwise, in order to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees thereof.

The controversy of the shopcraft employees of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway involved a reduction of wages and a revision of working rules put into effect February 9, 1931, and an additional 10 per cent reduction as of March 1, 1932. The findings and recommendation of the board are as follows:

> It is clear that an arbitrable controversy was presented over the wage reduction and revision of rules made effective February 9, 1931, and that an arbitrable question is here presented.
>
> It would appear that the carrier should adjust this whole controversy or submit to arbitration.

The engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, and trainmen of the Louisiana & Arkansas and the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas railways were notified by the carriers on December 21, 1931, that a reduction of 15 per cent (later changed to 10 per cent) would go into effect on January 23, 1932. The wages of these classes of employees of the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway had already been reduced 15 per cent on August 24, 1931.

The recommendation of the board in this case is as follows:

The board does not believe that the wages of the employees of this road should be out of line with customary wages in similar lines of employment and suggests that at least the second reduction on the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway should be withdrawn.

The wages of the flagmen employed on the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. seniority district of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway were reduced at the time of the general notification from $5.62 to $3.84 per day. This is equivalent to nearly 32 per cent. The board found that white flagmen on other lines in the same territory still received the standard wage of $5.62 per day, subject to the 10 per cent cut. A 10 per cent reduction of these flagmen would place their wage at $5.06 per day, and the board recommended that this rate should be adopted.

In the case of the colored train porters, brakemen, and switchmen of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. seniority district, the carrier offered in evidence an agreement with these employees effective January 1, 1932, covering their rates of pay, which tended to show a voluntary settlement of their differences.

The two disciplinary cases considered by the board involved no new or general principle.

Following the report of the emergency board both parties are forbidden to change existing conditions, except by mutual agreement, for a further period of 30 days.

Labor Disputes in Japan, 1931

DURING 1931 there were 2,146 labor disputes in Japan, involving 141,685 workers, according to a report made by the social work bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs.[1] The figures show an increase of 323 in the number of disputes and of 19,272 in the number of workers involved as compared with the preceding year. In 1931 there was a larger number of disputes occurring in small and medium-sized factories.

Of the total number of cases, 479 were protests against dismissals and 376 against wage cuts; 268 resulted from demands for increased wages, 248 from demands for the payment of wages, and 306 from demands for dismissal allowances.

Most of the establishments involved in these industrial conflicts were experiencing acute financial difficulties and satisfactory settlements were, therefore, relatively rare.

[1] The Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, February, 1932, p. 12.

HOUSING

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States, March, 1932

BUILDING permit reports have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 355 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of February and March, 1932, and from 346 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of March, 1931, and March, 1932.

The cost figures as shown in the following tables apply to the cost of the buildings as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the collection of these data.

Table 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 355 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 355 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	February, 1932	March, 1932	Per cent of change	February, 1932	March, 1932	Per cent of change
New England	$620,232	$1,017,173	+64.0	$1,860,478	$839,495	−54.9
Middle Atlantic	4,891,747	4,986,488	+1.9	4,477,967	3,771,335	−15.8
East North Central	1,151,040	1,579,966	+37.3	5,082,075	5,264,420	+3.6
West North Central	647,795	916,100	+41.4	384,134	1,065,463	+177.4
South Atlantic	1,557,605	1,705,979	+9.5	2,198,828	2,256,884	+2.6
South Central	727,078	837,907	+15.2	2,202,594	4,243,933	+92.7
Mountain and Pacific	2,242,583	2,938,457	+31.0	3,423,481	4,121,307	+20.4
Total	11,838,080	13,982,070	+18.1	19,629,557	21,562,837	+9.8

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	February, 1932	March, 1932	Per cent of change	February, 1932	March, 1932	Per cent of change	
New England	$1,760,387	$1,199,887	−31.8	$4,241,097	$3,056,555	−27.9	53
Middle Atlantic	2,994,824	3,143,840	+5.0	12,364,538	11,901,663	−3.7	70
East North Central	1,292,313	1,577,760	+22.1	7,525,428	8,422,146	+11.9	94
West North Central	503,890	610,887	+21.2	1,535,819	2,592,450	+68.8	25
South Atlantic	1,145,920	1,041,163	−9.1	4,902,353	5,004,026	+2.1	39
South Central	660,531	715,737	+8.4	3,590,203	5,797,577	+61.5	35
Mountain and Pacific	1,390,307	1,556,625	+12.0	7,056,371	8,616,389	+22.1	39
Total	9,748,172	9,845,899	+1.0	41,215,809	45,390,806	+10.1	355

The total cost of building operations for which permits were issued in these 355 cities during March, 1932, was $45,390,806. This was 10.1 per cent more than the estimated cost of the building operations for which permits were issued during the month of February. Five of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in indicated expenditures for total building operations. The increases ranged from 2.1 per cent in the South Atlantic States to 68.8 per cent in the West North Central States. Decreases in total building operations were registered in both the Middle Atlantic and the New England divisions.

All geographic divisions showed increases in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings. The increase in this class of building for the 355 cities was 18.1 per cent. The increases in the geographic divisions ranged from 1.9 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States to 64.0 per cent in the New England States.

There was an increase of 9.8 per cent in the estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings in these 355 cities. All divisions except the Middle Atlantic and the New England showed increases in expenditures for this class of structure. In the West North Central division the increase was 177.4 per cent; in the South Atlantic States, only 2.6 per cent.

Expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs for March, 1932, was 1.0 per cent greater than for February, 1932. Five of the seven geographic divisions showed increases and two showed decreases in the estimated cost of repairs.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of

total building operations in 355 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 355 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932
New England	109	189	262	432	1,071	1,577	1,442	2,198
Middle Atlantic	625	643	853	1,135	3,233	3,433	4,711	5,211
East North Central	213	266	831	947	1,823	2,311	2,867	3,524
West North Central	168	225	307	490	674	937	1,149	1,652
South Atlantic	255	395	448	570	2,106	2,397	2,809	3,362
South Central	305	320	496	536	1,572	1,834	2,373	2,690
Mountain and Pacific	584	784	1,000	1,379	2,961	3,851	4,545	6,014
Total	2,259	2,822	4,197	5,489	13,440	16,340	19,896	24,651
Per cent of change		+24.9		+30.8		+21.6		+23.9

The number of buildings for which permits were issued during March, 1932, in these 355 cities increased 23.9 per cent as compared with February, 1932. During March, permits were issued for 24,651 building operations of all kinds. The number of new residential buildings increased 24.9 per cent comparing March permits with February permits. The number of new nonresidential buildings increased 30.8 per cent, and the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, 21.6 per cent, comparing these two periods.

Table 3 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings for which permits were issued in 355 identical cities during February and March, 1932, by geographic divisions.

During March, 1932, the total indicated expenditures for all kinds of housekeeping dwellings were $13,629,303, an increase of 16.9 per cent over the expenditures for this class of building during the month of February, 1932.

The number of families provided for in these dwellings increased 18.1 per cent. Increases in the number of families provided for were shown in all geographic divisions except the Middle Atlantic.

Indicated expenditures for 1-family dwellings increased 24.8 per cent, and the number of families provided for in this class of dwellings increased 22.7 per cent. The Middle Atlantic was the only geographic division not registering an increase in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings.

The number of families provided for in 2-family dwellings increased 34.0 per cent. All geographic divisions except the South Atlantic registered increases in the number of families provided for in 2-family dwellings.

The number of families provided for in apartment houses decreased 1.7 per cent in these 355 cities, comparing March with February. This decrease was largely due to the falling off of apartment-house building in the Middle Atlantic States. Both the Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic States registered decreases in the number of family dwelling units provided in apartment houses. All other divisions showed increases.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 355 IDENTICAL CITIES IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932
New England	$533,732	$856,323	100	168	$86,500	$115,850	17	32
Middle Atlantic	2,287,818	2,432,963	511	492	680,429	1,038,525	197	263
East North Central	912,990	1,130,899	198	239	83,550	118,800	23	35
West North Central	567,545	754,680	156	207	70,250	91,420	21	28
South Atlantic	1,053,605	1,657,419	236	381	57,200	15,560	19	17
South Central	616,392	710,693	284	292	66,225	88,214	30	41
Mountain and Pacific	1,929,056	2,316,195	537	702	169,527	215,912	69	88
Total	7,901,138	9,859,172	2,022	2,481	1,213,681	1,684,281	376	504
Per cent of change		+24.8		+22.7		+38.8		+34.0

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932
New England	0	$45,000	0	19	$620,232	$1,017,173	117	219
Middle Atlantic	$1,848,500	1,215,000	536	353	4,816,747	4,686,488	1,244	1,108
East North Central	69,500	323,500	16	89	1,066,040	1,573,199	237	363
West North Central	10,000	24,000	3	9	647,795	870,100	180	244
South Atlantic	431,000	33,000	82	16	1,541,805	1,705,979	344	414
South Central	44,461	39,000	21	26	727,078	837,907	335	359
Mountain and Pacific	144,000	406,350	68	202	2,242,583	2,938,457	674	992
Total	2,547,461	2,085,850	726	714	11,662,280	13,629,303	3,131	3,699
Per cent of change		−18.1		−1.7		+16.9		+18.1

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF THE ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Estimated cost of—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930					
March	57.1	47.2	87.1	77.5	66.4
1931					
March	53.4	40.7	76.4	58.0	57.1
1932					
January	14.4	10.2	25.0	25.8	18.2
February	13.0	9.1	16.5	26.7	14.3
March	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7

There was an increase in the index numbers for each class of building, as well as in the number of family dwelling units provided, comparing March with February. However, as compared with March, 1931, there was a decided decrease in these indexes.

With the monthly average of 1929 equaling 100, the indexes for total building operations stood at 15.7, compared with 14.3 for February and 57.1 in March, 1931.

The charts on pages 1119 and 1120 show in graphic form the information contained in Table 4.

Table 5 shows the number and value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the different agencies of the United States Government during the months of March, 1931, and February and March, 1932.

TABLE 5.—CONTRACTS LET FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING MARCH, 1931, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	March, 1931		February, 1932		March, 1932 [1]	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
New England	14	$5,978,472	10	$394,501	6	$341,858
Middle Atlantic	19	2,039,013	15	520,020	17	799,339
East North Central	16	682,031	26	506,911	22	4,632,359
West North Central	6	201,414	5	69,009	11	741,040
South Atlantic	22	1,684,095	47	1,907,479	32	1,399,063
South Central	24	2,438,675	32	2,611,666	20	1,850,839
Mountain and Pacific	21	1,460,872	34	1,273,468	24	1,490,842
Total	122	14,484,572	169	7,283,054	132	11,255,340

[1] Subject to revision.

During March, 1932, contracts were awarded by various Federal agencies for 132 building operations to cost $11,255,340. This was nearly $4,000,000 higher than the value of contracts awarded for public buildings during February, 1932.

Table 6 shows the value of contracts awarded by the different State governments for public buildings during the months of March, 1931, and February and March, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY THE DIFFERENT STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING MARCH, 1931, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	March, 1931	February, 1932	March, 1932 [1]
New England	$1,615,483	$32,697	$219,794
Middle Atlantic	1,495,844	1,079,518	1,043,741
East North Central	597,836	175,670	373,438
West North Central	58,099	197,908	14,277
South Atlantic	598,480	239,813	448,391
South Central	900	357,014	354,294
Mountain and Pacific	398,508	458,793	221,280
Total	4,765,150	2,541,413	2,675,215

[1] Subject to revision.

Contracts awarded by the various State governments during March, 1932, totaled $2,675,215. This is slightly higher than the value of contracts awarded during February, 1932.

Whenever a contract is awarded by the Federal Government or by a State government for a building in a city having a population of 25,000 or over, the number or cost of such building is included in the number and cost as shown in the several tables presented herewith.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 346 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of March, 1931, and March, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 346 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH, 1931, AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March, 1931	March, 1932	Per cent of change	March, 1931	March, 1932	Per cent of change
New England	$3,182,200	$885,750	−72.2	$7,808,264	$832,265	−89.3
Middle Atlantic	23,357,771	4,940,988	−79.3	34,553,821	3,761,135	−89.1
East North Central	6,804,427	1,579,966	−76.8	22,216,455	5,261,020	−76.3
West North Central	2,382,298	916,100	−61.5	3,231,535	1,065,463	−67.0
South Atlantic	3,366,738	1,705,979	−55.9	3,429,431	2,256,884	−34.2
South Central	2,991,255	837,907	−72.0	5,435,179	4,243,673	−21.9
Mountain and Pacific	7,297,427	2,853,607	−60.9	6,493,007	4,109,837	−36.7
Total	50,382,116	13,720,297	−72.8	83,167,692	21,530,277	−74.1

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	March, 1931	March, 1932	Per cent of change	March, 1931	March, 1932	Per cent of change	
New England	$1,707,731	$1,171,044	−31.4	$12,698,195	$2,889,059	−77.2	50
Middle Atlantic	7,653,257	3,132,309	−59.1	66,064,849	11,834,432	−82.1	68
East North Central	3,201,680	1,575,785	−50.8	32,222,562	8,416,771	−73.9	93
West North Central	1,631,624	610,887	−62.6	7,245,457	2,592,450	−64.2	25
South Atlantic	1,536,742	1,041,163	−32.2	8,832,911	5,004,026	−43.3	39
South Central	1,087,309	715,022	−34.2	9,513,743	5,796,602	−39.1	34
Mountain and Pacific	2,101,512	1,531,766	−27.1	15,891,946	8,495,210	−46.5	37
Total	18,919,855	9,777,976	−48.3	152,469,663	45,028,550	−70.5	346

The estimated cost of new residential building in the 346 cities which reported for both March, 1931, and March, 1932, decreased 72.8 per cent. Indicated expenditures for residential building showed a decrease in each of the seven geographic divisions. The lowest decrease, 55.9 per cent, was shown in the South Atlantic division and the highest, 79.3 per cent, was shown in the Middle Atlantic division.

Indicated expenditures for nonresidential building decreased 74.1 per cent. Decreases were shown in all geographic divisions, ranging from 21.9 per cent in the South Central to 89.3 in the New England.

The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs decreased 48.3 per cent. All seven geographic divisions also showed decreases in expenditures for this class of structures. The decreases ranged from a low of 27.1 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific States to a high of 62.6 per cent in the West North Central States.

Expenditures for total construction showed a decrease of 70.5 per cent, comparing permits issued in March, 1932, in these 346 cities with those issued in March, 1931. Each geographic division showed

a decrease. The highest decrease, 82.1 per cent, occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and the lowest, 39.1 per cent, in the South Central States.

Table 8 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 346 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for March, 1931, and for March, 1932.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 346 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH, 1931, AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932
New England	423	168	737	414	1,963	1,541	3,123	2,123
Middle Atlantic	1,854	637	2,354	1,118	4,770	3,393	8,978	5,148
East North Central	1,091	266	2,214	944	3,549	2,305	6,854	3,515
West North Central	536	225	948	490	1,461	937	2,945	1,652
South Atlantic	566	395	889	570	2,686	2,397	4,141	3,362
South Central	789	320	718	533	2,078	1,828	3,585	2,681
Mountain and Pacific	1,614	756	1,882	1,360	3,827	3,792	7,323	5,908
Total	6,873	2,767	9,742	5,429	20,334	16,193	36,949	24,389
Per cent of change		−59.7		−44.3		−20.4		−34.0

There were decreases in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total construction, comparing permits issued during March, 1932, with those issued in March, 1931.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 346 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MARCH, 1931, AND MARCH, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932
New England	$2,076,000	$741,900	323	149	$729,200	$98,850	175	28
Middle Atlantic	9,138,107	2,373,463	1,476	483	2,006,827	1,038,525	522	263
East North Central	5,153,227	1,130,899	981	239	748,200	118,800	166	35
West North Central	1,977,598	754,680	496	207	160,700	91,420	49	28
South Atlantic	2,668,062	1,657,419	510	381	107,950	15,560	41	17
South Central	2,216,497	710,693	680	292	412,858	88,214	157	41
Mountain and Pacific	5,413,629	2,239,145	1,418	675	740,188	208,112	235	86
Total	28,643,120	9,608,199	5,884	2,426	4,905,923	1,659,481	1,345	498
Per cent of change		−66.5		−58.8		−66.2		−63.0

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932	March, 1931	March, 1932
New England	$375,500	$45,000	126	19	$3,180,700	$885,750	624	196
Middle Atlantic	12,206,937	1,215,000	3,175	353	23,351,871	4,626,988	5,173	1,099
East North Central	774,000	323,500	229	89	6,675,427	1,573,199	1,376	363
West North Central	212,000	24,000	91	9	2,350,298	870,100	636	244
South Atlantic	1,065,726	33,000	218	16	3,841,738	1,705,979	769	414
South Central	288,900	39,000	151	26	2,918,255	837,907	988	359
Mountain and Pacific	1,143,610	406,350	537	202	7,297,427	2,853,607	2,190	963
Total	16,066,673	2,085,850	4,527	714	49,615,716	13,353,530	11,756	3,638
Per cent of change		−87.0		−84.2		−73.1		−69.1

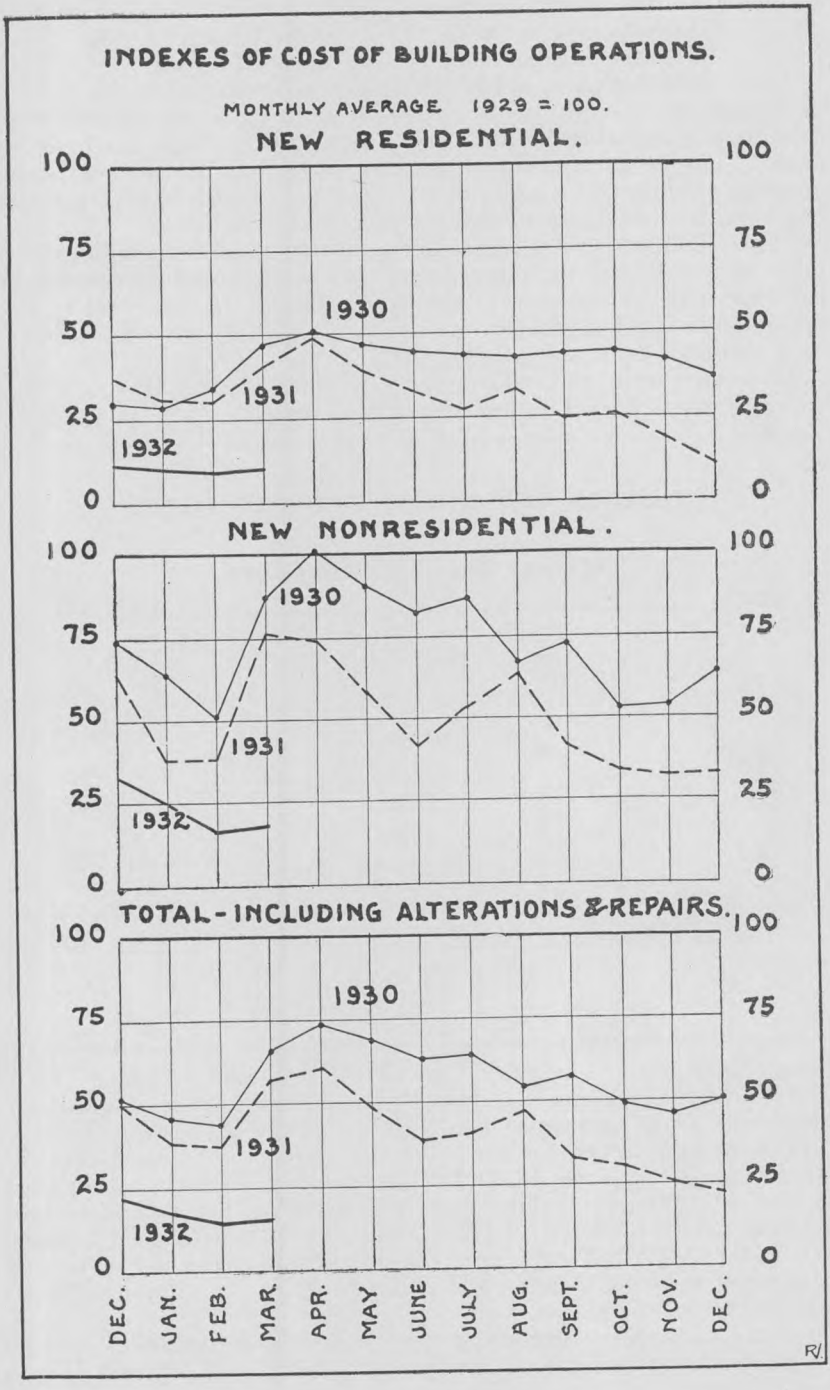
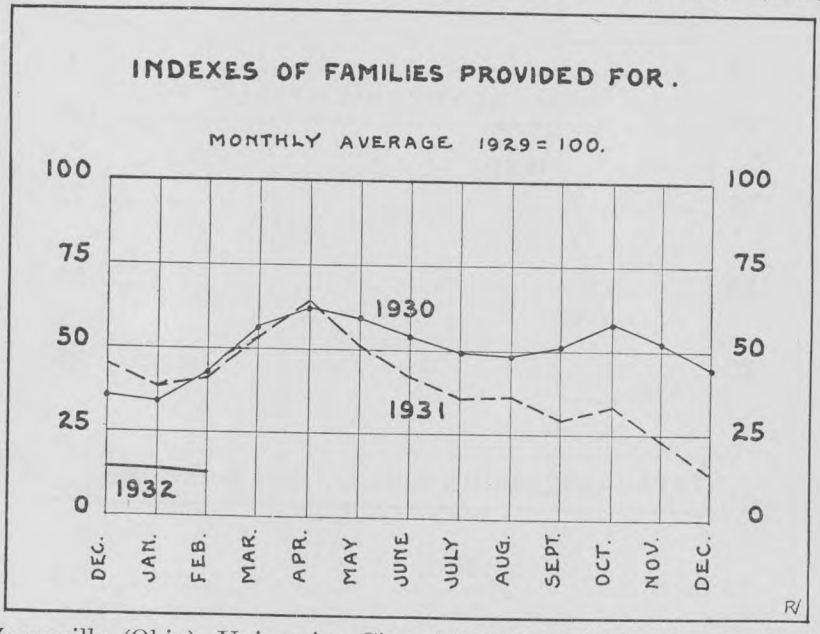


Table 9 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 346 identical cities during March, 1931, and March, 1932, by geographic divisions.

There were decreases in both the estimated cost and in the number of family dwelling units provided in each class of housekeeping dwellings, comparing March, 1932, with March, 1931, in these 346 cities. The total number of families provided for by new housekeeping dwellings in March, 1932, was 3,638, which is 69.1 per cent less than the number provided for during March, 1931.

Table 10 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations, together with the number of family dwelling units provided in new buildings in the 355 identical cities from which reports were received for February, 1932, and March, 1932.

No reports were received from New London (Conn.), Bangor (Me.), Atlantic City and Trenton (N. J.), Anderson and Gary (Ind.),



Zanesville (Ohio), University City (Mo.), West Palm Beach (Fla.), Fort Smith (Ark.), Ashland and Paducah (Ky.), Meridian (Miss.), Muskogee (Okla.), Corpus Christi, Laredo, and Port Arthur (Tex.).

Permits were issued for the following important building projects for the month of March, 1932: In Boston, for an institutional building to cost $291,000; in the Borough of Richmond, for a public-school building to cost $360,000; in Philadelphia, for an institutional building to cost $360,000; in Austin, Tex., for an addition to the city water and light plant to cost $314,000; and in Los Angeles, for a public-utilities building to cost $750,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for a post-office building in Rockford, Ill., to cost $516,000; for a post office and Federal courthouse in Detroit, Mich., to cost over $3,000,000; for a post-office building at Davenport,

Iowa, to cost nearly $400,000; for a central heating plant in Washington, D. C., to cost over $400,000; for a post office and courthouse in Montgomery, Ala., to cost nearly $800,000; and for a post office in Sacramento, Calif., to cost nearly $900,000.

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings					
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	$27,700	$64,450	7	18	$23,560	$6,210	$73,310	$82,025
Bristol	0	0	0	0	1,235	0	1,843	2,476
Greenwich	19,000	3,000	3	1	1,625	45,400	41,505	81,415
Hartford	22,800	29,500	5	8	1,580	18,235	69,669	110,709
Meriden	8,200	8,000	2	2	10,885	6,463	19,930	19,138
New Haven	15,000	33,300	2	5	12,040	27,210	43,005	85,495
Norwalk	16,400	82,700	4	12	5,825	4,760	30,490	100,503
Stamford	8,000	7,500	1	1	1,770	5,900	25,890	21,120
Torrington	0	0	0	0	460	235	10,945	13,265
Waterbury	3,000	4,000	1	1	100	2,000	5,650	14,800
West Hartford	79,132	65,023	10	10	2,875	4,005	102,341	73,746
Maine:								
Lewiston	5,000	12,000	1	5	0	200	5,000	24,200
Portland	9,500	12,500	2	3	189,938	435	398,469	59,067
Massachusetts:								
Arlington	10,000	60,400	2	11	1,500	2,600	14,660	68,800
Beverly	21,100	0	4	0	5,705	2,975	28,755	13,775
Boston [1]	70,000	142,000	10	28	37,000	331,114	1,045,674	863,243
Brockton	7,800	15,300	2	3	900	1,825	21,325	22,380
Brookline	40,000	27,500	2	3	750	1,700	43,500	36,905
Cambridge	0	8,000	0	2	1,000,400	1,175	1,051,520	28,285
Chelsea	8,700	0	2	0	0	400	12,935	5,981
Chicopee	1,800	2,500	1	2	3,250	1,500	7,550	8,150
Everett	0	0	0	0	900	4,600	14,900	8,000
Fall River	0	0	0	0	191,965	2,942	210,412	52,927
Fitchburg	9,000	0	2	0	150	1,181	10,500	2,931
Haverhill	0	0	0	0	200	2,500	1,550	6,200
Holyoke	0	0	0	0	65,250	8,200	65,250	19,050
Lawrence	8,000	0	2	0	3,650	1,535	15,485	10,935
Lowell	3,400	2,500	1	2	25	85	9,190	8,635
Lynn	0	14,300	0	3	1,475	550	16,880	61,785
Malden	21,200	11,300	5	3	400	1,415	26,820	16,880
Medford	7,500	25,800	3	6	6,500	1,800	17,125	36,565
New Bedford	4,000	0	1	0	1,675	4,150	10,075	11,000
Newton	28,500	58,300	4	8	3,950	1,700	39,545	89,540
Pittsfield	0	10,000	0	2	1,250	1,725	6,150	16,375
Quincy	21,100	10,400	5	3	5,650	19,425	54,490	48,387
Revere	0	0	0	0	250	3,850	11,200	23,100
Salem	8,500	17,500	1	3	0	1,100	13,995	66,960
Somerville	0	0	0	0	121,060	49,575	130,775	54,970
Springfield	12,800	13,600	3	5	3,800	20,875	38,200	64,880
Taunton	3,200	4,500	2	2	585	176,635	7,510	183,629
Waltham	0	13,000	0	8	8,600	850	9,750	14,400
Watertown	0	10,000	0	2	175	665	2,625	11,840
Worcester	25,500	49,100	6	9	11,785	3,725	54,521	82,949
New Hampshire:								
Concord	1,000	7,000	1	2	0	600	1,000	9,500
Manchester	0	8,500	0	3	165	1,130	10,340	24,215
Rhode Island:								
Central Falls	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	8,510	10,870
Cranston	15,900	33,600	5	9	2,125	4,945	21,750	42,045
East Providence	11,500	16,100	2	4	77,335	1,750	98,396	22,204
Newport	24,500	5,500	5	1	2,900	21,480	33,300	30,295
Pawtucket	26,500	23,650	5	8	2,380	12,510	35,180	45,330
Providence	15,000	98,850	3	19	44,740	16,975	195,067	214,840
Woonsocket	0	0	0	0	140	55	6,090	4,890
Vermont:								
Burlington	0	6,000	0	2	0	625	10,550	24,950
Total	620,232	1,017,173	117	219	1,860,478	839,495	4,241,097	3,056,555
Per cent of change		+64.0		+87.2		−54.9		−27.9

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings					
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
New Jersey:								
Bayonne	0	0	0	0	0	$1,425	$5,675	$9,845
Belleville	$4,500	$6,500	1	2	$1,400	3,450	9,505	13,435
Bloomfield	7,000	140,000	2	30	11,600	7,000	20,500	148,500
Camden	0	0	0	0	72,852	15,075	135,052	22,562
Clifton	38,000	50,500	8	13	4,675	3,225	47,800	59,675
East Orange	0	8,000	0	2	2,900	154,656	31,344	186,623
Elizabeth	6,000	31,000	1	4	1,200	17,600	7,200	48,600
Garfield	4,300	12,500	2	2	1,100	10,100	9,950	24,200
Hackensack	6,000	4,500	2	1	4,800	4,865	21,922	17,821
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,400	15,990
Irvington	28,000	11,000	6	4	24,100	8,600	57,675	25,412
Jersey City	61,500	45,500	16	17	5,575	70,360	90,690	138,085
Kearny	0	0	0	0	175,650	4,700	176,300	7,600
Montclair	25,000	36,350	3	4	1,500	4,450	30,200	49,020
Newark	62,900	142,500	13	24	54,150	93,500	188,235	338,775
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	12,080	0	16,262	8,505
Orange	6,000	10,000	1	2	500	2,000	19,710	18,643
Passaic	0	4,500	0	1	600	0	20,775	43,244
Paterson	7,250	17,500	2	5	11,700	11,090	45,457	59,152
Perth Amboy	0	0	0	0	600	129,215	6,008	130,365
Plainfield	6,500	76,100	1	10	0	9,775	14,607	98,297
Union City	0	0	0	0	5,800	500	21,215	18,212
West New York	0	0	0	0	350	0	11,110	6,535
West Orange	30,000	41,000	3	5	40,375	5,035	76,205	49,410
New York:								
Albany	61,500	52,800	8	7	17,000	7,000	104,375	116,890
Amsterdam	0	9,900	0	3	0	875	130	11,775
Auburn	4,500	0	1	0	5,295	850	40,187	5,700
Binghamton	6,000	10,225	1	3	2,900	3,905	22,098	36,591
Buffalo	76,200	73,900	28	18	95,177	207,535	235,037	333,692
Elmira	2,900	3,350	1	1	475	905	35,025	6,438
Jamestown	12,000	5,500	3	2	225	650	16,715	13,870
Kingston	11,600	11,800	3	4	29,375	2,363	47,105	18,483
Lockport	3,500	0	1	0	1,050		5,050	0
Mount Vernon	0	0	0	0	10,700	10,123	22,955	26,330
Newburgh	0	9,500	0	1	600	12,100	3,550	43,100
New Rochelle	20,300	30,900	4	5	42,640	109,200	68,940	143,219
New York City—								
The Bronx [1]	438,500	536,600	126	132	91,700	53,200	706,545	1,018,125
Brooklyn [1]	662,500	615,800	173	151	456,020	747,460	1,590,790	1,880,677
Manhattan [1]	0	1,000,000	0	192	1,733,700	323,200	2,552,376	1,846,965
Queens [1]	2,223,325	965,250	615	243	526,146	216,589	3,040,159	1,416,093
Richmond [1]	64,850	69,215	16	20	11,985	400,920	106,635	523,080
Niagara Falls	19,700	19,378	5	4	2,470	120,310	45,425	159,181
Poughkeepsie	6,000	14,500	1	2	75	3,180	8,175	31,130
Rochester	46,200	54,550	10	8	45,270	150,035	139,065	293,325
Schenectady	4,000	14,000	1	3	9,750	1,275	22,889	48,273
Syracuse	38,300	21,000	7	4	8,100	11,835	62,155	94,447
Troy	25,800	0	5	0	0	21,535	36,356	22,545
Utica	23,000	0	5	0	0	300	24,350	8,550
Watertown	0	0	0	0	0	390	2,510	1,865
White Plains	45,000	0	5	0	3,500	3,825	54,513	12,225
Yonkers	197,500	154,300	24	23	47,475	11,275	263,525	232,970
Pennsylvania:								
Allentown	10,000	30,000	2	4	7,950	8,825	34,865	50,460
Altoona	0	6,000	0	4	1,130	1,879	9,917	14,794
Bethlehem	0	0	0	0	1,811	2,250	2,611	2,500
Butler	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	2,800	5,225
Chester	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,775	2,800	1,775
Easton	0	0	0	0	800	11,010	1,650	17,735
Erie	20,100	21,000	5	7	14,900	5,710	52,852	40,860
Harrisburg	0	10,800	0	2	1,750	6,275	16,050	47,850
Hazleton	9,372	0	3	0	765	3,725	14,710	14,025
Johnstown	0	6,000	0	1	3,300	795	10,055	10,770
Lancaster	0	7,000	0	2	10,750	177,100	17,375	188,760
McKeesport	6,200	0	2	0	600	37,375	15,145	41,680

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings					
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
Pennsylvania—Con.								
Nanticoke	$8,000	$5,000	2	1	$1,000	0	$9,800	$5,500
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	$1,835	0	2,135
Norristown	0	0	0	0	411,643	12,285	417,445	14,694
Philadelphia	453,600	402,370	101	89	383,570	424,305	969,815	1,028,990
Pittsburgh	58,850	84,800	15	21	37,840	73,270	298,524	309,447
Reading	4,000	75,000	1	15	5,350	9,825	36,591	108,950
Scranton	22,800	13,100	5	5	9,050	6,560	42,735	39,845
Wilkes-Barre	4,500	6,700	1	2	1,600	2,790	32,512	21,625
Wilkinsburg	8,200	5,000	3	1	0	1,200	10,540	6,557
Williamsport	0	2,000	0	1	3,885	640	25,038	15,380
York	0	1,800	0	1	3,338	3,250	12,276	28,061
Total	4,891,747	4,986,488	1,244	1,108	4,477,967	3,771,335	12,364,538	11,901,663
Per cent of change		+1.9		−10.9		−15.8		−3.7

East North Central States

Illinois:								
Alton	0	$7,500	0	2	$215	$2,875	$29,177	$17,886
Aurora	0	7,900	0	1	375	1,100	955	14,755
Belleville	$8,000	19,200	3	6	500	250	9,047	20,600
Berwyn	8,250	0	2	0	450	659	8,700	5,294
Bloomington	3,000	4,000	1	1	0	65,000	3,000	71,000
Chicago	76,000	176,000	15	30	858,150	168,025	1,080,531	663,716
Cicero	0	7,000	0	1	4,500	0	5,750	7,875
Danville	3,000	7,767	1	1	3,250	1,850	10,067	20,427
Decatur	0	6,000	0	1	5,000	12,975	5,000	32,450
East St. Louis	11,450	14,250	5	4	990	2,850	18,045	22,860
Elgin	0	0	0	0	500	720	1,705	9,349
Evanston	85,000	0	0	0	1,500	2,000	109,500	82,500
Granite City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joliet	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	20,274	18,200
Maywood	0	0	0	0	350	150	1,500	2,090
Moline	0	9,000	0	2	385	165	10,925	13,542
Oak Park	6,500	0	1	0	100	8,775	7,000	16,150
Peoria	32,500	36,800	8	9	3,575	13,300	42,400	59,551
Quincy	0	3,000	0	1	585	350	14,375	3,350
Rockford	7,000	0	2	0	1,900	534,750	43,995	539,500
Rock Island	13,300	3,000	4	1	1,465	1,225	21,212	8,247
Springfield	16,700	8,059	4	2	6,385	3,109	30,319	33,789
Waukegan	4,000	2,000	1	1	2,000	500	11,000	3,000
Indiana:								
East Chicago	0	0	0	0	200	0	480	2,700
Elkhart	0	3,500	0	1	5,575	625	8,190	7,105
Evansville	0	8,000	0	2	94,906	7,061	101,616	34,988
Fort Wayne	11,350	4,950	3	1	1,007,480	50,800	1,036,513	69,799
Hammond	0	1,000	0	1	366	1,250	14,666	6,050
Indianapolis	49,700	89,550	11	20	12,867	161,000	88,358	325,951
Kokomo	0	0	0	0	14,150	1,085	16,830	1,525
Lafayette	0	7,600	0	3	0	0	0	8,600
Marion	5,000	0	1	0	100	3,500	17,549	4,810
Michigan City	6,500	2,800	2	1	5,225	1,835	11,725	5,360
Mishawaka	0	0	0	0	1,150	275	1,150	8,325
Muncie	0	1,000	0	1	908	490	13,009	6,811
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,300	3,200
South Bend	5,500	13,000	2	3	170,380	1,405	190,645	19,285
Terre Haute	0	2,000	0	1	675	3,500	7,985	14,642
Michigan:								
Ann Arbor	10,000	12,600	1	3	2,015	135,190	15,943	151,831
Battle Creek	16,500	0	2	0	3,425	1,300	20,660	8,825
Bay City	7,800	5,000	2	2	3,175	1,105	29,000	9,730
Dearborn	11,000	23,900	3	6	2,600	3,885	15,900	35,335
Detroit	195,790	131,300	36	28	91,162	3,345,620	427,195	3,651,652
Flint	0	0	0	0	10,447	3,021	19,622	19,761

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings: Estimated cost		New residential buildings: Families provided for in new dwellings		New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
Michigan—Contd.								
Grand Rapids	$18,000	$7,800	4	2	$11,575	$55,980	$51,800	$70,995
Hamtramck	0	0	0	0	0	250	14,225	2,850
Highland Park	0	0	0	0	4,000	6,150	8,975	8,190
Jackson	0	0	0	0	380	9,891	2,605	10,991
Kalamazoo	2,700	22,000	2	5	690	5,060	10,915	31,912
Lansing	5,000	5,000	2	1	175	4,125	5,385	10,525
Muskegon	2,900	1,900	1	1	72,275	250	77,865	3,915
Pontiac	0	0	0	0	2,700	1,650	5,165	3,300
Port Huron	1,800	3,900	1	2	2,200	8,000	6,700	14,500
Royal Oak	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,400	3,750	5,375
Saginaw	0	11,865	0	3	2,435	38,469	12,425	62,769
Wyandotte	1,250	0	1	0	5,059	200	6,309	7,975
Ohio:								
Akron	5,400	15,000	3	2	19,065	66,312	56,919	101,587
Ashtabula	0	0	0	0	375	12,125	2,763	17,600
Canton	0	0	0	0	430	755	1,730	1,680
Cincinnati	219,800	290,495	47	61	715,315	279,670	977,745	644,045
Cleveland	82,500	242,500	19	46	1,691,700	36,400	1,934,175	500,700
Cleveland Heights	21,500	27,380	3	3	21,775	1,575	44,955	30,630
Columbus	19,000	34,000	4	6	36,700	17,000	104,600	80,000
Dayton	7,500	49,000	2	9	13,745	21,860	39,373	89,565
East Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2,201	2,750	3,021	4,420
Elyria	4,350	0	1	0	100	225	7,475	900
Hamilton	0	6,100	0	2	6,875	750	11,900	12,295
Lakewood	0	46,200	0	37	5,045	6,870	8,135	56,905
Lima	0	4,000	0	1	0	5,250	1,050	12,020
Lorain	0	0	0	0	350	1,400	350	1,600
Mansfield	24,700	8,000	5	1	875	2,600	26,625	11,450
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	20,450	410	20,895
Massillon	0	0	0	0	10	20	710	1,300
Middletown	0	0	0	0	1,050	1,600	6,510	14,148
Newark	0	15,000	0	1	250	20,000	250	50,000
Norwood	7,000	0	1	0	200	5,500	7,550	6,215
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	1,156	1,100	1,381	6,375
Springfield	2,600	14,500	1	3	5,465	4,500	11,443	20,230
Steubenville	0	6,600	0	2	450	0	2,680	7,350
Toledo	15,300	26,750	4	5	1,675	9,870	25,410	50,970
Warren	0	0	0	0	665	140	3,005	3,545
Youngstown	5,200	0	2	0	2,500	3,225	10,730	11,800
Wisconsin:								
Appleton	12,200	15,200	2	4	5,100	655	18,125	24,655
Eau Claire	8,000	7,500	2	4	0	5,700	8,000	17,000
Fond du Lac	6,000	2,300	2	1	1,950	160	19,510	3,700
Green Bay	0	2,900	0	2	25,237	8,925	27,567	15,855
Kenosha	0	0	0	0	275	250	1,125	5,090
Madison	8,000	12,000	2	2	4,925	2,200	49,818	45,115
Milwaukee	69,800	70,400	14	18	57,686	27,845	267,064	195,624
Oshkosh	1,700	3,500	1	1	500	3,718	2,855	8,668
Racine	0	0	0	0	18,195	0	47,795	7,605
Sheboygan	5,000	5,200	1	1	2,275	705	15,662	14,211
Superior	0	0	0	0	90	620	26,520	21,860
West Allis	0	5,300	0	1	14,100	495	21,560	8,825
Total	1,151,040	1,579,966	237	363	5,082,075	5,264,420	7,525,428	8,422,146
Per cent of change		+37.3		+53.2		+3.6		+11.9

West North Central States

Iowa:								
Burlington	0	0	0	0	$2,500	$450	$5,850	$1,025
Cedar Rapids	$24,300	$20,550	6	6	1,770	4,630	41,741	38,696
Council Bluffs	6,000	6,500	2	2	5,000	4,400	12,000	25,900
Davenport	18,500	3,300	6	1	3,560	382,473	27,701	394,504
Des Moines	38,500	37,400	9	10	4,375	4,535	50,875	84,065

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings: Estimated cost		New residential buildings: Families provided for in new dwellings		New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
Iowa—Continued.								
Dubuque	0	$10,000	0	1	$1,425	$1,515	$2,990	$18,084
Ottumwa	$3,500	0	1	0	650	0	17,600	10,500
Sioux City	21,000	17,300	5	5	0	50,375	36,100	69,025
Waterloo	0	6,000	0	1	500	1,145	4,550	33,605
Kansas:								
Hutchinson	8,000	14,000	4	6	105	520	9,235	18,660
Kansas City	10,000	9,100	4	11	5,645	9,880	23,480	21,230
Topeka	5,000	56,400	4	16	3,950	13,820	10,750	75,183
Wichita	20,000	12,500	6	3	4,760	4,546	35,610	27,751
Minnesota:								
Duluth	0	10,500	0	3	175,346	6,475	196,579	56,038
Minneapolis	121,965	113,325	30	31	24,655	117,523	210,940	340,998
St. Paul	27,480	101,400	5	21	11,178	256,209	107,490	470,986
Missouri:								
Joplin	0	0	0	0	5,750	2,225	8,831	9,025
Kansas City	61,000	75,000	20	21	21,700	10,800	126,500	107,000
Springfield	15,550	1,400	6	2	3,125	4,525	21,425	21,525
St. Joseph	700	3,750	1	3	10,750	1,060	13,265	19,160
St. Louis	221,000	311,650	60	75	30,680	119,350	432,061	519,277
Nebraska:								
Lincoln	0	6,600	0	4	1,210	18,702	2,710	42,303
Omaha	36,550	73,050	9	18	59,515	18,230	111,986	129,160
North Dakota:								
Fargo	0	0	0	0	675	3,825	2,425	4,125
South Dakota:								
Sioux Falls	8,750	26,375	2	4	5,310	28,250	23,125	54,625
Total	647,795	916,100	180	244	384,134	1,065,463	1,535,819	2,592,450
Per cent of change		+41.4		+35.6		+177.4		+68.8

South Atlantic States

Delaware:								
Wilmington	$62,000	$8,800	14	1	$1,899	$10,110	$104,246	$35,229
District of Columbia:								
Washington	586,550	983,900	92	168	456,707	648,905	1,307,336	1,800,687
Florida:								
Jacksonville	14,400	29,700	9	14	12,710	17,045	48,520	88,050
Miami	30,700	25,500	15	12	9,810	10,525	62,486	60,681
Orlando	0	0	0	0	0	400	8,835	10,900
Pensacola		[2] 6,075		[2] 5		[2] 2,300		[2] 115,044
St. Petersburg	5,900	20,900	2	3	1,038,364	3,100	1,049,664	36,700
Tampa	2,100	1,100	6	4	19,400	4,940	44,594	30,152
Georgia:								
Atlanta	40,000	61,950	14	31	11,027	341,576	105,578	455,544
Augusta	6,750	12,571	3	7	1,400	400	29,980	17,642
Columbus	17,750	500	5	1	615	1,265	24,945	4,310
Macon	1,400	1,650	1	2	50	318,148	32,080	331,275
Savannah	10,500	15,000	2	4	2,200	4,330	17,075	21,130
Maryland:								
Baltimore	558,000	189,000	105	49	74,500	419,300	1,052,338	1,041,800
Cumberland	1,050	8,200	2	4	303,950	9,475	305,700	20,825
Hagerstown	2,000	0	1	0	1,415	708	3,465	708
North Carolina:								
Asheville	0	0	0	0	205	236	15,011	3,471
Charlotte	6,000	49,500	1	10	515	35,460	16,790	94,733
Durham	1,900	9,110	2	9	0	31,500	12,600	64,430
Greensboro	0	1,800	0	1	22,765	1,940	30,165	13,580
High Point	1,600	0	2	0	11,400	236,025	13,000	236,825
Raleigh	7,730	0	5	0	4,650	2,202	19,479	6,352
Wilmington	0	2,500	0	1	4,845	300	9,645	11,750
Winston-Salem	6,600	8,700	2	2	101,745	4,675	113,924	26,464

[2] No report received for February; March figures not included in total.

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings					
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
South Carolina:								
Charleston	$15,900	$3,750	4	3	$2,570	0	$25,120	$9,749
Columbia	5,800	14,900	3	9	35,690	$62,137	62,929	86,561
Greenville	2,100	6,000	3	2	1,825	2,500	9,685	27,445
Spartanburg	0	0	0	0	2,240	1,900	3,880	5,122
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	15,800	22,570	7	9	2,150	690	25,150	26,960
Newport News	1,400	11,200	2	5	414	1,229	7,829	18,623
Norfolk	79,025	75,700	22	22	15,720	54,688	115,009	181,945
Petersburg	500	8,485	1	2	900	460	3,400	12,345
Portsmouth	3,000	17,650	1	6	1,600	1,790	14,640	25,442
Richmond	36,450	64,050	10	16	27,792	9,540	89,694	91,233
Roanoke	19,650	19,743	4	5	11,830	6,247	34,804	34,300
West Virginia:								
Charleston	10,750	15,100	2	4	10,750	6,350	53,897	29,065
Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	850	700	2,390	3,545
Huntington	0	5,700	0	3	2,375	2,263	4,200	13,238
Parkersburg	2,500	5,750	1	2	1,000	425	3,950	8,015
Wheeling	1,800	5,000	1	3	950	3,400	18,320	17,200
Total	1,557,605	1,705,979	344	414	2,198,828	2,256,884	4,902,353	5,004,026
Per cent of change		+9.5		+20.3		+2.6		+2.1

South Central States

Alabama:								
Birmingham	$7,700	$5,000	7	1	$21,010	$22,200	$58,377	$61,800
Mobile	3,150	7,200	4	6	319,795	9,975	336,016	25,202
Montgomery	20,600	[3]	14	[3]	109,325	770,179	141,845	770,179
Arkansas:								
Little Rock	21,100	1,000	4	1	7,348	725	35,811	43,477
Kentucky:								
Covington	4,250	8,000	1	2	2,600	950	9,525	18,950
Lexington	1,400	3,000	2	2	110	2,183	6,940	30,039
Louisville	12,500	74,750	3	13	11,780	7,450	138,040	119,845
Newport	5,800	0	1	0	0	0	7,240	600
Louisiana:								
Baton Rouge	21,403	8,639	11	4	65,803	2,389	99,314	32,632
Monroe	600	0	2	0	1,200	4,600	7,580	8,825
New Orleans	20,475	38,750	13	24	66,934	43,275	161,601	131,314
Shreveport	11,700	18,650	7	11	555	1,490	42,999	35,616
Mississippi:								
Jackson	32,912	11,000	12	5	0	0	45,867	18,625
Oklahoma:								
Enid	0	4,000	0	2	200	11,300	3,685	17,300
Oklahoma City	54,500	59,500	12	19	709,025	1,728,225	781,850	1,802,175
Okmulgee	0	0	0	0	600	0	600	3,350
Tulsa	21,625	28,150	6	8	7,910	13,585	42,823	54,395
Tennessee:								
Chattanooga	8,300	6,350	6	2	4,600	42,400	26,842	84,619
Johnson City	7,600	8,000	5	2	0	0	7,600	8,000
Knoxville	21,444	21,920	10	6	8,838	13,970	33,412	41,940
Memphis	5,200	24,180	4	14	482,560	44,850	556,530	143,260
Nashville	13,000	36,200	8	15	85,915	8,555	118,510	64,339
Texas:								
Amarillo	18,735	12,850	14	5	6,650	23,045	28,735	43,965
Austin	30,015	30,300	21	20	11,286	444,853	52,124	495,634
Beaumont	3,950	1,000	3	1	2,800	32,540	22,504	45,687
Brownsville	0	0	0	0	1,840	260	2,915	975
Dallas	65,100	96,550	30	46	17,152	45,565	132,561	218,038
El Paso	5,200	8,400	4	3	1,475	42,015	15,744	55,074
Fort Worth	97,961	70,500	34	34	47,718	20,600	188,890	124,800
Galveston	35,400	17,750	16	10	4,859	299,828	49,634	356,722
Houston	140,600	179,400	57	64	113,300	162,100	268,550	368,900

[3] Building inspector's records for March destroyed by fire. The nonresidential building shown is a post-office building, contract for which was awarded by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

TABLE 10.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932—Continued

South Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		Total construction, including alterations and repairs (estimated cost)	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings					
	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932
Texas—Continued.								
San Angelo	$4,300	$1,500	2	1	$600	$7,875	$5,950	$14,300
San Antonio	28,558	37,468	20	27	27,579	421,875	80,132	501,174
Waco	2,000	17,900	2	11	11,577	6,265	26,827	35,132
Wichita Falls	0	0	0	0	50,050	8,811	52,630	20,694
Total	727,078	837,907	335	359	2,202,594	4,243,933	3,590,203	5,797,577
Per cent of change		+15.2		+7.2		+92.7		+61.5

Mountain and Pacific States

Arizona:								
Phoenix	$18,750	$18,500	7	3	$5,915	$10,100	$29,210	$53,955
Tucson	8,500	15,400	4	5	5,881	13,165	23,508	36,704
California:								
Alameda	17,250	18,600	4	5	1,145	1,325	24,144	28,828
Alhambra	20,300	42,650	7	16	6,825	16,725	31,675	64,450
Bakersfield	4,900	4,300	3	2	12,500	8,823	28,565	22,838
Berkeley	45,545	30,500	12	7	177,390	2,260	237,042	46,397
Fresno	16,800	35,700	5	14	1,115	276,750	37,717	335,187
Glendale	95,050	135,850	24	29	17,455	20,290	116,780	163,640
Huntington Park	6,200	35,100	3	13	2,250	3,100	10,150	43,675
Long Beach	95,800	90,400	43	32	524,715	96,765	654,125	231,665
Los Angeles	633,820	953,757	216	372	1,049,654	1,971,308	2,184,345	3,468,122
Oakland	79,250	109,950	23	33	120,801	36,573	262,220	210,104
Pasadena	87,600	10,250	20	2	3,980	7,978	113,892	51,784
Riverside	14,100	5,000	5	2	38,115	7,691	57,444	22,887
Sacramento	58,650	33,200	11	14	2,965	884,775	90,844	1,015,517
San Bernardino	20,400	21,100	7	7	2,075	5,760	31,020	32,545
San Diego	50,627	87,225	19	30	306,065	31,775	400,148	177,695
San Francisco	521,050	577,525	134	174	469,335	323,769	1,162,684	1,071,250
San Jose	16,850	34,550	5	11	227,660	40,970	260,655	96,305
Santa Ana	0	19,500	0	5	62,580	2,700	65,462	27,972
Santa Barbara	11,066	49,750	5	16	3,305	8,370	31,006	77,508
Santa Monica	42,800	61,975	13	25	2,165	20,320	48,210	87,279
Stockton	13,700	41,200	5	10	9,080	11,980	27,810	63,231
Vallejo	0	11,300	0	3	1,600	12,235	10,117	27,680
Colorado:								
Colorado Springs	8,100	8,250	4	3	1,235	1,000	22,035	33,807
Denver	134,300	163,500	30	35	84,190	53,200	292,275	271,650
Pueblo	8,800	5,500	3	3	1,010	4,110	20,935	18,545
Montana:								
Butte	0	0	0	0	5,450	1,400	7,955	1,895
Great Falls	2,000	2,000	1	1	150	400	5,200	4,650
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	23,000	21,500	6	5	1,380	8,125	35,440	39,190
Oregon:								
Portland	79,350	128,150	17	29	73,940	158,980	260,355	375,190
Salem	7,200	5,600	2	3	390	440	14,469	10,849
Utah:								
Ogden	0	5,000	0	1	0	1,150	2,800	7,450
Salt Lake City	800	15,900	1	6	7,920	5,090	26,339	33,965
Washington:								
Bellingham	2,500	8,500	2	12	11,075	200	14,460	9,695
Everett	0	0	0	0	5,235	3,515	7,620	9,700
Seattle	68,400	63,025	24	35	162,565	48,440	337,600	202,635
Spokane	24,125	41,750	7	15	2,880	10,555	44,275	89,195
Tacoma	5,000	26,500	2	14	11,490	9,195	25,840	50,755
Total	2,242,583	2,938,457	674	992	3,423,481	4,121,307	7,056,371	8,616,389
Per cent of change		+31.0		+47.2		+20.4		+22.1

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in Bread and Cake Baking, 1931

THE modern bakery produces bread, cakes and pastries, pies, or crackers, or two or more of these products. The great majority of the important establishments in the bakery industry in the United States produce bread only. Others produce one or more of the products. The most frequent combination is bread and cakes.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of the bakery industry in 1931. The study covered 503 representative bakeries in 89 cities in 38 States and the District of Columbia, and 28,447 wage earners in the 503 bread departments and 2,792 in the 228 cake departments of these bakeries. Data were collected by the bureau from the records of the bakeries for a representative pay-roll period mainly in September, October, or November. Part of the bakeries were engaged in wholesale, part in retail, and others in wholesale and retail trade. No figures are shown for the pie department in this report, because of the very small proportion of the bakeries studied that had such a department and because of this department's minor importance in number of wage earners. No data were collected from any establishment the product of which was primarily cakes or crackers. A summary of the results of the study is given in this article. The complete report will be available later in bulletin form.

Table 1 shows that wage earners in the bread department earned an average of 54.8 cents per hour in 1931 and those in the cake department earned an average of 39.9 cents per hour. Average full-time hours per week in the bread department were 54.9 and in the cake department 51.0. Average full-time earnings per week in the bread department were $30.09 and in the cake department $20.35. The higher earnings and longer hours in the bread department were due to the inclusion, in the figures for that department of all the "driver-salesmen." The figures for them were so included because practically all of their working hours were consumed in the delivery and sale of bread. Average full-time hours per week of driver-salesmen (58.9) were 6.1 hours per week more than in any other occupation in the bread department and 6.8 more than in any in the cake department. Their average of 56.2 cents per hour was the same as the average for dividers or scalers and rounders and higher than that of any other occupation except mixers, bench hands or hand bakers, and oven men in the bread department and cake makers in the cake department.

Bread department.—The average full-time hours of 58.9 per week (shown in Table 1) for driver-salesmen is more and of 51.0 per week for bench hands or hand bakers is less than the average for males in any other occupation in this department except apprentices. The average of 50.6 for wrappers is more and of 49.1 for helpers is less than the average for females in any other occupation.

The average of 68.2 cents per hour for oven men is more and of 38.3 cents for wrappers is less than the average for males in any other

occupation in the bread department except apprentices. The average of 32.3 cents per hour for packers is more and of 27.7 cents for laborers is less than the average for females in any other occupation in the department except the group of "other employees." The average for other female employees is 32.6 cents per hour.

The average full-time earnings of $34.95 per week for mixers are greater and of $20.22 for wrappers are less than the average for males in any other occupation in the department except apprentices and the group of other employees. Apprentices averaged $18.21 and other employees $35.18 per week. The average of $16.18 for packers is more and of $13.91 for laborers is less than the average for females in any other occupation in the department except the group of other employees, the average for the group being $16.17 per week.

Cake department.—Figures similar to those for the bread department are also shown in Table 1 for the cake department in 228 bakeries in 76 cities. There was no cake department in 275 of the 503 bakeries nor in 13 of the 89 cities covered in this report. Males were employed in this department in 227 of the 228 bakeries and females in 143. The wage earners in the cake department of 86 bakeries were all males and in 1 were all females. The number employed was 1,552 males, 1,240 females, or a total of 2,792.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1931, BY DEPARTMENT, OCCUPATION, AND SEX

Department, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Bread department:					
Receiving clerks, male	308	376	52.8	$0.557	$29.41
Mixers, male	482	1,027	51.7	.676	34.95
Bench hands or hand bakers, male	398	2,046	51.0	.659	33.61
Dividers or scalers and rounders, male	377	740	51.7	.562	29.06
Molders, male	333	675	51.8	.538	27.87
Oven men, male	468	1,368	51.2	.682	34.92
Helpers, male	457	2,789	52.0	.431	22.41
Helpers, female	17	65	49.1	.296	14.53
Laborers, male	388	1,534	52.8	.411	21.70
Laborers, female	22	46	50.2	.277	13.91
Wrappers, male	372	1,321	52.8	.383	20.22
Wrappers, female	64	274	50.6	.283	14.32
Packers, male	355	1,600	52.5	.483	25.36
Packers, female	19	76	50.1	.323	16.18
Driver-salesmen, male	477	11,844	58.9	.562	33.10
Apprentices, male	70	168	50.3	.362	18.21
Other employees, male	425	2,368	52.5	.670	35.18
Other employees, female	56	130	49.6	.326	16.17
All occupations:					
Male	503	27,856	55.0	.553	30.42
Female	137	591	50.1	.298	14.93
Male and female	503	28,447	54.9	.548	30.09
Cake department:					
Cake makers, male	226	714	51.9	.578	30.00
Cake makers, female	5	21	51.4	.257	13.21
Oven men, male	107	171	52.0	.535	27.82
Finishers, male	71	166	50.6	.447	22.62
Finishers, female	98	460	50.0	.272	13.60
Helpers, male	136	375	51.9	.346	17.96
Helpers, female	22	68	50.9	.272	13.84
Wrappers and packers, male	50	126	52.1	.366	19.07
Wrappers and packers, female	109	691	50.1	.278	13.93
All occupations:					
Male	227	1,552	51.8	.486	25.17
Female	143	1,240	50.1	.275	13.78
Male and female	228	2,792	51.0	.399	20.35

In the various occupations the average full-time hours per week of males range from 50.6 for finishers to 52.1 for wrappers and packers; while those of females range from 50.0 for finishers to 51.4 for cake makers. Average earnings per hour of males range from 34.6 cents for helpers to 57.8 cents for cake makers; while those of females range from 25.7 cents for cake makers to 27.8 cents for wrappers and packers. Average full-time earnings per week of males range from $17.96 for helpers to $30.00 for cake makers; and those of females range from $13.21 for cake makers to $13.84 for helpers.

Average Hours and Earnings, 1931, by Department, Sex, and City

AVERAGE hours and earnings for each of the cities covered in this report are presented in Table 2 for all of the wage earners who were included in the bread department in each city in 1931, and also for those in the cake department in each city. The averages for each city are for each sex separately and also for both sexes combined.

Bread department.—As already stated, all of the 503 bakeries included in the survey had a bread department. Males were employed in this department in all of the 503 bakeries, but females were employed in only 137. The total number of employees was 28,447—27,856 males and 591 females. The full-time hours per week of males averaged 55.0, those of females 50.1, and those of both sexes together 54.9. Males earned an average of 55.3 cents per hour, females 29.8 cents, and both sexes combined 54.8 cents. The full-time earnings per week of males averaged $30.42, those of females $14.93, and those of both sexes combined $30.09.

The average full-time hours per week of males ranged in the various cities from 48.0 for the city with the lowest to 66.0 for the one with the highest average hours per week, while those of females ranged from 40.0 to 55.0. Averages for both sexes combined ranged from 48.0 to 66.0.

The average earnings per hour of males ranged by cities from 27.5 to 88.9 cents, those of females from 13.3 cents to 47.2 cents, and those of both sexes combined from 27.5 to 87.7 cents.

The average full-time earnings per week of males ranged by cities from $16.83 to $42.67, those of females from $7.20 to $22.67, and those of both sexes combined from $16.83 to $42.10.

Cake department.—Average full-time hours per week of males ranged in the various cities from 46.4 to 64.0, those of females from 40.0 to 62.0, and those of both sexes combined from 46.6 to 64.0. The full-time hours per week of males in all cities combined averaged 51.8, those of females 50.1, and those of both sexes combined 51.0.

The average earnings per hour of males ranged by cities from 25.4 to 83.0 cents, those of females from 12.4 to 48.1 cents, and those of both sexes combined from 23.2 to 63.8 cents per hour. Males in all cities combined earned an average of 48.6 cents, females 27.5 cents, and both sexes combined 39.9 cents per hour.

The full-time earnings per week of males ranged by cities from $15.04 to $39.84, those of females from $7.16 to $23.10, and those of both sexes combined from $11.92 to $33.50. The full-time earnings per week of males in all cities combined averaged $25.17, those of females averaged $13.78, and those of both sexes combined $20.35.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1931, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND CITY

Department and city	Number of plants			Number of wage earners			Average full-time hours per week			Average earnings per hour			Average full-time earnings per week		
	Employing males	Employing females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Bread department															
Albany, N. Y.	5	2	5	297	2	299	52.8	48.0	52.8	$0.581	$0.292	$0.579	$30.68	$14.00	$30.57
Atlanta, Ga.	4	1	4	224	10	234	60.8	40.0	59.9	.338	.286	.336	20.55	11.44	20.13
Baltimore, Md.	10	2	10	734	19	753	55.9	53.8	55.9	.489	.293	.484	27.34	15.79	27.06
Birmingham, Ala.	5	1	5	184	(1)	185	60.1	(1)	60.1	.359	(1)	.359	21.58	(1)	21.58
Boston, Mass.	10	5	10	617	10	627	53.5	47.4	53.4	.523	.330	.520	27.98	15.64	27.77
Bridgeport, Conn.	5		5	234		234	54.3		54.3	.562		.562	30.52		30.52
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	2	4	645	17	662	57.1	47.3	56.8	.585	.295	.579	33.40	13.95	32.89
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4	1	4	91	2	93	56.4	55.0	56.4	.425	.182	.419	23.95	10.00	23.65
Charleston, S. C.	4		4	74		74	53.8		53.8	.353		.353	19.01		19.01
Charlotte, N. C.	4		4	120		120	55.5		55.5	.384		.384	21.31		21.31
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4	1	4	117	4	121	56.7	44.0	56.3	.398	.273	.395	22.57	12.00	22.24
Chicago, Ill.	28	8	28	2,057	52	2,109	55.1	50.0	55.4	.720	.314	.711	39.67	15.70	39.39
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	2	6	462	27	489	51.7	49.8	51.6	.592	.264	.576	30.61	13.15	29.72
Cleveland, Ohio	10	9	10	925	62	987	56.3	48.4	55.8	.550	.329	.539	30.97	15.92	30.08
Columbia, S. C.	6	2	6	92	5	97	54.9	50.4	54.7	.326	.175	.318	17.90	8.80	17.39
Columbus, Ohio	5	1	5	256	(1)	257	58.2	(1)	58.1	.472	(1)	.472	27.47	(1)	27.42
Covington, Ky.	2		2	35		35	49.2		49.2	.619		.619	30.45		30.45
Dallas, Tex.	5	2	5	199	2	201	63.0	51.0	62.9	.425	.418	.425	26.78	21.32	26.73
Denver, Colo.	6	3	6	375	15	390	51.9	48.0	51.8	.551	.258	.541	28.60	12.38	28.02
Des Moines, Iowa	6	3	6	276	14	290	57.0	49.7	56.6	.422	.244	.415	24.05	12.14	23.49
Detroit, Mich.	6	4	6	770	52	822	55.3	53.1	55.2	.586	.319	.571	32.41	16.94	31.52
Duluth, Minn.	4	2	4	125	13	138	55.7	53.1	55.5	.450	.267	.434	25.07	14.15	24.09
Erie, Pa.	5	2	5	151	2	153	57.7	52.5	57.6	.446	.302	.444	25.73	15.86	25.57
Evansville, Ind.	6	3	6	139	6	145	51.7	50.0	50.6	.490	.257	.481	25.33	12.85	24.82
Fall River, Mass.	4		4	55		55	54.3		54.3	.430		.430	23.35		23.35
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	1	3	36	(1)	37	62.1	(1)	61.9	.315	(1)	.312	19.56	(1)	19.31
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	4	4	215	22	237	59.2	54.0	58.7	.464	.238	.447	27.47	12.85	26.24
Hartford, Conn.	5	1	5	188	3	191	53.3	54.0	53.3	.571	.241	.565	30.43	13.00	30.11
Houston, Tex.	6	1	6	205	(1)	208	66.0	(1)	66.0	.385	(1)	.399	25.41	(1)	26.33
Huntington, W. Va.	3		3	91		91	57.5		57.5	.485		.485	27.89		27.89
Indianapolis, Ind.	9	4	9	368	16	384	59.1	49.6	58.7	.495	.335	.490	29.25	16.62	28.76
Jacksonville, Fla.	4		4	134		134	58.4		58.4	.364		.364	21.26		21.26
Lewiston and Auburn, Me.	4		4	73		73	54.0		54.0	.424		.424	23.00		23.00
Lincoln, Nebr.	4	1	4	85	(1)	86	58.0	(1)	57.9	.378	(1)	.379	21.92	(1)	21.92
Little Rock, Ark.	5	2	5	155	4	159	58.3	54.0	58.1	.405	.222	.400	23.61	12.00	23.24

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1931, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND CITY—Continued

Department and city	Number of plants			Number of wage earners			Average full-time hours per week			Average earnings per hour			Average full-time earnings per week		
	Employing males	Employing females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Bread department—Contd.															
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	3	7	790	20	810	55.0	48.0	54.9	$0.560	$0.381	$0.556	$30.80	$18.29	$30.52
Louisville, Ky.	5	2	5	238	4	242	56.9	49.0	56.7	.465	.255	.462	26.46	12.50	26.20
Madison, Wis.	5	1	5	106	(1)	107	52.7	(1)	52.6	.595	(1)	.593	31.36	(1)	31.19
Manchester, N. H.	3		3	85		85	54.2		54.2	.491		.491	26.61		26.61
Memphis, Tenn.	3	1	3	156	6	162	60.7	54.0	60.5	.422	.259	.416	25.62	14.00	25.17
Miami, Fla.	4		4	125		125	60.0		60.0	.378		.378	22.68		22.68
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	2	7	599	7	606	55.5	45.2	55.3	.506	.376	.505	28.08	17.00	27.93
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	6	7	397	52	449	56.4	51.8	55.8	.453	.279	.435	25.55	14.45	24.27
Mobile, Ala.	4		4	130		130	60.0		60.0	.346		.346	20.76		20.76
Nashua, N. H.	4		4	89		89	56.8		56.8	.468		.468	26.58		26.58
Nashville, Tenn.	4	1	4	125	3	128	57.9	54.0	57.8	.343	.133	.339	19.86	7.20	19.59
Newark, N. J.	10	2	10	849	12	861	52.7	48.0	52.6	.610	.321	.608	32.15	15.41	31.98
New Orleans, La.	11	2	11	367	5	372	51.7	48.0	51.6	.425	.242	.423	21.98	11.60	21.83
New York, N. Y.	30	1	30	2,408	(1)	2,409	51.4	(1)	51.4	.693	(1)	.693	35.62	(1)	35.62
Norfolk, Va.	4	1	4	133	6	139	56.2	47.5	55.8	.478	.189	.467	26.86	9.00	26.06
Ogden, Utah	2	1	2	49	(1)	50	54.0	(1)	53.9	.515	(1)	.513	27.81	(1)	27.65
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5		5	193		193	59.0		59.0	.490		.490	28.91		28.91
Omaha, Nebr.	4	3	4	247	3	250	54.8	50.0	54.7	.472	.386	.471	25.87	19.30	25.76
Pawtucket, R. I.	4		4	156		156	56.1		56.1	.518		.518	29.06		29.06
Peoria, Ill.	4	1	4	149	3	152	57.5	48.0	57.3	.452	.285	.449	25.99	13.67	25.73
Philadelphia, Pa.	15		15	2,133		2,133	54.7		54.7	.518		.518	28.33		28.33
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	4	12	1,119	20	1,139	53.6	53.7	53.6	.526	.264	.522	28.19	14.18	27.98
Portland, Me.	4	3	4	123	5	128	51.6	52.8	51.7	.468	.254	.460	24.15	13.40	23.78
Portland, Oreg.	5	1	5	284	(1)	286	50.8	(1)	50.7	.603	(1)	.601	30.63	(1)	30.47
Providence, R. I.	6	1	6	255	(1)	256	54.4	(1)	54.3	.543	(1)	.542	29.54	(1)	29.43
Pueblo, Colo.	3		3	59		59	50.2		50.2	.498		.498	25.00		25.00
Richmond, Va.	4	1	4	205	(1)	207	56.1	(1)	56.1	.491	(1)	.488	27.55	(1)	27.38
Roanoke, Va.	4		4	71		71	55.5		55.5	.363		.363	20.15		20.15
Rockford, Ill.	3	1	3	84	3	87	55.9	48.0	55.6	.469	.264	.463	26.22	12.67	25.74
Sacramento, Calif.	2	1	2	92	(1)	93	51.1	(1)	51.0	.693	(1)	.688	35.41	(1)	35.09
St. Joseph, Mo.	5		5	134		134	56.3		56.3	.562		.562	31.64		31.64
St. Louis, Mo.	11	6	11	884	12	896	60.6	49.3	60.4	.594	.318	.592	36.00	15.68	35.76
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	1	4	175	(1)	176	53.9	(1)	53.9	.489	(1)	.488	26.36	(1)	26.30
San Francisco, Calif.	5	3	5	512	14	526	48.0	48.0	48.0	.889	.472	.877	42.67	22.67	42.10
Savannah, Ga.	4		4	98		98	61.2		61.2	.275		.275	16.83		16.83
Scranton, Pa.	4	1	4	261	3	264	52.8	48.0	52.8	.556	.221	.554	29.38	10.61	29.25
Seattle, Wash.	6	1	6	284	(1)	285	48.7	(1)	48.7	.843	(1)	.842	41.05	(1)	41.01

Shreveport, La	5	1	5	117	(1)	118	56.8	(1)	56.7	.378	(1)	.376	21.47	(1)	21.32
Sioux City, Iowa	5		5	154		154	54.1		54.1	.556		.556	30.08		30.08
South Bend, Ind	4	1	4	55	(1)	57	53.0	(1)	53.1	.489	(1)	.478	25.92	(1)	25.38
Spokane, Wash	3		3	110		110	51.0		51.0	.741		.741	37.79		37.79
Syracuse, N. Y	6	2	6	372	9	381	53.1	48.0	53.0	.587	.283	.581	31.17	13.56	30.79
Tacoma, Wash	4	2	4	88	3	91	50.3	48.0	50.2	.755	.354	.741	37.98	17.00	37.20
Tampa, Fla	4	1	4	104	(1)	105	53.9	(1)	56.9	.332	(1)	.331	18.89	(1)	18.83
Topeka, Kans	2		2	73		73	52.6		52.6	.561		.561	29.51		29.51
Trenton, N. J	5		5	167		167	52.2		52.2	.561		.561	29.28		29.28
Tulsa, Okla	4		4	158		158	59.6		59.6	.445		.445	26.52		26.52
Washington, D. C	6	1	6	585	(1)	586	53.2	(1)	53.2	.735	(1)	.734	39.10	(1)	39.05
Wheeling, W. Va	2	2	2	109	4	113	52.8	52.5	52.8	.504	.311	.499	26.61	16.33	26.35
Wichita, Kans	4		4	135		135	56.7		56.7	.395		.395	22.40		22.40
Wilmington, Del	4		4	168		168	55.9		55.9	.490		.490	27.39		27.39
Winston-Salem, N. C	4		4	78		78	59.2		59.2	.339		.339	20.07		20.07
Worcester, Mass	5	1	5	229	(1)	230	56.7	(1)	56.6	.513	(1)	.512	29.09	(1)	28.98
Youngstown, Ohio	6	5	6	186	16	202	58.5	48.8	57.8	.472	.315	.462	27.61	15.37	26.70
Total	503	137	503	27,856	591	28,447	55.0	50.1	54.9	.553	.298	.548	30.42	14.93	30.09
Cake department															
Albany, N. Y	3	4	3	28	22	50	51.0	48.0	49.7	.516	.312	.431	26.31	14.98	21.42
Atlanta, Ga	3	3	3	20	12	32	60.4	50.3	56.6	.257	.243	.253	15.55	12.25	14.31
Baltimore, Md	6	5	6	39	37	76	54.4	52.6	53.5	.432	.270	.357	23.50	14.20	19.10
Birmingham, Ala	2	2	2	5	6	11	58.0	54.0	55.8	.414	.210	.306	24.00	11.33	17.09
Boston, Mass	6	6	6	49	49	98	52.2	48.1	50.1	.516	.308	.417	26.94	14.81	20.89
Bridgeport, Conn	4		4	26		26	49.4		49.4	.508		.508	25.10		25.10
Buffalo, N. Y	2	2	2	29	15	44	51.9	44.8	49.5	.531	.351	.472	27.56	15.72	23.36
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1		1	13		13	52.3		52.3	.340		.340	17.77		17.77
Charleston, S. C	2	1	2	4	3	7	54.0	54.0	54.0	.456	.198	.345	24.63	10.67	18.64
Charlotte, N. C	3	2	3	17	19	36	56.0	50.5	53.1	.302	.220	.261	16.91	11.11	13.86
Chattanooga, Tenn	1		1	4		4	64.0		64.0	.254		.254	16.25		16.25
Chicago, Ill	6	3	6	60	67	127	53.4	54.0	53.7	.574	.283	.431	30.65	15.28	23.14
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	1	3	24	20	44	48.0	48.0	48.0	.574	.287	.444	27.55	13.78	21.31
Cleveland, Ohio	8	7	8	68	95	163	50.6	48.8	49.6	.540	.312	.420	27.32	15.23	20.83
Columbus, Ohio	3	2	3	16	6	22	53.6	50.3	52.7	.448	.296	.410	24.01	14.89	21.61
Covington, Ky	2	1	2	7	(1)	9	48.0	(1)	48.0	.651	(1)	.576	31.23	(1)	27.63
Dallas, Tex	1	1	1	6	17	23	51.0	54.0	53.2	.557	.265	.349	28.41	14.31	18.57
Denver, Colo	3	3	3	38	31	69	46.7	46.5	46.6	.590	.256	.439	27.55	11.90	20.46
Detroit, Mich	3	2	3	44	41	85	54.0	50.9	52.5	.663	.368	.535	35.80	18.73	28.09
Duluth, Minn	3	3	3	3	11	14	48.0	48.0	48.0	.667	.286	.368	32.00	13.73	17.64
Erie, Pa	4	2	4	9	7	16	55.3	53.1	54.4	.524	.253	.418	28.98	13.43	22.74
Evansville, Ind	3		3	13		13	48.0		48.0	.505		.505	24.24		24.24
Fall River, Mass	2		2	11		11	49.6		49.6	.425		.425	21.09		21.09
Fort Smith, Ark	1	1	1	3	9	12	54.0	54.0	54.0	.480	.171	.251	25.92	9.23	13.55
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	3	3	15	19	34	55.0	54.0	54.4	.408	.249	.339	22.44	13.45	18.44
Hartford, Conn	1		1	5		5	54.0		54.0	.607		.607	32.80		32.80
Houston, Tex	3	1	3	10	17	27	58.5	48.0	51.9	.452	.258	.346	26.44	12.38	17.96
Huntington, W. Va	1		1	(1)		2	(1)		60.0	(1)		.558	(1)		33.50
Indianapolis, Ind	6	5	6	59	85	144	50.7	51.5	51.2	.494	.266	.371	25.05	13.70	19.00

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1931, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND CITY—Continued

Department and city	Number of plants			Number of wage earners			Average full-time hours per week			Average earnings per hour			Average full-time earnings per week		
	Employing males	Employing females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Cake department—Contd.															
Jacksonville, Fla	1		1	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)
Lewiston and Auburn, Me	1	1	1	6	6	12	54.0	48.0	51.0	$0.530	$0.306	$0.423	$28.62	$14.67	$21.57
Lincoln, Nebr	4	2	4	13	10	23	60.9	49.8	56.1	.409	.239	.343	24.92	11.90	19.26
Little Rock, Ark	4	3	4	7	20	27	53.6	51.0	51.7	.369	.262	.295	19.78	13.36	15.25
Los Angeles, Calif	2	2	2	19	20	39	52.4	48.0	50.2	.633	.465	.547	33.17	22.32	27.46
Louisville, Ky	3	2	3	21	6	27	54.6	51.3	53.9	.421	.216	.390	22.99	11.08	21.02
Madison, Wis	2		2	3		3	52.0		52.0	.635		.635	33.02		33.02
Memphis, Tenn	2	2	2	12	16	28	55.0	50.9	52.6	.479	.273	.364	26.35	13.90	19.15
Milwaukee, Wis	3	4	4	29	26	55	54.0	48.0	51.2	.457	.328	.401	24.68	15.74	20.53
Minneapolis, Minn	3	3	3	13	20	33	50.8	49.8	50.2	.486	.303	.382	24.69	15.09	19.18
Mobile, Ala	3	1	3	25	6	31	57.8	62.0	58.6	.260	.124	.232	15.04	7.67	13.61
Nashville, Tenn	4	3	4	15	22	37	56.0	51.8	53.5	.327	.171	.238	18.31	8.86	12.73
Newark, N. J	2	2	2	6	6	12	51.0	48.0	49.5	.560	.301	.437	28.56	14.45	21.63
New Orleans, La	5	2	5	19	5	24	48.4	48.4	48.4	.435	.148	.374	21.04	7.16	18.10
New York, N. Y	6	3	6	36	8	44	48.8	48.0	48.7	.643	.313	.583	31.38	15.02	28.39
Norfolk, Va	3	1	3	10	4	14	49.2	46.3	48.4	.494	.279	.438	24.30	12.92	21.20
Ogden, Utah	1	1	1	10	19	29	54.0	48.0	50.1	.409	.299	.347	22.09	14.35	17.38
Oklahoma City, Okla	1	1	1	5	13	18	51.0	54.0	53.2	.455	.232	.297	23.21	12.53	15.80
Omaha, Nebr	3	2	3	31	30	61	50.7	50.8	50.8	.386	.240	.314	19.57	12.20	15.95
Pawtucket, R. I	2	1	2	6	8	14	54.0	48.0	50.6	.528	.260	.383	28.50	12.50	19.36
Peoria, Ill	1	1	1	6	12	18	54.0	54.0	54.0	.428	.236	.303	23.11	12.74	16.36
Philadelphia, Pa	12	3	12	223	63	286	50.6	49.4	50.3	.450	.284	.418	22.77	14.03	21.03
Pittsburgh, Pa	11	10	11	99	119	218	52.0	51.7	51.9	.423	.226	.318	22.00	11.68	16.50
Portland, Me	3	3	3	24	24	48	48.3	48.5	48.4	.522	.312	.420	25.21	15.13	20.33
Portland, Oreg	2	2	2	23	19	42	48.0	48.0	48.0	.545	.344	.452	26.16	16.51	21.70
Providence, R. I	4	2	4	22	8	30	48.8	46.5	48.2	.567	.300	.499	27.67	13.97	24.05
Richmond, Va	3	2	3	13	6	19	53.7	51.0	52.8	.373	.234	.329	20.00	11.93	17.37
Roanoke, Va	4	1	4	11	4	15	49.3	40.0	46.8	.420	.229	.377	20.71	9.17	17.63
St. Joseph, Mo	3		3	5		5	48.0		48.0	.608		.608	29.09		29.09
St. Louis, Mo	4	3	4	20	22	42	48.6	49.9	49.3	.723	.276	.504	35.14	13.77	24.85
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	2	2	18	5	23	54.0	48.0	52.7	.465	.240	.421	25.11	11.52	22.19
Savannah, Ga	1		1	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)
Scranton, Pa	2	2	2	23	43	66	54.0	48.0	50.1	.282	.212	.238	15.23	10.18	11.92
Seattle, Wash	2	2	2	9	5	14	48.0	48.0	48.0	.726	.481	.638	34.83	23.10	30.64
Shreveport, La	2		2	4		4	48.0		48.0	.344		.344	16.50		16.50
Sioux City, Iowa	3		3	12		12	51.0		51.0	.510		.510	26.00		26.00
Spokane, Wash	3	2	3	15	10	25	46.4	46.8	46.6	.728	.435	.628	33.78	20.36	29.26

Syracuse, N. Y	5	4	5	40	19	59	51.6	46.1	49.8	.442	.268	.389	22.81	12.35	19.37
Tacoma, Wash	2	2	2	8	3	11	48.0	48.0	47.5	.676	.361	.589	32.45	17.33	27.98
Tampa, Fla	2		2	4		4	55.0		55.0	.391		.391	21.50		21.50
Trenton, N. J	2		2	10		10	48.6		48.6	.516		.516	25.10		25.10
Washington, D. C	3	1	3	23	13	36	48.0	48.0	48.0	.830	.246	.626	39.84	11.81	30.05
Wheeling, W. Va	1	1	1	4	12	16	54.0	54.0	54.0	.394	.258	.288	21.28	13.93	15.55
Wichita, Kans	1	1	1	3	3	6	60.0	54.0	57.0	.303	.198	.253	18.15	10.67	14.41
Winston-Salem, N. C	1		1	4		4	60.0		60.0	.304		.304	18.25		18.25
Worcester, Mass	2	2	2	9	10	19	54.0	48.0	50.8	.580	.295	.454	31.32	14.16	23.06
Youngstown, Ohio	2	1	2	4	5	9	60.0	48.0	53.3	.525	.313	.419	31.50	15.04	22.36
Total	227	143	228	1,552	1,240	2,792	51.8	50.1	51.0	.486	.275	.399	25.17	13.78	20.35

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

Hours and Earnings in Selected Occupations in the Bread Department

Averages, by Cities

TABLE 3 shows average hours and earnings for the wage earners in four of the more important occupations in the bread department of the bakeries that were included in the study of the industry in 1931. The 16,285 wage earners in them formed 57 per cent of the 28,447 covered in the department.

Mixers.—Average full-time hours per week for the wage earners in this occupation ranged by cities from a low of 48.0 to a high of 61.2, while the average for all cities was 51.7. Average earnings per hour ranged from $0.302 to $1.162; the average for all cities combined was $0.676. Average full-time earnings per week ranged from $18.47 to $55.78; the average for all cities combined was $34.95.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FOUR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BREAD DEPARTMENT, 1931, BY CITY

City	Mixers, male					Bench hands or hand bakers, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Albany, N. Y.	5	5	51.4	$0.665	$34.18	5	20	53.3	$0.541	$28.84
Atlanta, Ga.	4	9	58.0	.389	22.56	2	7	60.9	.342	20.79
Baltimore, Md.	10	19	54.8	.613	33.59	10	49	55.1	.541	29.81
Birmingham, Ala.	5	9	54.2	.598	32.44	4	12	63.3	.358	22.66
Boston, Mass.	10	30	52.8	.629	33.21	7	43	51.2	.636	32.56
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	6	49.0	.762	37.34	5	25	48.5	.793	38.46
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	14	51.9	.642	33.32	3	33	54.0	.557	30.08
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3	5	54.8	.558	30.60	3	9	54.6	.354	19.33
Charleston, S. C.	4	5	54.2	.502	27.20	4	8	52.6	.352	18.50
Charlotte, N. C.	4	5	53.8	.454	24.43	3	7	55.7	.361	20.11
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4	6	55.2	.459	25.33	2	4	59.5	.347	20.63
Chicago, Ill.	24	74	51.1	.801	40.93	26	250	49.2	.808	39.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	20	48.9	.754	36.87	5	21	48.6	.765	37.18
Cleveland, Ohio	10	28	52.7	.685	36.10	8	67	51.2	.597	30.57
Columbia, S. C.	5	6	55.2	.356	19.67	6	11	58.6	.337	19.77
Columbus, Ohio	5	12	53.5	.618	33.06	4	7	52.7	.557	29.35
Covington, Ky.	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	6	48.0	.763	36.62
Dallas, Tex.	5	11	48.7	.772	37.60	3	7	48.0	.737	35.38
Denver, Colo.	6	13	48.0	.766	36.77	6	27	48.0	.716	34.37
Des Moines, Iowa	6	11	55.1	.516	28.43	6	14	54.0	.464	25.07
Detroit, Mich.	6	27	51.5	.633	32.60	5	42	50.5	.629	31.76
Duluth, Minn.	4	7	50.6	.581	29.40	3	11	51.8	.494	25.60
Erie, Pa.	5	5	55.2	.532	29.37	5	13	55.4	.493	27.31
Evansville, Ind.	6	8	48.0	.744	35.71	5	10	48.0	.621	29.80
Falls River, Mass.	4	6	56.0	.446	25.00					
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	3	57.8	.409	23.67	2	3	59.5	.336	20.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	8	54.8	.548	30.03	4	18	55.4	.473	26.20
Hartford, Conn.	5	10	52.2	.697	36.40	4	11	52.9	.553	29.27
Houston, Tex.	5	8	61.1	.514	31.44	4	8	61.0	.428	26.11
Huntington, W. Va.	3	6	56.0	.562	31.47	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, Ind.	9	15	53.6	.540	28.94	9	22	53.4	.463	24.72
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	5	54.4	.439	23.88	4	8	60.3	.378	22.76
Lewiston and Auburn, Me.	4	6	54.0	.574	31.00					
Lincoln, Nebr.	4	6	59.7	.430	25.67	2	5	60.4	.320	19.30
Little Rock, Ark.	5	8	55.0	.581	31.96	4	5	54.0	.435	23.46
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	30	54.1	.683	36.95	6	90	53.5	.632	33.81
Louisville, Ky.	5	9	52.3	.586	30.65	3	15	56.2	.480	26.98
Madison, Wis.	5	7	48.9	.809	39.56	4	14	50.6	.663	33.55
Manchester, N. H.	3	5	48.0	.717	34.40					
Memphis, Tenn.	3	8	57.0	.503	28.67					
Miami, Fla.	4	6	57.7	.370	21.33	3	7	57.1	.307	17.53
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	19	52.9	.604	31.95	7	56	53.5	.531	28.41
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	19	52.4	.545	28.56	6	29	51.5	.508	26.16
Mobile, Ala.	4	6	57.3	.387	22.17	4	12	56.8	.356	20.22
Nashua, N. H.	3	4	54.0	.569	30.75					
Nashville, Tenn.	4	7	56.7	.392	22.23	3	13	57.2	.343	19.62
Newark, N. J.	9	19	48.8	.870	42.46	8	45	48.5	.749	36.33
New Orleans, La.	11	17	48.1	.671	32.28	10	38	48.1	.524	25.20

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FOUR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BREAD DEPARTMENT, 1931, BY CITY—Continued

City	Mixers, male					Bench hands or hand bakers, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
New York, N. Y	29	74	48.0	$0.914	$43.87	26	237	47.2	$1.049	$49.51
Norfolk, Va	4	6	56.5	.487	27.50	4	7	57.3	.389	22.26
Ogden, Utah	2	2	54.0	.543	29.32					
Oklahoma City, Okla	5	9	51.0	.749	38.22	3	10	51.0	.641	32.70
Omaha, Nebr	4	9	52.7	.507	26.72	2	13	49.8	.501	24.97
Pawtucket, R. I	4	6	54.0	.685	37.00	2	11	54.0	.531	28.67
Peoria, Ill	4	7	50.6	.702	35.52	4	18	50.7	.635	32.19
Philadelphia, Pa	15	50	51.9	.634	32.90	13	164	50.7	.564	28.59
Pittsburgh, Pa	12	36	49.8	.717	35.71	12	81	50.1	.594	29.76
Portland, Me	3	6	49.0	.602	29.50	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	5	9	48.0	.778	37.34	4	11	48.0	.687	32.98
Providence, R. I	6	11	50.2	.679	34.09	5	15	51.2	.651	33.33
Pueblo, Colo	3	3	48.0	.712	34.18	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	4	9	54.2	.651	35.28	4	19	54.5	.544	29.65
Roanoke, Va	4	4	53.8	.463	24.88	2	3	53.0	.374	19.80
Rockford, Ill	3	5	52.8	.587	31.00	3	8	51.8	.541	28.00
Sacramento, Calif	2	5	48.0	1.033	49.57	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Joseph, Mo	4	9	48.0	.695	33.36	3	5	48.0	.653	31.34
St. Louis, Mo	11	37	48.0	.876	42.05	10	41	48.0	.803	38.54
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	7	54.0	.584	31.54	4	11	54.0	.492	26.57
San Francisco, Calif	5	17	48.0	.985	47.28	5	30	48.0	.968	46.46
Savannah, Ga	4	5	61.2	.302	18.47	4	10	62.0	.279	17.30
Scranton, Pa	4	8	51.3	.607	31.13	4	16	51.9	.500	25.95
Seattle, Wash	6	10	45.6	1.153	52.58	4	9	45.3	1.132	51.28
Shreveport, La	4	5	53.4	.501	26.75	3	4	52.3	.421	22.00
Sioux City, Iowa	5	7	53.1	.595	31.59	5	19	51.8	.546	28.28
South Bend, Ind	4	4	55.5	.523	29.00	4	8	55.5	.482	26.75
Spokane, Wash	3	5	48.0	1.081	51.89	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syracuse, N. Y	6	9	50.9	.649	33.03	5	22	50.2	.543	27.26
Tacoma, Wash	4	6	49.0	1.009	49.44	3	10	48.0	.907	43.54
Tampa, Fla	4	6	55.3	.443	24.50	3	8	55.5	.363	20.13
Topeka, Kans	2	5	48.0	.738	35.40	2	5	48.0	.708	34.00
Trenton, N. J	5	9	49.8	.739	36.80	4	14	49.1	.660	32.43
Tulsa, Okla	4	9	56.3	.515	28.99	2	3	54.0	.521	28.13
Washington, D. C	5	11	48.0	1.162	55.78	6	67	48.0	1.160	55.68
Wheeling, W. Va	2	5	50.4	.573	28.88	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wichita, Kans	4	6	53.0	.462	24.49	2	5	50.4	.427	21.52
Wilmington, Del	4	6	55.0	.506	27.83	3	16	53.1	.468	24.88
Winston-Salem, N. C	3	3	60.7	.396	24.00	3	10	61.2	.308	18.85
Worcester, Mass	5	8	53.1	.646	34.30	4	15	50.0	.601	30.05
Youngstown, Ohio	4	6	55.0	.583	32.07	6	11	56.2	.505	28.38
Total	482	1,027	51.7	.676	34.95	398	2,046	51.0	.659	33.61
	Oven men, male					Driver-salesmen, male				
Albany, N. Y	5	12	50.5	$0.607	$30.65	5	139	54.6	$0.611	$33.36
Atlanta, Ga	4	9	58.9	.342	20.11	4	107	62.0	.375	23.25
Baltimore, Md	10	31	55.1	.579	31.90	10	367	57.0	.513	29.24
Birmingham, Ala	5	10	61.0	.351	21.41	5	73	59.0	.409	24.13
Boston, Mass	10	54	53.2	.541	28.78	5	226	55.9	.503	28.12
Bridgeport, Conn	4	7	49.7	.879	43.69	5	99	59.3	.494	29.29
Buffalo, N. Y	4	14	51.4	.587	30.17	4	355	60.0	.608	36.48
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	3	55.0	.455	25.00	4	35	58.9	.467	27.49
Charleston, S. C	3	5	56.6	.382	21.60	2	24	52.5	.406	21.32
Charlotte, N. C	3	5	56.2	.354	19.89	4	51	55.3	.479	26.48
Chattanooga, Tenn	4	9	53.4	.413	22.06	3	46	58.5	.465	27.20
Chicago, Ill	28	106	50.3	.842	42.35	27	825	62.1	.791	49.12
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	20	50.1	.720	36.07	6	149	54.6	.644	35.16
Cleveland, Ohio	10	39	51.7	.641	33.14	10	464	60.8	.529	32.16
Columbia, S. C	5	7	54.4	.326	17.71	5	32	55.2	.423	23.36
Columbus, Ohio	5	8	53.3	.569	30.33	5	107	63.0	.457	28.79
Covington, Ky	2	3	48.0	.851	40.87	2	13	50.8	.569	28.91
Dallas, Tex	4	6	49.3	.780	38.45	5	77	75.3	.393	29.59
Denver, Colo	6	20	48.0	.744	35.71	6	145	56.5	.507	28.65
Des Moines, Iowa	6	12	55.0	.427	23.49	6	109	60.6	.458	27.80
Detroit, Mich	6	29	51.2	.627	32.10	6	293	61.2	.589	36.05
Duluth, Minn	4	8	51.0	.531	27.06	4	43	64.1	.420	26.92
Erie, Pa	4	5	55.2	.582	32.13	5	58	60.8	.469	28.52

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FOUR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BREAD DEPARTMENT, 1931, BY CITY—Continued

City	Oven men, male					Driver-salesmen, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Evansville, Ind	6	6	48.0	$0.782	$37.54	6	63	55.4	$0.472	$26.15
Fall River, Mass	3	4	52.5	.473	24.85	4	23	56.6	.428	24.22
Fort Smith, Ark	2	2	59.3	.342	20.25	3	14	67.3	.327	22.01
Grand Rapids, Mich	4	6	55.1	.517	28.49	3	92	63.9	.468	29.91
Hartford, Conn	4	9	50.7	.713	36.11	4	96	54.0	.574	31.00
Houston, Tex	5	9	60.8	.475	28.88	6	83	73.2	.380	27.82
Huntington, W. Va	3	5	57.6	.501	28.86	3	33	58.5	.521	30.48
Indianapolis, Ind	8	14	55.3	.515	28.48	8	163	64.6	.490	31.65
Jacksonville, Fla	3	7	59.4	.383	22.75	3	52	57.1	.451	25.75
Lewiston and Auburn, Me	2	4	54.0	.444	24.00	4	21	54.9	.488	26.80
Lincoln, Nebr	4	5	59.2	.483	28.60	4	28	56.2	.414	23.25
Little Rock, Ark	4	6	55.2	.466	25.72	5	70	62.5	.382	23.88
Los Angeles, Calif	7	33	52.9	.669	35.39	7	315	58.2	.554	32.24
Louisville, Ky	5	9	51.7	.613	31.69	4	107	60.2	.440	26.49
Madison, Wis	4	5	49.3	.797	39.29	5	36	57.3	.544	31.17
Manchester, N. H	3	7	48.0	.686	32.93	3	44	60.0	.447	26.82
Memphis, Tenn	3	7	57.0	.514	29.30	3	48	69.6	.451	31.39
Miami, Fla	4	5	58.4	.360	21.02	4	52	62.4	.458	28.58
Milwaukee, Wis	7	31	53.4	.570	30.44	7	237	58.8	.496	29.16
Minneapolis, Minn	7	19	52.4	.542	28.40	7	155	62.3	.432	26.91
Mobile, Ala	4	7	57.1	.423	24.14	4	44	64.3	.407	26.17
Nashua, N. H	1	3	54.0	.488	26.33	4	42	60.0	.551	33.06
Nashville, Tenn	4	6	56.2	.382	21.47	4	47	59.4	.375	22.28
Newark, N. J	10	43	48.3	.874	42.21	10	449	55.9	.577	32.25
New Orleans, La	11	34	48.0	.626	30.05	11	118	59.2	.393	23.27
New York, N. Y	30	150	47.8	.941	44.98	26	1,000	55.2	.650	35.88
Norfolk, Va	4	10	52.0	.431	22.41	4	55	58.0	.562	32.60
Ogden, Utah	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	14	54.0	.576	31.11
Oklahoma City, Okla	4	7	51.0	.739	37.69	5	72	67.8	.424	28.75
Omaha, Nebr	4	8	52.5	.529	27.77	4	95	58.5	.483	28.26
Pawtucket, R. I	4	9	54.0	.613	33.11	4	51	59.3	.516	30.60
Peoria, Ill	4	7	50.6	.728	36.84	4	64	65.3	.392	25.60
Philadelphia, Pa	15	88	51.8	.649	33.62	15	943	58.6	.530	31.06
Pittsburgh, Pa	12	52	50.4	.665	33.52	12	505	57.0	.547	31.18
Portland, Me	4	11	49.6	.588	29.18	2	47	55.3	.384	21.24
Portland, Oreg	5	13	48.0	.761	36.53	5	135	53.8	.619	33.30
Providence, R. I	5	14	50.6	.730	36.94	6	119	59.2	.552	32.68
Pueblo, Colo	3	4	48.0	.699	33.55	3	17	52.9	.487	25.76
Richmond, Va	4	13	53.7	.583	31.31	4	79	59.1	.556	32.86
Roanoke, Va	4	6	53.7	.348	18.70	3	22	59.7	.419	25.01
Rockford, Ill	3	4	52.5	.600	31.50	3	26	60.6	.486	29.45
Sacramento, Calif	2	3	48.0	1.021	49.01	2	31	56.5	.686	38.76
St. Joseph, Mo	3	6	48.0	.692	33.22	5	46	66.1	.400	26.44
St. Louis, Mo	11	52	48.0	.883	42.38	11	397	72.3	.562	40.63
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	8	54.0	.443	23.92	4	63	54.0	.565	30.51
San Francisco, Calif	5	37	48.0	1.025	49.20	5	228	48.0	.940	45.12
Savannah, Ga	4	4	60.8	.263	15.95	3	32	62.1	.334	20.78
Scranton, Pa	4	7	50.9	.545	27.71	4	133	54.0	.656	35.42
Seattle, Wash	6	12	44.0	1.175	51.70	6	133	51.3	.863	44.27
Shreveport, La	3	3	52.0	.481	25.00	4	38	67.3	.365	24.56
Sioux City, Iowa	4	8	53.3	.593	31.61	5	52	56.0	.692	38.71
South Bend, Ind	2	3	53.0	.481	25.00	4	18	51.4	.560	28.78
Spokane, Wash	3	4	48.0	1.138	54.62	3	38	56.5	.681	38.48
Syracuse, N. Y	6	12	51.2	.632	32.36	6	205	54.3	.626	33.97
Tacoma, Wash	4	7	48.0	.963	46.22	4	34	53.6	.757	40.58
Tampa, Fla	3	6	55.0	.358	19.67	4	40	60.4	.345	20.84
Topeka, Kans	2	5	48.0	.750	36.00	2	23	58.3	.558	32.58
Trenton, N. J	5	10	50.0	.675	33.75	5	78	54.6	.532	29.06
Tulsa, Okla	3	6	54.0	.565	30.50	4	69	63.8	.435	27.75
Washington, D. C	6	20	48.0	1.208	57.98	6	249	55.7	.708	39.44
Wheeling, W. Va	2	4	51.0	.573	29.22	2	46	54.4	.537	29.21
Wichita, Kans	4	8	53.3	.472	25.12	4	54	60.9	.399	24.33
Wilmington, Del	4	11	54.5	.525	28.61	4	68	60.0	.538	32.25
Winston-Salem, N. C	3	4	60.5	.372	22.50	3	29	57.1	.437	24.95
Worcester, Mass	5	13	50.3	.658	33.10	5	118	61.9	.481	29.77
Youngstown, Ohio	6	9	56.7	.464	26.27	6	109	61.3	.462	28.32
Total	468	1,368	51.2	.682	34.92	477	11,844	58.9	.562	33.10

[1] For less than 3 wage earners in this establishment, data included in total.

Driver-salesmen.—Average full-time hours per week for this, the most important occupation in the bread department as regards number of wage earners, ranged from 48.0 to 75.3; for all cities combined the average was 58.9. Average earnings per hour ranged from 32.7 to 94 cents; the average for all cities combined was 56.2 cents. Average full-time earnings per week ranged from $20.78 to $45.12; the average for all cities combined was $33.10.

Averages, by States

Table 4 shows, by States, the average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for the wage earners in the same four occupations in the bread department which were covered (by cities) in Table 3.

Mixers.—Average full-time hours per week in this occupation ranged by States from a low of 47.1 to a high of 59.1; for all States combined the average was 51.7. Average earnings per hour ranged from $0.357 to $1.162; for all States combined the average was $0.676. Average full-time earnings per week ranged from $21.10 to $55.78; for all States combined the average was $34.95.

Driver-salesmen.—Average full-time hours per week in this occupation ranged by States from 52.7 to 74.2; for all States combined the average was 58.9 per week. Average earnings per hour ranged from 36.5 to 80.9 cents; for all States combined the average was 56.2 cents. Average full-time earnings per week ranged from $22.46 to $46.90; for all States combined the average was $33.10.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FOUR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BREAD DEPARTMENT, 1931, BY STATE

State	Mixers, male					Bench hands or hand bakers, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Alabama	9	15	55.5	$0.511	$28.36	8	24	60.1	$0.357	$21.46
Arkansas	8	11	55.8	.529	29.52	6	8	56.1	.395	22.16
California	14	52	51.5	.808	41.61	12	122	52.0	.705	36.66
Colorado	9	16	48.0	.755	36.24	7	28	48.0	.714	34.27
Connecticut	10	16	51.0	.721	36.77	9	36	49.8	.713	35.51
Delaware	4	6	55.0	.506	27.83	3	16	53.1	.468	24.88
District of Columbia	5	11	48.0	1.162	55.78	6	67	48.0	1.160	55.68
Florida	10	17	55.9	.416	23.25	10	23	57.7	.352	20.31
Georgia	8	14	59.1	.357	21.10	6	17	61.5	.306	18.82
Illinois	31	86	51.1	.780	39.86	33	276	49.4	.788	38.93
Indiana	19	27	52.2	.593	30.95	18	40	52.5	.504	26.46
Iowa	14	23	54.4	.549	29.87	14	42	53.1	.474	25.17
Kansas	6	11	50.7	.575	29.15	4	10	49.2	.571	28.09
Kentucky	6	10	51.9	.616	31.97	5	21	53.9	.544	29.32
Louisiana	15	22	49.3	.633	31.21	13	42	48.5	.513	24.88
Maine	7	12	51.5	.587	30.25	1	1	54.0	.500	27.00
Maryland	10	19	54.8	.613	33.59	10	49	55.1	.541	29.81
Massachusetts	19	44	53.3	.606	32.30	11	58	50.9	.627	31.91
Michigan	10	35	52.3	.614	32.11	9	60	52.0	.591	30.73
Minnesota	11	26	51.9	.554	28.75	9	40	51.6	.504	26.01
Missouri	15	46	48.0	.840	40.32	13	46	48.0	.785	37.68
Nebraska	8	15	55.5	.475	26.36	4	18	52.8	.443	23.39
New Hampshire	6	9	50.7	.647	32.80					
New Jersey	14	28	49.1	.827	40.61	12	59	48.7	.728	35.45
New York	44	102	49.0	.832	40.77	39	312	48.5	.894	43.36
North Carolina	7	8	56.4	.431	24.31	6	17	58.9	.328	19.32
Ohio	25	66	51.9	.684	35.50	23	106	51.3	.614	31.50

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FOUR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BREAD DEPARTMENT, 1931, BY STATE—Continued

State	Mixers, male					Bench hands or hand bakers, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Oklahoma	9	18	53.7	$0.626	$33.62	5	13	51.7	$0.611	$31.59
Oregon	5	9	48.0	.778	37.34	4	11	48.0	.687	32.98
Pennsylvania	36	99	51.3	.655	33.60	34	274	50.8	.565	28.70
Rhode Island	10	17	51.5	.682	35.12	7	26	52.4	.599	31.39
South Carolina	9	11	54.7	.422	23.08	10	19	56.1	.343	19.24
Tennessee	11	21	56.4	.454	25.61	5	17	57.7	.344	19.85
Texas	10	19	53.9	.654	35.25	7	15	54.8	.556	30.47
Utah	6	9	54.0	.577	31.16	4	11	54.0	.492	26.57
Virginia	12	19	54.8	.560	30.69	10	29	55.0	.490	26.95
Washington	13	21	47.1	1.098	51.72	8	20	46.8	1.010	47.27
West Virginia	5	11	53.5	.567	30.33	2	3	52.0	.462	24.02
Wisconsin	12	26	51.8	.658	34.08	11	70	52.9	.559	29.57
Total	482	1,027	51.7	.676	34.95	398	2,046	51.0	.659	33.61
	Oven men, male					Driver-salesmen, male				
Alabama	9	17	59.4	$0.380	$22.57	9	117	61.0	$0.408	$24.89
Arkansas	6	8	56.2	.432	24.28	8	84	63.3	.373	23.61
California	14	73	50.2	.842	42.27	14	574	54.1	.699	37.82
Colorado	9	24	48.0	.738	35.42	9	162	56.1	.505	28.33
Connecticut	8	16	50.3	.785	39.49	9	195	56.7	.532	30.16
Delaware	4	11	54.5	.525	28.61	4	68	60.0	.538	32.25
District of Columbia	6	20	48.0	1.208	57.98	6	249	55.7	.708	39.44
Florida	10	18	57.7	.369	21.29	11	144	59.9	.418	25.04
Georgia	8	13	59.5	.317	18.86	7	139	62.0	.365	22.63
Illinois	35	117	50.4	.825	41.58	34	915	62.2	.754	46.90
Indiana	16	23	53.0	.574	30.42	18	244	61.3	.490	30.04
Iowa	12	23	54.4	.485	26.38	15	196	59.1	.519	30.67
Kansas	6	13	51.2	.572	29.29	6	77	60.1	.446	26.80
Kentucky	7	12	50.8	.670	34.04	6	120	59.2	.453	26.82
Louisiana	14	37	48.3	.613	29.61	15	156	61.2	.385	23.56
Maine	6	15	50.8	.547	27.79	6	68	55.1	.416	22.92
Maryland	10	31	55.1	.579	31.90	10	367	57.0	.513	29.24
Massachusetts	18	71	52.6	.559	29.40	14	367	57.9	.491	28.43
Michigan	10	35	51.9	.606	31.45	9	385	61.8	.559	34.55
Minnesota	11	27	52.0	.538	27.98	11	198	62.7	.429	26.90
Missouri	14	58	48.0	.863	41.42	16	443	71.6	.546	39.09
Nebraska	8	13	55.1	.511	28.16	8	123	58.0	.468	27.14
New Hampshire	4	10	49.8	.616	30.68	7	86	60.0	.498	29.88
New Jersey	15	53	48.7	.835	40.66	15	527	55.7	.571	31.80
New York	45	188	48.5	.861	41.76	41	1,699	56.1	.635	35.62
North Carolina	6	9	58.1	.362	21.03	7	80	56.0	.464	25.98
Ohio	27	76	52.0	.631	32.81	27	829	59.9	.529	31.69
Oklahoma	7	13	52.4	.651	34.11	9	141	65.9	.429	28.27
Oregon	5	13	48.0	.761	36.53	5	135	53.8	.619	33.30
Pennsylvania	35	152	51.4	.647	33.26	36	1,639	57.8	.542	31.33
Rhode Island	9	23	51.9	.681	35.34	10	170	59.2	.541	32.03
South Carolina	8	12	55.3	.350	19.36	7	56	54.0	.416	22.46
Tennessee	11	22	55.3	.437	24.17	10	141	62.6	.431	26.98
Texas	9	15	56.2	.578	32.48	11	160	74.2	.386	28.64
Utah	5	10	54.0	.470	25.38	6	77	54.0	.567	30.62
Virginia	12	29	53.1	.480	25.49	11	156	58.8	.539	31.69
Washington	13	23	45.9	1.111	50.99	13	205	52.7	.809	42.63
West Virginia	5	9	54.7	.530	28.99	5	79	56.1	.530	29.73
Wisconsin	11	36	52.8	.604	31.89	12	273	58.6	.502	29.42
Total	468	1,368	51.2	.682	34.92	477	11,844	58.9	.562	33.10

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage changes in 89 manufacturing industries included in the monthly employment survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are presented in the following table.

Of the 17,336 manufacturing establishments furnishing employment data in March, 16,779 establishments, or 96.8 per cent of the total, reported no change in wage rates during the month ending March 15, 1932. The employees whose wage rates were reported unchanged over the month interval totaled 2,751,913, comprising 96.3 per cent of the total number of employees included in this survey of manufacturing industries.

Decreases in rates of wages were reported by 557 establishments, or 3.2 per cent of the total number of establishments reporting. These decreases, averaging 9.6 per cent, affected 106,088 employees, or 3.7 per cent of all employees in the establishments reporting. No wage increases were reported for this month.

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1932

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—		Number of employees having—	
			No wage changes	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage decreases
All manufacturing industries	17,336	2,858,001	16,779	557	2,751,913	106,088
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	96.8	3.2	96.3	3.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	229	82,813	221	8	81,309	1,504
Confectionery	331	31,995	319	12	30,490	1,505
Ice cream	364	11,286	361	3	10,134	1,152
Flour	447	15,987	437	10	15,848	139
Baking	878	60,395	858	20	58,656	1,739
Sugar refining, cane	16	8,183	14	2	7,703	480
Beet sugar	44	1,943	44		1,943	
Beverages	309	9,616	308	1	9,609	7
Butter	266	5,802	258	8	5,701	101
Cotton goods	548	193,161	532	16	188,108	5,053
Hosiery and knit goods	444	102,536	433	11	99,736	2,800
Silk goods	270	42,852	253	17	40,142	2,710
Woolen and worsted goods	217	48,946	207	10	45,317	3,629
Carpets and rugs	32	14,960	30	2	13,808	1,152
Dyeing and finishing textiles	149	37,846	141	8	32,121	5,725
Clothing, men's	352	58,251	346	6	58,130	121
Shirts and collars	118	14,947	118		14,947	
Clothing, women's	392	28,634	387	5	28,208	426
Millinery	136	11,269	135	1	11,263	6
Corsets and allied garments	32	6,447	30	2	6,336	111
Cotton small wares	107	10,236	105	2	9,256	980
Hats, fur-felt	39	5,451	39		5,451	
Men's furnishings	77	6,069	77		6,069	
Iron and steel	223	207,636	220	3	206,585	1,051
Cast-iron pipe	43	7,468	41	2	7,346	122
Structural and ornamental ironwork	189	19,581	176	13	17,182	2,399
Hardware	102	24,120	96	6	23,830	290
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus	113	20,844	105	8	20,092	752
Stoves	144	14,978	140	4	14,552	426
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	69	8,977	67	2	8,885	92
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	114	10,249	112	2	10,184	65
Forgings, iron and steel	53	6,031	53		6,031	
Plumbers' supplies	70	4,982	68	2	4,394	588
Tin cans and other tinware	54	7,479	54		7,479	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws)	123	7,875	120	3	7,835	40
Wirework	67	5,132	65	2	4,928	204
Lumber, sawmills	605	60,533	582	23	57,396	3,137

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—		Number of employees having—	
			No wage changes	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage decreases
Lumber, millwork	363	19,910	357	6	19,562	348
Furniture	483	47,648	461	22	45,898	1,750
Turpentine and rosin	21	1,057	19	2	636	421
Leather	159	25,071	150	9	23,729	1,342
Boots and shoes	325	111,056	321	4	110,169	887
Paper and pulp	405	79,529	400	5	78,956	573
Paper boxes	319	22,220	309	10	21,886	334
Printing, book and job	674	52,533	637	37	49,371	3,162
Printing, newspapers and periodicals	454	70,509	439	15	68,632	1,877
Chemicals	124	21,757	121	3	19,539	2,218
Fertilizers	203	9,089	198	5	8,832	257
Petroleum refining	126	50,725	126		50,725	
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	48	2,651	48		2,651	
Druggists' preparations	35	8,102	35		8,102	
Explosives	21	2,926	21		2,926	
Paints and varnishes	351	16,132	342	9	15,633	499
Rayon	22	27,696	15	7	19,874	7,822
Soap	69	12,283	68	1	12,269	14
Cement	122	14,176	121	1	14,058	118
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	684	18,420	663	21	17,954	466
Pottery	108	14,475	108		14,475	
Glass	195	38,074	186	9	37,532	542
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	221	5,612	218	3	5,551	61
Stamped and enameled ware	83	13,245	81	2	13,083	162
Brass, bronze, and copper products	184	30,442	174	10	30,101	341
Aluminum manufactures	26	5,608	26		5,608	
Clocks, time-recording devices, and clock movements	23	4,949	23		4,949	
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors	49	5,162	48	1	4,525	637
Plated ware	49	7,699	46	3	7,545	154
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	25	8,690	24	1	8,381	309
Jewelry	148	9,279	138	10	9,091	188
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	29	8,948	29		8,948	
Cigars and cigarettes	206	47,471	203	3	47,150	321
Automobiles	238	250,776	229	9	235,246	15,530
Aircraft	35	6,685	33	2	6,179	506
Cars, electric and steam railroad	34	5,349	34		5,349	
Locomotives	15	3,524	15		3,524	
Shipbuilding	94	32,537	90	4	32,122	415
Rubber tires and inner tubes	39	45,369	37	2	33,599	11,770
Rubber boots and shoes	11	11,416	10	1	9,926	1,490
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	96	18,555	96		18,555	
Agricultural implements	71	8,452	69	2	8,243	209
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	256	145,313	248	8	140,700	4,613
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	74	16,303	71	3	14,247	2,056
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	49	15,846	47	2	15,483	363
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,058	120,200	1,028	30	117,385	2,815
Machine tools	148	14,475	143	5	14,212	263
Textile machinery and parts	40	7,404	40		7,404	
Typewriters and supplies	18	10,880	18		10,880	
Radio	43	16,421	43		16,421	
Electric-railroad repair shops	408	23,634	393	15	23,207	427
Steam-railroad repair shops	489	76,208	428	61	73,886	2,322

Nonmanufacturing Industries

IN THE following table are presented data concerning wage-rate changes, occurring between February 15 and March 15, 1932, reported by establishments in 14 nonmanufacturing groups included in the bureau's monthly employment survey.

Four establishments in three of these industrial groups reported increases in wage rates over the month interval. Decreases in wage rates were reported by a number of establishments in each of the 14 industrial groups, with the exception of the anthracite mining group

in which no change in rates was shown. The lowest average decrease in wage rates was reported in the power and light groups, 7.6 per cent, while the highest average per cent of decrease, 20.7, was reported in the dyeing and cleaning group. The average per cent of decrease in the remaining groups ranged from 9.0 per cent in laundries to 11.1 per cent in crude petroleum producing.

TABLE 2.—WAGE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1932

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases
Anthracite mining	160	100,749	160	----	----	100,749	----	----
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	----	----	100.0	----	----
Bituminous-coal mining	1,241	182,497	1,201	----	40	177,741	----	4,756
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	96.8	----	3.2	97.4	----	2.6
Metalliferous mining	229	27,483	225	----	4	26,966	----	517
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	98.3	----	1.7	98.1	----	1.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	575	19,756	568	1	6	19,473	45	218
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	98.8	0.2	1.0	98.7	0.2	1.1
Crude-petroleum producing	270	20,386	269	----	1	20,348	----	38
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	----	0.4	99.8	----	0.2
Telephone and telegraph	8,240	289,626	8,203	----	37	289,526	----	100
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	----	0.4	100.0	----	(1)
Power and light	3,440	223,946	3,330	----	110	220,328	----	3,618
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	96.8	----	3.2	98.4	----	1.6
Electric railroad operation and maintenance (exclusive of car shops)	487	131,555	469	----	18	128,829	----	2,726
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	96.3	----	3.7	97.9	----	2.1
Wholesale trade	2,713	73,422	2,672	----	41	72,855	----	567
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	98.5	----	1.5	99.2	----	0.8
Retail trade	12,638	337,248	12,542	2	94	336,167	21	1,060
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	99.2	(1)	0.7	99.7	(1)	0.3
Hotels	2,189	137,090	2,158	----	31	135,617	----	1,473
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	98.6	----	1.4	98.9	----	1.1
Canning and preserving	792	25,188	739	----	53	23,681	----	1,507
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	93.3	----	6.7	94.0	----	6.0
Laundries	1,039	62,979	1,026	1	12	62,149	8	822
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	98.7	0.1	1.2	98.7	(1)	1.3
Dyeing and cleaning	377	11,598	374	----	3	11,535	----	63
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	99.2	----	0.8	99.5	----	0.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade-Unions Since January, 1932

CHANGES in the wages and hours of labor of trade-unionists and municipal employees, which occurred during the period January to April, 1932, and which have been reported to the bureau during the past month are tabulated in the table following. The tabulation covers 58,109 workers, of whom 8,178 were reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JANUARY TO APRIL, 1932

Industry or occupation, and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Barbers:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Astoria, Oreg.	Feb. 17	[1] $30.00	[2] $27.00	53½	53½
Norfolk, Va.	Jan. 1	25.00	22.00	60	60
Olympia, Wash.	Mar. 29	[2] 28.00	[3] 22.00	55	55
Palo Alto, Calif.	Jan. 25	[1] 30.00	[4] 25.00	56	56
San Jose, Calif.	Jan. 18	[1] 30.00	[4] 25.00	55½	55½
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Feb. 1	30.00	25.00	54	54
Santa Ana, Calif.	Jan. 1	[4] 25.00	[5]	62	62
Watertown, Wis.	do	[6] 25.00	[7] 20.00	53½	53½
Building trades:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Architectural-iron workers, Chicago, Ill., and vicinity	Mar. 11	$1.62½	$1.31¼	44	40
Bricklayers and masons—					
Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity	Feb. 23	1.62½	1.37½	40	40
Marble setters	do	1.50	1.25	40	40
Ottumwa, Iowa	Jan. 4	1.50	1.25	44	44
Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity	Mar. 1	1.75	1.50	40	40
Wichita, Kans.	Feb. 10	1.50	1.25	44	44
Carpenters—					
Boston, Mass., and vicinity	Jan. 1	1.37½	1.17½	40	40
Shop and mill work	do	1.12½	.92½	40	40
Burlington, Iowa	Feb. 1	.90	.80	44	44
Chicago, Ill., and vicinity	Mar. 11	1.62½	1.31¼	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 14	1.40	1.20	40	40
Elmira, N. Y.	Apr. 1	1.18¾	1.00	40	40
Fall River, Mass., and vicinity	Mar. 14	1.00	.85	40	40
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Mar. 1	1.25	1.00	44	40
Kewanee, Ill., and vicinity	do	1.00	.80	44	44
Lowell, Mass., and vicinity	Mar. 7	1.25	1.00	40	40
Middletown, N. Y.	Feb. 1	1.20	.95	40	40
Cement finishers—					
Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 15	1.37½	1.12½	44	40
Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 6	1.00	.80	40	40
Dayton, Ohio	Mar. 3	1.15	1.00	44	44
Ottawa, Ill.	Feb. 17	1.50	1.25	44	40
San Antonio, Tex.	Feb. 24	1.25	1.00	44	44
Electrical workers—					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Mar. 17	1.25	1.00	40	40
Chicago, Ill., and vicinity	Mar. 10	1.70	1.50	44	40
Elevator constructors—					
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 1	1.68½	1.37½	40	40
Helpers	do	1.18	1.00	40	40
Portland, Oreg., and vicinity	Mar. 14	1.42½	1.18	40	40
Hod carriers and laborers, Portland, Oreg.	Jan. 2	1.12½	.90	40	[8]
		.75	.60	40	[8]
House wreckers, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 1	1.10	1.35	44	40
Helpers	do	1.00	1.25	44	40
Lathers—					
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 21	1.75	1.25	40	40
Elmira, N. Y., and vicinity	Apr. 1	1.50	1.37½	40	40
		1.37½	1.25	40	40
Painters—					
Cambridge, Mass., and vicinity	Mar. 1	1.25	1.00	40	40
Chicago, Ill., glaziers	Mar. 11	1.70	1.42	[9] 8	[9] 6
Cleveland, Ohio, glaziers	Jan. 15	1.37½	1.12½	40	40
		1.50	1.25	40	40
East Liverpool, Ohio, and vicinity	Apr. 1	1.25	1.12½	44	40
Pawtucket, R. I.	Feb. 15	1.12½	.90	40	40
Portland, Oreg.	Jan. 2	1.10	.88	40	40
Providence, R. I.	Feb. 15	1.12½	.90	40	40
San Antonio, Tex.	Feb. 1	1.12½	.87½	44	40
Plasterers—					
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 11	1.70	1.37½	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 6	1.37½	1.00	40	40
Ottawa, Ill.	Feb. 17	1.50	1.25	44	40
San Antonio, Tex.	Feb. 24	1.50	1.00	44	44
Plumbers—					
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 11	1.70	1.37½	44	44
Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 25	1.50	1.25	40	40
Elmira, N. Y.	Feb. 2	1.37½	1.18¾	40	40
Galesburg, Ill.	Mar. 18	1.25	1.05	[9] 8	[9] 8
Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 1	1.25	1.00	44	44
Roofers—					
Chicago, Ill., and vicinity	do	1.75	1.40	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity	Jan. 2	1.40	1.15	40	40
		1.50	1.25	40	40

See footnotes at end of table.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JANUARY TO APRIL, 1932—Continued

Industry or occupation, and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Building trades—Continued.					
Sheet-metal workers—		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Chicago, Ill	Mar. 1	$1.70	$1.37½	44	40
Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity	Jan. 28	1.37½	1.12½	40	40
Elmira, N. Y	Feb. 1	1.25	1.06¼	40	40
Sprinkler fitters—					
United States	Apr. 1	1.37½	1.12½	40	40
Helpers	do	.77	.72½	40	40
Steamfitters—					
Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity	Mar. 8	1.40	1.25	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 1	1.50	1.25	40	40
Elmira, N. Y	Feb. 2	1.37½	1.18¾	40	40
Galesburg, Ill	Mar. 18	1.25	1.05	[9] 8	[9] 8
Portland, Oreg	Jan. 2	1.37½	1.10	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 1	1.25	1.00	44	44
Stone cutters and carvers, Cleveland, Ohio	do	1.50	1.25	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Drivers, Jersey City, N. J	Feb. 11	$39.53	$35.57	48	48
		Per hour	*Per hour*		
Teamsters, Pana, Ill	Jan. 1	$0.60	$0.40	48	48
Clothing:					
Overall workers, San Antonio, Tex	do	[8]	[10]	[8]	[8]
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators—					
Topeka, Kans.—		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Job work	Mar. 13	$41.50	$39.60	44	44
Newspaper, day	do	45.00	40.50	48	45
Newspaper, night	do	48.00	43.50	48	45
Whittier, Calif.—					
Day work	Jan. 29	45.00	42.00	44	44
Night work	do	48.00	45.00	44	44
Street-railway workers:					
One-man-car operators, Battle Creek, Mich	Jan. 1	*Per hour* $0.51	*Per hour* $0.41	55	55
Municipal employees:					
Birmingham, Ala	Mar. 1	[8]	[11]	[8]	[8]
Dubuque, Iowa	Apr. 1	[8]	[12]	[8]	[8]
Los Angeles, Calif.—					
Harbor department—		*Per month*	*Per month*		
Salary roll	Mar. 16	$70.00–$1,000.00	$63.00–$900.00	44	44
		Per day	*Per day*		
Laborers' roll	do	$4.00–$9.00	$3.60–$8.10	44	44
Waukegan, Ill., school employees	Mar. 22	[8]	[10]	[8]	[8]

[1] And 60 per cent of receipts over $42.
[2] And 60 per cent of receipts over $40.
[3] And 60 per cent of receipts over $34.
[4] And 60 per cent of receipts over $35.
[5] 70 per cent of receipts.
[6] And 65 per cent of receipts over $34.
[7] And 60 per cent of receipts over $28.
[8] Not reported.
[9] Hours per day.
[10] 20 per cent reduction.
[11] 10 per cent reduction.
[12] 4 to 10 per cent reduction.

Farm Wage and Labor Situation, April 1, 1932

THE following table showing the farm wage and labor situation on April 1, 1932, with comparative figures for earlier dates, has been compiled from data issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 1.—FARM WAGE RATES AND INDEX NUMBERS, 1928 TO APRIL, 1932

Year and month	Average farm wage				Index numbers of farm wages (1910–1914=100)
	Per month		Per day		
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board	
1928	$34.66	$48.65	$1.88	$2.43	169
1929	34.74	49.08	1.88	2.42	170
1930	31.14	44.59	1.65	2.16	152
1931	23.60	35.03	1.22	1.65	116
1929—January	33.04	47.24	1.78	2.34	162
April	34.68	49.00	1.79	2.34	167
July	36.08	50.53	1.89	2.43	173
October	35.90	50.00	1.92	2.46	174
1930—January	32.29	46.80	1.73	2.27	159
April	33.83	47.81	1.72	2.27	162
July	33.47	47.24	1.72	2.23	160
October	31.23	44.28	1.61	2.12	150
1931—January	26.03	39.04	1.38	1.87	129
April	25.99	38.37	1.33	1.80	127
July	25.35	37.00	1.29	1.73	123
October	23.31	34.22	1.18	1.59	113
1932—January	19.77	30.53	1.02	1.40	98
April	19.19	29.13	.97	1.35	94

Table 2, compiled from a press release of the Department of Agriculture, dated April 11, 1932, shows farm wage rates and farm labor supply and demand in the several geographic divisions on April 1.

TABLE 2.—FARM WAGE RATES AND FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND, APRIL 1, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Wage rates				Farm labor supply and demand		
	Per month		Per day		Supply, per cent of normal	Demand, per cent of normal	Supply, per cent of demand
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
North Atlantic	$28.44	$45.88	$1.60	$2.27	123.1	72.1	170.8
North Central	22.27	32.41	1.12	1.57	127.7	62.7	203.5
South Atlantic	13.38	20.04	.68	.91	113.6	65.7	173.0
South Central	13.37	20.24	.67	.90	120.1	59.5	201.8
Far western	31.18	49.68	1.41	2.06	129.1	62.9	205.3
United States	19.19	29.13	.97	1.35	122.2	63.2	193.4

Wages of Civil Employees in Field Service of Navy Department and Marine Corps, 1932

THE schedule of wages for civil employees in the field service of the Navy Department and the Marine Corps for the year 1929 was continued with some change for the calendar years 1930 and 1931 and into the year 1932. The changes made are incorporated in the printed schedule as revised up to July 23, 1931, published by the Navy Department in 1931,[1] and addenda issued as of March 16, 1932. The following data on wage rates in the clothing workers' service and in the laborer, helper, and mechanical service, within continental limits of the United States, taken from the schedule, have been selected as being of the most general interest. The figures for all

[1] United States. Navy Department. Schedule of wages for civil employees in the field service of the Navy Department and the Marine Corps, revised to July 23, 1931. Washington, 1931.

occupations are the maximum. The minimum rate is 10 cents under the maximum and there is an intermediate rate 5 cents under the maximum.

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE CLOTHING WORKERS' SERVICE

Occupation	Rate per hour	Occupation	Rate per hour
Naval Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.		Pocket makers	$1.00
Assistant custom cutters	$0.85	Spreaders	.67
Basters	.85	Trimmers	.60
Bushelmen	.80	Trouser finishers	.55
Canvas makers	.65	Trouser makers	.80
Choppers	.75	Trouser operators	.90
Cleaners	.45	Underpressers	.80
Cloth spongers	.75	Vest makers	.75
Clothing examiners	.75	*Marine Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.*	
Coat finishers	.55		
Coat makers	.90	Basters	.73
Coat operators	1.00	Cleaners	.37
Collar makers	.90	Coat fitters	.83
Custom cutters	1.25	Coat makers	.90
Cutting-machine operators	.90	Coat operators	.98
Cutters and markers	.85	Custom cutters	1.25
Die-machine operators	.75	Cutters	.83
Double-needle operators	.70	Cutters and markers	.83
Dress-coat makers	.95	Cutting-machine operators	.90
Embroiderers	.55	Embroiderers	.48
Finish pressers	.95	Examiners, clothing	.73
Fitters	.85	Finishers	.40
Garment makers (bundle hands) [1]		Operators (female)	.51
General tailors	.85	Head operators (female)	.60
Head custom cutters	1.35	Pressers	.73
Hand buttonhole makers	.80	Spongers	.51
Operators (female)	.55	Tailors, first class	.83
Operators, sewing machine	.67	Ticketers	.48
Operators, special machine	1.00	Trimmers	.45

[1] Compensation computed on a piecework schedule.

TABLE 2.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE

Occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group I										
Attendants:										
Battery	------	------	------	$0.57	------	------	------	------	------	------
Building (Naval Academy)	------	------	------	.40	------	------	------	------	------	------
Extractors, laundry	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ironers, hand, laundry	------	------	$0.40	.40	------	$0.25	------	------	------	------
Laborers, common	$0.56	$0.56	.53	[1] .53	$0.46	.36	$0.36	$0.56	$0.56	$0.57
Laundresses	------	------	------	------	.35	------	------	------	------	------
Laundrymen	.57	.60	.65	.50	------	.40	------	------	------	------
Mangle hands, laundry	.29	------	------	.34	------	.20	------	------	------	------
Press operators, laundry	.40	------	------	.34	------	.20	------	------	------	------
Group II										
Apprentices:										
First class	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	------	.60	.60	------
Second class	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	------	.50	.50	------
Third class	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	------	.40	.40	------
Fourth class	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	------	.30	.30	------
Attendants, powder factory [2]	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hammer runners:										
Heavy	.66	.66	.66	.63	.60	.57	------	------	------	------
Other	.60	.62	.58	.61	.55	.52	------	------	------	------
Helpers:										
Aviation instrument makers'	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Blacksmiths'—										
Heavy fires	.64	.64	.62	.62	.59	.56	------	.68	.65	------
Other fires	.61	.61	.57	.57	.54	.51	------	.64	.61	------
Boilermakers'	.61	.61	.57	.57	.56	.51	------	.63	.63	------
Coppersmiths'	.61	.61	.57	.57	.54	.51	------	.63	.63	------
Electricians'	.63	.63	.59	.59	.56	.51	.51	.63	.63	.61
Flange turners'	.64	.64	.62	------	.59	.56	------	.68	.68	------

[1] Rate for laborer, common, at naval powder factory, Indianhead, Md., and naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va., 50 cents per hour.

[2] Intermediate rates, 75, 70, 65, and 60 cents per hour. Minimum rate, 55 cents per hour.

TABLE 2.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE—Continued

Occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group II—Continued										
Helpers—Continued.										
Forgers', heavy	$0.64	$0.64	$0.62		$0.59	$0.56		$0.68	$0.68	
General	.61	.61	.57	$0.57	.54	.51	$0.51	.63	.63	$0.60
Machinists'	.61	.61	.57	.57	.56	.51	.51	.63	.63	.60
Metalsmiths'										
Molders'	.61	.63	.57	.57	.56	.51		.62	.62	
Pipe fitters'	.63	.63	.59	.59	.55	.51	.51	.63	.63	.61
Riggers'	.61	.61	.57	.57	.54	.51	.51	.63	.63	.60
Ropemakers'	.61									
Sheet-metal workers'	.61	.61	.57	.57	.55	.51		.63	.63	
Shipfitters'	.61	.61	.57		.55	.51		.63	.63	
Woodworkers'	.63	.63	.59	.59	.57	.51		.63	.63	
Hod carriers		.64		.62	.56	.56			.65	
Holders-on	.67	.66	.65		.62	.59		.68	.68	
Laborers, classified	.56	.56	.53	[3].53	.46	.36	.36	.56	.56	.57
Oilers	.74	.75	.70	.70	.70				.70	
Primer workers, female										
Rivet heaters	.58	.60	.56		.45	.35		.60	.60	
Sand blasters	.72	.76	.72	.72	.70	.67		.72	.72	
Stable keepers	.58	.58	.56	.56					.58	
Stevedores	.67	.68	.65		.53	.53		.71	.71	
Teamsters	.60	.63	.56	.56	.48			.62	.62	.62
Group III										
Aircraft-fabric workers			.57		.56					
Aircraft mechanics:										
General			.88		.88					
Motor			.88		.88				.93	.88
Angle smiths:										
Heavy fires	.96	.99	.93		.93	.89		1.01	1.01	
Other fires	.86	.89	.83		.83	.79		.91	.91	
Blacksmiths:										
Heavy fires	.98	.99	.93	.93	.93	.89		1.02	1.05	
Other fires	.88	.89	.83	.83	.83	.79		.92	.91	
Boat builders	.90	.92	.87		.87			.97	.97	
Boilermakers	.88	.92	.87	.87	.87	.82	.80	.93	.92	.87
Box makers	.62	.65	.60	.60	.60	.58		.65	.65	.63
Brakemen	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76		.81	.81	
Buffers and polishers	.83	.83	.83	.83	.83			.89	.89	
Butchers				.73		.65				.73
Calkers, wood	.84	.89	.84	.84	.84		.80	.92	.92	
Calkers and chippers, iron	.86	.89	.84		.84	.82	.80	.91	.91	
Cement finishers	.92	.95	.90	.90	.88	.88	.84	.98	.98	.93
Cement workers	.63		.61	.61	.51	.41		.63	.63	
Chain makers	.91									
Chauffeurs	.68	.71	.65	.65	.62	.56	.60	.75	.75	.71
Coffee roasters		.92								
Conductors, railroad		.82	.82	.82	.82			.84	.84	
Coopers	.75	.76			.68			.78	.78	
Coppersmiths	.93	.98	.92	.92	.92	.85	.84	.98	.98	
Cranemen, electric (under 20 tons)	.72	.75	.70	.70	.75	.68		.78	.78	
Crystal oscillator makers				.82						
Cupola tenders	.78	.81	.75	.75	.75			.83	.83	
Die sinkers	.98	1.02	.98	.98	.98			1.03	1.03	
Divers	1.90	1.90	1.90		1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	
Dredge operators						1.00				
Drillers	.73	.76	.70		.70	.68		.78	.78	
Electricians	.95	.98	.93	.93	.93	.87	.90	.99	.99	.95
Electroplaters	.88	.93	.87	.87	.87			.99	.99	
Elevator mechanics		1.10								
Enginemen	.87	.91	.84	.84	.84	.81	.80	.93	.93	.88
Locomotive	.88	.92	.86	.86	.86	.81			.93	
Locomotive, electric				.80						
Hoisting and portable	.88	.92	.86	.86	.86				.93	
Firemen	.72	.75	.70	.70	.70		.65	.79	.77	.74
Firemen, power plant						.66				
Firemen, other fires						.51				
Flange turners	.89	.94	.87	.87	.87	.86		.94	.94	
Forgers:										
Drop	.84	.91	.82	.82	.82			.90	.88	
Heavy	1.33	1.36	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.30		1.38	1.38	
Light	1.08	1.09	1.03	1.03	1.03	.99		1.12	1.15	
Foundry chippers	.64	.70	.64	.64	.64			.65	.65	
Frame benders	.89	.94	.87		.87	.85		.94	.94	
Furnace men:										
Foundry		.70	.65	.65	.65	.60		.75	.75	
Heaters		.70	.65	.65	.65	.60		.70	.70	
Heavy forge heaters	.75	.80	.75	.72	.72	.70		.75	.75	
Other forge	.65	.70	.65	.64	.64	.60		.70	.70	

[3] Rate for laborers, classified, at naval powder factory, Indianhead, Md., and naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va., 50 cents per hour.

TABLE 2.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE—Continued

Occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group III—Continued										
Galvanizers	$0.71	$0.72	$0.67	------	$0.67	$0.64	------	$0.83	$0.80	------
Gardeners	.64	.63	.63	$0.63	.63	.63	$0.63	[4].73	.73	$0.63
Gas cutters or burners	.76	.79	.74	.74	.74	.70	------	.76	.76	------
Glass apparatus makers	------	------	------	1.20	------	------	------	------	------	------
Heat treaters (aviation)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Instrument makers	.92	.95	.91	.91	------	------	------	.97	.97	------
Joiners	.90	.93	.88	.88	.88	.85	.85	.99	.99	.92
Ladle men, foundry	.64	.70	.65	.67	.58	------	------	------	.70	------
Lead burners [5]	------	------	------	1.07	------	------	------	------	------	------
Leather workers	.72	.75	.70	.70	.68	------	------	.78	------	------
Letterers and grainers	.94	.97	.92	.92	.92	------	------	1.01	1.00	------
Linotype or monotype operators, or compositors	------	------	.90	------	.90	------	------	.95	.95	------
Loftsmen	.94	.96	.93	------	.93	.87	------	.97	.97	------
Machine operators	.68	.71	.67	.67	.67	------	------	.76	.76	------
Machinists	.88	.92	.88	.88	.88	.82	.82	.93	.93	.90
Markers and sorters, laundry	------	------	------	.55	------	.30	------	------	------	------
Masons, brick or stone	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.14
Mechanics, bombsight	------	------	------	1.10	------	------	------	------	------	------
Melters	.79	.82	.77	.77	.77	------	------	------	.83	------
Electric	------	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.15	------	------	------	1.05	------
Open hearth	------	------	------	1.15	------	------	------	------	------	------
Metalsmiths (aviation)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Metallic cartridge case makers	------	------	------	.68	------	------	------	------	------	------
Millmen	.90	.93	.88	.88	.88	.87	------	.99	.99	------
Model makers, wood	------	------	------	1.03	------	------	------	------	------	------
Molders	.96	1.03	.98	.98	.98	.90	------	1.02	1.01	------
Operators, gas plant	.82	.84	.80	.80	.80	.78	------	.84	.84	------
Optical glass plate and gage makers	------	------	------	.92	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical instrument finishers	------	------	------	.84	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical instrument makers	------	------	------	.92	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical glass grinders and polishers	------	------	------	.82	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical parts inspectors	------	------	------	.82	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical instrument assemblers	------	------	------	.74	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical polish and wax mixers	------	------	------	.82	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ordnancemen	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	------	.80	.80	------
Packers	.68	.70	.65	.70	.65	.65	------	.77	.77	.72
Painters	.89	.92	.88	.88	.88	.81	.81	.96	.96	.90
Painters, coach	------	------	------	.90	------	------	------	------	------	------
Painters, finish and insignia (aircraft)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Parachute repairmen	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pattern makers	1.02	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.04	.94	------	1.13	1.10	------
Pipe coverers and insulators	.88	.91	.88	.88	.88	.85	------	.93	.91	------
Pipe fitters	.95	.98	.93	.93	.93	.90	.87	.99	.99	.94
Plasterers	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.12
Plumbers	.95	.98	.93	.93	.93	.90	.89	.99	.99	.94
Printers, job	.90	------	.90	.90	.90	.87	------	.97	.97	------
Punchers and shearers	.65	.73	.64	------	.64	.60	------	.72	.70	------
Rib stitchers (aviation)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Riggers	.90	.92	.84	.84	.84	.81	.80	.94	.94	.85
Riggers, antennæ	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1.04	------	------
Riveters	.88	.91	.86	------	.84	.80	------	.90	.90	------
Rollers, brass and copper	------	------	------	.76	------	------	------	------	------	------
Roofers	.95	.98	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ropemakers	.77	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sailmakers	.88	.90	.84	.84	.84	.84	------	.94	.92	------
Saw filers	.97	1.04	.95	.95	1.00	.95	------	1.05	1.00	------
Sewers	.57	.58	.55	.55	.55	.46	------	.58	.57	.50
Sheet-metal workers	.95	.98	.93	.93	.93	.89	.83	.99	.99	.94
Ship fitters	.88	.91	.87	.87	.87	.82	------	.93	.91	------
Shipwrights	.90	.93	.88	.88	.88	.85	------	.99	.97	------
Temperers	------	------	------	.90	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tile and plate setters	.88	.90	------	------	------	.83	------	------	.92	------
Toolmakers	.93	.97	.93	.93	.93	.87	------	.98	.98	------
Trackmen	.63	.63	.61	.61	.56	.56	------	.63	.63	.63
Typewriter repairmen	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Upholsterers	.89	.92	.87	.87	.87	------	------	1.00	.95	------
Watch and chronometer repairers [6]	------	------	------	1.05	------	------	------	------	------	------
Water tenders	.76	.79	.73	.73	.73	.70	------	------	------	------
Welders:										
Electric	.88	.91	.86	.86	.86	.83	.83	.93	.93	------
Gas	.86	.89	.84	.84	.84	.83	.80	.90	.90	------
Wharf builders	.90	.92	.88	.88	.88	.85	------	.99	.99	------
Wire workers (aviation)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[4] Rate of 99 cents per hour for gardeners allowed at naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nev.
[5] For use at Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md., only.
[6] For use at Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., only.

Inquiry as to Establishment of Six-Hour Day for Railroad Employees

ON MARCH 15, 1932, the President signed a joint resolution (Public Resolution No. 13) authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation as to the possibility of establishing a 6-hour day for railroad employees.

By the provisions of the resolution, the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to investigate what would be the effect, upon the operation, service, and cost, of applying the 6-hour day principle in the employment of all classes and each particular class of railroad employees. The findings of the commission must be reported to Congress on or before December 15, 1932.

Collection of Wage Claims for Defrauded Workers in New York

DURING 1931 over $121,500 in wage claims was collected by the bureau of aliens of the New York State Department of Labor. The majority of the individual claims were for comparatively small sums, ranging approximately from 75 cents to $75.[1] The above-mentioned bureau, although originally constituted to protect unnaturalized persons in New York State, is now also serving other workers who have just claims for wages.

Details are given by the director of this agency concerning some of the cases in which employers were compelled to pay what they owed to the laborers whom they had hired. Numerous cases taken up by the bureau were against proprietors of summer hotels who had failed to pay their employees in whole or in part or had given them bad checks. This office handled on an average two bad checks per day during the 12 months under review. Many of the claims collected were against firms who seemingly were judgment-proof. In connection with this report the industrial commissioner declares that "the bureau of aliens is doing extremely valuable work, not only in protecting workers against the meanest kind of cheating, but also in actually restoring $100,000 in wages during a depression year."

In addition to the wage claims the bureau also collected about $500 in cases of fraud, among them being that of an alien who had been promised citizenship papers for the payment of a certain amount. Another alien had paid money after having been falsely promised that his relatives abroad would be brought to America. In other cases employees had been persuaded to take stock in the employing companies on the promise of steady jobs. In one industrial establishment employees were obliged to buy working materials from the firm, with the promise, which was never fulfilled, that the finished product would be bought by the company. In certain labor camp cases an employment fee was deducted in advance or employees were compelled to pay for camp lodgings and to spend nearly all of their wages in camp stores.

Wages were collected for 1,500 employees of summer hotels, many of whom were engaged for Decoration Day, paid a little, told to return on July 3 for the remainder of the season, and discharged after Labor Day without being paid. Of $4,000 claimed by 26 employees in one

[1] New York. Department of Labor. Press release, Mar. 14, 1932.

hotel case, $3,792. 54 was collected just 30 minutes before the dissolution of the business and the disappearance of the proprietors. In the case of a factory in which 65 employees had filed wage claims aggregating $2,520, the amount was collected just before the firm filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Wages in Porto Rico, 1930–31

IN Porto Rico in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, wages in industrial establishments were somewhat lower than they were in 1929–30, according to the report of the commissioner of labor of the island for the later period, which is included in the report of the governor.

In 1930–31 the daily wages in the following occupations in the building trades were: Masters, $1.75 to $6.66; masons, $1 to $4.50; carpenters, $1.25 to $4.50; painters, $1 to $4.05, and helpers, $0.60 to $2. The highest wages were reported for San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Rio Piedras. There was a tendency to lower wages in the year under review, although the highest and lowest wages paid to helpers were slightly increased.

In the table following, the range of wages and the most common wages in various Porto Rican agricultural and industrial undertakings are shown:

WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS IN PORTO RICO, 1930–31

Industry or operation and occupation	Number of plantations or establishments inspected	Number of workers employed	Wages per day	
			Range	Prevailing rates or earnings
Sugar-cane plantations	243	30,714		
Water carriers			$0. 30–$0. 40	
Overseers			1. 50– 1. 75	
Various occupations				$0. 50, $0. 60, $1. 00
Sugar factories	41	9,918		1. 00, 1. 10, 1. 25, 1. 50
Defecators			.58– .70	
Mechanics			1. 50– 3. 00	
Tobacco plantations	218	4,450		
Men		2,846	.30– 1. 00	.40, .50, .60
Women		1,509	.25– .50	.25, .30, .40
Children		95	.20– .45	.20, .25, .30
Fruit plantations	96	2,329		
Men		2,181	.50– 1. 25	.75, .80, .90
Women		148	.35– .70	.40, .45, .50
Fruit packing	78	1,454		
Men		1,267	.50– 2. 50	.70, .90, 1. 00
Women		182	.33– 1. 25	.40, .50, .60
Children		5	.35– .40	
Fruit-canning shops	9	1,424		
Men		151	.70– 2. 25	.80, .90, 1. 00
Women		1,273	.35– 1. 18	.56, .64, .72
Cigar factories	399	3,939		
Men		2,456	.33– 2. 00	1. 00, 1. 50, 1. 75
Women		1,483	.25– 1. 25	1. 00, 1. 25
Tobacco-stripping shops	103	17,407		
Men		1,588	.50– 1. 00	.50, 1. 00
Women		15,819	.21– .90	.60, .75, .90
Needlework and embroidery shops	155	6,753		
Men		468	.33– 1. 00	.33, .50, 1. 00
Women		6,245	.04– 1. 67	.33, .50, .83
Children		40	.10– .20	.12, .13, .15
Miscellaneous:				
Cash register repairing shops			3. 33– 8. 33	
Watchmakers' and silversmiths' shops			2. 00– 6. 66	
Automobile repairing shops			.50– 5. 00	

The wages of classers and packers (men) in cigar factories were reduced, the maximum in 1931 being $4 per day as compared with $5.98 in 1930, while the maximum for women was decreased from $4.52 to $4 per day.

In 1930–31, in the needlework and embroidery shops, women's wages were reduced 25 per cent below those of the previous year. Their wages were also cut considerably on the tobacco plantations and to some extent on the fruit plantations, but in fruit canning were more or less the same. There was very little change in the wages in the tobacco-stripping shops in the two years ending June 30, 1931, and on the coffee plantations and in fruit-canning shops the wages remained more or less stationary. Sugar-plantation wages showed little fluctuation except for the great reduction in the highest wage classes.

The wage protection and claim bureau of the Porto Rican Department of Labor takes cases to court only when its friendly offices fail. The accompanying table gives statistics on wage claims filed in 1930–31:

WAGE CLAIMS IN PORTO RICO, 1930–31

Status	Number	Amount
Filed in 1930–31 [1]	2,767	$54,320.09
Pending, June 30, 1930; collected in 1930–31	220	6,364.76
Filed and collected in 1930–31	1,396	15,169.45
Total collected, 1930–31	2,616	21,534.21
Noncollectible because of false statements, insolvency of employer, etc	131	4,435.34
Disregarded because of illusory allegations or lack of jurisdiction	290	8,486.41
Pending, close of June, 1931	866	24,159.54

[1] Includes cases withdrawn by 81 claimants, such claims amounting to $1,058.70.

Change in System of Working-Days in Soviet Russia

IN THE fall of 1929 a change to an uninterrupted working week, or to "continuous production," took place in the Soviet working system in industries and trades. According to this system the week became 5 days instead of 7 days. Every person worked continuously four days and had the fifth day free for rest. Thus, one-fifth of the working people had one day for rest, the next day another fifth had a free day for rest, and so on.

Thus production went on every day without interruption in order to utilize machinery and implements (in other words, invested capital) to their fullest capacity, and to do away with Christian Sundays.

This system continued up to November 21, 1931, when the former "5-day uninterrupted week" was changed to a "6-day interrupted week." [1] At the same time the former working-day of 6½ hours was shortened to 6 hours. Under the new system the people work continuously five days and rest during the sixth day. These rest days fall on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of the month. For the day of rest at the end of February a day of rest on March 1 is substituted.

The former 5-day uninterrupted working week was left in force only in businesses and offices catering directly to the cultural and daily needs of the people, such as stores, dining rooms, public conveyances, hospitals, moving-picture theaters, etc. Other industries and trades may go over to the new system only on special permission from the Commissar of Labor.

It is expected by the Soviet authorities that certain economies will result from the new system.

[1] Izvestia, daily, official gazette of the Government of the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) for Nov. 24, 1931, published in Moscow.

General Survey of Wages in Estonia, 1930 [1]

WAGE rates prevailing during 1930 were recorded to be 1.4 points above the usual annual average. The purchasing power of workers' wages reached its zenith in that year, as the cost of living was very low as compared with some of the previous years. Were it not for the effects of the general economic depression and for the unemployment resulting therefrom, the year 1930 would have offered most favorable living conditions to workers in Estonia. Wages commenced to decline, however, during the latter part of 1930 and were considerably lower during 1931, when the effects of the depression became more pronounced.

Hours of Labor

THE average hours of labor per day, both regular hours and total hours, including overtime, for males and females in certain industries during 1930, are given in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN ESTONIA, 1930

Industry	Average regular hours of labor		Average hours of labor, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mines and quarries	7.91	7.86	8.69	8.28
Working of minerals	7.71	7.88	7.93	8.04
Metal	7.69	7.80	8.18	7.92
Chemical	7.91	7.84	8.58	8.06
Leather	7.82	7.84	8.30	8.17
Textile	7.66	7.71	8.18	7.86
Woodworking	7.80	7.79	8.27	8.02
Paper	7.80	7.74	8.49	7.86
Printing	7.74	7.73	8.04	8.10
Foods and beverages	7.85	7.79	8.39	8.17
Clothing and haberdashery	7.81	7.54	7.99	7.61
Public utilities	7.85	7.90	8.15	7.71

Payments Supplementary to Wages

IN ADDITION to basic wages most Estonian industries pay the workers supplementary allowances, such as family allowances, equipment allowances, bonuses, etc. Certain industrial groups grant their workers, in addition to the above, the use of housing accommodations (either free of charge or at reduced rates), full or partial board and equipment, food supplies, land for gardens and for fields, etc.

Family allowances are paid to employees and workers of the National Government, local governments, and several private indus-

[1] This article was prepared from report by Edward Hunt, of the American consulate at Tallinn.

trial enterprises. During 1930 the per cent of employees receiving family allowances was as follows:

	Per cent
Private industries:	
Males	19. 7
Females	6. 9
State industries:	
Males	38. 6
Females	2. 9
Cement, brick, and glass industries, males	31. 5
Textile industry, males	40. 3
Paper industry, males	44. 9
Woodworking industry, males	23. 9
State metal industry, males	70. 0

Bonuses have increased considerably during the past two years. The percentage of male workers who were paid bonuses increased from 12.6 in 1929 to 17.7 in 1930, and of female workers from 9.2 in 1929 to 16.0 in 1930. Other allowances are paid to a comparatively small per cent of the workers in private industrial enterprises—about 9.6 per cent of the males and 12.9 per cent of the females. In State-operated industries the percentage is calculated to be 9.3 per cent of the males and 2.1 per cent of the females. These supplementary allowances are in most cases paid holidays and leaves of absence.

The number of recipients of payments in kind, in addition to basic wages, in industrial enterprises is comparatively very small. The most common kind of such payments is lodging accommodations, either free or at reduced rates. In 1930 approximately 10 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females employed by different industries were granted lodging accommodations. In some instances workers have also been granted the free use of land for gardens and fields. The granting of board and equipment, either fully or in part, occurs chiefly in sausage factories, bakeries, and at provincial flour mills and sawmills.

Deductions from Wages

THE only deductions from workers' wages are the 2 per cent deductions under the compulsory State insurance against sickness and accident. Agricultural labor and domestic servants are not covered by the social insurance legislation, and no deductions from their wages for the above purpose are made.

Wages

THE full-time wages and piece rates of workers are usually fixed by labor contracts and schedules of piece rates. Table 2 shows hourly wages in various industries during the second half of 1930. The figures are taken from Recueil Mensuel du Bureau Central de Statistique de L'Estonie, May, 1931 (p. 291):

TABLE 2.—HOURLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN ESTONIA, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of Estonian cent=0.268 cent]

Industry	Males		Females	
	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Mines and quarries	37.9	10.2	26.1	7.0
Minerals	34.9	9.4	19.6	5.3
Metals	44.2	11.8	26.1	7.0
Chemicals	35.7	9.6	24.2	6.5
Leather	40.7	10.9	22.6	6.1
Textiles	28.1	7.5	21.0	5.6
Woodworking	39.2	10.5	25.5	6.8
Paper	37.3	10.0	24.6	6.6
Polygraphy	47.2	12.6	29.1	7.8
Foodstuffs and beverages	37.9	10.2	24.0	6.4
Clothing and haberdashery	48.6	13.0	27.9	7.5
Building trades	39.3	10.5	27.5	7.4
Public utilities	51.2	13.7	19.6	5.3
Laundries	58.6	15.7	25.5	6.8
Average	38.6	10.3	23.2	6.2

Median wages in the various occupations, for the year 1930, are shown in Table 3:

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE RATES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, IN ESTONIA, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of Estonian cent=0.268 cent]

Occupation	Estonian currency	United States currency	Occupation	Estonian currency	United States currency
	Cents	*Cents*		*Cents*	*Cents*
Oilshale miners	40.5	10.9	Machine-saw hands	29.9	8.0
Mechanics	36.2	9.7	Compositors, hand	46.4	12.4
Metal turners	42.9	11.5	Masons	45.8	12.3
Founders	45.7	12.2	Machinists	36.4	9.8
Raw-leather workers	41.3	11.1	Stokers	31.6	8.5
Spinners	31.3	8.4	Paper-mill workers	28.7	7.7
Joiners	39.6	10.6	Other skilled workers	37.0	9.9
Carpenters	37.2	10.0	Unskilled workers	28.4	7.6

Seamen's wages.—In Table 4 are presented monthly wages and cost-of-living allowances paid to Estonian seamen in 1931. It should be noted that the fact that seamen and their families necessarily live apart, in various places, increases their cost of living; that only steamers work the year round, while sailing ships are active only in certain seasons—about eight months a year; and that Estonian seamen do not get free board but must pay for their board out of their wages.

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY WAGES AND COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES OF SEAMEN IN ESTONIA IN 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown=26.8 cents; £=$4.8665; shilling=24.33 cents]

Occupation and class of service	Basic wage		Cost-of-living allowances for navigation—					
			In Baltic Sea		From Baltic ports		Outside Baltic Sea	
	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency
Commanding officers on ships—	*Crowns*		*Crowns*		£ s.		£ s.	
Over 1,000 gross tons	160	$42.88	90.00	$24.12	8 0	$38.93	10 0	$48.67
201 to 1,000 gross tons	140	37.52	100.00	26.80	9 0	43.80	11 0	53.53
Up to 200 gross tons	120	32.16	110.00	29.48	10 0	48.67	12 0	58.40
First mates, on ships—								
Up to 1,000 gross tons	100	26.80	55.00	14.74	4 10	21.90	5 10	26.77
1,001 to 2,000 gross tons	110	29.48	55.00	14.74	4 10	21.90	5 10	26.77
Over 2,000 gross tons	120	32.16	55.00	14.74	4 10	21.90	5 10	26.77
Second mates, on ships—								
Up to 1,000 gross tons	75	20.10	55.00	14.74	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
1,000 to 2,000 gross tons	85	22.78	55.00	14.74	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Over 2,000 gross tons	95	25.46	55.00	14.74	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Third mates, on ships—								
1,001 to 2,000 gross tons	75	20.10	55.00	14.74	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Over 2,000 gross tons	85	22.78	55.00	14.74	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
First engineers, on engines—								
Up to 500 horsepower	120	32.16	82.00	21.98	6 0 to 7 0	29.20 to 34.07	8 0	38.93
501 to 1,000 horsepower	135	36.18	82.00	21.98	6 0 to 7 0	29.20 to 34.07	8 0	38.93
Over 1,000 horsepower	150	40.20	82.00	21.98	6 0 to 7 0	29.20 to 34.07	8 0	38.93
Second engineers, on engines—								
Up to 500 horsepower	100	26.80	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
501 to 1,000 horsepower	110	29.48	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Over 1,000 horsepower	120	32.16	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.17	5 0	24.33
Third engineers, on engines—								
Up to 500 horsepower	75	20.10	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
501 to 1,000 horsepower	85	22.78	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Over 1,000 horsepower	95	25.46	64.00	17.15	4 0	19.47	5 0	24.33
Boatswains	65	17.42	36.50	9.78	3 0	14.60	4 0	19.47
Carpenters	65	17.42	36.50	9.78	3 0	14.60	4 0	19.47
First-class seamen, over 36 months' service	55	14.74	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Second-class seamen, 18 to 36 months' service	46	12.33	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Deck boys, 6 to 18 months' service	35	9.38	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
First stewards or cooks	65	17.42	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Second stewards or cooks	45	12.06	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Cabin boys	40	10.72	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Mess boys, 6 to 18 months' service	35	9.38	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Boys, under 6 months' service	25	6.70	18.00	4.82	1 0	4.87	2 0	9.73
Machinists, assistant	65	17.42	36.50	9.78	3 0	14.60	4 0	19.47
First engine attendants	72	19.30	36.50	9.78	3 0	14.60	4 0	19.47
Second engine attendants	60	16.08	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
First firemen	58	15.54	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Second firemen	50	13.40	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Trimmers	46	12.33	27.50	7.37	2 0	9.73	3 0	14.60
Radio operators	65	17.42	36.50	9.78	3 0	14.60	4 0	19.47
Machinist apprentices	25	6.70	18.00	4.82	1 0	4.87	2 0	9.73

Agricultural wages.—Agricultural labor in Estonia is divided into the following classes: (1) Yearly contract workers, (2) summer contract workers, (3) herders, and (4) day laborers. The rates of wages paid to agricultural workers on yearly and on summer contracts in 1930, in addition to board and lodging, and also those for day laborers, are given in Table 5:

TABLE 5.—WAGES PAID AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ESTONIA IN 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown=26.8 cents]

Sex and age	Yearly contract workers				Summer contract workers			
	Wages per year [1]		Wages per month [1]		Wages per year [1]		Wages per month [1]	
	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency
Males:	*Crowns*		*Crowns*		*Crowns*		*Crowns*	
15 to 17 years	237.6	$63.68	19.8	$5.31	159.5	$42.75	24.3	$6.51
18 to 24 years	288.0	77.18	24.0	6.43	206.5	55.34	31.9	8.55
25 to 50 years	328.8	88.12	27.4	7.34	234.5	62.85	35.7	9.57
Over 50 years	340.8	91.33	28.4	7.61	200.3	53.68	31.1	8.33
Average, 18 to 50 years	306.0	82.01	25.5	6.83	218.9	58.67	33.6	9.00
Females:								
15 to 17 years	186.0	49.85	15.5	4.15	122.2	32.75	21.3	5.71
18 to 24 years	226.8	60.78	18.4	4.93	155.6	41.70	24.7	6.62
25 to 50 years	241.2	64.64	20.1	5.39	159.1	42.64	25.4	6.81
Over 50 years	214.8	57.57	17.9	4.80	150.3	40.28	25.8	6.91
Average, 18 to 50 years	228.0	61.10	19.0	5.09	157.1	42.10	25.0	6.70

Season	Day laborers with horse and wagon				Day laborers without horse and wagon			
	Daily wages without board		Daily wages with board		Males		Females	
	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency
	Crowns		*Crowns*		*Crowns*		*Crowns*	
Seeding	4.48	$1.20	3.51	$0.94	1.90	$0.51	1.41	$0.38
Haymaking	4.51	1.21	3.61	.97	2.11	.57	1.66	.44
Harvesting	4.25	1.14	3.37	.90	1.88	.50	1.46	.39
Average, 3 seasons	4.41	1.18	3.50	.94	1.96	.53	1.51	.40

[1] In addition to board and lodging.

Most of the pastures in Estonia are woodland pastures, usually unhedged. Owing to the fact that the average ratio of cattle is only 4.4 head to a farming unit, farmers employ minors almost exclusively for herding their cattle. The money wages paid to herders, in addition to board and lodging, during 1930 were as follows:

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE WAGES OF HERDERS IN ESTONIA IN 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown=26.8 cents]

Age	Wages per summer [1]		Wages per month [1]	
	Estonian currency	United States currency	Estonian currency	United States currency
	Crowns		*Crowns*	
Up to 15 years	81.7	$21.90	17.4	$4.6
15 to 17 years	123.8	33.18	20.0	5.36
Over 17 years	137.0	36.72	21.7	5.82
Average	111.7	29.94	19.6	5.25

[1] In addition to board and lodging.

General Survey of Wages in Finland, 1929 and 1930 [1]

THE Finnish wage level declined during 1930 and 1931. There is no information available to show the degree of the decline, but it is estimated that the minimum decrease is 10 per cent.

Shoe Industry

THE normal working time is 8 hours per day, except on Saturdays when it is 7 hours. During the present depression some factories operate only 4 and 5 days in the week, while in those factories which maintain a 6-day week the day has been shortened to 6 hours.

For overtime work the law provides that the rate shall be time and a half for the first two hours and double time thereafter. This law is enforced.

Some employees, particularly in rural districts, have free housing facilities and a small garden in addition to their regular wages. In cities factories frequently assist their employees in securing living quarters, chiefly by granting low-interest loans. Some factories give a lump sum annually to the workers' sick and burial funds, while other factories match the amount paid by the worker into the fund.

[1] This article was prepared from report by T. E. Burke, American vice consul at Helsingfors.

The daily wages paid to male and female workers in the shoe industry in 1930 were as follows:

TABLE 1.—DAILY WAGES IN THE FINNISH SHOE INDUSTRY IN 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=2.52 cents]

Occupation	Males		Females	
	Finnish currency	United States currency	Finnish currency	United States currency
	Marks		*Marks*	
Upper cutters	87	$2.19	41	$1.03
Sole cutters	78	1.97	35	.88
Leather stretchers	85	2.14	44	1.11
Rim stitchers	75	1.89	63	1.59
Stitchers	80	2.01	53	1.34
Sole fasteners	91	2.29	52	1.31

Railroad Construction

TABLE 2 shows average wages per hour in State railway construction in Finland in 1929. The figures are compiled from the Statistical Yearbook of Finland for 1930.[2] The wages given in the table are the minimum and the maximum wages paid in any Province during January, March, June, September, and December, 1929.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF STATE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN FINLAND IN 1929

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=2.52 cents]

Month	Time workers				Piece workers			
	Without team		With team		Without team		With team	
	Finnish currency	United States currency	Finnish currency	United States currency	Finnish currency	United States currency	United currency	United States currency
	Marks	*Cents*	*Marks*	*Cents*	*Marks*	*Cents*	*Marks*	*Cents*
January:								
Minimum	5.07	12.78	8.99	22.65	5.53	13.94	7.16	18.04
Maximum	6.55	16.51	11.50	28.98	7.69	19.38	11.58	29.18
March:								
Minimum	4.74	11.94	8.40	21.17	5.52	13.91	9.09	22.91
Maximum	6.79	17.11	11.80	29.74	7.95	20.03	14.19	35.76
June:								
Minimum	4.80	12.10	8.50	21.42	6.01	15.15	10.10	25.45
Maximum	7.27	18.32	11.52	29.03	8.50	21.42	13.02	32.81
September:								
Minimum	4.97	12.52	8.47	21.34	6.04	15.22	8.75	22.05
Maximum	6.50	16.38	10.20	25.70	9.68	24.39	12.11	30.52
December:								
Minimum	5.17	13.03	8.26	20.82	5.91	14.89	9.63	24.27
Maximum	7.36	18.55	10.17	25.63	8.23	20.74	11.55	29.11

[2] Finland. Bureau Central de Statistique. Annuaire statistique de Finlande, 1930. Helsingfors, 1930. pp. 274, 275.

Agriculture

TABLE 3 shows daily wages in agriculture in 1929, for the different seasons and when board and lodging are and are not furnished. The figures are taken from the Statistical Yearbook of Finland for 1930.[3]

TABLE 3.—DAILY WAGES OF FINNISH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1929

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=2.52 cents]

Season, and sex of worker	Wages with board and lodging		Wages without board and lodging	
	Finnish currency	United States currency	Finnish currency	United States currency
Summer:	*Marks*		*Marks*	
Men without team	24.80	$0.62	37.14	$0.94
Men with team	50.29	1.27	73.48	1.85
Women	14.43	.36	23.46	.59
Winter:				
Men without team	16.75	.42	28.51	.72
Men with team	42.77	1.08	64.46	1.62
Women	9.62	.24	18.11	.46
Full year:				
Men	[1] 4,322.00	[1] 108.91	[1] 7,956.00	[1] 200.49
Women	[1] 2,779.00	[1] 70.03	[1] 5,448.00	[1] 137.29

[1] Yearly wages.

General Survey of Wages in Italy, 1929 to 1932 [a]

IN ITALY employers are grouped into Fascist associations and employees into Fascist syndicates or unions of varying size. Only Fascist groups are recognized by law. Wage rates in the different industries are fixed by collective agreements between these associations and unions. By law these agreements must contain provisions for night work, overtime, vacations with pay, dismissal indemnities, social insurance, and piece rates. Provisions relative to these matters vary in the different agreements.

Hours of labor.—The regular working hours in all industries in Italy are 8 per day or 48 per week, except in agriculture and certain seasonal industries in which the employees are allowed to work more than 8 hours per day during certain portions of the year, provided the general average for the year does not exceed 8 per day. Any work performed in excess of 8 hours is considered overtime and paid for at a rate which is rarely more than 50 per cent, and generally from 10 to 20 per cent over the basic rate.

Deductions from wages.—Contributions for unemployment, tuberculosis, and disability and old-age insurance are compulsory for all classes of workers. The rates of contribution, paid one-half by the employees and one-half by the employers, are generally as follows:

[3] Finland. Bureau Central de Statistique. Annuaire statistique de Finlande, 1930. Helsingfors, 1930, p. 276.

[a] Except where otherwise indicated, this article was prepared from reports by T. Jaeckel, American consul general, Rome, Nov. 21, 1931; Cloyce K. Huston, American vice consul, Genoa, Sept. 28, 1931; Jose de Olivares, American consul, Leghorn, Oct. 12, 17, and 19, and Nov. 13, 1931; Richard B. Haven, American consul, Messina, Oct. 9, 1931; Homer Brett, American consul, Milan, Oct. 2, 1931; C. Porter Kuykendall, American consul, Naples, Oct. 5, 1931; Franklin C. Gowen, American consul, Palermo, Sept. 18, 1931; Rollin R. Winslow, American consul, Trieste, Sept. 16, 1931; William W. Heard, American consul, Turin, Oct. 13, 1931, and Feb. 26, 1932; and John Corrigan, American consul, Venice, Sept. 23, 1931.

Daily wages:	Weekly contributions
2 to 4 lire (10.5 to 21.0 cents)	1.85 lire (9.7 cents) [1]
4 to 6 lire (21.0 to 31.6 cents)	2.70 lire (14.2 cents)
6 to 8 lire (31.6 to 42.1 cents)	3.20 lire (16.8 cents)
8 to 10 lire (42.1 to 52.6 cents)	4.55 lire (23.9 cents)
Over 10 lire (52.6 cents)	5.05 lire (26.6 cents)

Provision is also made for accident insurance for industrial and agricultural workers, which is paid for entirely by the employer.

Actual Wages in Various Italian Industries

AVERAGE wages actually paid by employers in the various industries of the State, as reported by employers to the Government, are published in a volume on industrial wages in 1929 and 1930, issued by the Ministry of Corporations of Italy.[2] Wages taken from this report are presented in Tables 1 and 2. In December, 1930, there was a general reduction in most industries of about 10 per cent in wages over 1,000 lire ($52.60) a month. In Table 1 average hourly wages in the various industries are given.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES (INCLUDING OVERTIME) IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, MAY, 1929, AND OCTOBER, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Industry	May, 1929		October, 1930	
	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
	Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	*Cents*
Woolen textile industry	1.92	10.1	1.85	9.7
Cotton textile industry	1.66	8.7	1.63	8.6
Silk industry:				
Silk drawing	[a] .99	5.2	.96	5.0
Silk throwing	[a] 1.09	5.7	1.05	5.3
Silk weaving	[a] 1.80	9.5	1.77	9.3
Silk dyeing	[a] 2.75	14.5	2.88	15.1
Silk waste	1.61	8.5	1.66	8.7
Artificial silk	1.86	9.8	1.88	9.9
Linen and hemp textile industry	1.36	7.2	1.32	6.9
Jute textile industry	1.43	7.5	1.44	7.6
Hosiery industry	1.35	7.1	1.33	7.0
Knit-goods industry	1.55	8.2	1.47	7.7
Hat manufacture	2.70	14.2	2.49	13.1
Iron and steel industry	3.11	16.4	3.04	16.0
Foundry industry	2.69	14.1	2.58	13.6
Automobile and motor-cycle industry	3.54	18.6	3.38	17.8
Railroad material shops	2.62	13.8	2.48	13.0
Motor and electrical material shops	2.66	14.0	2.66	14.0
Machine shops:				
Specialized shops	2.68	14.1	2.80	14.7
Other shops	2.34	12.3	2.34	12.3
Naval construction	2.66	14.0	2.78	14.6
Automobile body shops	3.33	17.5	3.12	16.4
Electrical industry	3.02	15.9	2.86	15.0
Paper industry	1.97	10.4	1.97	10.4
Cement industry	2.32	12.2	2.33	12.3
Glass industry	2.68	14.1	2.45	12.9
Pottery industry	2.12	11.2	2.08	10.9
Building industry	2.29	12.1	2.32	12.2
Tanning industry	2.53	13.3	2.45	12.9
Shoe manufacture	1.94	10.2	1.89	9.9
Fertilizer industry	2.60	13.7	2.41	12.9
Rubber industry	2.75	14.5	2.74	14.4
Edible-paste industry	1.74	9.2	1.78	9.4

[a] August, 1929.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents.

[2] Italy. Ministero delle Corporazioni. Direzione delle Corporazioni. I Salari nelle Industrie Negli Anni 1929 e 1930. Rome, 1931.

Table 2 shows the average hourly and daily wages actually paid in the following industries: Auto and motorcycle, auto body, building, fertilizers, glass, hosiery, knit goods, hat, ironworking, foundry, machine shop, paper, pottery, motor and electrical materials, electrical, railroad materials, shipbuilding, shoemaking, tanning, and textile (artificial silk, cotton, woolen, and silk).

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS

Automobile and motor-cycle industry (August)

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and chiefs	445	2	6.18	32.5	49.88	$2.62
Specialized workers	1,989	----	4.29	22.6	39.29	2.07
Qualified workers	9,074	----	3.70	19.5	32.89	1.73
Laborers	8,324	----	3.36	17.7	29.69	1.56
Women	----	1,125	1.94	10.2	17.20	.90
Boys, helpers, apprentices	1,651	----	1.98	10.4	17.88	.94
Total	21,483	1,127	3.47	18.3	30.76	1.62

Automobile-body industry (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	239	3	5.69	29.9	47.59	$2.50
Specialized workers	1,019	----	4.41	23.2	40.05	2.11
Qualified workers	5,043	----	3.57	18.8	31.59	1.66
Laborers	3,669	----	3.43	18.0	31.13	1.64
Women	----	1,799	2.06	10.8	18.65	.98
Boys, helpers, apprentices	1,030	21	1.58	8.3	14.00	.74
Miscellaneous	51	1	3.79	19.9	35.51	1.87
Total	11,051	1,824	3.26	17.2	29.24	1.54

Building industry (August)

Supervisors	846	----	4.10	21.6	35.74	$1.88
Scaffold builders, frame workers, wood carpenters (*ponteggiatori, armatori, e carpentieri in legno*)	2,207	----	3.16	16.6	27.84	1.46
Cement workers (*cementisti*)	1,094	----	2.92	15.4	25.17	1.32
Bricklayers (*muratori*):						
First class	16,067	----	3.06	16.1	26.11	1.31
Second class	14,503	----	2.71	14.3	23.17	1.22
Helpers and apprentices	5,265	----	2.22	11.7	19.17	1.01
Laborers	34,996	----	2.00	10.5	17.10	.95
Boys	15,385	----	1.41	7.4	12.06	.63
Other classes (women, diggers (*terrazzieri*), watchmen (*guardiani*), blacksmiths (*fabbri*), pavers (*pavimentisti*), stonecutters (*scalpellini*), etc.)	4,807	145	2.41	12.7	20.58	1.08
Miscellaneous	1,728	----	2.24	11.8	18.48	.97
Total	96,898	145	2.29	12.1	19.56	1.03

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Fertilizer industry (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and foremen	105	1	3.74	19.7	31.29	$1.65
Sulphuric workers	776	4	2.62	13.8	21.46	1.13
Production, piecework	374	----	2.79	14.7	22.29	1.17
Production, daywork	765	11	2.84	14.9	23.23	1.22
Truckmen, sackers (*trasporti, vagliatura insacco*), piecework	441	----	2.69	14.2	22.18	1.17
Truckmen, sackers (*trasporti, vagliatura insacco*), daywork	462	1	2.26	11.9	18.88	.99
General services (shop, maintenance, motive power, watchmen, etc.)	1,385	17	2.39	12.6	20.34	1.07
Total	4,308	34	2.60	13.7	21.53	1.13

Hosiery industry (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	44	169	2.77	14.6	22.99	$1.21
Machine repairmen (*meccanici specializzati per la manutenzione delle macchine*)	252	15	4.51	23.7	37.91	1.99
Yarn preparation—spoolers, bobbin girls, winders (*preparazione filati—spolatrici, bobinatrici, dipanatrici*), etc	4	3,346	1.17	6.2	9.71	.51
Loom weavers, cotton (*telai, cotton*)	355	222	2.38	12.5	19.44	1.02
Circular-machine operators (*macchine circolari*)	37	7,076	1.29	6.8	10.76	.57
Ring-machine operators (*macchine rimagliatrici*)	6	2,353	1.32	6.9	11.12	.58
Dye house workers (*tintoria*)	427	130	2.16	11.4	18.71	.98
Finishing (sewing, mending, pressing, repairing, etc.)	12	7,582	1.18	6.2	9.92	.52
Apprentices	61	1,148	.73	3.8	6.09	.32
Shop and general services (mechanics, warehousemen, box factory men, truckmen, laborers, etc.)	650	347	2.02	10.6	17.48	.92
Total	1,848	22,388	1.34	7.1	11.26	.59

Glass industry (August)

Supervisors	104	3	3.82	20.1	----	----
Blown plate glass:						
Foremen	81	----	5.29	27.8	----	----
Shop boys (*gran garzoni*)	5	----	3.75	19.7	----	----
Glass carriers (*levavetro*)	6	----	3.76	19.8	----	----
Flatteners (*stenditori*)	16	----	5.06	26.6	----	----
Plate-glass cutting (*taglialastre*)	13	----	3.61	19.0	----	----
Smoked glass:						
Foremen	865	----	6.37	33.5	----	----
Shop boys	414	----	5.67	29.8	----	----
Glass carriers	415	----	4.40	23.1	----	----
Porters (*portantini*)	457	----	1.32	6.9	----	----
Clear glass:						
Blower foremen (*maestri soffiatori*)	1,294	247	4.13	21.7	33.02	$1.74
Glass carriers or ball makers (*levavetro o pallinai*)	545	----	2.10	11.1	16.68	.88
Servitors, apprentices (*portantini*)	2,497	53	1.02	5.4	8.12	.43
Machine-made glass:						
Machine foremen (*capi macchina*)	41	----	4.46	23.5	37.42	1.97
Machine workers (*addetti alle macchina*)	683	2	3.06	16.1	25.90	1.36
Auxiliary services, firemen, founders (*fuochisti, fonditori*)	1,068	----	2.81	14.8	27.97	1.47
Finishing glass (setting, grinding, cutting, polishing), males	878	----	3.11	16.4	25.15	1.32
Finishing glass (setting, grinding, cutting, polishing), females	----	921	1.10	5.8	9.02	.47
Miscellaneous (shop, warehouse, packing, truckmen, etc.)	3,842	1,054	2.29	12.1	18.69	.98
Other departments	19	----	5.33	28.0	----	----
Total	13,243	2,280	2.68	14.1	21.27	1.12

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Knit-goods industry (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and chiefs	93	129	3.31	17.4	28.24	$1.49
Yarn preparation—spoolers, bobbin girls, winders (*spolatrici, bobinatrici, dipanatrici*), etc	119	1,775	1.36	7.2	11.35	.60
Textile manufactures:						
Cotton loom operators (*addetti a telai cotton*)	25	81	2.05	10.8	16.98	.89
Circular-machine operators (*addetti a macchine circolari*)	19	1,266	1.78	9.4	15.15	.80
Motor rectilinear machine operators (*addetti a macchine rettilinee a motore*)	29	358	1.55	8.2	12.97	.68
Hand rectilinear machine operators (*addetti a macchine rettilinee a mano*)	15	2,078	1.36	7.2	11.25	.59
Sewing-machine operators (*macchine a cucire*)	4	4,114	1.55	8.2	13.28	.70
Dyehouse workers (*tintoria*)	173	72	2.08	10.9	17.89	.94
Other departments—cutting, examination, pressing (*tagliatura, ripassatura, stieria*), etc	103	3,839	1.42	7.5	11.91	.63
Apprentices	6	943	.78	4.1	6.52	.34
Shop and general services (mechanics, warehousemen, laborers, truckmen, etc.)	692	410	2.25	11.8	19.67	1.03
Total	1,278	15,065	1.53	8.1	12.99	.68

Hat manufacture (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	377	92	4.09	21.5	33.49	$1.76
Felt making from wool (*lavorazione feltro di lana*):						
Preparation	399	35	2.65	13.9	23.78	1.25
Making crowns (*lavorazione coni*)	64	957	2.01	10.6	16.91	.89
Felting (*feltratura*)	2,140	567	3.33	17.5	28.46	1.50
Other felt-making departments	354	608	2.93	15.4	24.30	1.28
Shrinking (*soffiatura*):						
Males	65		2.77	14.6	24.24	1.28
Females		114	1.54	8.1	13.21	.69
Felt making from hair (*lavorazione feltro de pelo*):						
Basting and strengthening (*imbastitura e assodatura*):						
Males	74		3.48	18.3	29.26	1.54
Females		515	1.64	8.6	13.43	.71
Fulling (*follatura*):						
Males	693		3.65	19.2	29.22	1.54
Females		881	1.88	9.9	15.62	.82
Other felt-making departments:						
Males	83		3.29	17.3	27.75	1.46
Females		424	1.52	8.0	13.77	.72
Workers in both kinds of felt (hair and wool) (*lavorazione e categorie operaie comuni ai due tipi di feltro (di pelo e di lana)*):						
Dye house workers (*tintoria*)	249	44	2.52	13.3	22.07	1.16
Examining, finishing (*appropriaggio, finissaggio*)	1,452	647	3.31	17.4	26.71	1.40
Ready-made articles—frames, hat bands, leather and linings (*confezione—bordi, nastri, marocchini, e fodere*)	24	2,390	1.94	10.2	15.81	.83
Laborers	156	10	2.58	13.6	22.30	1.17
Boys and apprentices	354	132	1.20	6.3	9.92	.52
Other departments and general services (packing, truckmen, watchmen, firemen, shop, etc.)	845	276	2.75	14.5	23.91	1.26
Total	7,329	7,692	2.69	14.2	22.47	1.18

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Iron and steel industry (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and department foremen	1,165		4.63	24.4	39.73	$2.09
Blast furnaces (*alti forni*)	3,067		2.73	14.4	23.50	1.24
Steel mills (*acciaierie*)	7,204	18	3.37	17.7	29.64	1.56
Heating and annealing furnaces (*forni di riscaldo e ricottura*)	2,385		3.39	17.8	29.58	1.56
Rolling mills (*laminatori*)	12,842	69	3.42	18.0	29.55	1.56
Drawing mills (*trafileria*)	810	68	2.67	14.0	22.40	1.18
Yard labor	5,207	4	2.65	13.9	23.08	1.21
General services	11,853	159	2.73	14.4	23.85	1.25
Total	44,533	318	3.10	16.3	26.90	1.41

Foundry industry (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	361	5	4.76	25.0	39.37	$2.07
Specialized workers	1,009		3.60	18.9	32.37	1.70
Qualified workers	8,740		3.03	15.9	25.89	1.36
Laborers	8,666		2.55	13.4	22.85	1.20
Women		1,223	1.68	8.8	14.52	.76
Boys, helpers, apprentices	2,312	68	1.25	6.6	10.57	.56
Miscellaneous	261	17	3.17	16.7	30.42	1.60
Total	21,349	1,313	2.65	13.9	23.11	1.22

Machine shops (August)

Specialized shops:						
Supervisors and chiefs	574		5.20	27.4	43.17	$2.27
Specialized workers	2,088		3.81	20.0	33.75	1.78
Qualified workers	16,398		3.00	15.8	26.23	1.38
Laborers	8,215		2.52	13.3	22.25	1.17
Women		3,272	1.62	8.5	13.49	.71
Boys, helpers, apprentices	5,981	148	1.35	7.1	11.68	.61
Miscellaneous	2,946	171	3.22	16.9	30.72	1.62
Total	36,202	3,591	2.63	13.8	23.15	1.22
Other shops:						
Supervisors and chiefs	1,495	22	4.81	25.3	41.22	2.17
Specialized workers	3,421		3.62	19.0	31.60	1.66
Qualified workers	31,032	193	2.92	15.4	25.07	1.32
Laborers	16,408		2.47	13.0	21.24	1.12
Women		11,280	1.36	7.2	11.22	.59
Boys, helpers, apprentices	16,485	1,468	1.19	6.3	10.00	.53
Miscellaneous	591	158	2.08	10.9	17.12	.90
Total	69,432	13,121	2.31	12.2	19.75	1.04

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Paper industry (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and foremen	369	67	3.35	17.6	27.20	$1.42
Beating, cutting, rag sorting (*battitura, tagliatura, cernita stracci*):						
Males	157		2.24	11.8	18.32	.96
Females		1,214	1.31	6.9	10.54	.55
Cutting, cleaning, macerating straw (*tagliatura, pulitura, macerazione paglia*)	395	23	1.82	9.6	14.96	.79
Preparing wood pulp (*preparazione pasta di legno*)	1,019	41	2.25	11.8	19.10	1.00
Preparing rag pulp (*preparazione pasta di legno*)	733	16	2.23	11.7	19.36	1.02
Grinding, chopping, and pulp engine (*lasciviatori, molazze, e olandesi*)	2,924	21	2.19	11.5	18.46	.97
Round-machine operators (*macchina in tondo*)	604	41	2.00	10.5	16.75	.88
Continuous machine operators:						
Belt (*conduttori*)	655		2.75	14.5	23.27	1.22
Cutting (*tagliacarte*)	730	6	2.28	12.0	19.26	1.01
Helping (*aiuti*)	1,078	2	1.94	10.2	16.33	.86
Preparation:						
Males	2,599		2.19	11.5	18.41	.97
Females		6,519	1.25	6.9	10.20	.54
Laborers	1,054	7	2.06	10.8	17.56	.92
Other departments	883	697	1.87	9.8	15.66	.82
General services (firemen, electrical workers, watchmen, truckmen, repair room, etc.)	2,899	53	2.44	12.8	21.07	1.11
Other departments	13	18	1.38	7.3		
Total	16,112	8,725	1.94	10.2	16.29	.86

Pottery industry (August)

Foremen and chiefs	311	13	3.87	20.4	31.40	$1.65
Mold makers, working in plaster (*modellisti, formatori in gesso*):						
Males	216		2.89	15.2	23.73	1.25
Females		6	1.81	9.5		
Shapers, hand and machine (*foggiatori a mano e a macchina*):						
Males	1,533		2.63	13.8	21.45	1.13
Females		634	1.44	7.6	11.72	.62
Painters (*verniciatori*):						
Males	180	4	2.47	13.0	20.40	1.07
Females		448	1.21	6.4	10.07	.53
Decorators (*decoratori*):						
Males	574		2.43	12.8	19.82	1.04
Females		929	1.40	7.4	11.57	.61
Kilnmen and furnace men (*muffolisti e fornaciai*)	1,490	165	2.85	15.0	23.74	1.25
Laborers:						
Males	1,100		1.95	10.3	15.92	.84
Females		248	1.65	8.7	13.35	.70
Helpers, apprentices:						
Males	881		1.15	6.1	9.29	.49
Females		566	.84	4.4	6.83	.36
Other classes (preparers of paint and glaze, warehouse men, shippers, sorters, truckmen, shopmen, general services)	1,835	659	2.26	11.9	18.61	.98
Other departments	9		2.93	15.4		
Total	8,129	3,672	2.12	11.2	17.42	.92

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Motor and electrical material shops (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and chiefs	294	6	5.39	28.4	44.62	$2.35
Specialized workers	783	----	4.07	21.4	37.55	1.98
Qualified workers	7,532	----	3.27	17.2	29.78	1.57
Laborers	3,304	----	2.44	12.8	22.77	1.20
Women	----	3,220	1.55	8.2	13.23	.70
Boys, helpers, apprentices	2,673	121	1.33	7.0	11.55	.61
Miscellaneous	121	----	3.11	16.4	----	----
Total	14,707	3,347	2.60	13.7	23.49	1.24

Electrical industry (August)

Foremen, shop, turn or group	966	1	4.85	25.5	40.46	$2.13
Qualified workers	2,850	----	3.60	18.9	30.98	1.63
Ordinary workers	7,709	19	3.05	16.0	25.92	1.36
Helpers	2,312	1	2.58	13.6	22.12	1.16
Laborers, watchmen	3,524	7	2.35	12.4	20.11	1.06
Other classes	670	13	2.44	12.8	21.50	1.13
Miscellaneous	127	----	1.97	10.4	15.77	.83
Total	18,158	41	3.01	15.8	25.67	1.35

Railroad material shops (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	355	5	4.64	24.4	38.52	$2.03
Specialized workers	535	----	3.81	20.0	32.37	1.70
Qualified workers	14,278	----	2.89	15.2	24.89	1.31
Laborers	5,655	----	2.45	12.9	21.47	1.13
Women	----	471	1.54	8.1	13.21	.69
Boys, helpers, and apprentices	4,561	42	1.64	8.6	14.08	.74
Miscellaneous	189	----	1.44	7.6	11.59	.61
Total	25,573	518	2.59	13.6	22.35	1.18

Shipbuilding industry (August)

Supervisors and chiefs	557	----	4.97	26.1	44.83	$2.36
Draftsmen (*tracciatori*)	389	----	3.15	16.6	29.68	1.56
Smiths (*fucinatori*)	820	----	2.87	15.1	26.89	1.41
Mechanics—turning shops, fitters (*meccanici, torneria, aggiustaggio*), etc.	4,176	----	2.87	15.1	28.86	1.58
Structural-iron workers (*carpentieri in ferro*)	2,774	----	2.75	14.5	27.98	1.47
Carpenters and joiners (*carpentieri in legno e falegnami*)	1,847	----	3.05	16.0	29.57	1.56
Riveters, stone cutters, and iron calkers (*ribaditori, scalpellatori, e calafati in ferro*)	2,277	----	2.82	14.8	26.94	1.42
Laborers and sailors (*manovali e marinai*)	3,201	----	2.32	12.2	25.86	1.36
Helpers, boys, and apprentices	4,222	42	1.56	8.2	14.52	.76
Miscellaneous—electricians, cranemen, watchmen, painters (*elettricisti, gruisti, guardiani, coloritori*), etc.	4,006	52	2.70	14.2	28.45	1.50
Total	24,269	94	2.60	13.7	26.05	1.37

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Shoe manufacture (August)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors and foremen	259	66	4.35	22.9	34.96	$1.84
Cutters, vamp, hand (*tagliatori a mano, tomaie*)	823	271	2.62	13.8	21.11	1.11
Cutters, sole (*tranciatori di suola*)	523	62	2.42	12.7	19.52	1.03
Fitters, vamp (*montatori tomaie*)	1,298	230	2.53	13.3	20.47	1.08
Sewers, vamp (*giuntatrici-orlatrici tomaie*)	21	3,291	1.52	8.0	12.24	.64
Sewers, sole (*cucitori guardolo e suola*)	831	44	2.56	13.5	20.64	1.09
Heelers—cutters and fitters (*tallonisti-applicatori e fresatori tacchi*)	1,157	67	2.66	14.0	21.49	1.13
Helpers, boys and apprentices	1,730	1,909	1.09	5.7	8.78	.46
Other classes—machine cutters, preparers, uppers, warehousemen (*tagliatori a macchina, preparatori tomaie, magazzinieri*), etc	1,765	1,861	1.96	10.3	15.76	.83
Shopmen and general services	262	58	2.50	13.2	20.43	1.07
Miscellaneous	60	58	2.37	12.5	-------	-------
Total	8,729	7,917	1.94	10.2	15.60	.82

Tanning industry (August)

Supervisors and foremen	286	8	4.13	21.7	33.46	$1.76
Scrapers and shavers (*scarnatori e rasatori*):						
Hand	923	3	2.98	15.7	24.36	1.28
Machine	300	16	2.76	14.5	23.43	1.23
Vat, laborers, cleaners, (*manovali al tinaggio, purgatori*), etc	2,258	38	2.48	13.0	21.09	1.11
Finishers, hand (refiners) (*rifinitura a mano, raffinatori*)	1,370	32	2.87	15.1	23.44	1.23
Finishers, machine, polishers, sanders (*rifinitura a macchina, lisciatori, silicatori*), etc	947	15	2.98	15.7	24.96	1.31
Workers, hand and machine (*operaie, addette a lavorazioni a mano ed a macchina*)	-------	1,120	1.42	7.5	11.96	.63
Helpers, boys, apprentices	597	61	1.65	8.7	14.02	.74
Other classes (shop and general services)	1,110	45	2.60	13.7	22.14	1.16
Other departments	181	32	1.54	8.1	13.39	.70
Total	7,972	1,370	2.52	13.3	21.04	1.11

Artificial-silk industry (August)

Supervisors and foremen	504	206	3.46	18.2	29.27	$1.54
Producing viscose or solution of acetate or ammonium sulphate (*produzione viscosa o della soluzione all'acetato o cupro-ammoniacale*)	1,575	72	2.50	13.2	21.58	1.14
Silk spinning (wire drawing plate) (*filatura seta, filiere*)	4,515	91	2.57	13.5	21.45	1.13
Winding, doubling, and reeling (*incannaggio, binatura, e aspatura*)	162	10,280	1.30	6.8	10.89	.57
Throwing (*torcitura*)	274	6,104	1.47	7.7	12.20	.64
Testing and inspecting (*provinatura e ripassatura*)	84	4,740	1.38	7.3	11.35	.60
Other departments—washing, bleaching, dyeing (*lavaggio candeggio, tintoria*), etc	1,327	1,419	1.88	9.9	15.94	.84
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	5,725	306	2.47	13.0	22.00	1.16
Other departments	14	34	1.86	9.8	15.52	.82
Total	14,180	23,252	1.84	9.7	15.61	.82

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Cotton-textile industry (May)

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
			Lire	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors, room and department foremen	5,594	302	3.69	19.4	30.14	$1.59
Spinning:						
Carders and beaters (*carde e batteurs*)	5,196	1,295	2.03	10.7	16.59	.87
Drawing-frame tenders (*stiratoi e banchi*)	978	16,854	1.51	7.9	12.19	.64
Automatic-machine operators (*selfactings*)	2,628	1,255	1.78	9.4	14.52	.76
Ring-machine operators (*rings*)	1,826	26,102	1.39	7.3	11.21	.59
Other spinning workers	2,117	12,074	1.46	7.7	11.79	.62
Doubling (*ricorcitura*)	632	12,471	1.35	7.1	10.91	.57
Weaving:						
Preparation	1,734	18,873	1.28	6.7	10.54	.55
Warping (*orditura*)	115	4,027	1.57	8.3	12.89	.68
Weavers (*tessitori*):						
Males	4,039	----	2.19	11.5	17.67	.93
Females	----	60,467	1.48	7.8	11.99	.63
Other workers in department (including apprentices)	5,726	12,424	1.49	7.8	12.33	.65
Dye shops and bleachery (*tintoria e imbianchimento*)	12,252	3,439	2.13	11.2	19.01	1.00
Shops and general services	13,525	2,983	2.25	11.8	19.33	1.02
Other departments	145	442	1.42	7.5	12.21	.64
Total	56,507	173,008	1.64	8.6	13.51	.71

Woolen-textile industry (May)

Supervisors and foremen	1,996	104	4.03	21.2	32.64	$1.72
Washing and carbonizing (*lavaggio e carbonissaggio*)	1,174	423	1.95	10.3	16.85	.89
Combing wool:						
Combing (*pettinatura*)	698	1,424	1.76	9.3	14.44	.76
Preparing for spinning (*preparazione filatura*)	157	3,239	1.56	8.2	12.86	.68
Combing for spinning (*filatura pettinato*)	1,990	4,420	1.63	8.6	13.33	.70
Carding wool:						
Carding room (*carderia*)	2,432	941	2.15	11.3	17.95	.94
Carding for spinning (*filatura cardato*)	4,365	1,866	1.67	8.8	13.67	.72
Doubling (*ritorcitura*)	155	4,476	1.50	7.9	12.38	.65
Other spinning departments	1,301	1,959	1.79	9.4	15.00	.79
Weaving:						
Weavers (*tessitori*)—						
Males	5,369	----	2.35	12.4	19.47	1.02
Females	----	12,372	1.88	9.9	15.27	.80
Other workers in weaving department	1,270	5,603	1.58	8.3	13.08	.69
Dressing and finishing (*apparecchiatura e finissaggio*)	2,316	6,450	1.75	9.2	14.61	.77
Dye works (*tintoria*)	1,984	630	2.05	10.8	17.73	.93
Shop and general services	4,578	1,211	2.21	11.6	18.76	.99
Other departments	365	565	2.04	10.7	16.43	.86
Total	30,150	45,683	1.90	10.0	15.75	.83

Silk industry (August)

Silk dyeing:						
Department foremen	88	13	5.27	27.7	42.59	$2.24
Dye works, males	1,858	----	2.89	15.2	24.14	1.27
Dye works, females	----	580	1.87	9.8	15.47	.81
Printing work (*stamperia*)	327	137	2.49	13.1	21.53	1.13
Dressing and finishing (*apparecchiatura e finissaggio*)—						
Males	768	----	2.79	14.7	23.32	1.23
Females	----	387	1.78	9.4	14.61	.77
Other departments	59	44	2.09	11.0	17.51	.92
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	561	24	3.29	17.3	28.11	1.48
Total	3,661	1,185	2.72	14.3	22.81	1.20

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ITALY, 1929, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Silk industry (August)—Continued

Occupation or operation	Number of workers		Hourly wages without overtime		Daily wages, including overtime	
	Males	Females	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
Silk drawing:			*Lire*	*Cents*	*Lire*	
Supervisors	93	1,705	1.78	9.4	14.70	$0.77
Beaters (brushing girls) (*sbattitrici scopinatrici*)	92	18,180	.66	3.5	5.43	.29
Spinners (*filatrici*)	------	41,334	1.11	5.8	9.07	.48
Other groups: Testing girls, medium spinners, speeders, and doffers, waste silk, assorters (*provinatrici, mezzanti, attaccafili, strusine, cernitrici*) etc.	19	35,127	.92	4.8	7.51	.40
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	2,009	180	2.03	10.7	16.93	.89
Other departments	1	100	.92	4.8	------	------
Total	2,214	96,626	.99	5.2	8.14	.43
Silk throwing:						
Directors and supervisors	62	559	1.65	8.7	13.59	.71
Spoolers and transferrers (*incannatrici e stracannatrici*)	4	7,649	.86	4.5	6.99	.37
Doubling (*binatura*)	3	1,910	1.09	5.7	8.82	.46
Spinning and twisting (*filatura e torcitura*)—						
Males	506	------	2.06	10.8	16.64	.88
Females	------	2,595	1.14	6.0	9.32	.49
Other departments: Reelers, pickers, loaders, removers (*aspatrici, mondatrici, caricatrici, cavatrici*)	------	2,947	1.07	5.6	8.75	.46
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	605	141	2.03	10.7	17.15	.90
Total	1,180	15,801	1.09	5.7	8.90	.47
Silk weaving:						
Supervisors and foremen	617	473	3.34	17.6	27.07	1.42
Winding and spooling (*incannaggio e spolaggio*)	18	5,468	1.34	7.1	10.78	.57
Warping (*orditura*)	5	2,171	1.75	9.2	14.09	.74
Weaving (*tessitura*)—						
Males	999	------	2.48	13.0	19.99	1.05
Females	------	14,469	1.78	9.4	14.31	.75
Other departments: Carriers, twisters in, inspectors (*porgine, rimettine, ripassatrici*) etc.	136	3,239	1.52	8.0	12.32	.65
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	1,438	459	2.42	12.7	19.89	1.05
Total	3,213	26,279	1.80	9.5	14.49	.76
Silk waste:						
Supervisors and department foremen	140	36	3.53	18.6	28.27	1.49
Macerating (*macerazione*)	174	189	1.77	9.3	14.41	.76
Carding	249	462	1.53	8.1	12.32	.65
Combing, males	267	------	2.26	11.9	18.10	.95
Combing, females	------	1,391	1.35	7.1	10.96	.58
Spinning	160	2,174	1.37	7.2	11.13	.59
Other departments	120	590	1.42	7.5	11.42	.60
General services (firemen, mechanics, truckmen, etc.)	656	114	2.19	11.5	18.49	.97
Total	1,766	4,956	1.60	8.4	13.05	.69

Wage Rates Fixed by Collective Agreement

WAGE rates fixed by collective agreement are also presented here for a few additional industries. Agreement wage rates are minimum rates and actual wages ordinarily exceed the minimum rates by from 10 to 15 per cent.

Artificial Silk Industry, Forli

Wage rates in the artificial silk industry in Forli under an agreement published in Il Lavoro Fascista, March 4, 1932, are as follows:

TABLE 3.—WAGE RATES IN THE ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY IN FORLI, ITALY, MARCH, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation or operation	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency (cents)
Males	*Per hour*	*Per hour*
Foremen	2.95	15.5
Assistant foremen	2.55	13.4
Spinning and washing department:		
Examiners (*verificatori*)	2.40	12.6
Washing, desulphurizing, and bleaching operators (*manovratori al lavaggio e desolforazione, essicatoi, bagni, e candeggio*)	2.10	11.1
Gatherers and bobbin carriers (*raccoglitori e trasportatori bobine*)—		
On appointment	1.80	9.5
After 3 months	1.85	9.7
After 1 year	1.95	10.3
Chemical department:		
Foremen	2.20	11.6
Sulphur workers (*addetti al solfaro*):		
On appointment	1.85	9.7
After 3 months	2.00	10.5
After 1 year	2.10	11.1
Workers with sulphuric acid (*manovratori all'acido solforico*)	2.30	12.1
Artisans:		
20 years and over	2.10–2.75	11.1–14.5
18 to 20 years	1.45–2.00	7.6–10.5
Apprentices, 15 to 18 years	.75–1.40	3.9– 7.4
Helpers	1.85–2.10	9.7–11.1
Females		
Twisting, reeling, and binding (*torcitura, aspatura, e legatura, cottimiste*):		
Under 15 years (binding only)	.50	2.6
Under 16 years (twisting and reeling)—		
On appointment	.60	3.2
After 3 months	.70	3.7
Auxiliary services:		
On appointment	.80	4.2
After 3 months	.92	4.8
Bleaching and washing (*condeggio e lavanderia*):		
On appointment	.85	4.5
After 3 months	1.05	5.5
Beating (*battitura*)		
On appointment	.80	4.2
After 3 months	.92	4.8
Cellulose warehouse workers	[1] 11.00	[1] 57.9

[1] Per day.

Automobile, etc., Industry, Turin

An agreement has been made between the Fiat group and the Fascist Syndicate of Industry of Turin, effective March 1, 1932, by which the employees of the company were to receive a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, which will, however, still be above the minimum-wage scale provided for in existing agreements. The company agrees not to ask for a further reduction in wages for 18 months, not to dismiss any group of workers except under circumstances approved by the head of the Government, and to increase the number of employees as rapidly as possible. The average hourly pay of the Fiat employees prior to the reduction was 3.19 lire (16.8) cents), while the average hourly pay in the metallurgical industry in Genoa is 2.50 lire (13.2 cents), in Milan 2.70 lire (14.2 cents), and in Turin 3.09 lire (16.3 cents). It is therefore claimed that even with the reduction of 10 per cent the Fiat workers will still receive pay equal to that of

their fellow workers in the two other large centers. To offset in part this reduction in wages, an arrangement has been made with a Turin cooperative society dealing in the necessaries of life to grant a special discount of 7 per cent to Fiat employees on all merchandise sold, except bread, coffee, and sugar. It is estimated that at least one-fifth of the total population of Turin (600,000 inhabitants) derives its means of livelihood directly or indirectly from the Fiat group.

Glove Industry, Naples District

The importance of the glove industry in the Naples district can be seen from the fact that in 1929 there were exported to the United States from this district 2,211,160 pairs of gloves, valued at $1,674,812. The average wages paid employees in the glove industry in the latter part of 1931 are given in Table 4. For overtime, workers are paid an increase of 40 per cent on week days and 75 per cent on Sundays and holidays.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF GLOVE WORKERS IN THE NAPLES DISTRICT OF ITALY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Italian currency	United States currency
	Lire	
Chief workers (*capi fabbrici*)	50.00	$2.63
Glove cutters, male (*tagliatori*):		
First class	18.00	.95
Second class	15.00	.79
Third class	12.00	.63
Seamstresses, hand (*cucitrice a mano*):		
First class	12.00	.63
Second class	10.00	.53
Sewing-machine operators, female (*cucitrice a macchine*):		
First class	10.00	.53
Second class	8.00	.42
Boys	5.00	.26
General average	15.55	.82

Mines and Quarries

Wage rates are here given for workers in the marble industry, asbestos, silica, and talc mines, and sand and gravel, travertine, and calcareous stone quarries in specified places.

Overtime in mines and quarries in the Province of Rome is paid for at the rate of 20 per cent over the regular rate for the first two hours and 25 per cent for each succeeding hour; in the Milan district it is 14 per cent extra for two hours; in the Leghorn district for marble workers, 10, 12, and 15 per cent extra according to the number of successive hours of overtime worked; in the Turin district, for marble workers, 20 per cent for the first two hours and 30 per cent thereafter, and for talc and asbestos miners 25 per cent.

For holidays, workers are paid 50 per cent extra in the Province of Rome; 70 per cent in the district of Milan; and 50 per cent in the Turin district (asbestos and talc workers).

In the Province of Rome an annual vacation of six days with pay is given to workers who have been employed at least 12 months consecutively; those who have been employed less than 12 months receive one day for each two months' service.

A marble worker in the district of Turin who has to travel more than 3 kilometers (2 miles) from his shop or residence receives travel expenses; if he has to stay overnight, he receives 20 lire ($1.05) for lodging and two meals, and 6 lire (32 cents) for lunch, daily.

Wage rates per hour in the marble and stone industry in the district of Milan are fixed as follows, though the rates in the latter part of 1931 were 8 per cent below the fixed rates:

Squarers and polishers (*riguadratori e lucidatori*)	3.75 lire (19.7 cents)
Carvers (*ornatisti*)	4.55 lire (23.9 cents)
Laborers	2.85 lire (15.0 cents)
Apprentices	2.55 lire (13.4 cents)
Boys	1.55 lire (8.2 cents)

Wage rates in the marble industry in the Leghorn and Turin districts in the latter part of 1931 were as follows:

TABLE 5.—WAGE RATES IN THE MARBLE INDUSTRY, IN THE LEGHORN AND TURIN DISTRICTS OF ITALY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Leghorn district

Occupation	Carrara and Valle del Lucido zones		Massa and Cave del Carchio zones	
	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency
	Per day	*Per day*	*Per day*	*Per day*
Quarrymen, chief (*capocava*)	26.10	$1.37	24.85	$1.31
Quarrymen, others (*sotto capo cava*)	23.85	1.25	23.00	1.21
Resquarer (*riquadratore*)	20.90	1.10	20.25	1.07
Blockmen (*uomini al masso*)	20.50	1.08	19.80	1.04
Cutters (*filista*)	19.90	1.05	19.80	1.04
Sledmen, head (*capo lizza*)	25.65	1.35	24.40	1.28
Sledmen, others (*sotto capo lizza*)			21.55	1.13
Rope slackers (*mollatori*)	21.95	1.15	20.85	1.10
Laborers	21.05	1.11	19.95	1.05
	Per hour	*Per hour*	*Per hour*	*Per hour*
Sawyers (*segatori*)	2.20	0.12	2.12	0.11
Laborers	2.26	.12	2.12	.11
Coppers and squarers (*scapezzatori e ripassatori*)	2.05	.11	2.12	.11
Sculpturers (*scultori*)	3.28	.17	3.12	.16
Decorators or carvers (*ornastisti*)	3.07	.16	2.87	.15
Chiselers (*scalpellatori*)	2.66	.14	2.54	.13
Modelers (*smodellatori*)	2.36	.12	2.19	.12
Stampers (*scalpellini*)	2.26	.12	2.10	.11
Turners (*tornitori*)	2.26	.12	2.10	.11
Planers (*fresatori*)	2.26	.12	2.10	.11
Polishers (*lustratori*)	2.20	.12	2.06	.11
Cutters (*filisti*)	2.14	.11	2.07	.11
Bow drillers (*tiratori di violino*)	1.54	.08	1.46	.08

Turin district

Occupation	At the quarry (per hour)		Away from the quarry (per hour)	
	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency
Ornamental workers	4.11	$0.22	3.60	$0.19
Marble and stone cutters, first class	3.51	.18	3.00	.16
Marble and stone cutters, second class	3.10	.16	2.60	.14
Marble and stone designers, first class	3.51	.18	3.00	.16
Marble and stone designers, second class	3.00	.16	2.50	.13
Apprentices after 3 years	1.55	.08	1.40	.07
Laborers	2.30	.12	1.90	.10
Boys, under 16 years of age	.85	.04	.75	.04

Wage rates in other mines and quarries in specified districts are as follows:

TABLE 6.—HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN SPECIFIED DISTRICTS OF ITALY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Kind of mines or quarries, district, and occupation	Italian currency	United States currency
Asbestos mines, Turin district		
St. Victor Mine:	*Lire*	*Cents*
Foremen	3.00	15.8
Miners (*minatori*)—		
First class	2.50	13.2
Second class	2.40	12.6
Third class	2.20	11.6
Machine operators (*conduttori di macchine varie*)	2.15	11.3
Laborers	2.15	11.3
Night watchmen	2.00	10.5
Boys	1.50	7.9
Other mines:		
Foremen	2.25	11.8
Miners, first class	2.10	11.0
Miners, second class	2.00	10.5
Carters (*teleferisti*)	2.10	11.0
Laborers	1.80	9.5
Boys	1.20	6.3
Women	.80	4.2
Silica mines, Province of Rome		
Miners, first class	3.40	17.9
Miners, second class	2.90	15.3
Laborers	2.00–2.50	10.5–13.2
Breakers (*spazzatori*)	4.50	23.7
Splitters (*squatatore*), first class	5.50	28.9
Splitters, second class	5.00	26.3
Helpers	1.60	8.4
Talc mines, Turin district		
Miners:		
First class	2.17	11.4
Second class	2.07	10.9
Third class	1.89	9.9
Brakemen (*frenatori*)	2.07	10.9
Laborers	1.89	9.9
Grinders (*mugnai*)	2.07	10.9
Specialized workers	2.40	12.6
Women	1.20	6.3
Sand and gravel quarries, Province of Rome		
Miners	3.10	16.3
Tunnel diggers (*picconatore in galleria*)	3.10	16.3
Gravel diggers (*picconatore di breccia in banchina*)	2.85	15.0
Common laborers	2.50	13.2
Laborers, mechanical and mine	2.70	14.2
Travertine quarries, Province of Rome		
Quarrymen (*cavatore*):		
First class	3.10	16.3
Second class	2.75	14.5
Apprentices	2.50	13.2
Laborers (*manovale manovaratore*):		
First class	2.30	12.1
Second class	2.20	11.6
Sawyers (*segatore*)	2.50	13.2
Mechanics (*meccanico*)	3.25	17.1
Stone cutters (*scalpellino*)	3.75	19.7
Blacksmiths (*fabbro*)	3.00	15.8
Wire erectors (*filista ai montani*)	2.50	13.2
Wire operators (*filista*)	3.10	16.3
Wire operators' helpers (*aiuto filista*)	2.20	11.6
Trimmers (*sbozzatore e squadratore*), first class	3.10	16.3
Trimmers, second class	3.00	15.8
Helpers, 16–18 years	2.00	10.5
Calcareous stone quarries, Province of Rome		
Miners:		
First class	2.50	13.2
Second class	2.25	11.8
Laborers	2.15	11.3

Sulphur Refineries

Wage rates in sulphur refineries in Catania in 1931 were as follows:

TABLE 7.—HOURLY WAGE RATES OF SULPHUR REFINERS IN CATANIA, ITALY, 1931 [1]

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Italian currency	United States currency
Firemen, refinery (*fuochisti di raffineria*)	*Lire* 2.85	*Cents* 15
Refiners (*raffinatori, impanatori*)	2.50	13
Firemen, sublimation room (*camere sublimazione*)	2.50	13
Boys	1.75	9
Helpers	2.25	12
Foremen	3.00	16
Mill workers	2.75	14
Laborers	2.75	14
Weighers and mixers (*miscele e sgombro*)	2.40	13
Porters (*facchini en genere*)	2.20	12
Sack sewers, female (*donne alla cucitura dei sacchi*)	1.15	6
Mechanics and carpenters (*meccanici aggiustatori e falegnami*)	2.10	12

[1] Lavoro Industriale, August–September, 1931, p. 5.

Tanning Industry, Naples District

There are important tanneries in the Naples district which produce hides and skins for the glove industry. A schedule of the daily wages paid the workers in the tanneries is given below. For overtime workers are given an increase of 40 per cent on week days and 75 per cent on Sundays and holidays.

Dyers (*tintori*)	18. 00 lire ($0. 95)
Assistant dyers	12. 00 lire ($0. 63)
Specialized workers	30. 00 lire ($1. 58)
Assistant specialized workers	12. 00 lire ($0. 63)
Laborers	10. 00 lire ($0. 53)
General average	16. 40 lire ($0. 87)

Tomato canning, Naples District

Approximately 90 per cent of the tomato crop in Campania is manufactured into tomato products, such as canned peeled tomatoes, tomato sauce, and tomato paste, which are exported in large quantities to foreign countries and particularly to the United States. Of particular importance is the canning of peeled tomatoes in the Naples district, which constitutes 90 per cent of the entire Italian output of these products.

The scale of daily wages in this industry is given below. For overtime employees are given an increase of 40 per cent on week days and 75 per cent on Sundays and holidays.

Cooking division workers	19. 50 lire ($1. 03)
Tin men (*operai stagnini*)	19. 50 lire ($1. 03)
Stamp men (*operai punzonatori*)	19. 50 lire ($1. 03)
Laborers, first class	18. 00 lire ($0. 95)
Laborers, second class	15. 50 lire ($0. 82)
Peelers (*pelatrici*), female, first class	16. 00 lire ($0. 84)
Peelers (*pelatrici*), female, second class	10. 00 lire ($0. 53)
Boys over 15 years	5. 00 lire ($0. 26)
General average	14. 00 lire ($0. 74)

Woolen Industry, Prato

Wage rates in the woolen industry in Prato as fixed in an agreement effective February 15, 1932,[3] are as follows:

TABLE 8.—WAGE RATES IN THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY IN PRATO, ITALY, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 15, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency (cents)
Carbonizing and washing:	*Per day*	*Per day*
Carbonizers (*carbonizzatori*)	14. 00	73. 6
Carbonizers' helpers	13. 50	71. 0
Rag pickers (*battitori di stracci*)	13. 50	71. 0
Washers and dryers (*lavaggini e asciugatori*)	13. 60	71. 5
Cylinder and tearing machine operators (*cilindrai e sfilacciatori*)	13. 50	71. 0
Dyeing shop:		
Dyers (*tintori*)	14. 00	73. 6
Other workers	13. 40	70. 5
Preparation:		
Preparers (*preparatori*)	14. 50	76. 3
Oilers and wool carders (*oliatori e battilana*)	13. 60	71. 5

[3] Il Lavoro Fascista, Feb. 27, 1932.

TABLE 8.—WAGE RATES IN THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY IN PRATO, ITALY, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 15, 1932—Continued

Occupation	Italian currency (lire)	United States currency (cents)
	Per day	*Per day*
Carding and spinning rooms:		
Carders (*cardatori*)	13.60	71.5
Card cleaners and grinders (*pulitori di carde e molatori*)	14.80	77.9
Spinners (*filatori*)	14.10	74.2
	14.60	76.8
Carders who clean machines (*cardatori che debbe pulire la macchina*)	[1] 1.85	[1] 9.7
Speeders and doffers (*attaccafili*), over 18 years	11.10	58.4
Warpers (*orditrici*)	11.20	58.9
Doublers, winders, knotters (*ritorcitrici, incannatrici e annodatrici*), over 18 years	8.45	44.5
Weaving:		
Weavers (*tessitori*)	13.60	71.5
Warp sizers (*incollatori di orditi*)	13.60	71.5
Fulling:		
Fullers (*follatori*)	14.60	76.8
Fullers' helpers	13.70	72.1
Finishing:		
Finishers in charge of machine and workers (*refinitori con la responsabilita della macchina e del lavoro*)—		
Males	14.20	74.7
Females	10.30	54.2
Other finishers—		
Males	13.60	71.5
Females	9.50	50.0
Sewing-machine operators (*cucitori a macchina*):		
Males	13.40	70.5
Females	8.80	46.3
Menders (*rammendatrici*)	9.20	48.4
Auxiliary workers, qualified:		
Electricians, mechanics, firemen	16.20	85.2
Carpenters and bricklayers	15.70	82.6
Mechanics, carpenters, and bricklayers' helpers	14.50	76.3
Warehouse workers, over 18 years—		
Males	14.00	73.6
Females	9.00	47.3
Truckmen	13.50	71.0
Auxiliary workers over 18 years, not qualified:		
Males	13.40	70.5
Females	8.80	46.3

[1] Per hour.

Wages in Agriculture

AVERAGE daily wages of agricultural laborers for the Kingdom for the years ending June 30, 1930 and 1931, compiled by the Fascist Syndicates of Agriculture and printed in Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale for September–October, 1931 (pp. 404–407), are as follows: June 30, 1930, 12.47 lire (65.59 cents); June 30, 1931, 10.49 lire (55.18 cents).

Dairy Industry, Mantua

Overtime, holidays, etc.—The overtime rate paid in the dairy industry of Mantua is 10 per cent over the regular rate; the holiday rate, 15 per cent; the rate for night work, between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m., 20 per cent.

Supplementary payments.—The man in charge receives house, butter, milk, chicken house, firewood, and flour for himself and family. Other workers, with the exception of third-class employees, receive a half liter (0.132 gallon) of milk daily and a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of butter monthly. In certain cases the man in charge is given a money premium for each quintal (220.46 pounds) of cheese produced.

TABLE 9.—WAGE RATES IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN MANTUA, ITALY, 1931 [1]

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Unit	Workers on annual contract		Seasonal workers	
		Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
		Lire		*Lire*	
Foreman	Per month	460.00	$24.20	520.00	$27.35
Other employees:					
First class	Per day	15.25	.80	17.00	.89
Second class	do	13.25	.70	15.00	.79
Third class	do	10.50	.55	12.00	.63

[1] Il Lavoro Fascista, Oct. 25, 1931.

Lemon Industry

There are two classes of workers in the lemon industry—workers employed in connection with the growing and gathering of the fruit in the country and workers engaged in sorting and packing it. Women are rarely employed in the country districts. The working hours of the country workers are from sunrise to sunset. During the winter months they work from 9.30 a. m. to 3.30 p. m. The workers generally work three or four days a week.

In the essential oil and citrate of lime industries overtime is paid at the rate of 15 per cent extra for the first two hours and 20 per cent extra for the next two hours.

In the Messina district wages are paid according to the collective agreement, but the standard wages may be lowered for lower efficiency or capacity for labor, and also according to the supply of the labor market. Wages are subject to revision every four months in conformity with the cost of living, the market prices, etc. Thus the rates in the lemon industry are only approximate.

Daily wages in the lemon industry in the Messina district in the latter part of 1931 were as follows:

TABLE 10.—DAILY WAGES IN THE LEMON INDUSTRY IN THE MESSINA DISTRICT OF ITALY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Italian currency	United States currency
	Lire	*Cents*
Lemon-grove workers:		
Foremen	13.50–15.00	69–77
Pickers, gatherers (*raccoglitore*)	12.50	64
Stem removers (*tagliapiede*)	13.50	69
Carriers of baskets to carts (*trasportatore*)	12.50	64
Basket carriers and assemblers (*panierai*)	7.00–8.00	36–41
City workers or packers:		
Box packers (*impaccatori*)	19.75	101
Sorters and paper wrappers (*incartatrici*) (generally women)	7.00	36
Unskilled laborers (generally boys)	6.00	31

Daily wages in the essential oil and citrate of lime industries in Messina in the latter part of 1931 were as follows:

TABLE 11.—DAILY WAGES IN THE ESSENTIAL OIL AND CITRATE OF LIME INDUSTRIES IN THE MESSINA DISTRICT OF ITALY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Occupation	Italian currency	United States currency
	Lire	*Cents*
Hand pressers (sponge system) (*sfumatori*)	16	82
Workers who transform lemon juice into citrate of lime (*citratisti*)	20	103
Machine pressers (pulp) (*torchiatori*)	18–19	92–97
Unskilled labor	14	72
Boys, 16 years	10	51
Cutters, female (*tagliatrici*)	10	51
Pulp removers, female (*cavatrici*)	10	51
Average wage:		
Men	18	92
Women	10	51
Boys, 16 to 18 years	10	51

General Survey of Wages in Latvia, 1931 [1]

WAGE rates in Latvia are usually fixed by voluntary agreement between individual employers or organizations and workers. Such wage rates are generally regulated by supply and demand and only occasionally are they influenced by strikes and other labor unrest. There are but few collective agreements in force in Latvia at the present time and their provisions are not always observed.

Wage rates, as a general rule, are fixed by the hour. In some cases, depending upon special arrangement, monthly wages are paid to such workers as foremen, watchmen, drivers, and persons engaging in pursuits which render the fixing of wage rates on an hourly basis undesirable or impracticable.

Piecework rates are commonly based on the average hourly pay a worker would earn if he were to make no special effort to expedite his work or increase his output. No statistics are kept on piecework rates.

Hours of labor.—The working day is 8 hours, except on Saturdays when the limit is 6 hours, making a working week of 46 hours.

Overtime and holidays.—Latvian legislation permits overtime work and work on Sundays and holidays by voluntary agreement between employers and employees, except that workers under 18 years are not permitted to be employed more than eight hours on ordinary week days and 6 hours on Saturdays. Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays is subject to the following increases based on normal week-day rates: First two hours of overtime, 50 per cent; third and subsequent hours, 100 per cent; work on Sundays and holidays, 75 per cent.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Supplementary payments to workers are few and exceptional, unless a worker is listed as an employee of the Government or municipality, when family allowances, cheap fuel, housing at reduced rates, and similar facilities are optional and may be granted whenever possible. The industrial

[1] This article was prepared from report by John P. Hurley, American consul at Riga, dated Sept. 28, 1931.

worker receives, as a general rule, no supplementary payments, except increased pay for overtime and holiday work. Some of the paper mills and certain industrial establishments in the rural districts provide housing facilities for their workers, a moderate rental being deducted from the wages, but the workers can not be compelled to make use of these facilities.

Deductions from wages.—The only obligatory deductions from workers' wages in Latvia are for sickness insurance, which is compulsory in Latvia for all private, municipal, and Government institutions, enterprises, and other places of employment, as well as to individual employers. All wages are subject to an 8 per cent contribution for the funds of the sickness insurance organizations, of which 2 per cent is paid by the Government, 4 per cent by the employer, and 2 per cent by the employee. If a worker earns less than 2 lats (38.6 cents) [2] per day he is relieved from the contribution. A worker is not obliged to pay for compulsory accident insurance, which falls entirely on the employer. Consequently, the wages shown in the tables in this report can be considered as net wages, except that they are subject to 2 per cent taxation for sickness insurance if the daily earnings are 2 lats or more.

Ordinary income tax is levied on wages if, after deducting 40 per cent from the total amount earned in one year, they amount to 2,000 lats ($386) or over. The gross wage return, therefore, must be 3,333 lats ($643) per annum or over to be subject to income taxation.

Wages in Latvian Industries

On the average women get from 30 to 40 per cent less than men, but the percentage may be greater. An unskilled young worker gets about 45 per cent less than an unskilled adult worker, such ratio in regard to female workers being about 30 per cent.

The tables herein, mainly computed from statistical data published by the Latvian State Statistical Bureau, show wages paid in June, 1931, which is the latest month for which data are available. The following table shows hourly wages in specified industries in Riga, in June, 1931, giving not only the usual wage rate but also the average earnings per hour inclusive of overtime and piecework:

HOURLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN RIGA, LATVIA, JUNE, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lat=19.3 cents]

Industry and occupation	Wage rate per hour		Average earnings per hour, inclusive of overtime and piecework	
	Latvian currency	United States currency	Latvian currency	United States currency
Metallurgical industry:	*Lats*	*Cents*	*Lats*	*Cents*
Locksmiths	0.59	11.3	0.73	14.1
Blacksmiths	.66	12.7	.90	17.4
Kettlesmiths	.62	12.0	.88	17.0
Mechanics, assembling	.76	14.7	.83	16.0
Mechanics	.86	16.6	.84	16.2
Planers	.58	11.2	.82	15.8
Molders	.66	12.7	.77	14.9
Polishers	.71	13.7	.78	15.0
Lathe workers	.59	11.4	.82	15.8
Casters-molders	.63	12.2	.90	17.4

[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of lat=19.3 cents.

HOURLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN RIGA, LATVIA, JUNE, 1931—Continued

Industry and occupation	Wage rate per hour		Average earnings per hour, inclusive of overtime and piecework	
	Latvian currency	United States currency	Latvian currency	United States currency
	Lats	*Cents*	*Lats*	*Cents*
Textile industry:				
Weavers, male	0.61	11.7	0.68	13.1
Weavers, female	.37	7.1	.42	8.1
Carders	.52	10.0	.66	12.7
Dyers	.50	9.7	.49	9.5
Spinners, male	.70	13.5	.77	14.9
Spinners, female	.29	5.6	.34	6.6
Warpers	.46	8.9	.62	12.0
Fullers	.51	9.8	.63	12.2
Leather industry: Tanners	.57	11.0	.83	16.0
Chemical industry:				
Skilled workers, male	[1].64	12.4	.78	15.0
Skilled workers, female	[1].35	6.8	.55	10.6
Unskilled workers, male	[1].48	9.3	.59	11.4
Unskilled workers, female	[1].29	5.6	.42	8.1
Rubber industry:				
Rubber specialists	.65	12.5	.73	14.1
Skilled workers, male	[1].63	12.2	.79	15.2
Skilled workers, female	[1].35	6.7	.56	10.8
Unskilled workers, male	[1].49	9.4	.62	11.9
Unskilled workers, female	[1].27	5.2	.43	8.3
Sawmills:				
Skilled workers	.62	12.0	.67	12.9
Unskilled workers, male	.44	8.5	.55	10.6
Unskilled workers, female	.24	4.6	.25	4.8
Paper industry:				
Skilled workers	.54	10.4	.58	11.2
Unskilled workers, male	.41	7.9	.45	8.7
Unskilled workers, female	.26	5.0	.28	5.4
Miscellaneous:				
Electricians	.65	12.5	.81	15.6
Joiners	.68	13.1	.81	15.6
Painters	.67	12.9	.68	13.1
Dyers	.55	10.6	.58	11.2
Engine operators	.59	11.4	.86	16.5
Erectors (machinery)	.75	14.5	1.01	19.4
Coopers	.70	13.5	.69	13.2
Bricklayers	.88	17.0	.88	16.9
Carpenters	.64	12.4	.75	14.4
Tinsmiths	.70	13.5	.91	17.5

[1] Average.

Lumbering.—Official statistical data are not available on rates paid for lumbering, but the following information obtained from private sources is believed to be reliable:

Cutting trees, per tree	0. 30 lats ($0. 06)
Hauling logs, per day	6. 00–7. 00 lats ($1. 16–$1. 35)
Rafting logs, per day	6. 00–8. 00 lats ($1. 16–$1. 54)

The rate for cutting trees is for work on which two workers are engaged. The work usually begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. The average earnings of tree cutters are estimated at about 3 lats (57.9 cents) per day. The rate for hauling logs is for one man with one horse. The rate for rafting logs may be considerably less if the work is performed on smooth waters.

Agriculture.—Seasonal or annual wage rates are paid to farm hands, or if they are hired for a shorter period payment is based on the annual or seasonal wage rate. In addition to their pay, farm hands are usually granted free housing and board. The summer season on

farms commonly begins May 6 and ends late in October. Seasonal and annual wages paid to farm hands in 1931 were as follows:

Men, summer season	319 lats ($61. 57)
Women, summer season	229 lats ($44. 20)
Shepherds	177 lats ($34. 16)
Married couple	656 lats ($126. 61)
Married couple, per season	449 lats ($86. 66)

General Survey of Wages in Lithuania, 1931 [1]

LITHUANIA, with an estimated population (including the Memel Territory) of 2,367,042, is primarily an agricultural country and about 85 per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The majority of the farms are small.

On January 1, 1931, there were, according to official statistics, 973 manufacturing enterprises, employing a total of 17,061 workers—an indication that the rôle of manufacturing is very small. The major industrial groups are miscellaneous manufacturing, lumbering, and agriculture, there being no coal or iron-ore mining and no mineral oil production.

Working hours.—On June 9, 1931, Lithuania adhered to the Washington Convention providing for 48 hours' work per week and prohibiting women and minors from performing night work. Such provisions, however, do not apply to farm workers.

Overtime.—Payment for overtime varies between 25 and 50 per cent of the basic daily earnings, according to agreements concluded between employers and workers, in the absence of appropriate legislation.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Supplementary payments, such as allowances for dependents and payments in kind, are not usual in this country. Free housing is given only to watchmen of industrial concerns.

Vacations.—In the absence of legislation or regulation, two weeks' leave with pay per year is usually granted by all employers.

Deductions from wages.—In 1928 a compulsory employees' aid society was established for the treating of patients, especially of the poorer classes. All workers, with the exception of farm workers, must belong to this society and pay 2 per cent of their wages per month thereto. The employer, in turn, must pay an amount equal to 3 per cent of his employees' wages into this fund.

There is a disability insurance system as well as an old-age pension system in operation in the Memel Territory. The amount of contribution for the working year 1930 was fixed at 11 per cent of the basic wages—4 per cent for old-age pensions and 7 per cent for disability insurance—and approved by the Directorate of the Memel Territory on November 26, 1930. The employer pays 7 per cent of his employees' wages and the employee pays 4 per cent.

[1] This article was prepared from report by Hugh S. Fullerton, American consul, Kovno, Oct. 9, 1931.

Wages in Lithuanian Industries

THE daily earnings of skilled and unskilled workers are as follows:

TABLE 1.—DAILY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN LITHUANIA IN 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lit=10 cents]

Industry and class of workers	Males		Females	
	Lithuanian currency	United States currency	Lithuanian currency	United States currency
Lithuania proper				
Clay and stone:	*Lits*		*Lits*	
Skilled workers	7. 00–20. 00	$0. 70–$2. 00	4. 00–6. 00	$0. 40–$0. 60
Unskilled workers	3. 00– 7. 00	. 30– . 70	2. 00–4. 00	. 20– . 40
Metal working and machinery:				
Skilled workers	9. 00–15. 00	. 90– 1. 50	5. 00–8. 00	. 50– . 80
Unskilled workers	6. 00– 9. 00	. 60– . 90	4. 00–5. 00	. 40– . 50
Chemicals:				
Skilled workers	12. 00–25. 00	1. 20– 2. 50	5. 00–7. 00	. 50– . 70
Unskilled workers	6. 00–12. 00	. 60– 1. 20	4. 00–6. 00	. 40– . 60
Leather:				
Skilled workers	10. 00–14. 00	1. 00– 1. 40	4. 00–5. 00	. 40– . 50
Unskilled workers	5. 00– 9. 00	. 50– . 90	3. 00–4. 00	. 30– . 40
Textiles:				
Skilled workers	9. 00–17. 00	. 90– 1. 70	5. 00–8. 00	. 50– . 80
Unskilled workers	5. 00– 8. 00	. 50– . 80	3. 00–5. 00	. 30– . 50
Paper and polygraphy:				
Skilled workers	12. 00–28. 00	1. 20– 2. 80		
Unskilled workers	6. 00– 8. 00	. 60– . 80	3. 00–6. 00	. 30– . 60
Foodstuffs:				
Skilled workers	9. 00–18. 00	. 90– 1. 80	4. 00–6. 00	. 40– . 60
Unskilled workers	6. 00– 8. 00	. 60– . 80	3. 00–5. 00	. 30– . 50
Breweries:				
Skilled workers	10. 00–18. 00	1. 00– 1. 80		
Unskilled workers	5. 00– 9. 00	. 50– . 90	3. 00–5. 00	. 30– . 50
Tobacco:				
Skilled workers	12. 00–17. 00	1. 20– 1. 70	6. 00–8. 00	. 60– . 80
Unskilled workers	8. 00–11. 00	. 80– 1. 10	3. 00–6. 00	. 30– . 60
Clothing and footwear:				
Skilled workers	12. 00–25. 00	1. 20– 2. 50	5. 00–6. 00	. 50– . 60
Unskilled workers	6. 00–12. 00	. 60– 1. 20	4. 00–5. 00	. 40– . 50
Electric stations:				
Skilled workers	12. 00–16. 00	1. 20– 1. 60		
Unskilled workers	6. 00–12. 00	. 60– 1. 20		
Lumber:				
Skilled workers	10. 00–14. 00	1. 00– 1. 40		
Unskilled workers	5. 00–10. 00	. 50– 1. 00	3. 00–5. 00	. 30– . 50
Memel Territory				
Clay and stone, unskilled workers	7. 90	. 79	5. 15	. 52
Chemicals, unskilled workers	9. 60	. 96	4. 15	. 42
Textiles, unskilled workers	7. 70	. 77	4. 00	. 40
Paper and polygraphy, unskilled workers	10. 40	1. 04	6. 85	. 69
Foodstuffs, unskilled workers	9. 70	. 97	6. 35	. 64
Electric and gas stations, unskilled workers	11. 70	1. 17		
Lumber, unskilled workers	9. 45	. 95	6. 45	. 65
Cellulose:				
Skilled workers	[1] 1. 50– 1. 60	[1] . 15– . 16		
Unskilled workers	[1] 1. 20	[1] 1. 12	[1] . 84	[1] . 08
Miscellaneous:				
Skilled workers	15. 05	1. 51		
Locksmiths	13. 10	1. 31		
Electricians	12. 45	1. 25		
Carpenters	14. 65	1. 47		

[1] Per hour.

Piece rates in shoe, glass, and textile factories are shown in Table 2. In the shoe and glass factories piecework is done by male workers only.

TABLE 2.—PIECE RATES IN THE SHOE, GLASS, AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN LITHUANIA, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lit=10 cents]

Industry and occupation	Lithuanian currency	United States currency
Shoe factories		
Initial operation:	*Lits*	*Cents*
Men's shoes	0.57	5.7
Women's shoes	.66	6.6
Children's shoes	.44	4.4
Sewing sole and heel piece:		
Men's shoes	1.18	11.8
Women's shoes	2.54	25.4
Children's shoes	.40	4.0
Trimming:		
Women's shoes	.89	8.9
Children's shoes	.84	8.4
Cutting uppers: Men's shoes	2.00	20.0
Glass factories		
Glass blower, for blowing:		
Small bottle	.02¼	.2
1-liter cognac bottle	.08	.8
½-liter cognac bottle	.06	.6
¼-liter vodka bottle	.04	.4
¾-liter vodka bottle	.06	.6
⅛-liter vodka bottle	.03	.3
Glass factories—Continued.		
Glass blower, for blowing—Con.	*Lits*	*Cents*
½-liter beer bottle	0.06	0.6
¾-liter wine bottle	.06¾	.8
Lemonade or seltzer bottle	.06	.6
Textile factories		
Weavers, per 1,000 spool revolutions:		
Males	.43	4.3
Females	.43	4.3
Warpers, per meter of cloth:		
Males	.03½	.4
Females	.02½	.3
Folders, female, per 40 to 45 meters of cloth	.25	2.5
Combers, female, per 1,000 meters of cloth	1.50	15.0
Spinners, per 2 kilograms:		
Males	2.35	23.5
Females	1.26	12.6

Wages in Agriculture

FARM workers are divided into three classes:

(1) Permanent farm workers, male workers of this class receiving yearly 240 lits ($24),[2] 35 centners of grain, lodging, fuel, and one-half hectare of land for his own tilling, and may possess 2 cows, 2 sheep, and poultry, and female workers receiving 150 lits ($15), lodging, and fuel, and an undetermined amount of land for gardening.

(2) Hired workers, male workers of this class receiving from 300 to 600 lits ($30 to $60) a year (they are usually hired by the year), clothing, and board and lodging, including light and fuel, and female workers receiving from 200 to 350 lits ($20 to $35) per year, and enjoying the same privileges as male workers.

(3) Seasonal workers, who are hired for the season only (usually for May, June, July, and August). Table 3 indicates the daily earnings of seasonal workers:

TABLE 3.—DAILY EARNINGS OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN LITHUANIA, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lit=10 cents]

Month, and sex of workers	With board		Without board	
	Lithuanian currency	United States currency	Lithuanian currency	United States currency
	Lits	*Cents*	*Lits*	*Cents*
May:				
Males	2.90	29.0	4.20	42.0
Females	2.10	21.0	3.12	31.2
June:				
Males	3.35	33.5	4.75	47.5
Females	2.30	23.0	3.50	35.0
July:				
Males	3.35	33.5	4.75	47.5
Females	2.30	23.0	3.50	35.0
August:				
Males	4.55	45.5	6.15	61.5
Females	3.25	32.5	4.50	45.0

[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of lit=10 cents.

General Survey of Wages in the Netherlands, 1931[1]

THE Civil Code of the Netherlands does not directly state that there shall be a written contract between the employer and the worker, but Articles 1637 to 1654 contain such provisions for the regulation of the duties of both the worker and the employer and for the closing of contracts between them that the enactment of laws for the establishment of collective contracts with unions is made inevitable. As a further example of the policy of encouraging the formation of unions which may be dealt with as a body, mention may be made of the unemployment insurance law which provides that only organized unions may receive subsidies from the Government and the municipalities for unemployment insurance. The advantages of this system are obvious, as it enables the Government to deal with organized bodies in the execution of all legislation relating to labor, and the employers may deal with groups instead of individuals in perfecting agreements for meeting the requirements of the Civil Code.

The conditions under which labor agreements may be made are stated in the various sections of Article 1637 of the Civil Code, but the original Article 1637n has been replaced by the law of December 24, 1927, which provides for the making of collective agreements between groups of employers and groups of workers. This law is known as the law on collective labor agreements. The labor unions and the employers' associations must be legally incorporated before they may enter into such contracts, Article 1 of this law stating that "a collective labor agreement is understood to be an agreement, entered into by one or more employers, or one or more legally constituted associations of employers, and one or more legally constituted associations of workers, which principally and exclusively regulates the conditions of labor to be observed in labor agreements."

The wage scale for practically all workers in the country is fixed by a contract between them and the employers. The wages thus set are generally the minimum which may be paid, and in numerous instances the amounts actually paid to the workers are in excess of those fixed in the contract, so that there is always some fluctuation in the rates. But as these contracts formally regulate the relations between employers and workers, they have been used for all industries covered by this report; in all cases where it appears that there has been any departure from the established scale, however, the actual rates of pay are stated also.

It may be repeated that there is an extremely large number of individual labor agreements in force in the Netherlands, but only those agreements have been considered in this report which are sufficiently comprehensive to afford a view of the conditions affecting considerable groups of workers in the various industries. In only a few instances have the actual wages been obtainable, for the reason that each individual employer is permitted to increase the wages of his employees to any extent he may wish. The agreements aim at the establishment of minimum rates and they can not prescribe the maximum. However, it may be taken as a general rule that the actual rates of wages heretofore have been about 10 per cent above the established minimum, but at the present time there is a notable

[1] This article was prepared from report by Chas. L. Hoover, American consul general, Amsterdam.

movement in the direction of reducing wages, and many reductions have already been made. Consequently, the scales of wages which have been given in this report portray only the conditions existing at this moment,[2] and it is possible that there will be extensive revision downward in the near future.

Classification of workers by principal industries.—According to Government statistics the number of workers in the various industry groups, on August 8, 1931, was as follows:

	Number
Diamond industry	5, 770
Printing industry	19, 960
Building industries	88, 229
Woodworking	15, 105
Clothing manufacturing and cleaning	7, 453
Leather industry	4, 268
Coal mining	13, 882
Metal industries, including shipbuilding	71, 588
Textile industry	37, 261
Food and luxuries, including tobacco manufacturing	28, 880
Transportation	53, 756
Hotels, restaurants	2, 318
Commercial and office employees	34, 056
Technical and supervising personnel	8, 084
Factory workers	47, 898
Other groups	2, 665
Total	441, 173
Agricultural workers [3]	44, 777

Privileges customarily granted to workers.—Certain privileges in the way of holidays and of so-called "family days," which are provided for in Article 1638cc of the Civil Code, are granted to the workers in practically all industries and undertakings in the Netherlands. The holidays are: New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whitmonday, Christmas Day, "Boxing Day" (December 26), and also (occasionally) the Tuesday after Whitsunday. The family days are: Upon the death of wife, one day; burial of wife, one day; death of a near relative, one day; betrothal ceremonies, five hours; and marriage of worker or of a near relative, one day. Special leave of absence is also granted, as follows: Military examination, five hours; military exercises, three days, as a rule, for married men and breadwinners; and voting, usually two hours.

Social insurance.—There is a Government system of insurance against old age, invalidity, accidents, and sickness, in which employers must insure their workers. The whole cost of the first three classes of insurance is, in most cases, borne by the employer. For sickness insurance, the employer may deduct from the worker's wages one-half of the required contribution (but not to exceed 1.15 per cent of the wage); as will be seen, however, many employers pay the whole contribution for this purpose also. The sick benefits payable under the public insurance system are limited to 80 per cent of wages for 26 weeks; some employers (noted in succeeding sections of this article) increase these benefits.

[2] Report completed Nov. 24, 1931.

[3] Data as of May 31, 1931.

Diamond Industry

THE figures as to the wages paid in the diamond industry may be said to be nominal for the reason that only about 16 per cent of the workers are employed at present. The remainder, most of whom have been out of work for practically two years, are on unemployment relief.

Wages.—Although some workers are employed at fixed rates of wages, the great majority of the diamond cutters work on a piecework basis, and as the weekly income depends upon the amount of work the cutter turns out, the amount received by the various equally skilled operatives doing the same kind of work varies greatly for the reason that each stone has its own individual peculiarities. The head of the diamond workers' union states that to arrive at a general average for the different classes of cutters, it would be necessary to state the wages received by each worker over a considerable period, and that this is impracticable. He further states, however, that the average weekly wages of those employed is about 40 florins per week ($16.08).[4]

Working hours.—The regular working hours are 45 per week, but owing to the extent of unemployment in the diamond industry, this figure is merely nominal.

Work in excess of the regular hours never occurs in the diamond industry.

Payments supplementary to wages.—The only supplementary payments consist of one week's vacation with full pay.

Deductions from wages.—The only amount deducted for social insurance is half of the contribution required for insurance against sickness, which is provided for by law. It may be mentioned, however, that the members of the diamond workers' union voluntarily contribute to unemployment insurance.

Coal-Mining Industry

THE present rates of wages in coal mining are fixed by the collective agreement of September 1, 1930, amended as to wage scale on May 1, 1931. The date of expiration of the agreement is not specified. Theoretically this agreement covers the whole of the Netherlands; actually, however, it covers only the lower part of the Province of Limburg, for the reason that coal mining is carried on in no other part of the country.

Wages.—The wages in the mining industry are based on percentages of a sum fixed as the average wages of miners. At the present time the sum set as the average is 5.70 florins ($2.29) per day. The following table of percentages was established to run from May 1, 1931:

[4] Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents.

	Per cent
Head miners	110
Shift bosses, conveyer bosses, and blasters	105
Timbermen working as miners	95
Timbermen	85
Miners' helpers	90
Carmen or trammers (station tenders)	80
Other trammers:	
Over 21 years of age	70
18 to 21 years of age	60
Craftsmen	85
Signalmen:	
First class	85
Second class	75
Locomotive engineers	80
Pumpmen	70
Stable boys	65
Laborers:	
Over 21 years of age	70
18 to 21 years of age	60
17 years of age	50
16 years of age	40

The workers employed as "topmen," or surface workers, are divided into three classes—skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled—the minimum hourly rate for each class being as follows:

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM HOURLY RATES OF SURFACE WORKERS IN COAL MINING IN THE NETHERLANDS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Age and classification	Rate per hour	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency
23 years of age and over:	*Florins*	*Cents*
First group (skilled) [1]	0.52	20.9
Second group (semiskilled) [2]	.48	19.3
Third group (unskilled) [3]	.44	17.7
Under 23 years of age:		
22 years—		
Unskilled	.38	15.3
Semiskilled	.44	17.7
21 years—		
Unskilled	.34	13.7
Semiskilled	.39	15.7
Under 23 years of age—Contd.		
20 years—	*Florins*	*Cents*
Unskilled	0.30	12.1
Semiskilled	.34	13.7
19 years	.27	10.9
18 years	.24	9.6
17 years	.21	8.4
16 years	.18	7.2
15 years	.15	6.0
14 years	.13	5.2

[1] Includes electricians, hoisting engineers competent to operate the principal hoisting engines by themselves, train engineers, mechanics (or engineers), lathe workers, turners, first-class metal trimmers, first-class fitters, instrument makers, oxyacetylene welders, coppersmiths, copper casters, plumbers, masons, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, horseshoers, carpenters, harness makers, boilersmiths, model makers, form makers, assistant loading bosses, switching bosses, clay-mold makers, assistant bosses in briquet making, signalmen, assistant stationmen, chauffeur-mechanics, coke-oven bosses, coke-oven masons, first-class distillers, construction benchmen, first-class storekeepers, shift bosses on road and bridge work, switchboard operators, first-class planers, and gardeners.

[2] Includes fitters, garden workers, construction workers, firemen (stokers), concrete workers, crane operators, signal towermen, blockmen, railway car smiths, planers, chauffeurs, conductors, cable splicers, machinists' helpers, assistant hoist engineers, switching engineers, drillers, core makers, boiler chippers, washers, metal melters, reamers, insulation workers, mining car repairers, tracklayers, car inspectors, craftsmen's helpers, lamp men, storekeepers, weighers, porters, constabulary guards, sorters, driermen, boss coal handlers, signalmen, telephone post watchers, pressmen, shift bosses, switchyard men, teamsters, distillers, press tenders, metal trimmers, sawyers, assistant switchboard operators, wagon and truck bosses, and salt evaporator workers.

[3] Includes night watchmen, drillers' helpers, trammers for ashes and coal, oilers, stokers' helpers, dump trammers, teamsters' helpers, bathhouse tenders, polishers (cleaners), toolmen, and crossing watchmen.

Actual earnings.—The following table shows the actual average earnings per day for both underground and surface workers during the month of July, 1931, and in addition the total daily pay of each class of worker, including the allowance for children:

TABLE 2.—EARNINGS, PER SHIFT, OF COAL-MINE WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS, JULY, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Occupation	Average earnings per shift			
	Excluding allowances		Including allowances	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency
Underground workers:	*Florins*		*Florins*	
Head miners	7.70	$3.10	7.99	$3.21
Shift bosses, conveyor bosses, and blasters	6.52	2.62	6.86	2.76
Miners	5.83	2.34	6.13	2.46
Timbermen working as miners	5.69	2.29	5.99	2.41
Timbermen	5.05	2.03	5.29	2.13
Miners' helpers	5.22	2.10	5.33	2.14
Station tenders (carmen or trammers)	4.62	1.86	4.68	1.88
Other trammers:				
Over 21 years of age	4.11	1.65	4.18	1.68
18 to 21 years of age	3.63	1.46	3.63	1.46
Craftsmen	5.46	2.19	5.66	2.28
First-class signalmen	5.36	2.15	5.69	2.29
Second-class signalmen	4.80	1.93	5.04	2.03
Locomotive engineers	5.09	2.05	5.28	2.12
Pump men	4.44	1.78	4.66	1.87
Stable boys	4.24	1.70	4.48	1.80
Laborers:				
Over 21 years of age	4.69	1.89	4.89	1.97
18 to 21 years of age	3.73	1.50	3.73	1.50
17 years of age	2.90	1.17	2.90	1.17
16 years of age	2.49	1.00	2.49	1.00
Average	5.36	2.15	5.58	2.24
Surface workers:				
First group (skilled)	5.34	2.15	5.58	2.24
Second group (semiskilled)	4.60	1.85	4.88	1.96
Third group (unskilled)	4.06	1.63	4.31	1.37
Laborers:				
21 to 22 years of age	3.49	1.40	3.49	1.40
19 to 20 years of age	2.69	1.08	2.69	1.08
16 to 18 years of age	1.80	.72	1.80	.72
Under 16 years of age	1.26	.51	1.26	.51
Average	4.04	1.62	4.24	1.70

Working hours.—The hours of labor are eight per day for both underground and surface workers, but laborers employed by the day—that is, those not assigned to special duties—work only six hours on Saturday, or on the day before any of the regular holidays when these days do not fall on Sunday.

Payment for overtime.—Overtime work must be avoided as far as possible, in accordance with article 13 of the agreement, but when it becomes necessary the following percentages of the regularly hourly rate must be paid in addition to this wage: (1) On the six working-days, 25 per cent for the first two hours above the regular eight hours and 50 per cent thereafter; (2) on Sundays and holidays other than those named in (3), 100 per cent; (3) for work on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, or Christmas Day, 150 per cent.

Vacations, leave of absence, etc.—The regular holidays are granted with full pay. The regular "family days" and the time required for the fulfillment of obligations imposed by the Government are also granted with full pay.

Workers in either the Government coal mines or those of the private mining concerns are granted 3 days' vacation for the first year, and an additional day for each further year of service, up to a maximum of 10 days in any one year.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Free living quarters are not provided for the workers at any of the mines in the Netherlands, but the companies and the Government own sufficient dwellings to house those who do not possess houses of their own. These dwellings rent for about 18 florins ($7.24) per month, and there is a certain amount of garden space connected with each, this space being suitable for kitchen gardens if the worker desires to use them for that purpose.

The mine operators permit the workers to purchase coal during the year at reduced prices, the maximum amount being 42 hectoliters (about 4.8 short tons). The price charged for the coal is 0.60 florin (24.1 cents) per hectoliter, which works out at about $2.10 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Each mine worker is granted an extra allowance of 4 florins ($1.61) per week for each child of his own under 14 years of age, provided the child lives with him.

The mine operators must provide waterproof clothing free of cost for such workers as require it.

Deductions from wages.—The employers withhold from the pay of each mine worker the amount of his contribution for old-age pension insurance, the Government sickness insurance, and the sickness insurance of the workers' own system, which is known as the general mine workers' insurance fund. The contribution for the old-age pension amounts to 3.80 florins ($1.53) per month, while the contributions for the two sick benefit systems amount to about 5 per cent of the wages of the worker. Thus, the worker who draws the average rate of pay, 5.70 florins ($2.29) per shift, and who works 25 days per month, would pay 3.50 florins ($1.41) for old-age pension insurance, and 7.125 florins ($2.86) for sick benefits, a total of 10.625 florins ($4.27) per month.

Textile Industry

REPORTS from three of the most important unions of the textile workers state that no wage agreement exists in the industry, and that the pay is based on piecework in nearly all instances. It is further stated that the preparation of tables showing the rates of pay for piecework is almost impossible owing to the large number of different scales for the various manufacturing processes, to the varying rates based on age and skill, and to the lack of similarity between the operations in the cotton, woolen, knitting, lace, artificial silk, and tape mills.

Furthermore, it is stated that owing to existing conditions, "all kinds of changes are being effected in the textile industry and the situation at the present time is far from normal."

According to the reports published each month in the Maandschrift of the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, no formal agreements in the textile industry were made during either 1930 or 1931.

Wages.—The textile workers' unions state that the wages of those who work by the hour amount to from 0.40 to 0.50 florin (16.1 to 20.1 cents) per hour. If the work is done on the piecework basis, the earnings must be at least 10 per cent above the hourly rates; according to the reports of the unions, however, the actual earnings vary greatly,

as they depend upon the number of looms tended by the worker. In general it is stated, the average earnings of pieceworkers run from 0.55 to 0.60 florin (22.1 to 24.1 cents) per hour.

The woman workers are separated into two regional groups, namely, the Twente district in the Province of Overijssel, and the southern part of the country. In the Twente, women work on piecework as a rule, their earnings being between 0.30 and 0.40 florin (12.1 and 16.1 cents) per hour, while in the south, particularly in the Province of North Brabant, they work on the time basis generally and earn from 0.25 to 0.30 florin (10.1 to 12.1 cents) per hour.

Young workers begin with a wage of 0.10 florin (4 cents) at the age of 14 years, and receive semiannual increases of 0.01 to 0.02 florin (0.4 to 0.8 cent) per hour, so that their pay at the age of 24 years reaches the minimum of 0.40 florin (16.1 cents) per hour.

Payments supplementary to wages.—In the woolen mills, some arrangements have been made by various employers to grant workers an additional sum for each child in the family, but no general rule has been established and no report as to the average amount could be given by the unions which reported.

Deductions from wages.—There are no deductions from the wages of the workers other than half of the sickness insurance contribution.

Working hours.—Hours of labor are 8½ per day during the first five working-days of the week, and 5½ on Saturday, a total of 48 hours per week.

Payment for overtime.—In the southern part of the country the textile workers are paid the regular wages plus 15 per cent. In the north (Twente) no regular rate for overtime has been established, but in general the rate for "ordinary" hours of overtime is stated to be the regular rate of pay plus 25 per cent thereof; for night work, 50 to 100 per cent extra; and for work on Sunday or on holidays, 100 per cent extra. For working in two shifts, 10 per cent extra is paid.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The usual holidays which do not fall on Sunday are granted, with full pay at the time rate.

The customary "family days" are also allowed with full pay.

There is no general rule as to the duration of the annual vacation granted to the employees in the textile industry, but so far as can be ascertained all mills grant vacations running from three to six days, with full pay on the time basis.

Cigar Industry

THE most important branch of the tobacco manufacturing industry in the Netherlands is cigar making. The wage agreement in this industry is now in process of revision, but the chairman of the Netherlands Federation of Cigar Makers and Tobacco Workers has provided a statement of what the new scales of wages are expected to be, which has been taken as the source of the following tabulations and details of the agreement.

It is expected that the agreement will be effective as from September 1, 1931, and that it will run until May 31, 1933. It covers the whole of the Netherlands.

Wages.—The rates of pay of the workers in the cigar industry are affected by so many details concerning the class of work, the model of the cigar to be made, such as "panatellas," "stogies," and "senoritas," the method by which it is made, its size, and the condition of

the tobacco when delivered to the worker, that it is practically impossible to state them in tabulations to which there are no exceptions.

However, it is stated in the agreement that the wages are based on the condition of the tobacco when delivered to the worker, the different conditions constituting perfect material being stated as follows: (1) Prepared and blended filler tobacco; (2) opened binder leaves; (3) dampened wrapper; and (4) dampened second binder.

In case the tobacco is delivered to the workers in a state of preparation better than prescribed, certain deductions from the established piecework price are made.

Piecework is divided into three classes for which scales are established, these divisions being form work, hand work, and mold work. Mold work is practically the same as form work, the only difference being in the quality of the work done, the cigars made by this process being superior in quality to those made under the form system.

While, as stated, the agreement provides that the wages shall be based on the condition of the tobacco when delivered to the worker, it is evident that the real basis is the retail price as indicated by the excise tax bands placed on the cigars, and that the condition of the tobacco is merely the standard from which deviation is made when the tobacco is delivered in a more advanced state of preparation.

The actual rates of pay given in Table 3 are those received when the tobacco delivered to the worker corresponds to the standard.

The municipalities where cigar factories are located are divided into five groups, and the rates of pay for the different price grades in the various groups are as follows:

TABLE 3.—RATES OF PAY OF WORKERS ESTABLISHED BY AGREEMENT IN THE CIGAR INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS, SEPTEMBER, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin cent = 0.04 cent]

Class of work and price of cigar	Rate per 1,000 cigars, in municipality group—									
	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5	
	Netherlands currency	U. S. currency	Netherlands currency	U. S. currency	Netherlands currency	U. S. currency	Netherlands currency	U. S. currency	Netherlands currency	U. S. currency
Form work:	*Fl. cts.*	*Cts.*	*Fl. cts.*	*Cts.*	*Fl. cts.*	*Cts.*	*Fl. cts.*	*Cts.*	*Fl. cts.*	*Cts.*
Over 0.15 florin (6.0 cents)	17.33	7.0	16.91	6.8	16.50	6.6	16.00	6.4	15.51	6.2
0.13 to 0.15 florin (5.2 to 6.0 cents)	16.28	6.5	15.89	6.4	15.50	6.2	15.03	6.0	14.57	5.9
0.11 to 0.125 florin (4.4 to 5.0 cents)	15.49	6.2	15.12	6.1	14.75	5.9	14.31	5.7	13.86	5.6
0.09 to 0.10 florin (3.6 to 4.0 cents)	14.54	5.8	14.20	5.7	13.85	5.6	13.43	5.4	13.02	5.2
0.07 to 0.08 florin (2.8 to 3.2 cents)	14.30	5.7	13.94	5.6	13.60	5.5	13.19	5.3	12.78	5.1
0.06 florin (2.4 cents)	13.48	5.4	12.86	5.2	12.50	5.0	12.12	4.9	11.75	4.7
Under 0.06 florin (2.4 cents)	12.93	5.2	12.34	5.0	12.00	4.8	11.64	4.7	11.28	4.5
Hand work:										
Over 0.15 florin (6.0 cents)	21.52	8.7	21.01	8.4	20.50	8.2	19.88	8.0	19.27	7.7
0.13 to 0.15 florin (5.2 to 6.0 cents)	20.37	8.2	19.89	8.0	19.40	7.8	18.82	7.6	18.24	7.3
0.11 to 0.125 florin (4.4 to 5.0 cents)	19.21	7.7	18.76	7.5	18.30	7.4	17.75	7.1	17.20	6.9
0.09 to 0.10 florin (3.6 to 4.0 cents)	18.16	7.3	17.73	7.1	17.30	7.0	16.78	6.7	16.26	6.5
0.07 to 0.08 florin (2.8 to 3.2 cents)	17.93	7.2	17.22	6.9	16.80	6.8	16.30	6.6	15.79	6.3
Under 0.07 florin (2.8 cents)	16.85	6.8	16.20	6.5	15.80	6.4	15.33	6.2	14.85	6.0
Mold work	27.50	11.1	26.25	10.6	25.00	10.1	24.25	9.7	23.50	9.4

The standard size of a "molded" cigar made at the rates shown above has a length of 100 millimeters and a thickness of 17 millimeters for the straight model and 18 millimeters for other forms. For variations from this length, the above rates plus the following percentages are paid:

	Per cent
Over 100 to 110 millimeters	2½
Over 110 to 115 millimeters	5
Over 115 to 120 millimeters	10
Over 120 to 125 millimeters	15
Over 125 to 130 millimeters	20
Over 130 to 135 millimeters	25
Over 135 to 140 millimeters	33
Over 140 to 145 millimeters	41
Over 145 to 150 millimeters	49
Over 150 to 155 millimeters	61
Over 155 to 160 millimeters	73
Over 160 to 165 millimeters	89
Over 165 to 170 millimeters	105

Extra pay, running from 4 per cent to 45 per cent, is also allowed for thickness greater than the standard models. There are many other details which affect the rate of pay, but they are too numerous and complicated to permit of their inclusion in this report, particularly as they are comparatively unimportant.

Working hours.—Hours of labor are eight and one-half per day during the first five working-days of the week and five and one-half on Saturday.

Payment for overtime.—The maximum amount of overtime which the employers may require without the payment of extra wages, are limited to 150 hours per year for employees in the shipping department and the pasting room and 100 hours for employees in the other departments of the factory, providing the hours during which such work is performed are between 7 in the morning and 7 in the evening. Extra pay at the rate of 25 per cent above the normal wage must be given for overtime in excess of the foregoing yearly limits when performed within the hours mentioned.

Twenty-five per cent extra must be paid for overtime between the hours of 7 and 10 p. m. and between 6 and 7 a. m., as well as on Saturday afternoon. Fifty per cent extra must be paid for work between 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning and 100 per cent extra for work on Sundays or religious holidays.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—No work is done on Sundays or any of the usual holidays as a rule, but pay is allowed for these days. A somewhat complicated system of calculating the amount of pay due for church holidays is established in the contract, the principle being that the earnings during the preceding four weeks shall be divided by the number of hours worked, the average hourly wage thus fixed being multiplied by 8½ (the number of hours in an ordinary working-day).

Pay is allowed to the worker for certain lost time, as follows: (1) The confinement of his wife, one day's pay if the event occurs on a working-day; if on Sunday or a holiday, four and one-half hours' pay; (2) the death of the wife of the worker, a maximum of four days; and (3) the death of a blood relative or a member of his family, one day.

Six days' vacation per year must be granted to all workers in the tobacco industry, or such part of six days as may be due to the worker

in proportion to the length of his service with the same employer. A somewhat complicated system of calculating the vacation due is prescribed in the agreement.

Payments supplementary to wages.—When a worker has more than three children, he is granted an allowance of a maximum of 1 florin (40.2 cents) per week for each child under the age of 14 years. This fund is created by the payment by the employer into the employer's organization to which he belongs of a sum equal to 1 per cent of his weekly pay roll.

All employers must insure the workers in their factories under the Government sickness insurance system, and must further contribute one-fourth of 1 per cent of the wages of each worker for the payment of the premium on insurance for supplementary benefits.

Shoe Manufacturing

THE agreement in this industry was formulated in the latter part of 1928, and the employers who accepted it signed as individuals, while the unions accepted it collectively. Some of the employers signed the agreement as early as January 1, 1929, the others signing at various times, the last having accepted it on July 1, 1929. The agreement was to run until the end of 1930, but it was renewed for another year at the time of its expiration, and several additional factories have accepted it during the course of 1931.

The agreement covers 14 municipalities in which the most important footwear factories are located.

Wages.—The workers in the shoe manufacturing industry are divided into two classes with respect to age, the dividing line being the age of 21 years, the minor workers being paid in accordance with a scale which is the same for all classes, while the adult workers—that is, those who are 21 years of age or over—are divided into three classes with respect to vocation. The scale for the young workers is as follows:

TABLE 4.—HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR YOUNG WORKERS IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS, BY AGE AND SEX

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Age	Average hourly rate			
	Males		Females	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency
	Florin	*Cents*	*Florin*	*Cents*
15 years	0.11	4.4	0.11	4.4
15½ years	.14	5.6	.13	5.2
16 years	.17	6.8	.14	5.6
16½ years	.20	8.0	.15	6.0
17 years	.22	8.8	.16	6.4
17½ years	.24	9.6	.17	6.8
18 years	.26	10.5	.18	7.2
18½ years	.28	11.3	.19	7.6
19 years	.30	12.1	.20	8.0
19½ years	.32	12.9		
20 years	.34	13.7	.21	8.4
20½ years	.35	14.1	[1] .22	8.8

[1] 21 years of age and over.

The various manufacturing operations on which the classification of the workers is based can not be given as the terms employed are merely trade jargon, which are most difficult of translation. However, it is evident that the groups represent the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers, the wages for adult male workers between the ages of 21 and 60 years in these three groups being as follows:

	Per hour
Skilled	0. 48 florin (19. 3 cents)
Semiskilled	0. 425 florin (17. 1 cents)
Unskilled	0. 375 florin (15. 1 cents)

Piecework must be so arranged that the earnings of the workers thereon shall be at least 10 per cent above the foregoing rates.

Working hours.—The normal hours of work are fixed at 48 per week, but it is also provided that there shall be 2,500 hours per year which are to be so divided that the requirements of the factory can be met. That is to say, the working-day is not rigidly fixed, but the schedule of hours is made flexible so that the employers can lengthen or shorten the shifts so as to meet seasonal rushes and slack periods. However, it is provided that the number of hours may not exceed 54 per week, and the number of weeks in which overtime is required shall not exceed 13 per year.

Payment for overtime.—There is no scale of payment for work in excess of the specified maximum of 2,500 hours per year. For work between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., 125 per cent of the regular wages is paid, provided two shifts are working. Payment for work on Sundays or any of the regular holidays is made at the rate of 150 per cent of the regular wage.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—Payment according to the established scale is allowed on Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Ascension Day. If any of these days falls on Saturday, pay for only 5½ hours is allowed, but if they fall on any of the first five working-days of the week, pay for 8½ hours is allowed. Payment is not made for absence on Easter Monday, Whitmonday, Boxing Day, Assumption of the Virgin Mary, or All Souls Day, but time lost on any of these days may be made up by overtime.

Absence with pay is allowed on the usual "family days" as follows: Death of member of immediate family, including the father and mother of the worker or his wife, 1 day; burial of wife, 1 day; burial of father, mother or child over 7 years, one-half day; death of brother, sister, or child under 7 of the worker, one-half day; burial of brother, sister, or child under 7 of worker, one-half day; birth of child of worker, 1 day; and marriage of worker, 1 day.

Three days' vacation with pay during the year is given, and if New Year's Day, Ascension Day or Christmas Day falls on Sunday, for which no pay is allowed, an additional day must be added to the vacation days so that the worker enjoys six full days of freedom from work at full pay.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Workers are allowed 0.75 florin (30.2 cents) per week for each child under 14 years of age, but this allowance does not begin until the birth of the fourth child.

Deductions from wages.—One-half of the amount of the contribution for sickness insurance in the Government system is withheld from the wage.

Brewing Industry

THE agreement in this industry was made December 1, 1930, and runs until January 31, 1934. It covers the whole of the Netherlands, but only the principal breweries are included, the smaller breweries having either local agreements or none at all.

The workers above the age of 22 years are divided into four groups, the rate in these groups being as follows:

	Rate per week
Unskilled workers	31.00 florins ($12.46)
Lower grades of semiskilled workers	34.50 florins ($13.87)
Higher grades of semiskilled workers	37.00 florins ($14.87)
Skilled workers	39.50 florins ($15.88)

The wages of young workers are based on the age of the worker and are stated in percentages of the wage group to which they belong, provided they do their work in these groups entirely without supervision by an instructor. Otherwise, the wages are based on percentages of the unskilled workers' rate. The percentages are as follows: 16 years of age, 25 per cent; 17 years, 35 per cent; 18 years, 45 per cent; 19 years, 55 per cent; 20 years, 70 per cent; 21 years, 85 per cent; and 22 years, 95 per cent.

Certain increases based on the length of service of the workers are also provided in the agreement.

Working hours.—The regular hours of labor must average 48 per week over the entire year, thus giving normally an 8-hour day. During the period between April 1 and September 30, however, the number of hours per day may be increased by 3, but the workers must be compensated for this extra service by the allowance of an equal number of hours during the winter season. As a rule, only 7 hours' work is performed on Saturday. A period of 10 hours must be allowed to each worker between shifts. Payment for night-shift work, between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., must be made at the rate of time and a half.

Payment for overtime.—Payment for overtime during the regular working-day, that is, work beyond the 8 hours' service performed between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., is made at the rate of time and a half. For work on Sundays and holidays, double rates must be paid.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The usual holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whitmonday, and the two Christmas days, are observed, and the workers are given full pay therefor. Three hours with pay are given on Good Friday.

The following time, with full pay, is allowed to each worker on the various "family days": Betrothal ceremony and marriage, 2½ days; marriage of a member of the immediate family, 1 day; birth of a child of the worker, 1 day; and death or burial of a member of the immediate family or of the relatives-in-law, aunts, uncles, or grandparents, 1 day.

Employees who have been in the service of the same employer for one full year receive 6 days' vacation with one week's pay each year. If the period of service has been less than one year, vacation is calculated at the rate of 1 day for each 2 months' service.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Workmen injured during the discharge of their duties receive full pay for a period of 26 weeks, less any amount received under the workmen's compensation law.

In case of illness, payment of sick benefits is made on the same basis as under the Government insurance system, but the fund for

the payment of benefits is created and maintained by the employers' association, the cost being borne by the employers. In case the amount paid the worker from the insurance fund is less than the amount of his regular weekly wage, the difference must be paid by the employer.

Dairy-Products Industry

Wages.—The table following shows the wage rates paid in individual dairy-products companies, under their collective agreement with the union.

TABLE 5.—RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK IN THE DAIRY-PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Factory and class of workers	Rate per week	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency
Margarine factory, Rotterdam:	*Florins*	
Unskilled laborers (minimum wage)	30.50	$12.26
Skilled and technical workers	33.00–35.00	13.27–14.07
Margarine factory, Oss:		
Workers 21–60 years of age	24.96	10.03
Workers 14–20 years—		
Boys	[1] 5.10–23.50	2.05– 9.45
Girls	[1] 4.45– 9.00	1.79– 3.62
Condensed milk company, Rotterdam:		
Minimum wage	29.00	11.66
Skilled workers	34.00	13.67
Milk-products company, Vlaardigen:		
Minimum wage	[2] 25.00	10.05
Skilled workers	32.00	12.86
Milk-products company, Alkmaar:		
Minimum wage	25.50	10.25
Skilled workers	30.00	12.06
Milk-products company, Weesp:		
Minimum wage	27.00	10.85
Skilled workers	30.00	12.06

[1] According to age. [2] Increased to 27 florins per week by bonuses.

Working hours.—Working hours are generally 5½ hours on Saturday and 8½ the other 5 days, making a 48-hour week.

It may be mentioned that the Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry permits an increase in the number of work hours in the dairy industry of the entire country during a period beginning April 1 each year. For 17 weeks the number of hours may be increased to 55 per week, and for the following 9 weeks the number may be 50 hours, thus making a total of 137 hours per year above the maximum of 48 hours per week. In most of the factories, these extra hours are considered as overtime.

Payment for overtime.—In the margarine factory at Rotterdam and in the milk-products plants at Vlaardigen and Alkmaar, overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, while double rates are paid for work on Sundays and holidays.

In the margarine factory at Oss, payment for work on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Whitmonday is at the rate of double the ordinary wages, and that on New Year's Day, Easter Monday, and Ascension Day at 2½ times the regular wage. Work done after 5 p. m. on a 5½-hour day is regarded as overtime and is paid for at double the regular rate. All other overtime is compensated as follows: For the

first and second hours of overtime in any week, the regular rate plus 20 per cent; for the third and fourth hours of overtime, 30 per cent extra; and for all additional time, 50 per cent extra.

In the condensed-milk plant at Rotterdam the first 2 hours' overtime are paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, and all subsequent hours, time and a half. The same policy is followed in the milk-products plant at Weesp; it also pays double rates for work on Sundays and holidays.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The usual family days and holidays are granted in the dairy-products industry, but there is some difference in the time granted for family days in the various factories. A vacation of 6 days' duration with full pay is granted by practically all the factories; the plant at Alkmaar, however, allows pay for only 3 days. That at Weesp allows 9 days' vacation with pay, besides paying full wages during illness. The agreement with the factory at Oss makes no provision for vacations.

Payments supplementary to wages.—All workers in the industry are insured under the Government sickness insurance system, the cost being borne by the employers. Under the system employees absent from duty on account of illness receive 80 per cent of their regular wages.

Many of the employers in the dairy industry, however, pay the workers in their factories full wages during illness, thus going beyond what is required by the law. This practice also generally prevails in connection with absence resulting from accidents, most of the employers paying from 90 to 100 per cent of the wages, while only 70 per cent is paid under the workmen's compensation act. Some of the employers pay the injured workman the difference between the amount of compensation and the regular wages of the workman, that is, 30 per cent of his wages.

The employers in the dairy industry thus pay the contributions required for invalidity, old-age pensions and accident insurance, as required by law, and in most cases they also pay the full contribution for sickness insurance, only a few deducting 50 per cent from the worker's wages, as the law authorizes them to do.

The margarine company at Oss pays its permanent employees a family allowance of 0.30 florin (12.1 cents) per week for each child under 14 years. Temporary employees receive 0.05 florin (2 cents) per day for each child under 14.

Paper Industry

THE data for the paper, earthenware, and flour-milling industries were furnished by the secretary of the International Federation of Christian Factory and Transport Workers. The data show the wages paid in various industries in the Netherlands in which the local unions connected with this organization and the individual employers in those places have provisional agreements, but in which there are no collective wage agreements.

The wage figures in the following table cover two factories whose location was not given. The secretary of the union states that in factories where the workers are not organized, the wages are from 40 to 50 per cent lower.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Class of worker	Newsprint paper		Packing paper		Fine paper			
					Factory No. 1		Factory No. 2	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency
	Florins		*Florins*		*Florins*		*Florins*	
Paper makers	45.00	$18.09	40.00	$16.08	35.00	$14.07	43.00	$17.29
Skilled workers (minimum wage)	33.00	13.27	31.00–33.00	12.46–13.27	28.00	11.26	31.00	12.46
Semiskilled workers					27.50	11.06	31.50	12.66
Unskilled workers	25.00	10.05	25.00	10.05	22.00	8.84	22.00	8.84
Average, all workers	34.50	13.87	34.50	13.87				

Unskilled Factory Work

THE greater number of the unskilled factory workers in the Netherlands are members of labor unions, but there are practically no collective wage agreements between these unions and the employers; where they exist, they are merely local in scope. Therefore, no table can be compiled to show the wages paid to unskilled factory laborers in the Netherlands, but the secretary of the Netherlands Association of Factory Laborers (*Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Fabrieksarbeiders*) furnished the following general information of the conditions surrounding workers in this class in the various parts of the country.

The members of the unions making up this association are employed in nearly 900 factories in 29 different industries, and the general statements made below represent the average for all the reporting unions.

The average weekly wages of unskilled labor in certain factory work are given as follows:

	Per week
"Calve-Delft" Vegetable Oil Factory, Delft	29.76 florins ($11.96)
Nederlandsche Kabelfabriek, Delft	30.72 florins ($12.35)
Brick-making industry	26.00 florins ($10.45)
Breweries	31.00 florins ($12.46)
Lumber industry:	
Amsterdam	30.00 florins ($12.06)
Leiden	24.50 florins ($9.85)
Hengelo	23.04 florins ($9.26)
Strawboard industry, Groningen	24.00 florins ($9.65)

Working hours.—The normal number of working hours is 8½ during the first five days of the week, and 5½ on Saturday, a total of 48 per week.

In special cases, such as rush orders, it is possible to work longer hours, but special permission of the Labor Inspection Service is necessary, and the permit must be hung on the bulletin board of the factory.

Payment for overtime.—In most industries, the following regulations regarding the payment for overtime work are in force: For overtime during the ordinary working-day, time and a quarter; for work on Saturday afternoons, time and a half; and for work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—Payment of the regular wage is made on the usual "family days," 1 day being allowed as a general rule, although there are many exceptions to this. The usual church holi-

days are almost universally observed, the workers receiving their regular pay on these days.

Annual vacations run from none at all to 6 days, the average being about 4 days with full pay. An inquiry which the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Fabrieksarbeiders made regarding the question of vacation revealed the fact that a vacation of six days is enjoyed by about 34,000 factory laborers in the Netherlands, but it was stated that thousands of others receive less than 6 days and no vacation at all in many instances.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Allowances in the way of free living quarters, allowances for children, free fuel, etc., are rare.

Some employers share their profits with the workers, among these being the Oliefabriek "Calve-Delft," the yeast and spirits factory, and the glue and gelatine factory, all at Delft, while the Nederlandsche Kabelfabriek at Delft gives its workmen a bonus equal to 5 per cent of their wages for the year. Under the profit-sharing scheme in force at Delft, the workers receive 16 per cent of the net profits remaining after the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock. Half of the amount, representing 16 per cent of the balance of profits, is paid to the workers in cash, and the other half is paid into various funds created for the benefit of the workers, such as a sick benefit fund. The yeast and spirits factory made a net profit of 3,551,000 florins ($1,427,502), and after the payment of the dividend there remained 3,363,450 florins ($1,352,107), of which the workers received 8 per cent, or 269,072 florins ($108,167) in cash, an equal amount going to the special funds created for their benefit. Unfortunately, the number of workers in the factory was not stated and consequently the amount received by each can not be determined.

Working hours.—The hours of labor in this industry are 46½ per week.

Payment for overtime.—For overtime worked during the first 2 hours after the close of the working-day, 15 per cent extra is paid; for all succeeding hours, 25 per cent extra. Time and a half is paid for work on Sundays and holidays.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The usual family days and church holidays are observed with full pay. The annual vacation amounts to 6 days per year with full pay.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Insurance against old age, invalidity, and accidents is compulsory in this industry also, the employer paying the contributions required. In about 50 per cent of the paper factories, the whole contribution for the compulsory sickness insurance is paid by the employers.

Earthenware Industry, Gouda

Wages.—The adult male workers are divided into groups based on the character of the work performed, the weekly rates for these groups being as follows:

	Per week
Males 23 years of age and over:	
Group 1	23.00 florins ($9.25)
Group 2a	23.75 florins ($9.55)
Group 2b	24.25 florins ($9.75)
Group 3a	25.25 florins ($10.15)
Group 3b	26.25 florins ($10.55)
Group 3c	28.50 florins ($11.46)
Females:	
Decorators	14.50 florins ($5.83)
Others	12.50 florins ($5.03)

Male workers under 23 years of age get a yearly increase equal to one-ninth of the difference between the wage at which the worker starts and the maximum wage of the group to which he belongs. Thus if a boy begins work at the age of 14 years in any group, at the age of 23 he will be receiving the maximum.

Working hours.—The hours of labor in this industry are 48 per week.

Payment for overtime.—Overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Double time is paid for work on Sundays or holidays.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The usual family days and holidays are observed, with full pay. If the worker has been in the service of the same employer for six months he receives five and one-half days' vacation a year. For each month less than six, the vacation period is reduced by one day.

Flour Mills

Wages.—The wages of workers in a mill located in the Province of North Brabant, where wage rates are low, vary according to the age of the worker; those of the males also vary according to length of service.

The rates in this factory are shown in the following table:

TABLE 7.—WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN A FLOUR MILL IN NORTH BRABANT, NETHERLANDS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Age	Weekly wage rates of—							
	Males employed—						Females	
	Less than 6 months		6 to 18 months		Over 18 months			
	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency
	Florins		*Florins*		*Florins*		*Florins*	
14 years	5.00	$2.01	5.00	$2.01	7.00	$2.81	3.00	$1.21
15 years	6.00	2.41	6.00	2.41	8.50	3.42	4.00	1.61
16 years	8.00	3.22	8.00	3.22	11.00	4.42	6.00	2.41
17 years	10.50	4.22	10.50	4.22	13.50	5.43	7.00	2.81
18 years	12.50	5.03	13.00	5.23	15.50	6.23	9.00	3.62
19 years	14.50	5.83	15.00	6.03	17.50	7.04	10.00	4.02
20 years	16.50	6.63	17.00	6.83	20.00	8.04	11.00	4.42
21 years	18.00	7.24	19.00	7.64	22.00	8.84		
22 years	20.00	8.04	21.00	8.44				
23 years and over	22.00	8.84	23.00	9.25	24.00	9.65		

A flour mill at Amsterdam has established a minimum for adult workers of 30 florins ($12.06) per week. The average for skilled workers in this plant is 35 florins ($14.07) per week.

Working hours.—The hours of labor in the Amsterdam mill are 46 and those in the North Brabant mill 48 per week.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—Both plants grant the usual family days and holidays. The Amsterdam mill allows an annual paid vacation of six days per year, while the North Brabant mill allows only three days.

Agriculture

THE wages of agricultural workers are governed entirely by local agreements covering small districts, and it is therefore not possible to state in one schedule the scales of wages prevailing throughout the entire country. Therefore, local scales are given for each Province where agreements exist, as the number of agreements is so large as to preclude the inclusion of all in this report. However, those given may be considered as fairly typical for the Provinces in which the places named are located. No agreements for Overijssel, Gelderland, Utrecht, and Limburg were found.

Province of Groningen

Wages.—The figures given in the following table cover 1 district, 1 labor organization, and 1 employers' association.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE PROVINCE OF GRONINGEN, NETHERLANDS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin=40.2 cents]

Period	Hourly wage rates of—					
	Permanent and semipermanent male workers, 20 years and older		Temporary male workers, 20 years and older		Woman workers 18 years and older	
	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency	Netherlands currency	United States currency
	Florins	*Cents*	*Florins*	*Cents*	*Florins*	*Cents*
May 12 to July 12	0.31	12.5	0.33	13.3	0.20	8.0
July 12 to Sept. 12	.38	15.3	.40	16.1	.24	9.6
Sept. 12 to Nov. 12	.34	13.7	.36	14.5	.22	8.8
Nov. 12 to Nov. 30	.27	10.9	.27	10.9	.16	6.4
Nov. 30 to Mar. 12	.25	10.1	.25	10.1	.15	6.0
Mar. 12 to May 12	.28	11.3	.28	11.3	.17	6.8

When harvesting and haymaking, the men receive 0.05 florin (2 cents) per hour extra and the women 0.03 florin (1.2 cents) per hour extra.

The hourly rates of the boys employed are based on percentages of the hourly rates of temporary adult male workers, ranging from 37 per cent at age 13 to 93 per cent at age 19. The rates of the girls are based on the rates of the women and range from 50 per cent at age 13 to 90 per cent at age 17.

The farming in this district is somewhat diversified, but the most important crops are grain, edible seeds, potatoes, and sugar beets. The following rates are in effect for each operation on these crops:

	Per half hectare [5]
Binding grain	6.00 florins ($2.41)
Shocking grain after self-binder	3.00 florins ($1.21)
Cradling caraway or winter barley	10.00 florins ($4.02)
Harvesting peas	11.00 florins ($4.42)
Harvesting other crops	12.00 florins ($4.82)
Topping sugar-beet slips	16.00 florins ($6.43)

[5] 1.235 acres.

	Per are [6]
Digging sugar beets	0.78–0.96 florin ($0.31–$0.39)
Digging fodder beets	0.64–0.73 florin ($0.26–$0.29)

An agreement in another district provides the following rates for piecework, for units of 5,000 square meters (one-half hectare, or 1.235 acres):

Reaping, binding, and shocking:	
Wheat, oats, barley, beans, canary seed, and grass seed	16.80 florins ($6.75)
Rye, radish seed, cabbage, and mustard seed	14.80 florins ($5.95)
Caraway and blue poppy seed	13.20 florins ($5.31)
Spinach—	
Round seed	14.80 florins ($5.95)
Sharp seed	17.00 florins ($6.83)
Peas	9.30 florins ($3.74)
Mangel-wurzel and beet seeds	19.25–22.00 florins ($7.74–$8.84)
Mowing	7.50 florins ($3.02)
Digging potatoes	35.75–41.80 florins ($14.37–$16.80)
Digging sugar beets	38.50–48.40 florins ($15.48–$19.46)
Fodder beets	27.50 florins ($11.06)
Mangel-wurzels	23.10 florins ($9.29)

Working hours.—In the district covered by Table 8 the hours of labor from March 12 to November 12 are 10 per day—from 6 a. m. to 11.30 a. m. and from 12.30 p. m. to 5 p. m. During the harvesting operations, haymaking, shocking, etc., the working-day is 11 hours, namely, from 6 a. m. to 11.30 a. m. and from 12.30 to 6 p. m., but no extra pay is allowed for the additional hour of labor. The workday with horses is 10½ hours—from 6 a. m. to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

From November 12 to March 12 the working-day is 8 hours—from 7.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m. and from 12.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m. Should the ground be suitable for sowing before March 12, the workday with horses is 10 hours, with compensation at the regular hourly rates.

From November 12 to December 1 the workday with horses, in case they are necessary, is 9 hours, the workers receiving pay at the ordinary hourly rates. In places where heretofore a shorter working-day has been in existence, it remains the same.

Payment for overtime.—Overtime is paid for at the regular rates plus 50 per cent.

Province of Friesland

Wages.—The agreement provides only for a minimum wage of 22 florins ($8.84) per week for permanent workers, while temporary workers are paid 0.35 florin (14.1 cents) per hour between May 1 and November 1, and 0.30 florin (12.1 cents) per hour for the remainder of the year. For workers in hayfields during the season of 5 weeks, the rate is 25 florins ($10.05) per week with all meals except supper.

Working hours.—The hours of labor are fixed by each employer to suit the conditions on his farm, but in general they follow the general rule as stated under the Province of Groningen.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The legal family days and the usual holidays are allowed with full pay. A vacation of 6 days per year is allowed to each permanent employee.

Payments supplementary to wages.—The provisions of the law with regard to old-age and invalidity pensions, accident insurance, and sick benefits are applicable to the farm workers, the employers paying the contributions required, for all except sickness insurance for which the employee pays half.

[6] 0.025 acre.

Province of Drenthe

Wages.—An agreement covering the district of Exloo provides for the following rates:

	Per hour
Men doing ordinary farm work	0.26 florin (10.5 cents)
Men harvesting and haying	0.28 florin (11.3 cents)
Women doing ordinary work	0.15 florin (6.0 cents)
Women harvesting and haying	0.17½ florin (7.0 cents)
Spreading fertilizer by hand	0.35 florin (14.1 cents)
	Per day
Boys and girls	1.75 florins (70.4 cents)

When women do the same work as men they are paid at the same rates as the latter.

Working hours.—The hours of labor in agriculture in this Province run from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with 10 hours of actual work.

Payment for overtime.—The rate of pay for overtime for men is 0.30 florin (12.1 cents) per hour and for women 0.20 florin (8.0 cents).

The piecework rates are as follows:

	Per hectare
Reaping rye	26.00 florins ($10.45)
Reaping oats	30.00 florins ($12.06)
Digging potatoes	72.00 florins ($28.94)
Mowing grass	12.50 florins ($5.03)

Deductions from wages.—Insurance against old age, invalidity, and accidents must be carried in conformity with the law, the employer paying the cost of these. Sickness insurance must also be carried, but the worker pays one-half of the contribution required, the employer paying the other half.

Province of North Holland

The agreement for this Province covers the bulb-growing industry only.

Wages.—The minimum wage for the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October is fixed at 27.25 florins ($10.95) per week, the rate for the remainder of the year being 25.25 florins ($10.15), although, if an employer and his workers desire, the rate for the entire year may be fixed at 26.25 florins ($10.55) per week.

Working hours.—During the months of April and May the working-day runs from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and during the other months, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., in both cases with at least 1½ hours off for the mid-day meal, and such other time off for "snacks" as may be customary. On Saturday work ends at 1 p. m., except in July and August, when it ends at 4 p. m. In the winter, the day runs from "daylight to dark."

Payment for overtime.—Overtime during the day must be paid for at the rate of 0.60 florin (24.1 cents) per hour, but hours in excess of two are considered as night work, for which double the regular rate of pay is required.

Holidays, leave of absence, etc.—The family days required by law and the usual holidays are granted, with full pay.

Six days' vacation per year, with full pay, is allowed. Temporary workers are given one day for each three months of service with the same employer.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Married workers and bread-winners are allowed to use 40 Rhenish roods (425.79 square meters)

of fertilized free land, or double this quantity of land that has been used for paths between the beds in the bulb fields, for the so-called "nateelt," or cultivation of bulbs during their 6-year course to maturity, and an additional 2½ roods (25.48 square meters) of fertilized land for each child under 15 years of age, up to a maximum area of 20 roods (283.86 square meters). If the employer desires, he may furnish the workers with table potatoes at the rate of 1 hectoliter for each 4 roods, instead of permitting the use of land, but in this case the worker must be given 5 roods for early potatoes and must be permitted to use the land from which bulbs have been removed for the cultivation of green vegetables for his own use.

Each employer is required by the contract to pay 2 cents per Rhenish rood (14.193 square meters) of land planted to bulbs cultivated during the year. The proceeds of this levy go into a fund under the management of the employers' association for the payment of the so-called family benefits. The amount of the allowance for children is fixed each year, and if possible, the sum of 12 florins ($4.82) per year is given for each child.

No provision is made for insurance of any kind, but the minimum of such insurance would be that required by law for old age, invalidity, accident, and sickness, each employer being free to make such arrangements as seem proper with respect to additional allowances.

Province of South Holland

Wages.—The agreement in this Province provides for the following hourly rates for men:

	Per hour
From Nov. 16 to May 15	0. 27 florin (10. 9 cents)
From May 16 to July 31	0. 30 florin (12. 1 cents)
From Aug. 1 to Nov. 15	0. 32 florin (12. 9 cents)
Grass mowing and haying	0. 32½ florin (13. 1 cents)
Harvesting	0. 35 florin (14. 1 cents)

Woman farm workers receive two-thirds of the rate for men.

Working hours.—The hours of labor during the period March 1 to May 15 run from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.; during the period May 16 to October 31, from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.; November 1 to November 15, from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.; November 16 to November 30, from 6.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.; and December 1 to February 28, from 7.30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Time is allowed for meal hours and pauses, as follows: From April 1 to May 15, one-half hour in the morning, one and one-half hours at noon, and two 20-minute pauses during the day; from May 16 to October 31, one-half hour in the morning, one and one-half hours at noon, and two pauses of 30 minutes each during the day; from November 1 to November 15, one-half hour in the morning, one hour at noon, and two pauses of 15 minutes each; and from November 16 to February 28, only one and one-half hours at noon.

Payment for overtime.—Overtime after the close of the regular day is paid for at the rate of 0.40 florin (16.1 cents) per hour.

Province of North Brabant

The agreement for this Province applies to the Dinteloord district, where general farming is carried on, but where the growing of sugar beets is of particular importance.

Wages.—The wages provided for are as follows:

	Per hour
Permanent employees:	
Apr. 1 to Apr. 30	0. 27 florin (10. 9 cents)
May 1 to Nov. 15	0. 28 florin (11. 3 cents)
Nov. 16 to Feb. 28	0. 25 florin (10. 1 cents)
Temporary employees:	
Apr. 1 to May 15	0. 27 florin (10. 9 cents)
May 16 to Nov. 15	0. 29 florin (11. 7 cents)
Nov. 16 to Feb. 28	0. 25 florin (10. 1 cents)

For the cutting of edible seed crops, the loading of fertilizer, hauling, and threshing in the months of July, August, and September, 0.10 florin (4 cents) per hour extra is allowed. "Boot money" at the rate of 0.02½ florin (1 cent) is allowed to ditch workers.

Working hours.—The hours vary, according to season, as follows: March 1 to March 15, 9 hours per day; March 16 to March 31, 9½ hours; April 1 to September 30, 10 hours; October 1 to October 15, 9½ hours; October 16 to October 31, 9 hours; November 1 to November 15, 8½ hours; November 16 to November 30, 8 hours; December 1 to January 31, 7½ hours; February 1 to February 15, 8 hours; and February 16 to February 28, 8½ hours.

From April 1 to September 30 the working-day begins at 5.30 a. m., and from the latter date to the end of March, at 6 a. m. Work on Saturday ends at 4 p. m., except during the months of December, January, and February, when it ends at 3.30 p. m.

Payments supplementary to wages.—Each permanent employee must be given at least 60 Rhenish roods (851.58 square meters) of land for planting potatoes for his own use. The use of a larger area may be permitted at the option of the employer. Permanent employees may also purchase from the employer at the market price such grain as they may need for their own use. The caretakers of the horses also receive for distribution among themselves 1 per cent of the price of each stallion above 2 years of age which is sold from the farm, and one-half of 1 per cent of the price brought by other horses which may be sold.

The obligation is laid on all employers to pay the premiums on old-age, invalidity, and accident insurance, and 50 per cent of the premium on sickness insurance. This agreement goes no farther than to provide that the employer must insure each permanent employee in such a way that the latter is guaranteed 70 per cent of his wages for a minimum period of six weeks.

General Survey of Wages in Yugoslavia, 1931 [1]

THE Yugoslav law for the protection of workers, adopted in 1922, provides for an 8-hour working-day and a 48-hour week. Overtime is permissible, as regards labor generally, only to the extent of two hours per day beyond the usual working-day of eight hours. Overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Deductions from wages.—A law providing for the social insurance of workers was put into effect in 1922, for which deductions are made from the wages.

[1] This article was prepared from report by Reed Paige Clark, American consul at Belgrade, Jan. 23, 1932, and Paul Bowerman, American consul at Zagreb, Jan. 26, 1932.

The taxation of labor's wages ranges at present from approximately 0.5 to 4.0 per cent of the weekly wages. The tax is applied progressively, distinguishing unmarried workers from those having families and dividing the latter into those with one, two, three, four, five, or six children. An annual road tax is also levied on wages, its range being from 80 to 560 dinars ($1.42 to $9.91) [2] annually.

Wages in Yugoslav Industries

THE following tables cover, in some detail, the mining industry, the sugar industry, the textile industry, and the woodworking industry, which are representative industries of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Table 1 shows daily wages, daily allowances, and daily deductions from wages in the mining industry in 1930.

TABLE 1.—WAGES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1930, BY OCCUPATION

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar=1.77 cents]

Kind of mining	Mine workers							
	Daily wages		Daily allowances		Daily deductions			
					Government taxes		Insurance	
	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency
Coal:	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*
Black	35.16	62.23	0.38	0.67	0.43	0.76	1.17	2.07
Brown	39.12	69.24	3.51	6.21	.83	1.47	1.38	2.44
Lignite	39.97	70.75	2.48	4.39	.83	1.47	1.38	2.44
Iron:								
Iron ore	39.00	69.03	5.75	10.18	.83	1.47	1.38	2.44
Crude iron	41.43	73.33	5.32	9.42	.90	1.59	1.38	2.44
Copper:								
Copper ore	25.30	44.78	9.82	17.38	.43	.76	1.38	2.44
Crude copper	23.30	41.24	9.82	17.38	.43	.76	1.38	2.44
Pyrite	35.40	62.66	9.82	17.38	.92	1.63	1.66	2.94
Lead:								
Lead ore	49.70	87.97	1.61	2.85	1.05	1.86	1.66	2.94
Crude lead	69.00	122.13	2.53	4.48	1.66	2.94	1.66	2.94
Bauxite	32.86	58.16	2.53	4.48	.33	.58	1.00	1.77
Magnesite	26.75	47.35	.45	.80	.33	.58	.83	1.47
Chrome ore	31.18	55.19	.45	.80	.33	.58	1.00	1.77
Salt	41.80	73.99	3.23	5.72	.90	1.59	1.38	2.44

Table 2 shows the wages in the sugar industry in 1931 and also the deductions made from wages for taxes and insurance.

[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar=1.77 cents.

TABLE 2.—WAGES IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1931, BY OCCUPATION

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar=1.77 cents.]

Occupation	Wages		Deductions for—			
			Government taxes		Insurance	
	Yugoslav currency (dinars)	United States currency	Yugoslav currency (dinars)	United States currency (cents)	Yugoslav currency (dinars)	United States currency (cents)
Males						
Workers in refineries and handlers of raw material	*Per month* 1,800	*Per month* $31.86	*Per month* 51.00	*Per month* 90.27	*Per month* 44.71	*Per month* 79.14
Sugar boilers	1,800	31.86	51.00	90.27	44.71	79.14
Stokers	1,800	31.86	51.00	90.27	44.71	79.14
Supervisors	1,800–2,000	31.86–35.40	51.00–100.00	90.27–177.00	44.71	79.14
Independent craftsmen	1,600–1,800	28.32–31.86	40.00–51.00	70.80–90.27	44.71	79.14
Door porters	*Per week* 300	*Per week* 5.31	*Per week* 6.00	*Per week* 10.62	*Per week* 9.94	*Per week* 17.59
Electricians	*Per hour* 5	*Per hour* 0.09	*Per hour* 0.80	*Per hour* 1.42	*Per hour* 1.17	*Per hour* 2.07
Porters	4	.07	.50	.89	1.00	1.77
Supervisory locksmiths	3	.05	.42	.74	.69	1.22
Boilermen	5	.09	.80	1.42	1.17	2.07
Bricklayers	5	.09	.80	1.42	1.17	2.07
Common laborers, permanent	3.50	.06	.50	.89	1.00	1.77

In Table 3 are given wages in the textile industry in 1931, and also the deductions from wages for taxes and insurance.

TABLE 3.—WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1931, BY OCCUPATION

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar=1.77 cents]

Occupation	Hourly wages				Hourly deductions			
	Males		Females		Government taxes		Insurance	
	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency
	Dinars	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*
Weavers	2.50–4.50	4.43–7.97	2.00–4.00	3.54–7.08	0.25–0.75	0.44–1.33	0.83–1.66	1.47–2.94
Spinners	2.50–4.50	4.43–7.97	----------	----------	.25–.75	.44–1.33	.83–1.66	1.47–2.94
Painters	2.00–3.75	3.54–6.64	----------	----------	.16–.50	.28–.89	.69–1.17	1.22–2.07
Finishers	2.00–3.50	3.54–6.20	----------	----------	.16–.50	.28–.89	.69–1.17	1.22–2.07
Teaselers	2.00–3.50	3.54–6.20	----------	----------	.16–.50	.28–.89	.69–1.17	1.22–2.07
Spoolers	----------	----------	2.50–3.00	4.43–5.31	.25–.33	.44–.58	.83–1.00	1.47–1.77
Knitters	----------	----------	2.70–3.50	4.78–6.20	.25–.50	.44–.89	.83–1.17	1.47–2.07
Tailors	----------	----------	2.00–4.00	3.54–7.08	.15–.50	.27–.89	.69–1.38	1.22–2.44

Table 4 shows daily wages in the woodworking industry and the deductions therefrom for taxes and insurance:

TABLE 4.—WAGES IN THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1931, BY OCCUPATION

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar=1.77 cents]

Occupation	Daily wages		Daily deductions			
			Government taxes		Insurance	
	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency	Yugoslav currency	United States currency
	Dinars	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*
Sawyers	31. 50–45. 60	55. 76–80. 71	0. 33–0. 66	0. 58–1. 17	1. 00–1. 66	1. 77–2. 94
Sawyers' helpers	29. 60–32. 60	52. 39–57. 70	. 33– . 42	. 58– . 74	1. 00–1. 17	1. 77–2. 07
Workers on circular saws	32. 00–41. 50	56. 64–73. 46	. 33– . 66	. 58–1. 17	1. 00–1. 66	1. 77–2. 94
Locksmiths	36. 70–49. 50	64. 96–87. 62	. 50– . 92	. 89–1. 63	1. 17–1. 66	2. 07–2. 94
Blacksmiths	31. 60–44. 50	55. 93–78. 77	. 33– . 75	. 58–1. 33	1. 00–1. 66	1. 77–2. 94
Tool sharpeners	34. 00–49. 20	60. 18–87. 08	. 42– . 92	. 74–1. 63	1. 00–1. 66	1. 77–2. 94
Day laborers	18. 00–29. 00	31. 86–51. 33	. 16– . 33	. 28– . 58	. 58–1. 00	1. 03–1. 77

Unskilled labor generally is paid at the rate of 30 to 35 dinars (53.1 to 62.0 cents) for an 8-hour day.

Wages in Agriculture

WITH a population of about 14,000,000, as recently compiled, comparatively rich natural resources, large cultivated land areas and forests, and an active industrial development, the economic structure of Yugoslavia is still largely agricultural. Farm labor, however, does not enjoy the protection of the Ministry of Social Policies, and is not covered by the general labor law.

Normally farm workers are engaged for the season—i. e., for three to six months—although occasionally a farm worker is engaged by the year. Farm workers are usually supplied with food and lodging and are paid a lump sum in cash at the end of the term of employment, such lump sum having been fixed in advance by mutual agreement. When engaged by the day a farm laborer, in addition to food and lodging, is paid from 10 to 15 dinars (17.70 to 26.55 cents) for a day of 8 to 10 hours.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary for March, 1932

EMPLOYMENT decreased 1.5 per cent in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, and earnings decreased 2.4 per cent. The industrial groups surveyed, the number of establishments reporting in each group, the number of employees covered, and the earnings for one week, for both February and March, 1932, together with the per cents of change in March, are shown in the following summary:

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932

Industrial group	Establishments	Employment		Per cent of change	Earnings in 1 week		Per cent of change
		February, 1932	March, 1932		February, 1932	March, 1932	
1. Manufacturing	**17,336**	**2,911,071**	**2,858,001**	[1]−1.7	**$58,428,741**	**$56,607,086**	[1]−2.8
2. Coal mining	**1,401**	**285,050**	**283,246**	−0.6	**5,284,207**	**5,422,926**	+2.6
Anthracite	160	97,327	100,749	+3.5	2,277,449	2,430,613	+6.7
Bituminous	1,241	187,723	182,497	−2.8	3,006,758	2,992,313	−0.5
3. Metalliferous mining	**229**	**28,607**	**27,483**	**−3.9**	**534,879**	**508,550**	**−4.9**
4. Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	**575**	**20,296**	**19,736**	**−2.8**	**340,379**	**330,605**	**−2.9**
5. Crude petroleum producing	**270**	**21,550**	**20,386**	**−5.4**	**700,851**	**645,879**	**−7.8**
6. Public utilities	**12,167**	**652,731**	**645,127**	**−1.2**	**19,636,540**	**19,397,105**	**−1.2**
Telephone and telegraph	8,240	290,778	289,626	−0.4	8,552,527	8,423,191	−1.5
Power, light and water	3,440	228,176	223,946	−1.9	7,074,184	7,026,910	−0.7
Electric railroad operation and maintenance, exclusive of car shops	487	133,777	131,555	−1.7	4,009,829	3,947,004	−1.6
7. Trade	**15,351**	**407,948**	**410,670**	**+0.7**	**9,512,594**	**9,443,696**	**−0.7**
Wholesale	2,713	74,424	73,422	−1.3	2,150,341	2,113,632	−1.7
Retail	12,638	333,524	337,248	+1.1	7,362,253	7,330,064	−0.4
8. Hotels	**2,189**	**137,497**	**137,090**	**−0.3**	[2] **2,081,419**	[2] **2,039,001**	**−2.0**
9. Canning and preserving	**792**	**25,739**	**25,188**	**−2.1**	**395,264**	**386,158**	**−2.3**
10. Laundries	**1,039**	**63,669**	**62,979**	**−1.1**	**1,085,455**	**1,060,811**	**−2.3**
11. Dyeing and cleaning	**377**	**11,578**	**11,598**	**+0.2**	**228,800**	**227,027**	**−0.8**
12. Building construction	**9,170**	**68,183**	**62,637**	**−8.1**	**1,754,845**	**1,515,623**	**−13.6**
Total	**60,896**	**4,633,919**	**4,564,141**	**−1.5**	**99,983,974**	**97,584,467**	**−2.4**

[1] Weighted per cent of change for the combined 89 manufacturing industries, repeated from Table 1, manufacturing industries; the remaining per cents of change, including total, are unweighted.

[2] The amount of pay roll given represents cash payments only, the additional value of board, room, and tips can not be computed.

Data are not yet available showing railroad employment for March, 1932. Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for Class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) decreased from 1,094,296 on January 15, 1932, to 1,078,926 on February 15, 1932, or 1.4 per cent; the amount of pay roll decreased from $142,556,705 in January to $125,697,573 in February, or 11.8 per cent.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in March, 1932

Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in March, 1932, with February, 1932, and March, 1931

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 1.7 per cent and earnings decreased 2.8 per cent in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932. During the year ending with March, 1932, the number of persons employed decreased 15 per cent, while earnings declined 30.7 per cent.

The per cents of change in employment and earnings in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, are based on returns made by 17,336 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in March 2,858,001 employees whose earnings in one week were $56,607,086.

Recently the bureau obtained for the year 1926 data as to employment and pay rolls from 31 industries which had not been included in the index numbers prior to January, 1932. Beginning with January, 1932, six industries which had been included with other industries have been presented separately. Two small industries were discontinued at that date. The 1931 index numbers have been recomputed for all manufacturing and for the industry groups affected by the changes.

This revision shows an average index number for employment of 72.2 for the year 1931 as compared with the old index number, 70.9. The revised average index number of earnings for 1931 is 61.5 as compared with the old index, 60.2. This difference in the index is due to the fact that there has been since 1926 less shrinkage in the industries added than in those previously covered. The old and new general index numbers for 1931 are shown in Table 2.

The index of employment in March, 1932, is 64.5 as compared with 65.6 in February, 1932, 64.8 in January, 1932, and 75.9 in March, 1931. The pay-roll index in March, 1932, is 48.2, as compared with 49.6 in February, 1932, 48.6 in January, and 69.6 in March, 1931. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100.

In Table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both February and March, 1932, in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest March 15, and the amount of their weekly earnings in March, the per cents of change over the month and the year intervals, and the index numbers of employment and earnings in March, 1932.

The monthly per cents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly earnings reported in identical establishments for the two months considered. The per cents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The per cents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups, and in the totals are computed from the index numbers of employment and earnings.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931

Industry	Establishments reporting in both mos.	Employment			Earnings			Index numbers, March, 1932 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Employment	Earnings
			Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		
Food and kindred products	**2,884**	**228,020**	**−1.1**	**−7.7**	**$5,206,231**	**−2.1**	**−16.8**	**80.2**	**71.3**
Slaughtering and meat packing	229	82,813	−4.3	−4.8	1,860,772	−5.6	−17.1	85.9	74.8
Confectionery	331	31,995	−4.4	−13.5	503,959	−5.8	−23.2	71.2	59.3
Ice cream	364	11,286	−0.1	−10.4	343,530	−0.1	−18.3	68.3	62.8
Flour	447	15,987	+0.6	−3.3	353,195	−1.3	−16.4	84.8	71.2
Baking	878	60,395	+0.3	−7.8	1,470,873	−0.8	−14.7	83.5	75.8
Sugar refining, cane	16	8,183	+1.1	−6.8	216,093	+3.4	−17.5	76.6	69.7
Beet sugar	44	1,943	+3.5	−9.9	59,697	−7.2	−22.5	26.5	28.3
Beverages	309	9,616	+0.4	−11.7	259,078	+1.5	−21.2	72.3	61.5
Butter	266	5,802	+11.3	−5.8	139,034	+6.6	−13.5	93.7	84.9
Textiles and their products	**2,913**	**581,605**	**−2.3**	**−9.9**	**8,785,874**	**−4.0**	**−27.1**	**73.4**	**55.3**
Cotton goods	548	193,161	−0.9	−2.3	2,359,314	−2.5	−18.3	75.0	57.0
Hosiery and knit goods	444	102,536	−(1)	+1.9	1,509,890	−1.4	−14.9	81.6	62.5
Silk goods	270	42,852	−16.2	−30.3	571,611	−24.7	−49.3	58.0	38.6
Woolen and worsted goods	217	48,946	−9.9	−13.0	863,790	−15.7	−26.8	66.5	53.4
Carpets and rugs	32	14,960	+0.9	−18.0	259,595	+1.7	−36.1	62.4	41.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	149	37,846	−0.4	−10.1	809,238	−4.0	−23.4	85.8	72.4
Clothing, men's	352	58,251	−0.9	−8.1	940,423	−1.0	−28.4	71.2	47.4
Shirts and collars	118	14,947	−0.8	−18.7	166,447	−1.8	−34.1	60.3	41.1
Clothing, women's	392	28,634	+4.2	−21.4	621,486	+11.7	−34.0	77.5	61.9
Millinery	136	11,269	+2.8	−4.5	225,202	+2.1	−21.8	84.3	67.3
Corsets and allied garments	32	6,447	+2.4	+3.8	106,417	−0.3	−18.7	108.1	95.2
Cotton small wares	107	10,236	−1.0	−16.8	169,349	−6.8	−33.6	86.6	70.0
Hats, fur-felt	39	5,451	−(1)	−25.1	97,347	+3.2	−31.3	67.0	41.5
Men's furnishings	77	6,069	+2.8	−17.1	85,765	+5.1	−36.5	66.1	51.0
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**1,364**	**345,352**	**−2.1**	**−18.7**	**5,821,081**	**−4.3**	**−45.2**	**61.0**	**35.2**
Iron and steel	223	207,636	−1.9	−19.2	3,358,422	−4.3	−51.6	61.6	32.8
Cast-iron pipe	43	7,468	−9.4	−34.9	120,312	−8.9	−53.5	38.1	25.4
Structural and ornamental ironwork	189	19,581	−2.4	−28.0	379,381	−5.9	−46.2	54.3	34.4
Hardware	102	24,120	−1.4	−16.9	387,757	−3.4	−37.0	57.6	34.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	113	20,844	−3.0	−27.5	368,740	−8.6	−45.1	43.6	26.0
Stoves	144	14,978	+1.6	−20.6	268,446	−0.2	−39.2	51.4	30.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	69	8,977	−3.9	−18.2	154,098	−8.7	−40.2	68.0	42.5
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	114	10,249	+0.8	−3.9	203,058	−2.3	−19.2	74.9	55.1
Forgings, iron and steel	53	6,031	+1.2	+1.8	103,511	−4.5	−27.8	67.7	39.9
Plumbers' supplies	70	4,982	−5.0	−19.3	79,704	−8.1	−37.9	65.5	39.2
Tin cans and other tinware	54	7,479	+0.8	−17.3	156,460	+3.0	−24.4	73.4	46.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws)	123	7,875	−4.7	−17.4	136,083	−6.9	−29.1	73.2	47.4
Wirework	67	5,132	−4.1	+6.3	105.109	−4.0	−8.0	98.1	81.8
Lumber and allied products	**1,472**	**129,148**	**−3.8**	**−26.0**	**1,768,761**	**−5.9**	**−47.3**	**40.1**	**24.1**
Lumber, sawmills	605	60,533	−2.0	−29.8	745,171	−2.2	−51.7	35.3	19.9
Lumber, millwork	363	19,910	−2.5	−26.5	292,345	−8.7	−47.3	40.4	25.1
Furniture	483	47,648	−7.7	−18.3	717,498	−7.0	−40.1	51.8	31.4
Turpentine and rosin	21	1,057	−3.8	−21.3	13,747	−14.8	−46.6	45.1	35.4
Leather and its manufactures	**484**	**136,127**	**+1.4**	**−2.6**	**2,419,084**	**+1.5**	**−15.1**	**80.2**	**60.2**
Leather	159	25,071	−1.3	−9.8	509,886	−1.9	−21.8	70.7	57.7
Boots and shoes	325	111,056	+2.1	−0.8	1,909,198	+2.5	−13.1	82.6	60.9
Paper and printing	**1,852**	**224,791**	**−0.9**	**−8.9**	**6,213,550**	**−1.3**	**−19.0**	**84.2**	**76.5**
Paper and pulp	405	79,529	+0.1	−5.1	1,666,303	−0.3	−20.9	77.8	61.0
Paper boxes	319	22,220	−0.2	−10.5	436,380	+1.2	−20.6	73.3	65.9
Printing, book and job	674	52,533	−2.8	−13.9	1,532,687	−3.3	−23.8	80.1	71.9
Printing, newspapers and periodicals	454	70,509	−0.2	−6.3	2,578,180	−0.6	−13.7	101.1	95.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931—Contd.

Industry	Establishments reporting in both mos.	Employment			Earnings			Index numbers, March, 1932 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Employment	Earnings
			Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		
Chemicals and allied products	**999**	**151,361**	**−0.5**	**−10.7**	**$3,641,952**	**−1.3**	**−20.1**	**79.9**	**69.7**
Chemicals	124	21,757	−(1)	−9.8	569,328	+0.2	−18.4	88.9	70.9
Fertilizers	203	9,089	+13.0	−31.8	110,767	+5.6	−45.5	63.9	42.7
Petroleum refining	126	50,725	−1.7	−8.8	1,478,202	−2.9	−19.7	65.2	60.1
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	48	2,651	−3.5	−19.6	32,726	−8.6	−14.4	46.5	45.3
Druggists' preparations	35	8,102	+1.1	−7.4	166,911	−1.9	−19.1	79.6	79.7
Explosives	21	2,926	−7.5	−25.7	61,539	−3.8	−35.8	77.9	56.4
Paints and varnishes	351	16,132	+0.4	−10.5	394,475	+1.1	−22.6	74.2	65.0
Rayon	22	27,696	−3.7	−0.8	519,500	−2.5	−11.5	143.7	133.1
Soap	69	12,283	+0.3	−2.5	308,504	−0.3	−16.7	96.8	89.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	**1,330**	**90,757**	**+0.4**	**−26.2**	**1,659,687**	**−1.2**	**−43.2**	**48.1**	**33.2**
Cement	122	14,176	−0.6	−28.2	274,318	−3.2	−46.6	43.1	28.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	684	18,420	+(1)	−38.2	238,486	−4.2	−61.4	29.5	14.2
Pottery	108	14,475	+0.2	−12.5	260,661	+0.5	−28.2	69.2	48.4
Glass	195	38,074	+2.5	−10.1	754,768	−2.1	−26.5	64.9	50.8
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	221	5,612	−2.2	−43.2	131,454	+2.6	−53.5	52.4	40.3
Nonferrous metals and their products	**587**	**85,074**	**−1.3**	**−16.2**	**1,596,335**	**−5.5**	**−37.5**	**60.6**	**43.1**
Stamped and enameled ware	83	13,245	+2.4	−7.7	249,667	+2.6	−26.6	67.1	49.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	184	30,442	−2.1	−15.7	563,278	−7.5	−36.0	59.6	40.1
Aluminum manufactures	26	5,608	+0.6	−30.9	88,519	−15.7	−56.5	55.5	33.1
Clocks, time-recording devices, and clock movements	23	4,949	−4.9	−17.1	69,694	−12.9	−42.8	52.0	33.1
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors	49	5,162	−2.3	−19.5	118,452	−1.8	−29.9	74.7	57.8
Plated ware	49	7,699	−0.7	−19.2	165,344	+0.1	−32.1	64.6	46.6
Smelting and refining copper, lead, and zinc	25	8,690	−3.3	−14.5	156,015	−10.6	−49.1	66.8	45.9
Jewelry	148	9,279	−1.2	−17.8	185,366	−7.9	−30.2	43.3	31.9
Tobacco manufactures	**235**	**56,419**	**−2.0**	**−14.7**	**728,420**	**−2.5**	**−23.3**	**72.5**	**55.5**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	29	8,948	−3.8	−3.6	119,754	−10.4	−13.9	88.9	72.6
Cigars and cigarettes	206	47,471	−1.6	−16.3	608,666	−1.1	−24.8	70.4	53.4
Transportation equipment	**416**	**298,871**	**−2.3**	**−14.1**	**7,463,949**	**−1.6**	**−24.6**	**63.3**	**49.0**
Automobiles	238	250,776	−3.0	−13.3	6,272,859	−1.4	−24.3	65.2	49.9
Aircraft	35	6,685	+2.4	−24.2	212,913	+2.9	−30.0	229.9	234.5
Cars, electric and steam railroad	34	5,349	+7.2	−30.5	100,952	+8.5	−38.8	22.8	14.8
Locomotives	15	3,524	−2.4	−43.9	88,715	+1.4	−44.7	20.6	18.2
Shipbuilding	94	32,537	−1.5	−9.1	788,510	−5.3	−20.2	88.7	73.7
Rubber products	**146**	**75,340**	**−1.6**	**−3.9**	**1,560,263**	**−4.6**	**−19.5**	**68.5**	**49.8**
Rubber tires and inner tubes	39	45,369	−1.1	−4.7	1,006,941	−7.1	−24.6	65.1	47.7
Rubber boots and shoes	11	11,416	−3.5	+7.2	195,774	+4.9	+24.4	59.8	43.4
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	96	18,555	−1.2	−7.5	357,548	−2.0	−20.7	83.3	60.3
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1,757**	**355,294**	**−2.8**	**−25.0**	**7,295,855**	**−5.9**	**−40.2**	**58.1**	**39.8**
Agricultural implements	71	8,452	−1.5	−38.6	155,016	−3.7	−36.7	40.8	34.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	256	145,313	−2.2	−20.3	3,250,012	−5.7	−33.9	69.3	53.2
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	74	16,303	−1.1	−36.9	337,643	−2.7	−53.2	51.4	33.9
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	49	15,846	−2.6	−10.0	370,520	−2.1	−26.2	75.3	54.5

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931—Contd.

Industry	Establishments reporting in both mos.	Employment			Earnings			Index numbers, March, 1932 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) Mar., 1932	Per cent of change		Employment	Earnings
			Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued.									
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,058	120,200	−2.8	−26.5	$2,236,266	−5.1	−44.4	53.2	33.1
Machine tools	148	14,475	−5.6	−38.8	299,636	−12.3	−48.4	44.6	30.1
Textile machinery and parts	40	7,404	−3.8	−15.4	154,571	−9.0	−25.6	66.1	50.6
Typewriters and supplies	18	10,880	−0.9	−19.9	177,432	−5.2	−32.2	71.4	45.8
Radio	43	16,421	−11.0	−14.1	314,759	−16.7	−30.9	64.1	51.1
Railroad repair shops	**897**	**99,842**	**+0.6**	**−20.6**	**2,446,044**	**+0.7**	**−35.5**	**52.5**	**42.9**
Electric railroad	408	23,634	−1.4	−13.0	680,593	+0.9	−19.4	71.4	65.8
Steam railroad	489	76,208	+0.7	−21.4	1,765,451	+0.3	−37.1	51.0	41.1
Total, 89 industries	**17,336**	**2,858,001**	**−1.7**	**−15.0**	**56,607,086**	**−2.8**	**−30.7**	**64.5**	**48.2**

Per Capita Weekly Earnings

IN THE following tables are shown the actual per capita weekly earnings in March, 1932, for each of the 16 industrial groups and each of the 89 separate manufacturing industries included in the bureau's monthly trend of employment survey, together with per cents of change in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, and March, 1931.

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MARCH, 1932, IN 16 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in March 1932	Per cent of change March, 1932, compared with—	
		February, 1932	March, 1931
1. Manufacturing (89 industries)	$19.81	−1.2	−18.5
2. Coal mining:			
Anthracite	24.13	+3.1	−4.6
Bituminous	16.40	+2.4	−15.3
3. Metalliferous mining	18.50	−1.1	−29.1
4. Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	16.75	−0.1	−24.9
5. Crude petroleum producing	31.68	−2.6	−17.2
6. Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph	29.08	−1.1	−2.3
Power, light, and water	31.38	+1.2	−5.7
Electric railroads	30.00	+0.1	−8.5
7. Trade:			
Wholesale	28.79	−0.3	−12.4
Retail	21.73	−1.5	−9.5
8. Hotels (cash payments only)[1]	14.87	−1.8	−11.6
9. Canning and preserving	15.33	−0.2	−7.4
10. Laundries	16.84	−1.2	−8.8
11. Dyeing and cleaning	19.57	−1.0	−10.8
12. Building construction	24.20	−6.0	[2]
Total	[3] 21.34	−[3] 0.8	−[3] 14.4

[1] The additional value of board, room, and tips can not be computed.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Does not include building construction.

Per capita earnings given in the foregoing table and in Table 3 following must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are actual per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time workers as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 3.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MARCH, 1932, AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in March, 1932	Per cent of change compared with—	
		February, 1932	March, 1931
Food and kindred products:			
Slaughtering and meat packing	$22.47	−1.4	−13.1
Confectionery	15.75	−1.5	−11.3
Ice cream	30.44	0.0	−9.1
Flour	22.09	−1.8	−13.5
Baking	24.35	−1.1	−7.5
Sugar refining, cane	26.41	+2.2	−11.3
Beet sugar	30.72	−10.4	−14.0
Beverages	26.94	+1.1	−10.8
Butter	23.96	−4.2	−8.1
Textiles and their products:			
Cotton goods	12.21	−1.6	−16.3
Hosiery and knit goods	14.73	−1.4	−16.4
Silk goods	13.34	−10.2	−27.8
Woolen and worsted goods	17.65	−6.5	−16.2
Carpets and rugs	17.35	+0.8	−22.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	21.38	−3.6	−15.0
Clothing, men's	16.14	−0.2	−22.2
Shirts and collars	11.14	−0.9	−18.8
Clothing, women's	21.70	+7.2	−16.1
Millinery	19.98	−0.8	−18.1
Corsets and allied garments	16.51	−2.6	−21.8
Cotton small wares	16.54	−5.8	−20.3
Hats, fur-felt	17.86	+3.2	−8.1
Men's furnishings	14.13	+2.3	−23.3
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
Iron and steel	16.17	−2.5	−40.2
Cast-iron pipe	16.11	+0.6	−28.7
Structural and ornamental iron work	19.37	−3.6	−25.4
Hardware	16.08	−2.0	−24.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	17.69	−5.8	−24.6
Stoves	17.92	−1.8	−23.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	17.17	−5.0	−26.8
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	19.81	−3.0	−15.9
Forgings, iron and steel	17.16	−5.6	−29.2
Plumbers' supplies	16.00	−3.3	−27.6
Tin cans and other tinware	20.92	+2.2	−8.5
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws)	17.28	−2.3	−14.1
Wirework	20.48	+0.2	−13.4
Lumber and allied products:			
Lumber, sawmills	12.31	−0.2	−30.8
Lumber, millwork	14.68	−6.3	−28.4
Furniture	15.66	+0.8	−26.8
Turpentine and rosin	13.01	−11.4	−32.0
Leather and its manufactures:			
Leather	20.34	−0.6	−13.6
Boots and shoes	17.19	+0.5	−12.3
Paper and printing:			
Paper and pulp	20.95	−0.4	−16.4
Paper boxes	19.64	+1.4	−11.2
Printing, book and job	29.18	−0.5	−11.5
Printing, newspapers and periodicals	36.57	−0.4	−7.7
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals	26.17	+0.2	−9.4
Fertilizers	12.19	−6.6	−20.4
Petroleum refining	29.14	−1.2	−11.8
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	12.34	−5.3	+6.3
Druggists preparations	20.60	−3.0	−12.5
Explosives	21.03	+4.0	−13.8
Paints and varnishes	24.45	+0.6	−13.6
Rayon	18.76	+1.3	−10.8
Soap	25.12	−0.5	−14.7
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Cement	19.35	−2.6	−25.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	12.95	−4.2	−37.9
Pottery	18.01	+0.4	−17.6
Glass	19.82	−4.5	−18.4
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	23.42	+4.9	−18.3

TABLE 3.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MARCH, 1932, AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931—Contd.

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in March, 1932	Per cent of change compared with—	
		February, 1932	March, 1931
Nonferrous metals and their products:			
Stamped and enameled ware	$18.85	+0.2	−20.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	18.50	−5.5	−24.4
Aluminum manufactures	15.78	−16.2	−36.9
Clocks, time-recording devices, and clock movements	14.08	−8.5	−31.0
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors	22.95	+0.6	−12.8
Plated ware	21.48	+0.9	−15.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	17.95	−7.5	−40.5
Jewelry	19.98	−6.8	−14.9
Tobacco manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	13.38	−6.8	−10.4
Cigars and cigarettes	12.82	+0.5	−10.3
Transportation equipment:			
Automobiles	25.01	+1.6	−13.0
Aircraft	31.85	+0.5	−7.4
Cars, electric and steam railroad	18.87	+1.1	−12.0
Locomotives	25.17	+3.8	−1.7
Shipbuilding	24.23	−3.9	−12.3
Rubber products:			
Rubber tires and inner tubes	22.19	−6.1	−21.2
Rubber boots and shoes	17.15	+8.7	+15.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	19.27	−0.8	−14.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
Agricultural implements	18.34	−2.2	+3.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	22.37	−3.5	−16.8
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	20.71	−1.6	−8.8
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines	23.38	+0.5	−17.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	18.60	−2.4	−24.3
Machine tools	20.70	−7.1	−15.5
Textile machinery and parts	20.88	−5.4	−12.1
Typewriters and supplies	16.31	−4.4	−15.6
Radio	19.17	−6.4	−19.7
Railroad repair shops:			
Electric railroad	28.80	+2.3	−7.5
Steam railroad	23.17	−0.4	−20.0

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries by months from January, 1926, to December, 1931, inclusive, are shown in the following table for the 54 industries which were formerly used in constructing indexes of employment and earnings. In addition, similar indexes computed from the 89 industries listed in Table 1 are presented for each of the 12 months of 1931 and for January, February, and March, 1932.

TABLE 4.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1926, TO DECEMBER, 1931, BASED ON 54 INDUSTRIES, AND FROM JANUARY, 1931, TO MARCH, 1932, BASED ON 89 INDUSTRIES

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment								Total pay roll							
	Based on 54 industries						Based on 89 industries		Based on 54 industries						Based on 89 industries	
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
January	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.2	73.1	74.6	64.8	98.0	94.9	89.6	95.5	87.6	62.3	63.7	48.6
February	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.3	74.1	75.3	65.6	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	90.7	67.0	68.1	49.6
March	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	89.8	74.8	75.9	64.5	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	90.8	68.5	69.6	48.2
April	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.1	74.5	75.7	-----	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	89.8	67.4	68.5	-----
May	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	87.7	74.1	75.2	-----	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	87.6	66.6	67.7	-----
June	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	85.5	72.2	73.4	-----	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	84.1	62.5	63.8	-----
July	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	81.6	70.4	71.7	-----	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	75.9	59.1	60.3	-----
August	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	79.9	70.0	71.2	-----	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	73.9	58.5	59.7	-----
September	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	79.7	69.6	70.9	-----	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	74.2	55.4	56.7	-----
October	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.3	78.6	67.3	68.9	-----	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.3	72.7	53.7	55.3	-----
November	99.5	93.5	95.4	94.8	76.5	65.4	67.1	-----	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.1	68.3	51.0	52.5	-----
December	98.9	92.6	95.5	91.9	75.1	65.3	66.7	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.0	67.4	50.9	52.2	-----
Average	**100.0**	**96.4**	**93.8**	**97.5**	**83.7**	**70.9**	**72.2**	[1] **65.0**	**100.0**	**96.5**	**94.5**	**100.4**	**80.3**	**60.2**	**61.5**	[1] **48.8**

[1] Average for 3 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in March, 1932

REPORTS as to working time in March were received from 13,257 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Two per cent of these establishments were idle, 47 per cent operated on a full-time basis, and 51 per cent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 86 per cent of full-time operation in March was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in this tabulation. The establishments working part time in March averaged 73 per cent of full-time operation.

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MARCH, 1932

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Food and kindred products	2,286	1	72	27	94	77
Slaughtering and meat packing	184	-----	76	24	97	88
Confectionery	254	(1)	41	58	85	75
Ice cream	294	(1)	62	38	94	85
Flour	405	2	72	26	90	69
Baking	614	(1)	86	14	97	78
Sugar refining, cane	12	-----	42	58	86	75
Beet sugar	43	-----	70	30	90	67
Beverages	272	1	70	29	92	73
Butter	208	-----	84	16	97	82
Textiles and their products	2,178	2	58	39	91	77
Cotton goods	512	1	50	49	88	75
Hosiery and knit goods	351	3	60	37	89	76
Silk goods	226	7	58	35	89	72
Woolen and worsted goods	187	4	58	39	90	74

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MARCH, 1932—Continued

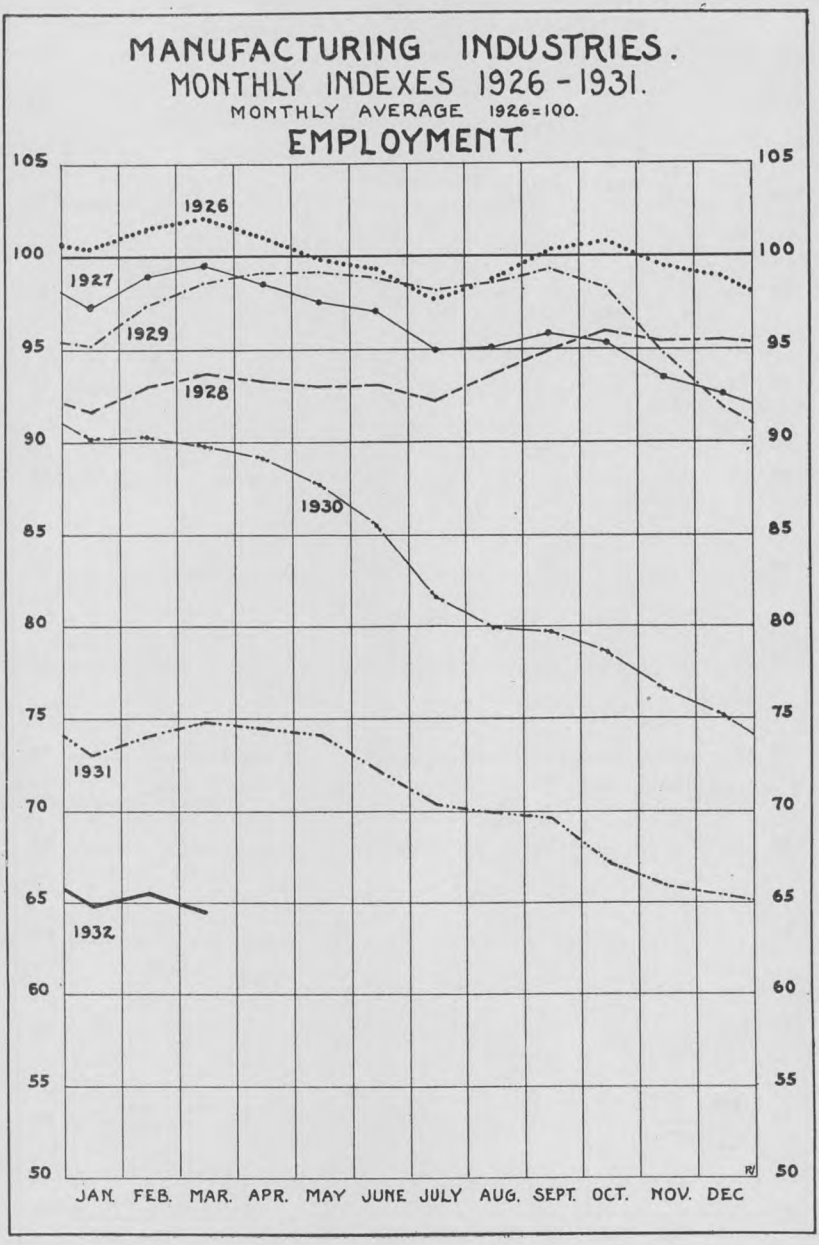
Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Textile and their products—Continued.						
Carpets and rugs	25		28	72	80	73
Dyeing and finishing textiles	126	1	56	44	93	84
Clothing, men's	233	3	58	39	92	81
Shirts and collars	71	3	54	44	90	79
Clothing, women's	194	1	80	19	97	81
Millinery	83		71	29	93	77
Corsets and allied garments	21		57	43	91	79
Cotton small wares	81		62	38	91	75
Hats, fur-felt	22		50	50	89	79
Men's furnishings	46	2	63	35	92	77
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	993	2	21	77	73	65
Iron and steel	140	5	19	76	67	63
Cast-iron pipe	38	5	11	84	59	54
Structural and ornamental ironwork	147	3	14	84	74	70
Hardware	57		23	77	76	69
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	100	2	5	93	60	58
Stoves	110	3	11	86	67	63
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	51	2	24	75	74	66
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	83	1	45	54	82	67
Forgings, iron and steel	26		23	77	70	60
Plumbers' supplies	52		27	73	74	65
Tin cans and other tinware	45		44	56	89	80
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws)	96	2	30	68	76	65
Wirework	48		25	75	81	75
Lumber and allied products	1,099	2	27	72	77	68
Lumber, sawmills	459	3	23	74	72	66
Lumber, millwork	278	1	18	81	75	70
Furniture	343	1	36	63	79	69
Turpentine and rosin	19		68	32	91	73
Leather and its manufactures	396	1	49	50	89	77
Leather	119	1	45	55	87	78
Boots and shoes	277	(1)	51	48	89	77
Paper and printing	1,571	(1)	47	53	89	79
Paper and pulp	321	2	37	61	85	75
Paper boxes	281		23	77	82	76
Printing, book and job	590		36	64	87	80
Printing, newspapers, and periodicals	379		89	11	99	90
Chemicals and allied products	807	1	68	32	93	79
Chemicals	95	1	78	21	96	80
Fertilizers	160		66	34	93	79
Petroleum refining	73		82	18	98	88
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	37		84	16	96	78
Druggists' preparations	28		57	43	96	90
Explosives	17	6	59	35	80	47
Paints and varnishes	330	1	62	37	91	76
Rayon	13		54	46	94	87
Soap	54		69	31	95	85
Stone, clay, and glass products	746	13	37	50	80	65
Cement	66	14	76	11	97	79
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	294	21	15	64	66	58
Pottery	90	4	27	69	78	70
Glass	144	3	76	21	92	78
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	152	12	34	55	82	72

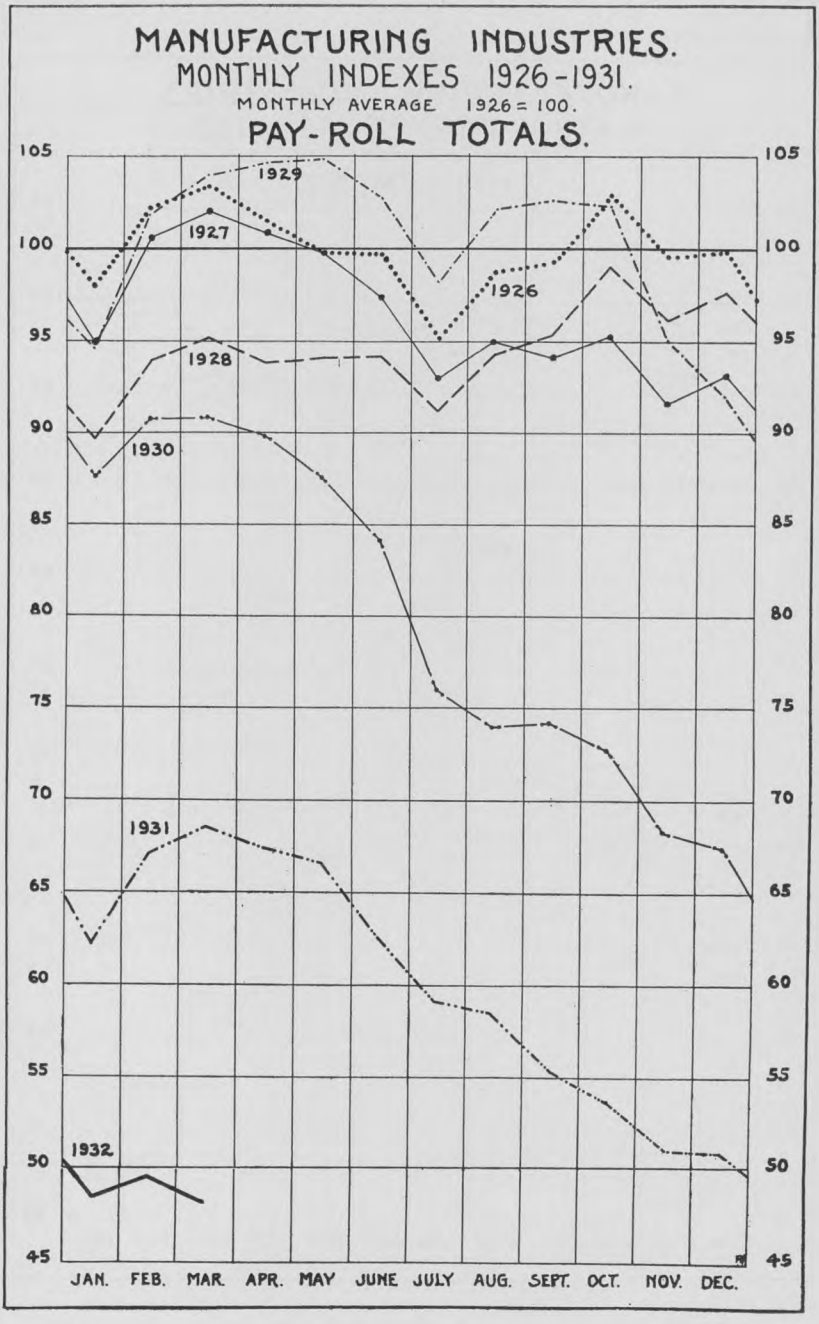
[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MARCH, 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Nonferrous metals and their products	472	1	34	65	80	70
Stamped and enameled ware	74		22	78	79	74
Brass, bronze, and copper products	138	1	30	69	79	69
Aluminum manufactures	11		36	64	82	71
Clocks, time recording devices, and clock movements	20		45	55	76	56
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors	37	3	41	57	86	76
Plated ware	140	1	39	60	81	69
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	34		26	74	79	72
Jewelry	18		67	33	87	61
Tobacco manufactures	207	4	18	78	80	76
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	26		27	73	86	81
Cigars and cigarettes	181	4	17	78	80	75
Transportation equipment	316	1	35	64	81	70
Automobiles	171		19	81	74	67
Aircraft	34	6	74	21	94	72
Cars, electric and steam railroad	26		19	81	74	68
Locomotives	14		57	43	87	69
Shipbuilding	71	1	55	44	92	81
Rubber products	132	2	40	58	86	76
Rubber tires and inner tubes	35		14	86	79	75
Rubber boots and shoes	8		38	63	90	83
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	89	2	51	47	88	75
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,283	1	24	75	76	68
Agricultural implements	61		26	74	78	70
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	172		20	80	80	75
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	57	7	25	68	73	64
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	43		58	42	87	69
Foundry and machine-shop products	756	1	23	76	73	66
Machine tools	118	1	16	83	72	66
Textile machinery and parts	31		39	61	86	77
Typewriters and supplies	15		40	60	79	66
Radio	30		37	63	91	85
Railroad repair shops	771	(1)	48	52	90	81
Electric railroad	365		69	31	95	84
Steam railroad	406	(1)	30	70	86	80
Total, 89 industries	13,257	2	47	51	86	73

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.





Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in March, 1932

IN THE following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for 14 groups of nonmanufacturing industries the totals of which also appear in the summary table of employment and earnings.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN **NONMANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, AND MARCH, 1931

Industrial group	Establishments reporting in both mos.	Employment			Earnings			Index numbers, March, 1932 (average 1929=100)	
		Number on pay rolls, March, 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) March, 1932	Per cent of change			
			Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932		Feb. to Mar., 1932	Mar., 1931, to Mar., 1932	Employment	Earnings
Anthracite mining	160	100,749	+3.5	−10.1	$2,430,613	+6.7	−14.2	73.7	61.2
Bituminous coal mining	1,241	182,497	−2.8	−15.3	2,992,313	−0.5	−28.2	75.2	46.8
Metalliferous mining	229	27,483	−3.9	−29.1	508,550	−4.9	−49.8	45.0	26.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	575	19,736	−2.8	−34.3	330,605	−2.9	−50.7	46.0	28.7
Crude petroleum producing	270	20,386	−5.4	−28.8	645,879	−7.8	−41.0	51.4	43.2
Telephone and telegraph	8,240	289,626	−0.4	−7.8	8,423,191	−1.5	−9.9	81.7	88.2
Power, light and water	3,440	223,946	−1.9	−11.6	7,026,910	−0.7	−16.6	85.5	85.4
Electric railroad operation and maintenance exclusive of car shops	487	131,555	−1.7	−10.2	3,947,004	−1.6	−17.8	77.6	72.4
Wholesale trade	2,713	73,422	−1.3	−8.7	2,113,632	−1.7	−20.0	79.8	71.3
Retail trade	12,638	337,248	+1.1	−7.3	7,330,064	−0.4	−16.1	81.4	73.4
Hotels	2,189	137,090	−0.3	−12.2	2,039,001	−2.0	−22.4	85.0	72.5
Canning and preserving	792	25,188	−2.1	−31.5	386,158	−2.3	−36.6	36.3	31.9
Laundries	1,039	62,979	−1.1	−8.2	1,060,811	−2.3	−16.3	(1)	(1)
Dyeing and cleaning	377	11,598	+0.2	−8.6	227,027	−0.8	−18.4	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not available.

Indexes of Employment and Earnings for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and earnings for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, and by months, January, 1931, to March, 1932, for 12 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the preceding table are shown in Table 2. Index numbers for the laundering and the dyeing and cleaning groups are not presented as data for the index base year (1929) are not available.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, 1929 TO MARCH, 1932

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Year and month	Anthracite mining		Bituminous coal mining		Metalliferous mining		Quarrying and nonmetallic mining		Crude petroleum producing		Telephone and telegraph		Power, light, and water		Operation and maintenance of electric railroads [1]		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Hotels		Canning and preserving	
	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings	Employment	Earnings
1929 average	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1930 average	**93.4**	**95.3**	**93.4**	**81.3**	**83.2**	**78.0**	**84.3**	**79.3**	**87.4**	**85.9**	**97.9**	**102.9**	**103.0**	**104.3**	**93.4**	**93.5**	**96.0**	**95.9**	**95.9**	**96.2**	**99.2**	**98.5**	**103.9**	**96.1**
1931																								
January	90.6	89.3	93.9	73.3	68.3	55.0	64.4	50.4	74.8	71.5	90.5	96.3	99.2	98.6	86.9	85.6	89.5	87.5	90.0	89.4	95.0	91.0	48.9	46.1
February	89.5	101.9	91.5	68.3	65.3	54.6	66.6	54.4	73.2	70.0	89.2	94.8	97.8	99.7	86.6	87.1	88.2	88.4	87.1	86.7	96.8	93.7	48.3	48.6
March	82.0	71.3	88.8	65.2	63.5	52.8	70.0	58.2	72.2	73.2	88.6	97.9	96.7	102.4	86.4	88.1	87.4	89.1	87.8	87.5	96.8	93.4	53.0	50.3
April	85.2	75.2	85.9	58.6	63.9	51.4	76.1	62.6	69.8	66.3	88.1	95.0	97.1	97.6	86.8	86.6	87.4	85.2	90.1	88.3	95.9	89.9	59.6	57.1
May	80.3	76.1	82.4	54.4	62.4	49.3	75.0	62.3	67.8	64.7	87.4	94.1	97.6	98.7	85.9	85.1	87.1	84.7	89.9	88.0	92.5	87.7	56.0	56.0
June	76.1	66.7	78.4	52.4	60.0	46.1	72.3	60.1	65.0	62.7	86.9	95.0	97.2	98.3	85.3	84.8	87.1	84.1	89.1	87.6	91.6	85.4	70.6	58.6
July	65.1	53.7	76.4	50.4	56.2	41.3	71.0	57.3	65.3	59.2	86.6	93.3	96.7	97.4	85.6	83.3	86.8	83.3	83.9	83.3	93.3	85.2	102.2	74.2
August	67.3	56.4	77.0	50.6	55.8	40.2	68.9	55.1	62.4	56.3	85.9	92.3	95.9	96.2	84.8	81.9	86.5	82.1	81.8	80.3	92.8	83.8	142.9	104.7
September	80.0	64.9	80.4	53.6	55.5	40.0	66.6	51.2	61.2	55.2	85.0	92.1	94.7	94.3	84.0	81.2	86.1	81.4	86.6	83.5	90.6	81.9	180.1	129.4
October	86.8	91.1	81.3	56.2	53.8	37.4	64.5	48.7	60.4	54.4	84.1	91.6	92.7	93.2	82.7	79.0	85.2	79.9	89.8	84.6	88.5	79.7	108.1	77.6
November	83.5	79.5	81.1	54.6	52.8	35.1	59.3	43.3	57.6	52.0	83.5	89.7	91.3	93.3	81.5	79.7	84.1	79.7	90.9	85.4	85.9	77.1	60.8	48.1
December	79.8	78.4	81.2	52.3	51.2	34.3	53.9	36.9	58.2	54.9	83.1	92.7	90.3	91.2	79.9	77.8	83.7	77.8	106.2	94.1	84.1	75.4	40.7	36.9
1931 average	**80.5**	**75.4**	**83.2**	**57.5**	**59.1**	**44.8**	**67.4**	**53.4**	**65.7**	**61.7**	**86.6**	**93.7**	**95.6**	**96.7**	**84.7**	**83.4**	**86.6**	**83.6**	**89.4**	**86.6**	**92.0**	**85.4**	**80.9**	**65.6**
1932																								
January	76.2	61.5	80.8	47.0	49.3	29.7	48.9	30.2	54.9	46.5	83.0	89.1	89.3	88.4	79.5	74.3	81.8	74.1	84.3	78.0	84.2	73.9	35.0	31.8
February	71.2	57.3	77.4	47.0	46.9	27.8	47.4	29.6	54.4	46.9	82.0	89.6	87.2	86.0	78.9	73.6	80.9	72.5	80.5	73.7	85.3	74.0	37.1	32.7
March	73.7	61.2	75.2	46.8	45.0	26.5	46.0	28.7	51.4	43.2	81.7	88.2	85.5	85.4	77.6	72.4	79.8	71.3	81.4	73.4	85.0	72.5	36.3	31.9

[1] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair shop groups, manufacturing industries, Table 1.

Trend of Employment in March, 1932, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and earnings in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, in certain industrial groups, by States. These tabulations have been prepared from information secured directly from reporting establishments and from data supplied by cooperating State agencies. The fluctuations in employment and earnings over the month interval in the combined total of all of the industrial groups, except building construction, included in this monthly survey are presented, together with the changes in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning groups. Information available concerning employment in the building-construction industry in certain cities and State localities is not included in these State tabulations but is presented in a separate table following. In presenting data concerning the public-utility group, the totals of the telphone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation have been combined and are presented as one group in this State compilation. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly earnings in February and March as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the tabulation of "all groups" by States.

As the anthracite mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in the summary table are the fluctuations in this industry by State total.

Where the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial group tabulation but have been included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group where the representation covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	509	49,460	−0.7	$593,192	−7.0	199	31,094	−2.9	$365,317	−9.7
Arkansas	*446*	*14,848*	*+1.6*	*228,318*	*−7.7*	*179*	*9,256*	*−0.5*	*123,474*	*−15.4*
Arizona	367	10,826	−[1]	245,096	−1.8	68	2,042	−1.9	48,544	−2.0
California	*1,423*	*206,515*	*−0.6*	*5,398,254*	*−0.6*	*1,160*	*120,672*	*−1.2*	*3,084,544*	*−0.1*
Colorado	775	30,423	−5.2	689,639	−3.2	128	11,210	−6.3	237,758	−1.4
Connecticut	1,023	135,602	−1.9	2,659,560	−3.5	625	116,073	−2.1	2,111,772	−4.2
Delaware	129	9,041	−2.6	189,296	−3.0	52	6,330	+0.3	132,766	−2.4
Dist. of Columbia	229	28,538	+1.5	727,506	+0.3	58	4,340	−0.3	156,031	+1.1
Florida	563	28,640	−3.8	494,305	−0.8	140	15,061	−1.9	231,995	−0.4
Georgia	600	63,355	+0.8	874,876	−1.0	279	50,268	+1.2	567,704	−1.5
Idaho	140	6,719	−5.1	134,352	−4.2	40	3,274	−6–5	57,154	−5.4
Illinois	*1,356*	*295,333*	*−1.6*	*6,803,813*	*−3.2*	*1,048*	*184,633*	*−1.1*	*3,707,312*	*−4.3*
Indiana	1,304	126,962	−1.1	2,648,458	−1.9	591	94,667	−0.8	1,915,365	−2.2
Iowa	1,175	44,420	−3.4	919,382	−4.2	472	23,556	−5.4	460,197	−6.5
Kansas	911	39,328	−0.3	862,278	−1.6	370	22,126	−0.3	501,165	−2.8
Kentucky	945	58,072	−5.6	944,664	−1.6	162	18,926	−13.3	309,831	−3.3
Louisiana	456	27,870	−0.7	447,275	−2.6	177	16,341	−0.5	230,305	−1.6
Maine	525	37,901	−1.7	725,160	−4.4	171	31,255	−2.0	568,437	−4.5
Maryland	*912*	*82,958*	*−0.6*	*1,644,352*	*−3.5*	*491*	*58,528*	*−0.6*	*1,077,124*	*−3.3*
Massachusetts	*7,342*	*330,037*	*−1.7*	*7,547,490*	*−1.6*	*1,055*	*158,167*	*−1.9*	*3,104,714*	*−2.4*
Michigan	1,786	306,198	−1.9	7,556,636	−1.7	*437*	*215,165*	*−3.0*	*4,673,757*	*−13.4*
Minnesota	1,109	62,842	+1.8	1,392,183	−1.5	281	30,489	−1.5	651,842	*−2.2*
Mississippi	401	10,458	+1.2	136,885	+0.2	76	6,135	+1.2	67,154	+2.3
Missouri	1,105	106,498	−1.9	2,339,878	−2.3	520	60,971	−1.1	1,213,549	−3.4
Montana	273	7,474	−3.0	200,143	−7.2	50	2,323	−3.2	49,718	−13.6
Nebraska	620	22,431	−2.6	527,924	−3.5	130	10,780	−4.7	253,694	−5.3
Nevada	131	1,574	−1.4	44,295	−1.8	21	262	−0.8	7,724	−3.6
New Hampshire	410	28,041	*+0.9*	510,526	−1.1	146	24,315	+1.4	417,022	−0.3
New Jersey	1,465	198,234	−2.0	4,701,551	−3.6	[2] *749*	*181,362*	*−2.4*	*4,153,269*	*−4.2*
New Mexico	162	4,421	−4.1	79,446	−10.5	24	217	−19.6	4,999	−14.9
New York	3,217	504,835	−1.0	12,853,897	−0.3	[2] *1,675*	*339,557*	*−0.6*	*8,187,798*	*−0.2*
North Carolina	1,065	85,095	−2.5	1,095,337	−3.4	463	78,508	−2.3	987,607	−3.0
North Dakota	315	3,566	−1.4	80,002	−3.3	52	947	−0.7	23,319	−5.1
Ohio	3,132	349,806	−1.6	7,253,023	−3.8	1,470	258,711	−1.8	5,258,954	−4.5
Oklahoma	625	24,747	−1.9	569,235	−1.3	129	8,544	−3.0	187,217	−1.0
Oregon	753	26,072	+0.9	552,676	−1.6	178	14,480	−0.4	260,670	−3.6
Pennsylvania	4,093	628,715	−1.4	12,282,094	−1.5	2,071	372,518	−2.5	6,475,723	−4.8
Rhode Island	556	55,219	−4.2	1,101,503	−7.3	277	43,325	−5.2	800,749	−9.4
South Carolina	394	49,407	+0.2	540,592	−3.1	177	45,544	+0.9	472,112	−2.8
South Dakota	232	5,525	−2.2	136,270	−3.7	47	1,955	−1.4	37,971	−5.9
Tennessee	762	62,322	−1.8	917,638	−3.8	285	44,298	−2.3	621,985	−4.6
Texas	*551*	*60,165*	*−4.0*	*1,437,429*	*−6.3*	[3] *331*	*38,139*	*−4.0*	*920,777*	*−6.6*
Utah	262	12,437	−3.6	262,915	−5.2	81	2,881	+2.5	58,143	+0.4
Vermont	350	9,612	−1.8	192,853	−4.8	116	5,390	−0.6	101,508	−7.8
Virginia	965	71,716	−2.5	1,208,892	−2.5	273	53,233	−2.9	873,991	−3.0
Washington	912	49,307	+1.0	1,104,197	−0.7	284	25,192	+0.7	495,179	+0.8
West Virginia	716	84,080	+0.2	1,513,682	−0.1	186	34,276	+3.3	688,479	+2.1
Wisconsin	*1,158*	*136,454*	*+0.5*	*2,574,816*	*−0.3*	[4] *830*	*108,374*	*+0.8*	*1,944,711*	−[1]
Wyoming	163	6,455	−2.2	168,857	−16.3	28	1,420	−0.8	46,795	−2.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Includes laundries.
[3] Includes crude-petroleum producing.
[4] Weighted percentages include canning and preserving.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	20	692	−2.5	$20,024	+0.4	70	2,718	+11.0	$42,767	+3.4
Arkansas	*17*	*507*	*−3.1*	*14,969*	*−3.0*	*137*	*1,527*	*+0.2*	*29,156*	*+0.5*
Arizona	21	194	(5)	5,497	−1.7	176	1,381	+5.6	27,850	+1.4
California	*59*	*4,144*	*−1.5*	*129,565*	*−2.5*	*94*	*26,498*	*+2.1*	*580,707*	*+2.1*
Colorado	24	721	−0.4	22,648	−3.4	298	4,405	−1.0	96,776	−2.3
Connecticut	61	1,245	−1.0	38,484	−1.4	129	5,035	−1.0	110,514	−2.5
Delaware	10	184	+5.7	5,294	+1.4	14	184	+1.7	2,857	−1.9
Dist. of Columbia	31	409	+0.5	13,917	+1.2	42	8,565	+5.4	197,704	+1.1
Florida	52	815	−0.6	20,899	−1.9	86	1,312	−3.8	28,478	−7.5
Georgia	32	367	−1.1	10,936	+2.5	44	2,179	+1.8	37,835	−1.3
Idaho	7	114	−3.4	3,452	−4.1	8	216	−3.1	4,716	−6.3
Illinois	*14*	*656*	*−4.4*	*16,185*	*−0.8*	*60*	*18,211*	*−2.8*	*464,799*	*−2.8*
Indiana	71	1,373	−2.6	38,136	−4.7	286	6,358	−1.2	124,454	−0.7
Iowa	36	1,120	−0.6	32,662	+0.7	122	3,379	−1.4	64,248	−1.0
Kansas	48	1,579	+16.4	32,242	+2.4	75	2,043	−3.6	39,751	+1.1
Kentucky	22	507	−1.6	11,444	−1.0	201	2,061	+2.0	39,193	+3.4
Louisiana	33	814	−1.2	18,055	−3.4	55	3,088	−6.0	50,254	−4.5
Maine	15	452	−2.2	10,750	−2.2	79	1,224	+1.3	24,592	−1.5
Maryland	*32*	*805*	*+0.1*	*21,059*	*+8.3*	*42*	*5,136*	*+2.7*	*91,764*	*−3.5*
Massachusetts	*682*	*14,636*	*−0.4*	*418,645*	*−1.5*	*3,877*	*67,222*	+(1)	*1,284,451*	*+0.4*
Michigan	58	1,495	−3.9	49,564	−2.9	525	13,104	+4.6	295,297	+2.1
Minnesota	62	4,029	−4.5	117,875	−5.5	355	9,396	+29.8	161,511	+8.2
Mississippi	*5*	130	−0.8	2,638	−1.2	76	475	+7.2	6,021	+3.8
Missouri	60	5,254	−1.3	136,355	−0.3	134	6,283	+0.8	129,236	−0.3
Montana	12	219	−0.5	7,173	−9.5	24	679	+1.5	15,160	−3.0
Nebraska	39	1,056	−1.3	31,688	−1.1	95	1,392	+0.5	27,844	+0.1
Nevada	6	82	+1.2	3,423	+1.6	34	270	−0.4	7,475	+1.4
New Hampshire	13	155	+1.3	4,555	−0.7	67	618	+2.1	11,932	−0.3
New Jersey	32	722	+0.4	21,858	−0.3	414	7,553	−0.8	179,193	−1.8
New Mexico	9	80	+1.3	3,076	−3.3	34	203	+1.0	5,426	+0.8
New York	200	5,805	−0.9	193,407	−(1)	234	45,200	+(1)	1,123,225	−2.6
North Carolina	20	472	+0.9	11,734	−0.5	436	1,949	+0.1	31,289	+0.1
North Dakota	16	217	(5)	6,772	−1.1	43	478	+0.6	8,186	−4.0
Ohio	182	4,439	−0.7	126,558	−2.3	568	27,511	+4.2	541,033	+0.4
Oklahoma	46	929	−1.3	25,714	−7.9	58	1,595	+0.7	31,707	−4.8
Oregon	56	1,273	−3.2	37,013	−5.9	253	2,481	+11.6	54,161	+5.6
Pennsylvania	135	3,506	−3.0	99,932	−2.3	333	26,422	−4.8	561,337	−1.8
Rhode Island	49	1,069	+0.8	28,352	+0.4	155	5,294	(5)	120,751	−(1)
South Carolina	19	282	−5.7	6,329	−7.5	92	747	+1.2	10,515	−0.7
South Dakota	10	128	(5)	3,935	−0.3	19	258	−1.5	4,961	−3.5
Tennessee	40	834	−1.8	19,638	−6.9	83	3,652	+2.5	60,717	−0.8
Texas	*78*	*2,302*	*−1.6*	*64,310*	*−3.2*	*63*	*7,376*	*−2.9*	*153,140*	*−5.0*
Utah	16	507	−0.8	13,226	−1.6	14	330	−7.3	6,109	−6.8
Vermont	4	86	−1.1	2,342	+(1)	49	509	−4.3	9,287	−5.3
Virginia	38	1,258	−1.8	26,255	−1.2	369	2,877	−0.8	54,906	−1.5
Washington	88	2,223	−1.4	68,179	−1.2	178	5,988	+4.6	117,583	+2.2
West Virginia	41	631	−2.6	19,451	−6.2	52	974	−1.7	18,966	+0.4
Wisconsin	*47*	*911*	*−1.2*	*32,500*	*−0.3*	*56*	*7,817*	*+5.1*	*136,843*	*+2.7*
Wyoming	8	57	−3.4	1,841	−5.7	20	178	−1.1	4,919	−3.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[5] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	8	525	(5)	$5,608	−4.5	3	750	+76.9	$8,747	+69.0
Arkansas	9	172	−5.5	2,186	−0.5					
Arizona						14	4,759	+2.2	106,622	−1.2
California	30	787	−0.3	17,956	+0.4	18	1,455	−10.8	38,713	−7.8
Colorado						14	703	−4.5	18,605	−10.2
Connecticut	10	233	+15.3	4,558	+7.3					
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida	7	415	−10.6	5,949	−2.0					
Georgia	14	723	−13.4	8,053	−20.1					
Idaho						11	2,092	−3.6	48,087	−3.8
Illinois	27	454	−4.2	8,425	−6.7					
Indiana	33	1,538	−5.8	25,883	−18.6					
Iowa	15	193	+4.9	3,023	+2.7					
Kansas	27	727	−1.6	15,877	−0.9	12	399	+4.7	5,750	−13.2
Kentucky	27	539	+0.7	3,981	−14.4					
Louisiana	3	239	−14.3	2,391	−21.6					
Maine	4	131	+7.4	4,833	+7.2					
Maryland	*18*	*345*	*−2.3*	*4,489*	*−10.7*					
Massachusetts	16	354	+4.4	7,620	+7.6					
Michigan	12	350	+11.1	6,156	+13.6	42	8,283	−3.5	91,786	−2.9
Minnesota	4	80	+12.7	1,912	+6.5	32	934	−15.4	16,146	−25.1
Mississippi	3	68	+78.9	629	−5.1					
Missouri	14	282	−1.4	3,574	−5.7	12	1,127	−40.1	22,830	−25.8
Montana						14	167	+8.4	3,590	+5.9
Nebraska	3	53	+39.5	476	+11.7					
Nevada						16	386	+1.6	10,143	−3.9
New Hampshire	10	67	−30.9	1,482	−26.3					
New Jersey	3	34	(5)	908	−6.7					
New Mexico						4	798	−1.6	14,560	−4.0
New York	32	1,280	+4.6	26,823	+11.8					
North Carolina	9	122	−10.9	1,503	−21.3					
North Dakota										
Ohio	53	1,344	−2.4	25,446	−4.8					
Oklahoma						12	415	−0.5	6,954	−2.7
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	56	2,577	(5)	31,338	+9.4					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	6	129	−4.4	859	+28.4					
South Dakota	3	25	−64.8	443	−41.1					
Tennessee	19	1,068	+5.6	13,291	−4.8	4	318	+2.9	3,788	−12.2
Texas	*7*	*484*	*−26.8*	*11,219*	*−24.0*					
Utah						11	2,721	−2.2	50,513	−3.0
Vermont	34	2,042	−5.1	46,909	+1.4					
Virginia	18	901	+0.7	9,038	−8.3					
Washington	7	125	+9.6	2,711	+24.4					
West Virginia	7	464	−3.3	5,328	+4.7					
Wisconsin	*13*	*92*	*−27.6*	*1,363*	*−26.5*					
Wyoming										

[5] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous coal mining					Crude petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	46	9,515	+1.0	$84,116	−8.0					
Arkansas	*5*	*488*	(5)	*3,750*	*−17.1*	8	205	+6.2	$5,065	+0.3
Arizona										
California						39	4,353	−15.8	158,183	−12.6
Colorado	43	4,955	−13.0	105,272	−11.9					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	*32*	*10,618*	*+0.1*	*299,921*	*+21.0*	8	201	+3.1	4,007	−1.2
Indiana	45	6,031	−0.5	171,892	+7.6	3	12	(5)	156	−7.7
Iowa	23	2,766	−0.1	68,192	−0.9					
Kansas	22	1,811	−2.1	30,285	−2.6	32	1,112	+1.9	27,737	+5.5
Kentucky	154	24,991	−2.5	356,252	+0.3	7	185	−1.6	3,528	+0.7
Louisiana						7	116	+1.8	3,098	−9.0
Maine										
Maryland	*14*	*1,285*	*−0.9*	*17,660*	*−2.0*					
Massachusetts										
Michigan										
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	16	1,096	−8.4	25,007	−9.6					
Montana	13	1,057	−3.4	33,303	−15.5	5	49	+11.4	1,318	+1.9
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	13	1,946	−5.8	30,232	−18.0	4	56	+36.6	1,563	+7.5
New York						5	181	(5)	4,890	+2.8
North Carolina										
North Dakota										
Ohio	57	7,999	−14.8	142,053	+0.4	6	65	−9.7	1,257	+1.7
Oklahoma	17	427	−21.1	6,432	−28.7	62	4,532	−0.7	130,036	+3.8
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	382	51,928	−1.1	735,230	+0.6	18	355	−1.4	9,384	−1.0
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	18	3,052	−2.9	30,946	−0.9					
Texas						50	8,421	−3.9	281,018	−12.0
Utah	15	2,345	−13.4	64,278	−14.5					
Vermont										
Virginia	27	4,109	−5.3	44,309	−5.0					
Washington	8	1,188	−4.4	26,421	−32.2					
West Virginia	252	39,387	−1.8	572,072	−2.0	8	372	−3.1	9,421	+2.0
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	32	3,854	−2.9	92,277	−24.9	7	160	−4.2	4,940	−4.8

[5] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	123	2,096	−2.5	$45,270	−4.4	27	1,206	−1.4	$11,759	−4.3
Arkansas	*50*	*1,396*	*+20.0*	*35,906*	*+12.9*	*17*	*988*	*+9.9*	*11,966*	*+7.7*
Arizona	61	1,427	−6.9	39,241	−5.0	15	540	−3.7	8,983	+1.4
California	*39*	*49,251*	*−0.8*	*1,479,599*	*−2.7*	243	11,046	+0.6	196,419	−1.1
Colorado	197	5,928	−0.1	163,952	+0.1	32	1,154	−0.3	18,621	−0.3
Connecticut	134	10,233	−0.6	345,314	+0.5	21	982	−1.8	14,052	−3.2
Delaware	28	1,075	−1.6	30,375	−1.5	5	257	+1.6	3,483	+0.2
Dist. of Columbia	22	8,363	+0.2	248,630	+0.1	51	4,275	+0.4	68,089	−1.9
Florida	183	4,432	−1.0	128,462	+2.4	64	4,289	−1.7	59,530	−0.3
Georgia	184	7,576	−0.8	227,347	+0.9	20	1,226	+5.1	12,289	+2.7
Idaho	57	731	−2.4	15,985	−2.9	13	236	−6.0	3,634	+5.9
Illinois	*55*	*70,111*	*−2.5*	*2,116,464*	*−3.2*	[6] *53*	*8,770*	*−1.7*	*148,531*	*−7.1*
Indiana	131	10,779	−2.1	284,028	−2.7	60	2,672	−0.6	34,657	−0.5
Iowa	436	10,489	−1.0	256,586	−2.6	51	2,369	−2.2	26,225	−1.1
Kansas	262	7,588	−1.9	185,589	+0.3	31	845	−2.3	9,563	−0.2
Kentucky	302	7,378	+0.5	175,482	−3.2	33	1,930	+0.2	23,009	−1.9
Louisiana	153	4,734	−1.5	117,234	−2.7	16	1,930	−6.7	22,862	−7.1
Maine	174	3,104	−2.1	90,781	−6.6	7	526	+4.2	7,840	+0.5
Maryland	*92*	*12,139*	*−0.9*	*354,586*	*−3.5*	*25*	*1,364*	*+0.2*	*19,194*	*−3.0*
Massachusetts	*159*	*48,736*	*−0.8*	*1,481,911*	*−0.6*	*97*	*5,425*	*−0.5*	*83,845*	*−1.2*
Michigan	417	24,970	−1.1	754,346	−2.2	72	3,994	−2.9	57,833	−2.3
Minnesota	267	13,376	−1.5	375,041	−1.7	58	2,994	−0.3	41,947	+0.5
Mississippi	202	2,300	−0.5	48,341	−2.2	19	546	+0.4	4,979	−1.5
Missouri	213	23,225	−1.4	689,101	+0.4	75	4,514	−3.5	60,494	−2.2
Montana	113	2,240	−5.2	75,804	−0.7	19	290	−2.4	4,889	+0.3
Nebraska	301	6,357	−1.5	172,929	−2.4	33	1,707	−0.2	22,348	−1.2
Nevada	40	383	−6.6	11,789	−2.0	10	132	+0.8	2,344	+1.4
New Hampshire	145	2,329	−3.1	67,170	−5.2	8	198	+4.8	2,564	+5.6
New Jersey	269	24,450	+1.0	795,578	−0.4	56	5,445	+35.6	56,882	−1.3
New Mexico	51	548	+3.8	11,797	−2.2	16	315	−8.4	3,808	−11.6
New York	947	110,888	−1.4	3,650,130	−0.8	200	28,315	−1.6	490,142	−2.4
North Carolina	93	1,925	+1.0	39,580	−4.3	27	1,279	−17.6	13,834	−28.4
North Dakota	169	1,258	−3.2	32,336	−3.5	22	406	−2.5	4,778	+1.6
Ohio	475	33,339	−1.2	901,819	−3.2	159	9,069	−1.3	130,059	−1.7
Oklahoma	248	6,518	−0.4	159,675	−1.7	39	912	−0.9	9,324	−3.8
Oregon	184	5,742	−0.7	165,443	−0.8	43	1,168	−0.2	19,201	+3.5
Pennsylvania	703	54,598	−1.2	1,686,667	−0.1	136	9,020	−2.0	133,964	−0.2
Rhode Island	35	3,800	−2.2	119,886	−3.3	12	346	+1.2	5,513	+1.7
South Carolina	70	1,850	−2.9	42,045	−4.6	11	310	+0.3	3,221	+4.4
South Dakota	128	1,096	−2.8	30,956	−2.1	16	319	[5]	4,189	−2.5
Tennessee	242	5,163	−2.3	125,079	−2.1	42	2,535	−0.7	25,501	+0.1
Texas	*17*	*8,166*	*−4.7*	*238,848*	*−6.7*	*55*	*3,698*	*−1.8*	*49,135*	*−2.5*
Utah	69	1,961	−4.2	43,409	−2.4	13	554	+1.3	8,491	+1.1
Vermont	117	1,039	−0.9	25,799	−4.8	21	446	[5]	5,591	+1.4
Virginia	178	6,246	−0.4	161,014	−0.4	28	1,902	+5.5	24,742	+8.7
Washington	206	10,280	−0.3	319,591	−1.0	61	2,218	−0.5	31,735	+0.9
West Virginia	124	6,392	−1.8	178,252	−1.0	18	672	−2.6	8,437	−3.8
Wisconsin	*94*	*4,333*	*+0.7*	*84,845*	*+4.5*	[6] *42*	*1,190*	*+0.8*	[7]	------
Wyoming	47	449	−0.9	11,668	−4.7	11	153	+0.7	2,569	−0.1

[5] No change.
[6] Includes restaurants.
[7] Data not supplied.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama	6	530	−5.0	$5,855	−1.4	4	168	−11.6	$2,041	−11.4
Arkansas	*19*	*505*	*+0.2*	*5,465*	*−2.9*					
Arizona	9	455	−2.2	7,768	−4.2					
California	[8] *71*	*5,950*	*+6.6*	*125,839*	*+1.6*					
Colorado	12	917	−1.2	14,463	+1.4	12	149	−0.7	3,160	+1.3
Connecticut	32	1,520	−0.1	28,339	−3.4	10	267	−0.4	6,280	−2.3
Delaware	4	316	−1.3	5,254	+2.4	3	34	−10.5	553	−21.4
Dist. of Columbia	19	2,473	−1.0	40,852	−2.0	5	105	−2.8	2,118	−9.8
Florida	9	475	+0.4	5,924	+3.5					
Georgia	16	789	+0.3	8,289	+1.1	5	143	+4.4	1,791	+0.7
Idaho										
Illinois	[8] *20*	*1,355*	*−0.4*	*23,309*	*−2.5*					
Indiana	25	1,937	+0.1	28,681	+0.8	12	203	+3.0	3,694	+2.1
Iowa	3	212	(5)	3,619	−0.2					
Kansas	27	1,029	−1.1	13,141	−2.4					
Kentucky	21	918	−1.5	12,359	−3.1	6	266	+3.5	4,011	+2.9
Louisiana										
Maine	24	486	−1.2	7,622	−0.8	4	114	+2.7	2,118	+5.2
Maryland	*24*	*1,833*	*−0.3*	*29,168*	*−3.1*	*14*	*171*	*+4.3*	*3,166*	*−1.5*
Massachusetts	*66*	*2,524*	*−0.4*	*46,782*	*−1.3*	*9*	*399*	*+3.6*	*7,798*	*+6.1*
Michigan	28	1,865	−0.9	27,453	−3.8	21	676	−4.9	13,928	−8.9
Minnesota	17	896	+1.1	15,909	−1.0	13	317	+0.6	5,956	+2.2
Mississippi	10	455	−1.7	4,338	−4.3					
Missouri	37	3,033	−0.4	45,314	−2.1	15	423	+1.9	7,362	−1.7
Montana	18	415	−0.5	8,474	−0.4					
Nebraska	11	819	−1.2	13,960	−2.3	5	141	−2.8	3,299	−4.2
Nevada	4	59	−1.7	1,397	−5.3					
New Hampshire	19	335	−1.2	5,423	+0.5					
New Jersey	31	3,082	−2.2	65,860	−2.0	9	341	−1.2	9,251	+1.7
New Mexico	5	245	−5.4	3,696	−12.5					
New York	72	7,005	−1.4	131,609	−3.6	20	632	+1.6	12,926	−5.8
North Carolina	12	762	−2.3	8,984	−1.4	4	54	+5.9	620	+15.5
North Dakota	11	236	−5.6	4,168	+0.1					
Ohio	71	4,347	−1.4	75,814	−2.3	33	1,615	+1.8	29,478	−2.2
Oklahoma	8	659	−2.5	8,984	−5.9	3	173	−1.7	2,469	−4.3
Oregon	6	348	+0.3	5,885	−3.4	5	48	−2.0	1,172	−1.7
Pennsylvania	48	3,654	−1.2	60,544	−1.9	27	1,151	−1.3	23,110	−1.3
Rhode Island	19	1,081	−0.6	20,407	−1.6	7	287	+3.2	5,510	+2.5
South Carolina	9	345	−4.4	3,568	−3.4					
South Dakota	7	159	−0.6	2,531	−1.7					
Tennessee	14	1,026	+1.2	9,909	−3.6	8	238	+1.7	4,774	+3.6
Texas	24	1,197	−3.7	15,570	−8.7	17	416	−2.1	6,614	−11.1
Utah	7	569	−0.4	8,611	−4.6	7	123	+6.0	2,396	+6.6
Vermont	5	59	−1.7	715	+0.8	3	26	+4.0	455	+4.1
Virginia	12	796	−4.0	9,422	−4.3	16	274	+1.5	3,945	−1.9
Washington	13	595	−2.0	13,135	−2.7	15	223	+0.9	4,664	−0.8
West Virginia	19	704	−0.3	9,849	−6.5	9	208	+0.5	3,427	−1.7
Wisconsin	[8] *26*	*942*	*+0.7*	*14,347*	*+2.0*					
Wyoming	7	129	−2.3	2,483	−2.1					

[5] No change.
[8] Includes dyeing and cleaning.

Employment and Pay Rolls in March, 1932, in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and earnings in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These fluctuations are based on reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

These city tabulations include all establishments reporting in all of the industrial groups, except building construction in these 13 cities, and also additional employment information secured from banks, insurance companies, garages, and other establishments in these 13 cities. Building construction data are not included in these totals, as information is not available for all cities at this time.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN 13 CITIES, MARCH, 1932

City	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per cent of change
		February, 1932	March, 1932		February, 1932	March, 1932	
New York City	1,463	269,326	268,588	−0.3	$7,589,955	$7,619,575	+0.4
Chicago, Ill	1,856	213,370	209,272	−1.9	5,661,564	5,417,772	−4.3
Philadelphia, Pa	655	118,928	116,741	−1.8	2,743,850	2,694,987	−1.8
Detroit, Mich	531	203,386	201,789	−0.8	5,502,757	4,969,924	−9.7
Los Angeles, Calif	537	52,473	52,228	−0.5	1,307,159	1,300,571	−0.5
Cleveland, Ohio	528	72,428	72,425	−(1)	1,673,302	1,612,353	−3.6
St. Louis, Mo	474	70,022	69,677	−0.5	1,586,793	1,550,059	−2.3
Baltimore, Md	468	48,812	49,254	+0.9	1,020,084	1,017,222	−0.3
Boston, Mass	2,833	89,018	88,651	−0.4	2,341,469	2,323,941	−0.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	309	51,270	49,426	−3.6	1,099,504	1,049,772	−4.5
San Francisco, Calif	879	39,906	39,937	+0.1	1,060,535	1,049,716	−1.0
Buffalo, N. Y	260	42,560	40,831	−4.1	1,005,899	971,127	−3.5
Milwaukee, Wis	429	38,509	37,413	−2.8	802,190	786,646	−1.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Employment in Executive Civil Service of the United States, March, 1932

THE table following shows for the months of March, 1931, and February and March, 1932, the number of officers and employees in the executive civil service of the United States Government. The figures are complete except for temporary employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. The number of temporary employees in this department varies greatly, mainly because of seasonal demands. The principal demand for such workers is during the Christmas mail rush. Their term of service is usually quite brief.

As indicated by the title of this article, the figures do not include the legislative, judicial, Army, or Navy services. The data are compiled by the several Federal departments and offices and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission where they are assembled. They are published here by courtesy of the commission and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has yet been collected relative to the amounts of pay rolls. Because of the importance of Washington as a government center, the figures for the District of Columbia are given separately and are included in the total for the entire service.

At the end of March, 1932, there were 609,488 employees in the executive civil service of the United States. Of this number, 581,391 were permanent and 28,097 were temporary employees. In the

interval between March 31, 1931, and March 31, 1932, there was a gain of 1,633 employees, or 0.27 per cent. Comparing the number on the pay roll on March 31, 1932, with those on February 29, 1932, there was a gain of only 21 employees, or less than 0.01 per cent.

The number employed in the District of Columbia, however, showed a decrease of 3.94 per cent during the year ending in March, 1932, and a decrease of 0.28 per cent during the month ending in March, 1932. During the month of March, 1932, 15,813 employees were hired in the entire Federal service and 15,792 were separated from the service because of resignation, termination of appointment, death, or other cause. This gives a net turnover rate of 2.59 during the month. The turnover rate for the District of Columbia was much lower than for the service as a whole, being only 1.09 per cent. There were 69,069 employees on the Government pay rolls in the District of Columbia at the end of March, 1932.

EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH, 1931; FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1932

Class	District of Columbia			Entire service		
	March, 1931	February, 1932	March, 1932	March, 1931	February, 1932	March, 1932
Permanent employees	[1] 63,641	65,995	66,163	568,086	[1] 581,414	[1] 581,391
Temporary employees (not including those in the field service of the Post Office Department)	8,207	3,265	2,906	39,769	28,053	28,097
Total	71,848	69,260	69,069	607,855	609,467	609,488

Gain or loss	District of Columbia		Entire service	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
March, 1931, to March, 1932	−2,779	−3.94	+1,633	+0.27
February, 1932, to March, 1932	−191	−.28	+21	+([2])

Labor turnover	District of Columbia	Entire service
Additions in March, 1932	751	15,813
Separations in March, 1932	942	15,792
Monthly turnover rate, March, 1932	1.09	2.59

[1] 69 legislative employees formerly included in these totals have been deducted.
[2] Less than one-hundreth of 1 per cent.

Employment in Building Construction in March, 1932

EMPLOYMENT in building construction decreased 8.1 per cent in March as compared with February, and pay rolls decreased 13.6 per cent during the same period. This information is based on reports received from 7,081 firms engaged in building operations in 50 cities covered by the Federal bureau and 2,089 additional firms in various localities in Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and the city of Baltimore, Md. All information, other than for the 50 cities covered by the Federal bureau, in the first section of the table is supplied by cooperating State labor departments which collect this information within their respective jurisdictions.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll week ending near—		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll week ending near—		Per cent of change
		Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Feb. 15	Mar. 15	
Akron	76	296	312	+5.4	$6,936	$6,656	−4.0
Atlanta	120	1,017	1,175	+15.5	16,884	17,811	+5.5
Birmingham	74	430	443	+3.0	7,018	6,174	−12.0
Bridgeport	131	520	530	+1.9	14,275	14,039	−1.7
Charlotte	39	244	209	−14.3	4,188	3,402	−18.8
Cincinnati [1]	471	2,504	2,453	−2.0	77,523	62,555	−19.3
Cleveland	424	2,279	1,874	−17.8	65,083	49,356	−24.2
Dallas	112	792	588	−25.8	14,995	11,296	−24.7
Dayton	107	521	472	−9.4	12,505	10,605	−15.2
Denver	195	807	685	−15.1	20,916	17,253	−17.5
Des Moines	101	507	486	−4.1	11,792	10,978	−6.9
Detroit	423	3,534	2,950	−16.5	92,534	76,263	−17.6
Duluth	50	187	179	−4.3	3,634	3,167	−12.9
Flint	33	169	133	−21.3	3,302	3,043	−7.8
Fort Wayne	106	488	511	+4.7	10,470	9,793	−6.5
Grand Rapids	78	281	221	−21.4	6,177	4,790	−22.5
Hartford	250	1,196	1,000	−16.4	33,853	27,042	−20.1
Houston	96	779	682	−12.5	15,010	11,528	−23.2
Indianapolis	153	974	827	−15.1	24,996	19,845	−20.6
Jacksonville	50	220	222	+0.9	4,084	3,776	−7.5
Kansas City [2]	221	1,516	1,437	−5.2	44,448	42,155	−5.2
Knoxville	30	445	357	−19.8	5,885	4,917	−16.4
Louisville	129	1,085	1,037	−4.4	22,718	19,767	−13.0
Memphis	90	565	673	+19.1	11,169	12,107	+8.4
Miami	79	366	516	+41.0	8,139	11,939	+46.7
Minneapolis	227	1,325	1,366	+3.1	34,686	33,614	−3.1
Nashville	73	1,033	1,010	−2.2	19,662	17,008	−13.5
New Haven	215	2,305	1,884	−18.3	79,349	65,769	−17.1
New Orleans	122	1,135	1,139	+0.4	18,022	20,190	+12.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth	83	470	439	−6.6	9,848	8,055	−18.2
Oklahoma City	100	713	545	−23.6	17,874	11,148	−37.6
Omaha	126	636	619	−2.7	15,197	13,244	−12.9
Portland, Me	75	372	394	+5.9	9,455	10,412	+10.1
Portland, Oreg	193	1,166	1,129	−3.2	26,590	26,692	+0.4
Providence	223	1,562	1,343	−14.0	38,544	32,727	−15.1
Richmond	149	1,227	1,218	−0.7	27,318	24,268	−11.2
St. Louis	434	2,299	1,955	−15.0	73,602	57,656	−21.7
St. Paul	131	1,062	902	−15.1	24,914	20,344	−18.3
Salt Lake City	82	358	436	+21.8	8,274	9,492	+14.7
San Antonio	70	638	503	−21.2	11,501	7,557	−34.3
Seattle	192	1,260	1,120	−11.1	32,482	26,488	−18.5
South Bend	42	284	268	−5.6	7,882	5,787	−26.6
Spokane	44	119	139	+16.8	2,184	2,970	+36.0
Tacoma	38	109	137	+25.7	2,629	3,301	+25.6
Tulsa	55	509	412	−19.1	10,699	8,232	−23.1
Washington, D. C	518	7,511	7,170	−4.5	222,957	181,051	−18.8
Wheeling	49	223	200	−10.3	4,875	4,224	−13.4
Wichita	61	259	229	−11.6	5,077	4,321	−14.9
Wilmington, Del	98	1,382	1,098	−20.5	30,931	24,726	−20.1
Youngstown	43	234	212	−9.4	5,453	4,686	−14.1
Total, 50 cities	7,081	49,913	45,839	−8.2	1,278,539	1,084,219	−15.2
Erie [3]	24	203	134	−34.0	4,426	2,724	−38.5
Philadelphia [3]	474	3,446	3,035	−11.9	93,669	76,514	−18.3
Pittsburgh [3]	245	1,718	1,456	−15.3	59,428	47,476	−20.1
Reading [3]	66	445	392	−11.9	11,341	7,822	−31.0
Scranton [3]	34	188	170	−9.6	3,865	4,066	+5.2
Nine additional cities over 50,000, under 100,000 [3]	191	1,082	944	−12.8	20,894	17,156	−17.9
Total, 14 cities	1,034	7,082	6,131	−13.4	193,623	155,758	−19.6
Los Angeles [3]	24	825	733	−11.2	20,369	16,884	−17.1
San Francisco-Oakland [3]	41	1,199	962	−19.8	24,555	20,879	−15.0
California (including all localities) [3]	89	2,559	2,292	−10.4	55,145	52,043	−5.6
Baltimore, Md. [3]	143	1,348	1,208	−10.4	28,794	24,435	−15.1
Massachusetts [3]	759	5,835	5,766	−1.2	166,647	165,160	−0.9
Wisconsin [3]	64	1,446	1,401	−3.1	32,097	34,008	+6.0
Grand total, all localities	9,170	68,183	62,637	−8.1	1,754,845	1,515,623	−13.6

[1] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[2] Includes both Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.
[3] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

THE monthly trend of employment from January, 1923, to February, 1932, on Class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by the index numbers published in Table 1. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the monthly average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1923, TO FEBRUARY, 1932

[Monthly average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January	98.3	96.9	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.7	61.2
February	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3
March	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	------
April	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	97.0	73.5	------
May	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	------
June	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	------
July	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	------
August	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	------
September	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	------
October	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	------
November	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	------
December	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	------
Average	**104.1**	**98.3**	**97.9**	**100.0**	**97.5**	**92.9**	**93.3**	**83.5**	**70.6**	[1] **60.7**

[1] Average for 2 months.

In Table 2 the total number of employees on the 15th day each of February, 1931, and January and February, 1932, and the total pay roll for the entire months are shown.

In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

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TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, FEBRUARY, 1931, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1932

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	Feb. 15, 1931	Jan. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1932	February, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932
Professional, clerical, and general	233,862	201,832	198,721	$33,456,314	$28,833,163	$26,360,210
Clerks	127,745	107,953	106,284	16,980,658	14,546,827	13,178,957
Stenographers and typists	21,911	18,986	18,719	2,815,371	2,421,104	2,221,214
Maintenance of way and structures	260,900	212,816	208,905	22,908,153	17,614,332	15,810,444
Laborers, extra gang and work train	22,064	13,737	12,313	1,403,660	737,449	650,963
Laborers, track and roadway section	135,486	114,307	113,922	8,123,353	6,344,551	5,721,358
Maintenance of equipment and stores	370,633	304,211	302,254	43,819,898	35,130,350	31,072,558
Carmen	77,372	62,142	61,312	9,999,311	7,982,223	6,946,863
Machinists	48,023	41,531	41,474	6,639,547	5,529,368	4,909,497
Skilled trades helpers	81,220	66,450	65,890	7,981,869	6,275,313	5,513,638
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	30,536	25,355	24,994	2,628,247	2,243,628	1,906,133
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	39,806	31,402	31,644	2,711,554	2,068,897	1,850,788
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard	164,804	142,507	141,551	19,519,450	17,644,570	15,436,359
Station agents	28,015	26,604	26,338	4,185,344	4,105,275	3,631,649
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	20,425	17,977	17,792	2,923,245	2,824,576	2,376,071
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	24,261	18,790	19,489	2,015,963	1,600,483	1,451,674
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	19,110	18,413	18,222	1,469,880	1,411,420	1,261,888
Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	18,648	15,643	15,445	3,442,146	2,910,240	2,537,001
Transportation, train and engine	251,733	217,287	212,050	44,980,689	40,425,050	34,481,001
Road conductors	28,526	24,711	24,202	6,141,822	5,689,093	4,849,927
Road brakemen and flagmen	55,011	47,710	46,174	8,341,494	7,503,662	6,399,139
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	42,800	36,856	36,032	6,501,887	5,580,078	4,769,154
Road engineers and motormen	33,839	29,464	28,841	8,139,147	7,532,774	6,424,258
Road firemen and helpers	34,684	30,260	29,663	5,901,375	5,423,980	4,616,986
All employees	1,300,580	1,094,296	1,078,926	168,126,650	142,556,705	125,697,573

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in March, 1932

IT HAS been the custom of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to publish each month certain information in regard to the retail prices of food by cities and articles. In the interest of economy in the cost of printing some of these detailed statistics are temporarily eliminated from current publications. Information comparable to that shown in previous publications is on record in the files of the bureau and available to those desiring to make use of it.

Rates of electricity for household use and price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, by cities, are published in June and December of each year.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices and index numbers of food on March 15, 1931, and February 15 and March 15, 1932. These prices are simple averages of actual selling prices reported monthly by retail dealers in 51 cities. The index numbers are based on the average prices in the year 1913.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES ON MARCH 15, 1931, AND FEBRUARY 15, AND MARCH 15, 1932

[1913=100.0]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Index numbers		
		Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*			
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.3	33.2	33.0	158.7	130.7	129.9
Round steak	do	35.2	28.4	28.5	157.8	127.4	127.8
Rib roast	do	30.3	24.4	24.4	153.0	123.2	123.2
Chuck roast	do	22.7	17.3	17.3	141.9	108 1	108.1
Plate beef	do	15.5	11.7	11.6	128.1	96.7	95.9
Pork chops	do	29.4	19.1	21.5	140.0	91.0	102.4
Bacon, sliced	do	38.6	26.1	25.7	143.0	96.7	95.2
Ham, sliced	do	48.0	36.7	36.6	178.4	136.4	136.1
Lamb, leg of	do	31.0	23.7	24.9	164.0	125.4	131.7
Hens	do	32.0	27.1	27.3	150.2	127.2	128.2
Salmon, red, canned	do	34.2	28.9	28.5			
Milk, fresh	Quart	12.9	11.4	11.3	144.9	128.1	127.0
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz. can	8.6	7.9	7.6			
Butter	Pound	37.3	29.5	29.5	97.4	77.0	77.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	21.9	16.5	15.9			
Cheese	do	30.3	24.4	23.8	137.1	110.4	107.7
Lard	do	14.2	9.4	9.0	89.9	59.5	57.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	23.7	21.7	21.5			
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.5	24.2	21.2	82.6	70.1	61.4
Bread	Pound	7.9	7.0	7.0	141.1	125.0	125.0

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES ON MARCH 15, 1931, AND FEBRUARY 15, AND MARCH 15, 1932—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Index numbers		
		Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*			
Flour	Pound	3.9	3.3	3.2	118.2	100.0	97.0
Corn meal	do	5.0	4.0	3.9	166.7	133.3	130.0
Rolled oats	do	8.3	7.7	7.7			
Corn flakes	8-oz. package	9.2	8.7	8.7			
Wheat cereal	28-oz. package	24.9	22.8	22.7			
Macaroni	Pound	17.7	15.7	15.6			
Rice	do	8.6	7.2	7.1	98.9	82.8	81.6
Beans, navy	do	8.7	5.6	5.3			
Potatoes	do	2.7	1.7	1.7	158.8	100.0	100.0
Onions	do	3.5	7.1	8.6			
Cabbage	do	4.1	4.3	5.6			
Pork and beans	16-oz. can	8.0	8.3	8.0			
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	14.3	11.3	11.1			
Peas, canned	do	15.0	13.2	13.1			
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.8	9.5	9.6			
Sugar	Pound	5.8	5.3	5.2	105.5	96.4	94.5
Tea	do	76.0	73.6	73.3	139.7	135.3	134.7
Coffee	do	36.3	31.0	30.8	121.8	104.0	103.4
Prunes	do	12.4	10.2	9.9			
Raisins	do	11.3	11.5	11.5			
Bananas	Dozen	28.7	23.7	23.5			
Oranges	do	32.3	30.1	30.7			
Weighted food index					126.4	105.3	105.0

Table 2 shows the trend in the retail cost of three important groups of food commodities, viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, by years for 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and by months for 1931 and 1932. The articles within these groups are as follows:

Cereals: Bread, flour, corn meal, rice, rolled oats, corn flakes, wheat cereal, macaroni.

Meats: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, hens, and leg of lamb.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, fresh milk, and evaporated milk.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COST OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS FOR 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 AND BY MONTHS, 1931 AND 1932

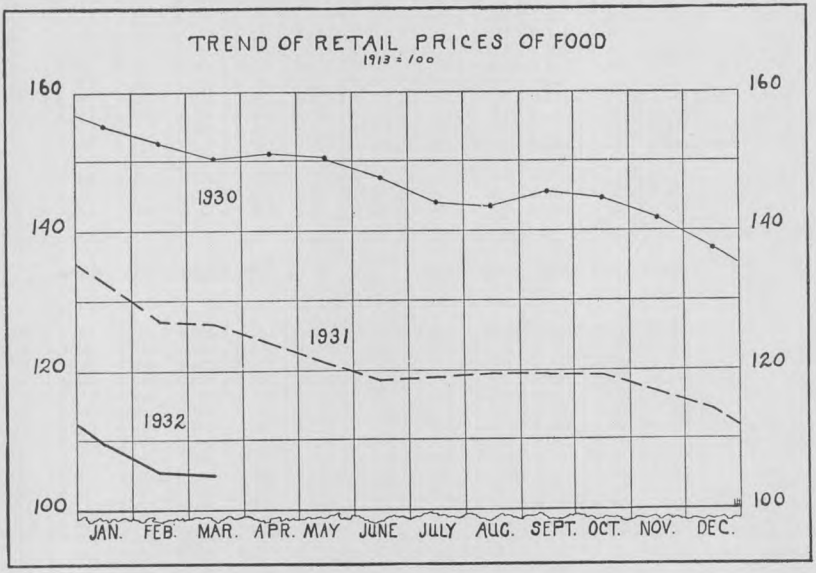
[Average cost in 1913 = 100.0]

Year and month	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Year and month	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	1931—Continued			
1920	232.1	185.7	185.1	July	134.3	147.8	109.6
1928	167.2	179.2	150.0	August	132.0	149.1	111.9
1929	164.1	188.4	148.6	September	130.2	147.7	114.3
1930	158.0	175.8	136.5	October	129.8	142.7	117.0
1931: Average for year	135.9	147.0	114.6	November	129.1	135.4	114.4
January	147.1	159.5	123.6	December	127.8	129.3	111.4
February	144.6	153.4	120.2	1932:			
March	142.4	152.5	120.5	January	126.3	123.4	106.5
April	138.9	151.4	116.5	February	125.0	116.9	102.9
May	137.7	149.3	110.3	March	124.3	118.9	101.9
June	136.3	145.7	108.3				

The curve shown in the chart pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

In Table 3 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, for 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930,[2] 1931 and by months for 1931 and 1932. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100.0 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for



each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913.

In the last column are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Table 1, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0 are 105.3 for February, 1932, and 105.0 for March, 1932.

[2] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1928, see Bulletin No. 396, pp. 44 to 61; and Bulletin No. 495, pp. 32 to 45. Index numbers for 1929 are published in each Labor Review, February, 1930, to February, 1931.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD BY YEARS, 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1931 AND 1932

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lamb, leg of	Hens	Milk	Butter
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	207.9	209.9	187.6	183.0
1928	188.2	188.3	176.8	174.4	157.0	165.7	163.0	196.7	208.5	175.6	159.6	147.5
1929	196.9	199.1	185.4	186.9	172.7	175.7	161.1	204.1	212.2	186.4	160.7	143.9
1930	182.7	184.8	172.7	170.0	155.4	171.0	156.7	198.5	185.7	166.7	157.3	120.4
1931	155.1	154.3	146.0	134.4	118.2	138.6	134.8	170.6	156.1	145.5	138.2	92.4
January	167.3	168.2	159.1	152.5	138.0	141.9	148.9	188.1	166.1	153.5	149.4	98.4
February	161.4	161.0	154.0	145.6	131.4	131.4	145.2	183.3	164.6	148.8	146.1	94.8
March	158.7	157.8	153.0	141.9	128.1	140.0	143.0	178.4	164.0	150.2	144.9	97.4
April	157.5	156.5	150.0	139.4	124.8	141.4	141.1	175.5	165.6	153.1	141.6	91.9
May	155.5	154.7	147.0	135.6	119.8	143.3	139.3	172.9	165.1	148.8	138.2	81.5
June	152.4	151.1	142.9	130.6	112.4	140.0	136.7	170.6	161.9	146.0	134.8	80.7
July	154.3	154.3	142.9	130.0	110.7	151.4	137.0	171.4	158.7	144.6	136.0	82.8
August	155.5	155.2	143.9	130.0	109.9	158.6	135.6	171.4	156.6	145.1	136.0	89.8
September	155.1	154.3	142.9	130.6	111.6	153.3	134.1	169.5	152.4	145.1	136.0	96.1
October	152.0	150.7	141.4	129.4	111.6	139.5	127.0	164.3	145.5	140.4	134.8	104.2
November	146.9	144.8	137.9	126.3	109.9	119.0	118.9	155.4	138.1	137.1	134.8	97.4
December	142.9	140.4	134.8	122.5	108.3	103.8	112.2	147.6	131.7	134.3	130.3	95.3
1932:												
January	137.4	135.0	129.8	115.6	101.7	99.5	101.5	139.8	127.5	131.0	129.2	84.3
February	130.7	127.4	123.2	108.1	96.7	91.0	96.7	136.4	125.4	127.2	128.1	77.0
March	129.9	127.8	123.2	108.1	95.9	102.4	95.2	136.1	131.7	128.2	127.0	77.0

Year and month	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles [1]
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1928	174.2	117.7	134.5	162.5	163.6	176.7	114.9	158.8	129.1	142.3	165.1	154.3
1929	171.9	115.8	142.0	160.7	154.5	176.7	111.5	188.2	120.0	142.6	164.8	156.7
1930	158.8	107.6	118.8	155.4	142.4	176.7	109.2	211.8	112.7	142.5	136.2	147.1
1931	127.1	84.2	91.9	135.7	109.1	153.3	94.3	135.3	103.6	138.6	113.4	121.3
January	145.2	93.4	104.6	146.4	121.2	170.0	102.3	170.6	107.3	141.0	126.8	132.8
February	141.2	91.8	78.8	142.9	121.2	166.7	102.3	158.8	107.3	140.6	125.2	127.0
March	137.1	89.9	82.6	141.1	118.2	166.7	98.9	158.8	105.5	139.7	121.8	126.4
April	132.6	89.9	79.4	137.5	115.2	163.3	96.6	164.7	103.6	138.2	116.1	124.0
May	124.0	85.4	71.9	137.5	112.1	153.3	95.4	164.7	101.8	136.9	112.4	121.0
June	119.9	82.3	74.8	135.7	112.1	150.0	94.3	141.2	101.8	136.8	111.1	118.3
July	118.6	82.3	82.9	133.9	109.1	150.0	93.1	135.3	101.8	137.3	109.1	119.0
August	119.9	81.0	92.5	132.1	103.0	150.0	93.1	129.4	103.6	138.6	108.7	119.7
September	122.2	79.8	98.0	130.4	100.0	150.0	92.0	117.6	103.6	139.3	108.7	119.4
October	122.6	74.5	109.9	130.4	100.0	146.7	89.7	105.9	101.8	139.0	107.7	119.1
November	121.3	77.2	115.1	130.4	100.0	140.0	86.2	100.0	101.8	138.1	106.7	116.7
December	118.6	70.9	111.6	128.6	100.0	136.7	85.1	105.9	100.0	138.1	105.7	114.3
1932:												
January	115.4	63.9	86.1	126.8	100.0	133.3	85.1	100.0	98.2	136.2	104.4	109.3
February	116.4	59.5	70.1	125.0	100.0	133.3	82.8	100.0	96.4	135.3	104.0	105.3
March	107.7	57.0	61.4	125.0	97.0	130.0	81.6	100.0	94.5	134.7	103.4	105.0

[1] 22 articles in 1913–1920; 42 articles in 1921–1932.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 4 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food in the United States in March, 1932, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in March, 1931, and February, 1932. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the 1-year and the 1-month periods; these cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. The percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average consumption of these articles in each city. The consumption figures which have been used since January, 1921, are given in the Labor Review for March, 1921 (p. 26). Those used for prior dates are given in the Labor Review for November, 1918 (pp. 94 and 95).

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of March schedules were received from 99 per cent of the firms in the 51 cities from which retail prices of food are collected.

Out of about 1,236 food reports 7 were not received—Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, 1 each, and Chicago and San Francisco, 2 each.

Out of about 350 bread reports 9 were missing—Butte, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Richmond, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, 1 each, and 2 out in Los Angeles.

A perfect record is shown for the following-named cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston (S. C.), Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Fall River, Houston, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland (Me.), Portland (Oreg.), Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Savannah, Scranton, Springfield (Ill.), and Washington.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MARCH, 1932, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN FEBRUARY, 1932, MARCH, 1931, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase March, 1932, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease March, 1932, compared with—		City	Percentage increase March, 1932, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease March, 1932, compared with—	
		March, 1931	February, 1932			March, 1931	February, 1932
United States	5.0	16.9	0.3	Minneapolis	5.3	17.2	0.9
				Mobile		17.8	[2] 1.0
Atlanta	2.3	19.0	[2] 0.1	Newark	6.7	15.4	[2] 0.1
Baltimore	7.2	18.8	1.1	New Haven	13.8	13.4	0.1
Birmingham	2.9	18.6	[2] 1.0	New Orleans	5.4	14.9	1.0
Boston	4.4	18.4	0.8				
Bridgeport		12.1	[2] 0.4	New York	11.5	14.9	[2] 0.6
				Norfolk		16.2	2.4
Buffalo	7.5	15.7	[2] 3.9	Omaha	0.3	15.9	1.1
Butte		14.0	3.0	Peoria		17.2	[2] 0.3
Charleston, S. C.	9.6	16.9	1.2	Philadelphia	8.5	16.5	0.1
Chicago	15.8	15.4	[2] 2.2				
Cincinnati	4.9	21.4	0.3	Pittsburgh	2.8	19.2	0.3
				Portland, Me		13.1	0.0
Cleveland	[1] 1.7	20.3	2.8	Portland, Oreg	[1] 2.6	12.3	1.2
Columbus		17.6	[2] 1.9	Providence	5.8	15.3	[2] 0.5
Dallas	0.1	20.4	0.4	Richmond	7.2	18.8	1.6
Denver	[1] 2.6	13.1	[2] 0.3				
				Rochester		15.4	0.1
Detroit	[1] 0.9	22.1	0.0	St. Louis	6.8	17.7	0.7
Fall River	4.3	14.7	0.2	St. Paul		17.0	1.4
Houston		16.1	1.6	Salt Lake City	[1] 9.2	16.4	1.6
Indianapolis	[1] 0.8	18.9	1.0	San Francisco	10.0	13.2	0.3
Jacksonville	[1] 5.1	20.9	[2] 0.4	Savannah		19.5	2.0
Kansas City	2.6	19.1	[2] 0.3	Scranton	10.6	15.6	0.4
Little Rock	[1] 7.2	22.4	0.7	Seattle	4.5	13.0	0.4
Los Angeles	[1] 3.8	16.0	3.4	Springfield, Ill		19.4	[2] 0.5
				Washington, D. C.	10.5	18.8	[2] 0.4
Louisville	[1] 1.3	16.6	0.1				
Manchester	3.9	15.7	0.0	Hawaii:			
Memphis	[1] 1.6	15.0	1.3	Honolulu		7.9	0.0
Milwaukee	6.1	13.8	[2] 0.5	Other localities		9.1	1.2

[1] Decrease. [2] Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in March, 1932 [1]

RETAIL prices of coal are secured in each of the 51 cities in which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use.

The table shows the average prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers for the United States on March 15, 1932, in comparison with the average prices on March 15, 1931, and February 15, 1932, together with the percentage change in the year and in the month.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE PER 2,000 POUNDS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PER CENT OF CHANGE ON MARCH 15, 1932, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1931, AND FEBRUARY 15, 1932

Article	Average retail price on—			Per cent of decrease March, 1932, compared with—	
	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove—					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$15.09	$14.98	$14.54	3.6	2.9
Index (1913=100.0)	195.37	193.92	188.22		
Chestnut—					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$14.85	$14.95	$14.45	2.7	3.3
Index (1913=100.0)	187.68	188.92	182.60		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$8.71	$8.14	$8.01	8.0	1.6
Index (1913=100.0)	160.34	149.74	147.31		

The accompanying table shows average retail prices of coal by cities. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

[1] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the Labor Review. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON MARCH 15, 1931, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1932

City, and kind of coal	1931	1932	
	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$7.42	$6.50	$6.54
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.25	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.75	13.75	13.75
Bituminous, run of mine—			
High volatile	7.82	7.14	7.18
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.23	6.44	6.26
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.25	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	15.75	15.00	15.00
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.50	14.00	13.25
Chestnut	14.50	14.00	13.25
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.79	13.40	12.25
Chestnut	13.29	13.40	12.00
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.49	9.84	9.74
Charleston, S. C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.67	9.50	9.50
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.40	16.73	16.75
Chestnut	16.30	16.73	16.75
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	7.93	7.92	7.83
Low volatile	11.45	11.41	10.41
Run of mine—			
Low volatile	7.75	7.48	7.23
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	6.30	5.75	5.75
Low volatile	85.3	8.00	8.00
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.56	14.44	14.38
Chestnut	14.38	14.38	14.31
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	6.83	6.69	6.56
Low volatile	9.96	9.21	9.14
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	5.68	5.23	5.25
Low volatile	7.88	6.67	6.75
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—Egg	15.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminus, prepared sizes	12.58	10.67	10.25
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	15.25	15.00	15.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	15.25	15.00	15.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.55	8.18	8.00
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.58	14.50	14.17
Chesnut	14.58	14.50	14.17
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	6.93	6.27	6.13
Low volatile	8.33	7.23	6.63
Run of mine—			
Low volatile	7.25	6.63	6.13
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.50	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	16.25	16.00	16.00
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$12.00	$11.20	$10.60
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	5.93	5.57	5.00
Low volatile	9.17	8.00	7.96
Run of mine—			
Low volatile	6.95	6.60	6.55
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	10.00
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace	12.44	11.38	11.38
Stove No. 4	13.50	12.67	12.67
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.77	5.99	6.06
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—Egg	13.50	12.00	12.25
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.90	9.17	9.17
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	16.50	16.25	16.25
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	6.34	5.22	5.18
Low volatile	8.75	7.50	7.50
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.83	16.33	15.50
Chestnut	16.83	16.33	15.50
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.52	6.74	6.72
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.75	16.05	15.05
Chestnut	15.50	16.05	14.80
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	7.70	7.45	7.48
Low volatile	10.60	10.01	10.01
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.90	18.05	18.05
Chestnut	16.90	18.05	18.05
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	9.65	9.87	9.32
Low volatile	12.63	12.54	12.04
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.38	8.84	8.75
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.90	13.55	12.50
Chestnut	13.40	13.55	12.25
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.90	14.90	14.90
Chestnut	14.90	14.90	14.90
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.93	9.93	9.93
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.17	13.83	13.38
Chestnut	13.67	13.83	13.38
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.00	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	15.00	14.50	14.50
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	7.38	7.00	6.94
Low volatile	9.00	9.00	9.00
Run of mine—			
Low volatile	7.00	7.00	7.00
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.66	8.77	8.74

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON MARCH 15, 1931, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1932—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1931	1932	
	Mar. 15, 1931	Feb. 15, 1932	Mar. 15, 1932
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$6.39	$6.12	$6.12
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.00	13.50	11.75
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	11.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut	14.50	14.00	14.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.73	4.47	4.47
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.80	16.80	16.80
Chestnut	16.80	16.80	16.80
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	13.15	12.03	12.09
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[1]16.00	[1]15.75	[1]15.75
Chestnut	[1]16.00	[1]15.75	[1]15.75
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.00	14.50	14.38
Chestnut	15.00	14.50	14.38
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	8.75	7.83	7.42
Low volatile	9.88	8.77	8.57
Run of mine—			
Low volatile	7.50	7.25	7.11
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.75	14.25	13.38
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	13.38
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.20	16.41	16.60
Chestnut	15.95	16.47	16.60
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.87	5.73	5.76
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	$16.90	$18.05	$18.15
Chestnut	16.90	18.05	18.15
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	9.58	9.58	9.32
Low volatile	12.66	12.56	12.06
Salt Lak City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.99	7.58	7.58
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerillos egg	26.00	26.00	26.00
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg	25.50	25.50	25.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	17.00	17.00	17.00
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2]10.45	[2]8.45	[2]8.45
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	10.18	10.05	9.05
Chestnut	9.88	10.03	8.78
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.79	10.17	10.24
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.34	4.34	4.34
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[3]15.73	[3]15.40	[3]14.36
Chestnut	[3]15.23	[3]15.40	[3]14.06
Bituminous—			
Prepared sizes—			
High volatile	[3]8.61	[3]8.46	[3]8.46
Low volatile	[3]11.43	[3]10.36	[3]10.21
Run of mine—			
Mixed	[3]7.81	[3]7.50	[3]7.50

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bin.

[2] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

[3] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, March, 1932

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, for specified years, and by months, from January, 1931, to date.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1931:											
January	73.1	80.7	88.7	71.3	73.3	86.9	83.8	84.5	88.3	72.2	78.2
February	70.1	78.0	86.9	70.9	72.5	86.5	82.5	83.3	88.1	71.5	76.8
March	70.6	77.6	87.6	70.0	68.3	86.4	82.5	82.9	88.0	72.0	76.0
April	70.1	76.3	87.5	68.2	65.4	85.7	81.5	81.3	87.9	71.5	74.8
May	67.1	73.8	87.6	67.4	65.3	85.0	80.0	80.5	86.8	70.5	73.2
June	65.4	73.3	88.0	66.6	62.9	84.4	79.3	79.4	86.4	69.7	72.1
July	64.9	74.0	89.4	66.5	62.9	84.3	78.1	78.9	85.7	69.7	72.0
August	63.5	74.6	88.7	65.5	66.5	83.9	77.6	76.9	84.9	68.3	72.1
September	60.5	73.7	85.0	64.5	67.4	83.9	77.0	76.3	82.7	68.2	71.2
October	58.8	73.3	82.5	63.0	67.8	82.8	76.1	75.6	81.0	66.6	70.3
November	58.7	71.0	81.6	62.2	69.4	82.6	76.2	76.1	80.9	68.7	70.2
December	55.7	69.1	79.8	60.8	68.3	82.2	75.7	76.1	78.5	66.8	68.6
1932:											
January	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.9	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.8	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.7	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0

Wholesale Price Trends During Month

THE index number of wholesale prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a slight decrease from February, 1932, to March, 1932. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices for 1926 as 100.0, was 66.0 for March as compared with 66.3 for February, showing a decrease of less than one-half of 1 per cent between the two months. When compared with March, 1931, with an index number of 76.0, a decrease of a little more than 13 per cent has been recorded.

In the group of farm products, decreases in the average prices of corn, oats, wheat, calves, live poultry, dried beans, eggs, lemons, oranges, hops, tobacco, and wool, caused the group as a whole to decline less than 1 per cent from the previous month. Increases during the month in price were shown for barley, rye, cows, hogs, sheep, cotton, peanuts, onions, and potatoes.

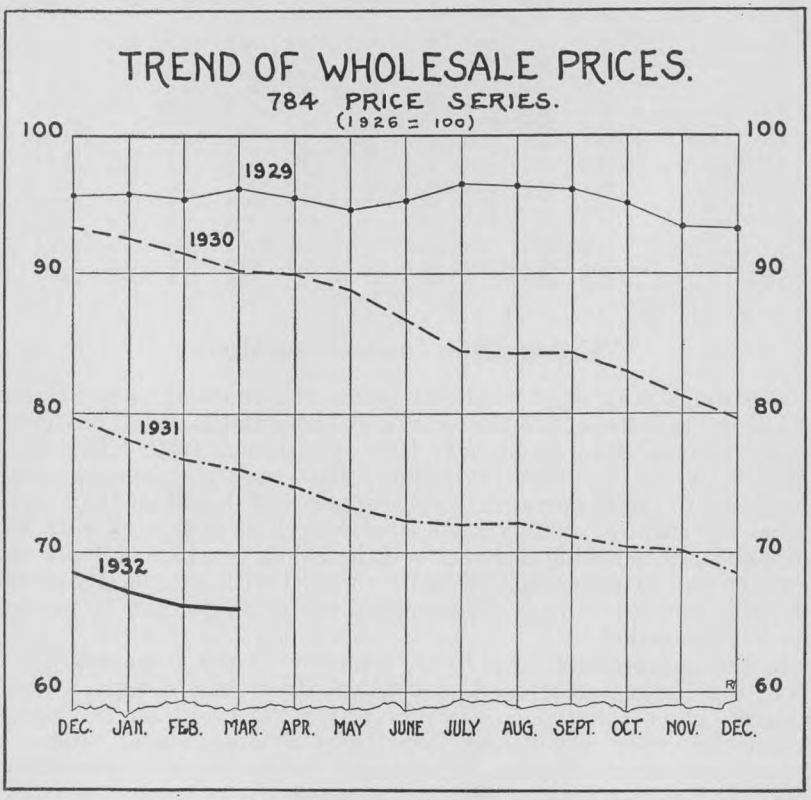
Among foods price decreases were reported for evaporated and powdered milk, cured and fresh beef, veal, lard, flour, most canned fruits, oleomargarine, and raw and granulated sugar. On the other hand, butter, canned pineapple, bananas, lamb, mutton, fresh pork, and dressed poultry averaged higher than in the month before. The group as a whole declined three-tenths of 1 per cent in March when compared with February.

The hides and leather products group decreased approximately 1¼ per cent during the month. The subgroups of hides and skins and leather declined, with no change in the average prices reported for boots and shoes and other leather products. The group of textile

products as a whole decreased nearly 2 per cent from February to March, due to marked declines for clothing, knit goods, and silk and rayon. Cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products declined slightly.

In the group of fuel and lighting materials decreases in anthracite and bituminous coal, electricity, and gas caused the group as a whole to decline slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent from February to March. Advances in the price of gasoline and fuel oil caused petroleum products to increase sharply, while coke remained at the February level.

Metals and metal products showed a slight downward tendency for March. Increases in iron and steel were more than offset by de-



creases in agricultural implements, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating fixtures. Motor vehicles showed practically no change between February and March. In the group of building materials, brick and tile showed no change in average prices. Paint and paint materials, structural steel, and other building materials moved upward, while average prices for lumber and cement continued their downward movement, forcing the group as a whole to decline approximately three-tenths of 1 per cent.

Mixed fertilizers showed further recession during March, as did also drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fertilizer materials. Chemicals,

on the other hand, increased slightly in the month. The group as a whole decreased one-third of 1 per cent from the February average.

Both furniture and furnishings in the group of house-furnishing goods averaged lower in March than in February. As a whole, this group declined about one-half of 1 per cent from the month before.

The general average of the miscellaneous commodity group for March remained at the February level. Increases in the prices of cattle feed, paper and pulp, and other miscellaneous items counterbalanced the further price recessions in crude rubber and automobile tires and tubes. With the exception of that for finished products, the March average for all of the special groups showed decreases from the month before.

Between February and March, price decreases took place in 212 instances, increases in 111 instances, while in 461 instances no change in price occurred.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities as issued during the month of March will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE WEEKS OF MARCH, 1932

Group	Week ending—			
	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26
All commodities	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.2
Farm products	50.9	51.0	51.6	50.5
Foods	62.7	62.9	62.4	62.4
Hides and leather products	77.9	77.9	77.7	76.3
Textile products	59.1	59.0	58.8	58.7
Fuel and lighting	67.9	68.7	69.1	69.1
Metals and metal products	80.6	80.8	80.7	80.6
Building materials	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3
Chemicals and drugs	75.2	75.3	75.1	74.9
House-furnishing goods	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6
Miscellaneous	64.6	64.8	64.7	64.6

Purchasing Power of the Dollar

THE purchasing power of the 1926 dollar as computed from the index numbers of the various groups of commodities is shown below.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, MARCH, 1931, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1932

Groups and subgroups	March, 1931	February, 1932	March, 1932
Purchasing power of the dollar, 1926=$1.00			
All commodities	$1.316	$1.508	$1.515
Farm products	1.416	1.976	1.992
Grains	1.686	2.169	2.299
Livestock and poultry	1.414	1.988	1.946
Other farm products	1.348	1.898	1.919
Foods	1.289	1.600	1.605
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.198	1.560	1.558
Cereal products	1.342	1.437	1.464
Fruits and vegetables	1.346	1.618	1.605
Meats	1.220	1.681	1.629
Other foods	1.401	1.684	1.751
Hides and leather products	1.142	1.277	1.294
Boots and shoes	1.054	1.130	1.130
Hides and skins	1.610	2.169	2.237
Leather	1.131	1.307	1.362
Other leather products	.980	1.012	1.012
Textile products	1.429	1.672	1.704
Clothing	1.280	1.416	1.449
Cotton goods	1.381	1.773	1.779
Knit goods	1.567	1.792	1.821
Silk and rayon	2.183	2.740	2.985
Woolen and worsted goods	1.393	1.585	1.595
Other textile products	1.299	1.435	1.439
Fuel and lighting materials	1.464	1.464	1.473
Anthracite coal	1.131	1.055	1.112
Bituminous coal	1.163	1.186	1.198
Coke	1.195	1.244	1.244
Electricity	1.043	.954	[1]
Gas	1.057	1.020	[1]
Petroleum products	2.392	2.591	2.513
Metals and metal products	1.157	1.236	1.238
Agricultural implements	1.060	1.175	1.176
Iron and steel	1.171	1.261	1.255
Motor vehicles	1.064	1.049	1.049
Nonferrous metals	1.443	1.898	1.980
Plumbing and heating	1.155	1.520	1.553
Building materials	1.212	1.362	1.366
Brick and tile	1.176	1.261	1.261
Cement	1.189	1.328	1.333
Lumber	1.339	1.590	1.626
Paint materials	1.229	1.332	1.326
Plumbing and heating	1.155	1.520	1.553
Structural steel	1.186	1.284	1.255
Other building materials	1.142	1.247	1.241
Chemicals and drugs	1.206	1.325	1.328
Chemicals	1.157	1.238	1.236
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.543	1.664	1.675
Fertilizer materials	1.238	1.433	1.458
Mixed fertilizers	1.127	1.357	1.366
House-furnishing goods	1.136	1.290	1.297
Furnishings	1.183	1.318	1.326
Furniture	1.088	1.258	1.264
Miscellaneous	1.389	1.546	1.546
Automobile tires and tubes	2.132	2.532	2.551
Cattle feed	1.218	2.075	1.908
Paper and pulp	1.211	1.304	1.302
Rubber, crude	6.250	11.628	13.889
Other miscellaneous	1.116	1.185	1.183
Raw materials	1.439	1.757	1.783
Semimanufactured articles	1.372	1.616	1.645
Finished products	1.256	1.401	1.399
Nonagricultural commodities	1.295	1.437	1.443
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.295	1.403	1.410

[1] Data not yet available.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for February, 1932

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE monthly statistics for February show a decrease in both the inward and outward movement of aliens, as compared with the previous month. The outward movement of citizens also decreased, but the number of returning citizens increased. In February, 9,330 aliens were admitted and 15,879 departed, as against 9,462 and 23,243, respectively, for January. American citizens leaving for foreign countries numbered 22,920 and 19,829 arrived, while in January 25,016 departed and 17,158 arrived.

Of the 9,330 aliens admitted in February, 1,984 were recorded as immigrants and 7,346 as nonimmigrants. Europe supplied 1,243 of the immigrants, over two-thirds of whom came from Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, and Scandinavia, while Canada contributed 349 and Mexico 194. Compared with the corresponding month in 1930, the last year of normal immigration, European immigration decreased 85 per cent, Canadian immigration 89 per cent, and Mexican immigration 76 per cent.

Among the aliens departed in February last were 6,188 emigrants leaving to make their home in some foreign country again. The principal race by far was the Mexican, numbering 2,333, while of the European races the English number 431, German 471, Scandinavian 385, Italian 209, and Spanish 205. New York State was given as the last permanent residence of 1,961 of these emigrants, while 1,256 left California and 708 left Texas (mostly Mexicans). Among the wage-earning emigrants departing this month, 2,341 were laborers, 872 were skilled workers, and 329 were servants; 643 were of the professional, commercial, and miscellaneous classes, and 2,003 had no occupation, being mostly women and children. Over one-half (3,230) of these emigrants embarked at New York, destined mainly to European countries.

INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1, 1931, TO FEBRUARY 29, 1932

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering [1]	Outward					Aliens deported after entering [2]
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total				Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total			
1931												
July	3,174	12,361	15,535	30,944	46,479	761	7,428	20,450	27,878	46,961	74,839	1,681
August	4,090	16,580	20,670	59,372	80,042	657	9,541	23,009	32,550	65,895	98,445	1,584
September	5,017	20,940	25,957	62,581	88,538	684	8,733	20,393	29,126	42,247	71,373	1,446
October	3,913	17,096	21,009	32,427	53,436	806	10,857	16,525	27,382	35,016	62,398	1,663
November	2,899	9,832	12,731	16,823	29,554	573	11,318	14,271	25,589	23,224	48,813	1,524
December	2,642	8,086	10,728	16,932	27,660	485	10,727	17,370	28,097	24,351	52,448	1,336
1932												
January	2,220	7,242	9,462	17,158	26,620	577	8,550	14,693	23,243	25,016	48,259	1,537
February	1,984	7,346	9,330	19,829	29,159	392	6,188	9,691	15,879	22,920	38,799	1,505
Total	25,939	99,483	125,422	256,066	381,488	4,935	73,342	136,402	209,744	285,630	495,374	12,276

[1] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[2] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

Immigration into Canada During 1931

A DECREASE of 74 per cent in the total number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the calendar year 1931 as compared with 1930 is shown in the statistics of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, published in the March, 1932, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (pp. 373, 374). Of the 27,530 immigrants who were admitted in 1931, 7,678 were British, 15,195 were from the United States, 1,313 are classified as belonging to northern European races, and 3,344 to other races. Compared with the record for 1930 these figures show a reduction of 76 per cent in British immigration, of 41 per cent in the number of immigrants from the United States, of 93 per cent in the number of immigrants of northern European races, and of 88 per cent for other races.

In Table 1 the extent of immigration to Canada for each racial group in 1930 and 1931 is reported. Table 2 gives the sex, occupational class, and the destination of the immigrants admitted to the Dominion in 1931.

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGIN, 1930 AND 1931

Origin	1930	1931
British:		
English	17,069	4,599
Irish	4,862	871
Scotch	8,903	2,010
Welsh	875	198
Total	31,709	7,678
United States	25,632	15,195
Northern European races:		
Belgian	329	54
Danish	1,184	65
Dutch	1,110	38
Finnish	2,749	100
French	424	94
German (including Austrian)	10,602	797
Icelandic	25	-------
Norwegian	1,049	66
Swedish	1,022	62
Swiss	257	37
Total	18,751	1,313
Other races:		
Albanian	32	5
Arabian	5	1
Armenian	27	5
Bohemian	11	-------
Bulgarian	353	14
Croatian	600	113
Czech	246	69
Other races—Continued		
East Indian	80	52
Estonian	83	8
Greek	530	23
Hebrew	3,702	214
Italian	1,104	467
Japanese	217	174
Lettish	33	1
Lithuanian	612	59
Magyar	3,279	493
Maltese	16	5
Montenegrin	3	-------
Moravian	5	-------
Negro	136	14
Persian	1	1
Polish	4,968	560
Portuguese	5	-------
Rumanian	245	28
Russian	1,017	71
Ruthenian	8,045	503
Serbian	191	34
Slovak	2,595	338
Spanish	6	10
Spanish American	1	1
Syrian	67	15
Turkish	8	1
Yugoslav	491	65
Total	28,714	3,344
Grand total	104,806	27,530

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING 1931, BY SEX, OCCUPATIONAL CLASS, AND DESTINATION

Sex, occupational class, and destination	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Total
Sex			
Men	2,350	4,930	7,280
Women	4,988	4,740	9,728
Children under 18	4,997	5,525	10,522
Total	12,335	15,195	27,530
Occupational class			
Farming class:			
Men	697	1,351	2,048
Women	282	606	888
Children	1,134	839	1,973
Laboring class:			
Men	343	352	695
Women	76	91	167
Children	187	82	269
Mechanics:			
Men	481	941	1,422
Women	159	334	493
Children	97	208	305
Trading class:			
Men	371	1,210	1,581
Women	205	525	730
Children	96	283	379
Mining class:			
Men	32	30	62
Women	7	6	13
Children	2	11	13
Occupational class—Con.			
Domestic servants, female:			
18 years and over	1,097	308	1,405
Under 18 years	211	23	234
Other classes:			
Men	426	1,046	1,472
Women	3,162	2,870	6,032
Children	3,270	4,079	7,349
Destination			
Nova Scotia	621	508	1,129
New Brunswick	538	735	1,273
Prince Edward Island	19	126	145
Quebec	2,164	3,288	5,452
Ontario	5,916	7,120	12,316
Manitoba	598	458	1,056
Saskatchewan	760	592	1,352
Alberta	1,051	1,162	2,213
British Columbia	1,377	1,195	2,572
Yukon Territory	1	10	11
Northwest Territories	10	1	11

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PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARIZONA.—Mine Inspector. *Twentieth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1931. Phoenix, 1932. 28 pp.*

INDIANA.—Industrial Board. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1931.* [*Indianapolis, 1932?*]. *68 pp.* (*Reprinted from Yearbook.*)

Reviewed in this issue.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Annual report of the industrial commissioner, for the 12 months ended December 31, 1930. Albany, 1931. 174 pp., chart. Legislative document (1931) No. 21.*

The report contains a summary of the activities during 1930 of the various divisions and bureaus of the department, including a financial report covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930; the annual report of the State industrial board for the calendar year; and opinions of the attorney general for 1930 construing provisions of labor laws.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Industrial Commission. *Second report, period from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1931.* [*Raleigh, 1932?*]. *13 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Reviewed in this issue.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *The North Dakota State insurance manual; rules and rates effective July 1, 1931. Bismarck,* [*1931?*]. *29 pp.*

Contains industrial classifications, with basic premium rates and minimum premium charges of the State insurance fund, and rules of the bureau relating to the credit merit rating system, pay-roll reports, insurance premium payments, renewals of policies, and extraterritorial coverage.

—— —— *Twelfth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Bismarck,* [*1931?*]. *22 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

PORTO RICO.—Governor. *Thirty-first annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1931. Washington, D. C., 1932. 98 pp.* (*House Doc. No. 26, 72d U. S. Cong., 1st sess.*)

Data on wages, taken from this report, are published in this issue of the Labor Review.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Governor. *Annual report, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931. Washington, Department of the Interior, 1931. 34 pp.*

Data on economic conditions in the Virgin Islands in 1931, taken from the report, are given in this issue of the Labor Review.

VIRGINIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Thirty-fourth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1931. Richmond, 1932. 61 pp.*

The industrial statistics in this publication are for the calendar year 1930. They include data on number of workers, wages, and working time in various industry groups; accidents in mines; and employment of minors.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Bureau of Unemployment Research Series, No. 3: Standards of work relief and direct relief in Wisconsin. Madison, 1932. 24 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Unemployment Insurance. *Unemployment insurance. Hearings (72d Cong., 1st sess.) pursuant to S. Res. 483 (71st Cong.), a resolution establishing a select committee to investigate unemployment insurance systems, April 2, October 19, 22, November 5, 6, 12, 13, December 10, 1931. Washington, 1932. 529 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. *A brief description of the activities of the several bureaus of the department. Washington, 1932. 65 pp., illus.*

—— —— Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Domestic Commerce Series, No. 55: Market research sources—a guide to information on domestic marketing. Washington, 1932. 277 pp.*

—— —— Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 345: Concrete stoppings in coal mines for resisting explosions; detailed tests of typical stoppings and strength of coal as a buttress, by George S. Rice and others. Washington, 1931. 63 pp., diagrams, illus.*

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 555: Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1930, by J. Frederic Dewhurst and Robert R. Nathan. Washington, 1932. 64 pp.*

A summary of the statistics on unemployment obtained in this survey was published in the Labor Review for July, 1930 (pp. 35–37).

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 557: Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1930. Washington, 1932. 59 pp.*

An advance summary of the data obtained in this survey was published in the Labor Review for March, 1931 (pp. 162–168).

—— —— Bureau of Naturalization. *Naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation laws; naturalization regulations. Washington, 1932. 123 pp.*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 66–I: History of labor legislation for women in three States, by Clara M. Beyer. Washington, 1932. 133 pp.*

In 1929 this study, combined with another on the chronological development of labor legislation for women in the United States, was published as Bulletin No. 66 of the Women's Bureau. The two studies have now been separated, revised to date, and are being published independently. The three States considered are Massachusetts, New York, and California.

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 90: Oregon legislation for women in industry, by Caroline J. Gleason. Washington, 1931. 37 pp.*

Contains a discussion of the number and distribution of women in industry in Oregon, and of the development of legislation for their protection and welfare. The minimum wage law, as perhaps the most important of these measures, occupies a prominent position in the general discussion.

—— Navy Department. *Schedule of wages for civil employees in the field service of the Navy Department and the Marine Corps, revised to July 23, 1931. Washington, 1931. 66 pp.*

Data on wages in the clothing workers' service and in the laborer, helper, and mechanical service, taken from this schedule, are given in this issue of the Labor Review.

Official—Foreign Countries

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail, et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Inspection du Travail. *Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, 1930. Brussels, 1931. 192 pp., illus.*

The annual report of the Belgian labor inspection service. The report covers inspections carried out in 8,415 establishments employing about 184,000 workers.

COORG (INDIA).—[Registrar of Cooperative Societies.] *Report on the working of the cooperative societies in Coorg for the year ending June 30, 1931. Bangalore, 1931. 23 pp.*

Covers 256 societies, of which 7 were cooperative stores and 159 were credit societies.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Sociální Ústav. *Publikace, Č. 52: Mzdy a ceny; o mzdách a koupěschopnosti zaměstnanců u nás. Prague, 1931. 143 pp.*

Contains nine articles, by various authors, which deal with wage and price theories and buying power of employed persons, including statistics of wages and prices, in Czechoslovakia.

FRANCE.—Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Rapport relatif aux échelles des traitements, remises et indemnités fixes des fonctionnaires, agents, sous-agents et ouvriers de l'État rémunérés au mois, 1921–1931. (Extrait du Journal Officiel, Paris, November 24, 1931, pp. 1231–1416.)*

Salaries of French civil servants, railroad employees, and State employees who are on a monthly rate of pay, 1921 to 1931.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Board of Trade. *Final report on the third census of production of the United Kingdom (1924): Mines and quarries; the timber trades; manufactures of clay, stone, etc.; the building and contracting trades; public utility services; and government departments, and an appendix containing general statistical tables. London, 1932. 473 pp.*

—— Exchequer and Audit Department. *Unemployment fund account, 1930. London, 1932. 5 pp.*

Gives the balance sheet of the unemployment-insurance fund for the year ending March 31, 1931, showing a deficit of £75,471,692.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Occupation and health: An encyclopedia of hygiene, pathology, and social welfare. Volume 1, A-H. Geneva, 1930. 999 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent.)*

In this volume the brochures relating to different occupational hazards are published in alphabetical order. They cover those substances and hazards listed under A to H. The second volume, following the same form, will conclude the work.

—— *Studies and Reports, Series F, No. 5: Safety in the manufacture and use of acetylene. Geneva, 1931. 188 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent.)*

—— *Supplementary report on the age of admission of children to employment in nonindustrial occupations. (Third item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 16th session, Geneva, April, 1932, second discussion.) Geneva, 1932. 52 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent.)*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Section of Economic Relations. *General report on the economic aspects of international industrial agreements. Geneva, 1931. 39 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent.)*

LITHUANIA.—Finansu Ministerija. Centralinis Statistikos Biuras. *Lietuvos statistikos metraštis, 1929–1930. Kovno, 1931. 473 pp.*

Contains data on wages of agricultural workers, employment and wages in industrial establishments, operations of sick and retirement funds, prices, cost of living, and cooperation. Tables are in Lithuanian and French.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.—Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Indisch verslag, 1931. II. Statistisch jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1930. Batavia, 1931. 536 pp. (In Dutch and English.)*

Statistical abstract for the Netherland East Indies for 1931. Contains data on housing, people's cooperative banks, cooperative societies, wages, recruitment of native labor, placement work, prices and cost of living, etc.

NETHERLANDS.—Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *De crisisinvloed op het bedrijfsleven. The Hague, 1931. 176 pp. (Bijlage van de Novemberaflevering 1931 van het Maandschrift.)*

Contains the results of an investigation of the influence of the present depression upon factory industries, shipbuilding, mining, merchant shipping, and harbor work on October 1, 1931, including reports on inspection of harbor work, mining, and shipbuilding. For each industry reviewed comparative data are given for the three years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

—— —— *Jaarverslag over het jaar 1930. The Hague, 1931. 27 pp.*

Annual report on the activities of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands during 1930.

NETHERLANDS.—Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek. *Jaarverslag over het jaar 1930. The Hague, 1931. 43 pp.*

Annual report on the activities of the Central Statistical Commission of the Netherlands during 1930 in various economic fields, including information on charity relief, trade agreements, incomes and wages, housing, accidents, productivity indexes, etc.

NORWAY.—Rikstrygdeverket. *Syketrygden for året 1930. Oslo, 1931. 76 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, VIII, 169.)*

Annual report on public insurance against sickness during 1930 in Norway, including statistics of financial operations, such as contributions and other income, benefits, expenses for preventive measures, etc. Has French table of contents.

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA). Royal Commission Respecting the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, 1932. *Report. Halifax, Minister of Public Works and Mines, 1932. 32 pp. and appendixes.*

Reviewed in this issue.

OSLO (NORWAY).—Trygdekasse. *Årsberetning 1930. Oslo, 1931. 71 pp.*

Annual report on public insurance against various risks in the city of Oslo, Norway, for 1930, including sickness insurance and maternity insurance.

SIAM.—Department of General Statistics. *Statistical yearbook of the Kingdom of Siam, 1929–30. [Bangkok?], Ministry of Finance, 1931. 478 pp., charts. (In English.)*

This fifteenth number of the yearbook includes data on prices and Government employees and pensions.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *Riksförsäkringsanstalten, år 1930. Stockholm, 1932. 32 pp.*

Report on the activities of the public insurance offices in Sweden during 1930, including information on insurance against accidents, sickness, old age and death, marriage endowment, etc. Includes table of contents and résumé in French.

—— —— Socialstyrelsen. *Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige, år 1929. Stockholm, 1931. 57 pp.*

Report on cooperative societies in Sweden in 1929. Résumé in French.

—— —— —— *Lönestatistisk årsbok för Sverige, 1930. Stockholm, 1931. 104 pp., map, charts.*

Statistics of wages in Sweden in 1930, published in Swedish, with French table of contents and résumé. Reports on wages and labor conditions in Sweden, and also in the other Scandinavian countries, Denmark and Norway, during 1930 and 1931, prepared by American consular representatives in those countries, were given in the Labor Review for April, 1932.

SWITZERLAND.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Les exploitations industrielles et commerciales en Suisse. Berne, 1931. 352 pp.*

This is the third volume of the Swiss industrial census of 1929. The tables give the number of employees, classified according to the type of enterprise, the number and type of establishments operating with and without power equipment, the number and type of home industries, and a classification of large and small industries showing the number employed in these industries.

—— Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. Commission d'Étude des Prix. *6me publication: La formation des prix du café en Suisse. Berne, 1931. 71 pp. (10me supplement de "La Vie Économique," revue mensuelle publiée par le Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique.)*

Report on how coffee prices are formed in Switzerland. One section deals with retail prices and price margins in various types of enterprises, including consumers' cooperative stores.

Unofficial

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. *Proceedings, Vol. XIV, No. 4: Can prices, production, and employment be effectively regulated? A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 13, 1931. New York, January, 1932. 146 pp.*

ALLEN, CLIFFORD. *Labor's future at stake. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1932. 77 pp.*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. 160: The modern American family. Philadelphia, 1932. 256 pp.*

A collection of articles under the following major headings: The heritage of the modern family; the American family in transition; and efforts at family stabilization. Among the contributions bearing more directly upon economic problems are those on statistical analysis of the modern family, gainfully employed women in the family, family members as consumers, the family society and the depression, and the reorganization of household work.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND (INC.). *Directory of activities for the blind in the United States and Canada. Second edition, edited by Lotta Stetson Rand. New York, 125 East 46th Street, 1932. 375 pp.*

This volume also includes data on sight-saving classes and organizations carrying on work for the prevention of blindness.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Committee on Research and Standards. *Occupational disease legislation. New York, 450 Seventh Avenue, 1931. 124 pp.*

This report is the result of a study by a committee on standard practices in the problem of compensation for occupational diseases, organized in 1927. The purpose of the committee was to study and establish standard practices for the arbitration of claims arising in occupational disease cases under the workmen's compensation laws. The report is divided into five chapters: History of the extension of the workmen's compensation laws to include occupational diseases; Laws of European countries; Laws of South and Central America and Mexico; Laws of the British Empire; and Laws of the United States.

AMERICAN YEAR BOOK. *A record of events and progress, year 1931. New York, American Year Book Corporation, 1932. 937 pp.*

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM H. *Causes and cures of unemployment. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1931. 70 pp., charts.*

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS. *Pensions in railway service. References with notes. Washington, 1932. 42 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Part I contains a list of books and articles dealing with railway retirement pensions, arranged in chronological order, and with summaries of the more important points covered. Part II, taking up each railroad separately, gives a list of the articles, books, and pamphlets dealing with the pension plan of each.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Bulletin 280: Farm power utilization and costs, South Carolina, by B. A. Russell. Clemson College, S. C., 1931. 43 pp., map, diagrams, illus.*

COLE, G. D. H. *British trade and industry, past and future. London, Macmillan & Co. (Ltd.), 1932. 466 pp., charts.*

CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS INTELLECTUELS. *Congrès de Bruxelles, 21 au 25 Septembre 1931. Paris, 2 Rue de Montpensier, [1931?]. 125 pp.*

The proceedings of the congress of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers held in Brussels in September, 1931.

CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1931. Committee on Unemployment and Industrial Stabilization. *Long-range planning for the regularization of industry. Part 2, the New Republic, New York, January, 13, 1932. 23 pp.*

CONFERÈNCIA INTERNACIONAL DE PSICOTÈCNICA. *VI[a], 26–30 Abril 1930. Anals d'orientació professional. Barcelona, [1930?]. 362 pp.*

At the International Psychotechnical Conference held in Barcelona from April 26 to 30, 1930, papers were presented on industrial fatigue, fatigue tests, personality factors in psychotechnique, and intelligence tests in different countries.

CROWTHER, SAMUEL. *A basis for stability. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1932. 360 pp.*

A collection of opinions obtained by the writer in personal interviews with individuals prominent in various fields, the industries and activities represented including the production of steel, motor vehicles, oil, food, textiles, power, and household equipment; mining; railroads; investments; and retail trade.

CUMMINS, E. E. *The labor problem in the United States. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co. (Inc.), 1932. 857 pp.*

DAHLBERG, ARTHUR. *Jobs, machines, and capitalism. New York, Macmillan Co., 1932. 252 pp., diagrams.*

The thesis of this book is that the shortening of the hours of labor in industry to the point of creating a scarcity of labor will not only eliminate unemployment but will stimulate production along intelligent lines and will raise the whole level of economic well being.

DELVIGNE, ISI. *La crise mondiale. Brussels, L'Églantine, 1931. 108 pp. (Les Cahiers de l'Églantine, VII.)*

A discussion of the causes of the present world depression.

FARBMAN, MICHAEL. *Piatiletka: Russia's 5-year plan. New York, New Republic (Inc.), 1931. 220 pp., map, illus.*

The substance of this book appeared as a special supplement to "The Economist" (London), dated November 1, 1930.

FIELD, ALICE WITHROW. *Protection of women and children in Soviet Russia. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. (Inc.) 1932. 241 pp.*

GAMBS, JOHN S. *The decline of the I. W. W. New York, Columbia University Press, 1932. 268 pp. (Columbia University, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, No. 361.)*

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SOZIALE REFORM. *Schriften, Heft 84/85: Der wirtschaftliche Wert der Sozialpolitik. Jena, 1931. xv, 232 pp.*

Contains a series of articles on various problems of social policy, including conciliation in industrial disputes, the industrial efficiency movement, housing, etc.

GUPTA, RAJ BAHADUR. *Labor and housing in India. New York, Longmans Green & Co. (Ltd.), 1930. 264 pp.*

HALL, JOHN R. *To-morrow's route: A critical and constructive analysis pointing out the real significance of the Swope plan. New York, John R. Hall Corporation, 1932. 98 pp.*

This plan, which aims at the stabilization of industry through the coordination of production and consumption, was published in the Labor Review for November, 1931 (pp. 45–53).

HANSEN, ALVIN HARVEY. *Economic stabilization in an unbalanced world. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1932. 384 pp.*

HARDING, ALFRED. *The revolt of the actors. New York, William Morrow & Co., 1929. 575 pp., illus.*

A history of the Actors' Equity Association from its organization in 1913 through 1929.

HAYEK, FRIEDRICH A. *Prices and production. London, George Routledge & Sons (Ltd.), 1931. 112 pp., charts. (Monograph No. 107, Studies in Economics and Political Science, London School of Economics and Political Science.)*

HUDSON COAL CO. *The story of anthracite. New York, 26 Liberty St., 1932. 425 pp., illus.*

The geologic history, discovery, uses, early marketing methods, and mining of anthracite are discussed. A section is devoted to the acquisition of anthracite lands and development of transportation facilities. The facts of the industry are brought down to date, with sections devoted to such subjects as wage rates, cost of production, prices, and competition.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COUNSELORS (INC.). *Library Bulletin No. 9: Survey of the current literature of industrial relations—1932 semiannual review. New York, 165 Broadway, 1932. 35 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE. *Annuaire internationale de législation agricole, 1930. Rome, 1931. lxxxvi, 1151 pp.*

A review of the legislation passed in various countries of the world, in 1930, relating to agriculture. Part VIII deals with laws relating to agricultural cooperative credit and insurance.

INSTITUTE OF MAKERS OF EXPLOSIVES. *Pamphlet No. 17: Safety in the handling and use of explosives. New York, 103 Park Avenue, 1932. 63 pp., illus.*

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HATTERS. *Record of the discussions of the 12th congress, held from August 23 to 26, 1931, in Copenhagen. Altenburg, 1931. 107 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEXTILE WORKERS. *Thirteenth congress, Berlin, August 17–21, 1931. Watford (England), Watford Printers (Ltd.), [1931?]. [Various paging.]*

INTERNATIONAL METALWORKERS' FEDERATION. *Proceedings of the XII International Metalworkers' Congress, August 27, 28, and 29, 1930. Berne, 1930. 104 pp.*

INTERNATIONALE LANDARBEITER-FÖDERATION. *Bericht des Sekretärs über die Tätigkeit in der Zeit vom Oktober 1928 bis Mai 1931; Niederschrift vom 6. Kongress, Stockholm, vom 7. bis 11. Juli 1931. 100 pp.*

Contains a report of the secretary of the International Landworkers' Federation on the activities of the federation during the period from October, 1928, to May, 1931, and minutes and proceedings of the sixth congress of the federation, held July 7–11, 1931.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION SOCIETY (Ltd.). *Report for the year ending March 31, 1931. Dublin, 1931. 107 pp., illus.*

Contains statistical data for each of the cooperative creameries and credit and miscellaneous agricultural organizations affiliated to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, for the years 1929 and 1930.

KESSLER, HENRY H. *Accidental injuries: The medico-legal aspects of workmen's compensation and public liability. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1931. 718 pp., illus.*

This discussion of accidental injuries and diseases arising out of the occupation, in addition to consideration of the legal aspects of industrial accidents deals with the results of different types of injury affecting the various portions of the body and the rehabilitation of physically handicapped workers. A chapter is devoted to occupational diseases resulting from exposure to the principal industrial poisons.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *Bulletins, Vol. I, No. 3: The Duluth casual labor group, by Alvin H. Hansen, Marion R. Trabue, and Harold S. Diehl. Minneapolis, 1932. 54 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

MOLOTOV, V. M. *The success of the five-year plan. New York, International Publishers, [1931?]. 77 pp.*

Report on the activities of the Government of the Soviet Union, presented by V. M. Molotov, chairman, Council of People's Commissars, at the Sixth All-Union Soviet Congress, held at Moscow in March, 1931.

MUSTE, A. J. *The A. F. of L. in 1931. New York, National Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, 128 East Sixteenth Street, [1932?]. 32 pp.*

MYERS, HARRY. *Human engineering. New York, Harper & Bros., 1932. 318 pp.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. *National electrical code: Regulations for electric wiring and apparatus, effective November 1, 1931. American standard, approved August 18, 1931, by American Standards Association. [New York, 85 John Street], 1931. 282 pp., illus.*

Contains revised requirements for the installation of electric wiring and equipment for light, heat, and power, as they affect the fire hazard, and for signaling systems, as far as they may involve such hazard. The code also includes equipments affecting the life hazard in numerous applications and uses.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. *Harlan miners speak: Report on terrorism in the Kentucky coal fields. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1932. 348 pp.*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Department of Service for Foreign Born. *Foreign Born. [No. 1.] New York City, 625 Madison Avenue, November, 1931. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Economy has made it necessary for the National Council of Jewish Women to suspend the publication of The Immigrant. The booklet listed above will be issued as occasion requires.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (INC.). *The competitive position of coal in the United States. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1931. 288 pp., charts.*

The competitive position of the coal industry is discussed under four main headings: The position of the United States in the world coal industry; coal consumption, by major uses; consumption, by regions; and competitive problems and policies. It is concluded that the operators must work out the problems of the industry and that the costs of merging and consolidation will be justified if inefficient producers and distributors are eliminated as well as destructive competition and uncontrolled and unbalanced production.

NORTH, CECIL CLARE. *Social problems and social planning: The guidance of social change. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1932. 409 pp.*

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Special Report No. 1: Unemployment in Philadelphia families, April, 1931. Philadelphia, October 31, 1931. 16 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

——— ——— ——— *Special Report No. 2: Social characteristics of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1931. Philadelphia, February 5, 1932. 30 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

——— ——— ——— *Special Report No. 3: Duration of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1931. Philadelphia, March 1, 1932. 29 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

POLLAK, KATHERINE H. *How a trade-union is run. 48 pp. Important union methods. 32 pp. Our labor movement to-day. 112 pp., illus. What a union did for the coal miners. 32 pp., illus. Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., 1932. (Brookwood Labor Pamphlets.)*

REDMOND, OLNEY. *The Olney Redmond plan to end unemployment and depression permanently—A job for every man! Schenectady, N. Y., Olney Redmond, 1931. 287 pp.*

SEAGER, HENRY R. *Labor and other economic essays. Edited by Charles A. Gulick, jr. New York, Harper & Bros., 1931. 432 pp.*

TEPER, LAZARE. *Hours of labor. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1932. 92 pp., charts. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series L, No. 1.)*

An attempt to "throw light on the covariation of the hours of labor with some of the economic forces influencing their length" and to trace statistically "the movement of the hours of labor in the United States over the period of the past 40 years."

THOMAS, NORMAN. *As I see it. New York, Macmillan Co., 1932. 173 pp.*

A collection of papers, some of them previously published, on social and economic subjects.

UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS. Secrétariat. *Recherches relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture pendant l'exercice 1929–30: Rapport au Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. Berne, 1931. (Tirage à part de l'annuaire agricole de la Suisse, 1931, pp. 207–272.) Maps, chart.*

Researches of the Secretariat of the Swiss Farmers' Union on farm income, 1929–30, and on factors affecting it. Includes data on cost of production (amortization, current costs, interest, etc.); the gross and net return; labor cost per day of the farmer and his family, on farms of various sizes; and total farm income.

VERBAND DER MALER, LACKIERER, ANSTREICHER, TÜNCHER UND WEISSBINDER DEUTSCHLANDS. *Arbeitslosigkeit u Einkommen der Arbeitnehmer des Maler u. Lackierer Gewerbes, 1930. Hamburg, 1931. 103 pp.*

Contains a report of an investigation of unemployment and earnings of the workers engaged in painting and allied trades in Germany during 1930 and the beginning of 1931, including agreement wages and actual earnings, hours of labor, and full-time and part-time work.

VERBAND SCHWEIZ. KONSUMVEREINE (V. S. K.). *Rapports et comptes sur l'activité des organes de l'union en 1931. Basel, 1932. 108 pp., chart.*

Report, for 1931, of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies.

WALKER, L. C. *Distributed leisure: An approach to the problem of overproduction and underemployment. New York, Century Co., 1931. 246 pp.*

WARNOTTE, DANIEL, ET PATERNOTTE, EMILE. *L'Economie sociale à l'Exposition Internationale de Liège, 1930. Liège, Impr. Walthéry, [1931]. 107 pp., illus.*

An account of various social-economic activities of the different countries as they were represented at the International Exposition at Liege.

WITTE, EDWIN E. *The Government in labor disputes. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1932. 352 pp.*

A study of injunctions in labor disputes. The aim of the book is to give a complete account of the part the Government has played in labor disputes and of all related problems. The law on the subject of injunctions and the activities of Federal and State Governments in this field are also dealt with.

DIE WOHNUNGSPOLITIK DER GEMEINDE WIEN. *Vienna, Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseum, 1929. 90 pp., illus.*

Contains a review of the activities of the government of the city of Vienna in regard to housing during the period from the close of the World War up to 1929, including statistics, maps, charts, and numerous photographic illustrations.

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