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CERTIFICATE

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Contents

This Issue in Brief

In 15 States in which old-age pensions were being paid in 1932 more than 100,000 aged needy persons were aided in this way. Nearly $23,000,000 was disbursed in pensions during the year. This was shown by the Bureau's annual survey, recently completed. Although only about 40 percent of the counties in the States which have pension laws on the statute books have adopted the plan, in California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York the pension system is in State-wide operation. As would be expected, the acceptance of the plan is far wider in those States whose law is mandatory (especially if some measure of State aid is provided) than in those States in which adoption of the pension plan is left to the will of the county (p. 251).

A code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry was the first to be set up under the National Recovery Act. It provides for a minimum wage of $12 per week in the South and $13 in the North for a working week of 40 hours. Presidential approval was given on July 9 and the code became effective July 17. The text of the code and the modifications made in it by the President are given in full in the article beginning on page 265.

The cost of living in the United States declined 2.9 percent between December 1932 and June 1933, according to the semiannual survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food decreased 2 percent; clothing, 1.4 percent; rents, 7.8 percent; fuel and light, 5.4 percent; and miscellaneous items, 2.4 percent; while house-furnishing goods increased 0.2 percent. Comparing June 1932 and June 1933, there was a decrease of 5.5 percent in cost of living as a whole (p. 455).

The vacation policies of companies granting vacation with pay to part or all of their employees appear to have undergone certain modifications as a result of the depression. In a study of the plans of 24 companies made by the American Management Association it was found that half of the companies had made no change in their plans during the depression, while two companies had gone back to the plans in force in 1929. Five companies reported that the length of the vacation had been reduced in certain instances, while six had abolished vacations entirely for certain classes of employees (p. 283).

The 3 years of the depression have permitted an evaluation of the worth of employee stock-ownership schemes, although it is perhaps too soon to judge the movement as a whole. A study of these plans by the industrial relations section of Princeton University covering 50 representative plans from among the large number for which material has been collected during the past few years leads to the general conclusion that few such plans have been successful. The risk to employees' savings in a falling market apparently has more than offset any beneficial results of the plans in the encouragement of thrift and in improving morale (p. 279).

A survey of 8,722 persons employed on made work in Philadelphia showed considerably over 90 percent of the men jobless because of business

conditions beyond their control. Most of the workers had lost their jobs toward the close of the summer of 1930. Approximately 94 percent had become unemployed since the summer of 1929. The previous wages of these workers compared quite favorably with the wages of others in similar occupations in the State. About 40 percent of the whites and 60 percent of the Negroes had had to resort to charity before they obtained made work. The outstanding conclusion of the investigators is that planned cooperative group action is essential for dealing effectively with problems of unemployment and destitution (p. 273).

Electrical workers in several cities have recently agreed to a reduction in their wage scale in order that salesmen may be hired to develop a market for their labor, through the improvement or modernization of old buildings, residences, or industrial plants, and maintenance and repair of commercial and residential buildings. The cities where such agreements have been made are Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Rockford (Ill.), and St. Louis (p. 331).

The accidental death rate for 1932 is estimated by the National Safety Council to have been 70.5 per 100,000 population as against a rate of 85.5 in 1913. From this it is concluded that the safety movement can be credited with saving 175,000 lives in its 20 years of existence (p. 297).

An investigation into the working of the new cannery code in New York State showed that, though it had been framed by the labor department and canners jointly, it was widely disregarded. Little effort had been made to regularize employment, reserve lists were rarely kept of extra workers to be called upon in case of an unexpected rush of supplies, and illegally long hours were common. The fact that of 54 plants visited, 4 were making a special effort and 3 were making some effort to observe the code is held to prove that it is not impracticable and that the situation calls for a campaign of education among canners and the public alike (p. 284).

Compulsory labor service for all young men in Germany will begin on January 1, 1934. Physical disability is reported to be the only ground for exemption. Each one subject to the service will be required to work 6 hours a day for 6 months. One or two hours are to be given to instruction in political science and certain periods of the day to sports and recreation. Clothing, food, shelter, and all necessary equipment are to be furnished by the Government. No wages are to be paid, but a few cents per day will be given for "pocket money." The men will be engaged on various kinds of public works, including reforestation (p. 286).

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Experience Under State Old-Age Pension Laws in 1932

THE results of the survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of operations under the State old-age pension laws [1] in the year 1932 are given in the present article. This is the fourth such survey, the other three having covered the years 1928, 1930, and 1931. Where the law requires the counties to report to some State official, the data for the whole State were obtained from that official.[2] For the other States the necessary information was secured from the individual counties.[3]

Although the laws of some of the States—notably those of Massachusetts and New York—allow the setting up of welfare districts by the cities and towns, most of the laws are on a county basis, and for statistical purposes the data here presented are given on that basis.

At the end of 1932 there were old-age pension laws in effect in 17 States (containing 34 percent of the population of the United States), but pensions were actually being paid in only 15. In Kentucky, where the optional law has been on the statute books since 1926, not a county was operating under the act in 1932. In West Virginia only one county had voted to adopt the pension system and pensions became payable there January 1, 1933. In the other States the system was in effect in greater or less degree. There was State-wide operation in California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York. More than three fourths of the State population were in territories operating under the act in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, and very nearly that proportion in New Jersey and Utah. At the other end of the scale were Nevada and Colorado, where only a negligible proportion of the population was covered by the protection of the act.

Of the 757 counties in the 17 States which had old-age pension laws in 1932, reports were received for 738, or 97.5 percent. The data can therefore be accepted as representative of the pension situation as of the end of 1932. Of these 738 counties, 293, or about 40 percent, had adopted the pension system. These were, at the close of the year, assisting 102,537 old people, and had spent during the 12

[1] Called "old-age security" in California, "old-age assistance" in Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin, and "old-age relief" in New Jersey and New York.

[2] This was done in the case of California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin.

[3] I.e., Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

months of 1932 the sum of $22,616,004. Among the individual States, New York was far in the lead, with nearly 53 percent of the pensioners and over 68 percent of the total pensions paid. About 82 percent of the pensioners and more than 91 percent of the total outlay were accounted for in the three States of California, Massachusetts, and New York.

As compared with 1931, the year 1932 showed an increase in pensioners of nearly 35 percent and in amount disbursed of nearly 40 percent. How much of this was normal increase and how much due to the unusual economic conditions it is impossible to determine.[4]

The average monthly pension in 1932 was $19.38 as compared with $18.89 in 1931. In no State did the average pension granted equal the maximum allowable under the law.

The cost of the pension system per inhabitant in 1932 averaged 77 cents, ranging from 4 cents in Maryland to $1.23 in New York. For 1931 the average cost, all States combined, was 64 cents, and the range was from 6 cents in Maryland to 95 cents in New York.

The weakness of the optional laws putting the whole cost upon the individual counties was again brought out by the study. In Kentucky, Nevada, and West Virginia, which have laws of this type, the system is either nonexistent or practically so, the widest extension under voluntary legislation being found in Montana where the law has been in force since 1923 and where now 81 percent of the population is in counties which have adopted the plan. The practical effectiveness of the mandatory acts is demonstrated by the fact that the coverage (i.e., percent of population in counties with system) in the optional States is slightly over 28 percent as compared with over 91 percent in the mandatory States, and the latter figure has been kept down by the delay in putting the mandatory law into effect in Colorado occasioned by the contest over the constitutionality of the act.

From January 1 through July 1933, old-age pension laws have been enacted in nine States (Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington), but that of Arkansas has already been declared unconstitutional. All of these make adoption of the pension system compulsory upon the counties, and six of them provide for some measure of State aid. In Indiana and Maine the State will bear half, in Arizona 67 percent, and in North Dakota and Michigan all of the cost. The Arkansas law provided that the State and counties should share the cost, each contributing at the rate of 1 percent of their total budget; it was this provision which caused the law to be held unconstitutional.

[4] The New York official in charge of the old-age pensions estimates, however, that approximately one third of the grants would have been unnecessary had it not been for the depression.

General Pension Situation at End of 1932

TABLE 1 gives a summary picture of the pension situation as of the end of 1932.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER STATE OLD-AGE PENSION LAWS, 1932

State	Year of passage of law	Counties in State		Counties having pension system		
		Total	Number reported for	Number	Number of pensioners at end of 1932	Amount paid in pensions, 1932
California	1929	58	58	57	12,520	[1] $3,204,200
Colorado	1927	63	61	4	162	15,993
Delaware	1931	3	3	3	1,565	187,316
Idaho	1931	44	42	39	[2] 1,403	[3] 83,035
Kentucky	1926	120	120			
Maryland	1927	24	24	[4] 1	135	35,426
Massachusetts	1930	14	[5] 14	[5] 14	17,051	[6] 2,058,075
Minnesota	1929	87	87	5	[7] 2,403	[7] 340,242
Montana	1923	56	56	44	1,254	183,303
Nevada	1925	17	14	1	15	2,600
New Hampshire	1931	10	6	6	455	59,907
New Jersey	1931	21	21	17	7,848	[8] 497,327
New York	1930	62	62	62	54,185	15,454,308
Utah	1929	29	26	13	1,096	59,586
West Virginia	1931	55	55	1		
Wisconsin	1925	71	71	[9] 10	1,940	367,759
Wyoming	1929	23	18	16	505	66,927
Total		757	738	293	102,537	22,616,004

[1] Estimated from monthly State reports showing amount of State aid approved (i.e., approximately one half of total cost).
[2] 35 counties.
[3] 15 counties.
[4] City of Baltimore.
[5] System is not, however, on county basis but on city-and-town basis.
[6] Data are for period July 1, 1931–May 1, 1932.
[7] 3 counties.
[8] 6 months, July to December 1932.
[9] 1 of these discontinued system in September 1932.

Table 2 shows the situation in those States in which the pension system was in operation in both 1931 and 1932. Some gains and some losses occurred. Idaho shows a gain of 8 counties and Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wyoming a gain of 1 county each. The apparent gain of 1 county in Wisconsin was lost when one of those operating under the law discontinued the scheme in September 1932; the system in that State, however, is to be compulsory and State-wide after July 1, 1933. Setbacks were sustained in Colorado and Nevada.

The number of aged given assistance increased in every State except Maryland and Nevada, the largest rate of increase having occurred in Colorado, where despite the fact that the number of pension-paying counties fell from 7 to 4, the number of pensioners more than tripled.

The spread of the movement within these States from 1931 to 1932 is shown by the net increase of 10 adopting counties.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ADOPTING COUNTIES, NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, AND AMOUNT PAID IN PENSIONS IN IDENTICAL STATES, 1931 AND 1932

State	Number of counties with system		Number of pensioners at end of--		Amount paid in pensions	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
California	57	57	9,887	12,520	$2,453,087	$3,204,200
Colorado	7	4	50	162	2,190	15,993
Delaware	3	3	1,497	1,565	66,568	187,316
Idaho	31	39	698	1,403	4,224	83,035
Maryland	1	1	150	135	50,000	35,426
Massachusetts	14	14	11,076	17,051	904,939	[1] 2,058,075
Minnesota	4	5	1,227	2,403	94,068	340,242
Montana	43	44	1,130	1,254	178,934	183,303
Nevada	2	1	34	15	7,360	2,600
New Hampshire	5	6	246	455	3,614	59,907
New York	62	62	47,585	54,185	12,007,352	15,454,308
Utah	12	13	873	1,096	92,305	59,586
Wisconsin	9	10	1,597	1,940	283,848	367,759
Wyoming	15	16	289	505	16,805	66,927
Total	265	275	76,339	94,689	16,165,294	22,118,678

[1] For period July 1, 1931–May 1, 1932.

Colorado.—The old-age pension law of this State, passed in 1927, was optional with the counties. It soon became evident that under it no progress would be made, for nearly 3 years later, at the end of 1930, only 1 of the 63 counties in the State had adopted the plan, and it had not yet begun the actual payment of pensions. The legislature of 1931 amended the act, making its adoption compulsory upon the counties, effective in January 1932. A few counties, anticipating this, adopted the system in 1931, but action was again retarded by a suit attacking the constitutionality of the law. Thus at the end of 1931 only 7 counties were operating under the law and 3 of these ceased operations pending the outcome of the suit. During 1932, therefore, in only 4 of the 63 counties were the indigent aged afforded the protection of the pension system.

The decision of the Colorado Supreme Court, in the suit mentioned, held that portion of the act unconstitutional which placed its administration in the hands of the county courts. This feature was remedied by the 1932 legislature, by charging the county commissioners with the administration of the act, and the mandatory act as thus amended goes into effect July 25, 1933. Hereafter the State will contribute as its share of the cost the proceeds of a tax on beer; the remainder will be borne by the counties.

Delaware.—Delaware has a State-wide system administered by a State commission. The value of the pension system has, however, been limited because of the insufficient funds provided. Thus, the report of the pension commission states, "it is utterly impossible * * * to meet the whole needs of the aged people of our State with the appropriation given." There was a waiting list of 1,295 persons at the end of the year, of whom it was estimated that some 828 would be eligible for pensions if funds were available.

Idaho shows the remarkable gain of eight counties over 1931, the proportion of population covered by the system in 1931 having increased from about three fifths in 1931 to nearly nine tenths in 1932. The report from the department of public welfare shows, however,

that one county had to cease payment of pensions, because the funds were exhausted, on December 1 and another at the end of June.

Kentucky.—In Kentucky, where the law is optional, even the small headway made has been lost under the pressure of economic conditions. The largest number of adopting counties at any time was found in 1928, when three counties had formally adopted the pension system. Only two were paying pensions in 1930 and only one in 1931. In 1932 not a single county remained under the pension system. It was reported [5] that a petition for the adoption of the system, signed by more than 100 residents, had been presented to the fiscal court of Fayette County late in 1932.

Maryland, another State whose law is of the optional type, neither gained nor lost ground during 1932. As in 1931, at the end of 1932 Baltimore city was the only jurisdiction paying pensions under the State law.

Minnesota.—This law was passed in 1929, but the question of adoption by the counties had to be voted upon at a general election, and to receive a majority of all ballots cast at that election. This necessarily made the expansion of the system a very slow procedure. By the end of 1931 only 4 of the State's 87 counties had adopted the plan and only 3 were actually paying pensions. Another county was added at the 1932 election, but of these 5 counties only 3 were making grants at the end of 1932.

The 1933 legislature amended the act so as to make it compulsory, effective January 1, 1934. It provides, however, that after having operated under the act for 1 year the matter of the continuance of the system can be brought before the electorate at a general election, upon petition of 25 percent of the voters.

Nevada.—In Nevada the optional law remains practically inoperative. At the end of 1930 only one county was paying old-age pensions; during 1931 it was joined by an additional county which, however, ceased paying pensions in 1932. The 1932 experience therefore shows again only one county actually operating under the law.

New Hampshire.—The law of this State was enacted only in 1931 but was mandatory in form and by the end of the year had been put into operation in 5 of the 10 counties in the State. Only six counties reported for 1932 but all had the system in effect and were making payments under it.

New Jersey.—The New Jersey system, mandatory upon the counties and under the general supervision of the State department of institutions and agencies, was created by a law of 1931, effective January 1, 1932. Payments began on July 1, 1932, in all but four counties which because of lack of funds had, as late as April 1933, made no payments. "One or two of the other counties", according to the report of the State official, "have lapsed payments temporarily", but it is expected that the financial difficulties will be overcome and that payment will begin shortly.

Utah.—The Utah law was passed early in 1929 and became effective May 14 of that year. By the end of 1930, 13 of the 29 counties had adopted the act, but only 12 were paying pensions at the close of 1931. The reports from the counties of that State for 1932 indicate that 13 were operating under the pension system; these do not, however,

[5] Old-age Security Herald, January 1933.

include 3 counties which were paying pensions in 1931 but for which no report has been received for 1932.

Of the 13 reporting counties, 1 ceased payments in September 1932 because of lack of funds, in 1 the payments were temporarily suspended at the time its report was made (late in April 1933), and in a third county pensions are paid only "at intervals when funds are available."

The chairman of the board of county commissioners of one county which has not as yet adopted the plan because its financial condition would not permit, states, "We think it a fine thing, however, and as soon as we can see our way clear we expect to adopt the old-age pension for the old people of our county."

West Virginia.—This is a voluntary law whose adoption by the counties can be accomplished only by submission to the voters at a general or special election, a majority of all votes cast in the election being required for adoption. Although this law went into effect in June 1931, there was no opportunity for taking steps to put it into actual force until the general election of 1932. At that time, the reports from the individual counties indicate, the question was submitted to the voters of Mingo County only; in another county the citizens presented a petition to the county court asking its inclusion on the ballot, but this was refused by the court. In Mingo County the pension system was adopted, effective January 1, 1933.

Wisconsin.—Old-age pensions have been paid in this State, in varying numbers of counties, since 1925 when the voluntary law was passed. Although the law provides that one third of the cost shall be borne by the State, in 1931 only 9 counties were paying pensions, while in 1932 10 counties were doing so but 1 of these ceased payments in September of the latter year.

The act became mandatory on July 1, 1933.

Wyoming.—In Wyoming, at the end of 1930, there were 7 counties which had adopted the old-age pension plan and 15 had done so by the end of 1931.

Reports from 18 of the 23 counties for 1932 indicate that 16 have adopted the plan; this number does not include 2 counties which reported its adoption in previous years, but from which no report was received for 1932.

Development of System Under "Optional" and "Mandatory" Laws, 1932

TABLE 3 shows the extent of development, classifying the States according to whether the adoption of the pension system is optional with the counties or mandatory upon them. For States whose law is not clearly mandatory or clearly voluntary, the classification was made on the authority of the officials of the State concerned.

The early old-age pension laws in the United States were nearly all of the type which left the adoption of the system (as well as its cost) to the will of the county. A definite trend toward the mandatory type of legislation has been discernible of late years, however. Of the 12 laws on the statute books at the end of 1930, 5 were mandatory. At the end of 1931, 9 of the 17 laws passed were mandatory and 2 others had been amended to become compulsory at future dates.[6]

[6] Of the 9 laws passed thus far (July) in 1933, all are compulsory upon the counties; of these, 1 has already been declared unconstitutional.

Another definite trend has been toward the provision of State aid, in increasing proportions of the total cost. At the end of 1928, of the 6 States with pension legislation, only Wisconsin provided for State aid (to the extent of one third of the cost). At the end of 1930, 4 of the 12 pension States provided that the State should pay a proportion of the cost, one half being at that time the maximum proportion. The year 1932 witnessed no extension of the pension system, it being an "off" legislative year. The situation at the end of that year was therefore the same as at the end of the preceding year, with 6 of the 17 States providing for State assistance, 2 to the extent of one third,[7] 2 one half, 1 three fourths, and 1 all of the cost.[8]

The relatively greater extension of the compulsory laws and of the coverage under them is obvious from table 3. More than seven times as many persons are covered by the mandatory as by the optional acts. Within the optional States as a whole the adopting counties contain only slightly over one fourth of the combined population of those States, while in the mandatory States more than nine tenths of the population is covered by the act.

TABLE 3.—EXTENT AND COVERAGE OF PENSION SYSTEM IN SPECIFIED STATES, 1932, BY TYPE OF LAW

State, and type of law	Population of State, 1930	Number of counties in State	Counties having pension system at end of 1932 [1]		
			Number	Population	Percent of State population
Optional					
Kentucky	2,614,589	120			
Maryland	1,631,526	24	[2] 1	804,874	49.3
Minnesota	2,563,953	87	5	1,059,482	41.3
Montana	537,606	56	44	436,171	81.1
Nevada	91,058	17	1	2,652	2.9
West Virginia	1,729,205	55	1	38,319	2.2
Wisconsin	2,939,006	71	10	1,097,277	37.3
Total	12,106,943	430	62	3,438,775	28.4
Mandatory					
California	5,677,251	58	57	5,677,010	100.0
Colorado	1,035,791	63	4	55,026	5.3
Delaware	238,380	3	3	238,380	100.0
Idaho	445,032	44	39	400,141	89.9
Massachusetts	4,249,614	14	14	4,249,614	100.0
New Hampshire	465,293	10	6	238,207	51.2
New Jersey	4,041,334	21	17	2,852,850	70.6
New York	12,588,066	62	62	12,588,066	100.0
Utah	507,847	29	13	378,865	74.6
Wyoming	225,565	23	16	181,936	80.7
Total	29,474,173	327	231	26,860,095	91.1
Grand total	41,581,116	757	293	30,298,870	72.9

[1] Includes also those which, although they have adopted the system, have not yet put it into effect.
[2] City of Baltimore.

Among the "optional" or "voluntary" States it is seen that the largest proportion of adopting counties still is in Montana and Wisconsin in the order named. That the more populous counties are

[7] In one of these (Massachusetts) a 1931 act provided that the whole cost of the system for 1931 and 1932 should be met from the proceeds of a $1 tax on every male inhabitant over 21 years of age.
[8] Of the 9 laws passed in 1933, 6 provide for State aid, 1 to the extent of 1 percent of the total State expenditures (law since declared unconstitutional), 2 to the extent of one half, 1 of two thirds, and 2 all of the cost.

the ones which adopted the pension plan is also shown. Thus, although only 5 of Minnesota's 87 counties have adopted the pension plan, these contain more than two fifths of the State population. The city of Baltimore, which is the only section of Maryland paying pensions under the law, contains nearly half of all the residents of the State. Montana (with 81 percent coverage) is the only "optional" State in which more than half of the population is protected by the old-age pension law.

At the other end of the scale is Kentucky, in which now not a single county remains under the pension law, and Nevada and West Virginia in which less than 3 percent of the population are in counties which have accepted the pension plan.

Among the "mandatory" States the coverage is, as would be expected, very much higher. In the four States of California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York the system is practically Statewide. California had only one mountain county (population, 241) in which no pensions were being paid at the end of 1932; this county is reported as being "a very small, self-sustaining community" which is "so fortunate as to have within its boundary no needy person in receipt of any type of State aid." In all of these four States a considerable proportion of the expense, ranging from one third in Massachusetts to all of the cost in Delaware, is borne by the State. In New Jersey, where the law provides that three fourths of the funds are to come from the State treasury, four counties were unable to provide the one fourth fixed as their share and in those regions therefore the act has not yet been put into operation. In the remaining States, where the whole cost must be met from county funds, the coverage is in general less wide. The greatest acceptance of the county-fund plan is in Idaho, where some 90 percent of the inhabitants are protected by the old-age pension system. Colorado lags among the mandatory States, but in that State the development of the system has been hindered by the contesting of the law on the grounds of constitutionality.

Cost of Pensions, 1931 and 1932

TABLE 4 shows the proportion of pensioned population and the cost of the system per pensioner and per capita of population, by States, in 1931 and 1932.

The proportion the pensioners form of the population in those counties in which pensions are being paid ranged, in 1932, from 0.02 percent in Maryland (Baltimore) to 0.66 percent in Delaware, and in every case except Maryland showed an increase over the year before.

As regards annual amount disbursed per pensioner, New York (whose law places no limit on the amount of the individual allowance) continues to hold first place, while Maryland and California follow in the order named. Utah is at the other end of the scale.

The table shows that, in the States covered, the pension-system cost in 1932 on an average was 77 cents per inhabitant, the amount ranging from 4 cents in Maryland to $1.23 in New York. For the previous year the average cost, all States combined, was 64 cents, and the range was from 6 cents in Maryland to 95 cents in New York.

TABLE 4.—COST OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN SPECIFIED STATES, 1931 AND 1932

State	Percent pensioners form of total population in counties with system [1]		Annual amount disbursed per pensioner [2]		Average annual cost per capita of population, in counties with system [3]	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
California	0.17	0.22	$248.81	$255.93	$0.43	$0.56
Colorado	.05	.29	----------	98.72	----------	.29
Delaware	.63	.66	88.94	119.69	.56	.79
Idaho	.25	.38	----------	87.96	----------	.44
Kentucky	.12	----------	96.00	----------	.12	----------
Maryland	.02	.02	[4] 333.33	262.41	[4] .06	.04
Massachusetts	.26	.40	163.41	143.28	.43	.48
Minnesota	.12	.24	76.67	141.59	.09	.34
Montana	.26	.29	158.35	146.17	.43	.42
Nevada	.37	.57	216.47	173.33	.80	.98
New Hampshire	.08	.19	110.35	131.66	.07	.25
New Jersey	----------	.28	----------	[5] 126.74	----------	[5] .34
New York	.38	.43	255.33	285.21	.95	1.23
Utah	.28	.29	109.76	54.37	.30	.16
Wisconsin	.15	.18	177.74	189.56	.26	.34
Wyoming	.19	.28	69.16	132.53	.16	.37
Total	.28	.39	227.42	232.55	.64	.77

[1] Based on counties reporting number of pensioners.
[2] In counties reporting both number of pensioners and amount disbursed.
[3] Based on counties reporting amount spent.
[4] Approximate, on basis of total amount appropriated for pensions.
[5] Figured on annual basis, although pensions were paid only during last half of 1932.

Average Pension Paid

TABLE 5 shows the average annual and monthly amounts per person disbursed in 1932; these are simple averages computed from the number of pensioners at the end of the year and the amount spent in pensions during the year. For those States for which officials reported a State average, that figure is also given.

The average pension for 1932, all States combined, was $19.38, per month as compared with $18.89 in 1931.

Although the average amount of old-age relief granted in New York fell from $26.80 in 1931 to $23.77 in 1932, that State continues to hold first place as regards liberality of grants.

It is seen that, with the exception of Delaware, in every State for which data are available for both 1931 and 1932, the latter year showed a decrease in the average monthly grant. In the case of New Hampshire and Utah the amounts have fallen nearly one half. In no case does the average pension equal the maximum, and in some States the margin between them is very wide indeed.

TABLE 5.—COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MONTHLY PENSIONS, 1931 AND 1932, WITH MAXIMUM PAYABLE UNDER LAW, BY STATES

State	Average pension, 1932			Monthly average, 1931	Maximum payable under law
	Computed on basis of reported disbursement		Reported by State officials: Per month		
	Per year	Per month			
California	$255.93	$21.33	$22.08	$23.16	$30.00
Colorado	98.72	8.23		19.35	30.00
Delaware	119.69	9.97	9.84	9.54	25.00
Idaho	87.96	7.33		10.62	25.00
Maryland	262.41	21.87		[1]	30.00
Massachusetts	143.28	11.94	23.72	13.62	[2]
Minnesota	141.59	11.80		16.89	30.00
Montana	146.17	12.18		13.20	25.00
Nevada	173.33	14.44		17.63	30.00
New Hampshire	131.66	10.97		20.83	32.50
New Jersey	126.74	10.56	15.28		30.00
New York	285.21	23.77	23.80	26.80	[2]
Utah	54.37	4.53		8.62	25.00
Wisconsin	189.56	15.80		19.67	30.00
Wyoming	132.53	11.21		12.80	30.00
Total	232.55	19.38		18.89	

[1] No data. [2] No limit.

As the table shows, the Utah counties award the smallest amounts, the State average being only $4.53 per month, while the average in the various counties reporting ranges from $3 to $14.50. Average pensions of as low as $3 were also reported by three counties in Idaho.

The tendency in the three States for which monthly averages are available is shown in table 6.

In Delaware the trend was rather steadily upward from July 1931 to March 1932, and remained on the higher level until June 1932, when it began an almost imperceptible decline.

In California, during the 8 months for which data are shown, there has been a slight but continuous decline.

In New York, the average grant in March 1931—the third month after the payment of pensions began in that State—was very close to the $30 maximum set in many States. Since that time, however, the average has fallen steadily by a few cents each month, registering a decrease of 21.6 percent during the 27-month period covered by the table.

TABLE 6.—TREND IN AVERAGE PENSION PAID, BY MONTHS, IN SPECIFIED STATES

Year and month	Average monthly pension			Year and month	Average monthly pension		
	California	Delaware	New York		California	Delaware	New York
1931				1932			
March			$27.55	May		$9.90	$25.35
April			27.48	June		9.90	25.21
May			27.33	July	$22.58	9.87	24.70
June			27.21	August	22.56	9.86	24.58
July		$8.89	26.84	September	22.52	9.86	24.35
August		8.71	26.65	October	22.42	9.86	24.18
September		9.06	26.65	November	22.20	9.86	23.94
October		9.14	26.35	December	22.08	9.84	23.80
November		9.37	26.33	1933			
December		9.54	26.30	January	22.00		23.39
1932				February	[1]		23.29
January		9.75	26.24	March	[1]		22.75
February		9.87	26.05	April	[1]		22.07
March		9.90	26.00	May	21.66		21.59
April		9.88	25.70				

[1] No data.

The 1931–32 report of the New York Division of Old Age Security states that pensions are based upon a budget of minimum expenses which allows variation for the varying cost levels and standards in different parts of the State. "The application of this budget has resulted in a marked reduction in the individual grants in those public welfare districts in which allowances for food had been made on the basis of commodity prices of earlier years." The head of this office also stated at the 1933 Conference on Old Age Security that in his opinion the grants of the early pension period had been much too liberal, and that part of the reduction which has taken place in the average grant has been due to the adjustment of such allowances. At this same conference one of the California administrative officials stated, as regards the situation in that State, that "Since the spring of 1932 there has been throughout the State a noticeable tendency to decrease the amount of the individual grants. While the lower cost of living has made it possible to provide adequately for many persons on a lower budget, the primary reason has been the unprecedented demands on relief funds in all the counties, and the necessity of spreading relief over a larger group."

Progress of Old-Age Pension Movement

TABLE 7 shows, in summary form, the spread of the pension system since 1923 when the first law still in force (that of Montana) became effective. It is evident from this table that the widest extension has occurred beginning with 1930.

TABLE 7.—DEVELOPMENT OF OLD-AGE PENSION MOVEMENT SINCE 1923

Year	Number of State laws	Counties with pension system		Number of pensioners	Amount disbursed in pensions
		Number	Percent of total counties in States with law		
1923	1	29	52	349	$22,870
1924	1	37	66	521	78,158
1925	3	[1] 40	[1] 32	[1] 591	[1] 100,549
1926	4	[1] 44	[1] 35	[1] 936	[1] 172,789
1927	6	[1] 46	[1] 36	[1] 988	[1] 165,038
1928	6	52	15	1,221	222,559
1930	12	137	30	10,307	1,714,388
1931	17	267	39	76,349	16,173,207
1932	17	293	40	102,537	22,616,004

[1] Figures are for 2 States (Montana and Wisconsin) only.

The development of the pension system in the various States since the passage of the respective laws is shown in table 8.

TABLE 8.—DEVELOPMENT OF PENSION SYSTEM IN SPECIFIED STATES SINCE PASSAGE OF LAW

State, and year of act	Year	Number of counties		Number of pensioners at end of year	Amount spent	Average annual amount spent per pensioner	Coverage of system[1]
		Total	Adopting				
California (1929)	1930	58	57	7,205	$1,634,423	$226.85	100.0
	1931	58	57	9,887	53,087	248.11	100.0
	1932	58	57	12,520	3,204,200	255.93	100.0
Colorado (1927)	1928	63	1	1	120	120.00	.9
	1930	63	1	----	----	----	3.5
	1931	63	7	50	2,190	----	10.1
	1932	63	4	162	15,993	98.72	5.3
Delaware (1931)	1931	3	3	1,497	66,568	88.94	100.0
	1932	3	3	1,565	187,316	119.69	100.0
Idaho (1931)	1931	44	31	698	4,224	----	62.6
	1932	44	39	1,403	83,035	87.96	89.9
Kentucky (1926)	1928	120	3	30	8,064	240.00	1.9
	1930	120	2	18	1,164	64.68	1.0
	1931	120	1	10	1,000	96.00	.3
	1932	120	----	----	----	----	----
Maryland (1927)	1928	24	----	----	----	----	----
	1930	24	2	12	1,800	144.00	50.5
	1931	24	1	150	50,000	333.33	49.3
	1932	24	1	135	35,426	262.41	39.3
Massachusetts (1930)	1931	14	14	11,076	904,939	163.41	99.6
	1932	14	14	17,051	2,058,075	143.28	100.0
Minnesota (1929)	1931	87	4	1,227	94,068	76.67	40.3
	1932	87	5	2,403	340,242	141.59	41.3
Montana (1923)	1923	56	29	349	22,870	65.53	54.9
	1924	56	37	521	78,158	150.02	63.5
	1925	56	39	583	100,369	172.14	62.7
	1926	56	39	584	104,863	179.56	64.8
	1927	56	42	693	115,400	166.52	78.1
	1928	56	42	884	146,510	165.73	78.4
	1929	56	44	875	146,746	167.71	79.7
	1930	56	44	889	149,100	169.08	76.6
	1931	56	43	1,130	178,934	158.35	78.1
	1932	56	44	1,254	183,303	146.17	81.1
Nevada (1925)	1928	17	2	11	1,680	180.00	17.3
	1930	17	2	5	900	300.00	5.1
	1931	17	2	34	7,360	216.47	10.1
	1932	17	1	15	2,600	173.33	2.9
New Hampshire (1931)	1931	10	5	246	3,614	110.35	66.9
	1932	10	6	455	59,907	131.66	51.2
New Jersey (1931)	1932	21	21	7,848	497,327	126.74	70.6
New York (1930)	1931	62	62	47,585	12,007,352	255.33	100.0
	1932	62	62	54,185	15,454,308	285.21	100.0
Utah (1929)	1930	29	13	1,107	95,780	84.44	73.6
	1931	29	12	873	92,305	109.76	62.1
	1932	29	13	1,096	59,586	54.37	74.6
Wisconsin (1925)	1925	71	1	8	180	22.50	1.3
	1926	71	5	352	67,926	192.97	8.0
	1927	71	4	295	49,638	168.26	5.6
	1928	71	4	295	66,185	230.40	5.6
	1930	71	8	989	156,510	158.28	35.7
	1931	71	9	1,597	283,848	177.74	37.3
	1932	71	10	1,940	367,759	189.56	37.3
Wyoming (1929)	1930	23	7	82	12,679	158.52	35.0
	1931	23	15	289	16,805	69.16	78.0
	1932	23	16	505	67,927	132.53	80.7

[1] I.e., proportion of State population living in counties which have adopted system.

President's Reemployment Agreement

UNDER the National Recovery Act provision is made for the establishment of a code of fair competition for each industry covered. However, as the drafting of such codes, with the necessary public hearings, etc., necessarily took considerable time, the President, in July, decided to ask employers of the country generally to agree to adopt a temporary schedule of minimum wages and maximum

weekly hours pending the drafting of the regular codes for their particular industries. Accordingly, an agreement designated as the "President's Reemployment Agreement" (and popularly referred to as the "blanket code") was drawn up and sent to employers requesting voluntary cooperation in this movement to put men to work and increase earnings.[1] Employers signing the agreement were, on or after August 1, 1933, to receive the posters, etc., which evidenced membership in the National Recovery Administration, and to receive also for display, consumers' badges of cooperation. It was further provided that the insignia adopted, an eagle with spread wings bearing the letters NRA above it and the words, "We Do Our Part", below, might be used on goods produced or handled.

To facilitate action under the act, cooperating agencies were set up as follows:

1. District recovery boards composed of seven members for each district of the Department of Commerce, appointed by the President, to consider, advise, and report to the administration on the progress under the act and pass upon such matters as are referred to them.

2. State recovery boards for each State, made up of nine members each appointed by the President to serve without compensation, to receive and act on all matters referred to them by the administration or the district boards.

3. State recovery councils, made up of the presiding officers of State, labor, manufacturing, trade, civic, etc., bodies that may apply, to recommend to the boards any necessary action and to request the services of the boards and the administration when necessary and to assist the administration.

The reemployment agreement follows:

President's Reemployment Agreement

(Authorized by section 4(a) National Industrial Recovery Act)

DURING the period of the President's emergency reemployment drive, that is to say, from August 1 to December 31, 1933, or to any earlier date of approval of a code of fair competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby agrees with the President as follows:

(1) After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed 3 hours per day and those hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment, or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery, or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any 1 week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any 1 week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any 6 weeks within this period; and not to employ any worker more than 8 hours in any 1 day.

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in

[1] The President's Reemployment Program. Washington, 1933.

towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity, who now receive more than $35 per week; nor to employees on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production but, in any such special case, at least time and one third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than $15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 percent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of $12 per week.

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimun wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, since July 1, 1933, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of N.R.A. (National Recovery Administration).

(11) To cooperate to the fullest extent in having a code of fair competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date, and in any event before September 1, 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's Reemployment Agreement or having become bound by any code of fair competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N.R.A. so elects, upon submission of a code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

(14) It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's reemployment drive by signing this agreement, but who asserts that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a representative trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N.R.A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N.R.A., if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to section 4(a) of the

National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by sections 7(a) and 10(b) of that act.

Dated _____, 1933.

(Sign here) _____
(Name)

_____
(Official position)

_____
(Firm and corporation name)

_____
(Industry or trade)

_____
(Number of employees at the date of signing)

_____
(Street)

_____ _____
(Town or city) (State)

Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton-Textile Industry

THE first code of fair competition to come before the National Recovery Administration under the newly enacted National Recovery Act[1] dealt with the cotton-textile industry. Hearings were held during the period June 27 to June 30, 1933, and on July 9 the President ordered the code adopted providing for operation under the conditions fixed, beginning July 17.

Because of the importance of the cotton-textile industry and the significance of this particular code in establishing methods to be followed in setting up a totally new kind of machinery for industrial recovery, much interest attached to the hearings on the code and to the revisions that were made before it reached final form.

Application for the code was made by a specially formed committee, known as "the Cotton Textile Industry Committee", a group of persons made up of the presidents of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. These organizations together have as members practically all of the cotton-textile mills in the United States and the committee received the authorization of mills representing two thirds of the cotton spindles and looms in the United States to act on their behalf.

As presented, the code set a $10 minimum wage for a 40-hour week in the South and an $11 minimum for the North, these rates to apply to all unskilled employees "except learners during a 6 weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners, and outside employees." Maximum working hours for any employee, "except repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching, and outside crews, and cleaners", were placed at 40 per week and shifts per week were limited to 2 of 40 hours each. Following pres-

[1] For text of act see Monthly Labor Review, July 1933.

entation of the code, representatives of employers, labor, and consumers were heard publicly both for and against the code as it stood.

In the discussion of the minimum-wage provision, the differential between North and South was defended on the ground of differences in the cost of living, the statement being made that climate made the fuel and clothing bills cheaper in the South than in the North. It was also pointed out by one witness that the lower productivity of workers and expense of training in the South justified the lower basic rate. Other witnesses stated that no adequate statistics are available to determine cost of living and that there is thus no basis for paying at a lower rate in one part of the country than in another. Labor representatives were unanimous in their disapproval of the minimum wages set, believing the rates unduly low. A rate of 50 cents per hour was suggested but in general from $12 to $16 per week was stated to be acceptable, the rates in several instances, however, being proposed for a working week considerably shorter than 40 hours. Before the close of the hearings the code was voluntarily revised to provide a minimum wage of $12 per week of 40 hours in the South and $13 in the North.

In connection with minimum wages it was suggested by labor witnesses that minima should be set for workers in different skill classes, i.e., unskilled, semiskilled, skilled, and highly skilled. This, it was said, would obviate any tendency to bring the wages of the highly skilled to extremely low levels.

Pressure for including under the minimum rates of pay the excepted class made up of cleaners and outside workers was extremely keen.

Opposition to the 40-hour week provision was based on the belief in many quarters that its adoption would change very little the existing position with respect to employment. Suggestions were made of 35, 30, and even 27 hours per week to meet present conditions. In this connection the administrator, General Johnson, raised the point that the adoption of so short a week would force the cotton-textile industry into the position of absorbing more than its quota of the unemployed, that is, more than the normal number of persons employed in the industry. In a later statement by Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief of the research and planning division of the National Recovery Administration, the 40-hour week was described as being of the proper length to permit employment of 100,000 more persons in this industry than in 1929. This provision of the code was retained.

Certain witnesses, among them representatives of labor, believed that no limit should be placed on the use of machine installations provided the requirements with respect to wages and hours are met. Others saw in this lack of limitation an impetus to the growth of the stretch-out system, whereby the worker is assigned additional machines, or the pace of machines is quickened, so that he may produce more in a given time. As a result of the opening up of this question a special committee was appointed by General Johnson on the first day of the hearing to make a study of the matter and report on it by July 15.

As a result of this study the code was amended to provide a Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, composed of one representative each of employers and employees and a third representative

to be appointed by the Administrator of the act, to make proper provision with regard to the stretch-out system or any other problems of working conditions. Supplementing this board State boards may be appointed and industrial relations committees within the plants where problems arise, the procedure adopted being first to endeavor to settle questions within the respective plants and failing this to refer such questions to the State boards or take final recourse to the national body.

Testimony was offered to support an effort to write into the code provisions for the prohibition of employment of children under 16 years of age and to limit the work of women to daytime hours. Later the exemption of children under 16 years of age from employment was written into the code by the employers. No action was taken with respect to night work of women. Such a provision was opposed by the National Woman's Party as detrimental to the position of women in industry and as a violation of their rights to equality. However, other witnesses, including labor representatives and the Consumers' League, voiced disapproval of night work for women and suggested that the discriminatory effects of such a provision might be offset if employers would give preference to woman workers in the first shift of the day.

On July 9 the President gave approval to the cotton-textile code, the text of his order and the code itself being reproduced in full below. Under the provisions set forth, this code became effective on July 17, 1933.

Text of Presidential Approval

FOLLOWING is the text of the President's statement giving approval to the code:

The Cotton-Textile Code, a stenographic transcript of the hearing thereof, a report and recommendations of the National Recovery Administration thereon (including a special statistical analysis of the industry by the Division of Planning and Research) and reports showing unanimous approval of such report and recommendations by each the Labor Advisory Board, the Industrial Advisory Board, and the Consumers' Advisory Board, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

In accordance with section 3 (a), National Industrial Recovery Act, the Cotton-Textile Code submitted by duly qualified trade associations of the cotton-textile industry on June 16, 1933, in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of that act, is hereby approved by the President subject to the following interpretations and conditions:

(1) Limitations on the use of productive machinery shall not apply to production of tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires for a period of 3 weeks after this date.

(2) The planning committee of the industry, provided for in the code, will take up at once the question of employee purchase of homes in mill villages, especially in the South, and will submit to the Administration before January 1, 1934, a plan looking toward eventual employee home ownership.

(3) Approval of the minimum wages proposed by the code is not to be regarded as approval of their economic sufficiency but is granted in the belief that, in view of the large increase in wage payments provided by the code, any higher minima at this time might react to reduce consumption and employment, and on the understanding that if and as conditions improve the subject may be reopened with a view to increasing them.

(4) That office employees be included within the benefits of the code.

(5) The existing amounts by which wages in the higher-paid classes, up to workers receiving $30 per week, exceed wages in the lowest-paid classes, shall be maintained.

(6) While the exception of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, and watching crews from the maximum hour provisions is approved, it is on the condition that time and one half be paid for overtime.

(7) While the exception of cleaners and outside workers is approved for the present, it is on condition that the planning and supervisory committee provided by section 6 prepare and submit to the Administration, by January 1, 1934, a schedule of minimum wage and of maximum hours for these classes.

(8) It is interpreted that the provisions for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor per week *for every employee covered*, so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.

(9) It is interpreted that the provisions for a minimum wage in this code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or upon a piecework performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piecework rules.

(10) Until adoption of further provisions of this code necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of work to the disadvantage of employees ("stretch-outs") and in a manner destructive of the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is required that any and all increases in the amount of work or production required of employees over that required on July 1, 1933, must be submitted to and approved by the agency created by section 6 of the code and by the Administration, and if not so submitted such increases will be regarded as a prima facie violation of the provision for minimum wages.

(11) The code will be in operation as to the whole industry, but opportunity shall be given for administrative consideration of every application of the code in particular instances to any person directly affected who has not in person or by a representative consented and agreed to the terms of the code. Any such person shall be given an opportunity for a hearing before the Administrator or his representative, and for a stay of the application to him of any provision of the code, prior to incurring any liability to the enforcement of the code against him by any of the means provided in the National Industrial Recovery Act, pending such hearing. At such hearing any objection to the application of the code in the specific circumstances may be presented and will be heard.

(12) This approval is limited to a 4 months' period, with the right to ask for a modification at any time and subject to a request for renewal for another 4 months at any time before its expiration.

(13) Section 6 of the code is approved on condition that the Administration be permitted to name three members of the planning and supervisory committee of the industry. Such members shall have no vote but in all other respects shall be members of such planning and supervisory committee.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

JULY 9, 1933.

Text of Code for the Cotton-Textile Industry [2]

THE textile code itself is reproduced in full below:

To effectuate the policy of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, during the period of the emergency, by reducing and relieving unemployment, improving the standards of labor, eliminating competitive practices destructive of the interests of the public, employees, and employers, relieving the disastrous effects of overcapacity, and otherwise rehabilitating the cotton-textile industry and by increasing the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, and in other respects, the following provisions are established as a code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry:

I. *Definitions.*—The term "cotton-textile industry" as used herein is defined to mean the manufacture of cotton yarn and/or cotton woven fabrics, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process. The term "employees" as used herein shall include all persons employed in the conduct of such operations. The term "productive machinery" as used herein is defined to mean spinning spindles and/or looms. The term "effective date" as used herein is defined to be July 17, 1933, or if this code shall not have been approved by the President 2 weeks prior thereto, then the second Monday after such approval. The term "persons" shall include natural persons, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

II. On and after the effective date the minimum wage that shall be paid by employers in the cotton-textile industry to any of their employees—except learners during a 6 weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners, and outside employees—shall be at the

[2] As revised and presented to the Administrator prior to close of public hearing, June 30, 1933.

rate of $12 per week when employed in the southern section of the industry and at the rate of $13 per week when employed in the northern section for 40 hours of labor.

III. On and after the effective date, employers in the cotton-textile industry shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor for their employees—except repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching and outside crews, and cleaners—in excess of 40 hours per week, and they shall not operate productive machinery in the cotton-textile industry for more than two shifts of 40 hours each per week.

IV. On and after the effective date, employers in the cotton-textile industry shall not employ any minor under the age of 16 years.

V. With a view to keeping the President informed as to the observance or nonobservance of this code of fair competition, and as to whether the cotton-textile industry is taking appropriate steps to effectuate the declared policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act, each person engaged in the cotton-textile industry will furnish duly certified reports in substance as follows and in such form as may hereafter be provided:

(*a*) *Wages and hours of labor.*—Returns every 4 weeks showing actual hours worked by the various occupational groups of employees and minimum weekly rates of wages.

(*b*) *Machinery data.*—In the case of mills having no looms, returns should be made every 4 weeks showing the number of spinning spindles in place, the number of spinning spindles actually operating each week, the number of shifts, and the total number of spindle-hours each week. In the case of mills having no spinning spindles, returns every 4 weeks showing the number of looms in place, the number of looms actually operated each week, the number of shifts, and the total number of loom-hours each week. In the case of mills that have spinning spindles and looms, returns every 4 weeks showing the number of spinning spindles and looms in place, the number of spinning spindles and looms actually operated each week, the number of shifts, and the total number of spindle-hours and loom-hours each week.

(*c*) *Reports of production, stocks, and orders.*—Weekly returns showing production in terms of the commonly used unit, i.e. linear yards, or pounds or pieces; stocks on hand both sold and unsold stated in the same terms, and unfilled orders stated also in the same terms. These returns are to be confined to staple constructions and broad divisions of cotton textiles.

The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, is constituted the agency to collect and receive such reports.

VI. To further effectuate the policies of the act, the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the applicants herein, or such successor committee or committees as may hereafter be constituted by the action of the Cotton Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is set up to cooperate with the Administrator as a planning and fair practice agency for the cotton-textile industry. Such agency may from time to time present to the Administrator recommendations based on conditions in the industry as they may develop from time to time which will tend to effectuate the operation of the provisions of this code and the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in particular along the following lines:

1. Recommendations as to the requirements by the Administrator of such further reports from persons engaged in the cotton-textile industry of statistical information and keeping of uniform accounts as may be required to secure the proper observance of the code and promote the proper balancing of production and consumption and the stabilization of the industry and employment.

2. Recommendations for the setting up of a service bureau for engineering, accounting, credit, and other purposes to aid the smaller mills in meeting the conditions of the emergency and the requirements of this code.

3. Recommendations (1) for the requirement by the Administrator of registration by persons engaged in the cotton-textile industry of their productive machinery, (2) for the requirement by the Administrator that prior to the installation of additional productive machinery by persons engaged or engaging in the cotton-textile industry, except for the replacement of a similar number of existing looms or spindles or to bring the operation of existing productive machinery into balance, such persons shall secure certificates that such installation will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act during the period of the emergency, and (3) for the granting or withholding by the Administrator of such certificates if so required by him.

4. Recommendations for changes in or exemption from the provisions of this code as to the working hours of machinery which will tend to preserve a balance

of productive activity with consumption requirements, so that the interests of the industry and the public may be properly served.

5. Recommendations for the making of requirements by the Administrator as to practices by persons engaged in the cotton-textile industry as to methods and conditions of trading, the naming and reporting of prices which may be appropriate to avoid discrimination, to promote the stabilization of the industry, to prevent and eliminate unfair and destructive competitive prices and practices.

6. Recommendations for regulating the disposal of distress merchandise in a way to secure the protection of the owners and to promote sound and stable conditions in the industry.

7. Recommendations as to the making available to the suppliers of credit to those engaged in the industry of information regarding terms of, and actual functioning of, any or all of the provisions of the code, the conditions of the industry, and regarding the operations of any and all of the members of the industry covered by such code to the end that during the period of emergency available credit may be adapted to the needs of such industry considered as a whole and to the needs of the small as well as the large units.

8. Recommendations for dealing with any inequalities that may otherwise arise to endanger the stability of the industry and of production and employment.

Such recommendations, when approved by the Administrator, shall have the same force and effect as any other provisions of this code.

Such agency is also set up to cooperate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of any of the provisions of this code, at its own instance or on complaint by any person affected, and to report the same to the Administrator.

Such agency is also set up for the purpose of investigating and informing the Administrator on behalf of the cotton-textile industry as to the importation of competitive articles into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of this code and as an agency for making complaint to the President on behalf of the cotton-textile industry, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, with respect thereto.

VII. Where the costs of executing contracts entered into in the cotton-textile industry prior to the presentation to Congress of the National Industrial Recovery Act are increased by the application of the provisions of that act to the industry, it is equitable and promotive of the purposes of the act that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs be arrived at by arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the applicant for this code, is constituted an agency to assist in effecting such adjustments.

VIII. Employers in the cotton-textile industry shall comply with the requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as follows: "(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

IX. This code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with the provision of clause 10 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation, issued under Title I of said act, and specifically to the right of the President to cancel or modify his approval of this code or any conditions imposed by him upon his approval thereof.

X. Such of the provisions of this code as are not required to be included therein by the National Industrial Recovery Act, may with the approval of the President, be modified or eliminated as changes in circumstances or experience may indicate. It is contemplated that from time to time supplementary provisions to this code or additional codes will be submitted for the approval of the President to prevent unfair competition in price and other unfair and destructive competitive practices and to effectuate the other purposes and policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act consistent with the provisions hereof.

Text of Presidential Order

ON APPLICATION from the industry the President on July 15 issued the following order in connection with the cotton-textile code:

A code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry has been heretofore approved by order of the President, dated July 9, 1933, on certain conditions set forth in such order. The applicants for said code have now requested the withdrawal of condition 12 of said order providing for the termination of approval at the end of 4 months unless expressly renewed, have accepted certain other conditions, have proposed amendments to the code to effectuate the intent of the remaining conditions, and have requested that final approval be given to the code as so amended and on such conditions.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, on the report and recommendation of the Administrator and on consideration,

It is ordered that the condition heretofore imposed as to the termination of approval of the code is now withdrawn and that the code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry is finally approved with the conditions so accepted and with the amendments so proposed, as set forth in schedule A attached hereto.

SCHEDULE A.—*Application to the President by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee for final approval of code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry*

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the applicant for the approval of the code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry, submitted for the approval of the President June 16, 1933, and as revised June 30, 1933, accepts the interpretations and conditions to the approval thereof set forth in paragraphs 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 13 of the order of the President, dated July 9, 1933, and asks the approval of the President to the following amendments to such code as properly complying with and effectuating the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 11 of said order of approval, and asks for the final approval by the President of the code of fair competition for the cotton-textile industry as so amended, and on the conditions so accepted and with the omission of the condition in paragraph 12 of such order as to the termination of the approval at the end of 4 months.

1. It shall be one of the functions of the planning and fair practice agency provided for in section 6 of the code to consider the question of plans for eventual employee ownership of homes in mill villages and submit to the Recovery Administration prior to January 1, 1934, its report in the matter.

2. On and after July 31, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees in the cotton-textile industry shall be an average of 40 hours a week over each period of 6 months.

3. The amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees (receiving more than the established maximum wage) shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield a less wage for a work week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing prior to July 17, 1933. It shall be a function of the planning and fair practice agency provided for in paragraph 6 of the code to observe the operation of these provisions and recommend such further provisions as experience may indicate to be appropriate to effectuate their purposes.

4. On and after the effective date the maximum hours of labor of repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, and watching crews in the cotton-textile industry shall, except in case of emergency work, be 40 hours a week with a tolerance of 10 percent. Any emergency time in any mill shall be reported monthly to the planning and fair practice agency provided for in paragraph 6 of the code, through the Cotton Textile Institute.

5. Until adoption of further provisions of this code that may prove necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of work (stretch-outs), no employee of any mill in the cotton-textile industry shall be required to do any work in excess of the practices as to the class of work of such employee prevailing on July 1, 1933, or prior to the share-the-work movement, unless such increase is submitted to and approved by the agency created by section 6 of the code and by the National Recovery Administration.

6. This code shall be in operation on and after the effective date as to the whole cotton-textile industry except as an exemption from or a stay of the

application of its provisions may be granted by the Administrator to a person applying for the same or except as provided in an Executive order. No distinction shall be made in such exemptions between persons who have and have not joined in applying for the approval of this code.

Hearings on Complaints

SUBSEQUENT to the adoption of the cotton-textile code an order was issued providing that after the approval of any code, hearings may be given to persons who have not participated in establishing or consenting to the code but who are affected thereby and who claim the applications of the code are unjust to them. Such persons must apply for hearing within 10 days after the effective date of the code. In the meantime the code is in full force.

Temporary Labor Provisions for Other Textile Industries

UNDER the authority vested in the President under title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act a number of Executive orders have been issued regarding labor provisions in other textile industries, pending adoption of codes.

Textile industry.—Following the President's approval of the cotton-textile code, a series of Executive orders was issued whereby employees engaged in a number of textile industries were either brought under the labor provisions of the cotton-textile code or under their own code pending adoption.

Under Executive orders of July 15, 1933, the rayon-weaving industry, the throwing industry, the cotton-thread industry, and the broad silk and rayon weavers division, the converters division, the special fabrics division, the ribbon division and woven label division of the Silk Association of America thus became subject to a maximum work week for employees of 40 hours with minimum weekly pay of $12 per week in the South and $13 in the North. Subsequent orders of July 21, 1933, placed the underwear and/or allied products of the textile-finishing industry under the same provisions with the exception that persons engaged in textile finishing were ordered to receive weekly wages a dollar higher, or $13 per week in the South and $14 in the North. The effective date of these orders was set for July 17, 1933, the day on which the cotton code went into effect, with the exception that for the underwear and allied products industry the date set was July 24, 1933, and for the textile-finishing industry, July 31, 1933. The pajama industry came under the cotton code on July 26, the cordage and twine industry beginning at midnight, July 27, and the garment industry, July 31, 1933.

By Executive order of July 22, 1933, effective July 24, 1933, the silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry was placed under its code pending public hearings on the adoption of the code in final form; the maximum work week is 40 hours and minimum wages 45 cents per hour for male employees and 35 cents for female employees, the weekly wages being $18 and $14, respectively, for 40 hours' work. The hosiery industry followed the same procedure and was placed under the labor provisions of its code on July 26, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Study of Needy Unemployed in Philadelphia

A REPORT has just been published giving the labor history and experience of 8,722 persons employed on made work in Philadelphia.[1] The information was gathered by jobless men allocated to the work in 1931 through the interest of the Philadelphia Emergency Work Bureau of the Committee for Unemployment Relief. The survey was carried out under the supervision of the director of the Philadelphia Community Council.

Data were also secured from 1,439 applicants for work relief in the same city.

Summaries of the findings of these two complementary studies are given below.

Study of Persons Employed on Made Work

IRRESPECTIVE of whether they were native white, foreign-born white, or colored, the percentage of persons in this group who lacked school training was very much in excess of the proportion of illiterates for comparable groups in Pennsylvania as a whole. Their educational attainments, however, were not entirely inadequate, and the fact that some of them had schooling far beyond the average for the community was an evidence that their difficulties were not altogether due to lack of education.

Stability on the job.—So far as length of service is a test of success on the job, this group on made work had a good record, only about 5 percent of the whites and 9 percent of the colored being classed "as casual workers who had never had a steady job." More than one half of the whites and approximately one third of the Negroes had held the same jobs for 5 years or over. Service records not uncommonly reached 10, 20, 30, and up to 45 years. Stability on the worker's part is no assurance against cyclical unemployment, however. Workers who had been with the same concerns for many years found themselves laid off with men who had only a few months' service. Only a negligible proportion of those on made work seemed to have definitely failed on their former jobs. Considerably over nine tenths of the men were jobless as a result of business conditions beyond their control.

In the judgment of the investigator "no great improvement in the conditions affecting unemployment can be brought about by action of the individual worker. It is time that this fact be impressed on

[1] Pennsylvania, University of. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. Ten thousand out of work, by Ewan Clague and Webster Powell. Philadelphia, 1933.

the man himself, so that he will not allow his morale to be destroyed by circumstances over which he has no control."

Wages.—The previous wages of these people compared quite favorably with the wages of others in similar occupations in the State. The average full-time weekly earnings reported for the whites were $32 while that for the Negroes were $25, no deductions being made for short time or lay-offs during the year.

The weekly earnings of college graduates were more than 60 percent above those of the men who had no formal education, and in addition employment among the former was much more stable.

Industry's responsibility.—Over 3,000 Philadelphia firms were represented by one or more ex-employees among the 8,722 workers included in the survey.

Some large firms were very heavily represented, six of them being charged with over 11 percent of all the men surveyed in this study, or with 14 percent of those men who could be assigned. A total of 29 firms, each laying off 25 or more workers, contributed over 30 percent of the assignable workers. At the other extreme there were 2,368 firms with one man each.

So far as the data contained in this study are concerned, the construction industry had the heaviest responsibility for unemployment. It was represented by two and one half times as many men as its proportion of the normal gainfully employed population of the city. Manufacturing furnished slightly more unemployed than its normal share of the gainfully employed would have justified.

Most of the workers were common, semiskilled, or skilled laborers. Approximately 15 percent of the whites and 5 percent of the colored were able to do work of a supervisory, clerical, professional, etc., character. Most of the workers had lost their jobs toward the close of the summer of 1930. Approximately 94 percent had become unemployed since the summer of 1929. Temporary jobs played an insignificant part in keeping up incomes when no permanent employment was available.

Not every Philadelphia establishment, however, was represented by made-work employees. Some employers had protected their workers to some degree against unemployment. Efforts at stabilization, however, are often futile in the face of lack of stability in the whole industry or industry group.

When responsibility has been assigned to the individual employer up to the limits of his capacity to meet it, and additional responsibility has been assessed against the group of employers who constitute an industry, there still remains the largest share of all—that which must be assigned to industrial and business enterprise as a whole. A discussion of the conditions under which this final responsibility might be accepted—whether by voluntary, cooperative action of employers, or by governmental regulation—is beyond the scope of this study.

Prevention of destitution.—According to the report under review it is basically important to have one or more additional wage earners in the family as a protection against destitution when the principal wage earner has no job. While the families of those on made work were larger than the average Philadelphia family, a very high percentage of them had but one wage earner.

On the other hand, 53 percent of the whites and nearly 70 percent of the Negroes had been able to rely partly upon unpaid rent. Commercial borrowing, help from friends and relatives, and credit at stores were used freely by both the white and the colored group. The renting of rooms or doubling up with relatives occurred in about 10 percent of the families. On the other hand, the wages earned by members of the family who were not regular wage earners or the amounts received through pensions, bonuses, and occasional jobs by the chief wage earner were not important. Finally, about 40 percent of the whites and 60 percent of the Negroes had had to resort to charity before they obtained made work.

The investigator found that home ownership was no great protection against destitution. Although the proportion of home owners among the white families of the group of workers covered was less than half that in the population as a whole, there was a substantial percentage of home owners in the group.

It was found that home ownership was negligible among the Negroes, and was nearly three times as prevalent among the foreign-born as among the native-white Americans. On the other hand, the native-born white and the colored workers showed a much greater proportion of owners of automobiles. Among the colored this was five times as prevalent as home ownership; among the native whites 50 percent greater, while among the foreign-born it was only about one fifth as common as home ownership. A comparison of home ownership and income brings out very clearly the fact that smaller incomes are a decided bar to ow ership; the larger the family income, the higher the proportion of home-owning families.

Persons who had only recently come to Philadelphia were among the first to need assistance after they were unemployed, as they had fewer local friends and resources.

Study of Financial Resources of Applicants for Made Work

SOMEWHAT less than 50 percent of the families of the 1,114 white applicants for made work had savings accounts, 50 percent had insurance, and approximately 25 percent owned their own homes.

The percentages were very much the same for the 325 Negro families for savings and insurance but very different for home ownership. Except for the last, the principal difference between the two races was the amounts of the reserves. Approximately 25 percent of the whole group of families had no reserves whatever.

Home ownership.—Of 278 families owning or buying homes only 7 realized immediate cash on them in the face of emergency. The remaining 271 families were too overburdened with mortgages to be able to get loans on rapidly dwindling equities. The families were far in arrears in their mortgage interest, taxes, and monthly payments. "The attempt to own a home constituted a serious drain on the resources of these families just at the time when they needed them most for basic necessities." In this regard the Negroes were not so unfortunate as they had not put their scant earnings in real property. The foreign born were most seriously affected, as so many of them are home buyers.

Life insurance was also found to be very inadequate protection in times of unemployment. Out of 560 American-born white and Negro families, only 34 were able to get loans or cash in on their policies. Approximately one half of these policyholders lost their insurance entirely while they were unemployed.

Self-help period of unemployment.—Savings were found by the investigators to be the only worth-while kind of reserves in periods of economic depression and unemployment. The average savings in the families under consideration were sufficient to carry them for 6 weeks. Approximately nine tenths of all families borrowed money or deferred paying bills during these 6 weeks. This provided about 50 percent of the total amount available for essentials. These debts or credits meant 3 months' independence for the average family.

The resources of the Negroes were only half those of the whites. The former were not only reduced to a much lower standard of living

during the self-help period of unemployment but were more likely to have recourse sooner to relief agencies.

All families were forced to reduce their standards of living drastically, the white to a minimum health level for the bare necessities, the colored to a minimum health level for food alone.

Both groups tried hard to get along by themselves, through the economic use of every resource, the constant search for temporary income, repeated reductions in the standards of living, and help from relatives and friends.

Conclusions

AMONG the conclusions reached as a result of the studies summarized above are:

The educated man has a definite advantage in the economic world.

Certain types of skills, for example, clerical and professional, bring more stable employment.

The limitations of any back-to-the-land movement are shown. Less than 1 percent of these employees on made work reported that they had had recent farming experience. If those who had grown up on the farm before entering industry were added the number would not be great.

Migration for the purpose of improving economic status may be successful but it also means a considerable risk of destitution.

Without doubt a certain amount of unemployment could have been averted if many additional firms in construction, manufacture, and other less fluctuating industries had adopted stabilization programs.

The dismissal wage is particularly "applicable in cases of technological unemployment, plant shutdowns, bankruptcies, mergers, or other changes which make it unlikely that the worker will ever find another job with that firm or even in that industry."

For those whose joblessness is presumed to be temporary and cyclical, temporary coverage is recommended. On the basis of the Wisconsin act, over 85 percent of the men on made work would have been eligible for unemployment benefits.

But many firms would disclaim all responsibility for unemployment on the ground that they themselves were the victims of industrial changes and fluctuations. The degree of stability which can be attained by an individual firm is very much limited by business necessity. The adoption of an unemployment insurance system might put a company at a disadvantage in comparison with its competitors. In other words, just as in the case of the worker and the family, individual action cannot solve the problem. The ultimate solution will require, on the part of industry, some joint or cooperative system which will hold the less advanced firms in line.

Very small establishments are accountable for a considerable volume of unemployment. The investigators express doubt as to the possibility of bringing such concerns in any large number into employers' voluntary systems of insurance.

In Philadelphia in 1930–31 made work was used on a large scale but was not repeated in the following winter.

On behalf of made work it can be urged that, although it is more expensive, it is much more satisfactory in that it preserves the self-respect of families in a way that direct relief does not. If well managed, it can be administered in such a way that the worker will regard it as a real job rather than as charitable relief. Furthermore, there is the additional advantage that if careful planning were done, some economic and cultural return to the community could be secured from the labor of those being helped. If an efficiency of no more than about 60 percent of normal be assumed for made-work employees it would still be true that the

extra cost of $7 per week noted above would be fully covered by the products of made work.

The depression has more sharply focused the old-age problem: "Probably some system of old-age pensions or retirement allowances will be necessary."

The investigators close their conclusions as follows:

> All the other findings of this study are of minor importance in comparison with the one outstanding fact, namely, that cooperative group action, planned in advance, is the only effective method of dealing with the problems of unemployment and destitution. Something can be accomplished by the individual action of the various parties involved (the worker, the family, industry). But there are clear and definite limits to what each or all of these can accomplish. In fact, it is only through community coordination that the full fruit of individual initiative can be obtained. The lesson for the community in this unemployment crisis is therefore, primarily, that intelligent planning is necessary, and secondly, that the community must be prepared to take any or all steps that the plans may call for.

Report of Committee on Unemployment Reserves, Pennsylvania [1]

THE committee appointed by Governor Gifford Pinchot to investigate the question of the establishment of unemployment reserves in the State of Pennsylvania failed to agree upon the advisability of such reserves, so that no joint report was possible.

The committee was made up of representatives of the public, of employers, of employees, and of the legislature, the public having 4 representatives including the chairman and each of the other groups having 3 representatives.

The employers' group, the chairman, and one other member of the group representing the public, in submitting their conclusions, stated that they were opposed to the adoption of any plan of compulsory unemployment insurance or reserves on the ground that such measures cannot relieve or prevent depressional unemployment. They also declared that such unemployment as exists outside of depressional periods does not justify the adoption of these measures, since in the latter case the benefits to be derived from such a system are "so slight as to be wholly outweighed by the objections to embarking upon a course involving the further participation of the State in the control of industry and trade, with all its implications of restriction, bureaucracy, and politics". This group recommended, therefore, that the distress arising from unemployment should continue to be dealt with as an emergency, and further that a careful study should be made of this form of relief in the light of experience gained during the present emergency both in this country and abroad. As a result of such study, it was stated, it should be possible to devise adequate and properly coordinated machinery for the furnishing of this form of relief when needed, as well as to provide for made work and the equitable distribution of existing work.

The group representing the employees, together with two members of the State legislature, was agreed that the problem of unemployment relief can be met more satisfactorily by compulsory unemploy-

[1] Pennsylvania State Committee on Unemployment Reserves. Report. Philadelphia, 236 Chestnut Street, 1933.

ment insurance than by the present system of poor-relief assistance which is backed by compulsory contribution through taxation. The group cited the report of the Community Council of Philadelphia and Delaware Counties and the report of the permanent committee on unemployment of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, both of which favored the adoption of a system of State-compelled reserves for unemployment. The members of this group expressed themselves as being very strongly of the opinion that ample expert opinion and authoritative data are available which would warrant immediate enactment of legislation to be put into effect when employment has returned to more normal proportions. If industrial management is unable to assist in solving the problem of unemployment, the report says, it will eventually be obliged to abdicate.

A separate statement was filed by one of the members of the group representing the public who said that he opposed the extreme conservatism of the chairman and the employer group, but also could not indorse the position of the labor members in favoring the enactment of an unemployment reserve bill which had been introduced in the legislature but which he considered did not provide for adequate reserves or benefits. This bill provided for contributions by employers only, but he favored rather a system of joint contributions with State-wide pooled reserves and said that recognition of the need for establishment of adequate organization and machinery of administration, including the development of an effective public employment service, was of great practical importance.

Two other members, who were in disagreement with all these reports, were of the opinion that further study of the question was needed, and recommended, therefore, the appointment of a legislative commission which should make a complete study of the whole problem and report to the next regular session of the legislature.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Effect of the Depression on Employee Stock Ownership [1]

THE industrial relations section of Princeton University has followed the trend of employee stock ownership since 1926, when its first report on the movement was issued. The sharp declines in stock prices since 1929, when hundreds of thousands of employees were involved in the purchase of more than a billion dollars of stock, has necessitated rapid readjustment in the administration of stock-purchase programs and the present study was made to ascertain what effect the depression had had on the form of the plans or their continuance. The 3 years of depression have afforded a rigorous test of these schemes, although it is said to be still too soon to pass final judgment on the movement as a whole.

Fifty plans, from among the large number regarding which material has been collected during the past several years, were selected for intensive study, these plans providing, it is said, a fair cross section of the stock-purchase movement. The general conclusion drawn from the study is that few plans have been successful. It is said that "even at this time it is a safe conclusion that both employers and employees have lost more from the movement as a whole than has been gained in improved morale and dollars saved."

During the years immediately preceding the depression employee stock ownership attracted much attention and it was the rather general opinion of employers and students of the subject that these plans offered the worker a generous opportunity to share in the prosperity of the industry and to identify himself with it as an investor as well as an employee—an opportunity which was generally regarded as being to the employee's advantage. It was even thought by certain writers and observers of social and economic trends "that company stock-purchase plans might bring about such increased ownership and control of industry by the workers as would amount to an economic revolution." It became apparent, however, that for various reasons it was improbable that employees could or would care to secure any effective control of their employing companies, the principal reason being the narrow margin for saving possessed by the majority of employees even in ordinary times and, consequently, the small amount which individual employees could invest in the purchase of shares. It is said to be probable, on the other hand, that the increasing diffusion of the ownership of stock served to promote the centralization of control in industry.

The rapid increase in the number of employee stock-ownership plans was due first of all to the desire to stimulate employee thrift

[1] Princeton University. Industrial Relations Section. Employee stock ownership and the depression, by Eleanor Davis Princeton, 1933.

at a time when earnings, even in terms of real wages, had risen considerably so that it was possible for at least the better-paid groups to save with some degree of regularity. Employers were sincere in believing that stock-ownership plans offered a desirable means for employees to save, particularly as they offered the possibility of increased value of the investment, and in years as prosperous as those preceding the end of 1929 it seemed improbable that any considerable part of the original investment would be lost or that it would be impossible to liquidate securities quickly and without loss. Among other and less important reasons for the inauguration of these plans was the tendency, in industrial relations as elsewhere, toward imitation.

The growth of the stock-participation movement was not without opposition, however, as organized labor has always opposed it and writers and students of economic developments—both opponents and friends of the movement—have pointed out the necessity for caution regarding the kinds of stock to be sold to employees and the safeguards which should be thrown around such an investment.

Effect of the decline in security prices.—Examination of the market prices of the stocks sold under the 50 plans covered in the study shows that in most cases they have fallen below, in some cases very much below, the selling prices to employees. The median July stock-market quotations of 35 stocks sold to employees by 31 of the 50 companies show an average of 98⅞ in 1926, 107 in 1927, 108⅞ in 1928, and 115 in 1929, from which time the prices dropped to 107 in 1930, 72 in 1931 and 14⅞ in 1932. By the end of December this price had risen to 18¼ but was still 80 points below the 1926 median selling price. The losses to employees represented by these figures are very large and to such losses must be added lay-offs, part-time employment, and lower wage rates which employees also suffered. While employee stockholders include many who are not wage earners in manufacturing industries and who may be able to hold their stock during a period of low prices, in general the greatly reduced wages make it difficult if not impossible for such employees to hold their stock for better prices. The loss of savings has been shown to have been one of the serious elements in the unemployment situation and this, together with reduced earnings, is reflected in company action with regard to stock-ownership plans. Of the 50 plans on which the study is based, 31 have been given up or suspended for the present, due to a large extent to the falling prices of securities sold to employees and the reductions in employee income.

Provisions protecting employees' investments.—The plans for stock purchase by employees usually contain one or more provisions for the protection of funds invested in them against declines in price. During the past three years in some cases these safeguards have proved inadequate; in other cases they have cost the companies a great deal or have involved them in heavy risks; and in a few cases they have afforded genuine protection up to the present time and to that extent have justified the sale of company stock to employees.

One of the measures of protection is the use of preferred or debenture stocks or bonds, rather than common stocks. Of the 50 plans covered in the study, 21 sold common stock; 12, some type of preferred stock or bond; 8, a choice or combination; and 4, which formerly sold preferred, changed later to common. A tabulation of the relative fluctuations in the market quotations of 18 preferred

and 17 common stocks shows that the preferred stocks fluctuated less than the common. They did not increase so rapidly in price as the common during the years 1927 to 1929 and after that time did not fall so soon or so far. At the end of 1932 the median quotation of the 18 preferred stocks was 41.4 percent of that in 1926 and that of the common only 22.3 percent of that in 1926. It would appear from these indexes that during comparatively short and less severe depressions the use of preferred stock would be an excellent protection. On the other hand, however, during the period of rising prices, from 1926 to 1929, investors in these preferred stocks did not have an opportunity to sell at as greatly increased prices as did the investors in common stocks. Also, while the preferred stocks declined less than the common stocks the drop in prices was still too great to make them a safe medium for the investment of savings.

There is great variation in the plans in the establishment of the price at which stock is sold to employees, the amount of individual installment payments, and the length of the payment period. In some plans there is a fixed time at which subscriptions may be made, or a set period, while in others they may be placed at any time. The stock may be purchased on the market, in which event it is sold to employees at approximately the price at which it is purchased or if the treasury stock is secured from the company a price is set by the company, which may be changed from time to time according to fluctuations of the market or may be announced periodically. The payments may be completed within a year or extend over 4 or 5 years. In any of these plans there is danger of serious loss to the subscribers in a falling market and if the subscription is placed and the stock purchased to fill it at relatively high prices, either the subscriber or the company will lose if the value drops sharply before the payments on it have been completed. But if the payments have been completed and the stock has become the property of the employee there is the probability of a heavy loss in a falling market if it becomes necessary for him to sell.

As a protection against these eventualities stock is frequently sold to employees at a reduced price, and in the study an attempt was made to determine how often this is done and how much protection such differences in price afford. Comparison of the selling prices to employees of 80 offerings of stock made under 20 plans, with the market prices of the same stock on the same date during the years from 1925 to 1929, inclusive, show that in a few cases the market price was considerably higher than the selling price to employees, but in general there was no decided protection to employees. Of the 80 offerings, the differences between the selling prices to employees and the market prices were as follows:

	Cases
Selling prices to employees a few points higher than market price on the same date	9
Selling and market prices the same	5
Selling prices from 1 to 5 points lower than market prices	30
From 5 to 9.9 points lower	13
From 10 to 14.9 points lower	7
From 15 to 19.9 points lower	7
20 points or more	9

The median difference in these 80 cases was 4 points, indicating that the slight protection afforded to employees would be soon

absorbed in a pronounced decline in prices, although in some cases there were other and more favorable safeguards.

Company bonuses and special dividends are offered principally for the purpose of encouraging employees to hold their stock, but they serve also as a protection to employee investors by reducing the net cost of the stock. Only 16 of the plans, however, provided for the payment of bonuses. Also, in order to receive the bonus an employee must be able to continue his subscription payments and to hold his stock, and it is said to be questionable whether encouragement to hold for 5 years investments made in 1927, 1928, and 1929 was to the advantage of the rank and file of industrial employees. "Looking at the situation now, after the fact, it seems evident that in many cases the effect of the bonus was to encourage purchasers to keep possession of their stock during a period of exceptionally high prices, only to be forced by circumstances to sell it during a period of exceptionally low prices."

Another provision which is aimed at the protection of employee investors is the practice of a few companies in matching employee payments toward stock on a percentage basis. These contributions, which may vary from 20 to 50 percent of the employee payments, differ from bonuses for holding stock in that they are made on a percentage basis instead of a fixed amount and do not require the holding of stock beyond the time when the subscription has been completed. These plans are generally regarded as thrift plans and, as such, provide a margin of safety to investors through the reduction in the cost of the stock.

Provisions for cancellation of subscriptions are very important in a period when market prices are declining. These provisions depend to a large extent upon the methods by which the company secured the stock for sale to the employees. If the usual method of purchase of stock by the trustees at the outset to fill the total subscription is followed, the loss in case of a decline is much greater than it would be if stock is purchased only as it is paid for. Thirty of the 50 plans covered provide for the cancellation of the subscription on the request of the employee, but in some cases it is provided that cancellation must be for reasons satisfactory to the trustees and in some other cases it is apparent that withdrawals by those remaining in service were not looked upon with favor.

Other measures taken to protect the employee investors include temporary suspension of payments in case of lay-off or part-time employment; loans to employees on stock or subscription payments as collateral; and guaranty of the return of the purchase price of paid-up stock. The repurchase guaranty or the contribution of a substantial percentage of the cost of the stock sold to employees, it is said, involves a company in large liabilities or expenditures, but "may well be considered the minimum protection to be afforded the rank and file employee investing his savings in industrial stocks under a company-sponsored plan."

Conclusions

It was found, as a result of the study, that as yet comparatively few changes of importance have been incorporated in employee stock-ownership plans as a result of the depression. There are, however, some fairly perceptible trends apparent. The clearest and perhaps

the most important is the present tendency toward plans limited to selected groups of executive employees. This is shown by the fact that 15 of the plans are more or less clearly limited to higher-paid or executive groups, and that 8 of these were established fairly recently. In two of these cases earlier general plans were given up and this plan was substituted, while in several other instances the general plan had been retained but had been temporarily suspended.

It seems evident that, as the result of the depression, much stricter limitations will be placed on the sale of company stock to the rank and file of employees. Plans limited to groups receiving higher earnings, and therefore better able to take risks and to invest on a long-term basis, may take the place of many of the general plans previously in effect. There was, we have seen, a tendency in this direction as early as 1927 and 1928. The plans established then, however, were written during a period of prosperity when the distribution of bonuses and sufficiently attractive financial incentives to hold key men were a part of management thinking. The protection of investment, both for the rank and file and for higher-paid employees, may receive paramount attention in any new plans which may be established.

Vacation Policies in 1933

A RELEASE by the American Management Association dated May 22, 1933, gives the result of a questionnaire study of company vacation policies under the depression.

Twenty-four companies replied to the inquiry. Of these companies it was reported that during the present year 11 would grant vacations with pay to all employees meeting the specified service requirements; 4 companies would grant vacations to salaried employees only; 7 would give vacations to salesmen on commission in addition to salaried employees; and 1 company would give paid vacations to salaried employees, salesmen on commission, and women classified as wage earners on piece or hourly rates, provided certain requirements regarding attendance were fulfilled. One company, alone, reported that no vacations with pay would be given during the current year. Various service requirements were in force which determined the length of the vacation period for each group of employees.

Fifteen of these companies reported that they would not require any employees to take vacations without pay this year, while four others, which were operating on short time, reported that this fact would not affect their normal vacation policy. Two companies operating on half time reported that they would require employees to take their normal vacation periods but would pay for only half the period; two companies have definite yearly shut-downs during which employees are not paid; and one company would require all of its salaried employees to take at least 2 days off each month throughout the calendar year with corresponding reductions in pay, although 14 of these days might be accumulated and used as vacation without pay.

In 12 instances it was reported that the vacation policy had not been changed during the depression, and two companies stated that their vacation policy was the same now as in 1929, changes made in the intervening years no longer being in effect. Five companies reported that the length of the vacation had been reduced in certain instances, while six had abolished vacations entirely for certain classes of employees, usually the employees on a wage basis.

Effectiveness of New Cannery Code in New York State

IN 1932 the New York Department of Labor adopted a new code for the regulation of canneries, the terms of which had been worked out jointly by the department and the canners themselves. A study made by the Consumers' League in 1928 had shown that though the canneries were no longer exploiting child labor, the terms of the laws regulating hours of work for women were very generally disregarded. Following the report of this investigation, the State Department of Labor began negotiations with the canners to help them in regularizing employment, and from 1929 to 1932 joined with them in studying the situation and trying to find remedies. There was general agreement upon the necessity for three steps:

(*a*) Systematic recruiting of labor supply to insure an adequate working force for completing the work in a 10-hour day, and provision for employment of an extra crew to handle peak loads.

(*b*) Adoption by the industry of modern methods of planning production schedules to utilize equipment and workers effectively within the limits of the 10-hour working day.

(*c*) Definite arrangements made to secure regularity of deliveries of raw product.

These 3 years of work culminated in the adoption of a cannery code, framed jointly by the Labor Department and the Canners' Association. This code embodies the above points and makes the Labor Department's granting of a permit for the 12-hour day (allowed by law during the pea season) conditional upon satisfactory proof from the canner that he has complied with the terms of the code. After approval by the industrial board in the early spring of 1932, the code became, in effect, a new law to govern practice in the canning industry.

Observance of Code

IN THE summer of 1932 the Consumers' League of New York undertook an investigation into the extent and manner of the observance of this code by the canners. The secretary of the league spent 12 weeks in the field, and the league has recently published the results of the survey.[1] Fifty-four plants, approximately one third of those operating in the season of 1932, were visited, and of these "four can be said to have made a special effort to comply with the code, while three others had made some effort." With these exceptions there was an entire failure to live up to the terms of the code, and in fact the agreement seemed to have been entirely perfunctory. Many of the plant managers had not even been informed of the terms of the code, and indifference both to its terms and to the State hour law was common.

An employer frankly admitted using illegal overtime until midnight and after during all the weeks of the tomato season in 1931, and added, "We will do it again under similar circumstances." This plant is located in a township where the welfare organization informed us that over 3,000 people (approximately one third of the population) were receiving charity relief. * * *

How unimportant the president of a large company regarded the code may be illustrated by his statement that his organization "often preferred to pay a fine rather than waste goods when the amount of overtime did not warrant the trouble of assembling a second shift of workers."

[1] Consumers' League of New York. What the new cannery code has done for the women employed in New York canneries. New York, 150 Fifth Avenue, [1932?].

Methods of Recruiting Labor

LITTLE change had been made in the methods of recruiting labor. The seven plants which had tried to apply the cannery code had attempted to regularize employment by more careful recruiting of labor, establishing a reserve list of workers who could be called upon in case of a rush, employment of only men after 10 p.m., the use of two shifts throughout the season, or the use of cold storage or cracked ice to preserve overnight an extra supply of raw materials. The others usually took on those who applied at the gate, or those who had been employed in former years, engaging a certain number and expecting them to work shorter or longer hours according to the way supplies came in. Practically no attempt was made by the industry to use the State free employment service to secure extra workers in case of a peak load.

Hours

UNDER the State law the normal day for women in canneries is 10 hours, with overtime up to 12 hours permitted under certain circumstances. Employment of women after 10 p.m. is illegal. In the plants investigated, illegally long hours were common, in spite of the drives being made in every community to secure jobs or relief for the needy. Lack of careful planning for the delivery of raw materials was responsible for irregularity in beginning work, and this frequently led to overrunning the legal hour for closing. In other cases the management simply considered it cheaper or more convenient to work overtime than to take on more workers and arrange to keep to the legal hours.

Wages

THE hourly rates paid in the 43 canneries from which data on this point were secured are shown in the following table:

Hourly wage rates paid in 43 canneries

Hourly rate	Number of canneries paying specified rate to—	
	Women	Men
8 cents	2	
9 cents	1	
10 cents	3	1
12 cents	1	
12½ cents	24	
15 cents	8	8
17 cents	1	2
17½ cents	2	16
20 cents		12
22 cents	1	
25 cents		3
27½ cents		1

The majority of the independent canners explained their wages by saying that they had to meet the competition of a large plant with many branches whose rate uniformly in all their plants was 12½ cents an hour to women and 17½ cents an hour to men. * * *

Other excuses offered by the canners for the shockingly low wages were: (*a*) The large inventory of unsold goods from the previous year still in their ware-

houses; (*b*) forced sales to meet bank loans; and (*c*) the failure of crops in certain places, part of which loss is borne by the canner, who supplies seeds and plants to the grower.

The issues raised by these low wages must be faced; they greatly increase the difficulty of enforcing the hours law, destroy the possibility of maintaining a decent standard of living, and throw the burden of support on the community. Underpaid employees are only too willing to work illegally long hours to augment their pitifully inadequate weekly earnings. Although, obviously, strict enforcement of the law cuts down earnings, the Consumers' League believes that sound public policy requires enforcement of the hours standard. Now, even by working overtime, earnings are so meager that the worker must have his income supplemented from other sources—and today that means charity.

Summing up the general situation, the report admits that the showing is disappointing, but holds that the fact that even a small number of canneries were found making consistent and successful efforts to regularize employment proves that there is nothing unreasonable in the code and that its provisions are all practicable. The code is ignored because public sentiment has not been aroused to support it. A campaign of education for both canners and communities is advocated, and the establishment of wage boards and the enforcement of minimum wage rates which will permit a decent standard of living is suggested.

Compulsory Labor Service in Germany[1]

THE inauguration of a compulsory labor service for all young German men was announced on May 1, 1933. The service will go into effect on January 1, 1934, and the present voluntary labor service will be disbanded on October 1, 1933.

It has not yet been decided whether the class of 1914 or 1915 will first be called into service. According to responsible officials, there are 600,000 men in the class of 1914, 480,000 in the class of 1915, 390,000 in the class of 1916, and 300,000 in the class of 1917. The steady decrease in the size of the classes from 1914 through 1917 is, of course, due to the declining birth rate of the war years. From 1918 onward the classes show a gradual increase.

According to present plans, one half of the class of either 1914 or 1915 will be called into service on January 1 and will work until June 30, when they will be discharged, and the second half of the class called to work the remaining 6 months of the year. Thus either 240,000 or 300,000 men will be in service throughout 1934, depending upon which class is selected. The extension of the length of service in future years depends almost entirely upon the financial aspects of the question.

Experience with the voluntary labor service has shown that the cost per year and per man is about 1,000 marks ($238),[2] including 30 or 40 pfennigs (7 or 9 cents) daily for pocket money. At this rate the outlay for the compulsory labor service in 1934 will be between 240 million and 300 million marks ($57,120,000 and $71,400,000). Funds for financing the service are to come from three sources: (1) Savings in unemployment benefits arising out of the fact that some of the members will be withdrawn from the benefit rolls, (2) appropriations from the creation-of-work fund, and (3)

[1] Report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, May 26, 1933.
[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark (100 pfennigs) at par=23.8 cents.

such financial assistance as may be obtained from the States, the communes, and districts.

The compulsory labor service will be administered by a specially created department of the Ministry of Labor. Recruiting is to be done by the district labor offices.

According to the statements of a responsible official, physical disability is the only ground for exemption from the compulsory labor service. Wealth, social position, or other influences are to be absolutely disregarded. Members will be required to perform real manual labor for 6 hours daily. There will be 1 or 2 hours' instruction in political science, and certain periods of the day are to be set aside for sports and general recreation.

In the selection of work to be carried out by members of the service, the construction of land and suburban settlements will receive preference. Other work will consist of general land improvement, waterways development, road work, and reforestation.

Members of the compulsory labor service receive no wages but they will be given an undetermined sum of pocket money not exceeding in any case 30 pfennigs (7 cents) daily. Clothing, food, shelter, and all necessary equipment are to be furnished by the Government.

According to present plans, members are to be housed in camps each containing a total of 216 men. Of this number, 174 will be raw conscripts, 22 foremen (these will largely be picked men who have shown exceptional ability in the old voluntary labor service), and 12 subordinate leaders. The remaining 8 men will be made up of leaders of higher classes.

About 60 percent of the men in each camp must be National Socialists or Steel Helmets who were members of these organizations before January 30, 1933.

The compulsory labor service does not apply to women but some consideration is being given to the subject. No definite plan in this regard has yet been worked out by the authorities.

Changes in Public Labor Policy in Germany [1]

Reorganization of the Labor Unions

SINCE the coming into power of the National Socialist Party in Germany, the status of labor, especially of organized labor, has been fundamentally recast.

On May 2, 1933, the "committee of action for the protection of German labor" of the National Socialist Party took possession of the offices and other properties of the labor unions throughout Germany. The leading members of the labor unions were arrested and the rank and file of the unions were ordered to continue their work in the ordinary way. It was declared that this action was taken in the interests of the German workers themselves and for the purpose of preserving the labor unions from financial bankruptcy.

The unions thus seized were put under the charge of the National Socialist Shop Cell Organization (*Der National-Sozialistischen Betriebs-zellen-Organisation*).

[1] Data are from International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, May 29, 1933 (p. 272); Deutscher Metallarbeiter-Verband, Metallarbeiter Zeitung, May 27, 1933 (p. 116) and June 10, 1933 (pp. 1 and 129); Zentralverband der Steinarbeiter Deutschlands, Der Steinarbeiter, June 3, 1933 (p. 1); and Verband der weiblichen Handels- und Buroangestellten, Die Handels- und Buroangestellte, June 1933 (p. 1).

According to the official interpretation, the labor union and the "shop cell" are two entirely different things, the former representing the economic interests and the latter the political interests of the wage earners in the shop. The cell is not concerned with the shop management as such. It is interested in the activities and direction of the "Labor Front" and the national centers of labor unions.

On May 5, six Government ordinances were published having to do with the future status of labor unions, as follows: (1) The management of the entire labor movement in Germany was placed under one person appointed by the Government; (2) the money and property of labor unions were placed in the charge of a treasurer appointed by the Government; (3) provision was made for a national organizer of labor unions; (4) the entire labor union press was placed under the authority of the press and publicity manager of the "committee of action for the protection of German labor"; (5) the existing collective trade agreements were continued in force until the formation of the "German Labor Front"; (6) independent action of a general character, such as conclusion of collective and economic agreements, without authorization by the "committee of action for the protection of German labor" were prohibited.

Formation of the German Labor Front

ALL WAGE earners have been organized into one body, the "German Labor Front", under the control of the National Socialist Party. On May 10, 1933, it was officially announced that a "Labor Senate" would be appointed by the Government, with a membership not to exceed 60.

As regards the purpose of these two bodies it was stated that German wage earners repudiate international Marxism. As the Marxian branches in Germany served as a basis for the second and third internationals, these branches will now go out of existence. It is said that relations will be maintained with the workers in other countries as well as with the International Labor Office in Geneva, on the condition, however, of equality and of noninterference in the internal affairs of Germany.

The central office of the Labor Front is to include all the existing occupational organizations in Germany, to supervise and direct the activities of the Front, and to decide the disputes that may arise within it. Subordinate to the central office are 2 labor councils and 2 main occupational organizations, the General Federation of German Wage Earners and the General Federation of the German Salaried Employees.

The two federations are financially and administratively independent of each other. They are directed to unite under their authority all wage earners and salaried employees in Germany. Contributions and benefits are to be uniform as far as possible. Each body has a director and an executive council. These officials are to be appointed, not elected, and they have the power of decision in matters concerning their organization.

The smaller labor council is composed of the chief of the German Labor Front, the chief of the Federation of Wage Earners, the chief of the Federation of Salaried Employees, and the heads of various offices attached to the Labor Front (direction office, social questions

office, organization office, propaganda and press office, collective agreements office, legal department, corporative reconstruction office, education office, young workers' office, works sections of both federations, and the treasury)—about 15 members. The greater labor council consists of all members of the smaller council and the heads of the principal labor unions—60 members in all. The smaller labor council is to supervise the work of the various subordinate offices of the Front, but the duties of the greater labor council are to be defined later.

The first congress of the German Labor Front was held on May 10 and 11, 1933, in Berlin, with participation of 500 workers' delegates and of representatives of employers and the Government. This congress gave formal approval to the steps already taken by the Government in regard to labor and to the organization of the German Labor Front. The chairman of the "committee of action for the protection of German labor" was chosen as the chief of the Labor Front, and two assistant chiefs were chosen, one to head the wage earners' organization, and the other to head the salaried employees' organization.

General Federation of German Salaried Employees.—This organization was formed on May 18 and 19, 1933, by a congress of salaried employees held in Berlin. It includes the German Commercial Employees' Union (males only), Union of German Technical Workers (engineers, chemists, etc.), Foremen's Union, Union of Office Clerks (public and private, not engaged in commercial work), Union of Agricultural and Forestry Employees and Tenant Farmers, Union of Physicians and Chemists (employed under contract), Union of Maritime Employees, Union of Theatrical Employees, and Union of Woman Salaried Employees.

The organization is managed by an appointed director, an advisory committee appointed by the director, a general council, and employees' committees. The general council consists of the director, the administrative secretary, the advisory committee, and one representative from each of the affiliated organizations.

The national organization is divided into provincial sections, circles, and locals. The provincial directors are appointed by the national director. The directors of the circles are appointed by the provincial directors and the directors of the locals by the directors of the circles.

On May 18, 1933, the Federal commissioner for economic questions and the chief of the German Labor Front issued an order requiring wage earners and salaried employees to observe a social truce for 2 months, until the reconstruction of the economic system on a corporate basis could be completed.

Creation of Office of Labor Trustee

THE decree of May 19, 1933, established the office of labor trustee (*Treuhänder der Arbeit*), whose principal duties are the regulation of wages, hours, and other conditions of labor. These functions were formerly exercised by the employers' associations and labor unions. Thus, collective bargaining between employers and their workers is ended.

The labor trustees for the various industrial districts in Germany are to be appointed by the Federal Government, on recommendation

of the State or provincial governments or at least in agreement with them. The decisions of these labor trustees are binding on both workers and employers.

By this step, the Federal Government takes upon itself the responsibility of fixing, through the labor trustees, wages and hours of work, and of shaping the nation's general labor policy.

New Definition of Laborer, Employer, and Proletarian

THE new leader of the Union of German Metal Workers, Herr W. Börger, in his acceptance speech on May 15, 1933, gave the following official interpretation of the terms "laborer," "employer," and "proletarian" from the point of view of the National Socialist Party:

(1) Heretofore the term "laborer" has been understood to mean only persons working with their hands and for wages. The National Socialists, however, regard as laborers all persons who work for the interest of the German people, whether they work in the universities or in factories, in offices or in fields, whether they are officials, clerks, or wage earners, whether they work with brain or hands.

(2) Formerly the term "employer" was used as meaning the owner of a factory or shop who hires other people to work for him. The National Socialists maintain that in a broad sense every person who buys or orders anything is an employer. "All members of the German Commonwealth are employers as well as laborers. It is merely the end of a turnover in production. Therefore it is quite senseless to divide the people into employers and laborers and thereby create the feeling, on one side, of snobbishness and arrogance, and on the other of lowness and begging for alms. Actually, there are, in production, leaders and their followers—the first group plan and the second prosecute on the basis of giving and taking."

(3) To the National Socialists, the "proletarian" is a moral conception, not an economic one. "We do not hold that the persons having no property are proletarians. Proletarians are those persons who are morally deficient. It follows that the proletarians are found in all walks of life—in the castles and shanties, in every occupation and calling. We refute the Marxian notion that the proletarian is only a hand worker."

INSURANCE AND PENSION PLANS

Old-Age and Invalidity Pensions and Maternity Allowances in Australia

THE annual statement of the Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office of Australia covering the year ending June 30, 1932, shows a decrease in the amount paid out for pensions and allowances during the year, coupled with an increase in the number of current pensions, a decrease in the number of claims for maternity allowances, and a marked increase in the number of these claims rejected.

Old-Age and Invalidity Pensions

THE age at which men become eligible for the old-age pension is normally 65, though in cases of incapacity it may be granted at 60; for women, 60 is the normal age. The number of old-age pensions current on June 30, 1931, was 172,177. During the ensuing year 25,135 were granted, 12,405 to men and 12,730 to women, but deaths and cancelations brought the number current on June 30, 1932, to 183,317, a net increase of 11,140 for the 12 months. The Commonwealth began to pay old-age pensions July 1, 1909, and on June 30, 1910, the number current was 65,492; the present figure therefore represents a growth of 117,825 during 22 years. The ages of the applicants to whom pensions were given in 1931–32 show that while, as would be expected, the largest single group was in the first year of pensionable age, the elder groups accounted for a considerable proportion. Thus, of the men who were pensioned during the year, not far from a quarter (23.5 percent) were aged 70 and over, and of the women a trifle over one third (35.8 percent) were 65 and over, this proportion being, in each case, at least 5 years over the age at which the pension might have been claimed.

Invalidity pensions are granted to citizens, aged at least 16, who have been residents of the Commonwealth for 5 years or more, and who have become wholly incapacitated or blind while residents. On June 30, 1931, there were 68,343 of these pensions current, and on June 30, 1932, the number had risen to 72,292, an increase of 3,949.

At the close of the year the annual liability for old-age pensions was £7,864,116 ($38,270,721)[1], and for invalidity pensions, £3,189,992 ($15,524,096), making a total annual liability of £11,054,108 ($53,794,817). The maximum pension payable was £45 10s. ($221.43) a year; of the old-age pensioners 77.17 percent and of the invalidity pensioners 88.71 percent were receiving this maximum. The cost of administration was 14s. 9d. ($3.59) for each £100 ($486.65) paid out to or on behalf of pensioners.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of pound=$4.8665, shilling=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents.

Table 1 shows the trend in pensions during the last 5 fiscal years:

TABLE 1.—PENSION DATA FOR 1928 TO 1932, BY YEARS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of pound=$4.8665, shilling=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents]

Year ending June 30—	Number of pensioners			Amount paid out to and for pensioners		Fortnightly pension at end of fiscal year		
	Old-age pensions	Invalidity pensions	Total	English currency	United States currency	English currency		United States currency
						s.	d.	
1928	139,367	55,517	194,884	£9,790,346	$47,644,719	38	5	$9.35
1929	145,393	59,148	204,541	10,124,239	49,269,609	38	5	9.35
1930	155,196	63,304	218,500	10,791,325	52,515,983	38	5	9.35
1931	172,177	68,343	240,520	11,710,953	56,991,353	38	4	9.33
1932	183,317	72,292	255,609	11,125,956	54,144,465	33	3	8.09

The decrease shown in the last year in the amount of the average fortnightly pension is due to a general cut of 5s. ($1.22) per fortnight made in July 1931 as a result of the financial emergency act passed in that year. A further reduction has been made by an act which became operative in October 1932 (see Monthly Labor Review, February 1933, p. 315), but its effect of course will not become apparent until later data are published. The number of pensioners in each 10,000 of the population has risen from 224 old-age and 89 invalidity pensioners in 1928 to 281 old-age and 111 invalidity pensioners in 1932, while the cost of administration has changed from £1 4s. 3d. ($5.90) per each £100 ($486.65) paid out to or in behalf of pensioners in 1928 to 14s. 9d. ($3.59) in 1932.

Maternity Allowances

PAYMENT of maternity allowances in Australia dates back to October 1912. The allowance was £5 ($24.33) for each viable child, whether or not it was born alive, provided the mother was a resident of Australia and neither an aboriginal nor an Asiatic. Originally the allowance might be claimed regardless of the parents' means, but the emergency act of 1931 restricted it to cases in which the income of the parents for the 12 months preceding the birth did not exceed £260 ($1,265.29) and also reduced the amount to £4 ($19.47).

During the year ending June 30, 1932, maternity allowances were granted in 92,410 and refused in 5,229 cases. By far the largest number of refusals (3,678) were due to the fact that the parents' income exceeded the limit set by the 1931 act. In the next largest group, numbering 1,044, the claims were withdrawn or not completed. One hundred were rejected on the ground "not viable", and 250 because the mothers were aliens.

Data concerning the operation of the act show that for the year ending June 30, 1914, the first full year of the act's operation, the number of claims granted was 134,998, and the amount paid in allowances was £674,990 ($3,284,839). The effect of the war appears in the fluctuations in the number of claims approved, which ranged from 138,855 in 1914–15 to 124,016 in 1918–19, and then in 1920–21

shot up to 140,152. Thereafter the trend, while irregular, was on the whole downward. Table 2 shows the number of claims approved, the number rejected, the amount paid in maternity allowances, and the cost of administration for the last 5 years:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNT PAID IN MATERNITY ALLOWANCES AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION 1928 TO 1932

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

Year ending June 30—	Number of claims		Amount paid in allowances		Cost of administration	
	Approved	Rejected	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency
1928	135,784	1,261	£678,920	$3,303,964	£15,489	$75,377
1929	132,304	901	661,520	3,219,287	16,627	80,915
1930	128,598	821	642,990	3,129,111	15,157	73,762
1931	126,149	770	630,652	3,069,068	15,322	74,565
1932	92,410	5,229	378,022	1,839,644	14,180	69,007

Operations of Salaried Employees' Old-Age Insurance System in Germany [1]

THE German old-age insurance system [2] for salaried employees provides for the compulsory insurance of all such employees whose annual earnings do not exceed 8,400 marks ($2,000).[3] These employees are divided into 10 groups, on the basis of their yearly earnings, the contributions required ranging from 2 marks ($0.48) per month in the lowest class to 50 marks ($11.90) in the highest class; generally the contributions form about 5 percent of earnings. These contributions are shared equally between employer and employee, and normally 60 months' contributions are required before the insured becomes eligible for benefits under the act.

It is estimated that some 3,600,000 persons were insured under this system in 1932.

The 1932 report of the system shows a considerable decline in the amount of contributions (due to the widespread unemployment and salary reductions) and in total receipts, while at the same time the number of beneficiaries and the amount paid out in benefits increased. The average amount of benefit, however, decreased sharply. Whereas, at the end of 1931, 78.5 percent of the old-age pensioners were receiving an average monthly pension of 82.25 marks ($19.58) and the average pension of the other 21.5 percent was 62.73 marks ($14.93), at the end of 1932 only 39 percent were receiving an average pension of 77.09 marks ($18.35) and the average pension of the other 61 percent was 60.82 marks ($14.48). Similar reductions took place in the average benefits of the other two groups of beneficiaries—widows and orphans. These reductions were the result of the emergency decrees of December 8, 1931, and June 14, 1932.

Table 1 shows the number of beneficiaries of each class at the end of 1931 and 1932 and the amounts paid in benefits during these years.

[1] Data are from report by C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, Apr. 22, 1933.
[2] Described in detail in Bul. No. 561 of this Bureau (p. 218).
[3] Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par=23.8 cents.

TABLE 1.—BENEFITS UNDER SALARIED EMPLOYEES' OLD-AGE INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1931 AND 1932

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

Class of beneficiary	Beneficiaries		Benefits			
			1931		1932	
	1931	1932	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency
Pensioners:			*Marks*		*Marks*	
Old age and disability	155,514	183,498	150,300,000	$35,771,400	161,700,000	$38,484,600
Survivors	72,473	81,037	55,000,000	13,090,000	50,600,000	12,042,800
Orphans	40,258	26,629	4,600,000	1,094,800	4,700,000	1,118,600
Total	268,245	291,164	209,900,000	49,956,200	217,000,000	51,646,000
Persons receiving medical care	(1)	36,871	29,900,000	7,116,200	21,900,000	5,212,200

[1] No data.

The system also contributes toward the pensions of persons covered by the miners' insurance act. The number of beneficiaries for whom such contributions were made in 1932 was 7,416 as compared with 6,653 in 1931.

Table 2 shows the receipts and expenditures of the fund in 1931 and 1932.

TABLE 2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GERMAN SALARIED EMPLOYEES' OLD-AGE INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1931 AND 1932

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

Item	1931		1932	
	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency
	Marks		*Marks*	
Receipts	523,100,000	$124,497,800	446,300,000	$106,219,400
Contributions	343,500,000	81,753,000	287,700,000	68,472,600
Expenditures	263,100,000	62,617,800	263,600,000	62,736,800
Benefits	209,900,000	49,956,200	217,000,000	51,646,000
Medical care	29,900,000	7,116,200	21,900,000	5,212,200
Cost of administration	(1)		11,900,000	2,832,200
Balance carried over	260,000,000	61,880,000	182,700,000	43,482,600
Total assets	(1)		2,107,000,000	501,466,000

[1] No data.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Experiment in Freedom of Choice of Physician by Members of Mutual Benefit Association

AN ACCOUNT of a year's successful experience in allowing members of a mutual benefit society freedom of choice in the selection of physicians and dentists is reported in a recent issue [1] of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The mutual benefit association in which this plan was carried out was organized in 1930 among employees of Spaulding Bakeries, Inc., Binghamton, N.Y., wholesale bakers of bread and cake products, the medical service being arranged for at first on a contract basis. After the association was organized it became apparent that some of the members would prefer to go to their own physicians for treatment, and it was found that some were actually doing so while paying dues to the association. Officials of the company realized also that local physicians not connected with the association were opposed to this type of organization and they felt that this opposition was justified, since under it the personal relationship which should exist between physician and patient was lost to a large extent. The employees in general appreciated the benefits and services provided by the association, so that it was decided to reorganize the association rather than to suspend its activities.

As a result of a joint meeting of the officers of the association, the presidents of the county medical association, the local dental society, and the Binghamton Academy of Medicine, which was called by the president of the company, it was decided to try the experiment of offering freedom of choice of a physician as a basic feature. It was provided that the plan was to continue for a year, since there was considerable doubt as to whether or not it could be operated successfully. At the close of the experimental period in April 1933 it was found that the original reserve which had been built up during the period the first plan was in operation not only remained untouched but had been substantially increased, and it was expected, therefore, that the activities of the association would be maintained indefinitely and possibly extended to the eight other plants operated by the company in New York and Pennsylvania.

The association uses the facilities of community medical service agencies and a member of the association has the privilege of consulting any physician he may choose. An employee who is sick obtains a form from the secretary of the association which he presents to the physician, or if he is unable to call at the office for the form he reports the fact later to the secretary. Both house and office calls are allowed.

[1] The Journal of the American Medical Association, June 10, 1933: "A new experiment in industrial medicine," by Dr. M. S. Bloom.

The members receive both medical and surgical care, including major and minor operations; eye, ear, nose, and throat service; X-ray examination; dental service limited to X-rays and extraction; and laboratory and ward service in the hospital, not to exceed 30 days in any 1 year at the rate of $3 per day. Benefits are not paid during hospitalization, but are paid when the patient leaves the hospital, except in the case of surgical operations. Tuberculosis sanitariums or institutions for the care of chronic diseases are not included, however, under the term "hospital". The prevailing medical and dental fees in the community are paid by the association, and although a committee of physicians was appointed to pass on bills which seemed to be exorbitant, so far there has been no occasion to consider this question.

Benefits based on the rate of dues are paid to members absent from work on account of sickness for a maximum of 10 weeks in any 1 year. The maximum which may be spent on any one member for medical services in any 1 year is $350, house and office calls being limited to $50 and dental service to $25.

The dues of the association are based on the wages received, and the employees are divided into four classes, the dues ranging from 20 cents per week for class 1 to 45 cents for class 4. The weekly benefits are respectively $7.50, $10, $15, and $20.

During the first year's operation of the plan 65 different physicians and 25 dentists were consulted by the members.

Although the experiment has been of such short duration and has been limited to a relatively small group of people, it is said the experience under the plan indicates that a system of "small weekly payments by the employees supplemented by an equal contribution by the employer makes possible the provision of a very satisfactory type of medical service, with an acceptable and equitable distribution of costs and the application of the principle of freedom of choice." The success of the plan is ascribed, in large measure, to the cooperation of the doctors and dentists of the community.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Accident Statistics of the National Safety Council for 1932

ACCORDING to figures compiled by the National Safety Council,[1] the accident-prevention movement in the United States can be credited with saving 175,000 lives since it was started in 1913, when the accidental death rate was 85.5 per 100,000 population. The succeeding years, with the exception of 1917, show lower though variable rates, with the estimated rate for 1932 at the lowest point for the period—70.5 persons killed per 100,000 population.

The total number of accidental deaths of all types during the 20 years, 1913 to 1932, was 1,720,857, but would have been 175,000 larger if the 1913 death rate had continued. It is pointed out that the reduction would have been far greater except for the enormous increase in motor-vehicle fatalities, which rose steadily from 4.4 per 100,000 population in 1913 to 27.1 in 1931 and dropped, for the first time, in 1932 to 23.6. Separate rates are not available for accidental deaths in gainful occupations for the period, but combined rates in all except motor-vehicle fatalities show a reduction from 81.1 per 100,000 population in 1913 to 46.9 in 1932.

All Accidents

THE National Safety Council estimates that the total number of accidental deaths in the United States in 1932 was approximately 88,000, as compared with 97,415 in 1931. Accidental nonfatal injuries are estimated at 8,312,000 for 1932, as against 9,403,000 for 1931, and the wage loss, medical expense, and overhead insurance cost involved in all deaths and nonfatal injuries at approximately $2,000,000,000 for 1932, as compared with $2,308,000,000 for 1931.

The estimate of the number of deaths in 1932 is derived from reports of 42 States and the District of Columbia, covering 1931 and 1932 records, with allowances for States not reporting. The estimate of the nonfatal injuries is based on the indicated ratio of nonfatal to fatal injuries in each of the four principal types of accidents: Occupational, motor vehicle, other public, and home. It is stated that in occupational accidents there are about 80 nonfatal injuries for each death, based on reports of members of the National Safety Council; in motor-vehicle accidents about 35 nonfatal injuries for each death, as found in areas where accident recording is most complete; in other public accidents about 120 nonfatal injuries for each death, according to available insurance-company data; and in home accidents about 150 nonfatal injuries for each death, also based on available insurance-company data and verified through a special survey. The average

[1] National Safety Council, Inc. Accident facts, 1933 edition. Chicago, 20 North Wacker Drive, 1933.

for all accidents is given as 1 fatal to about 95 nonfatal injuries, consisting of 4 permanent and 91 temporary disabilities.

An approximate distribution of the estimated number of injuries in 1932, by type of accident and extent of disability, is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1932, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

Type of accident	Number of injuries			
	Extent of disability			Total
	Death	Permanent	Temporary	
Occupational	15,000	45,000	1,155,000	1,215,000
Motor vehicle	29,500	85,000	945,000	1,059,500
Home	28,000	125,000	4,070,000	4,223,000
Other public	18,000	60,000	2,100,000	2,178,000
Total [1]	88,000	312,000	8,000,000	8,400,000

[1] Items are adjusted to eliminate duplications in figures for industrial and motor-vehicle deaths and injuries.

It is estimated that 2,500 of the occupational deaths and a proportionate number of nonfatal injuries occurred in accidents involving motor vehicles, so these appear under both types of accidents, but the duplication is eliminated in the totals. Temporary injuries shown in the table include only those causing disability extending beyond the day of injury.

The combined wage loss, medical expense, and overhead cost of insurance for the accidental deaths and injuries in 1932 is given as $2,000,000,000. An approximate distribution of this amount, by type of cost and type of accident, is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1932, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Type of accident	Type of cost			Total
	Wage loss	Medical expense	Overhead cost of insurance	
Occupational	$370,000,000	$30,000,000	$90,000,000	$490,000,000
Motor vehicle	500,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	620,000,000
Home	390,000,000	120,000,000	10,000,000	520,000,000
Other public	360,000,000	80,000,000	10,000,000	450,000,000
Total [1]	1,560,000,000	285,000,000	155,000,000	2,000,000,000

[1] Items are adjusted to eliminate duplications in figures for industrial and motor-vehicle deaths and injuries.

In the absence of accurate information on the proportionate costs in the various types of accidents, the distribution is based largely on data for occupational accidents, where the best records are available. The estimated wage loss for occupational accidents is not the same as compensation cost, which covers only actual payments in compensable cases, as it includes the loss of wages in all accidents and deaths and permanent injuries are calculated at their full economic values. In this table, as in table 1, the figures for occupational and motor-vehicle accidents overlap, but the duplication is eliminated in the totals.

Occupational Accidents

THE 15,000 accidental deaths estimated to have occurred in 1932 during the course of gainful employment, including all employees and self-employed persons and classified by the National Safety Council as "occupational" deaths, are distributed provisionally as follows:

Manufacturing	2,000	Steam and electric railways	800
Mines and quarries	1,800	Seamen and stevedores	300
Building and construction	1,300	Agriculture	3,500
Public utilities (gas and electric)	300	All others [2]	5,000

Based on 80 nonfatal injuries for each death, a total of 1,200,000 nonfatal injuries is determined for 1932.

Extracts from State records of occupational injuries are presented, as well as some insurance-company data, besides the experience of industrial establishments reporting injury rates direct to the National Safety Council annually. The latter show an average reduction for all industries in both frequency and severity rates from 1931 to 1932. Index numbers, calculated from data furnished by identical establishments for each 2-year period and based on 1926 = 100, give frequency as 45.5 in 1931 and 38.5 in 1932, a decline of 15.4 percent, and severity as 68.8 in 1931 and 64.7 in 1932, a decline of 6 percent.

Actual rates for 1932, based on data from all establishments reporting, are also shown. These are presented by industry in table 3.[3]

TABLE 3.—INJURY FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING FOR 1932, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of units	Man-hours worked	Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)	Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)
Automobile	69	129,442,000	13.19	1.10
Cement	112	27,939,000	4.65	1.80
Chemical	266	174,908,000	10.53	1.92
Clay products	30	7,308,000	23.40	.38
Construction	61	22,157,000	57.90	4.44
Electric railway	67	152,162,000	19.20	2.09
Food	283	242,022,000	15.27	1.15
Foundry	108	33,998,000	23.12	2.46
Glass	49	51,588,000	8.76	.73
Laundry	41	8,470,000	4.25	.06
Lumber	48	13,157,000	47.96	5.43
Machinery	282	247,976,000	7.76	.84
Marine	56	106,379,000	17.24	2.14
Meat packing	74	138,684,000	25.50	1.13
Metal products, miscellaneous	200	81,901,000	13.25	.97
Mining	138	42,045,000	56.68	9.51
Nonferrous metals	58	59,772,000	9.44	1.58
Paper and pulp	241	136,034,000	17.77	1.92
Petroleum	101	565,760,000	12.28	1.91
Printing and publishing	43	23,444,000	6.87	.25
Public utilities	621	694,808,000	9.82	1.83
Quarry	118	7,849,000	16.56	3.53
Railway car and equipment	36	21,669,000	11.12	1.05
Refrigeration	69	26,259,000	23.53	2.04
Rubber	53	113,442,000	9.86	.71
Sheet metal	204	97,620,000	13.13	.88
Steel	121	212,884,000	10.19	1.81
Tanning and leather	57	45,270,000	10.60	.30
Textile	189	163,107,000	9.14	.45
Tobacco	13	18,481,000	1.89	.07
Woodworking	109	28,290,000	15.77	1.71
Total [1]	3,937	3,754,481,000	13.20	1.59

[1] Totals include miscellaneous industries, not shown separately, and eliminate duplications between marine and petroleum industries.

[2] Includes hotels, garages, warehouses, junk yards, and all other trade and service industries.

[3] Similar data for 1931 were published in the Monthly Labor Review for October 1932.

The tobacco and laundry industries present the lowest frequency rates and also the lowest severity rates. Construction, mining, and the lumber industry have the worst records in both frequency and severity rates. Some of the other industries show great variation in the ranking of the two rates; thus, the cement industry, which has comparatively few accidents and is the third lowest in frequency, has a proportionately high death rate and ranks eighteenth in severity.

Motor-Vehicle Accidents

FATALITIES in motor-vehicle accidents for 1932 are estimated at 29,500, as compared with 33,675 in 1931. Reductions were reported from 43 States, including 15 percent in Pennsylvania, 11 percent each in Illinois and New York, and 9 percent in California. Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma reported increases. It is estimated that the nonfatal injuries in 1932 were approximately 1,035,000, as against 1,195,000 in 1931.

The population of the United States increased about 30 percent from 1913 to 1932. Motor-vehicle deaths increased in the same period from 4,227 to 29,500, raising the death rate per 100,000 population from 4.4 to 23.6. The number of motor vehicles, however, was nearly 20 times larger in 1932 than in 1913, so, based on the registration of motor vehicles, the death rate per 100,000 cars registered was 306.7 in 1913 and 121.8 in 1932, a decided reduction. The National Safety Council believes that a better index of motor travel is provided by the gasoline consumption, but figures for that item are not available earlier than 1925. Based on a 10,000,000-gallon consumption, the death rate declined from 25.5 in 1925 to 20.7 in 1932.

Home Accidents

DEATHS in home accidents are placed at approximately 28,000 in 1932, as compared with 29,000 in 1931. Nonfatal injuries in 1932 are estimated at 4,195,000, as against 4,350,000 in 1931. About 43 percent of the fatalities are attributed to falls and 19 percent to burns, scalds, and explosions. A survey conducted by the National Safety Council indicated that 73 percent of the injuries occurred inside the house, 34 percent of these in the kitchen, 23 percent on stairs and in halls, and 13 percent each in the living room and basement. Of the outside injuries, 24 percent occurred on walks and 14 percent on porches.

Public Accidents

ACCIDENTS occurring in public places, but not involving a motor vehicle, were responsible for approximately 18,000 deaths in 1932, as against 20,000 in 1931, and 2,160,000 nonfatal injuries in 1932, as compared with 2,400,000 in 1931. Drowning is estimated to have caused the largest number of deaths (5,800), railroads—not with motor vehicle—the second largest (3,000), and falls and firearms following (2,200 each).

Separate chapters are devoted to steam-railway accidents, based on data compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission; aviation accidents, based on data compiled by the Aeronautics Branch, United States Department of Commerce; and student accidents, based on available records of the United States Bureau of the Census and of school systems.

Fatal Accidents in Kansas, 1932

A DETAILED study by the Kansas State Board of Health of the accidental deaths reported in Kansas in 1932 [1] shows that 1 in every 14 deaths during the year was the result of an accident, and that of every 7 accidental deaths 1 occurred to a person while in the course of gainful employment.

The total number of accidental industrial deaths reported in the State in 1932 was 195, a decrease of 32 deaths, or 14 percent, from the number reported in 1931. While there was a reduction in the total number, an increase occurred in the principal type of industrial deaths—those resulting from injuries received in connection with agricultural work—which accounted for 105 in 1932, or 10 more than in 1931. Mining and quarrying were responsible for 20 deaths, transportation and public utilities for 17, trade for 14, petroleum production and refining for 13, construction for 9, and manufacturing for only 5 deaths.

An age distribution shows that 159 of the deaths reported were in the age group 15 to 64 years, and 28 in that of 65 years or over, while the other 8 deaths were in the age group 5 to 14 years. These 8 deaths all resulted from agricultural accidents. The 28 deaths in the age group 65 years or over occurred principally in agriculture, which accounted for 23 of them. One each were reported for mining and quarrying, transportation and public utilities, trade, manufacturing, and nonclassified industries.

The most common cause of fatalities occurring in connection with agricultural work was farm machinery, with a total of 35, of which 9 are charged to tractors, 3 each to manure spreaders and cultivators, and 2 each to steam engines, threshing machines, and disks. Injuries by animals accounted for the next largest number (31), 13 resulting from kicks, 8 from being gored by bulls, and 7 from accidental falls from horses. Vehicular accidents were responsible for 10 deaths, with 6 of these charged to runaway teams and the remainder to overturning of wagons otherwise. Falls caused 9 deaths, lightning 8, and excessive heat 6.

The 20 deaths resulting from mine and quarry accidents occurred principally in coal mines, which are charged with 16, while 1 is charged to zinc mines and the remainder to quarries. All of the 13 deaths reported for the classification, "other extractive industries", were related to the production or refining of oil, 9 of them occurring in the oil field and 5 in refineries.

Transportation and public utilities show 17 deaths, 10 of which were sustained by employees of railroads while on duty.

The total number of accidental deaths reported in Kansas during 1932 was 1,419, equal to 7.3 percent of the 19,531 deaths from all causes which occurred in the State, and the lowest number reported since 1928. Aside from the 195 industrial deaths, workers were naturally involved to a certain extent in the deaths resulting from the other three general types of accidents. Of these, home accidents ranked highest, with 485 deaths; motor-vehicle accidents second, with 452 deaths; and other public accidents third, with 287 deaths. Deaths of males accounted for 69.8 percent of all accidental deaths; and in

[1] Kansas. State Board of Health. Kansas accidental deaths, 1932. Topeka, 1933.

accidents by firearms and drowning and railroad and automobile accidents those to males occurred in an approximate proportion of 3 to 1.

The following table shows a distribution of the total number of fatal accidents in the State in 1932, by type of accident.

'NUMBER OF ACCIDENTAL FATALITIES IN KANSAS IN 1932, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Type of accident	Number	Type of accident	Number
Industrial:		Public, not motor vehicles:	
Agriculture	105	Railroad	59
Mining and quarrying	20	Street car	1
Other extractive industries	13	Other vehicle	4
Manufacturing	5	Water transportation	3
Construction	9	Air transportation	5
Transportation and public utilities	17	Falls	43
Trade	14	Burns, scalds, and explosions	6
Others	12	Drowning	72
		Firearms	32
Total	195	Others	62
		Total	287
Motor vehicles:			
Collision with:		Home:	
Pedestrian	88	Falls	247
Other motor vehicle	119	Burns, scalds, and explosions	102
Railroad train	47	Asphyxiation and suffocation	17
Electric car	4	Firearms	17
Bicycle	3	Poisons	44
Horse-drawn vehicle	3	Others	58
Fixed object	62		
Noncollision	126	Total	485
Total	452	Grand total	1,419

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Woman Workers in the Third Year of the Depression

UNDER the above title the Federal Women's Bureau has recently published a study of unemployment and its effects among 109 women who attended the Bryn Mawr summer school in 1932. This school, conducted for adult workers, offers scholarships to make it possible for women to attend who could not otherwise meet the expense. Those receiving the scholarships must have shown some qualities of leadership and of interest in workers' education or community activities, and while the scholarships meet their current expenses, they must sacrifice their wages, and sometimes have found it necessary to relinquish their jobs altogether, taking a chance upon reemployment after the session is over.

During the summer of 1932 the women themselves proposed making a study of their experience during the depression period as a step toward understanding the predicament into which they had been forced by the economic organization in which they lived and worked. The events of the year ending June 1, 1932, just prior to the school term, were still vividly in mind, and the facts as to employment and changes in living and working arrangements could be easily recalled. The group, numbering 109, was a varied one, representing workers of a wide range of status and earning power.

They had come from 17 States, including such distant ones as Washington, California, and Alabama, although the eastern industrial States sent the largest numbers, as in the case of New York with 34 representatives and Pennsylvania with 24. Almost one half (50, including the 4 workers who had come from foreign countries to attend the school) were foreign born. The majority of the foreign-born workers had been in the United States 10 years or longer. In age the entire group ranged from 4 who were under 20 to 3 who were 40 or over. All but 12 were single, and by far the largest number (81) were living at home. More than half who lived with their families either paid all that they earned into the family exchequer or contributed as much as half of what they earned to the expenses of the family. Slightly less than half (50) were trade-union members.

Occupationally, as well as geographically, they represented a wide range. The most numerous group (57) were in some form of garment making or millinery, 18 were in textiles, 15 in miscellaneous manufacturing, 15 in trade, transportation, and clerical work, and 4 in domestic service.

Employment Status During the Year

ONLY 10 had been employed steadily throughout the year, this group including 7 workers in American industry, and 3 of the 4 foreign workers, among them a Swedish worker in a clothing factory, a German trade-union official, and a Lancashire cotton weaver. Of the others, 20 had had a job throughout the whole year, but had had

periods of short weeks, 23 had had times of being without a job but when employed had worked full time, and 56 had been both wholly and partially unemployed at different times through the year. Only 39, apart from the 10 who were steadily employed, had had as much as 26 weeks of full employment.

The periods of employment of the majority of the workers (82) were in connection with a single job, 19 held 2 jobs during the year, 5 held 3 jobs, and 1 held 4. Two workers were without any job during the entire year.

Effect on Earnings

THE actual earnings during the year ending June 1, 1932, of the women studied were as follows:

	Number of workers
No earnings	2
Less than $200	15
$200 and less than $400	27
$400 and less than $600	24
$600 and less than $800	25
$800 and less than $1,000	7
$1,000 and less than $1,200	4
$1,200 and less than $1,400	2
Unknown	3
Total	109

Low earnings were general throughout the different industries. There was no single occupational group in which half of the workers earned as much as $600, and the actual median of the earnings of the whole body was $480. In the clothing group half earned under $400, "yet this group contained many highly skilled and experienced women, whose earnings only a few years ago, in spite of a highly seasonal industry, were sufficient to yield a very comfortable living."

A comparison with the earnings of earlier years brings out clearly the shrinkage due to unemployment as well as to lower wage rates. A bulletin (no. 89) of the Women's Bureau published in 1931 contains a study of the earnings of 609 woman workers who had attended the 4 summer schools (Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Wisconsin, and the Southern School) in the summers of 1928, 1929, and 1930. The workers were drawn in about the same proportion from the industries represented in the present study. The medians of the earnings and of the full-time weekly rates for the years covered are shown below:

MEDIAN EARNINGS AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY RATES OF WORKERS IN SUMMER SCHOOLS

Year and schools covered	Median earnings	Median full-time weekly rates
1928 (4 schools)	$861	$21.65
1929 (4 schools)	887	23.15
1930 (4 schools)	793	20.15
1931 (Bryn Mawr)	696	------
1932 (Bryn Mawr)	480	14.50

The effect upon earnings of the fall in weekly rates was intensified by the amount of short-time work. Only 10, it will be remembered, had had a full year's work, and the others had lost time heavily.

The short weeks were very short indeed, many consisting of only 2 or 3 days. This fact accounts for the small total even in the case of workers employed the greater part of the year. The weeks counted include all those in which payment was received for any work, no matter how small the amount.

* * * A worker employed by a large electrical-supply company possessed ability and experience that enabled her to earn as much as $15 a week; but she totaled only $360 during the year, although employed 52 weeks, an average of $6.92. During the greatest number of weeks her pay envelope contained $4.

Effect of Unemployment on Standard of Living

FOUR elements that go to make up the standard of living—food, clothing, housing, and medical care—were considered, and the 79 workers who had been without jobs during the year thus summarized the effect upon these items:

STANDARD OF LIVING AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Lower standard in respect of—	Unemployed workers with lowered standards	
	Number	Percent
Food	32	41
Clothing	39	49
Housing	46	58
Medical care	48	61

The food standard was considered lower if the worker concerned had less nourishing food than when in work. The test for a lower standard of clothing was the absence from the wardrobe of some important article formerly considered necessary, such as good shoes or a winter coat. Housing was held to be of lower standard if the family had moved to secure lower rent, if lodgers had been taken without any increase in the number of rooms occupied, if a mortgage had been increased upon a house owned, or if the family had fallen more than 2 months behind in rent or mortgage payments. The postponement of medical care when it was urgently needed was considered to indicate a lowered health standard.

Savings, of course, had been used when they existed. "Only 17 of the 109 workers reported that they had accumulated any savings that had not dwindled away by the end of the year." All of these had had 32 weeks of work, or more. Thirty-four workers had been forced to borrow, the amounts ranging from less than $50 in 7 cases to over $1,000 in 2. Nearly all these amounts were still owing at the end of the year.

Prospects for the Future

THE classification of these workers according to their employment prospects in July 1932 was as follows:

	Number of workers
No job in prospect	40
Indefinite prospect, "when work begins"	30
Definite job promised	38
No report	1
Total	109

MINIMUM WAGE

Illinois Minimum-Wage Law

ILLINOIS has joined the list of States enacting minimum-wage laws for women and minors during the recent sessions of the State legislatures. The passage of such a law in Illinois makes a total of seven States (New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Connecticut, Ohio, and Illinois) which have passed such laws during the current year. The complete text of the laws enacted in New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Utah appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for June 1933 (p. 1259), and those of Connecticut and Ohio in the July 1933 issue (p. 57). The Illinois act contains the same general provisions as the other laws passed this year, except that there is a provision whereby the act remains in effect only until July 1, 1935. The complete text of the Illinois law follows:

SECTION 1. *Purpose of act.*—The employment of women and minors in trade and industry in the State of Illinois at wages unreasonably low and not fairly commensurate with the value of the services rendered is a matter of grave and vital public concern. Many women and minors employed for gain in the State of Illinois are not as a class equally equipped for bargaining with their employers in regard to minimum fair wage standards, and "freedom of contract" as applied to their relations with their employers is in many cases illusory. Since a very large percentage of such workers are obliged from their week-to-week wages to support themselves and others who are dependent upon them in whole or in part, they are, by reason of their necessitous circumstances, forced to accept whatever wages are offered them. Judged by any reasonable standard, wages are in many cases fixed by chance and caprice and the wages accepted are often found to bear no relation to the fair value of the service rendered. Women and minors employed for gain are peculiarly subject to the overreaching of inefficient or unreasonable employers and are under unregulated competition where no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation and maintenance of minimum fair wage standards, and the standards such as exist tend to be set by the least conscionable employers. In the absence of any effective minimum fair wage rates for women and minors, the constant lowering of wages by unscrupulous employers constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers and threatens the stability of industry. The evils of oppressive, unreasonable and unfair wages as they affect women and minors employed in the State of Illinois are such as to render imperative the exercise of the police power of the State for the protection of industry and of the women and minors employed therein and of the public interest of the community at large in their health and well-being and in the prevention of the deterioration of our people.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—As used in this act:

"Department" means the department of labor.

"Director" means the director of the department of labor.

"Wage board" means a board created as provided in section 6 of this act.

"Woman" means a female of 18 years or over.

"Minor" means a female person under the age of 18 years and a male person under the age of 21 years.

"Occupation" means an industry, trade, or business or branch thereof or class of work therein in which women or minors are gainfully employed, but does not include domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm.

"An oppressive and unreasonable wage" means a wage which is both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health.

"A fair wage" means a wage fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered. In establishing a minimum fair wage for any service or class of service under this act the department and the wage board without being bound by any technical rules of evidence or procedure (1) may take into account all relevant circumstances affecting the value of the service or class of service rendered and (2) may be guided by like considerations as would guide a court in a suit for the reasonable value of services rendered where services are rendered at the request of an employer without contract as to the amount of the wage to be paid, and (3) may consider the wages paid in the State for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum fair wage standards.

"A directory order" means an order the nonobservance of which may be published as provided in section 10 of this act.

"A mandatory order" means an order the violation of which is subject to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 2 of section 16 of this act.

SEC. 3. *Contracts of employment void, when.*—It is hereby declared to be against public policy for any employer to employ any woman or minor in an occupation in this State at an oppressive and unreasonable wage as defined in section 2 of this act and any contract, agreement, or understanding for or in relation to such employment shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *Investigatory powers.*—The department shall have full power and authority:

1. To investigate and ascertain the wages of women and minors employed in any occupation in the State;

2. To enter the place of business or employment of any employer of women and minors in any occupation for the purpose of examining and inspecting any and all books, registers, pay rolls, and other records of any employer of women or minors that in any way appertain to or have a bearing upon the question of wages of any such women or minors and for the purpose of ascertaining whether the orders of the department have been and are being complied with; and

3. To require from such employer full and correct statements in writing when the department deems necessary, of the wages paid to all women and minors in his employment.

SEC. 5. *Investigations authorized.*—The department shall have the power, and it shall be its duty on the petition of 50 or more residents of any county in which women or minors are employed in any occupation, to make an investigation of the wages being paid to women or minors in an occupation to ascertain whether any substantial number of women or minors in such occupation are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages. If, on the basis of information in its possession with or without a special investigation, the department is of the opinion that any substantial number of women or minors in any occupation or occupations are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages the director shall appoint a wage board to report upon the establishment of minimum fair wage rates for such women or minors in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 6. *Wage boards; membership, etc.*—1. A wage board shall be composed of not more than two representatives of the employers in any occupation or occupations, an equal number of representatives of the employees in such occupation or occupations and of one disinterested person representing the public, who shall be designated as chairman. The director shall appoint the members of such wage board, the representatives of the employers and employees to be selected so far as practicable from nominations submitted by employers and employees in such occupation or occupations. A majority of the members of such wage board shall constitute a quorum and the recommendations or report of such wage board shall require a vote of not less than a majority of all its members. Members of a wage board shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses. The department shall make and establish from time to time rules and regulations governing the selection of a wage board and its mode of procedure not inconsistent with this act.

2. A wage board shall have power to administer oaths and to require by subpena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of all books, records, and other evidence relative to any matters under investigation. Such subpenas shall be signed and issued by a member of the wage board and may be served by any person of full age. Any circuit court or judge thereof in term time or vacation upon application of any member of a wage board may, in his discretion,

compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony and the production of books, records, and other evidence by attachment for contempt or otherwise in the same manner as production of evidence may be compelled before the court. A wage board shall have power to cause depositions of witnesses residing within or without the State to be taken in the manner prescribed for like depositions in civil actions in the circuit court.

3. The department shall present to a wage board promptly upon its organization all the evidence and information in its possession relating to the wages of women and minor workers in the occupation or occupations for which the wage board was appointed and all other information which the department deems relevant to the establishment of a minimum fair wage for such women and minors, and shall cause to be brought before the committee any witnesses deemed material. A wage board may summon other witnesses or call upon the department to furnish additional information to aid it in its deliberation.

4. Within 60 days of its organization a wage board shall submit a report including its recommendations as to minimum fair wage standards for the women or minors in the occupation or occupations the wage standards of which the wage board was appointed to investigate. If its report is not submitted within such time the department may constitute a new wage board.

5. A wage board may differentiate and classify employments in any occupation according to the nature of the service rendered and recommend appropriate minimum fair rates for different employments. A wage board may also recommend minimum fair wage rates varying with localities if in the judgment of the wage board conditions make such local differentiation proper and do not effect an unreasonable discrimination against any locality.

6. A wage board may recommend a suitable scale of rates for learners and apprentices in any occupation or occupations, which scale of learners' and apprentices' rates may be less than the regular minimum fair wage rates recommended for experienced women or minor workers in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 7. *Report of wage board.*—A report from a wage board shall be submitted to the department which shall within 10 days accept or reject such report. If the report is rejected the department shall resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board with a statement of the reasons for the resubmission. If the report is accepted it shall be published together with such proposed administrative regulations as the department may deem appropriate to implement or supplement the report of the wage board and to safeguard the minimum fair wage standard to be established, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the department not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to the recommendations contained in such report or in such proposed regulations may be heard.

SEC. 8. *Action on report of wage board.*—Within 10 days after such hearing the department shall approve or disapprove the report of the wage board. If the report is disapproved the department may resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board. If the report is approved the department shall make a directory order which shall define minimum fair wage rates in the occupation or occupations as recommended in the report of the wage board and which shall include such proposed administrative regulations deemed appropriate to implement or supplement the report of the wage board and to safeguard the minimum fair wage standards established. Such administrative regulations may include among other things, regulations defining and governing learners and apprentices, their rates, number, proportion or length of service, piece rates or their relation to time rates, overtime or part-time rates, bonuses or special pay for special or extra work, deductions for board, lodging, apparel or other items or services supplied by the employer and other special conditions or circumstances; and in view of the diversities and complexities of different occupations and the dangers of evasion and nullification, the department may provide in such regulations without departing from the basic minimum rates recommended by the wage board such modifications or reductions of or additions to such rates in or for such special cases or classes of cases as those herein enumerated as the department may find appropriate to safeguard the basic minimum rates established.

SEC. 9. *Special licenses.*—For any occupation for which minimum fair wage rates have been established the department may cause to be issued to a woman or minor, including a learner or apprentice, whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, a special license authorizing employment at such rates less than such minimum fair wage rates and for such period of time as shall be fixed and stated in the license.

SEC. 10. *Nonobservance of orders; procedure.*—If the department has reason to believe that any employer is not observing the provisions of any order made by it under section 8 of this act the department may, on 15 days' notice summon such employer to appear before it to show cause why the name of such employer should not be published as having failed to observe the provisions of such order. After such hearing and the finding of nonobservance, the department may cause to be published in a newspaper or newspapers circulating within the State of Illinois or in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate, the name of any such employer or employers as having failed in the respects stated to observe the provisions of the directory order. Neither the department nor any authorized representative thereof, nor any newspaper publisher, proprietor, editor, nor employee thereof shall be liable to an action for damages for publishing the name of any employer as provided for in this act, unless guilty of some willful misrepresentation.

SEC. 11. *Power to make mandatory order; hearing.*—If at any time after a directory minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 9 months the department is of the opinion that the persistent nonobservance of such order by one or more employers is a threat to the maintenance of fair minimum wage standards in any occupation or occupations, it may give notice of intention to make such order mandatory and of a public hearing, to be held not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to a mandatory order may be heard. After such hearing the department, if it adheres to its opinion, may make the previous directory order or any part thereof mandatory and so publish it.

SEC. 12. *Modification of wage order.*—At any time after a minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 1 year or more, whether during such period it has been directory or mandatory, the department may on its own motion and shall on petition of 50 or more residents of any county in which women or minors are employed in any occupation reconsider the minimum fair wage rates set therein and reconvene the same wage board or appoint a new wage board to recommend whether or not the rate or rates contained in such order should be modified. The report of such wage board shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in sections 7 and 8 of this act provided that if the order under reconsideration has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part then the department in making any new order or confirming any old order shall have power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 13. *Modification of administration regulations.*—The department may at any time and from time to time propose such modifications of or additions to any administrative regulations included in any directory or mandatory order without reference to a wage board, as it may deem appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this act, provided such proposed modifications or additions could legally have been included in the original order, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the department not less than 15 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to such proposed modification or additions may be heard. After such hearing the department may make an order putting into effect such proposed modifications of or additions to the administrative regulations as it deems appropriate, and if the order of which the administrative regulations form a part has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part then the department in making any new order shall have the power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 14. *Right of review.*—All questions of fact arising under this act except as otherwise herein provided shall be decided by the department and there shall be no appeal from its decision on any such question of fact, but there shall be a right of review by the courts as provided in section 19 of the "workmen's compensation act", approved June 28, 1913, as amended, from any ruling or holding on a question of law included or embodied in any decision or order of the department.

SEC. 15. *Employers' record.*—Every employer of women and minor workers shall keep a true and accurate record of the hours worked by each and the wages paid by him to each and shall furnish to the department upon demand a sworn statement of the same. Such records shall be open to inspection by the department at any reasonable time. Every employer subject to a minimum fair wage order, whether directory or mandatory, shall keep a copy of such order posted in a conspicuous place in every room in which women or minors are employed. Employers shall be furnished copies of orders on request without charge.

SEC. 16. *Penalties.*—Any employer and his agent, or the officer or agent of any corporation, who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against

any employee because such employee has served or is about to serve on a wage board or has testified or is about to testify before any wage board or in any other investigation or proceeding under or related to this act or because such employer believes that said employee may serve on any wage board or may testify before any wage board or in any investigation or proceeding under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

2. Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who pays or agrees to pay to any woman or minor employee less than the rates applicable to such woman or minor under a mandatory minimum fair wage order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200 or by imprisonment of not less than 10 nor more than 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each week in any day of which such employee is paid less than the rate applicable to him under a mandatory minimum fair wage order and each employee so paid less shall constitute a separate offense.

3. Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who fails to keep the records required under this act or to furnish such records to the department upon request shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 and each day of such failure to keep the records requested under this act or to furnish same to the department shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 17. *Recovery of wages; civil action.*—If any woman or minor worker is paid by his employer less than the minimum fair wage to which he is entitled under or by virtue of a mandatory minimum fair wage order he may recover in a civil action the full amount of such minimum wage less any amount actually paid to him by the employer together with costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court, and any agreement between him and his employer to work for less than such mandatory minimum fair wage shall be no defense to such action. At the request of any woman or minor worker paid less than the minimum wage to which he was entitled under a mandatory order the department may take an assignment of such wage claim in trust for the assigning employee and may bring any legal action necessary to collect such claim, and the employer shall be required to pay the costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court.

SEC. 18. *Construction.*—If any provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 19. *Duration of act.*—This act shall remain in effect until July 1, 1935.

Adjustment of Living Wage in New South Wales

IN 1932 the New South Wales Legislature adopted an amendment to the State arbitration act, making it compulsory upon the industrial commission to adjust the basic wage every 6 months in accordance with the variations in the cost of living, the adjustment to be made and published within 28 days from the end of March and September. (See Monthly Labor Review, April 1933, p. 794.) In accordance with this amendment the industrial commission, under date of April 11, 1933, reduced the living wage of adult male employees by ls. 6d. and of adult female employees by ls. a week. The new rates, published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette of April 30, 1933 (p. 595), are for male employees £3 8s. 6d. and for females £1 17s. a week.

Decision as to Basic Wage in Queensland

IN THE latter part of 1932 the Queensland Employers' Federation applied to the Industrial Court for a revision of the basic wage seeking a reduction from £3 14s. to £3 4s. a week in the case of adult

male employees, with proportionate decreases for other classes of workers. The decision, rendered March 1, 1933, was against any reduction, the reasons for refusing the change being given at some length. The decision is given in full in the Queensland Industrial Gazette in its issue for March 25, 1933.

Method of Fixing the Basic Wage

SINCE 1921, when a basic wage was first determined for Queensland, the court, the decision declares, in fixing the wage has been guided by three main considerations: Interstate competition, productivity, and unemployment—the cost-of-living index being used as a kind of check upon the results thus obtained. The decision treats of these three factors consecutively. As to competition, New South Wales has been the State principally considered, the basic wages of the two States never having differed by more than 2s. 6d. a week, except during the years 1930–32. During this time the New South Wales court was not fully constituted and ceased to function in regard to the basic wage, while the Queensland court, hoping to reduce unemployment, made three successive reductions. At the beginning of 1933 the basic wage of Queensland (£3 14s.) was higher than that of New South Wales (£3 10s. 6d.). In the latter State, however, the employer had to meet the added cost of the child-endowment plan, so that the basic wage, considered as a charge on industry, might be taken as £3 11s. 6d. a week. This difference did not seem to the court sufficient to call for a reduction in the Queensland wage.

Productivity

THE index figure for the value of production per worker in 1921 is given as 1538, and for the years 1930–31 as 1339, a drop of 12.94 percent. During this period the basic wage was reduced from £4 5s. to £3 14s., which is also a drop of 12.94 percent, so it could not be said that a further decrease in the wage would be warranted by the decrease in productivity. The court considered that too many other factors come into play during a decade to make such a long-term comparison satisfactory, but saw no reason for holding that a shorter period shows different results.

> When we compare the value of production per head in 1928–29, during the whole of which period the basic wage was £4 5s., with the value of production per head for 1930–31, during which period the basic wage receded to the present rate of £3 14s., we find that the percentage drop in values was less than the drop in wages. We have no figures showing the value of production for 1931–32 or a later period; but we have no reason for concluding that the percentage drop in values has overtaken or exceeds the drop in wages.
>
> We are unable to say, then, that a reduction of the basic wage is warranted by reduced productivity.

Effect of Wage Reductions on Unemployment

IN THE present emergency, the court holds, wage reductions are the most important factor of the three, but no case seems to have been made out for the theory that reducing wages will lessen unemployment. For the quarter ending December 31, 1932, the percentage of

unemployment in each Australian State, according to trade-union returns, stood as follows:

	Percent		Percent
New South Wales	31. 9	South Australia	32. 2
Victoria	25. 2	Western Australia	28. 9
Queensland	17. 9	Tasmania	28. 3

According to these figures, while the basic wage in Queensland is the highest in the Commonwealth, the rate of unemployment in that State is considerably lower than that of any other State, a fact which seems to the court to suggest strongly that lowering wages does not necessarily increase employment. Moreover, the experiment has been tried more than once, with unsatisfactory results.

Since 1930 the Queensland basic wage has been reduced on three occasions by amounts aggregating 11s. in the hope that unemployment would be reduced thereby. As to the effect of the first two of these reductions, the director of the bureau of economics and statistics * * * said:

"Unfortunately, the reductions that have been made in minimum wage rates have not had any effect in reducing unemployment."

The director was not asked to make any similar report upon the effect of the third reduction, but the table showing the number of registered unemployed month by month since the first reduction in the basic wage in July 1930 "is convincing proof that those reductions have not increased the amount of employment."

Cost-of-Living Reduction

THE employers' claim, the court states, is based on the argument that since the figures of the Commonwealth statistician show a reduction in the cost of living, there should be a corresponding reduction in the basic wage. The cost-of-living index, however, has hitherto been used simply as a check on the results obtained from a consideration of the other factors mentioned, and to take it now as the sole ground for a change in basic wage rates would be to alter fundamentally the method consistently followed by the court in the past. A further objection is found in the fact that the method of measuring retail prices has been changed recently, and the cost of living is not now based upon the same commodities in the same amounts as it was when the basic wage was established.

Decision

A CONSIDERATION of all these matters, therefore, led the court to the conclusion that no sufficient cause had been shown for a change in the basic wage, and the employers' application was dismissed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Employer's Violation of Safety Order Held to Warrant Additional Compensation

AN EMPLOYER'S serious and willful misconduct in failing to provide handholds, as required by the safety order of the State industrial accident commission, on a ladder to the roof of a belt house of an oil derrick was held to be sufficient warrant for an award of additional compensation to an injured employee, under the California workmen's compensation law. (*Ethel D. Co.* v. *Industrial Accident Commission et al.*, 21 Pac. (2d) 601.)

The facts in the case show that J. L. Johnston was injured while engaged in his employment with the Ethel D. Co., a corporation engaged in the business of producing oil. He had completed his task of oiling the walking beam, which was above the belt-house roof, and started to descend the ladder used in going from the floor of the derrick to the roof of the belt house. In descending the ladder he placed his right foot on the top rung of the ladder, the left foot being on the belt-house roof, and prepared to descend with his back to the ladder as he would in descending steps. His right foot slipped from the first rung of the ladder and he fell some 18 feet to the derrick floor, sustaining the injuries in question.

He was awarded compensation in the sum of $1,324.70, to be paid by the insurance carrier, and an additional award of $662.35 was made, based on a finding of serious and willful misconduct on the part of the oil company in its failure to place handholds at the top of the ladder. This award was based upon the provisions of section 6 (b) of the California workmen's compensation act (Stat. 1917, p. 834 (as amended 1929, p. 430)), which provides that—

> Where the employee is injured by reason of the serious and willful misconduct of the employer * * * or if a corporation, on the part of an executive or managing officer or general superintendent thereof, the amount of compensation otherwise recoverable for injury or death, as hereinafter provided, shall be increased one half.

Subdivision (f) of the General Petroleum Industry Safety Order 1618 provides that "secure handholds shall be provided at the top of the ladder." The violation of this safety order was considered by the industrial accident commission as constituting serious and willful misconduct on the part of the employer, and the additional award was made. Action was instituted in the District Court of Appeal, Fourth District, California, to review the findings of the commission regarding the additional award. It was contended that such findings were lacking in evidentiary support and that such conduct did not amount to serious and willful misconduct. However, the court reviewed the facts and held that—

> The continued presence upon and about the derrick of so slippery a substance as crude oil would seem to point unmistakably to the necessity of strict compli-

ance with the provisions of the commission's Safety Order 1618, and to suggest to the person in charge of the oil well that a ladder utilized by workmen should be provided with secure handholds rather than with such makeshift supports as the end of a bolt or an upright post supporting a railing. At all events, the question of whether, under the circumstances, the employer should have known that the failure to provide more secure and more readily accessible handholds would be so likely to jeopardize the safety of employees as to evince a reckless disregard for their safety and a willingness to inflict injury, was a question of fact to be determined by the referee to whom the evidence in the case was submitted.

During the course of the hearing it was suggested by petitioner's counsel that the referee visit the scene of the accident and make an inspection of the premises. This was accordingly done. What the referee observed on this visit was evidence in the case.

It was further contended that the failure to provide handholds was not the proximate cause of the injury. The court said that this contention was not warranted by the evidence. The proximate cause, according to the company, was the negligent manner in which Johnston attempted to descend the ladder. One of the referees visiting the scene of the accident testified that he descended the ladder in the same manner Johnston had used, because he would have been afraid to do so in any other manner. The court also said that—

* * * If it be assumed that Johnston was negligent in attempting to descend the ladder facing outward, it does not necessarily follow that his negligence in this regard was the proximate cause of the injuries which he sustained. The fact still remains that the ladder was not equipped with secure handholds and that the post and projecting bolt were not so readily accessible to him as to afford adequate security for his descent under the circumstances narrated.

Other objections were also rejected by the court and the finding of the commission granting an additional award, was affirmed, Mr. Justice Barnard dissenting.

Bite by Infected Wood Tick Held Compensable

A TRAVELING salesman, Charles A. Roe, employed by the Boise Grocery Co., had a specified territory over which he traveled at regular intervals, either during the day or at night, seeing his customers whenever it was most convenient to them. In the spring, part of his territory was infested with wood ticks infected with the virus which causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

On March 21, 1932, while en route to Crane, Oreg., his car stuck in the mud and Roe secured the aid of another traveling salesman driving just ahead of him, to get the car out of the mud hole. They worked until late in the night, gathering rocks in the sage brush at the roadside and placing them under the wheels of the car. The men spent the rest of the night sleeping in their cars, and the car was not moved until 11 o'clock the next morning.

On March 27, 1932, a wood tick was found imbedded in Roe's right leg and there was inflammation and an appearance of infection where the tick was found.

Roe continued to travel over the territory and on March 31 found a tick bite on his left shoulder. He was taken sick while at Ontario, Oreg., and when he returned to Boise, April 5, to enter a hospital it was found that he had contracted Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and 11 days later he died.

The widow, Della F. Roe, filed an application for an award under the Idaho workmen's compensation law and the industrial accident board rendered a decision in her favor. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Idaho, where the award of the board, affirmed by the district court of Ada County, was upheld. It was contended that the salesman did not suffer an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The court, however, concluded that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the finding that this was "an accident", and the court said that "it is not necessary to exclude the possibility, or even some probability, that another cause or reason may have been the true cause or reason for the damage"; the findings of the board, taken and considered as a whole, were sufficient to support the award and judgment. In affirming the award, the court said (*Roe* v. *Boise Grocery Co. et al.*, 21 Pac. (2d) 910):

> The duties of the deceased required him to make frequent regular trips over the highways, stop at the hotels and visit his customers both to sell and collect; thus the highways he traveled, the hotels he stopped at, and the stores he visited became and were his workshop; they were the places where he constantly spent his time and worked for his employer. That cannot be said of any member of the public not performing similar duties nor similarly employed. Consequently, the deceased was exposed to the danger of being bitten by an infected wood tick in a greater degree than those who lived in the wood-tick territory and traveled over the highways traversing it. We think that the rule applied to the servant who, in the course of the master's business, passes along a public street, and sustains an accident by reason of the risks incidental to the streets, should also be applied to a salesman traveling by automobile over the public highways, who sustains an accident by reason of the risks incidental to the highways.

Convict Working for County Held Not a County Employee

A PRISONER injured while serving a sentence in the county jail is not an employee of the county and is not entitled to compensation under the Oklahoma workmen's compensation law. (*Murray County et al.* v. *Hood et al.*, 21 Pac. (2d) 754.)

In October 1930 R. M. Hood was convicted by the county court of Murray County, Okla., and sentenced to serve a term of 90 days in the county jail and pay a fine of $50. On December 13, as no further legal action was taken, he was committed to the county jail.

While doing painting work on the jail on February 7, 1931, he fell from a ladder and sustained serious injuries. It appeared that, some time prior to the injury, one of the county commissioners had agreed with Hood that he would be allowed $1.50 per day to be applied on his fine if he would perform the work in painting the jail and in addition thereto $1.50 per day would be allowed his family out of the county charity fund.

Soon after receiving the injury, Hood filed an application for an award under the Oklahoma compensation law. He contended that he was not a prisoner at the time of the injury as he was allowed to go home at night when he chose; he did, however, have a bed in a cell at the jail and sometimes remained there overnight. The State industrial commission awarded Hood compensation and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

As to whether Hood was a prisoner at the time he was injured, the court said that "the most liberal interpretation to be given Hood's testimony is that he was allowed privileges which may not always be

given persons serving a jail sentence on conviction of a violation of law. The fact that he was made a trusty, or that he was given privileges, did not change his legal status as a prisoner."

The court then quoted sections from the Oklahoma statutes governing the employment of prisoners and concluded by saying that—

> It seems obvious from the reading of the foregoing sections of the statutes that a person who has been delivered to a sheriff of the county by commitment issued in pursuance of a judgment and sentence for conviction of a crime, is by law legally at the disposal of the county commissioners for employment in such work as is enumerated in the statutes, which include "any public work in which the county has an interest." It would further appear that the board of county commissioners in such circumstances have no authority to agree to pay to such convict any sums of money out of public funds for such work, as his services are already at the disposal of the county by operation of law. No such payments can be legally made except upon express authority of statute. No such authority of law has been cited. It will thus be seen that the parties were attempting to enter into a contract which was prohibited by law.

The court therefore reversed the award of the industrial commission and held that Hood was not an "employee" within the meaning of that term as used in the Oklahoma workmen's compensation law.

Treaty Provisions Held Controlling When in Conflict With Compensation Law

IN APPLYING the provisions of a State workmen's compensation statute, due significance must be given to treaties between the United States and foreign nations. (*Urbus* v. *State Compensation Commissioner et al.*, 169 S.E. 164.)

On January 14, 1932, Andy Urbus, a citizen of Serbia (now a part of Yugoslavia) was killed while working in the Davis Coal & Coke Co.'s mines in West Virginia. The compensation commissioner was duly notified of the fatality on January 21, 1932, and was informed that Urbus was an Austrian and that his wife resided in "the old country." No action was taken by the commissioner until March 31, when he received a letter from the consul of Yugoslavia at Pittsburgh, stating that he had just heard of Urbus' death and requesting the necessary forms for the widow's use in filing a claim for compensation. These forms were sent through the consul to the widow in Yugoslavia who executed them on June 3, 1932, and were received by the commissioner on August 5, 1932. In October the commissioner entered an award denying compensation on the ground that the application was not filed within 6 months after the death of the employee as was required by the West Virginia compensation act (Code, 1931, sec. 23-4-15).

This decision of the commissioner was appealed to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. It was contended that such a ruling disregarded the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Yugoslavia which provided that—

> In the case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Serbia, or a Serbian subject in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall give information of the circumstance to the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

After reviewing the facts in the case the court pointed out that the Constitution made the provisions of treaties a part of the supreme law of the land, and that the judges of every State were bound by them. The case of *Papadaki* v. *Commissioner* (160 S.E. 224) was cited in which case the court had lifted the statutory bar of 6 months "because the employer had failed to forward application forms to the foreign claimant and the commissioner had failed to communicate directly with her or advise the consular officer concerning the death of her husband." In concluding the opinion reversing the ruling of the commissioner, the court said:

> While the report of the fatality to the commissioner on January 21, 1932, stated that Urbus was an Austrian, the commissioner took no steps whatever to investigate that statement. If he had done so and a diligent investigation had failed to disclose that Urbus was a Serb, the situation would be somewhat different. If the inaction of the commissioner for 2 months can be condoned, his passivity for the entire 6 months could as well be overlooked, which would destroy the effect of the treaty. This cannot be done. It was the commissioner's duty under our statutes as well as under the Serbian treaty to take prompt action. We are therefore of opinion that the interval in which he was inactive should not be included in the statutory period * * *.

Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain During 1931

THE Home Department of Great Britain has recently issued a report covering the statistics of accidents and compensation proceedings during 1931 under the acts governing workmen's compensation and employers' liability, so far as they relate to seven great industry groups—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, construction work, and shipping. The data on which the report is based were secured from 131,758 employers, and account for 75.6 percent of the total cases compensated and for 77.4 percent of the total compensation paid during the year. The following table shows for each year from 1922 to 1931, the average number of workers employed throughout the year in these groups, with the number of compensation cases and the division of these between fatal and nonfatal cases:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND OF COMPENSATION CASES (FATAL AND NONFATAL) IN SEVEN INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1922 TO 1931

Year	Number of employees	Number of compensation cases		
		Fatal	Nonfatal	Total
1922	7,205,609	2,489	390,423	392,912
1923	7,342,311	2,657	477,378	480,035
1924	7,512,359	2,878	487,442	490,320
1925	7,541,014	3,030	473,055	476,085
1926	7,001,795	2,345	368,563	370,908
1927	7,403,222	2,567	455,852	458,419
1928	7,433,660	2,735	461,485	464,220
1929	7,450,112	2,819	478,602	481,421
1930	7,181,516	2,621	458,509	461,130
1931	6,913,974	2,315	396,571	398,886

From this it appears that the average number of workers showed but slight variation during the decade, reaching its lowest point in 1931, when it was smaller by 8.3 percent than in 1925. The number of accidents showed a much greater variation, ranging from 490,320 in 1924 to 370,908 in 1926, the year of the prolonged stoppage in the

coal industry, a decrease of 24.4 percent. Fatal accidents, however, reached the lowest figure for the decade in 1931, when they numbered 2,315, the previous low point having been 2,345 in 1926. Nonfatal accidents, on the contrary, showed a general tendency to increase, 1926 having been the only year in which they fell below the figure for 1922. The amounts paid in compensation have naturally varied with the varying rates of accidents and also with changes in the compensation scales.

In 1931 the average amount of compensation in cases of death was £287 [$1,300]; [1] in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £13 12s. [$61.61]. The average amount paid in lump sums was £95 11s. [$432.85], while the average amount paid in weekly payments (including weekly payments made prior to settlement by a lump sum) was £9 9s. [$42.81].

These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures for the pre-war year 1913 and for the year 1923; that is, the year previous to the commencement of the workmen's compensation act, 1923, which introduced considerable changes in the scales of compensation. In 1913 the average payment in cases of death was £159 and of disablement £5 16s., whilst in 1923 the corresponding figures were £222 and £13 14s.

Fatal cases accounted for 11 percent of the total amount paid in compensation in 1931. The percentage which compensation for fatal accidents formed of the total paid was for shipping, 23.9; for factories, 8.9; for docks, 8.2; for mines, 10.5; for quarries, 14.2; for construction work, 12.5; and for railways, 24.2.

The number of employees, the number of compensation cases, and the amount paid in compensation are shown for each of the seven industry groups in the following table:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER AND COST OF COMPENSATION CASES IN 1931, IN GREAT BRITAIN, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=$4.8665; average exchange rate for 1931=$4.53]

Industry group	Number of employees	Number of compensation cases	Amount of compensation paid		
			English currency	United States currency	
				At par	At exchange rate
Shipping	179,241	7,716	£204,779	$996,557	$927,649
Factories	4,993,641	155,142	2,092,476	10,183,034	9,478,916
Docks	105,875	10,718	287,582	1,399,518	1,302,746
Mines	862,314	188,712	2,941,189	14,313,296	13,323,586
Quarries	72,369	6,596	98,885	481,224	447,949
Construction work	236,777	11,742	191,726	933,035	868,519
Railways	463,487	18,260	250,670	1,219,886	1,135,535

These figures represent only the actual amount paid to workers or their dependents. The total cost of compensation includes the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the profits earned by the insurance companies. It is estimated that if all charges and expenses were taken into account "the total amount paid in the seven great industries in 1931 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to rather more than £7,500,000 [$33,975,000]." The relative burden upon the various industries varies considerably.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at 1931 exchange rate=$4.53.

In the coal-mining industry the charge arising under the act calculated simply on the basis of the compensation paid, amounted in 1931 to about 3.2d. per ton of coal raised, as compared with 2.8d. in 1930. Information obtained from the railway companies indicates that in this industry the amount of compensation paid in 1931 per £1 of wages would be 0.9d. as compared with 0.8d. in 1930. As regards shipping, * * * it has been ascertained that of the 17,163,559 tons of shipping covered by the returns, 1,352,255 tons was laid up for the whole of the year; the amount of compensation paid per ton of shipping not laid up was 3.1d. The cost of compensation for 1931 per person employed in each of the seven industries was as follows: Shipping, 22s. 10d.; factories, 8s. 5d.; docks, 54s. 4d.; mines, 68s. 3d.; quarries, 27s. 3d.; constructional work, 16s. 2d.; and railways, 10s. 10d. The corresponding figure for all seven industries was 17s. 7d.

The following table shows for 3 years the percentage of nonfatal cases which had lasted for specified periods:

TABLE 3.—DURATION OF COMPENSATION IN CASES OF ACCIDENT AND DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1929 TO 1931

Year	Percent of compensated cases which lasted—							
	Under 4 weeks		4 and under 13 weeks		13 and under 26 weeks		26 weeks and over	
	Accident	Disease	Accident	Disease	Accident	Disease	Accident	Disease
1929	64.87	47.62	30.01	34.88	3.44	5.43	1.68	12.07
1930	64.40	44.77	30.25	35.21	3.61	5.90	1.74	14.12
1931	64.09	43.33	29.26	34.68	3.79	5.85	2.16	16.14

There is a striking difference in the duration of the cases arising from the two causes of disablement—accident and disease—the former being usually terminated in less than 13 weeks while a considerable proportion of the disease disablement cases last from 13 up to 26 weeks and over. The table does not include cases in which compensation is terminated by the payment of a lump sum. These are usually cases in which the sufferer is likely to be disabled for a considerable period, and therefore if they were included, the proportion of cases of long disablement would be higher than the figures shown here indicate.

In regard to industrial diseases, the report states that compensation was paid in the seven industry groups in 20 cases of death, to the amount of £4,184 ($18,954), and in 19,195 disablement cases to the amount of £612,861 ($2,776,260). The 20 fatal cases included 7 of lead poisoning, 4 of anthrax, and 6 of epitheliomatous cancer. Mining accounted for the majority of the cases of industrial disease.

Cases of miner's nystagmus accounted for over 57 percent of the total number; and cases of this disease together with beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 17,007 or 88.5 percent of the total number. Of the remainder, 1,679 or 8.7 percent were cases of dermatitis produced by dust or liquids, 212 or 1.1 percent were cases of lead poisoning, and 210 or 1.1 percent were cases of skin or other ulceration or cancer. The remaining 107 cases, or 0.6 percent, included 38 cases of various forms of industrial poisoning and 20 cases of anthrax.

There were 2,729 new cases and 8,354 continued cases of miner's nystagmus in 1931. These figures may be compared with those for 1925, the year before the coal stoppage, when there were 3,445 new cases and 7,890 continued cases. In 1926 and 1927 as a result of the coal stoppage there was a considerable fall in the number of new cases; the numbers rose again during each of the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930, but in 1931 the number of 2,729 new cases showed a decrease of 337 on the figure for 1930.

Cases of dermatitis have increased from 270 in 1919 to 1,679 in 1931. They occur in a great variety of industries, but chiefly among bakers and confectioners, dye workers, French polishers, and engineers.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in June 1933

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for June 1933 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1932, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1931 to June 1933, 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 1931 TO JUNE 1933, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1932

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	894	.....	279,299	.....	6,386,183
1932: Total	808	.....	242,826	.....	6,462,973
1931					
January	57	19	10,150	2,905	181,169
February	52	29	20,473	10,677	223,660
March	49	26	26,453	28,012	476,904
April	73	39	27,135	22,687	770,512
May	115	45	28,000	15,603	400,509
June	90	47	18,795	15,223	511,926
July	73	51	49,434	56,683	612,864
August	79	36	11,019	14,759	1,157,013
September	117	65	36,092	37,427	493,649
October	77	45	34,384	29,380	1,052,095
November	62	39	13,219	13,690	355,818
December	50	21	4,145	1,318	150,064
1932					
January	87	37	12,091	4,993	132,873
February	56	34	33,713	31,103	460,701
March	64	30	33,087	13,937	736,782
April	89	44	19,187	21,513	620,866
May	87	52	44,357	49,777	1,251,455
June	69	46	15,858	24,138	943,338
July	66	40	20,890	33,216	740,785
August	85	38	28,492	27,717	754,423
September	85	33	17,824	7,456	566,045
October	47	23	10,442	2,324	147,059
November	38	21	3,460	1,896	68,154
December	35	12	3,425	997	40,492
1933					
January	67	29	19,616	8,790	240,912
February	63	32	10,909	6,706	109,860
March	91	41	39,913	12,794	445,771
April	72	46	23,077	19,867	535,039
May [1]	137	59	49,682	24,821	717,063
June [1]	122	87	35,258	36,757	697,626

[1] Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in April, May, and June 1933, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1933

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers		1	2		15	285
Bakers	1	2	1	20	2,006	23
Barbers		2	1		1,200	200
Brewery and soft-drink workers	1			18		
Building trades	7	11	3	314	1,664	238
Chauffeurs and teamsters	1	2		9	606	
Clothing	20	30	15	13,290	16,133	3,308
Electric and gas appliance workers			1			75
Farm labor	1		4	500		2,320
Food workers		3	2		1,720	133
Furniture		10	6		2,085	1,245
Glass workers		3	1		218	318
Hotel and restaurant workers			1			50
Jewelry workers		2			37	
Laundry workers		1	1		9	1,200
Leather	3	1	5	161	25	5,630
Longshoremen		1	1		100	16
Lumber, timber, and mill work	2	3	1	195	38	40
Metal trades	1	3	7	45	278	1,256
Miners	13	9	14	3,520	1,990	5,565
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers	2	1		106	38	
Paper and paper-goods workers	2	2		173	136	
Printing and publishing	2	1		50	232	
Rubber			1			78
Stone	1		2	69		270
Municipal workers	3	6	2	1,425	1,065	950
Textiles	7	39	43	2,682	19,187	11,340
Other occupations	5	4	8	500	900	718
Total	72	137	122	23,077	49,682	35,258

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in June 1933, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JUNE 1933, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in June 1933 involving—					
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers			2			
Bakers		1				
Barbers			1			
Building trades	1	1	1			
Clothing	2	6	6		1	
Electric and gas appliance workers		1				
Farm labor		1		2	1	
Food workers		2				
Furniture		1	4	1		
Glass workers			1			
Hotel and restaurant workers		1				
Laundry workers					1	
Leather		1	3			1
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1					
Lumber, timber, and mill work		1				
Metal trades	1	1	4	1		
Miners	1	3	6	1	3	
Rubber		1				
Stone		1	1			
Municipal workers			1	1		
Textiles	2	19	17	3	2	
Other occupations	1	5	2			
Total	9	43	49	9	8	1

In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in June 1933 by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN JUNE 1933, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in June 1933			
	One half month or less	Over one half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months
Auto, carriage and wagon workers	2			
Bakers	1			
Barbers	1			
Building trades	3	2		
Chauffeurs and teamsters				2
Clothing	12	2	2	2
Farm labor	1			
Food workers	2		1	
Furniture	3	1		
Glass workers		1		
Leather	2			
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1			
Metal trades	3			
Coal miners	2	2	1	
Printing and publishing		1		
Rubber	1			
Municipal workers	1			
Textiles	28	4	1	2
Other occupations	7			
Total	70	13	5	6

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June 1933

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 81 labor disputes during June 1933. These disputes affected a known total of 47,763 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 10 cases involving the law on the prevailing rate of wages. 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.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1933

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
General industry								
					1933	1933		
Poe Mill, Greenville, S.C	Strike	Textile workers	Asked 15 percent increase	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.	May 23	May 25	1,000	
Belmont Silk Co., Forty Fort, Pa.	do	Silk workers	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Returned to work at former rates.	May 24	May 31	200	
Wyoming Wool Growers, Cheyenne, Wyo.	do	Sheep shearers	Wage cut	Adjusted. Compromised	June 15	June 30	500	
City Ice & Fuel Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Ice and fuel workers	Wages, working conditions, renewal of contract.	Adjusted. Accepted 10 percent cut for 1 year. Union shop.	June 2	June 7	285	
Corona Chandler Co., Jersey City, N.J.	Threatened strike.	Employees	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase.	June 5	June 15	12	150
Sun Co., San Bernardino, Calif.	Lockout	Printers	Wages and working conditions	Pending. Truce for 60 days	June 1			
Bridge workers, Richmond, Va.	Controversy	Bridge workers	Working long hours	Pending	May 29		1,500	
Frank Fehr Brewing Co., Louisville, Ky.	do	Hod carriers	Wage scale not being paid	Adjusted. Scale paid (50 cents per hour).	May 26	June 6	11	250
Alligator Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	Strike	Rubber workers	Hours and rates	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase for 30 days; then further negotiations.	May 27	June 9	110	14
Schneider Silk Mills, Swoyersville, Pa.	Lockout	Weavers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned to work without change.	May 22	June 3	125	
Wyoming Silk Co., West Wyoming, Pa.	Strike	do	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed 9 percent increase.	do	May 31	130	
Geo. F. Lee Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	do	Miners	Lay-off of men	Adjusted. Returned; will follow existing agreement.	June 6	June 28	300	
Barbers, Greater New York	do	Barbers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory compromise.	May 16	June 8	600	
Building, Boston, Mass	do	Bricklayers, ironworkers.	Jurisdiction of calking	Adjusted. Referred to arbitration, and decision of commissioner accepted.	June 1	June 13	50	
Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	do	Textile workers	Wages	Adjusted. Returned to work at compromise rates.	June 15	July 1	650	
Columbus Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.	do	do	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase.	June 5	June 10	1,100	
Wheatley Bros. Machine Works, Kansas City, Mo.	do	Machinists	Working conditions	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.	June 1	June 9	20	
Globe Furniture Co., Evansville, Ind.	do	Furniture workers	Low wages and conditions	Adjusted. Returned; established a shop committee.	May 26	June 16	700	100
Hudson Full Fashioned Hosiery Co., Charlotte, N.C.	do	Hosiery workers	Working conditions; alleged discrimination.	Adjusted. Amicably adjusted by grievance committee.	June 10	June 27	90	481

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
General industry—Continued					1933	1933		
Larkwood Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte, N.C.	Strike	Hosiery workers	Working conditions; alleged discrimination.	Adjusted. Amicably adjusted by grievance committee.	June 13	June 27	62	122
Tacoma Moving & Storage Co., Tacoma, Wash.	do	Teamsters	Wage cuts	Adjusted. Former scale restored	June 12	June 15	57	150
Cohen & Duncan, New York City	Controversy	Employees	Working conditions	Pending	June 6		(1)	
Cotton mills, Aurora, Ill	Strike	Textile workers	Protest low wages	Adjusted. Reinstated without discrimination; increase of 10 percent.	June 7	June 13	200	300
School building, Turtle Creek, Pa	do	Laborers	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed 40 cents per hour.	do	June 11	10	
Stylecraft Handbag Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Lockout	Handbag workers	Wages and conditions	Pending	June 10		300	
Building derricks, Huntington Beach, Calif.	Strike	Derrick erectors	Asked closed shop	Adjusted. Agreement concluded; no discrimination.	June 1	June 9	60	120
Shoe workers, Salisbury, N.H	do	Shoe workers	Working conditions	Pending	June 12		(1)	
Dorman Mills, Parsons, W.Va	do	Textile workers	Wages, hours, etc	Unclassified. Adjusted before arrival of commissioner.	June 9	June 13	55	55
Hercules Woven Label Co., Midvale, N.J.	do	Loom fixers	Wages, hours, union recognition, discharges.	Pending	June 14		40	10
Japanese farmers, Los Angeles, Calif.	do	Vegetable and berry pickers.	Protest wage of 6 to 15 cents per hour.	do	do		3,000	2,000
Phillips Jones Shirt Co., Barnesboro, Pa.	do	Shirt workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase. Organized.	June 1	June 24	300	
Barbers, Portland, Oreg	do	Barbers	Hours, wages including weekly guaranty.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded; terms satisfactory.	June 15	June 22	380	
Nino Silk Co., Exeter, Pa	do	Silk workers	Asked increase in wages	Pending	June 17		51	
Miners, Nanticoke, Pa	do	Miners	Asked employment of local men	Adjusted. Returned under terms of existing contract.	June 16	June 24	2,000	
Suitt Bros. Co., Cambridge, Ohio	do	Upholsterers	Protest low wages and additional cut.	Pending	June 18		150	
Building, Schenley, Pa	Controversy	Ironworkers	Proposed low wage	do	do		(1)	
Washington Brewing Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Building	Nonunion employed	Adjusted. Agreed to employ union workers.	June 12	June 16	75	200
Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co., South Bend, Ind.	Controversy	Metal workers	Objection to calking work	Adjusted. Work divided satisfactorily.	June 1	June 20	3	
Hollinger Shirt Co., Port Chester, N.Y.	Strike	Shirt workers	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase.	May 10	May 10	85	5
S and S Co., Philipsburg, Pa	Controversy	do	Organization	Unclassified. Many returned. No further effort to adjust at this time.	June 22	June 27	200	

Stoneware plant, Red Wing, Minn.	do	Teamsters	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Compromised	June 15	do	22	175
Easy-On Cap Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Hub-cap workers	Long hours and low wages	Adjusted. Accepted wage cut	June 23	July 1	24	-------
Isle Royal, passenger boat, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Sailors	Protest wage payment in stock	Adjusted. Satisfactory wage scale and signed agreement.	June 14	July 2	125	-------
Lipson Bros., Dress Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.	Lockout	Ladies, garment makers.	Protest low wages and conditions	Pending	June 9	----------	74	-------
Sterling Specialty Co., Rankin, Pa.	Strike	Employees	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed increase of 12 percent. Returned without discrimination.	June 2	June 21	25	50
B. Sopkin & Son, Chicago, Ill.	do	Apron makers	Long hours and low wages	Adjusted. Allowed 17½ percent increase; 47-hour week.	June 19	June 30	1,150	150
Netherland Dairy Co., Syracuse, N.Y.	do	Dairy workers	Asked more equitable agreement	Adjusted. Strike called off; returned to work.	June 26	June 29	85	15
E & E Paper Box, Manufacturers, New York City.	do	Paper-box makers	Wage cuts and lay-offs	Adjusted. Withdraw proposal to cut wages. Recognition allowed.	Mar. 27	June 19	17	4
Rex Fuel Co., Rexfield, Iowa	Controversy	Miners	Working conditions	Pending	June 24	----------	(1)	-------
Clothing workers, Woodbine, N.J.	Strike	Clothing workers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed increase of 5 cents per hour, 50 cents per day.	June 17	June 25	40	70
Miners, Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys, Ohio.	do	Miners	Renewal of agreement	Adjusted. Allowed $3.28 per day, 38 cents per ton.	June 8	June 13	10,000	-------
Port Terminal Building, Muskegon Heights, Mich.	Controversy	Electricians	Fixing of wage scale	Adjusted. Suggested 90 cents per hour will probably be accepted.	June 26	July 8	12	36
Upholsterers, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Weavers	Asked $1 per hour minimum; 40-hour week and no piecework.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded.	June 1	July 1	250	235
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., Lansdale, Pa.	Controversy	Hosiery workers	7 discharged; union recognition asked.	Pending	June 10	----------	7	750
J. Bancroft & Co., Reading, Pa.	Strike	Cotton-textile workers.	Proposed wage cut; conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded.	June 27	July 1	180	-------
Shendle Silk Mills, Mount Carmel, Pa.	do	Silk workers	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase; 10 percent additional 4 weeks later.	June 7	July 5	150	-------
Jeannette Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa.	do	Glass workers	Asked increase in wages; protest speeding-up system.	Adjusted. Allowed increase; agreed on conditions.	June 26	June 30	300	400
Draymen, Portland, Oreg.	Controversy	Draymen	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	June 15	June 27	(1)	-------
Essany & Durable Leather Coat Co., Lynnbrook, N.Y.	Strike	Leather-coat makers.	Wages and conditions	Pending	Apr. 15	----------	(1)	-------
Queen Ann Candy Co., Hammond, Ind.	Lockout	Bakery workers	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	June 29	July 2	250	300
W. & J. Sloan, New York City	Strike	Carpet weavers	Wage cut; renewal of agreement	Pending	June 3	----------	102	-------
Southern Pacific Railroad, Houston, Tex.	Controversy	Building workers	Wage scale	Adjusted. Rates suggested; may be accepted later.	June 30	July 6	50	-------
Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y.	Strike	Employees	Change in working hours	Adjusted. Allowed increase of 23 percent and 40-hour week.	do	June 30	375	125
Hosiery workers, Reading, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Protest wages and conditions	Pending	June 15	----------	3,500	8,500
Borden Dairy Co., Bensenville, Ill.	Controversy	Vehicle-repair men	Protest reduction of force	Unclassified. Drivers now operating distributing plants of their own.	do	June 30	66	50

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
General industry—Continued					1933	1933		
Bilt Rite Upholstery Co., Moisel Upholstery Co., Gem Upholstery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Furniture-upholstery workers.	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Allowed $1 per hour minimum, 40-hour week and satisfactory conditions.	June 21	July 7	21	
Government construction								
Post offices:								
Daytona Beach, Fla	Controversy	Structural-iron workers.	Rebating of wages; wages not paid.	Adjusted. Subcontractor agreed to pay all wages.	Apr. 13	June 20	15	35
Parcel Post, New York City	do	Plasterers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Conditions satisfactory.	June 1	June 28	30	
French Lick, Ind	do	Building mechanics	Wages not paid	Adjusted. 50 percent of claims paid.	Apr. 20	June 20	15	
Hattiesburg, Miss	do	Ironworkers	Prevailing wage	Adjusted. Rates fixed by parties at interest.	June 20	July 1	25	75
Tyler, Tex	do	do	do	Adjusted. Allowed some increases; satisfactory scale.	June 15	June 27	100	
Columbus, Ohio	do	Plumbers	Wage cut proposed	Adjusted. Allowed $1 per hour for plumbers and rodmen; structural-iron workers, $1.25.	June 13	June 17	50	
Washington, D.C. (St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Post Office).	Strike	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Compromised disputed jurisdiction.	June 1	June 6	330	
Redlands, Calif	Controversy	Ironworkers	Prevailing wage not paid	Pending	May 22		(1)	
Pampa, Tex	do	Lathers, plasterers, hoisting engineers, rodmen.	Prevailing wage	Adjusted. Agreed on prevailing wage scale.	May 19	June 13	25	50
Lynn, Mass	do	Bricklayers	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	June 3	June 5	24	
Road building, Alexander, N.Y	do	Road builders	do	Pending	May 23		(1)	
La Fruta Dam, Corpus Christi, Tex.	do	Carpenters and laborers.	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory arrangement suggested by commissioner.	June 15	June 21	50	
Buildings, Fort Monmouth, N.J	do	Laborers and hod carriers.	Received 50 cents per hour; alleged prevailing wage was $8 per day.	Pending	June 11		16	51
Naval Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.	do	Masons, laborers, and helpers.	Prevailing wage not paid	do	June 15		19	
Federal Building, St. Louis, Mo	do	Building mechanics and laborers.	Attempt to secure cut in prevailing wage.	Unclassified. Building not yet begun.	June 21	June 30	800	
Total							32,735	15,028

[1] Not reported.

Presidential Emergency Board for Dispute on Kansas City Southern Railway

THE President of the United States in June created an emergency board to investigate the wage dispute between the Kansas City Southern Railway and its engineers and conductors. The membership of the board is as follows: Frank P. Douglass of Oklahoma City (chairman), Otto Bremer of St. Paul, and Charles W. McKay of Magnolia, Ark.

On April 5, 1933, the Kansas City Southern Railway served notice on the general chairmen of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen canceling the two joint contracts in effect, and stating its intention of submitting new schedules to the engineers and conductors. This notice stated that the rates and rules affecting firemen and brakemen in joint schedules would remain the same.

The new schedules, submitted April 6, provided for rates of pay on an hourly basis. The representatives of the engineers and conductors stated that the effect of the proposal would be to eliminate mileage as the basis for compensation, and that it would also wipe out the basic 8-hour day, time and one half for overtime, and all special allowances for work performed. The schedules contained no provision governing seniority.

The organizations invoked mediation but no settlement was reached. Arbitration was refused by both parties. A strike vote taken by the organizations was practically unanimous for a strike to be effective June 14, at 6 p.m.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Belgian Family-Allowance Funds, December 1932

ON DECEMBER 31, 1932, there were 86 primary family-allowance funds operating in Belgium under the family allowance act of August 4, 1930 [1]. These funds grouped 83,994 enterprises, employing 1,273,701 [2] workers, of whom 1,025,090 were males and 248,611 were females. The total assessments paid by employers into the primary funds during the four quarters of 1932 amounted to 242,526,617 francs ($6,742,240)[3]. Up to December 31, 1932, the primary funds had disbursed in family allowances, in accordance with the scale fixed by law, 229,269,823 francs ($6,373,701). These figures are from the Revue du Travail of April 1933 (p. 458), Brussels, which is also the source of the following statistics.

Table 1 shows the number and percent of families in receipt of family allowances in Belgium, by specified number of child beneficiaries per family:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN RECEIPT OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN BELGIUM HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILD BENEFICIARIES DEC. 31, 1932

Number of child beneficiaries per family	Families		Total number of child beneficiaries
	Number	Percent	
1 child	269,702	54.5	269,702
2 children	130,918	26.5	261,836
3 children	51,226	10.4	153,678
4 children	23,140	4.7	92,560
5 children	10,939	2.2	54,695
6 children	5,108	1.0	30,648
7 children	2,241	.5	15,687
8 children	846	.2	6,768
9 children	310	(1)	2,790
10 children	81	(1)	810
11 children	21	(1)	231
12 children	7	(1)	84
Total	494,539	100.0	889,489

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

The number of children receiving allowances is given in table 2 according to rank in their respective families.

[1] For digest of law, see Monthly Labor Review, Washington, December 1930, p. 83.

[2] To these should be added 34,125 workers of both sexes included in a special fund for domestic employees, making a total of 1,307,826.

[3] Conversions into United States currency made on basis of 1 franc=2.78 cents. A royal decree of Nov. 18, 1931, reduced by 0.05 franc from the fourth quarter of 1931 the tax employers were obliged to pay per worker per day. A royal decree of Mar. 10, 1933, restored the previous tax beginning Jan. 1, 1933.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CHILD BENEFICIARIES IN BELGIUM, CLASSIFIED BY RANK IN FAMILY AND BY AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE, DEC. 31, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=2.78 cents]

Rank in family	Number of child beneficiaries	Monthly allowance	
		Belgian currency	United States currency
		Francs	
First	494,539	15	$0.42
Second	224,837	20	.56
Third	93,919	40	1.11
Fourth	42,693	70	1.95
Fifth	19,553	100	2.78
Sixth	8,614	100	2.78
Seventh	3,506	100	2.78
Eighth	1,265	100	2.78
Ninth	419	100	2.78
Tenth	109	100	2.78
Eleventh	28	100	2.78
Twelfth	7	100	2.78
Total	889,489	22,010,195	611,883.42

Family Allowances in New Zealand, 1931–32

DURING the year ending March 31, 1932, the number of family-allowance claims handled in New Zealand under the act [1] providing such benefits totaled 3,722. Of this number, 3,040 were approved, 350 rejected, and 332 held over. Among the rejected claims were 146 that represented cases in which the family income including the allowances exceeded £3 5s.[2], beyond which limit such benefits are not now paid. On March 31, 1932, the total number of families receiving allowances was 7,332. During the year ending on that date the total amount paid out was £90,100 and the total paid for the 4 years ending March 31, 1932, was £307,159. In this 4-year period 10,034 family allowances were granted, of which 2,702 have been discontinued. The above statistics and the following data are taken from the New Zealand Official Year Book, 1933 (p. 465).

The number of children in the 7,332 families in receipt of allowances March 31, 1932, was 34,546, of whom 19,882 were in families having more than 2 children. The average number of children per family was 4.71. The number of families receiving allowances during 1931–32, according to the number of children in excess of 2, is shown in the following statement:

Number of children in excess of 2:	*Number of families*	Number of children in excess of 2—Con.	*Number of families*
1	1,106	6	65
2	959	7	8
3	520	8	5
4	266	9	3
5	108		

[1] The Family Allowances Act was passed in 1926, and came into force Apr. 1, 1927.
The allowance is at the rate of 2s. per week for each child in excess of 2, the average weekly income of the applicant and his wife and children, including allowance, not to exceed £4 (reduced to £3 5s. by sec. 26 of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932) plus 2s. for each child in excess of 2. For the purposes of the act the term "child" in general means a child under the age of 15.
The application for the allowance is made by the father, but in general the allowance is paid to the mother.
[2] 1 pound at par=$4.8665.

The weekly incomes of 3,040 families whose claims for allowances were granted in the year 1931–32 are given below:

Weekly income of—	*Number of families*
£1 or under	95
Over £1 and up to £2	727
Over £2 and up to £3	971
Over £3 and up to £3 12s	1, 206
Over £3 12s	41
Total	3, 040

The weekly rates at which the allowances were granted were as follows:

Weekly rate:	*Number of families*	Weekly rate—Continued.	*Number of families*
1s	6	8s	264
2s	1, 127	10s	105
3s	10	12s	52
4s	946	14s	7
5s	9	16s	4
6s	508	18s	2

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Salesmen for the Electrical Industry Provided for in Agreements

ELECTRICAL workers in Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Rockford (Ill.), and St. Louis have agreements with electrical contractors' associations which provide that a salesman shall be hired to develop markets for their labor, through the modernization or improvement of old buildings, residences, and industrial plants. The provisions of these agreements are practically the same. The Cleveland agreement appeared, in part, in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1933.

The agreement of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 with the electrical contractors of St. Louis is in the form of an amendment to the original agreement. It provides for a wage rate of $1 an hour for journeymen employed on alterations and additions in existing buildings made for owners or occupants in stores, offices, hotels, private educational buildings, private hospitals, and churches, except where major building structural alterations are being made in connection with such alterations and additions. A wage rate of 75 cents an hour is provided for alterations and additions to installations in manufacturing plants, installations and additions on residential buildings, and maintenance and repair of commercial and residential buildings. The reduced rates do not apply on installations in new buildings or buildings being added to existing buildings, or where the lighting or power installation is let separately (the supposition being that such is the original installation).

Employers may qualify to employ members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 on the class of work and at the wage rate provided for in the amendment if it employs a salesman who devotes his entire time to soliciting, estimating, and securing electrical work, or, if one member of a firm devotes at least 5 hours each day in soliciting and securing work.

The employer and the members of the local union are held equally responsible for seeing that members of the local union are not employed in any 1 week on work coming under the amendment for more hours than the rates of wages would accumulate $30 for any pay week, including overtime. The amendment stipulates that this amount may be changed from time to time as the work increases. Penalties are provided for employers operating, and members of the local union employed, under the terms and conditions of this amendment, when found guilty of willfully violating or abusing the privileges contained in this amendment.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing Establishments, Second Quarter of 1933

ACCORDING to labor turnover reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from representative manufacturing establishments in 148 census industry classifications, the hiring rate for the second quarter of 1933 was more than twice as high as during either the first quarter of 1933 or the second quarter of 1932. In contrast, the lay-off rate for the second quarter of 1933 was less than half that of the first quarter of 1933, and slightly more than one third the lay-off rate for the second quarter of 1932.

The rates shown herein represent the number of changes per 100 employees that took place during the 3 months ending June 30, 1933. The form of average used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for compiling turnover rates is the weighted arithmetic mean. The rates for manufacturing as a whole were compiled from reports made to the bureau by establishments employing approximately 1,000,000 persons. In the industries for which separate indexes are shown, reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry as shown by the Census of Manufactures of 1927.

In addition to the separation rates and the accession rate, the bureau shows the net turnover rate. Net turnover means the rate of replacement; that is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. In a plant that is increasing its force the net turnover rate is the same as the separation rate, because, while more people are hired than are separated from their jobs, the number hired above those leaving is due to expansion and cannot justly be charged to turnover. On the other hand, in a plant that is reducing its number of employees the net turnover rate is the same as the accession rate, because while more people are separated from the pay roll than are hired, the excess of separations over accessions is due to a reduction of force, and therefore cannot be logically charged as a turnover expense.

Table 1 shows for industry as a whole the total separation rate subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rate, together with the accession rate and net turnover rates, per quarter for the year 1932, and the first and second quarters of 1933. The accession rate for the second quarter of 1933 was more than twice as high as the accession rate for either the first quarter of 1933 or the second quarter of 1932. The lay-off rate was less than half the lay-off rate for the first quarter of 1933 and only a little more than one third of the lay-off rate for the second quarter of 1932. The quit rate was slightly higher than for either the first quarter of 1933 or the second quarter of 1932.

TABLE 1.—QUARTERLY TURNOVER RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN 148 INDUSTRIES

Period	Separation rate						Total separation rate		Accession rate		Net turnover rate	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay off							
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
First quarter	2.28	1.56	0.58	0.38	8.18	10.14	11.04	12.08	9.65	8.50	9.65	8.50
Second quarter	2.15	2.23	.49	.52	12.92	4.46	15.56	7.21	7.80	20.86	7.80	7.21
Third quarter	2.10	.....	.45	.....	10.78	.....	13.33	.....	12.55	.....	12.55	.....
Fourth quarter	1.77	.....	.43	.....	8.75	.....	10.95	.....	10.50	.....	10.50	.....

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turnover rates for automobiles, boots and shoes, brick, cotton, iron and steel, foundry and machine shops, furniture, men's clothing, sawmills, and slaughtering and meat packing for the second quarter of 1932 and for the first and second quarters of 1933.

Cotton manufacturing showed the highest quit rate during the second quarter of 1933; the lowest quit rate was shown by brick manufacturing. The highest discharge rate occurred in the cotton manufacturing industry and the lowest in the iron and steel industry. The brick industry had the highest lay-off rate and the iron and steel industry the lowest. The highest accession rate occurred in brick manufacturing and the lowest in the boot and shoe industry. The highest quarterly net turnover rate, 14.89, was shown by brick manufacturing and the lowest, 3.53, by the iron and steel industry.

TABLE 2.—QUARTERLY RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Class of rates	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick		
	Second quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	Second quarter 1933	Second quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	Second quarter 1933	Second quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	Second quarter 1933
Quit	2.65	1.50	2.49	2.59	2.39	2.50	0.84	0.67	1.13
Discharge	.43	.61	.97	.50	.56	.54	.55	.40	.59
Lay off	15.77	27.28	5.57	8.81	4.09	4.19	32.19	23.36	13.17
Total separation	18.85	29.39	9.03	11.90	7.04	7.23	33.58	24.43	14.89
Accession	22.02	16.94	29.52	4.41	9.54	12.15	24.04	22.71	46.30
Net turnover	18.85	16.94	9.03	4.41	7.04	7.23	24.04	22.71	14.89
	Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit	2.56	3.62	6.10	0.97	0.70	1.31	1.18	0.64	3.49
Discharge	.74	.65	1.11	.39	.18	.47	.42	.40	.33
Lay off	22.02	10.50	2.14	12.32	8.78	5.70	19.38	14.71	7.74
Total separation	25.32	14.77	9.35	13.68	9.66	7.48	20.98	15.75	11.56
Accession	5.67	12.58	32.23	5.79	5.99	19.08	10.86	8.41	30.71
Net turnover	5.67	12.58	9.35	5.79	5.99	7.48	10.86	8.41	11.56

Class of rates	Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
	Second quarter, 1932	First quarter, 1933	Second quarter, 1933	Second quarter, 1932	First quarter, 1933	Second quarter, 1933
Quit	1.94	1.33	1.72	3.25	1.38	2.53
Discharge	.17	.11	.22	.12	.15	.40
Layoff	10.94	5.38	1.59	15.28	6.44	2.94
Total separation	13.05	6.82	3.53	18.65	7.97	5.87
Accession	3.15	4.30	22.03	6.54	7.38	16.26
Net turnover	3.15	4.30	3.53	6.54	7.38	5.87
	Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit	2.27	1.86	3.48	2.77	1.82	2.64
Discharge	.98	.80	.75	.99	.70	.96
Layoff	20.70	22.74	9.26	17.16	15.93	8.12
Total separation	23.95	25.40	13.49	20.92	18.45	11.72
Accession	21.22	21.99	42.47	20.85	16.89	23.04
Net turnover	21.22	21.99	13.49	20.85	16.89	11.72

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, June 1933

BUILDING permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 762 identical cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over show an increase of 8.7 percent in indicated expenditures for residential building in June 1933 as compared with May.

The data as compiled in the following tables apply to the costs of the buildings as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building operations 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 Federal bureau in the collection of this information.

Comparisons, May and June 1933

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 762 identical cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	May 1933	June 1933	Percent of change	May 1933	June 1933	Percent of change
New England	$1,741,918	$2,306,156	+32.4	$1,146,089	$1,679,075	+46.5
Middle Atlantic	5,619,424	4,738,915	−15.7	2,983,368	4,907,077	+64.5
East North Central	1,269,243	1,621,518	+27.8	1,143,586	2,241,825	+96.0
West North Central	808,165	1,107,980	+37.1	820,962	797,972	−2.8
South Atlantic	911,233	1,301,871	+42.9	1,190,912	1,832,168	+53.8
South Central	699,328	805,772	+15.2	1,731,484	877,213	−49.3
Mountain and Pacific	1,936,048	2,230,766	+15.2	32,304,760	1,684,347	−94.8
Total	12,985,359	14,112,978	+8.7	41,321,161	14,019,677	−66.1

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	May 1933	June 1933	Percent of change	May 1933	June 1933	Percent of change	
New England	$1,268,856	$1,397,519	+10.1	$4,156,863	$5,382,750	+29.5	106
Middle Atlantic	4,921,994	6,269,810	+27.4	13,524,786	15,915,802	+17.7	176
East North Central	1,448,838	1,684,923	+16.3	3,861,667	5,548,266	+43.7	176
West North Central	814,038	936,421	+15.0	2,443,165	2,842,373	+16.3	70
South Atlantic	1,226,116	1,238,565	+1.0	3,328,261	4,372,604	+31.4	76
South Central	932,880	802,573	−14.0	3,363,692	2,485,558	−26.1	77
Mountain and Pacific	2,464,316	2,304,586	−6.5	36,705,124	6,219,699	−83.1	81
Total	13,077,038	14,634,397	+11.9	67,383,558	42,767,052	−36.5	762

Indicated expenditures for total building operations during June were $42,767,052, a decrease of 36.5 percent as compared with May. If, however, we eliminate the $31,000,000 permit for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge which was issued during May, the June figures would show a substantial increase over the May figures.

Indicated expenditures for residential buildings increased 8.7 percent comparing June with May. The normal trend of residential buildings is down comparing these two periods. Residential building increases were shown in all of the geographic divisions except the Middle Atlantic.

There was a decrease of 66.1 percent in the cost of new nonresidential buildings. As explained above, this decrease was due to the issuance in May of a permit for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge.

Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs increased 11.9 percent in the 762 cities.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 762 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 762 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
New England	411	471	975	996	3,192	3,161	4,578	4,628
Middle Atlantic	544	675	1,782	1,472	6,574	6,482	8,900	8,629
East North Central	288	359	1,557	1,327	4,030	3,570	5,875	5,256
West North Central	257	319	907	713	2,121	1,717	3,285	2,749
South Atlantic	302	355	572	474	2,969	2,933	3,843	3,762
South Central	343	348	451	427	2,410	2,230	3,204	3,005
Mountain and Pacific	618	658	1,233	1,229	4,868	4,211	6,719	6,098
Total	2,763	3,185	7,477	6,638	26,164	24,304	36,404	34,127
Percent of change		+15.3		−11.2		−7.1		−6.3

An increase is shown in the number of new residential buildings for which permits were issued in June, as compared with May. Decreases, however, were shown in the number of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and also in the total number of buildings for which permits were issued.

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 762 identical cities during May and June 1933.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
New England	$1,648,748	$2,087,006	396	436	$68,670	$191,150	28	60
Middle Atlantic	1,988,404	2,677,630	447	553	430,610	621,600	145	197
East North Central	1,187,143	1,503,818	279	343	43,500	92,200	8	19
West North Central	749,165	1,083,780	251	316	14,500	24,200	6	5
South Atlantic	840,183	1,241,477	280	340	50,050	47,144	33	25
South Central	539,805	667,833	292	305	153,023	122,939	89	83
Mountain and Pacific	1,619,498	1,846,051	566	596	168,950	243,715	66	93
Total	8,572,946	11,107,595	2,511	2,889	929,303	1,342,948	375	482
Percent of change		+29.6		+15.1		+44.5		+28.5

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
New England	$24,500	$28,000	6	12	$1,741,918	$2,306,156	430	508
Middle Atlantic	3,196,410	1,430,685	856	541	5,615,424	4,729,915	1,448	1,291
East North Central	23,500	25,500	10	20	1,254,143	1,621,518	297	382
West North Central	32,000	0	15	0	795,665	1,107,980	272	321
South Atlantic	21,000	13,250	18	7	911,233	1,301,871	331	372
South Central	6,500	0	4	0	699,328	790,772	385	388
Mountain and Pacific	147,600	141,000	84	66	1,936,048	2,230,766	716	755
Total	3,451,510	1,638,435	993	646	12,953,759	14,088,978	3,879	4,017
Percent of change		−52.5		−34.9		+8.8		+3.6

Increases were shown in both the indicated expenditures and the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and dwellings as a whole. The indicated expenditures for apartment houses and the number of families provided for in apartment houses, however, decreased, comparing June with May.

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for, the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings, 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

[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					
May	59.6	48.5	90.7	84.5	69.3
June	54.4	45.1	82.5	74.6	63.3
1931					
May	51.7	39.8	58.5	53.0	48.8
June	43.4	33.4	41.7	56.5	39.4
1932					
May	11.3	7.9	39.3	27.3	23.3
June	10.6	7.9	24.6	28.2	17.3
1933					
January	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
February	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
April	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5
May	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7
June	12.3	8.8	11.5	33.3	13.8

The June 1933 index numbers of new residential buildings and of families provided for were higher than for any month since April 1932. The index number of new nonresidential buildings was considerably lower than for either May 1933 or June 1932. This is also true of the index number of total building operations. The index number of additions, alterations, and repairs, however, were higher than for any month of 1932 or 1933.

Comparisons of Indicated Expenditures for Public Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the various State governments during the months of June 1932 and May and June 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, JUNE 1932 AND MAY AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Federal			State		
	June 1932	May 1933	June 1933 [1]	June 1932	May 1933	June 1933 [1]
New England	$685,114	$22,356	$11,651	$703,926	$182,778	$1,462
Middle Atlantic	4,113,617	60,665	53,656	536,687	446,520	1,761,209
East North Central	1,120,855	102,242	477,762	363,105	8,675	232,047
West North Central	1,779,813	20,265	190,891	107,773	65,188	329,213
South Atlantic	10,212,342	736,685	93,659	261,211	24,012	1,040,046
South Central	250,632	1,080,340	150,596	232,977	262,791	320,014
Mountain and Pacific	1,365,477	105,050	61,089	555,013	11,140	159,856
Total	19,527,850	2,127,603	1,039,304	2,760,692	1,001,104	3,843,847

[1] Subject to revision.

The value of contracts awarded by the various Federal agencies during June 1933 was $1,039,304, the lowest value of Federal contracts in either 1932 or 1933.

The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments during June 1933 was $3,843,847, a substantial increase over the value of State awards in either May 1933 or June 1932.

Comparisons, June 1933 with June 1932

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 345 identical cities in the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of June 1932 and June 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 345 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE 1932 AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	June 1932	June 1933	Percent of change	June 1932	June 1933	Percent of change
New England	$991,405	$1,437,261	+45.0	$2,133,819	$1,489,351	−30.2
Middle Atlantic	3,161,915	3,932,925	+24.4	9,043,421	4,593,759	−49.2
East North Central	1,320,295	1,236,257	−6.4	2,754,144	2,130,340	−22.6
West North Central	820,245	934,110	+13.9	2,222,774	693,258	−68.8
South Atlantic	1,211,927	1,102,909	−9.0	10,666,723	1,729,117	−83.8
South Central	464,059	720,218	+55.2	1,233,702	734,516	−40.5
Mountain and Pacific	1,593,110	1,883,754	+18.2	2,143,088	1,582,604	−26.2
Total	9,562,956	11,247,434	+17.6	30,197,671	12,952,945	−57.1

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	June 1932	June 1933	Percent of change	June 1932	June 1933	Percent of change	
New England	$1,091,355	$1,140,791	+4.5	$4,216,579	$4,067,403	−3.5	51
Middle Atlantic	3,599,086	5,910,728	+64.2	15,804,422	14,437,412	−8.6	70
East North Central	1,509,793	1,579,783	+4.6	5,584,232	4,946,380	−11.4	92
West North Central	782,911	778,051	−0.6	3,825,930	2,405,419	−37.1	25
South Atlantic	1,438,412	1,141,773	−20.6	13,317,062	3,973,799	−70.2	40
South Central	632,401	716,691	+13.3	2,330,162	2,171,425	−6.8	31
Mountain and Pacific	1,340,281	2,106,117	+57.1	5,076,479	5,572,475	+9.8	36
Total	10,394,239	13,373,934	+28.7	50,154,866	37,574,313	−25.1	345

Indicated expenditures for new residential building and for additions, alterations, and repairs showed sharp increases comparing June 1933 with June 1932. There was a decrease, however, in new nonresidential buildings. Total building operations also showed a decrease in estimated cost.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 345 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of June 1932 and June 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 345 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE 1932 AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933
New England	201	250	672	633	2,125	2,415	2,998	3,328
Middle Atlantic	395	522	1,477	1,174	4,910	5,880	6,782	7,576
East North Central	259	266	1,439	1,174	2,864	3,259	4,562	4,699
West North Central	215	265	673	605	1,064	1,528	1,952	2,398
South Atlantic	273	279	568	398	2,876	2,732	3,717	3,409
South Central	218	297	444	331	1,483	1,924	2,145	2,552
Mountain and Pacific	442	561	1,043	1,041	3,105	3,558	4,590	5,160
Total	2,003	2,440	6,316	5,356	18,427	21,326	26,746	29,122
Percent of change		+21.8		−15.2		+15.7		+8.9

Increases were registered in the number of new residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations comparing June 1933 with June 1932. There was a decrease, however, in the number of new nonresidential buildings.

Table 8 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 345 cities during June 1932 and June 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 345 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JUNE 1932 AND JUNE 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933
New England	$789,905	$1,319,611	173	231	$156,500	$99,650	46	31
Middle Atlantic	1,423,103	1,909,640	320	408	401,512	583,600	106	181
East North Central	1,166,095	1,124,557	242	252	130,200	88,700	30	18
West North Central	784,995	909,910	209	262	25,750	24,200	10	5
South Atlantic	1,077,227	1,055,315	256	269	2,000	34,344	3	15
South Central	431,009	586,373	208	255	24,585	118,845	15	81
Mountain and Pacific	1,262,660	1,553,539	412	507	100,950	218,215	40	83
Total	6,934,994	8,458,945	1,820	2,184	841,497	1,167,554	250	414
Percent of change		+22.0		+20.0		+38.7		+65.6

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933	June 1932	June 1933
New England	$45,000	$18,000	19	9	$991,405	$1,437,261	238	271
Middle Atlantic	1,337,300	1,430,685	265	541	3,161,915	3,923,925	691	1,130
East North Central	24,000	23,000	3	16	1,320,295	1,236,257	275	286
West North Central	9,500	0	4	0	820,245	934,110	223	267
South Atlantic	128,000	13,250	63	7	1,207,227	1,102,909	322	291
South Central	8,465	0	6	0	464,059	705,218	229	336
Mountain and Pacific	199,500	112,000	88	58	1,563,110	1,883,754	540	648
Total	1,751,765	1,596,935	448	631	9,528,256	11,223,434	2,518	2,229
Percent of change		−8.8		+40.8		+17.8		+28.2

Increases were shown in indicated expenditures and in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, in 2-family dwellings, and in all dwellings combined, comparing June 1933 with June 1932. In the case of apartment houses, however, there was a decrease in indicated expenditures, but a substantial increase in the number of families provided for.

Details by Cities

TABLE 9 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of total building operations, and the number of families provided for in new dwellings in each of the cities having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for June 1933.

Permits were issued in June 1933 for the following important building projects: In Providence, R.I., for a newspaper plant to cost $500,000; in Sheboygan, Wis., for a county courthouse to cost $350,000; in Baltimore, Md., for a State hospital to cost over $1,000,000; in Los Angeles, Calif., for a planetarium to cost $250,000; in the Borough of Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost over $1,300,000 and for factory buildings to cost nearly $1,200,000; in the Borough of Queens for a school building to cost over $500,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for additions, alterations, and repairs to cost over $2,500,000; in San Francisco, Calif., for amusement places to cost nearly $500,000; and in Chicago, Ill., for factory buildings to cost over $500,000.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Connecticut:				
Ansonia	$10,000	0	$11,165	3
Bridgeport	39,571	$16,975	75,144	12
Bristol	6,700	3,410	14,872	3
Danbury	14,000	8,900	24,100	4
Derby	6,115	200	6,825	3
Enfield	0	150	350	0
Greenwich	39,500	13,900	74,900	6
Hamden	38,400	2,375	44,275	9
Hartford	9,000	42,200	110,765	2
Manchester	12,500	310	14,840	2
Meriden	28,200	14,992	51,762	8
Middletown	14,300	25	16,330	4
Milford	2,450	7,580	17,595	3
New Britain	0	4,150	11,753	0
New Haven	30,410	9,615	90,955	5
Norwalk	48,600	2,725	71,950	6
Norwich	0	4,089	9,381	0
Shelton	6,900	225	8,275	9
Stamford	12,450	8,000	55,280	3
Stratford	840	2,265	5,218	1
Torrington	10,000	2,100	17,183	4
Wallingford	0	50	3,225	0
Waterbury	14,500	1,400	24,150	4
West Hartford	56,100	1,660	72,422	8
Willimantic	5,300	1,600	23,750	3
Maine:				
Auburn	87,400	6,050	101,825	31
Biddeford	1,000	425	3,075	2
Portland	2,000	1,208	8,540	1
South Portland	12,650	615	15,055	5
Westbrook	1,200	450	1,850	1
Massachusetts:				
Arlington	$97,000	$2,050	$101,230	16
Attleboro	0	1,760	3,185	0
Belmont	86,300	2,700	95,634	13
Beverly	15,700	10,545	39,320	4
Boston [1]	176,300	353,096	856,631	41
Braintree	8,300	14,475	26,650	2
Brockton	6,000	22,940	45,885	2
Brookline	174,000	7,562	196,312	13
Cambridge	17,500	7,055	56,955	3
Chelsea	0	6,350	18,755	0
Chicopee	6,000	30,000	40,250	2
Dedham	7,300	2,950	19,824	2
Easthampton	3,100	210	4,310	1
Everett	0	1,455	5,505	0
Fall River	7,500	6,485	44,837	2
Fitchburg	1,100	5,540	11,270	1
Framingham	0	19,155	27,805	0
Gardner	0	800	2,375	0
Gloucester	14,000	1,550	18,900	5
Haverhill	2,175	4,600	8,975	3
Holyoke	0	750	14,600	0
Lawrence	4,750	2,350	30,500	1
Leominster	2,200	1,300	8,423	3
Lowell	1,800	3,540	9,170	1
Lynn	13,780	18,163	60,675	6
Malden	4,500	6,685	18,945	1
Marlborough	4,000	1,450	13,650	2
Medford	22,700	1,550	34,875	4
Melrose	23,200	4,700	35,160	4
Milton	54,800	3,025	76,537	15
Needham	32,000	3,150	35,975	5
New Bedford	1,000	3,525	20,375	1

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

New England States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Newburyport	0	$1,200	$2,400	0
Newton	$331,500	6,056	381,901	32
North Adams	10,250	1,055	17,450	3
Northampton	12,000	700	17,025	2
North Attleboro	15,200	5,200	20,400	2
Norwood	6,300	475	10,775	2
Peabody	34,925	2,725	45,200	7
Pittsfield	37,500	5,525	56,170	7
Plymouth	0	200	525	0
Quincy	25,200	8,520	58,148	6
Revere	14,100	6,815	30,790	6
Salem	5,500	24,175	42,470	1
Saugus	2,500	3,275	9,300	2
Somerville	0	43,025	61,420	0
Springfield	14,500	4,200	30,621	6
Stoneham	14,000	1,505	16,105	3
Swampscott	23,000	600	24,495	4
Taunton	2,900	460	8,575	4
Waltham	6,000	112,165	125,805	1
Watertown	3,000	600	5,010	1
Wellesley	96,000	9,875	112,725	9
Westfield	7,050	1,010	9,695	3
West Springfield	5,500	14,085	20,234	1
Weymouth	7,000	3,675	19,275	2
Winchester	51,100	3,850	58,400	6
Winthrop	0	$960	$3,420	0
Woburn	$5,400	525	13,605	2
Worcester	42,065	10,695	83,938	12
New Hampshire:				
Berlin	4,600	1,905	8,810	2
Concord	7,000	18,000	27,725	3
Manchester	17,850	4,425	29,871	12
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls	0	300	1,935	0
Cranston	45,700	14,725	65,665	10
East Providence	19,600	2,175	31,505	4
Newport	14,800	3,925	21,800	3
North Providence	11,400	3,925	21,270	3
Pawtucket	0	64,801	72,731	0
Providence	36,500	549,050	703,600	7
Warwick	33,600	9,475	50,165	30
Westerly	15,250	9,300	26,245	5
Woonsocket	3,200	3,993	19,708	2
Vermont:				
Bennington	0	0	0	0
Burlington	3,575	3,990	8,965	3
Rutland	23,500	6,825	36,575	5
Total	2,306,156	1,679,075	5,382,750	508

Middle Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
New Jersey:				
Asbury Park	0	$6,000	$6,350	0
Bayonne	$5,000	0	31,270	2
Belleville [2]	0	6,150	7,475	0
Bloomfield	28,000	20,500	51,400	7
Bridgeton	1,000	90	1,245	1
Burlington	0	535	1,025	0
Camden	0	4,120	11,800	0
Clifton	15,000	53,400	73,525	4
Dover	10,800	875	13,675	2
East Orange	6,000	2,300	8,300	1
Elizabeth	10,000	8,600	30,600	2
Englewood	39,469	1,440	45,054	5
Garfield	0	875	6,600	0
Hackensack	0	2,300	12,694	0
Harrison	0	0	675	0
Hillside Twp.	0	1,475	2,610	0
Hoboken	0	0	9,351	0
Irvington	10,700	10,185	29,735	2
Jersey City	34,100	3,875	60,970	17
Kearny	0	300	995	0
Linden	2,000	19,525	21,525	1
Long Branch	1,500	1,735	4,610	1
Lyndhurst	0	0	10,950	0
Maplewood Twp.	44,400	3,050	51,095	5
Montclair	35,500	2,250	49,687	4
Morristown	7,800	0	13,547	1
Newark	5,500	36,650	112,135	1
New Brunswick	0	975	5,333	0
Nutley	0	6,472	8,092	0
Orange	0	1,850	1,850	0
Passaic	4,500	8,025	43,200	1
Paterson	20,600	3,376	59,221	5
Perth Amboy	0	7,600	15,980	0
Phillipsburg	0	0	1,500	0
New Jersey—Continued.				
Plainfield	$18,000	$9,010	$38,665	3
Pleasantville	0	150	450	0
Red Bank	0	2,075	3,618	0
Ridgefield Park	0	720	1,620	0
Ridgewood	12,575	4,995	33,270	1
Rutherford	0	200	6,136	0
South Orange	17,000	700	46,329	2
South River	0	150	2,019	0
Summit [2]	60,400	1,000	62,900	8
Teaneck Twp.	35,000	5,347	48,847	5
Trenton	14,000	29,625	66,586	2
Union City	0	15,000	27,465	0
Union Twp.	68,080	5,090	75,120	15
Weehawken	0	400	4,270	0
Westfield	7,800	11,000	23,355	2
West New York	0	0	4,000	0
West Orange	11,000	820	20,310	2
New York:				
Albany	53,000	31,450	177,840	8
Amsterdam	10,900	9,850	28,750	4
Auburn	9,800	1,175	60,025	2
Batavia	0	0	1,000	0
Binghamton	39,675	4,026	88,722	10
Buffalo	47,000	151,055	269,899	17
Cohoes	4,500	2,318	6,918	3
Corning	0	2,800	3,280	0
Dunkirk	0	1,225	4,002	0
Elmira	7,500	1,372	38,196	2
Endicott	26,400	4,115	33,035	7
Floral Park	18,500	750	22,000	4
Freeport	16,500	2,400	26,700	5
Fulton	3,000	475	3,475	1
Glen Cove	0	2,275	2,275	0

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
New York—Continued.				
Glens Falls	$23,000	$600	$24,885	6
Gloversville	7,400	3,290	16,315	2
Herkimer	0	0	0	0
Ithaca	17,000	1,000	22,200	3
Jamestown	4,500	975	13,149	1
Johnson City	6,000	800	26,800	2
Kenmore	4,000	215	4,715	2
Kingston	8,650	5,395	27,685	2
Lackawanna	3,850	0	3,850	2
Lockport	5,000	30,450	36,235	1
Lynbrook	0	3,600	5,020	0
Mamaroneck	7,000	400	19,715	1
Massena	0	0	0	0
Middletown	7,000	67,042	75,342	2
Mount Vernon	8,000	29,800	44,520	2
Newburgh	5,500	1,350	17,450	1
New Rochelle	33,500	12,510	65,135	3
New York City:				
The Bronx[1]	259,800	138,150	671,375	68
Brooklyn[1]	1,632,000	1,449,005	4,239,345	569
Manhattan[1]	0	657,375	3,174,816	0
Queens[1]	500,700	971,236	1,815,022	160
Richmond[1]	82,140	41,139	189,718	24
Niagara Falls	23,200	26,945	73,105	5
North Tonawanda	2,000	1,290	4,670	1
Ogdensburg	0	1,200	1,200	0
Oneida	0	100	375	0
Oneonta	1,500	1,200	5,200	3
Ossining	5,200	20,700	40,261	1
Oswego	0	0	5,334	0
Peekskill	11,500	7,960	27,715	3
Plattsburg	4,950	850	9,320	1
Port Chester	5,000	690	10,160	1
Port Jervis	0	0	0	0
Poughkeepsie	21,200	183,100	205,662	2
Rensselaer	500	300	5,025	1
Rochester	39,500	65,946	150,481	2
Rockville Center	91,950	4,540	101,823	13
Saratoga Springs	25,500	5,300	34,449	6
Schenectady	27,350	86,545	164,373	6
Syracuse	50,300	19,100	83,322	8
Tonawanda	3,500	700	5,685	2
Troy	32,500	4,550	72,100	7
Utica	41,500	9,950	57,675	6
Valley Stream	6,000	1,340	9,625	3
Watertown	11,500	23,535	37,115	2
White Plains	42,000	26,500	81,945	4
Yonkers	186,600	5,850	252,285	23
Pennsylvania:				
Abington Twp	8,500	1,000	15,330	3
Allentown	0	8,150	21,220	0
Altoona	0	1,050	8,563	0
Arnold	7,500	4,000	11,500	2
Berwick	0	1,190	1,210	0
Bethlehem	4,000	850	6,750	1
Braddock	4,500	300	5,090	1
Bradford	4,500	375	9,790	1
Bristol	0	0	100	0
Canonsburg	3,000	1,250	4,250	1
Carlisle	4,900	1,000	7,105	2
Charleroi[2]	0	125	125	0
Chester	0	$1,475	$4,250	0
Clairton	0	140	680	0
Coatesville	0	200	850	0
Connellsville	0	515	950	0
Conshohocken	$3,800	65	4,045	1
Coraopolis	0	0	3,000	0
Donora	0	0	0	0
Du Bois	0	0	0	0
Duquesne	0	1,550	2,550	0
Easton	3,500	20,105	31,547	1
Ellwood City	0	0	0	0
Erie	13,000	5,944	65,169	3
Greensburg	5,000	0	5,500	1
Harrisburg	0	7,600	33,480	0
Haverford	14,500	2,525	38,007	2
Hazleton	23,500	3,925	31,965	5
Jeannette	2,500	0	3,450	1
Johnstown	0	1,575	8,547	0
Kingston	26,000	5,850	33,850	10
Lancaster	0	22,750	33,565	0
Latrobe	0	0	0	0
Lower Merion	98,121	1,375	148,509	7
McKeesport	5,900	175	15,347	2
McKees Rocks	0	0	0	0
Mahanoy City	0	6,000	6,000	0
Meadville	8,000	2,900	11,950	1
Monessen	4,000	600	5,450	1
Mount Lebanon	23,000	850	24,570	3
Munhall	0	0	0	0
Nanticoke	13,000	0	14,200	5
New Castle	5,000	1,545	10,345	1
New Kensington	0	0	0	0
Norristown	0	8,350	14,275	0
North Braddock	0	0	750	0
Oil City	0	5,625	11,240	0
Philadelphia	311,600	158,120	697,765	81
Phoenixville	2,000	50	14,150	1
Pittsburgh	68,500	41,835	256,857	14
Pittston	0	0	0	0
Pottstown	500	3,650	12,750	1
Pottsville	7,000	600	9,250	1
Reading	0	6,500	25,490	0
Scranton	10,500	45,100	66,485	3
Sharon	0	2,350	2,615	0
Sunbury	0	44,069	44,569	0
Swissvale	0	700	700	0
Tamaqua	0	0	0	0
Uniontown	6,000	1,000	7,000	1
Upper Darby	16,495	1,715	21,659	3
Vandergrift	0	0	0	0
Warren	4,000	1,400	5,950	2
Washington	0	15,125	15,275	0
Waynesboro	0	0	0	0
West Chester	3,000	0	6,865	1
Wilkes-Barre	47,460	23,241	94,745	17
Wilkinsburg	0	800	2,100	0
Williamsport	600	2,069	13,908	1
York	25,150	16,480	65,747	4
Total	4,738,915	4,907,077	15,915,802	1,291

[1] Applications filed.

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

East North Central States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Illinois:				
Alton	$4,900	$275	$7,375	1
Aurora	0	4,050	20,973	0
Belleville	1,000	2,100	4,100	1
Berwyn	0	6,150	7,250	0
Bloomington	1,000	0	2,450	1
Blue Island	0	1,325	5,674	0
Brookfield	0	475	1,350	0
Cairo	0	200	200	0
Calumet City	2,500	50	2,760	4
Canton	0	0	150	0
Centralia	0	6,200	6,700	0
Champaign	976	15,100	18,571	1
Chicago	52,050	834,360	1,045,372	14
Chicago Hts	0	18,550	18,750	0
Cicero	0	200	7,560	0
Danville	4,000	3,310	35,100	1
Decatur	4,200	35,150	46,550	1
E. St. Louis	0	9,475	11,865	0
Elgin	4,000	515	9,810	1
Elmhurst	10,000	9,288	19,288	2
Elmwood Park	0	1,680	1,780	0
Evanston	0	8,750	33,500	0
Forest Park	0	600	4,080	0
Freeport	0	1,100	1,800	0
Granite City	0	0	0	0
Harvey	0	150	2,100	0
Highland Park	1,000	950	3,366	1
Joliet	0	0	12,300	0
Kankakee	8,000	0	13,050	2
La Grange	0	800	800	0
Maywood	0	0	2,540	0
Melrose Park	0	275	525	0
Moline	4,000	373	9,407	1
Mt. Vernon	0	800	1,400	0
Oak Park	0	1,357	3,642	0
Ottawa	0	0	1,500	0
Park Ridge	19,000	500	20,000	2
Peoria	22,000	6,815	41,065	8
Quincy	4,900	2,375	10,550	1
Rockford	0	2,975	7,800	0
Rock Island	0	6,750	28,906	0
Springfield	20,650	3,260	62,038	8
Sterling	0	900	2,180	0
Streator	5,000	600	6,100	1
Urbana	20,500	0	22,350	3
Waukegan	2,000	0	6,800	1
Wilmette	21,800	380	23,540	3
Winnetka	0	850	3,125	0
Indiana:				
Bedford	0	0	0	0
Connersville	0	700	900	0
Crawfordsville	0	5,150	5,150	0
East Chicago	5,500	10,840	16,465	1
Elkhart	0	430	2,730	0
Elwood	0	500	825	0
Evansville	10,000	965	27,548	4
Fort Wayne	4,000	7,826	20,379	1
Gary	3,600	2,645	9,420	4
Goshen	0	175	175	0
Hammond	4,800	722	15,052	2
Huntington	0	0	50	0
Indianapolis	38,175	31,818	198,552	6
Lafayette	0	0	1,300	0
Logansport	0	425	1,912	0
Marion	0	173,350	181,659	0
Michigan City	0	1,630	2,765	0
Mishawaka	0	1,250	1,400	0
Muncie	15,500	3,233	33,968	3
New Castle	0	0	0	0
Indiana—Con.				
Peru	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	$700	$3,200	0
South Bend	$1,400	6,165	18,720	1
Terre Haute	4,300	1,580	17,968	2
Vincennes	0	1,600	3,968	0
Whiting	0	600	3,560	0
Michigan:				
Adrian	0	3,000	3,950	0
Ann Arbor	15,000	0	31,020	2
Battle Creek	0	24,125	32,465	0
Bay City	0	2,495	16,118	0
Benton Harbor	0	515	2,070	0
Dearborn	16,100	730	19,630	6
Detroit	236,350	88,597	480,898	49
Escanaba	3,500	0	7,400	2
Ferndale	0	1,055	2,775	0
Flint	2,352	3,850	20,077	2
Grand Rapids	4,000	4,925	24,455	1
Grosse Pointe Park	13,400	500	16,350	2
Hamtramck	0	325	4,720	0
Highland Park	0	275	1,960	0
Holland	2,800	295	3,095	1
Ironwood	3,450	100	4,945	3
Jackson	750	1,595	8,065	1
Kalamazoo	7,000	2,250	11,797	1
Lansing	4,500	32,040	40,110	1
Lincoln Park	0	5,200	7,745	0
Marquette	12,000	0	12,700	4
Monroe	3,500	575	4,075	1
Muskegon	3,200	875	8,235	3
Muskegon Heights	0	0	756	0
Owosso	0	25	135	0
Pontiac	0	642	2,282	0
Royal Oak	0	170	295	0
Saginaw [2]	4,800	7,405	21,277	1
Sault Sainte Marie	9,235	880	20,750	14
Wyandotte	9,500	2,390	13,820	2
Ohio:				
Akron	11,800	61,165	91,715	2
Alliance	0	0	0	0
Ashland	0	200	1,300	0
Ashtabula	0	410	897	0
Barberton	0	0	345	0
Bucyrus	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	0	0	0	0
Campbell	0	150	600	0
Canton	0	5,720	6,770	0
Cincinnati	323,600	35,345	430,250	63
Cleveland	81,000	113,300	306,200	17
Cleveland Heights	50,300	4,295	56,160	9
Columbus	16,000	13,400	48,750	5
Cuyahoga Falls	0	300	3,300	0
Dayton	12,500	24,414	132,487	2
East Cleveland	0	0	535	0
Elyria	0	435	3,270	0
Euclid	32,900	0	33,525	7
Findlay	3,500	350	4,600	2
Fostoria	10,000	0	12,200	1
Fremont	0	300	300	0
Garfield Heights	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	915	4,845	0
Ironton	0	10	110	0
Lakewood	14,900	1,345	18,790	3
Lima	0	150	2,200	0

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Ohio—Contd.				
Lorain	0	$400	$1,140	0
Mansfield	$14,900	620	20,038	5
Marietta	0	400	2,400	0
Marion	0	650	1,720	0
Massillon	4,500	1,175	8,140	1
Middletown	0	650	3,390	0
Newark	2,700	150	4,550	2
Norwood	0	1,800	5,090	0
Parma	15,500	1,180	17,680	4
Piqua	0	325	325	0
Portsmouth	0	4,800	5,680	0
Salem	0	0	0	0
Sandusky	4,075	530	7,980	2
Shaker Heights	104,800	0	105,525	9
Springfield	0	2,375	6,425	0
Steubenville	3,500	2,000	7,625	2
Struthers	0	0	0	0
Tiffin	16,000	0	16,000	4
Toledo	12,500	9,033	33,755	2
Warren	0	440	5,405	0
Wooster	0	150	2,650	0
Xenia	3,000	3,850	9,850	2
Youngstown	4,300	28,067	42,025	1
Zanesville	8,825	0	9,189	5
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	15,800	675	50,450	4
Beloit	500	1,075	4,565	1
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Cudahy	0	$350	$900	0
Eau Claire	$17,800	900	25,825	5
Fond du Lac	0	2,025	2,395	0
Green Bay	21,800	1,185	31,714	7
Janesville	0	2,200	3,350	0
Kenosha	0	4,910	7,410	0
Madison	34,200	4,095	66,333	6
Manitowoc	8,500	2,785	14,183	3
Marinette	4,800	2,040	8,065	2
Milwaukee	57,400	98,046	388,566	10
Oshkosh	13,730	625	17,475	6
Racine	0	5,000	8,970	0
Sheboygan	5,000	355,110	387,520	1
Shorewood	0	3,500	3,775	0
South Milwaukee	0	0	0	0
Stevens Point	4,500	2,525	12,895	1
Superior	2,500	632	6,567	1
Two Rivers	0	0	704	0
Waukesha	0	1,977	3,902	0
Wausau	3,000	8,375	15,475	1
Wauwatosa	27,000	550	30,415	5
West Allis	6,500	3,700	12,630	2
Total	1,621,518	2,241,825	5,548,266	382

West North Central States

Iowa:				
Ames	$3,500	$265	$5,565	1
Boone	9,000	160	9,260	1
Burlington	27,500	490	32,490	3
Cedar Rapids	13,800	1,900	75,217	5
Council Bluffs	3,529	3,542	27,838	4
Davenport	8,300	5,660	36,861	3
Des Moines	38,060	32,655	81,285	20
Dubuque	0	950	47,152	0
Fort Dodge	0	1,785	2,635	0
Iowa City	23,500	24,700	48,900	5
Marshalltown	0	30,300	36,600	0
Mason City	20,820	3,310	24,130	11
Muscatine [2]	0	575	575	0
Ottumwa	32,500	500	46,350	9
Sioux City	32,950	1,830	37,605	10
Waterloo	9,000	1,010	52,105	3
Kansas:				
Arkansas City	0	0	500	0
Atchison	0	3,250	3,250	0
Dodge City	0	0	500	0
Eldorado	0	0	312	0
Emporia	2,500	275	17,275	1
Fort Scott	0	500	2,000	0
Hutchinson	0	5,925	9,020	0
Independence	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	4,715	5,785	21,115	8
Lawrence	21,300	250	21,850	5
Leavenworth	6,500	1,450	18,935	2
Manhattan	6,800	0	6,800	2
Newton	1,000	60	1,860	1
Pittsburg	8,000	600	9,260	2
Salina	700	525	4,800	1
Topeka	11,100	4,528	26,033	4
Wichita	4,500	1,630	16,968	1
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	4,700	0	4,700	2
Duluth	9,450	8,765	101,279	6
Faribault	3,550	650	6,950	2
Hibbing	4,500	1,600	26,198	1
Mankato	4,200	90	8,883	2
Minnesota—Continued.				
Minneapolis	$211,000	$43,335	$359,695	60
Rochester	3,900	1,000	7,324	2
St. Cloud	4,900	1,859	11,973	1
St. Paul	132,180	40,231	296,171	26
South St. Paul	0	1,535	2,335	0
Winona	0	2,600	4,830	0
Missouri:				
Cape Girardeau	7,000	1,450	9,050	2
Columbia	14,000	0	14,000	1
Hannibal	0	5,100	5,100	0
Independence	0	800	800	0
Joplin	0	200	4,830	0
Kansas City	74,500	19,800	108,500	20
Maplewood	0	0	3,500	0
Moberly	0	4,600	40,200	0
St. Charles	0	100	600	0
St. Joseph	7,500	8,260	28,270	3
St. Louis	179,150	479,653	776,586	37
Springfield	4,350	2,345	39,915	3
Nebraska:				
Beatrice	0	75	175	0
Fremont	0	0	26,850	0
Grand Island	1,300	2,590	7,250	2
Hastings	5,500	500	6,000	2
Lincoln	40,075	7,995	56,149	11
North Platte	9,300	0	9,300	2
Omaha	77,501	14,699	101,730	22
North Dakota:				
Bismarck	3,800	0	3,800	1
Fargo	2,850	460	12,760	2
Grand Forks	0	685	1,090	0
Minot	700	1,100	2,570	1
South Dakota:				
Aberdeen	0	2,450	3,554	0
Huron	0	8,500	8,700	0
Mitchell	2,900	0	3,590	1
Sioux Falls	9,600	1,110	12,695	7
Total	1,107,980	797,972	2,842,373	321

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

South Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Delaware:				
Wilmington	$60,650	$11,100	$121,945	18
District of Columbia:				
Washington	364,400	56,850	545,960	51
Florida:				
Gainesville	11,875	5,425	27,765	7
Jacksonville	43,600	15,615	141,720	17
Key West	0	0	0	0
Miami	22,250	12,185	84,020	8
Orlando	0	1,000	12,355	0
Pensacola	13,950	5,068	25,808	11
Sanford	0	13,520	14,220	0
St. Augustine	0	1,000	3,370	0
St. Petersburg	5,800	2,500	62,010	3
Tallahassee	15,000	3,805	20,507	9
Tampa	4,450	7,198	41,413	5
West Palm Beach	5,544	8,574	15,438	2
Georgia:				
Athens	22,600	2,000	27,745	8
Atlanta	54,500	31,855	117,123	18
Augusta	21,290	8,796	50,337	8
Brunswick	0	3,000	5,025	0
Columbus	2,800	11,300	24,475	1
Lagrange	0	0	688	0
Macon	3,400	0	7,770	2
Rome	9,000	0	10,000	4
Savannah	13,050	3,225	18,325	5
Maryland:				
Annapolis	3,850	5,140	11,665	1
Baltimore	33,000	1,337,281	1,848,481	9
Cumberland	2,500	1,950	9,648	1
Frederick	0	20,530	25,570	0
Hagerstown	3,600	3,315	7,210	2
Salisbury	2,800	10,875	14,800	4
North Carolina:				
Asheville	4,550	230	10,890	4
Charlotte	22,500	27,200	54,947	7
Concord	3,300	0	5,495	4
Durham	27,300	63,000	101,855	10
Fayetteville	3,500	0	4,376	2
Gastonia	0	425	425	0
Goldsboro	2,000	125	2,125	1
Greensboro	10,250	245	23,565	3
High Point	14,350	2,275	16,625	4
Kinston	4,000	0	11,000	1
North Carolina—Contd.				
Raleigh	$8,400	$5,165	$30,765	4
Rocky Mount	3,000	5,000	8,050	1
Shelby	700	0	1,400	1
Statesville	0	0	1,000	0
Wilmington	10,500	200	10,700	4
Wilson [2]	0	0	650	0
Winston-Salem	16,000	14,340	36,980	4
South Carolina:				
Anderson	13,700	175	18,625	7
Charleston	10,000	2,000	23,264	2
Columbia	8,500	1,430	15,476	4
Florence	3,525	0	5,325	2
Greenville	4,000	150	19,370	5
Greenwood	6,900	25	8,524	2
Rock Hill	3,750	0	14,450	1
Spartanburg	0	75	3,670	0
Sumter	4,000	350	4,350	2
Virginia:				
Alexandria	26,600	17,850	49,032	8
Charlottesville	23,262	2,723	38,259	5
Danville	7,800	208	11,243	2
Hopewell	0	0	261	0
Lynchburg	54,900	250	62,855	12
Newport News	8,650	2,150	19,854	3
Norfolk	114,525	13,415	146,953	33
Petersburg	0	3,150	3,450	0
Portsmouth	9,200	1,330	14,755	4
Richmond	71,150	15,135	112,194	17
Roanoke	3,200	6,340	12,645	1
Staunton	1,500	40	1,690	1
Suffolk	9,500	110	13,282	3
Winchester	7,300	4,600	12,850	3
West Virginia:				
Bluefield	4,500	1,330	6,648	1
Charleston	13,000	0	19,713	2
Clarksburg	0	690	2,770	0
Fairmont	0	3,170	3,650	0
Huntington	11,050	45,235	58,110	3
Martinsburg	0	300	3,100	0
Morgantown	5,000	1,325	12,290	1
Wheeling	26,100	7,300	38,355	4
Total	1,301,871	1,832,168	4,372,601	372

South Central States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Alabama:				
Anniston	0	$300	$5,125	0
Bessemer	0	810	1,083	0
Birmingham	$8,290	4,575	27,479	3
Decatur	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	0	0	689	0
Gadsden	1,000	200	3,850	1
Huntsville	0	725	725	0
Mobile	6,350	5,100	23,553	5
Montgomery	13,840	8,500	45,740	8
Selma	5,670	0	7,080	3
Tuscaloosa	12,262	800	16,262	4
Arkansas:				
El Dorado	2,000	0	2,050	1
Fort Smith	1,000	1,525	6,683	1
Hot Springs	1,000	50	1,600	1
Little Rock	0	2,805	13,248	0
Texarkana	0	2,200	3,925	0
Kentucky:				
Fort Thomas	4,000	0	4,000	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0
Kentucky—Continued.				
Lexington	0	$56,094	$72,546	0
Louisville	$68,250	88,250	233,325	12
Paducah	2,100	0	2,100	2
Louisiana:				
Alexandria	0	770	17,233	0
Lafayette	0	125	625	0
Monroe	750	3,570	5,210	1
New Orleans	46,530	9,050	100,649	11
Shreveport	11,225	7,735	64,236	7
Mississippi:				
Clarksdale	0	0	100	0
Columbus	0	0	0	0
Greenville	0	2,065	7,440	0
Greenwood	0	0	0	0
Gulfport	3,100	4,850	8,175	1
Hattiesburg	0	75,075	75,575	0
Jackson	12,745	0	39,074	4
Laurel	600	40	840	1

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

South Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Mississippi—Continued.				
Meridian	$2,750	0	$5,350	3
Vicksburg	0	$1,450	2,190	0
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore	990	2,775	3,765	2
Bartlesville	1,700	0	2,000	1
Chickasha	0	0	4,050	0
Enid	0	0	1,000	0
McAlester	0	1,800	1,925	0
Oklahoma City	23,500	221,825	274,678	3
Sapulpa	0	1,200	1,300	0
Shawnee	0	0	3,650	0
Tulsa	6,500	14,850	30,370	1
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	3,200	2,200	35,633	3
Jackson	0	1,150	1,350	0
Johnson City	500	4,500	5,000	1
Kingsport	4,000	0	4,060	1
Knoxville	23,880	27,882	64,800	9
Memphis	19,630	7,670	133,510	9
Nashville	24,900	64,549	133,880	14
Texas:				
Abilene	0	475	2,055	0
Amarillo	3,700	375	6,337	3
Austin	$117,603	$19,998	$157,684	47
Beaumont	875	864	10,801	1
Corsicana	8,500	12,000	25,200	4
Dallas	67,400	15,044	168,113	31
Del Rio	0	610	1,035	0
Denison	1,100	9,000	12,400	1
El Paso	0	1,585	10,475	0
Fort Worth	32,500	39,650	95,145	21
Galveston	25,550	2,053	37,598	17
Harlingen	0	2,499	4,369	0
Houston	134,000	71,835	212,824	91
Lubbock	0	4,225	9,005	0
Palestine	8,517	798	11,125	6
Pampa	850	1,000	2,350	1
Paris	5,850	50	10,685	3
San Angelo	0	1,715	3,165	0
San Antonio	48,900	42,985	116,639	23
Sherman	3,265	0	5,367	3
Sweetwater	0	225	2,037	0
Temple	0	2,300	2,300	0
Tyler	17,400	11,605	33,505	13
Waco	17,500	3,660	35,511	9
Wichita Falls	0	5,597	11,102	0
Total	805,772	877,213	2,485,558	388

Mountain and Pacific States

Arizona:				
Phoenix	$7,500	$6,770	$19,930	1
Tucson	2,300	2,110	16,017	3
California:				
Alameda	7,350	3,360	23,409	2
Alhambra	12,000	18,300	39,075	5
Anaheim	0	0	2,700	0
Bakersfield	10,615	17,360	30,875	5
Berkeley	35,765	63,921	117,621	10
Beverly Hills	110,500	11,750	148,450	18
Burbank	12,500	1,325	17,310	6
Burlingame	18,312	0	20,112	5
Eureka	0	6,080	22,578	0
Fresno	9,750	17,598	58,291	3
Gardena	1,000	1,150	2,740	1
Glendale	31,400	2,329	41,329	10
Huntington Park	1,200	1,500	32,825	1
Inglewood	11,400	3,500	17,745	5
Long Beach	55,265	26,900	611,000	24
Los Angeles	745,975	401,492	1,659,784	286
Modesto	2,150	1,900	6,390	2
Monrovia	0	355	2,594	0
Oakland	91,000	114,507	308,786	29
Ontario	0	100	550	0
Palo Alto	25,750	2,575	33,650	4
Pasadena	27,249	53,286	116,435	9
Pomona	1,500	1,425	6,490	1
Riverside	0	4,370	7,280	0
Sacramento	48,300	6,112	83,523	12
Salinas	23,500	4,550	32,105	3
San Bernardino	3,900	1,415	10,385	2
San Diego	182,990	21,154	292,136	48
San Francisco	235,255	565,744	1,049,857	68
San Jose	20,900	52,845	90,870	6
San Leandro	5,000	84	6,885	2
Santa Ana	9,700	0	24,094	3
Santa Barbara	5,850	15,845	29,350	3
California—Continued.				
Santa Cruz	$7,300	$3,000	$11,246	5
Santa Monica	31,800	2,400	46,377	11
Santa Rosa	0	350	5,687	0
South Gate	1,000	18,235	32,405	1
South Pasadena	6,200	0	10,036	2
Stockton	0	16,804	24,098	0
Vallejo	24,750	270	34,560	11
Whittier	8,500	17,340	29,695	3
Colorado:				
Boulder	1,500	550	4,040	1
Colorado Springs	6,950	2,537	19,986	3
Denver	67,000	50,285	201,567	15
Fort Collins	0	335	1,780	0
Greeley	2,500	1,295	4,833	1
Pueblo	2,300	3,025	10,525	1
Idaho:				
Boise	3,500	740	9,250	1
Pocatello	0	650	3,915	0
Montana:				
Anaconda	4,000	200	4,200	1
Billings	19,000	300	19,900	8
Butte	0	230	2,100	0
Great Falls	6,900	900	18,735	3
Helena	15,600	573	35,772	7
Nevada:				
Reno	4,500	1,650	15,715	1
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	5,500	955	16,681	2
Oregon:				
Astoria	600	75	2,604	1
Eugene	2,800	940	10,023	1
Klamath Falls	0	10,610	10,610	0
Medford	750	1,000	3,895	1
Portland	128,800	39,295	236,805	30

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1933—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Utah:				
Ogden	0	$500	$1,410	0
Provo	$1,800	95	3,745	1
Salt Lake City	24,675	8,772	61,350	7
Washington:				
Aberdeen	0	1,415	2,539	0
Bellingham	2,700	7,925	14,080	4
Bremerton	11,150	100	23,000	5
Hoquiam	0	0	250	0
Longview	0	35	935	0
Olympia	4,500	0	8,185	3
Port Angeles	0	150	250	0
Washington—Continued.				
Seattle	$31,815	$33,670	$171,065	26
Spokane	6,300	18,118	50,264	5
Tacoma	17,850	4,055	33,015	8
Walla Walla	4,800	1,515	7,100	3
Wenatchee	1,950	0	4,400	1
Yakima	600	350	5,915	1
Wyoming:				
Casper	0	1,250	1,750	0
Cheyenne	15,000	141	20,235	4
Total	2,230,766	1,684,347	6,219,699	755

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Honolulu	$90,413	$28,998	$145,826	66

Building Operations in Cities of the United States Having a Population of 100,000 or Over, First Half of 1933

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations in 94 cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or over for the first half of 1933, as compared with the first half of 1932.

Indicated expenditures for residential buildings decreased 37.9 percent, for new nonresidential buildings 31.9 percent, and for total building operations 28.3 percent, comparing these two periods.

The number of family-dwelling units provided during the first half of 1933 decreased 28.6 percent as compared with the first half of 1932.

While the cities as a whole showed a decrease comparing the periods under discussion, there was a substantial increase in a number of cities, notably San Francisco. Other cities showing an increase during this period were: Columbus, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Elizabeth, N.J.; Flint, Mich.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Gary, Ind.; Lowell, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn.; Providence, R.I.; Rochester, N.Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Diego, Calif.; Utica, N.Y.; Waterbury, Conn.; and Yonkers, N.Y.

The largest decrease was registered in the city of Washington, where several contracts were awarded for large Government buildings during the first half of 1932.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OF NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 94 CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1933 COMPARED WITH THE FIRST HALF OF 1932

City	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings		Total construction, including alterations and repairs	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings		Estimated cost		Estimated cost	
	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933
Akron	$115,700	$46,550	27	11	$313,797	$91,920	$537,165	$210,238
Albany	627,080	325,800	53	45	499,830	143,440	1,354,543	808,773
Atlanta	274,050	166,880	112	121	2,251,946	73,103	3,078,150	410,748
Baltimore	1,395,000	280,000	297	78	3,123,981	2,399,530	7,521,309	4,585,477
Birmingham	52,160	31,210	30	12	132,909	37,445	372,375	245,930
Boston [1]	1,069,800	687,200	239	155	2,048,724	1,236,261	6,328,479	3,480,614
Bridgeport	287,940	122,221	90	35	71,714	38,654	463,552	231,502
Buffalo	385,540	125,100	111	33	584,158	296,557	1,386,725	828,671
Cambridge	104,000	32,500	48	7	1,021,265	490,089	1,465,171	733,536
Camden	19,100	0	4	0	201,162	43,954	305,348	74,931
Canton	6,950	6,500	4	3	284,880	11,181	309,358	28,066
Chattanooga	40,650	24,650	21	14	983,130	30,290	1,183,538	189,346
Chicago	666,900	247,650	129	67	3,155,044	1,272,625	5,332,282	2,508,867
Cincinnati	1,465,655	1,007,480	280	200	1,746,412	350,560	3,704,020	1,789,661
Cleveland	622,900	334,500	124	60	4,906,812	352,400	6,545,787	1,293,622
Columbus	164,600	81,000	29	16	364,300	1,351,600	965,061	1,643,697
Dallas	405,169	313,032	222	169	495,941	331,969	1,366,325	1,067,579
Dayton	128,675	28,850	31	6	141,393	161,376	378,397	357,124
Denver	1,054,650	339,000	207	77	320,170	184,225	1,812,345	901,327
Des Moines	275,200	124,365	71	75	1,047,617	116,586	1,483,092	342,984
Detroit	1,402,074	498,689	187	113	4,640,388	461,883	6,948,907	1,533,082
Duluth	63,250	32,300	32	21	238,606	362,562	515,921	562,939
Elizabeth	100,000	55,000	16	11	43,800	157,200	143,800	252,660
El Paso	28,300	11,025	14	7	62,121	49,599	149,276	93,691
Erie	173,400	52,650	45	15	82,072	29,603	421,137	195,121
Evansville	31,700	34,825	11	13	256,628	13,787	372,921	160,335
Fall River	44,850	16,400	6	7	206,998	10,851	383,336	101,095
Flint	19,212	15,151	6	7	53,558	68,267	148,970	150,258
Fort Wayne	62,190	32,700	14	6	1,225,857	20,857	1,381,451	105,001
Fort Worth	410,945	157,900	165	79	201,533	1,490,316	814,346	1,795,198
Gary	16,000	7,100	6	6	3,820	45,120	28,745	70,775
Grand Rapids	80,700	39,000	21	14	1,150,235	83,015	1,319,905	197,350
Hartford	150,220	33,200	39	7	476,984	74,033	1,008,826	302,122
Houston	818,985	667,186	318	316	723,807	300,660	1,640,902	1,055,542
Indianapolis	425,050	115,425	79	21	947,555	135,564	1,711,615	552,204
Jacksonville	180,450	126,750	70	80	138,689	60,430	520,516	444,744
Jersey City	166,200	147,100	47	43	295,112	357,800	656,392	652,119
Kansas City (Kans.)	40,600	34,670	31	37	47,085	28,945	113,535	94,445
Kansas City (Mo.)	416,500	222,000	111	62	477,000	73,100	1,210,500	415,000
Knoxville	93,117	53,820	35	26	1,102,312	46,968	1,228,181	220,843
Long Beach	436,785	201,965	169	89	1,562,817	392,196	2,229,047	3,965,235
Los Angeles	4,105,249	2,911,855	1,473	1,181	4,762,140	1,462,867	11,307,409	6,652,720
Louisville	204,350	128,800	46	33	398,075	134,705	899,415	582,565
Lowell	37,800	14,100	12	6	9,380	19,560	91,775	92,860
Lynn	53,750	25,980	13	9	30,857	36,598	235,908	158,457
Memphis	117,910	81,120	55	39	624,390	47,190	1,175,330	577,720
Miami	98,510	106,150	56	41	841,174	128,680	657,412	435,828
Milwaukee	499,950	168,750	108	34	441,625	339,673	1,629,461	1,084,198
Minneapolis	971,725	562,150	251	153	1,310,886	136,160	2,743,541	1,117,173
Nashville	197,800	70,500	89	46	427,165	1,236,293	753,437	1,519,107
Newark	407,750	682,670	72	382	3,527,804	412,773	4,649,215	1,547,973
New Bedford	4,000	9,500	1	3	54,800	23,490	104,375	120,395
New Haven	199,700	93,310	38	16	716,975	133,640	1,114,975	376,069
New Orleans	325,542	154,240	132	58	447,001	151,659	1,119,070	661,280
New York:								
The Bronx [1]	2,707,290	7,249,560	716	1,641	574,180	1,491,725	4,843,839	9,888,253
Brooklyn [1]	4,107,650	3,087,950	1,072	1,004	5,775,105	2,889,595	13,018,218	9,225,434
Manhattan [1]	2,400,000	48,000	471	3	14,873,322	8,646,510	21,566,443	14,992,243
Queens [1]	5,501,785	1,943,530	1,431	583	3,512,602	1,791,578	10,815,054	5,100,306
Richmond [1]	538,005	279,500	154	101	1,184,478	287,091	2,415,117	783,435
Norfolk	449,175	353,550	128	110	345,985	62,410	973,316	610,665
Oakland	551,226	276,425	146	94	563,727	262,535	1,440,429	894,648
Oklahoma City	309,200	110,100	80	23	4,738,796	582,971	5,254,171	793,439
Omaha	393,025	282,151	105	86	512,978	102,434	1,026,651	523,925
Paterson	77,125	59,600	23	17	461,495	80,805	780,624	340,550
Peoria	235,100	76,700	59	21	45,618	126,070	341,349	242,805

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OF NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 94 CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1933 COMPARED WITH THE FIRST HALF OF 1932—Continued

City	New residential buildings				New nonresidential buildings		Total construction, including alterations and repairs	
	Estimated cost		Families provided for in new dwellings		Estimated cost		Estimated cost	
	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933	First half of 1932	First half of 1933
Philadelphia	$1,378,305	$1,094,250	334	291	$5,236,335	$3,337,640	$7,884,358	$6,640,183
Pittsburgh	425,050	260,050	99	80	2,939,799	163,255	4,042,250	921,166
Portland (Oreg.)	521,190	269,700	121	78	995,365	193,190	2,047,854	792,820
Providence	345,050	128,500	69	28	303,236	902,350	1,226,707	1,476,235
Reading	159,000	13,000	30	1	67,465	26,375	343,571	138,622
Richmond (Va.)	285,700	159,550	82	48	196,137	105,150	716,489	417,911
Rochester	299,740	73,100	52	11	650,016	1,002,122	1,327,591	1,345,597
St. Louis	1,321,050	532,750	341	132	479,796	3,327,055	2,600,054	4,484,944
St. Paul	563,388	442,800	105	90	558,834	2,050,877	1,631,565	2,950,791
Salt Lake City	91,300	46,500	28	19	68,111	78,254	266,409	223,156
San Antonio	223,990	157,006	151	141	703,489	312,727	1,076,143	590,846
San Diego	465,777	440,230	173	162	526,598	225,504	1,312,288	1,385,973
San Francisco	2,539,033	1,388,095	697	434	1,872,562	48,214,953	5,668,911	50,627,839
Scranton	94,675	41,556	25	11	1,536,096	87,270	1,837,277	216,768
Seattle	430,985	144,100	203	93	1,588,252	197,300	2,563,933	809,737
Somerville	9,700	14,000	3	1	402,222	49,460	485,170	123,910
South Bend	46,150	10,700	11	3	197,825	80,970	311,125	131,245
Spokane	190,060	110,600	64	53	52,565	29,527	357,990	248,725
Springfield (Mass.)	144,700	42,600	44	20	439,700	34,445	791,376	152,611
Syracuse	255,700	121,700	52	25	658,922	83,960	1,142,496	325,889
Tacoma	115,000	56,430	54	37	75,425	41,670	289,330	154,351
Tampa	32,950	14,000	28	14	71,788	38,473	224,782	175,540
Toledo	110,375	31,350	26	5	43,006	33,098	249,576	173,074
Trenton	61,200	27,900	11	6	146,428	136,190	274,500	239,906
Tulsa	97,550	24,050	28	11	175,889	106,346	351,163	178,755
Utica	121,700	92,800	25	17	21,295	117,600	207,210	356,780
Washington	4,232,200	1,610,100	769	271	38,569,244	2,277,531	44,037,364	5,060,833
Waterbury	39,200	68,300	14	19	11,825	31,725	107,685	131,085
Wichita	120,300	15,750	38	11	792,463	66,490	986,234	126,137
Wilmington	185,300	136,850	44	37	339,180	152,592	674,539	442,111
Worcester	338,400	115,940	76	37	314,735	101,436	805,429	349,664
Yonkers	903,300	811,000	143	117	200,491	436,005	1,354,386	1,413,515
Youngstown	31,925	25,050	7	6	402,076	107,857	473,863	193,233
Total	54,995,807	34,175,842	14,229	10,157	143,949,890	98,012,930	245,467,403	175,974,452
Percent of change		—37.9		—28.6		—31.9		—28.3
Hawaii								
Honolulu	$686,405	$439,084	399	310	$696,554	$110,847	$1,577,285	$669,396

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Union Hotel and Restaurant Employees

THE wage scales and full-time hours per week in various locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by these locals, are shown in the table following. The data cover 15,578 workers.

It will be noted that many of the agreements in effect were made several years back and that there is quite a wide variation in the number of occupations shown in different localities. Only occupations for workers regularly employed are presented as space does not permit showing rates for part-time or extra or special-occasion help.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Aberdeen, Wash.:					
Cooks	Jan. 1, 1933	[1] $5.00–$6.00	[1] $6.00–$7.50	48	48
Waiters	do	[1] 4.00	[1] 4.50	48	48
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.50	[1] 3.00	48	48
Albany, N.Y.	[2]	[3] 30.00	[3] 60.00	54	54
Anaconda, Mont.:					
First cooks	May 22, 1929	40.00	[2]	56	[2]
Second cooks	do	35.00	[2]	56	[2]
Female cooks	do	28.00	[2]	56	[2]
Waitresses	do	17.50	[2]	56	[2]
Miscellaneous	do	21.00	[2]	56	[2]
Bakersfield, Calif.	Sept. 1, 1928	[1] 3.50–6.65	[2]	[1] 8	[1] 10–16
Bellingham, Wash.:					
Males:					
Chefs	May 1, 1929	[1] 6.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Fry cooks	do	[1] 5.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Combination fry and pastry cooks	do	[1] 6.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Tea-room cooks	do	[1] 5.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Kitchen helpers	do	[1] 4.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Waiters	do	[1] 3.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Dishwashers	do	[1] 3.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Combination dishwashers and waiters	do	[1] 4.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Females:					
Head waitresses	do	21.00	[2]	48	[2]
Waitresses:					
Steady work, 8 hours in 12	do	18.00	[2]	48	[2]
Short shift	do	[1] 2.00	[2]	[1] 5	[2]
Short shift, 1 break	do	[1] 2.50	[2]	[1] 5	[2]
Dishwashers	do	[1] 3.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Pastry cooks	do	24.00	[2]	48	[2]
Combination pastry and pantry cooks	do	[1] 5.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Pastry cooks	do	[1] 3.00	[2]	[1] 5	[2]
Pantry workers	do	30.00	[2]	48	[2]

[1] Per day. [2] Not reported. [3] Per month.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Billings, Mont.:					
Chefs	June 1, 1932	$30.00	$40.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Second cooks	do	21.00	30.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Fry cooks	do	19.00	25.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Night cooks and bakers	do	25.00	25.00–30.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Waiters	do	17.50	21.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Waitresses	do	12.50	16.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Miscellaneous	do	14.00	14.50–16.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Boston, Mass	June —, 1932	12.00	15.00	48	48
Brooklyn, N.Y.:					
First union	[2]	15.00–20.00	25.00	[1] 10	54
Second union:					
Cooks	Jan. 1, 1932	50.00	50.00	60	60
Countermen	do	35.00–40.00	35.00–40.00	60	60
Buffalo, N.Y.:					
First union	[2]	20.00–30.00	[2]	55–60	[2]
Second union	[2]	[4] 25.00	[4] 25.00	60	60
Third union	[2]	9.00	15.00	[1] 10–12	[1] 9
Casper, Wyo.:					
Chefs	June 1, 1932	[1] 7.00	[2]	48	48
Second cooks	do	[1] 6.00	[2]	48	48
Waitresses and kitchen help	do	[1] 2.50	[1] 3.00	48	48
Centralia, Wash.:					
Cooks	[2]	[1] 5.25	[1] 6.00	48	48
Waitresses	[2]	[1] 2.55	[1] 3.00	48	48
Chicago, Ill.:					
First union	[2]	18.00	10.00–30.00	70	54
Second union	Oct. —, 1925	[3] 30.00	[3] 30.00	48	48
Third union, chefs and cooks	[2]	[3] 30.00–90.00	[3]40.00–90.00	54	48
Colorado Springs, Colo	June 1, 1930	12.00	[2]	48	[2]
Dallas, Tex.:					
Steam-table men	Aug. 1, 1931	24.00	[2]	60	[2]
Waiters	do	18.00	20.00	60	60
Waitresses	do	15.00	15.00	54	54
Denver, Colo	[2]	[1] 1.35–2.475	[1] 1.50–2.75	[5]	[2]
Detroit, Mich	Aug. 1, 1932	12.00	15.00	[1] 9	[1] 8
East St. Louis, Ill	Jan. 1, 1932	12.50	25.00–50.00	[1] 8–9	48–54
Eureka, Calif.:					
Chefs	July 1, 1931	[1] 6.50–7.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Fry cooks	do	5.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Combination pastry and fry cooks	do	[1] 6.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Combination fry cooks and waiters	do	[1] 5.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Day waiters or waitresses	do	[1] 3.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Day waiters or waitresses, split time	do	[1] 3.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Dishwashers	do	[1] 3.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Dish-up men or women	do	[1] 4.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Fresno, Calif.:					
Chefs	June 1, 1932	[1] 6.075	[1] 6.75	48	48
Griddle cooks	do	[1] 3.60	[1] 4.00	48	48
Other cooks	do	[1] 4.86	[1] 5.40	48	48
Waiters	do	[1] 2.70	[1] 3.00	48	48
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.70	[1] 3.00	48	48
Pantrymen	do	[1] 3.375	[1] 3.75	48	48
Countermen	do	[1] 3.24	[1] 3.60	48	48
Steam-table help	do	[1] 2.43	[1] 2.70	48	48
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.43	[1] 2.70	48	48
Galveston, Tex.:					
Chefs	May 1, 1932	31.50	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Second cooks	do	26.95	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Third cooks	do	25.20	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Night cooks	do	26.95	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Bakers and pastry cooks	do	26.95	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Waiters	do	22.05	[2]	[1] 10	[1] 14
Waitresses	do	15.75	[2]	[1] 8	[1] 12
Pantrymen and dishwashers	do	12.60	[2]	[1] 8–10	[1] 12–14
Helena, Mont.:					
First-class hotels:					
First cooks	Oct. 1, 1920	[1] 5.40	[1] 6.00	[1] 8	[2]
Dinner cooks	do	[1] 3.753	[1] 4.17	[1] 8	[2]
Fry cooks	do	[1] 3.375	[1] 3.75	[1] 8	[2]
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	[2]

[1] Per day. [2] Not reported. [3] Per month. [4] Average. [5] Various.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Helena, Mont.—Continued.					
First-class hotels—Continued.					
Silver girls	Oct. 1, 1920	[1] $2.25	[1] $2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Pantry girls	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
First-class restaurants:					
Chefs	do	[1] 6.075	[1] 6.75	[1] 8	(2)
Second cooks	do	[1] 4.725	[1] 5.25	[1] 8	(2)
Night chefs	do	[1] 4.95	[1] 5.50	[1] 8	(2)
Night fry cooks	do	[1] 3.15	[1] 3.50	[1] 8	(2)
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.70	[1] 3.00	[1] 8	(2)
Waiters	do	[1] 2.70–4.05	[1] 3.00–4.50	[1] 8	(2)
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Silver girls	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Second-class restaurants:					
Chefs	do	[1] 4.50	[1] 5.00	[1] 8	(2)
Second cooks	do	[1] 3.60	[1] 4.00	[1] 8	(2)
Night cooks	do	[1] 4.50	[1] 5.00	[1] 8	(2)
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Waiters	do	[1] 2.70–3.15	[1] 3.00–3.50	[1] 8	(2)
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Silver girls	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Third-class houses:					
Chefs	do	[1] 3.60	[1] 4.00	[1] 8	(2)
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.50	[1] 8	(2)
Tea rooms:					
Waitresses	do	20.25	22.50	(2)	(2)
Cooks, female	do	13.50	15.00	(2)	(2)
Holyoke, Mass	(2)	25.00	15.00–18.00	70	84
Joliet, Ill	June 6, 1932	12.00	15.00	[1] 8–9	[1] 12–14
Klamath Falls, Oreg.:					
Dinner cooks	May 1, 1932	[1] 5.50	(2)	48	(2)
Fry cooks	do	[1] 4.50	(2)	48	(2)
Combination fry and pastry cooks	do	[1] 5.50	(2)	48	(2)
Waiters	do	[1] 3.50	(2)	48	(2)
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.50	(2)	48	(2)
Pantrymen	do	[1] 3.00	(2)	48	(2)
Dishwashers	do	[1] 2.50	(2)	48	(2)
Long Beach, Calif	(2)	10.00–16.00	18.00	[1] 6–8	[1] 8
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
First union	(2)	15.00	(2)	48	(2)
Second union:					
Chefs	Apr. 1, 1929	[3] 115.00–145.00	[3] 110.60–140.60	(5)	(2)
Second cooks	do	[3] 95.00–110.00	[3] 90.60–105.60	(5)	(2)
Third cooks	do	[3] 72.50–82.50	[3] 68.16–78.16	(5)	(2)
Fourth cooks	do	[3] 67.50	[3] 64.44	(5)	(2)
Waiters	do	[3] 62.00–92.50	[3] 59.08–85.00	(5)	(2)
Pantrymen	do	[3] 65.00–67.50	[3] 61.58–64.08	(5)	(2)
Third union	(2)	10.00–12.00	16.00–18.00	48	48
Louisville, Ky	(2)	20.00	25.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Marshfield, Oreg	(2)	24.00	24.00	48	48
Marysville, Calif.:					
Cooks	Jan. 1, 1932	[1] 5.00	[1] 6.00	48	48
Waitresses	do	[1] 3.00	[1] 3.25	48	48
Merced, Calif	(2)	[1] 2.00–5.00	[1] 3.25–6.50	63	63
Modesto, Calif.:					
First cooks	July 25, 1932	42.00	42.00	48	48
Waitresses	do	18.00	18.00	48	48
Newport, Ky	(2)	25.00	18.00	54	54
New York, N.Y.:					
First union, waiters and waitresses:					
Full time, day	June 1, 1932	15.00	20.00	[1] 9	(2)
Full time, night	do	17.50–20.00	(2)	[1] 9	(2)
Nontipping places	do	55.00	(2)	[1] 9	(2)
10 a.m. to 2 p.m	do	10.00–12.00	(2)	20–24	(2)
11 a.m. to 3 p.m	do	10.00–12.00	(2)	20–24	(2)
Second union	do	15.00	20.00	54	48
Third union, cooks	do	35.00–50.00	30.00–45.00	[1] 9–10	[1] 12–16

[1] Per day. [2] Not reported. [3] Per month. [5] Various.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Oakland, Calif.:					
First union:					
Cooks	(2)	[1] $5.00–7.50	(2)	48	(2)
Waiters	(2)	9.00–21.00	(2)	48	(2)
Waitresses	(2)	9.00–21.00	(2)	48	(2)
Second union:					
Chefs	Apr. 14, 1929	[3] 115.00–145.00	[3] $110.60–140.60	(5)	(2)
Second cooks	do	[3] 95.00–110.00	[3] 90.60–105.60	(5)	(2)
Third cooks	do	[3] 72.50–82.50	[3] 68.16–78.16	(5)	(2)
Fourth cooks	do	[3] 67.50	[3] 64.44	(5)	(2)
Waiters	do	[3] 62.00–92.50	[3] 59.08–85.00	(5)	(2)
Pantrymen	do	[3] 65.00–67.50	[3] 61.58–64.08	(5)	(2)
Olympia, Wash.:					
Cooks	June 1, 1932	24.00–33.00	27.00–36.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Waiters	do	21.00	24.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Waitresses	do	15.00	18.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Pantrymen	do	21.00	24.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Dishwashers	do	18.00	21.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Pampa, Tex	(2)	8.00–21.00	21.00–50.00	[1] 8–12	[1] 8–10
Peoria, Ill	May 1, 1932	5.00–20.00	12.00–35.00	60–70	60
Petaluma, Calif.:					
Cooks	Dec. —, 1929	30.00–40.00	(2)	[1] 8–9	(2)
Waiters	do	24.00	(2)	[1] 8–9	(2)
Waitresses	do	18.00	(2)	[1] 8–9	(2)
Dishwashers	do	18.00	(2)	[1] 8–9	(2)
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
First union	1918	24.00	18.00	60	60–72
Second union, waiters and waitresses	July 1, 1931	10.00	12.00	57	(2)
Third union	(2)	28.00	38.00	60	54
Portland, Oreg.:					
First union	June 1, 1932	[1] 2.70	[1] 3.00	48	60
Second union:					
Cooks	do	22.50–30.00	[1] 2.50–3.00	40	70–80
Helpers	do	13.50–15.75	[1] 1.00–1.50	40	70–80
Third union, waitresses	do	14.50	16.00	36	48
Pueblo, Colo.: Waitresses	do	[1] 1.61	[1] 1.91	[1] 8	[1] 8
Reno, Nev.:					
Cooks	June 1, 1931	[1] 5.50–7.00	(2)	48	(2)
Waiters and waitresses, full shift	do	[1] 4.00	(2)	48	(2)
Waiters and waitresses, 3 hours or less	do	[1] 2.25	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pantrymen	do	[1] 4.00	(2)	48	(2)
Rochester, N.Y	(2)	35.00–50.00	25.00	40	60
Rock Springs, Wyo	(2)	15.00	15.00	56	48
St. Louis, Mo	(2)	15.00	12.00	54	(2)
St. Paul, Minn	(2)	[1] 5.00–7.00	[1] 4.00–5.50	48	48
Salem, Oreg.:					
Dinner cooks	June 1, 1932	36.00	25.00	48	60–70
Other cooks	do	27.00	(2)	48	60–70
Waiters	do	18.90	(2)	48	60–70
Waitresses	do	13.50–16.20	(2)	48	60–70
Dishwashers	do	16.20	(2)	48	60–70
Salt Lake City, Utah	(2)	30.00	20.00	48	72
San Diego, Calif.:					
Cooks	(2)	[1] 5.40	[1] 6.00	[1] 9	[1] 9
Waitresses	(2)	[1] 2.70–3.15	[1] 3.00–3.50	[1] 8	[1] 8
Helpers	(2)	[1] 2.70–3.15	[1] 3.00–3.50	[1] 9	[1] 9
San Francisco, Calif.:					
First union, waiters	May 1, 1927	9.00–15.60	10.50–18.00	54	(2)
Second union:					
Hotels:					
Cooks	(2)	31.35–44.65	33.00–47.00	48	48
Assistant cooks	(2)	25.65–38.95	27.00–41.00	48	48
Pastry cooks	(2)	34.20–55.10	36.00–58.00	48	48
Pantrymen	(2)	23.75–28.50	25.00–30.00	48	48
Restaurants:					
Cooks	(2)	36.10–41.80	38.00–44.00	48	48
Assistants	(2)	28.50–35.15	30.00–37.00	48	48
Pantrymen	(2)	24.70–28.50	26.00–30.00	48	48
Pastry cooks	(2)	34.20–55.10	36.00–58.00	48	48
Third union	Oct. 10, 1931	16.50–19.00	18.00–21.00	[1] 8	[1] 8

[1] Per day. [2] Not reported. [3] Per month. [5] Various.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
San Jose, Calif.:					
Cooks	[2]	[1] $6.00	[1] $5.00	48	78
Waiters	[2]	[1] 3.50	[1] 2.50	48	78
San Pedro, Calif.:					
Waiters	Jan. 1, 1928	[1] 3.00–3.50	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Dishwashers	do	[1] 3.00	[2]	[1] 8	[2]
Santa Barbara, Calif.:					
Cooks	May 23, 1932	[1] 3.50–6.00	[1] 5.00–7.50	[1] 9	[1] 9
Waiters	do	[1] 3.00	[1] 3.50–4.00	[1] 9	[1] 9
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.00–2.50	[1] 3.00	[1] 8	[1] 8
Kitchen help	do	16.00	[1] 3.00	[1] 8–9	[1] 8–9
Seattle, Wash.:					
First union:					
First-class cafes and restaurants:					
8-hour shifts, split time	June 1, 1932	18.00	[2]	[5]	[5]
6-hour shifts, split 9 hours	do	15.00	[2]	[5]	[5]
2-hours or less	do	9.00	[2]	[5]	[5]
Class B houses:					
8-hour shift, split time	do	21.00	[2]	[5]	[5]
6-hour shift or split	do	16.50	[2]	[5]	[5]
2 hours or less	do	10.50	[2]	[5]	[5]
Countermen in dairy lunches and cafeterias:					
8-hour shift, split time	do	21.00	[2]	[5]	[5]
6-hour shift, split	do	16.50	[2]	[5]	[5]
Second union	[2]	30.00	21.00	48	60
South Chicago, Ill	[2]	18.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	[1] 8	[1] 10.12
Spokane, Wash.:					
Head cooks	May 1, 1932	[1] 5.00	[1] 5.56	48–56	70–84
Fry cooks	do	[1] 4.05	[1] 4.50	48–56	70–84
Waitresses	do	[1] 2.475	[1] 2.75	48–56	70–84
Helpers	do	[1] 2.70	[1] 3.00	48–56	70–84
Stockton, Calif.:					
Cooks	1932	25.00–36.00	25.00–39.00	48	48
Waiters and waitresses	do	18.90	21.00	48	48
Taft, Calif.:					
Cooks	[2]	[1] 5.85	[1] 6.50	[1] 3–8	48
Waiters and dishwashers	[2]	[1] 3.60	[1] 4.00	[1] 3–8	48
Tampa, Fla	Nov. —, 1931	15.00–20.00	20.00–35.00	70	63
Toledo, Ohio	[2]	[1] 1.50	[1] 2.00	50	50
Union City, N.J	[2]	10.00	10.00	70	70
Vallejo, Calif.:					
Cooks	Jan. 1, 1932	[1] 6.50–8.00	[2]	48	[2]
Waiters	do	[1] 4.00	[2]	48	[2]
Waitresses	do	[1] 3.35	[2]	48	[2]
Ventura, Calif.:					
Cooks	[2]	[1] 5.00	[1] 6.00	[1] 8–9	[1] 8–9
Others	[2]	[1] 2.50	[1] 3.00	[1] 8–9	[1] 8–9
Washington, D.C.:					
Waiters, full time	[2]	[3] 60.00	[2]	60	[2]
Waiters, 2 meals	[2]	[3] 45.00	[2]	[1] 7	[2]
Waiters, 1 meal	[2]	[3] 30.00	[2]	[1] 3	[2]
West Frankfort, Ill.:					
Cooks	May 1, 1931	25.00	10.00	56	[1] 10
Waitresses	do	15.00	[2]	56	[1] 10
Dishwashers	do	12.00	[2]	56	[1] 10

[1] Per day. [2] Not reported. [3] Per month. [5] Various.

WAGES AND HOURS OF UNION BLACKSMITHS

REPORTS have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the various local unions of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers, showing the union wage scale and regular full-time hours of labor per week. These data are shown in the following tabulation, which covers 2,901 workers. It will be noted that there is a great variation in the dates of the agreements, some of them being as old as 1919, while others are as late as February 1933.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF BLACKSMITHS

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per hour		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Albany, N.Y.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	$0.73	$0.81	40	48
Helpers	do	.48	.53	40	48
Alton, Ill.	(1)	.72	.80	40	44
Anaconda, Mont.	1919	[2] 5.00	[2] 5.00	24	48
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 27, 1927	.513	.57	(1)	30
Battle Creek, Mich.	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Bedford, Ind.:					
Mechanics	(1)	.75	.90–1.00	45	49½
Toolmakers	(1)	.64	.74–.88	45	49½
Bellefontaine, Ohio	Feb. 1, 1932	.73	.81	24–40	48
Bloomington, Ill.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	28	40
Helpers	do	.49	.55	28	40
Boone, Iowa	July 1, 1925	.52	.63	40	48
Brooklyn, N.Y.:					
Mechanics	May 1, 1932	[2] 11.20	[2] 13.20	40	40
Helpers	do	[2] 7.92	[2] 9.90	40	40
Buffalo, N.Y.	(1)	[3] 1.10	[3] 1.34	48	48
Charleston, S.C.	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	32	48
Chicago, Ill.:					
First union	Apr. 1, 1932	.99	1.10	[2] 8	(1)
Second union	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Third union	(1)	.74	.81	40–48	48
Fourth union	Feb. 1, 1932	.685–.785	.755–.865	40	48
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Mechanics	(1)	.80	.90	40	56
Helpers	(1)	.57	.62	40	56
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.81	40	48
Helpers	do	.52	.58	40	48
Clifton Forge, Va.	do	.72	.80	40	48
Columbia, S.C.	do	.72	.80	32	48
Columbus, Ohio:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.50	(1)	40	48
Covington, Ky.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.50	.57	40	48
Danville, Ill.: Mechanics	do	.522	.58	[2] 8	(1)
Denver, Colo.:					
Mechanics	Jan. —, 1929	.85	[4] 150.00	40	48
Helpers	do	.70	[4] 120.00	40	48
Du Bois, Pa.	Feb. 1, 1932	.73	.81	30	48
Duluth, Minn.:					
Mechanics	do	.71	.79	40	48
Helpers	do	.50	.56	40	48
East St. Louis, Ill.	Apr. —, 1932	.72	.80	32–40	40–56
Ely, Nev.	(1)	[2] 5.10	(1)	[2] 8	(1)
Elyria, Ohio	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Escanaba, Mich.:					
Mechanics	do	.77	.85	40	48
Helpers	do	.52	.575	40	48
Galeton, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1928	[2] 3.68	[2] 4.85	24	48

[1] Not reported. [2] Per day. [3] Minimum. [4] Per month.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF BLACKSMITHS—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per hour		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Gary, Ind	Feb. 1, 1932	$0.72	$0.80	32	48
Granite City, Ill.:					
Mechanics	July 1, 1932	.72	.85–.90	24	48
Helpers	do	.55	.60–.70	24	48
Great Falls, Mont	(1)	[2] 5.00	[2] 5.00	16	32
Hornell, N.Y.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	[2] 8	(1)
Helpers	do	.50	.55	[2] 8	(1)
Huntington, W.Va.:					
First union	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Second union	Feb. 1, 1933	.51	.57	40	48
Jackson, Mich.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.73	.81	40	48
Helpers	do	.52	.58	40	48
Jacksonville, Fla	do	.72	.80	32	48
Jersey City, N.J.:					
Mechanics	(1)	.70	1.00	44	48
Helpers	(1)	.45	.75	44	48
Kansas City, Mo	(1)	1.00	(1)	48	(1)
Knoxville, Tenn	Feb. 1, 1932	.72–.765	.80–.85	32	48
Lafayette, Ind.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	37	48
Helpers	do	.51	.57	37	48
Lansford, Pa.:					
Mechanics	Dec. 5, 1930	.70	(1)	45	(1)
Helpers	do	.57	(1)	45	(1)
Lima, Ohio:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.52	.57	42½	54
Ludlow, Ky.:					
Mechanics	Jan. 2, 1933	.72	.80	32	48
Helpers	do	.504	.56	32	48
Marquette, Mich	(1)	.70	.77	(1)	45
Meadville, Pa.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.51	(1)	40	48
Memphis, Tenn	do	.765	.85	32	48
Meridian, Miss	1926	.80	.90	32	48
Middleport, Ohio:					
Mechanics	Feb. —, 1932	.77	.86	40	48
Helpers	do	.73	.81	40	48
Miles City, Mont	do	.72	.80	40	48
Milwaukee, Wis	1929	[5] .69	[5] .85	32	44
Minden, La.:					
Mechanics	(1)	.61	.75	48	40
Helpers	(1)	.40	.50	48	40
Mount Carmel, Ill	Oct. 1, 1923	.719	.81	35	48
Missouri Valley, Iowa	Feb. 1, 1932	.73	.80	[2] 8	[2] 8
Newark, Ohio	do	.72	.80	40	48
New Orleans, La.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	32	48
Helpers	do	.50	.56	32	48
New York, N.Y.:					
First union	June 1, 1927	[2] 5.74	[2] 6.48	40	48
Second union	Feb. 1, 1932	.785	.865	44	48
Oelwein, Iowa	do	.71	.79	48	48
Oil City, Pa.:					
Mechanics	Apr. —, 1920	.75	1.00	40	48
Helpers	do	.56	.76	40	48
Owosso, Mich.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.795	40	48
Helpers	do	.51	.565	40	48
Phoenix Ariz.:					
Mechanics	Sept. 1, 1928	1.125	1.00	44	44
Helpers	do	.875	.75	44	44
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Mechanics	Oct. —, 1922	.80	.80	30	48
Helpers	do	.57	.57	30	48
Portland, Oreg	(1)	.715	.85	44	44
Princeton, Ind.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1933	.71	.80	32	48
Helpers	do	.56	.62	32	48
Ramsey, N.J	(1)	[2] 11.20	[2] 13.20	40	45
Ridgewood, N.J	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48–56

[1] Not reported. [2] Per day. [5] Average.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF BLACKSMITHS—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per hour		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Roscoe, Calif.	[1]	$0.75	$0.90	40	48
Roslindale, Mass.	[1]	.775–1.07	.775–1.07	32	48
Sacramento, Calif.	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	32	48
St. Albans, Vt.	Apr. 19, 1930	.72	.78	40	48
St. Elmo, Tenn.:					
Mechanics	[1]	.72	.82	32	48
Helpers	[1]	.42	.52	32	48
Salamanca, N.Y.	Feb. 1, 1932	.61	.68	42½	54
Salisbury, N.C.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	32	48
Helpers	do	.46	.51	32	48
San Francisco, Calif.:					
Contract shops:					
Mechanics	[1]	[2] 7.20	[2] 7.20	44	44
Helpers	[1]	[2] 5.20	[2] 5.20	44	44
Municipal shops:					
Mechanics	[1]	[2] 9.00	[2] 9.00	44	44
Helpers	[1]	[2] 8.00	[2] 8.00	44	44
Santa Barbara, Calif.	[1]	1.00	1.00	44	44
Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 1, 1932	.81–.90	.98–1.25	32–44	44–48
Selma, Ala.	[1]	.69	.80	32	48
Sheffield, Ala.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	32	48
Helpers	do	.50	.56	32	48
Sioux City, Iowa:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	32	44
Helpers	do	.50	.57	32	44
South Connellsville, Pa.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	[2] 8	[2] 8
Helpers	do	.57	.62	[2] 8	[2] 8
Spartanburg, S.C.	do	.72	.80	32	48
Springfield, Mass.:					
Mechanics	do	.73	.81	32	40
Helpers	do	.48	.53	32	40
Syracuse, N.Y.	Jan. —, 1933	.73	.81	40	48
Tacoma, Wash.:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.515	.57	40	48
Tomah, Wis.:					
Mechanics	do	.72	.80	40	48
Helpers	do	.515	.57	40	48
Vallejo, Calif.:					
Mechanics	[1]	.92	.92	44	40
Helpers	[1]	.64	[1]	44	40
Van Wert, Ohio:					
Mechanics	Feb. 1, 1932	.81	.85	40	40
Helpers	do	.56	.63	40	40
Walkerville, Mont:					
Mechanics	[1]	[2] 5.00	[2] 6.00	48	48
Helpers	[1]	[2] 4.25	[2] 5.25	48	48
Washington, Ind.	Sept. 1, 1926	[2] 5.60	.80	30	48
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Sept. 1, 1932	1.125	1.375	44	44

[1] Not reported.

[2] Per day.

Summary of Wage Surveys Made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1928 to 1932: Part 2—By Industries and States

THE table below shows, by State or other geographic unit and by sex, average full-time hours per week, average hours actually worked in 1 week, and average earnings per hour for the wage earners included in the latest studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT

Air transportation, 1931

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Pilots:									
North Atlantic	[1] 110.0	[1] 84.1	$7.284						
East North Central	[1] 110.0	[1] 79.4	6.929						
West North Central	[1] 110.0	[1] 78.4	6.906						
South Atlantic	[1] 110.0	[1] 85.8	7.199						
South Central	[1] 110.0	[1] 86.7	5.565						
Western	[1] 110.0	[1] 76.2	8.066						
Total	[1] 110.0	[1] 80.4	7.084						
Copilots:									
North Atlantic	[1] 158.4		1.616						
East North Central	[1] 162.0		1.298						
West North Central	[1] 170.5		1.162						
South Central	[1] 179.1		1.205						
Western	[1] 182.7		1.392						
Total	[1] 170.0		1.341						
All others:									
North Atlantic	48.3	49.0	.678	48.0	48.0	$0.445	48.3	49.0	$0.675
East North Central	48.5	51.1	.629	48.0	48.0	.493	48.5	51.1	.626
West North Central	48.3	47.6	.640	48.0	48.0	.535	48.3	47.6	.639
South Atlantic	48.1	48.9	.603	48.0	48.0	.517	48.1	48.9	.599
South Central	49.4	49.5	.597	48.0	48.0	.474	49.3	49.5	.595
Western	48.3	49.4	.712	48.0	48.0	.487	48.3	49.3	.703
Total	48.5	49.5	.645	48.0	48.0	.497	48.5	49.4	.640

Aircraft engine manufacture, 1929

New England	50.2	52.8	$0.659						
Middle Atlantic	48.0	48.0	.702						
East North Central	49.8	55.7	.748						
Western	49.7	46.9	.784						
Total	48.9	50.3	.706						

Airplane manufacture, 1929

New England	47.9	45.6	$0.642	48.3	45.3	$0.361	47.9	45.6	$0.639
Middle Atlantic	47.6	48.1	.695	47.3	44.9	.414	47.6	48.1	.691
South Atlantic	50.6	48.6	.641	49.7	47.9	.318	50.6	48.6	.632
East North Central	48.1	46.6	.705	49.6	42.0	.330	48.1	46.6	.703
West North Central	48.3	46.2	.581	49.9	45.8	.260	48.3	46.2	.574
West South Central	50.8	50.9	.553	51.8	52.5	.342	50.9	50.9	.547
Western	46.5	46.0	.666	45.1	43.3	.417	46.4	45.9	.656
Total	47.9	47.3	.669	47.3	44.9	.380	47.9	47.3	.663

[1] In 1 month.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Bakery industry—Bread, 1931

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Atlanta, Ga	60.8	60.9	$0.338	40.0	42.0	$0.286	59.9	60.1	$0.336
Baltimore, Md	55.9	54.9	.489	53.8	53.8	.293	55.9	54.8	.484
Birmingham, Ala	60.1	59.1	.359	(2)	(2)	(2)	60.1	59.2	.359
Boston, Mass	53.5	52.5	.523	47.4	46.3	.330	53.4	52.4	.520
Bridgeport, Conn	54.3	53.1	.562				54.3	53.1	.562
Buffalo, N.Y	57.1	56.9	.585	47.3	46.9	.295	56.8	56.7	.579
Charleston, S.C	53.8	53.8	.353				53.8	53.8	.353
Charlotte, N.C	55.5	54.8	.384				55.5	54.8	.384
Chicago, Ill	55.1	54.3	.720	50.0	50.2	.314	55.4	54.2	.711
Cincinnati, Ohio	51.7	48.9	.592	49.8	43.9	.264	51.6	48.7	.576
Cleveland, Ohio	56.3	55.4	.550	48.4	43.3	.329	55.8	54.6	.539
Dallas, Tex	63.0	61.9	.425	51.0	46.4	.418	62.9	61.8	.425
Denver, Colo	51.9	50.8	.551	48.0	43.2	.258	51.8	50.5	.541
Des Moines, Iowa	57.0	56.8	.422	49.7	49.7	.244	56.6	56.4	.415
Detroit, Mich	55.3	55.2	.586	53.1	48.0	.319	55.2	54.7	.571
Grand Rapids, Mich	59.2	56.0	.464	54.0	43.1	.238	58.7	54.8	.447
Houston, Tex	66.0	64.9	.385	(2)	(2)	(2)	65.9	64.8	.385
Indianapolis, Ind	59.1	57.0	.495	49.6	44.9	.335	58.7	56.5	.490
Jacksonville, Fla	58.4	58.1	.364				58.4	58.1	.364
Little Rock, Ark	58.3	58.9	.405	54.0	54.0	.222	58.1	58.8	.400
Los Angeles, Calif	55.0	53.7	.560	48.0	43.3	.381	54.9	53.5	.556
Louisville, Ky	56.9	56.7	.465	49.0	49.0	.255	56.7	56.6	.462
Manchester, N.H	54.2	52.8	.491				54.2	52.8	.491
Memphis, Tenn	60.7	59.4	.422	54.0	54.0	.259	60.5	59.2	.416
Milwaukee, Wis	55.5	52.6	.506	45.2	42.8	.376	55.3	52.5	.505
Minneapolis, Minn	56.4	55.3	.453	51.8	49.1	.279	55.8	54.6	.435
Newark, N.J	52.7	53.5	.610	48.0	32.1	.321	52.6	53.2	.608
New Orleans, La	51.7	51.7	.425	48.0	48.0	.242	51.6	51.7	.423
New York, N.Y	51.4	49.6	.693	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.4	49.6	.693
Oklahoma City, Okla	59.0	58.0	.490				59.0	58.0	.490
Omaha, Nebr	54.8	54.5	.472	50.0	50.0	.386	54.7	54.4	.471
Philadelphia, Pa	54.7	54.2	.518				54.7	54.2	.518
Pittsburgh, Pa	53.6	53.4	.526	53.7	44.7	.264	53.6	53.2	.522
Portland, Me	51.6	51.1	.468	52.8	52.8	.254	51.7	51.2	.460
Portland, Oreg	50.8	48.6	.603	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.7	48.6	.601
Providence, R.I	54.4	53.5	.543	(2)	(2)	(2)	54.3	53.3	.542
Richmond, Va	56.1	55.1	.491	(2)	(2)	(2)	56.1	55.0	.488
St. Louis, Mo	60.6	60.1	.594	49.3	42.0	.318	60.4	59.8	.592
Salt Lake City, Utah	53.9	53.2	.489	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.9	53.1	.488
San Francisco, Calif	48.0	45.6	.889	48.0	48.0	.472	48.0	45.6	.877
Seattle, Wash	48.7	46.0	.843	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.7	46.0	.842
Washington, D.C	53.2	50.2	.735	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.2	50.2	.734
Wheeling, W.Va	52.8	50.9	.504	52.5	40.0	.311	52.8	50.5	.499
Wichita, Kans	56.7	56.3	.395				56.7	56.3	.395
Wilmington, Del	55.9	55.7	.490				55.9	55.7	.490
Worcester, Mass	56.7	56.5	.513	(2)	(2)	(2)	56.6	56.5	.512

Bakery industry—Cake, 1931

Atlanta, Ga	60.4	60.4	$0.257	50.3	50.3	$0.243	56.6	56.6	$0.253
Baltimore, Md	54.4	54.1	.432	52.6	48.7	.270	53.5	51.5	.357
Birmingham, Ala	58.0	58.0	.414	54.0	54.0	.210	55.8	55.8	.306
Boston, Mass	52.2	49.9	.516	48.1	45.7	.308	50.1	47.8	.417
Bridgeport, Conn	49.4	48.0	.508				49.4	48.0	.508
Buffalo, N.Y	51.9	47.2	.531	44.8	44.6	.351	49.5	46.3	.472
Charleston, S.C	54.0	54.0	.456	54.0	54.0	.198	54.0	54.0	.345
Charlotte, N.C	56.0	51.6	.302	50.5	46.3	.220	53.1	48.8	.261
Chicago, Ill	53.4	53.7	.574	54.0	46.9	.283	53.7	50.1	.431
Cincinnati, Ohio	48.0	43.4	.574	48.0	43.1	.287	48.0	43.3	.444
Cleveland, Ohio	50.6	48.2	.540	48.8	38.0	.312	49.6	42.3	.420
Dallas, Tex	51.0	44.4	.557	54.0	39.0	.265	53.2	40.4	.349
Denver, Colo	46.7	46.1	.590	46.5	46.8	.256	46.6	46.4	.439
Detroit, Mich	54.0	50.0	.663	50.9	41.1	.368	52.5	45.7	.535
Grand Rapids, Mich	55.0	54.6	.408	54.0	32.7	.249	54.4	42.4	.339
Houston, Tex	58.5	60.7	.452	48.0	43.1	.258	51.9	49.6	.346
Indianapolis, Ind	50.7	43.4	.494	51.5	35.3	.266	51.2	38.6	.371

[2] Not shown for less than 3 wage earners.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Bakery industry—Cake, 1931—Continued

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Jacksonville, Fla	[2]	[2]	[2]				[2]	[2]	[2]
Little Rock, Ark	53.6	52.3	$0.369	51.0	40.1	$0.262	51.7	43.2	$0.295
Los Angeles, Calif	52.4	42.2	.633	48.0	42.5	.465	50.2	42.3	.547
Louisville, Ky	54.6	50.6	.421	51.3	32.0	.216	53.9	46.5	.390
Memphis, Tenn	55.0	49.9	.479	50.9	47.6	.273	52.6	48.6	.364
Milwaukee, Wis	54.0	48.0	.457	48.0	41.1	.328	51.2	44.7	.401
Minneapolis, Minn	50.8	53.0	.486	49.8	46.0	.303	49.8	46.0	.303
Newark, N.J	51.0	49.7	.560	48.0	45.3	.301	49.5	47.5	.437
New Orleans, La	48.4	48.4	.435	48.4	48.8	.148	48.4	48.5	.374
New York, N.Y	48.8	45.4	.643	48.0	46.0	.313	48.7	45.5	.583
Oklahoma City, Okla	51.0	50.1	.455	54.0	46.8	.232	53.2	47.7	.297
Omaha, Nebr	50.7	51.0	.386	50.8	50.8	.240	50.8	50.9	.314
Philadelphia, Pa	50.6	49.0	.450	49.4	41.1	.284	50.3	47.3	.418
Pittsburgh, Pa	52.0	51.2	.423	51.7	48.9	.226	51.9	50.0	.318
Portland, Me	48.3	48.4	.522	48.5	46.2	.312	48.4	47.3	.420
Portland, Oreg	48.0	46.1	.545	48.0	47.8	.344	48.0	46.9	.452
Providence, R.I	48.8	49.0	.567	46.5	46.5	.300	48.2	48.3	.499
Richmond, Va	53.7	53.7	.373	51.0	53.0	.234	52.8	53.4	.329
St. Louis, Mo	48.6	43.9	.723	49.9	38.6	.276	49.3	41.1	.504
Salt Lake City, Utah	54.0	51.7	.465	48.0	44.8	.240	52.7	50.2	.421
Seattle, Wash	48.0	48.0	.726	48.0	48.0	.481	48.0	48.0	.638
Washington, D.C	48.0	47.8	.830	48.0	45.4	.246	48.0	46.9	.626
Wheeling, W.Va	54.0	43.1	.394	54.0	49.9	.258	54.0	48.2	.288
Wichita, Kans	60.0	60.0	.303	54.0	54.0	.198	57.0	57.0	.253
Worcester, Mass	54.0	55.6	.580	48.0	40.1	.295	50.8	47.4	.454
Boot and shoe industry, 1932									
Illinois	49.0	47.1	$0.427	49.3	47.9	$0.272	49.2	47.5	$0.342
Kentucky	53.0	47.4	.345	52.7	47.1	.216	52.8	47.2	.282
Maine	52.9	46.3	.447	53.1	46.0	.299	53.0	46.3	.380
Maryland and Virginia	48.9	43.4	.358	48.9	46.9	.218	48.9	44.8	.298
Massachusetts	48.3	41.2	.557	47.9	41.0	.354	48.1	41.1	.470
Michigan	49.5	37.3	.501	49.5	36.3	.299	49.5	36.9	.426
Minnesota	49.9	44.1	.417	49.8	45.2	.279	49.9	44.6	.354
Missouri	49.0	38.7	.473	49.2	40.2	.273	49.1	39.3	.384
New Hampshire	48.4	37.4	.439	48.4	36.7	.291	48.4	37.1	.372
New Jersey	46.0	32.2	.631	46.5	31.1	.421	46.2	31.8	.559
New York	47.6	37.6	.536	48.4	38.1	.340	47.9	37.8	.457
Ohio	48.1	40.2	.485	47.9	41.3	.292	48.0	40.7	.389
Pennsylvania	51.3	37.8	.408	50.6	41.8	.248	51.0	39.2	.346
Tennessee	49.4	37.9	.385	48.9	35.6	.249	49.2	36.8	.322
Wisconsin	49.9	36.8	.481	49.2	35.6	.336	49.5	36.2	.412
Total	48.9	40.0	.493	48.9	40.8	.308	48.9	40.4	.412
Cane-sugar refining, 1930									
District 1 (Mass., N.J., and N.Y.)	61.8	55.7	$0.524	49.3	39.3	$0.362	61.0	54.6	$0.516
District 2 (Md. and Pa.)	60.6	60.6	.490	53.6	48.7	.262	60.0	59.6	.475
District 3 (Ga., La., and Tex.)	60.4	53.8	.303	54.0	43.8	.191	59.9	52.9	.295
District 4 (Calif.)	47.8	48.4	.633	48.0	41.3	.422	47.8	48.0	.622
Total	59.3	55.1	.472	51.5	43.0	.289	58.7	54.2	.461
Cigarette industry, 1930									
North Carolina	49.9	46.8	$0.358	49.8	44.5	$0.260	49.8	45.5	$0.303
Virginia	50.0	45.7	.425	49.9	39.6	.294	49.9	42.4	.359
Kentucky	51.7	47.8	.462	51.6	42.4	.273	51.7	44.6	.356
Total	49.9	46.5	.378	49.9	43.2	.268	49.9	44.7	.318

[2] Not shown for less than 3 wage earners.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Coal mining, anthracite, 1931

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Miners and miners' laborers:									
Northern field		[3] 76.5	$0.927						
Eastern middle field		[3] 68.2	1.093						
Western middle field		[3] 74.6	1.055						
Southern field		[3] 68.5	1.140						
All fields		[3] 74.5	.987						
All others:									
Northern field		[3] 99.7	.659						
Eastern middle field		[3] 104.4	.655						
Western Middle field		[3] 100.5	.667						
Southern field		[3] 98.6	.655						
All fields		[3] 100.1	.660						

Coal mining, bituminous, 1931

Miners and loaders:									
Alabama		[4] 51.8	[5] $0.431						
Colorado		[4] 50.3	[5] .740						
Illinois		[4] 49.4	[5] .869						
Indiana		[4] 39.9	[5] .956						
Kansas		[4] 39.4	[5] .617						
Kentucky		[4] 47.0	[5] .569						
Ohio		[4] 56.9	[5] .506						
Pennsylvania		[4] 62.5	[5] .567						
Tennessee		[4] 56.0	[5] .372						
Virginia		[4] 69.1	[5] .515						
West Virginia		[4] 61.2	[5] .572						
Total		[4] 56.5	[5] .599						
All others:									
Alabama		[3] 64.0	.402						
Colorado		[3] 62.6	.777						
Illinois		[3] 65.4	.789						
Indiana		[3] 69.4	.783						
Kansas		[3] 55.7	.646						
Kentucky		[3] 58.5	.534						
Ohio		[3] 71.4	.544						
Pennsylvania		[3] 77.3	.610						
Tennessee		[3] 66.6	.393						
Virginia		[3] 76.5	.452						
West Virginia		[3] 72.9	.532						
Total		[3] 69.8	.595						

Cotton goods manufacture, 1932

Alabama	55.3	50.2	$0.231	55.3	47.9	$0.181	55.3	49.3	$0.213
Connecticut	53.4	40.3	.348	53.7	38.1	.284	53.5	39.4	.322
Georgia	56.0	46.6	.237	55.9	42.6	.198	56.0	45.4	.226
Maine	54.2	48.8	.328	54.0	46.2	.253	54.1	47.5	.293
Massachusetts	49.5	45.2	.370	48.0	41.2	.296	48.8	43.4	.338
New Hampshire	54.1	46.1	.348	53.7	43.9	.288	53.9	45.0	.320
New York	48.1	36.7	.401	48.0	34.7	.324	48.1	35.7	.365
North Carolina	54.0	45.5	.285	54.3	42.5	.211	54.1	44.5	.263
Rhode Island	53.1	47.3	.306	52.9	45.7	.249	53.0	46.6	.281
South Carolina	54.4	43.3	.229	55.0	39.6	.185	54.6	42.1	.215
Virginia	53.5	50.5	.291	53.0	47.0	.229	53.3	49.2	.268
Total	53.7	45.5	.284	53.0	42.2	.234	53.4	44.3	.266

[3] In half month.
[4] In half month, based on time at face, including lunch.
[5] Based on time at face, including lunch.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Dyeing and finishing of textiles, 1932

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Connecticut	54.5	53.8	$0.485	53.9	49.6	$0.349	54.4	53.3	$0.472
Massachusetts	49.0	52.1	.379	48.0	43.2	.286	48.9	50.8	.367
New Jersey	50.3	49.8	.476	48.7	40.6	.352	50.1	48.7	.463
New York	48.9	45.7	.417	48.7	38.4	.285	48.9	44.8	.403
North Carolina	54.4	48.3	.296	54.5	43.7	.232	54.4	46.8	.276
Pennsylvania	52.2	53.4	.497	51.7	44.6	.338	52.1	51.7	.471
Rhode Island	52.9	50.8	.453	52.9	44.2	.316	52.9	50.0	.439
South Carolina	55.2	61.2	.278	55.0	58.5	.210	55.1	60.9	.270
Total	51.4	51.1	.418	51.2	43.5	.291	51.3	49.9	.400

Foundries, 1931

Alabama	53.8	43.2	$0.423				53.8	43.2	$0.423
California	45.4	34.7	.743				45.4	34.7	.743
Colorado	48.0	45.6	.600				48.0	45.6	.600
Connecticut	50.7	28.5	.589	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.6	28.5	.589
Georgia	50.9	36.0	.403				50.9	36.0	.403
Illinois	49.6	30.9	.647	50.3	24.7	$0.409	49.6	30.8	.646
Indiana	51.1	29.7	.559	49.7	22.7	.472	51.1	29.5	.557
Iowa	53.6	35.0	.600				53.6	35.0	.600
Kansas	56.0	37.1	.455				56.0	37.1	.455
Kentucky	51.2	30.3	.521	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.1	30.4	.519
Louisiana	52.4	35.8	.401				52.4	35.8	.401
Maine	48.3	41.4	.558				48.3	41.4	.558
Maryland	49.9	40.6	.543				49.9	40.6	.543
Massachusetts	47.2	33.8	.690				47.2	33.8	.690
Michigan	52.1	33.3	.582	51.4	20.9	.448	52.1	33.2	.581
Minnesota	51.2	32.9	.589				51.2	32.9	.589
Missouri	51.9	35.3	.577				51.9	35.3	.577
New Hampshire	50.7	37.8	.567				50.7	37.8	.567
New Jersey	48.9	35.1	.608	48.2	25.7	.380	48.9	34.9	.604
New York	49.2	33.2	.599	46.9	38.0	.403	49.2	33.3	.594
Ohio	51.0	34.7	.610	44.5	30.5	.438	50.9	34.7	.610
Oregon	47.2	36.5	.675				47.2	36.5	.675
Pennsylvania	51.1	32.5	.606	50.3	29.3	.447	51.1	32.5	.605
Rhode Island	50.4	31.7	.597	50.9	32.3	.460	50.4	31.7	.597
Tennessee	49.0	33.4	.471	50.0	48.3	.318	49.0	33.6	.469
Texas	49.0	36.7	.515				49.0	36.7	.515
Washington	47.9	37.8	.698				47.9	37.8	.698
Wisconsin	51.5	35.1	.584	48.7	32.3	.430	51.5	35.1	.583
Total	50.3	33.5	.601	48.7	29.4	.422	50.3	33.5	.600

Furniture industry, 1931

California	47.4	42.5	$0.525	44.8	38.4	$0.470	47.2	42.2	$0.521
Georgia	55.0	42.4	.244	55.0	32.7	.208	55.0	41.6	.241
Illinois	50.1	34.5	.498	50.1	31.9	.375	50.1	34.2	.488
Indiana	51.6	39.2	.399	51.1	32.1	.233	51.5	39.0	.394
Kentucky	54.3	43.4	.389	52.9	37.3	.232	54.2	43.1	.383
Maryland	49.5	42.6	.482	49.0	40.3	.350	49.5	42.4	.471
Massachusetts	48.6	41.3	.594	46.4	38.9	.436	48.4	41.1	.581
Michigan	51.0	39.9	.461	51.8	37.2	.295	51.0	39.7	.449
Missouri	50.8	40.5	.432	49.8	37.2	.277	50.8	40.3	.425
New Jersey	49.0	35.4	.589	45.5	37.2	.434	48.8	35.5	.580
New York	51.3	39.1	.475	48.6	34.0	.336	51.2	38.9	.469
North Carolina	54.2	48.1	.288	49.4	46.3	.176	54.1	48.0	.286
Ohio	53.8	41.9	.435	49.7	41.5	.314	53.5	41.9	.425
Pennsylvania	53.3	46.4	.418	50.6	46.9	.241	53.2	46.4	.413
Tennessee	52.7	45.8	.289	50.7	38.8	.141	52.3	44.6	.266
Virginia	55.0	50.9	.236				55.0	50.9	.236
Wisconsin	53.6	37.7	.430	50.0	33.6	.297	53.3	37.3	.420
Total	51.9	41.4	.416	49.8	36.3	.314	51.8	41.1	.411

[2] Not shown for less than 3 wage earners.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Gasoline-filling stations, 1931

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Philadelphia, Pa	53.9	53.2	$0.418						
Atlanta, Ga	64.6	60.7	.285						
Houston, Tex	57.3	57.3	.351						
Baltimore, Md	56.4	56.4	.438						
Birmingham, Ala	64.4	64.4	.284						
Boston, Mass	55.3	55.2	.491						
Burlington, Vt	65.1	64.9	.315						
Charleston, S. C	62.4	62.4	.354						
Charlotte, N.C	68.4	67.5	.296						
Chicago, Ill	54.6	51.3	.603						
Cleveland, Ohio	57.9	57.2	.470						
Des Moines, Iowa	63.2	63.3	.371						
Detroit, Mich	57.8	57.7	.469						
Hartford, Conn	53.0	53.1	.494						
Huntington, W.Va	64.2	63.7	.319						
Indianapolis, Ind	60.2	60.7	.412						
Jacksonville, Fla	72.7	72.7	.254						
St. Louis, Mo	62.5	62.3	.396						
Kansas City, Kans	60.5	60.0	.371						
Lincoln, Nebr	64.0	65.2	.329						
Little Rock, Ark	61.7	62.1	.337						
Louisville, Ky	57.0	56.4	.332						
Manchester, N.H	56.7	56.3	.405						
Memphis, Tenn	67.0	66.8	.304						
Meridian, Miss	70.0	70.0	.226						
Milwaukee, Wis	61.1	60.7	.399						
Minneapolis, Minn	58.8	59.5	.380						
New Orleans, La	60.9	60.9	.348						
New York, N.Y	59.9	59.8	.503						
Oklahoma City, Okla	65.7	65.8	.352						
Portland, Me	58.4	58.7	.432						
Providence, R.I	54.3	54.4	.443						
Richmond, Va	62.8	62.5	.354						
Trenton, N.J	51.8	52.8	.439						
Washington, D.C	60.6	57.8	.449						

Hosiery industry, 1932

Alabama and Louisiana	55.4	40.8	$0.209	54.6	42.5	$0.138	54.8	42.1	$0.155
Georgia	55.4	47.0	.301	55.4	40.8	.181	55.4	42.9	.225
Illinois	51.8	39.5	.427	50.7	33.5	.259	51.0	35.2	.313
Indiana	49.4	42.7	.644	49.7	40.4	.379	49.6	41.4	.501
Maryland and West Virginia	55.4	43.7	.341	54.5	40.0	.237	54.8	41.2	.273
Massachusetts	48.6	44.5	.643	48.0	42.2	.348	48.2	43.1	.476
Michigan	51.1	42.4	.536	50.7	40.4	.272	50.8	41.0	.361
Minnesota and Wisconsin	50.2	42.7	.518	49.2	37.8	.320	49.6	39.7	.402
New Hampshire	51.3	41.9	.464	49.5	39.3	.268	50.0	40.0	.326
New Jersey	47.7	44.3	.654	47.7	39.3	.380	47.7	41.2	.493
New York	48.3	44.3	.767	48.1	46.9	.377	48.1	39.3	.518
North Carolina	55.1	44.3	.378	55.0	39.9	.238	55.0	41.7	.297
Philadelphia, Pa	48.2	42.0	.621	48.3	38.6	.373	48.2	39.9	.476
Eastern Pennsylvania, excluding Philadelphia	54.2	43.4	.486	53.1	39.2	.299	53.6	41.0	.385
Eastern Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia	52.1	42.9	.533	51.2	38.9	.327	51.6	40.6	.419
Tennessee	54.0	48.7	.380	53.5	40.8	.228	53.6	43.6	.287
Virginia	55.5	54.7	.330	54.1	46.4	.209	54.6	49.5	.259
Total	52.2	44.1	.494	51.7	39.6	.292	51.9	41.3	.376

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Iron and steel industry (common laborers), 1931[5a]

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Blast furnaces:									
Eastern [6]	60.3	[7] 74.5	$0.368						
Pittsburgh [8]	59.7	[7] 67.1	.441						
Great Lakes and Middle West [9]	58.2	[7] 75.5	.439						
Southern [10]	61.0	[7] 94.5	.253						
Total	59.5	[7] 76.7	.384						
Bessemer converters:									
Pittsburgh	57.1	[7] 61.0	.452						
Great Lakes and Middle West	58.9	[7] 80.4	.452						
Total	57.9	[7] 69.1	.452						
Open-hearth furnaces:									
Eastern	63.2	[7] 81.6	.355						
Pittsburgh	55.6	[7] 66.2	.458						
Great Lakes and Middle West	58.3	[7] 74.6	.446						
Southern	57.1	[7] 90.1	.349						
Total	57.5	[7] 72.4	.436						
Puddling mills: All districts	54.3	[7] 60.0	.386						
Blooming mills:									
Eastern	59.1	[7] 88.2	.376						
Pittsburgh	53.8	[7] 75.0	.475						
Great Lakes and Middle West	57.0	[7] 65.7	.466						
Southern	60.7	[7] 87.5	.339						
Total	55.6	[7] 72.3	.460						
Plate mills:									
Eastern	63.2	[7] 81.6	.339						
Pittsburgh	49.3	[7] 48.2	.492						
Great Lakes and Middle West	57.4	[7] 55.8	.450						
Total	55.5	[7] 57.8	.433						
Standard rail mills: All districts	58.0	[7] 72.6	.406						
Bar mills:									
Eastern	56.5	[7] 56.2	.327						
Pittsburgh	51.1	[7] 57.4	.472						
Great Lakes and Middle West	56.2	[7] 60.6	.421						
Southern	56.9	[7] 90.9	.271						
Total	54.2	[7] 64.2	.394						
Sheet mills:									
Pittsburgh	56.5	[7] 67.0	.441						
Great Lakes and Middle West	59.1	[7] 75.2	.415						
Total	57.7	[7] 70.8	.428						
Tin-plate mills: All districts	55.4	[7] 91.9	.419						

[5a] Wage studies of the iron and steel industry do not show average earnings by State or district except in the case of common laborers.

[6] New Jersey and the eastern parts of Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania.

[7] In 16-day pay period.

[8] Includes plants in Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, those along the border line of Ohio from Youngstown south to Bellaire, and those located in the "panhandle" of West Virginia.

[9] Includes plants along the Great Lakes and in inland territory, including Colorado.

[10] Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Leather industry, 1932

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Delaware	50.4	39.7	$0.467	51.1	39.9	$0.280	50.7	39.8	$0.401
Illinois and Missouri	49.9	40.2	.499	49.3	37.5	.278	49.8	39.7	.464
Kentucky and Tennessee	49.6	41.4	.382	------	------	------	49.6	41.4	.382
Massachusetts and New Hampshire	48.6	43.0	.553	48.0	41.6	.319	48.6	42.8	.523
Michigan	54.0	45.1	.369	54.0	43.8	.250	54.0	45.0	.359
New Jersey	50.5	44.5	.559	51.7	43.7	.330	50.7	44.4	.524
New York	49.8	42.5	.533	48.0	44.1	.342	49.8	42.5	.529
North Carolina	54.1	29.0	.309	------	------	------	54.1	29.0	.309
Ohio	50.8	45.0	.501	50.0	45.9	.305	50.7	45.1	.477
Pennsylvania	51.0	44.9	.478	49.9	41.1	.342	50.9	44.6	.468
West Virginia	50.9	33.1	.372	------	------	------	50.9	33.1	.372
Wisconsin	52.1	39.9	.425	50.8	41.1	.289	51.9	40.0	.411
Total	50.4	42.1	.493	50.0	40.9	.303	50.4	42.0	.471

Machine shops, 1931

Alabama	54.0	40.1	$0.596	------	------	------	54.0	40.1	$0.596
California	45.1	39.2	.753	------	------	------	45.1	39.2	.753
Colorado	48.0	36.5	.647	------	------	------	48.0	36.5	.647
Connecticut	49.3	37.0	.659	(2)	(2)	(2)	49.3	37.0	.659
Georgia	51.2	42.6	.462	------	------	------	51.2	42.6	.462
Illinois	49.5	37.6	.657	50.9	34.7	$0.373	49.6	37.6	.655
Indiana	51.1	35.8	.543	50.0	27.2	.471	51.0	35.7	.543
Iowa	52.2	34.3	.569	------	------	------	52.2	34.3	.569
Kansas	52.9	47.6	.543	------	------	------	52.9	47.6	.543
Kentucky	48.9	36.7	.551	------	------	------	48.9	36.7	.551
Louisiana	51.4	43.2	.524	------	------	------	51.4	43.2	.524
Maine	48.1	39.4	.550	50.0	27.0	.380	48.1	39.2	.548
Maryland	48.4	41.3	.658	------	------	------	48.4	41.3	.658
Massachusetts	48.2	41.8	.646	47.7	38.7	.448	48.2	41.8	.644
Michigan	51.5	38.5	.645	52.3	41.9	.398	51.5	38.7	.631
Minnesota	49.2	37.6	.601	------	------	------	49.2	37.6	.601
Missouri	51.3	39.4	.562	------	------	------	51.3	39.4	.562
New Hampshire	48.8	40.7	.600	48.0	31.6	.431	48.7	40.2	.594
New Jersey	49.4	40.7	.679	50.0	39.0	.423	49.4	40.7	.677
New York	49.2	40.3	.680	48.1	38.6	.473	49.2	40.3	.674
Ohio	49.9	37.4	.628	49.4	41.4	.347	49.9	37.5	.622
Oregon	46.2	41.2	.724	------	------	------	46.2	41.2	.724
Pennsylvania	51.2	35.9	.616	46.4	35.6	.397	51.1	35.9	.614
Rhode Island	50.4	34.9	.595	50.8	36.2	.453	50.4	34.9	.591
Tennessee	49.0	35.2	.568	(2)	(2)	(2)	49.0	35.3	.567
Texas	48.0	39.1	.603	------	------	------	48.0	39.1	.603
Washington	47.6	42.8	.729	------	------	------	47.6	42.8	.729
Wisconsin	51.2	36.3	.617	45.5	38.8	.378	51.1	36.4	.615
Total	49.8	38.2	.637	49.2	38.8	.408	49.8	38.2	.634

Men's clothing industry, 1932

Baltimore	44.0	37.7	$0.461	44.3	41.6	$0.248	44.2	40.7	$0.295
Boston	44.0	39.4	.616	44.1	38.4	.320	44.1	38.9	.480
Buffalo	44.3	40.2	.507	44.1	37.4	.314	44.1	38.3	.378
Chicago	44.0	32.8	.758	44.0	31.2	.531	44.0	32.0	.649
Cincinnati	44.1	33.7	.641	44.0	30.7	.397	44.0	31.8	.486
Cleveland	44.2	36.1	.516	44.0	36.1	.377	44.1	36.1	.410
Milwaukee	45.0	35.7	.515	46.0	34.1	.357	45.7	34.6	.406
Newark	44.2	41.4	.579	44.2	41.1	.343	44.2	41.3	.488
Northeastern New Jersey, excluding Newark	44.5	43.9	.540	44.6	41.4	.302	44.6	42.5	.411
New York, N.Y.	44.2	43.5	.670	44.6	42.6	.356	44.3	43.3	.583
Philadelphia	44.1	40.4	.602	44.0	39.3	.346	44.0	39.9	.490
Eastern Pennsylvania, excluding Philadelphia	52.0	41.0	.293	51.6	37.6	.165	51.7	38.8	.210
Rochester	44.0	24.4	.713	44.0	25.1	.431	44.0	24.8	.546
St. Louis	44.3	42.7	.486	44.1	43.1	.303	44.1	43.0	.349
Total	44.3	38.6	.641	44.5	36.0	.361	44.4	37.3	.506

[2] Not shown for less than 3 wage earners

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Metalliferous mining, 1931

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Western mixed ores:									
Arizona	48.8	43.8	$0.679						
California	50.2	48.4	.593						
Colorado	51.7	48.4	.597						
Idaho	47.5	44.0	.581						
Montana	48.2	46.0	.681						
Nevada	55.6	49.9	.625						
New Mexico	53.9	50.8	.459						
South Dakota	56.0	46.9	.674						
Utah	52.5	47.8	.515						
Total	50.7	46.6	.608						
Michigan copper	49.4	33.7	.443						
Northern iron:									
Michigan	50.8	28.3	.602						
Minnesota	56.0	39.6	.545						
Total	54.3	35.9	.560						
Alabama iron	58.4	32.0	.372						
Tri-State lead and zinc	48.2	43.3	.477						
All districts	51.6	41.6	.559						

Motor vehicle manufacture, 1932

Illinois	43.4	22.9	$0.663	44.0	25.0	$0.320	43.4	23.0	$0.659
Indiana	51.0	32.7	.493	50.9	31.3	.276	51.0	32.7	.485
Michigan	47.7	32.1	.684	51.0	31.2	.366	47.8	32.1	.670
New Jersey	43.2	31.6	.678	50.0	32.5	.320	43.2	31.6	.677
New York	47.3	31.1	.591	47.3	26.7	.388	47.3	31.0	.585
Ohio	49.4	34.3	.575	48.6	28.5	.410	49.3	34.0	.569
Pennsylvania	52.5	33.4	.484	51.8	29.2	.317	52.5	33.4	.482
Wisconsin	50.5	27.5	.557	50.0	30.2	.324	50.5	27.6	.550
Total	48.3	31.9	.638	50.5	30.7	.361	48.4	31.9	.628

Motor-vehicle repair garages, 1931

Philadelphia, Pa	50.8	50.8	$0.618						
Atlanta, Ga	51.1	50.2	.551						
Houston, Tex	50.8	49.6	.552						
Baltimore, Md	54.0	52.9	.546						
Birmingham, Ala	57.2	55.2	.482						
Boston, Mass	51.2	48.4	.607						
Burlington, Vt	54.1	53.1	.544						
Charleston, S.C	53.8	53.1	.465						
Charlotte, N.C	57.0	55.7	.485						
Chicago, Ill	52.4	48.3	.732						
Cleveland, Ohio	52.9	45.4	.648						
Des Moines, Iowa	57.7	52.2	.570						
Detroit, Mich	54.2	49.9	.681						
Hartford, Conn	52.4	51.3	.646						
Huntington, W.Va	57.5	56.8	.482						
Indianapolis, Ind	53.7	48.5	.552						
Jacksonville, Fla	54.2	53.0	.508						
St. Louis, Mo	49.9	48.3	.659						
Kansas City, Kans	57.1	55.3	.493						
Lincoln, Nebr	54.8	53.3	.507						
Little Rock, Ark	53.9	52.1	.476						
Louisville, Ky	56.7	52.4	.483						
Manchester, N.H	53.5	53.6	.531						

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Motor-vehicle repair garages, 1931—Continued

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Memphis, Tenn	54.1	46.4	$0.520						
Meridian, Miss	59.3	57.3	.327						
Milwaukee, Wis	54.3	48.7	.604						
Minneapolis, Minn	55.1	50.5	.631						
New Orleans, La	49.5	48.0	.497						
New York, N.Y	49.7	50.2	.697						
Oklahoma City, Okla	54.5	50.4	.598						
Portland, Me	54.7	52.7	.535						
Providence, R.I	52.3	51.1	.599						
Richmond, Va	53.3	53.3	.575						
Trenton, N.J	53.6	51.9	.584						
Washington, D.C	54.3	51.1	.593						

Portland cement industry, 1932

District 1 (Md., N.J., and E. Pa.)	60.3	39.4	$0.416				60.3	39.4	$0.416
District 2 (N.Y.)	58.0	41.9	.415	[2]	[2]	[2]	58.0	41.8	.415
District 3 (Ohio, W. Pa., and W. Va.)	58.4	45.0	.412				58.4	45.0	.412
District 4 (Mich.)	67.5	59.1	.369	48.0	42.7	$0.263	67.3	59.0	.369
District 5 (Ill., Ind., Ky., and Wis.)	54.1	43.9	.408	48.7	21.4	.379	54.0	43.5	.408
District 6 (Ala., Fla., Ga., Tenn., and Va.)	63.8	52.4	.314				63.8	52.4	.314
District 7 (Iowa and E. Mo.)	69.4	58.7	.355	[2]	[2]	[2]	69.4	58.6	.355
District 8 (Kans., W. Mo., Nebr., and Okla.)	57.7	49.3	.358	48.0	16.6	.335	57.7	49.1	.358
District 9 (Tex.)	61.9	50.0	.348	50.4	36.2	.255	61.8	49.9	.348
District 10 (Colo., Mont., and Utah)	54.5	53.4	.466	[2]	[2]	[2]	54.5	53.4	.465
District 11 (Calif.)	54.3	49.4	.491	48.0	47.9	.564	54.3	49.4	.491
District 12 (Oreg. and Wash.)	51.3	44.2	.566	48.0	32.1	.375	51.3	44.0	.564
Total	59.1	45.8	.401	48.6	27.2	.386	59.0	45.7	.401

Pottery industry, 1932

Semivitreous ware:									
Group 1 [11]		[12] 56.3	$0.569		[12] 52.3	$0.312		[12] 54.8	$0.481
Group 2 [13]		[12] 53.0	.513		[12] 49.8	.283		[12] 51.7	.423
Group 3 [14]		[12] 88.2	.465		[12] 78.6	.251		[12] 85.5	.411
Group 4 [15]		[12] 68.4	.537		[12] 67.0	.282		[12] 67.9	.449
Total		[12] 59.3	.535		[12] 54.6	.292		[12] 57.6	.450
Vitreous ware:									
Group 1 [16]		[12] 42.7	.536		[12] 33.6	.274		[12] 39.4	.456
Group 2 [17]		[12] 44.3	.544		[12] 39.6	.271		[12] 41.9	.410
Group 3 [18]		[12] 51.7	.559		[12] 52.6	.246		[12] 52.1	.441
Total		[12] 45.8	.546		[12] 40.6	.264		[12] 43.7	.438

[2] Not shown for less than 3 wage earners.
[11] Includes potteries in East Liverpool, Ohio, and nearby potteries in West Virginia directly across the Ohio River from East Liverpool.
[12] In 2 weeks.
[13] Includes potteries in Ohio outside East Liverpool and in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana.
[14] Includes potteries in Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia.
[15] Includes potteries in West Virginia other than those near East Liverpool, and those in New Jersey.
[16] New York.
[17] Pennsylvania.
[18] Ohio and West Virginia.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Rayon and other synthetic yarn manufacture, 1932

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
District 1 [19]	50.3	51.4	$0.401	50.3	48.1	$0.264	50.3	49.8	$0.335
District 2 [20]	50.3	47.1	.503	47.3	43.6	.319	49.1	45.6	.430
District 3 [21]	48.1	47.9	.382	47.4	44.3	.275	47.8	46.4	.341
Total	48.6	47.9	.408	47.6	44.3	.283	48.2	46.4	.359

Sawmills, 1932

Alabama	60.3	47.7	$0.136						
Arkansas	59.3	37.7	.193						
California	52.2	39.7	.410						
Florida	59.8	41.4	.174						
Georgia	58.9	42.5	.134						
Idaho	49.0	38.7	.427						
Kentucky	58.1	41.5	.268						
Louisiana	59.4	36.6	.197						
Maine	59.0	49.5	.272						
Michigan	57.8	37.2	.296						
Mississippi	59.2	45.9	.152						
Montana	51.9	31.4	.444						
North Carolina	58.6	42.5	.160						
Oregon	48.0	39.9	.412						
South Carolina	60.0	46.7	.133						
Tennessee	58.5	38.8	.217						
Texas	59.8	36.4	.221						
Virginia	59.4	43.1	.167						
Washington	48.0	35.0	.376						
West Virginia	59.4	43.1	.325						
Wisconsin	58.5	40.3	.300						
Total	55.8	40.1	.256						

Silk and rayon goods manufacture, 1931

Connecticut	51.0	49.7	$0.522	49.3	45.7	$0.385	50.2	47.8	$0.459
Maryland	56.0	51.7	.310	50.0	44.5	.230	51.5	46.3	.253
Massachusetts	50.2	43.0	.459	47.6	42.4	.278	48.9	42.7	.367
New Jersey	47.5	43.7	.597	46.9	41.3	.410	47.2	42.4	.500
New York	51.3	48.1	.502	48.7	44.4	.335	49.7	45.8	.400
North Carolina	55.3	51.2	.419	55.2	47.8	.314	55.2	49.9	.382
Pennsylvania	52.2	49.5	.474	50.5	42.4	.324	51.2	45.4	.393
Rhode Island	50.3	47.1	.553	49.7	42.6	.418	50.0	45.0	.495
South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia	55.1	51.7	.294	55.6	49.0	.240	55.4	50.4	.268
Tennessee	56.8	53.0	.218	56.1	48.1	.181	56.4	49.9	.196
Virginia	53.8	50.2	.323	54.1	47.6	.265	54.0	48 8	.292
Total	51.5	48.4	.485	50.0	43.2	.335	50.7	45.5	.406

Slaughtering and meat packing, 1931

California	47.8	50.3	$0.498	47.7	46.2	$0.372	47.7	49.6	$0.476
Colorado	48.3	49.6	.525	48.0	39.9	.332	48.2	48.0	.497
Connecticut and Massachusetts	54.0	47.2	.496	49.1	40.5	.319	53.1	46.0	.467
Florida and Georgia	55.5	43.9	.286	55.9	43.4	.161	55.5	43.8	.273
Illinois	48.8	47.5	.488	48.9	43.4	.359	48.8	46.8	.468
Indiana	47.8	39.5	.392	47.9	36.7	.257	47.8	39.0	.370

[19] 1 plant in Connecticut, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in New Hampshire, and 1 in Rhode Island.
[20] 1 plant in Delaware, 2 in New York, 2 in Ohio, and 1 in Pennsylvania.
[21] 1 plant in Georgia, 1 in Maryland, 1 in North Carolina, 3 in Tennessee, and 4 in Virginia.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME AND ACTUAL HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR BY INDUSTRY, YEAR, SEX, AND STATE, CITY, OR DISTRICT—Contd.

Slaughtering and meat packing, 1931—Continued

State or other geographic unit	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour
Iowa	49.1	45.7	$0.438	49.7	44.5	$0.293	49.2	45.5	$0.416
Kansas	48.1	44.3	.448	48.0	41.7	.318	48.1	43.9	.428
Maryland	53.8	52.9	.489	47.8	49.9	.286	52.7	52.4	.454
Michigan	58.0	47.6	.465	54.0	44.7	.293	57.0	46.9	.425
Minnesota and South Dakota	49.8	46.2	.475	49.4	40.8	.307	49.7	45.5	.456
Missouri	49.0	47.2	.471	49.2	42.8	.331	49.0	46.8	.460
Nebraska	48.0	42.1	.456	48.0	39.1	.314	48.0	41.7	.439
New Jersey and New York	52.3	43.8	.519	50.3	40.3	.309	52.1	43.4	.494
Ohio and West Virginia	51.2	49.3	.494	49.1	43.3	.310	50.9	48.3	.468
Oklahoma	46.2	42.0	.416	46.3	40.1	.258	46.2	41.7	.394
Oregon and Washington	48.9	47.0	.498	46.6	39.8	.335	48.6	46.3	.484
Pennsylvania	52.3	53.7	.473	50.0	46.5	.292	51.8	52.3	.443
Texas	48.1	41.9	.444	48.3	40.3	.277	48.1	41.7	.423
Wisconsin	48.1	49.7	.498	48.0	45.4	.325	48.1	49.1	.475
Total	49.2	45.9	.470	48.9	42.4	.321	49.2	45.4	.449

Underwear (knitted) industry, 1932

Connecticut	50.1	35.1	$0.500	50.0	31.7	$0.345	50.0	32.4	$0.382
Georgia	56.2	53.3	.199	55.9	52.3	.168	56.0	52.5	.174
Illinois	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
Indiana	48.7	40.1	.464	47.8	29.2	.266	48.0	31.1	.311
Massachusetts	48.6	42.4	.518	48.0	32.2	.329	48.1	33.6	.363
Michigan	50.5	43.1	.425	52.1	42.3	.237	51.9	42.4	.255
Minnesota	48.3	40.4	.567	48.0	34.5	.380	48.0	35.1	.402
New Hampshire and Vermont	49.9	40.3	.478	49.5	32.6	.253	49.6	34.2	.309
New York	49.8	41.4	.427	49.1	34.6	.257	49.2	36.2	.301
North Carolina	52.9	50.5	.268	53.4	44.4	.181	53.3	45.9	.205
Pennsylvania	53.5	49.8	.411	52.4	40.8	.269	52.6	42.1	.294
Rhode Island	51.6	49.7	.468	51.0	43.0	.270	51.1	43.9	.300
Tennessee	54.9	39.4	.287	54.8	32.0	.201	54.8	33.7	.224
Virginia	50.0	47.0	.366	49.6	35.9	.207	49.7	38.3	.250
Wisconsin	50.0	45.1	.562	49.9	38.9	.272	49.9	39.7	.316
Total	51.1	43.4	.408	50.6	36.8	.260	50.7	38.0	.292

Woolen and worsted goods manufacture, 1932

Connecticut	49.5	38.1	$0.480	49.7	29.3	$0.316	49.6	35.4	$0.439
Maine	54.1	45.3	.438	53.8	36.4	.336	54.0	42.3	.408
Massachusetts	49.1	39.5	.450	48.0	35.6	.332	48.6	37.8	.400
New Hampshire	52.9	45.3	.407	53.5	37.1	.289	53.2	41.0	.351
New Jersey	49.6	51.0	.523	48.7	45.1	.409	49.1	47.8	.465
New York	51.2	39.6	.452	49.6	32.6	.319	50.4	35.8	.387
Pennsylvania	53.2	45.4	.472	53.4	41.2	.278	53.3	43.1	.368
Rhode Island	48.1	41.7	.474	48.0	37.5	.354	48.0	39.7	.421
Vermont	55.7	57.1	.364	54.0	53.1	.263	54.9	55.3	.321
Southern District	56.0	46.0	.255	55.5	43.8	.211	55.7	44.9	.234
Total	50.6	43.1	.447	50.0	38.5	.327	50.3	40.9	.394

[22] Included in total to avoid presenting data for 1 establishment in 1 State.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

IN THE following table is presented information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau. Of the 17,952 manufacturing establishments included in the June survey 17,546 establishments, or

97.7 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,584,762 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 92.2 percent of the total number of employees covered by the June trend of employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Increases in wage rates were reported by 350 manufacturing establishments in 46 industries, averaging 8.8 percent and affecting 213,444 employees or 7.6 percent of the employees in the establishments concerned, during the period May 15 to June 15. This is the largest number of establishments reporting wage-rate increases to the Bureau since January 1930. Increases were reported in such important industries as cotton goods, which reported increases averaging 11.5 percent and affecting 76,212 workers, automobiles, boots and shoes, woolen and worsted goods, and rayon. The increases in wage rates reported in June represent in practically all instances a partial restoration of former wage scales.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 58 establishments in 24 of the 89 industries surveyed. This is the smallest number of establishments reporting wage-rate decreases since December 1930 and represents only 0.3 percent of the total number of establishments covered. These decreases averaged 9.2 percent and affected 4,505 employees or 0.2 percent of all employees in the establishments surveyed.

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933

Industry	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
All manufacturing industries	17,952	2,802,711	17,546	350	58	2,584,762	213,444	4,505
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	97.7	1.9	.3	92.2	7.6	.2
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	960	59,379	948	5	7	59,326	25	28
Beverages	357	23,073	351	5	1	22,757	308	8
Butter	317	6,058	317			6,058		
Confectionery	318	33,225	316	1	1	32,012	1,178	35
Flour	420	15,513	417	3		15,427	86	
Ice cream	323	11,907	320	3		11,852	55	
Slaughtering and meat packing	250	93,092	245	4	1	92,716	323	53
Sugar, beet	57	4,089	57			4,089		
Sugar refining, cane	11	6,113	11			6,113		
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	27	11,842	27			11,842		
Cotton goods	651	279,784	544	107		203,572	76,212	
Cotton small wares	113	10,146	112	1		10,060	86	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	152	36,249	141	11		30,543	5,706	
Hats, fur-felt	35	5,451	35			5,451		
Knit goods	438	112,378	432	6		107,488	4,890	
Silk and rayon goods	242	47,507	233	9		43,170	4,337	
Woolen and worsted goods	236	71,062	193	42	1	54,512	16,379	171
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	398	63,908	391	5	2	62,714	1,064	130
Clothing, women's	476	25,854	474	2		25,758	96	
Corsets and allied garments	34	5,719	34			5,719		
Men's furnishings	76	7,844	75	1		7,831	13	
Millinery	139	9,690	139			9,690		
Shirts and collars	118	16,431	113	5		15,542	889	

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933—Continued

Industry	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
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	70	9,672	68	2		9,414	258	
Cast-iron pipe	36	4,713	36			4,713		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	129	8,698	129			8,698		
Forgings, iron and steel	65	6,046	65			6,046		
Hardware	106	21,861	104	2		21,757	104	
Iron and steel	205	199,580	204	1		199,471	109	
Plumbers' supplies	68	8,469	68			8,469		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	93	14,649	93			14,649		
Stoves	159	17,843	157	1	1	17,752	75	16
Structural and ornamental metalwork	182	12,904	177	1	4	12,738	29	137
Tin cans and other tinware	60	9,102	60			9,102		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	128	7,003	126	1	1	6,639	361	3
Wirework	67	6,194	67			6,194		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	75	6,844	74		1	6,836		8
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	38	13,768	38			13,768		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	282	90,885	279	3		90,588	297	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	91	16,210	88	3		15,734	476	
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,044	100,837	1,035	6	3	97,366	3,408	63
Machine tools	145	10,753	145			10,753		
Radios and phonographs	29	11,313	29			11,313		
Textile machinery and parts	50	7,688	48	2		7,516	172	
Typewriters and supplies	17	8,000	17			8,000		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	27	5,319	27			5,319		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	177	26,187	176	1		26,117	70	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	27	7,327	26	1		5,311	2,016	
Jewelry	133	7,340	133			7,340		
Lighting equipment	51	2,741	51			2,741		
Silverware and plated ware	51	7,311	51			7,311		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	44	9,932	41	3		9,181	751	
Stamped and enameled ware	89	13,510	89			13,510		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	24	6,652	24			6,652		
Automobiles	234	192,625	213	21		150,221	42,404	
Cars, electric and steam railroad	42	4,170	42			4,170		
Locomotives	11	1,491	11			1,491		
Shipbuilding	96	22,484	96			22,484		
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	391	20,123	382	2	7	19,350	84	689
Steam railroad	508	66,842	508			66,842		
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	447	44,532	439	6	2	43,702	720	110
Lumber:								
Millwork	460	18,410	452	6	2	16,519	1,877	14
Sawmills	610	62,480	596	11	3	59,633	2,483	364
Turpentine and rosin	24	1,367	24			1,367		
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	663	18,484	654	5	4	18,077	314	93
Cement	124	15,336	124			15,336		
Glass	191	41,479	190	1		41,449	30	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	216	4,850	214		2	4,781		69
Pottery	117	15,213	117			15,213		

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933—Continued

Industry	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
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	330	111,861		20		86,410	25,451	
Leather	153	27,303	142	11		22,230	5,073	
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	316	21,427	315	1		21,280	147	
Paper and pulp	389	78,527	377	8	4	75,774	1,520	1,233
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	764	43,403	759	1	4	42,707	9	687
Newspapers and periodicals	465	68,013	461	2	2	67,617	243	153
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals	110	21,461	108		2	21,144		317
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	112	3,073	111		1	3,033		40
Druggists' preparations	45	6,859	45			6,859		
Explosives	30	3,298	30			3,298		
Fertilizers	202	6,078	202			6,078		
Paints and varnish	350	16,446	345	4	1	16,275	167	4
Petroleum refining	131	50,183	131			50,183		
Rayon and allied products	23	30,303	12	11		18,159	12,144	
Soap	98	15,087	98			15,087		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	9	8,965	9			8,965		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	99	20,022	98	1		19,415	607	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	45	51,826	43	2		51,428	398	
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	10,155	32			10,155		
Cigars and cigarettes	205	42,870	204		1	42,790		80

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1933, in 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No change in wage rates was reported in the anthracite mining industry. Both increases and decreases were reported in 11 of the remaining 14 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reported were as follows: Dyeing and cleaning, 30.7 percent; canning and preserving, 24.9 percent; laundries, 20 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 18 percent; wholesale trade, 12.6 percent; bituminous coal mining, 10.6 percent; metalliferous mining, 10.5 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, 9 percent; hotels, 8.8 percent; retail trade, 6.6 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 2.5 percent. The average percents of decrease reported were as follows: Telephone and telegraph, 20 percent; crude petroleum producing, 14.9 percent; hotels, 14.6 percent; laundries, 14.1 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 13 percent; power and light, 12.2 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, 11.8; retail trade, 11.2 percent; wholesale trade, 10.2 percent; electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 6.7 percent; and bituminous-coal mining, 4 percent.

TABLE 2.—WAGE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933

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	53,984	160			53,984		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,480	185,709	1,390	89	1	166,829	18,804	76
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	93.9	6.0	0.1	89.8	10.1	(1)
Metalliferous mining	278	21,509	270	8		20,820	689	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	97.1	2.9		96.8	3.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,135	32,149	1,116	17	2	31,802	336	11
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.3	1.5	0.2	98.9	1.0	(1)
Crude petroleum producing	256	23,119	252		4	22,945		174
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.4		1.6	99.2		0.8
Telephone and telegraph	8,286	249,412	8,278		8	249,293		119
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9		0.1	100.0		(1)
Power and light	3,181	195,665	3,164		17	194,519		1,146
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5		0.5	99.4		0.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	572	133,213	561	1	10	129,153	916	3,144
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.1	0.2	1.7	97.0	0.7	2.4
Wholesale trade	3,025	77,536	2,998	14	13	77,169	243	124
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.5	0.4	99.5	0.3	0.2
Retail trade	17,879	363,296	17,843	6	30	362,865	164	267
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	(1)	0.2	99.9	(1)	0.1
Hotels	2,656	132,178	2,644	8	4	131,792	271	115
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	99.7	0.2	0.1
Canning and preserving	818	43,145	813	5		42,830	315	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.6		99.3	0.7	
Laundries	945	55,495	942	1	2	55,460	13	22
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	99.9	(1)	(1)
Dyeing and cleaning	337	11,858	335	2		11,827	31	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.6		99.7	0.3	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	4,320	162,325	4,277	27	16	160,796	1,094	435
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.0	0.6	0.4	99.1	0.7	0.3

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since April 1933

CHANGES in the wages and hours of labor of trade-unionists and municipal employees which occurred during the period April to July 1933, and which have been reported to the Bureau during the past month, are tabulated in the table following. The tabulation covers 26,491 workers.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1933

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Bakers:					
Holyoke, Mass.:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Foremen	May 1	$41.00	$35.00	48	48
Second hands	do	36.00	30.00	48	48
Third hands	do	32.00	26.00	48	48
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Shops employing 5 men or more:					
Foremen	do	44.00	39.60	48	48
Ovenmen and spongers	do	40.00	36.00	48	48
Assistant spongers	do	38.00	34.20	48	48
First bench hands	do	37.00	33.30	48	48
Bench or machine hands	do	36.00	32.40	48	48
Helpers	do	29.00	26.10	48	48
Shops employing less than 5 men:					
Foremen	do	40.00	36.00	54	54
Second hands	do	36.00	32.40	54	54

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
		Per week	*Per week*		
Barbers, New York, N.Y. (Bronx)	May 26	[1] $35.00	[2] $25.00	56¼	56¼
Brewery workers, St. Louis, Mo	Apr. —	32.50	34.00	44	44
Building-trades workers:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Asbestos workers, Denver, Colo	Apr. 1	1.00	.87½	40	40
Bricklayers and masons:					
Denver, Colo	June 1	1.31¼	1.00	40	40
Sewer layers and caisson workers	do	1.50	1.25	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	May 10	1.25	1.00	40	40
Marble setters	do	1.37½	1.12½	40	40
Tile layers	do	1.25	1.00	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					
Marble setters	Apr. 1	1.37½	1.25	40	40
Tile layers	do	1.25	1.00	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind., tile setters	do	1.25	1.00	44	44
Carpenters:					
Alexandria, Va	Apr. 14	1.37½	1.00	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	Apr. 15	1.00	.75	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	Apr. —	1.00	.80	44	44
Superior, Wis	May 1	1.10	1.00	40	40
Washington, D.C	Apr. 14	1.37½	1.00	40	40
Cement finishers, Des Moines, Iowa	May 1	1.12½	1.00	40	40
Electrical workers:					
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	June 13	.95	{ .70 / .90 }	44	44
Denver, Colo	May 10	1.12½	.90	40	30
New York, N.Y	Apr. 13	1.65	1.40	40	40
Painters:					
Colorado Springs, Colo	June 19	.90	.60	40	40
Denver, Colo., sign painters	Apr. 1	1.25	1.00	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla., sign painters	May 15	1.21¼	1.10	44	44
Marblehead, Mass., and vicinity	Apr. 1	1.00	.75	40	40
Seattle, Wash	do	.96	.75	40	30
Plasterers, Jacksonville, Fla	Apr. 15	1.00	.62½	44	44
Plumbers:					
Lafayette, Ind	June 21	1.25	.75	44	40
Superior, Wis	Apr. 1	1.12½	.90	40	40
Sheet-metal workers, Indianapolis, Ind	May 25	1.00	.90	44	44
Structural-iron workers, Des Moines, Iowa	May 1	1.12½	1.00	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters, St. Louis, Mo.:					
Coal drivers:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Less than 5 tons	Apr. 20	27.00	25.50	60	60
5 tons or more	do	30.00	28.50	60	60
2-horse drivers	do	30.00	28.50	60	60
Gas and fuel-oil drivers	do	31.50	30.00	60	60
Ice drivers	do	31.50	30.00	60	60
Clothing workers, Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Ladies' garment workers:					
Cutters, operators, pressers, and finishers	May 9	[3]	[4]	48	44
Metal workers, Hamilton, Ohio:		*Per day*	*Per day*		
Molders and coremakers	Apr. 10	6.00	5.40	[5] 8–24	[5] 8–24
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Cleveland, Ohio, stage employees	Apr. 4	67.50	50.56	[3]	[3]
Rochester, N. Y., motion-picture operators:					
Receiving up to $50 per week	Apr. —	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
Receiving over $50 per week	do	[3]	[7]	[3]	[3]
Paper-mill workers:					
Deferiet, Norfolk, Raymondville and Waddington, N.Y	May 14	*Per hour* .36– 1.21½	*Per hour* .35– 1.15½	48	48
International Falls, Minn	May 1	.38– 1.49½	.35– 1.36	[3]	[3]
Printing and publishing workers:					
Compositors and machine operators:					
Bloomington, Ill., job work	Apr. 1	1.00	.90	44	44
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.:					
Newspaper, day	June 3	1.00	1.00	[8] 8	[8] 8
Newspaper, night	do	1.14	1.14	[8] 7½	[8] 7½
Cincinnati, Ohio:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Newspaper, day	Apr. 21	55.25	55.25	45	48
Newspaper, night	do	59.00	59.00	45	48
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					
Newspaper, day	Apr. 7	42.00	38.00	48	48
Newspaper, night	do	44.00	40.00	48	48
Hartford, Conn.:					
Newspaper, day	May 16	49.00	44.10	48	48
Newspaper, night	do	52.00	46.80	48	48

[1] And 50 percent of receipts over $50.
[2] And 50 percent of receipts over $35.
[3] Not reported.
[4] 10 percent increase.
[5] Actual hours worked.
[6] 10 percent reduction.
[7] 15 percent reduction.
[8] Hours per day.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Printing and publishing workers—Continued.					
Compositors and machine operators—Contd.					
Long Beach, Calif.:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Newspaper, day	May 13	$45.00	$41.00	42	41
Newspaper, night	do	48.00	44.00	42	41
Seattle, Wash.:		*Per day*	*Per day*		
Newspaper, day	June 8	8.62½	7.75	[8] 7	[8] 7
Newspaper, night	do	9.12½	8.20	[8] 7	[8] 7
Stockton, Calif.:					
Job work	May 1	8.00	7.50	44	44
Newspaper, day	do	8.00	7.50	45	45
Newspaper, night	do	8.50	8.00	45	45
Electrotypers, St. Louis, Mo	Apr. 2	*Per week* 52.00	*Per week* 50.00	44	44
Pressmen, Portland, Oreg	May 1	*Per day* 7.50	*Per day* 7.00	48	48
Stereotypers:					
Grand Rapids, Mich.:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Newspaper, day	Apr. 7	42.00	38.00	48	48
Newspaper, night	do	42.00	38.00	42	42
Youngstown, Ohio, newspaper	Apr. 18	49.00	45.00	46½	46½
Steamboatmen, Detroit, Mich.:					
Firemen, wheelsmen, watchmen, oilers, cooks, and stewards	May 1	*Per month* 76.00	*Per month* 82.50	([3])	([3])
Street-railway workers:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Des Moines, Iowa, 1-man car operator	Apr. 1	.603	.543	([3])	([3])
Rochester, N.Y., operators, motormen, conductors and mechanics	May 1	.55	.53	48	48
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Bus operators	Apr. 1	.49	.47	([3])	([3])
Electric-coach operators	do	.49	.47	([3])	([3])
1-man car operators	do	.49	.47	([3])	([3])
Telephone operators, Bloomington and Normal, Ill:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Evening operators	do	11.50	12.60	([3])	([2])
	do	14.50	13.55	([3])	([3])
	do	14.90	14.05	([3])	([3])
	do	15.80	14.90	([3])	([3])
	do	17.60	16.70	([3])	([3])
	do	22.10	20.75	([3])	([3])
Night operators	do	18.10	17.60	([3])	([3])
	do	20.80	20.00	([3])	([3])
	do	22.60	21.75	([3])	([3])
Day operators	do	17.10	15.70	([3])	([3])
	do	19.80	18.10	([3])	([3])
	do	21.60	19.90	([3])	([3])
Toll operators, night	do	20.80	20.10	([3])	([3])
Toll operators, evening	do	22.10	20.75	([3])	([3])
	do	20.30	19.10	([3])	([3])
Information operators, evening	do	20.30	19.10	([3])	([3])
Municipal employees:					
Amityville, N.Y	Apr. 2	([3])	([6])	48	48
Street cleaners and maintenance men	do	30.00 35.00	25.00 30.00	48 48	48 48
Andover, Mass	Apr. 1	*Per hour* [9].56¼	([6])	48	48
Bath, Me., highway and sewer department:		*Per day*	*Per day*		
Laborers	Apr. 15	3.00	2.85	48	48
Truck drivers	do	3.50	3.15	48	48
Bellevue, Pa	Apr. 1	([3])	([10])	([3])	([3])
		Per hour	*Per hour*		
Bennington, Vt	do	.50	.40	50	50
Brunswick, Me	do	([3])	([6])	([3])	([3])
Des Moines, Iowa:		*Per day*	*Per day*		
First-class laborer	do	5.60	4.60	[8] 8	[8] 8
Laborer	do	5.40	4.40	[8] 8	[8] 8
Mechanic	do	7.40	6.40	[8] 8	[8] 8
Special machine drivers	do	6.40	5.40	[8] 8	[8] 8
Truck driver	do	5.70	4.70	[8] 8	[8] 8

[3] Not reported.
[6] 10 percent reduction.
[8] Hours per day.
[9] Minimum.
[10] 14 percent reduction.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Municipal employees—Continued.					
Fremont, Ohio, teachers and other school employees	July 1	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
Galena, Ill.	May 1	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	Apr. 1	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
Lancaster, Pa., teachers and janitors	July 1	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
McKeesport, Pa., teachers and other school employees	do	[3]	[6]	[11] 5–5½	[11] 5–5½
Norwich, Conn.	do	[3]	[12]	[3]	[3]
		Per year			
Reading, Pa., teachers and janitors	do	$1,000–5,500	[6]	[8] 6–9	[8] 6–9
Scranton, Pa., school employees receiving over $1,000 per year	do	[3]	[6]	[3]	[3]
		Per hour	*Per hour*		
Unadilla, N.Y., laborers	Apr. 1	.35	$0.30	44	44

[3] Not reported.
[6] 10 percent reduction.
[8] Hours per day.
[11] Days per week.
[12] 10 to 20 percent reduction.

Farm Wage Rates on July 1, 1933

AN ADVANCE of approximately 7 percent in the general level of farm wage rates between April 1 and July 1, 1933, is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in a press release dated July 12. This increase was somewhat greater than the usual seasonal advance, which amounted to only about 4 percent for the 6-year period from 1924 to 1929. The greater-than-seasonal advance is attributed by the Department of Agriculture to the decline in the supply of farm labor and the sharp rise in prices of farm products which greatly stimulated the demand for agricultural workers during the harvesting season. The supply of farm labor dropped from 125.8 percent of normal on April 1 to 116.2 percent of normal on July 1.

The following table, compiled from the press release mentioned above, shows average farm wage rates in the several geographic divisions and in the United States as a whole on July 1, 1933, as compared with July 1, 1932, and with the annual average for the period 1910–14.

AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES ON JULY 1, 1932 AND 1933, AND ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PERIOD 1910 TO 1914, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Per month						Per day					
	With board			Without board			With board			Without board		
	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910–14	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910–14	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910–14	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910–14
New England	$29.01	$24.73	$24.23	$48.30	$42.87	$37.54	$1.59	$1.37	$1.27	$2.31	$1.96	$1.71
Middle Atlantic	25.41	21.18	22.08	41.27	34.51	33.19	1.48	1.25	1.23	2.06	1.73	1.62
East North Central	20.32	17.03	23.79	29.93	25.71	32.86	1.06	.96	1.31	1.44	1.31	1.68
West North Central	21.58	17.26	26.02	30.83	25.89	36.45	1.04	.92	1.44	1.43	1.27	1.85
South Atlantic	12.30	11.53	14.65	18.59	17.52	20.96	.62	.60	.81	.84	.79	1.05
East South Central	11.55	11.01	14.65	16.86	16.05	20.72	.55	.55	.81	.75	.73	1.04
West South Central	13.64	13.08	17.65	20.05	19.57	25.33	.67	.67	.99	.85	.87	1.26
Mountain	26.94	24.17	32.36	39.95	35.52	46.15	1.21	1.08	1.50	1.67	1.51	2.04
Pacific	31.40	28.29	33.33	50.92	46.27	47.97	1.34	1.21	1.50	2.01	1.79	2.06
United States	18.00	15.84	20.41	27.10	24.27	29.09	.89	.82	1.10	1.23	1.12	1.43

Mine Wages in Idaho, 1932

THE mine pay roll in Idaho throughout 1932 was the lowest in the State's history. None of the producing lead-silver-zinc mines continued to operate normally. The great majority of the smaller mines were shut down and some were in operation only a sufficient number of days each month to keep the mines open. Nearly all development undertakings were idle and only a few new enterprises were begun, all construction being restricted to small expenditures at gold mines. These are the employment conditions recorded in the report of the mining industry of Idaho for 1932.[1]

It is also pointed out in this report that it is very difficult to get accurate and complete statistics as to the numbers employed in the mines. A great many men are hired by small companies and prospectors not working continuously and making no returns to the inspector of mines. The reported pay roll covered 3,400, and 200 was added to include lessees and small companies making no reports. This gives a total of 3,600, which figure represents the number of men employed but not at full time. Some of the mines were in operation only 12 days per month, others 16 days, and one 20 days for part of the time. A small number of gold mines were in operation full time.

An agreement adopted November 16, 1925, provided that miners in the Coeur d'Alene district should receive a basic wage of $3.75 per day when lead was selling in New York under 5½ cents per pound, and bonuses ranging from 25 cents per day when lead was selling for 5 and under 6 cents per pound to $2.25 per day when lead was selling for 9½ and under 10 cents per pound.

During the year under review the selling price of lead was so low that the basic wage of $3.75 would have been in effect in the Coeur d'Alene district. The parties to the agreement waived this provision and maintained for a time a basic wage of $4.75, but later on in the year the rate was cut to $4.25. In May one important operator reduced output 50 percent and cut wages to the basic rate of $3.75.

It is not possible, the State mine inspector declares, to give the average wage scale maintained throughout Idaho for the year, as it was subject to variation, based on miners' pay, from $3.75 per day in producing lead-silver mines to $5.50 per day in producing gold mines. Various development enterprises paid their workers in part cash and part stock. Hardly any two companies were paying the same rate.

[1] Idaho. Inspector of mines. Thirty-fourth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1932. Boise (?), 1933.

Wages in Minnesota in 1931 and 1932 as Shown in Accident Reports

THE accompanying wage statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, are reproduced from a more extensive table published in the twenty-third biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industry of Minnesota:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AS SHOWN BY ACCIDENT REPORTS, 1930-31, 1931-32

Industry	Year ending June 30, 1931		Year ending June 30, 1932	
	Number of cases filed	Average weekly wages	Number of cases filed	Average weekly wages
Farming	437	$21.37	478	$18.69
Operating agricultural machinery	36	24.27	83	23.06
Mining	910	30.41	302	26.70
Quarrying	226	28.50	303	26.61
Stone products	863	29.84	684	28.27
Clay products	40	23.90	15	26.20
Brick and tile	76	25.84	33	23.66
Glass products	52	31.65	50	29.58
Ore reduction and smelting	5	27.60	9	32.77
Rolling mills and steel works	35	30.94	18	33.77
Structural iron and steel	47	30.44	47	32.36
Metal products	1,529	27.33	1,168	25.86
Foundries	605	28.49	330	26.68
Machinery and instruments	1,948	28.43	1,274	27.22
Agricultural machinery and implements	138	28.19	64	25.48
Vehicles	332	28.03	193	27.51
Logging	456	17.99	345	15.33
Sawmills	193	24.59	65	20.43
Planing and lath mills	284	26.91	175	23.75
Woodworking	949	25.31	674	23.03
Leather and fur	121	25.69	107	25.04
Boots and shoes	59	22.28	42	19.61
Rubber and composition goods	82	25.35	74	24.51
Chemicals and allied products	843	26.07	589	24.17
Paper and paper products	606	24.62	579	23.37
Printing and publishing	642	28.33	663	26.11
Textiles	280	22.31	268	19.40
Clothing and furnishings	344	24.14	222	21.15
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	458	24.28	457	22.15
Flour and grist mills	566	28.75	461	26.48
Bakeries	506	25.54	526	23.07
Dairy products	875	30.22	1,152	28.53
Slaughtering and meat packing	963	25.78	730	23.98
Brewing and bottling	292	26.51	310	25.66
Other food products	1,192	24.80	936	23.93
Miscellaneous manufacturing	119	26.87	66	27.16
Wrecking and moving	103	22.95	182	20.56
Grading, excavating, foundations	1,244	26.05	2,170	26.06
Erecting	4,210	32.29	2,616	30.23
Finishing, equipping, and installing	1,580	36.73	1,245	33.58
Electric railways	407	26.11	556	26.10
Bus and truck lines	130	32.36	183	29.56
Garages	2,937	29.68	2,570	27.26
Grain elevators	332	30.47	225	27.56
Cartage and storage	2,857	25.67	2,541	23.55
Stockyards	96	34.14	76	27.92
Telephone and telegraph	292	26.18	272	27.04
Transportation by water	25	31.00	53	27.60
Public utilities	2,168	33.84	1,237	31.28
Offices	260	30.48	279	25.86
Stores	3,988	23.56	3,896	23.34
Yards not otherwise classified	852	26.74	722	25.72
Lumber yards	248	28.69	296	27.22
Salesmen and outside agents	61	31.78	121	37.39
Domestic service	2,630	21.69	2,315	19.60
Personal service	295	21.16	225	22.68
Professional service	190	23.98	311	22.11
Municipal and public service	2,344	29.96	2,828	28.55
Miscellaneous industries	57	30.80	87	27.21
Aviation	17	38.41	31	31.70
Total	[1] 44,433	27.81	[1] 38,531	25.81

[1] Not exact sum of items, but as given in report.

Wages of Quarry Workers in Virginia, 1931

THE following wage statistics for Virginia quarries in 1931 are taken from the thirty-fifth annual report of the department of labor and industry of that State for the 12 months ending September 30, 1932:

WAGES AND HOURS OF QUARRY WORKERS IN VIRGINIA, 1931

Occupation	Average number of wage earners			Average hourly wages		Average hours per day	
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	White	Colored
Stone quarries:							
Blacksmiths	27	------	27	$0.47	------	8.6	------
Carpenters	7	------	7	.46	------	8.4	------
Crusher plant men	102	20	122	.33	$0.31	8.9	8.8
Drillers	83	25	108	.36	.28	9.2	8.2
Drivers	10	9	19	.29	.32	8.9	8.6
Electricians	5	------	5	.47	------	9.3	------
Engineers, firemen, brakemen, motormen, cranemen, shovel operators	102	2	104	.44	.34	8.9	8.5
Foremen	47	1	48	.58	.45	9.0	9.0
Laborers	275	203	478	.29	.29	9.1	9.0
Mechanics and machinists	16	------	16	.51	------	9.0	------
Powder men	12	3	15	.40	.34	9.2	9.3
Power plant men	6	------	6	.34	------	8.8	------
Rope men and signal boys	3	------	3	.30	------	9.0	------
Other occupations	49	29	78	.33	.33	9.2	8.9
Slate quarries:							
Blacksmiths	3	------	3	.54	------	9.0	------
Carpenters	2	------	2	.30	------	10.0	------
Crusher plant men	14	4	18	.35	.30	8.0	8.0
Drillers	4	3	7	.35	.28	8.2	8.2
Engineers, firemen, brakemen, motormen, cranemen, shovel operators	6	4	10	.45	.25	8.2	10.0
Foremen	4	------	4	.50	------	8.2	------
Laborers	12	65	77	.25	.23	8.2	9.7
Machinists and mechanics	4	------	4	.45	------	8.2	------
Powder men	2	1	3	.35	.25	9.0	10.0
Power plant men	1	------	1	.50	------	8.0	------
Rope men and signal boys	5	3	8	.20	.23	9.0	10.0
Other occupations	173	57	230	.30	.20	10.0	10.0
Sand and gravel:							
Blacksmiths	4	2	6	.37	.40	9.7	10.0
Carpenters	1	------	1	.60	------	10.0	------
Crusher plant men	9	1	10	.29	.35	9.1	10.0
Drillers	5	2	7	.26	.39	9.2	9.0
Drivers	2	------	2	.31	------	10.2	------
Engineers, firemen, brakemen, motormen, cranemen, shovel operators	25	7	32	.53	.35	9.1	9.1
Foremen	15	------	15	.58	------	9.9	------
Laborers	149	33	182	.30	.31	9.1	9.1
Machinists and mechanics	2	1	3	.47	.60	9.5	10.0
Powder men	1	------	1	.25	------	10.0	------
Other occupations	26	3	29	.29	.30	9.6	10.0

The average number of days operated in 1931 by the 32 reporting firms engaged in stone quarrying was 190, and by the 4 State quarry firms, 179. The 15 sand and gravel firms averaged 208 days of operation in the same year.

Wages in Denmark in 1932 [1]

ALMOST all Danish industrial workers are organized in trade unions, and nearly 62 percent of all employers of industrial labor in Denmark are organized in an association called "The Employers' Association". Both the workers' and the employers' organizations are recognized by law. The Employers' Association deals directly with the trade unions, and the association members employ union labor only. Representatives of the trade unions and the

[1] Report prepared at the request of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by E. Gjessing, American vice consul at Copenhagen, in April 1933.

Employers' Association have met from time to time in the past to draw up agreements regarding wage schedules and shop conditions. After these agreements had received the sanction of both parties, they were usually strictly adhered to until new agreements took their place.

Prior to 1922 the agreements were usually binding for an indefinite number of years, and wages were adjusted every 6 months according to the cost-of-living index figures published by the Danish Statistical Department. Owing to the difficulties and disputes occasioned by the semiannual adjustment of wage schedules, the above form of agreement was abandoned and others for a fixed wage and for 1 or 2 years' duration only were substituted. The same difficulties were experienced with the short-term as with the long-term agreements. Negotiations over new agreements caused delay and serious tension in the labor market. By the law of January 30, 1933, which makes lockouts and strikes unlawful for 12 months from the date of the law,[2] the collective agreements of 1931, which continued unchanged in 1932, were retained for 1933. At the end of this year a committee of prominent men, established by the law, will submit recommendations for legislative action for the passage of a law laying down rules for future agreements between employers and workers.

By the agreements of 1931, which, as stated, were continued without any change in 1932, wages in the trades affected were reduced, nominally from 5 to 8 percent, but actually only about 5 percent. The lowest wage schedules were not changed, but rates for piecework were reduced by 6 to 8 percent. By increasing the working tempo, pieceworkers were, however, able to counteract this reduction in part, so that the actual reduction of wages on piecework amounted to but 3 to 4 percent. In the wage agreements of 1931 the workers secured the privilege of a vacation of 6 working days with pay for the working year, or such part of this time as was represented by the fraction of the year they had worked at one place. As this privilege meant a gain to the worker of approximately 2 percent on the total annual earnings, the wage reductions in the 1931 agreement do not, therefore, actually amount to more than from 3 to 4 percent.

In the agreement of 1931, as well as in previous agreements, a certain minimum wage is fixed below which it is considered no worker can subsist, especially in Copenhagen. This has for the last 5 years been 1.10 kroner[3] for men and 0.70 krone for women per hour. These rates are unaffected by changes in the higher schedules. In some cases the bare subsistence rates are set at lower figures. The higher rates vary widely. There are minimum rates above the level of the bare subsistence rates, normal rates, and rates for piecework.

Within the same trade the rates are not uniform or based on the same principle, but vary according to local conditions and customs. The wage rates for workers in Copenhagen and vicinity differ from those in the provincial towns in the same trade. There is such a multiplicity of rates within each trade for special kinds of work under various conditions that a clear picture of earnings in the various trades can be obtained only by giving average earnings.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1933, pp. 1312, 1313.
[3] Krone at par=26.8 cents in United States currency; average exchange rate in December 1932=17 cents.

Hours of Labor

THE 8-hour working day (with a 48-hour working week) is almost universally observed in Denmark's industries, except agriculture. The Danish labor organizations, backed by the present Government, are, however, endeavoring to introduce a compulsory 40-hour working week, with a view to improving the unemployment situation. A bill for the compulsory 40-hour working week at enterprises started by the Government to relieve unemployment is now under consideration by the Danish Parliament. Coupled with this proposal is another for the abolition, as far as feasible, of all overtime work. This latter proposal is made for the same reason and with the same object in view as the first—namely, to ration the opportunities for work so that a larger number of workers may be employed and general unemployment lessened.

Age Differences

EXCEPT in the textile industry, no age differences are recognized in the fixing of wages. Aged workers are usually protected as far as possible by their trade unions, so that they are not discriminated against by employers.

Overtime Rates

THERE is at present a uniform method of paying for overtime in nearly all trades in Denmark. The first hour of overtime is paid for at the rate of 25 percent above the regular hourly wage, the second hour at 33 percent, the third and fourth hours at 50 percent, and the hours thereafter at 100 percent above the regular rate. On holidays the rate for overtime is 50 percent above the regular wage for the first 4 hours, double rates being paid thereafter.

Deductions From Wages

THERE is no special wage tax levied in Denmark, but the income-tax rates on small incomes are quite heavy. The income-tax rates increase in proportion to the income, the minimum taxable income being 800 kroner ($214 at par; $136 at rate of exchange in December 1932) a year.

Wage workers do not contribute directly towards accident insurance, invalidity, or old-age pensions, the expenditures for which are covered by general taxation. They do, however, contribute to sick benefit associations, which are supervised by the Government, and toward unemployment insurance. The last-mentioned item is quite considerable in amount, especially when unemployment is rife. Each trade union administers (under State supervision) its own fund, which is raised through contributions of trade union members and State and municipal contributions. Contributions to the unemployment fund are compulsory upon trade-unionists.

The contributions of the State and municipalities are proportionate to the average yearly earnings of the members of the unemployment funds. In accordance with the law of July 1, 1927, which is still applicable, the State contributions range from 10 percent on earnings of over 4,000 kroner to 40 percent on those of 1,500 kroner or less;

the contributions of the municipalities range from 5 to 30 percent, respectively.

Under the present law, in the trades with the highest earnings the members pay about 87 percent of the total unemployment benefits, and in those of the lowest average earnings the members pay only 59 percent. A bill is under consideration by which the State contributions will be materially increased in order to lessen the burden of the trade unions, which experience difficulty in raising sufficient funds to meet unemployment relief during the present period of serious economic conditions.

The following figures regarding unemployment contributions in the form of membership fees have been obtained from the Danish Bureau of Labor.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS AND UNEMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PER WORKER IN DENMARK, 1931–32 AND 1932–33

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone at par=26.8 cents; at exchange rate in December 1932=17.0 cents]

Occupation	Average yearly earnings, 1931–32			Average yearly contribution						Percent of yearly income, 1931–32
				1931–32			1932–33			
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency		
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate	
	Kroner			*Kroner*			*Kroner*			
Metal workers	2,664	$714	$453	75.40	$20.21	$12.82	146.90	$39.37	$24.97	[1] 3.0
Joiners	2,775	744	472	122.20	32.75	20.77	130.00	34.84	22.10	[2] 4.4
Carpenters	2,673	716	454	97.30	26.08	16.54	101.80	27.28	17.31	[2] 3.6
Wood industry workers	2,272	609	386	65.00	17.42	11.05	97.90	26.24	16.64	[1] 3.0

[1] In 1932–33 this will be more than doubled. [2] In 1932–33 this will be materially increased.

Contributions by members have increased rapidly during the last few years, although yearly earnings have decreased. There are no statistics covering average yearly earnings during 1932–33, nor are there any general statistics regarding the contributions towards unemployment relief, so that it is impossible to state what percentage of the average yearly earnings unemployment contributions by members represent. The total membership contributions are, however, known. During the fiscal years 1930–31 and 1931–32 they amounted to 18,236,500 and 19,522,000 kroner, respectively, and they will be considerably larger in the fiscal year 1932–33, for which year, however, no statistics are available. The unemployment figures on January 1, 1931, 1932, and 1933, were 27.5 percent, 31.1 percent and 43 percent, respectively. There are about 320,000 organized workers, each of whom has, according to the above figures, paid 60 kroner annually in membership fees towards unemployment relief.

The textile workers have during the last few years enjoyed a high degree of protection, and unemployment in this trade has not been severe. In the fiscal year 1932–33 the textile workers paid about 3 percent in unemployment relief while during previous years the percentage was about 4.

Average Hourly Earnings in Specified Industries

THE figures in table 2 are taken from Statistiske Efterretninger, of the Danish Statistical Department, issue of April 23, 1932. The table contains the average hourly rates in agreements between the Employers' Association and the labor organizations. At present, many organized workers are accepting employment with independent employers at wages 10 to 20 percent lower than those shown.

The average hourly earnings given for various industries are for the year 1931. As there were no changes in wage schedules in 1932 and 1933, the rates in the table apply to the present time. In 1931, when the new schedules went into effect, however, the Danish currency was on a gold basis. On September 29, 1931, Denmark abandoned the gold standard with a resultant fall in the value of the crown. The cost-of-living figures have, however, dropped so much that the purchasing power of the Danish crown in Denmark on January 1, 1933, was about the same as it was on January 1, 1932, and January 1, 1931.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DANISH INDUSTRIES IN 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone (100 øre) at par=26.8 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=17.0 cents]

Industry and class of worker	Earnings per hour					
	Copenhagen			Provinces		
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Food industries						
	Øre	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Bakeries: Skilled workers	151	40.5	25.7	123	33.0	20.9
Breweries: Unskilled workers	142	38.1	24.1	132	35.4	22.4
Chocolate factories:						
Skilled workers	145	38.9	24.7	134	35.9	22.8
Unskilled workers	115	30.8	19.4	111	29.7	18.9
Women	71	19.0	12.1	61	16.3	10.4
Chicory factories:						
Unskilled workers	142	38.1	24.1	109	29.2	18.5
Women	89	23.9	15.1	71	19.0	12.1
Canning factories:						
Unskilled workers	146	39.1	24.8	102	27.3	17.3
Women	84	22.5	14.3	63	16.9	10.7
Flour mills:						
Skilled workers	140	37.5	23.8	122	32.7	20.7
Unskilled workers	131	35.1	22.3	110	29.5	18.7
Condensed-milk factories:						
Unskilled workers				118	31.6	20.1
Women				82	22.0	13.9
Alcohol factories:						
Unskilled workers	137	36.7	23.3	133	35.6	22.6
Women	112	30.0	19.0	109	29.2	18.5
Sugar factories:						
Unskilled workers	181	48.5	30.8	118	31.6	20.1
Women	84	22.5	14.3	60	16.1	10.2
Tobacco industry						
Cigar factories:						
Skilled workers, male	153	41.0	26.0	146	39.1	24.8
Unskilled workers, male	130	34.8	22.1	128	34.3	21.8
Skilled workers, female	128	34.3	21.8	124	33.2	21.1
Unskilled workers, female	104	27.9	17.7	91	24.4	15.5
Cigarette factories:						
Unskilled workers, male	208	55.7	35.4	118	31.6	20.1
Women	122	32.7	20.7	79	21.2	13.4

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DANISH INDUSTRIES IN 1931—Continued

Industry and class of worker	Earnings per hour					
	Copenhagen			Provinces		
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Tobacco industry—Continued						
Smoking-tobacco factories:	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Unskilled workers, male	177	47.4	30.1	132	35.4	22.4
Women	115	30.8	19.6	96	25.7	16.3
Chewing-tobacco factories:						
Skilled workers, male	218	58.4	37.1	185	49.6	31.5
Unskilled workers, male	129	34.6	21.9	128	34.3	21.8
Women	82	22.0	13.9	82	22.0	13.9
Textile industry						
Upholsterers:						
Journeymen	135	36.2	23.0	157	42.1	26.7
Women	78	20.9	13.3	78	20.9	13.3
Rope makers:						
Journeymen	118	31.6	20.1	117	31.4	19.9
Women	73	19.6	12.4	60	16.1	10.2
Sail makers	179	48.0	30.4	120	32.2	20.4
Sack factories:						
Men	118	31.6	20.1	102	27.3	17.3
Women	76	20.4	12.9	70	18.8	11.9
Textile factories:						
Men	125	33.5	21.3	115	30.8	19.6
Women	87	23.3	14.8	78	20.9	13.3
Clothing industry						
Hatters, male	177	47.4	30.1	187	50.1	31.8
Hatters, female	89	23.9	15.1	90	24.1	15.3
Shoemakers	143	38.3	24.3	------	------	------
Shoemakers, factory hands:						
Men	153	41.0	26.0	125	33.5	21.3
Women	90	24.1	15.3	72	19.3	12.2
Journeyman tailors:						
Custom work	154	41.3	26.2	139	37.3	23.6
Ready-to-wear clothes	159	42.6	27.0	152	40.7	25.8
Seamstresses	77	20.6	13.1	72	19.3	12.2
Cutters	192	51.5	32.6	------	------	------
Building trades						
Tinsmiths	186	49.8	31.6	133	35.6	22.6
Pavement workers	247	66.2	42.0	172	46.1	29.2
Machine joiners	181	48.5	30.8	131	35.1	22.4
Glaziers	143	38.3	24.3	118	31.6	20.1
Road and cement workers	173	46.4	29.4	124	33.2	21.1
Linoleum workers	178	47.7	30.3	------	------	------
Painters	195	52.3	33.2	139	37.3	23.6
Masons	246	65.9	41.8	155	41.5	26.4
Hod carriers	200	53.6	34.0	131	35.1	22.3
Stucco workers	199	53.3	33.8	158	42.3	26.9
Mosaic workers	161	43.1	27.4	121	32.4	20.6
Carpenters	213	57.1	36.2	141	37.8	24.0
Carpenters' helpers	121	32.4	20.6	116	31.1	19.7
Woodworking industry						
Carvers	160	42.9	27.2	136	36.4	23.1
Coopers	166	44.5	28.2	142	38.1	24.1
Brush makers:						
Journeymen	152	40.7	25.8	121	32.4	20.6
Unskilled workers	139	37.3	23.6	107	28.7	18.2
Women	85	22.8	14.5	70	18.8	11.9
Turners	136	36.4	23.1	132	35.4	22.4
Carriage makers	168	45.0	28.6	127	34.0	21.6
Wickerworkers	105	28.1	17.9	125	33.5	21.3
Cabinetmakers	156	41.8	26.5	132	35.4	22.4
Joiners, machine	149	39.9	25.3	120	32.2	20.4
Piano workers	173	46.4	29.4	124	33.2	21.1
Frame makers	165	44.2	28.1	124	33.2	21.1
Paperhangers	167	44.8	28.4	136	36.4	23.1
Unskilled woodworkers	119	31.9	20.2	104	27.9	17.7

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DANISH INDUSTRIES IN 1931—Continued

Industry and class of worker	Earnings per hour					
	Copenhagen			Provinces		
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Leather industry						
Tanneries:	Øre	Cents	Cents	Øre	Cents	Cents
Journeymen	162	43.4	27.5	152	40.7	25.8
Unskilled workers	158	42.3	26.9	137	36.7	23.3
Women	92	24.7	15.6			
Leather-goods workers	154	41.3	26.2			
Stone, clay, and glass industries						
Cement factories: Laborers				130	34.8	22.1
Cement casting factories: Laborers	187	50.1	32.0	120	32.2	20.4
Glass cutters	169	45.3	28.7	152	40.7	25.8
Glass makers				152	40.7	25.8
Ceramic industry:						
Skilled workers	171	45.8	29.1	131	35.1	22.3
Unskilled workers	130	34.8	22.1	110	29.5	18.7
Women	100	26.8	17.0	73	19.6	12.4
Stonecutters:						
Skilled workers	181	48.5	30.8	113	30.3	19.2
Unskilled workers	134	35.9	22.8	103	27.6	17.5
Metal industry						
Tinsmiths	174	46.6	29.6	144	38.6	24.5
Electricians	163	43.7	27.7	137	36.7	23.3
Molders	179	48.0	30.4	150	40.2	25.5
Gold and silver smiths and electroplaters	144	38.6	24.5	129	34.6	21.9
Brass workers	148	39.7	25.2	134	35.9	22.8
Coppersmiths	193	51.7	32.8	174	46.6	29.6
Painters	205	54.9	34.9	162	43.4	27.5
Metal grinders	164	44.0	27.9	135	36.2	23.0
Metal pressers	172	46.1	29.2	142	38.1	24.1
Ship's carpenters	183	49.0	31.1	149	39.9	25.3
Smiths and machinists	166	44.5	28.2	139	37.3	23.6
Woodworkers	158	42.3	26.9	139	37.3	23.6
Various skilled workers	174	46.6	29.6	142	38.1	24.1
Laborers	130	34.8	22.1	118	31.6	20.1
Women	89	23.9	15.1	75	20.1	12.8
Chemical and related industries						
Electricity, gas, and water works: Unskilled workers	108	28.9	18.4	122	32.7	20.7
Dye and lacquer factories:						
Unskilled workers	117	31.4	19.9	98	26.3	16.7
Women	68	18.2	11.6	68	18.2	11.6
Dyeing establishments:						
Skilled workers	142	38.1	24.1	139	37.3	23.6
Unskilled laborers	115	30.8	19.6	118	31.6	20.1
Women	80	21.4	13.6	69	18.5	11.7
Feather and down factories	127	34.0	21.4			
Women	65	17.4	11.1			
Foodstuff factories: Unskilled workers	126	33.8	21.4	113	30.3	19.2
Rubber factories:						
Unskilled workers	136	36.4	23.1	135	36.2	23.0
Women	77	20.6	13.1	78	20.9	13.3
Impregnating establishments: Unskilled laborers				149	39.9	25.3
Insulation installers	212	56.8	36.0	161	43.1	27.4
Chemical industry:						
Unskilled laborers	117	31.4	19.9	111	29.7	18.9
Women	66	17.7	11.2	63	16.9	10.7
Edible-oil and margarine factories:						
Unskilled workers	140	37.5	23.8	137	36.7	23.3
Women	79	21.2	13.4	71	19.0	12.1
Mineral-oil factories:						
Unskilled workers	131	35.1	22.3			
Women	73	19.6	12.4			
Sulphuric-acid factories: Unskilled workers	134	35.9	22.8	132	35.4	22.4
Soap factories:						
Unskilled laborers	128	34.3	21.8	107	28.7	18.2
Women	89	23.9	15.1	65	17.4	11.1

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DANISH INDUSTRIES IN 1931—Continued

Industry and class of worker	Earnings per hour					
	Copenhagen			Provinces		
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Paper industry						
Paper factories:						
Workmen	Øre 122	Cents 32.7	Cents 20.7	Øre 115	Cents 30.8	Cents 19.6
Women	95	25.5	16.2	80	21.4	13.6
Paper-goods industry:						
Unskilled laborers	122	32.7	20.7			
Women	82	22.0	13.9	71	19.0	12.1
Paper-box factories:						
Unskilled laborers	119	31.9	20.2	133	35.6	22.6
Women	90	24.1	15.3	82	22.0	13.9
Printing and bookbinding						
Bookbinders:						
Journeymen	177	47.4	30.1	134	35.9	22.8
Women	95	25.5	16.2	73	19.6	12.4
Printing establishments:						
Typographers	172	46.1	29.2	160	42.9	27.2
Lithographers	180	48.2	30.6	147	39.4	25.0
Chemigraphers	181	48.5	30.8	158	42.3	26.9
Unskilled workers	133	35.6	22.6	124	33.2	21.1
Women	88	23.6	15.0	71	19.0	12.1
Lithographing establishments:						
Unskilled workers	130	34.8	22.1	112	30.0	19.0
Women	87	23.3	14.8	71	19.0	12.1
Harbor and transportation workers						
Longshoremen	172	46.1	29.2	159	42.6	27.0
Warehouse workers	118	31.6	20.1	114	30.6	19.4
Conductors and motormen	149	39.9	25.3	147	39.4	25.0
Unskilled workers, railroad and street-car lines	117	31.4	19.9	107	28.7	18.2
	Earnings per week					
Miscellaneous						
Foremen	Kroner 97.24	$26.06	$16.53	Kroner 73.89	$19.80	$12.56
Drivers	58.44	15.66	9.93	52.34	14.03	8.90
Chauffeurs	58.29	15.62	9.91	54.37	14.57	9.24
Stokers	62.15	16.66	10.57	58.66	15.72	9.97
Messengers	50.32	13.49	8.55	51.13	13.70	8.69
Night watchmen	57.87	15.51	9.84	58.02	15.55	9.86

The rates in the above table are but slightly below those of 1930 and the earnings, as far as purchasing power in the domestic market is concerned, are at present about equal to those of 1930.

Average Yearly Earnings in Various Industries

THE Danish Bureau of Labor and the Danish Statistical Department have published the average yearly earnings of workers in the various trades and industries, and these are shown for 1931–32 in table 3. The figures were obtained from the heads of the various labor organizations. The yearly earnings were computed by multiplying the average working hours by the average hourly earnings of each member of the union and deducting therefrom an amount equal to the total sum lost through unemployment and sickness (but not the contributions for unemployment benefits, amounting at present to about 5 percent of the average yearly earnings).

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK, 1931–32

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone at par=26.8 cents; at exchange rate December 1932=17.0 cents]

Occupation group or class of worker	Average yearly earnings			Occupation group or class of worker	Average yearly earnings		
	Danish currency	United States currency			Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate			At par	At exchange rate
	Kroner				*Kroner*		
Superintendents	4,852	$1,300	$825	Cooks on shore	2,991	$802	$508
Common laborers	2,286	613	389	Leather and skin workers	3,159	847	537
Bakery and confectionery workers	2,444	655	415	Painters	2,950	791	502
Carvers and stucco workers	2,015	540	343	Dairy workers	2,091	560	355
Plumbers and tinsmiths	3,249	871	552	Metal workers	2,664	714	453
Bookbinders	2,041	547	347	Metal pressers	2,611	700	444
Printers	3,204	859	545	Hod carriers	3,455	926	587
Pavement workers	3,240	868	551	Masons	2,972	796	505
Brewery workers	2,630	705	447	Musicians	2,922	783	497
Coopers	2,344	628	398	Mill workers	2,582	691	439
Brushmakers	2,286	613	389	Paper-industry workers	2,518	675	428
Technicians	4,282	1,148	728	Ropemakers	1,739	466	296
Female workers	1,487	399	253	Riggers and sailmakers	2,902	778	493
Ceramic workers	2,339	627	398	Saddlers and paperhangers	2,901	777	493
Turners	2,341	627	398	Ship's carpenters	2,816	755	479
Electricians	2,902	778	493	Boot and shoe makers	1,774	475	302
Gilders	2,362	633	402	Chewing-tobacco factory workers	2,280	611	388
Tallymen, watchmen, etc., permanently employed	3,447	924	586	Tailors	2,155	578	366
Gardeners	2,122	569	361	Butchers	2,723	730	463
Glaziers	2,431	651	413	Joiners	2,775	744	472
Glass workers	2,909	780	495	Barbers	2,370	635	403
Gold, silver, and electroplate workers	2,132	571	363	Stone-industry workers	2,360	632	401
Brass and metal workers	2,796	749	475	Stucco workers	3,905	1,047	664
Clerks	1,964	526	334	Candy, chocolate, and biscuit workers	1,764	473	300
Glovemakers	1,607	431	273	Firemen	1,380	370	235
Hatmakers	1,938	519	329	Sea cooks	2,210	592	376
Carriagemakers	3,238	870	550	Seamen	1,573	422	267
Boiler and engine tenders	2,811	753	478	Textile workers	1,875	503	319
Coppersmiths	3,805	1,020	647	Tobacco workers	2,328	624	396
Cork cutters	2,247	602	382	Wood-industry workers	2,272	609	386
Wicker workers	1,347	361	229	Carpenters	2,673	716	454
Agricultural workers	1,117	299	190	Watch and clock makers	2,969	796	505

Earnings in the Textile Industry

THE wage schedules in the textile industry for the various classes of workers have remained unchanged practically since 1928 and have not been affected by changes in the cost-of-living index figures and in the gold value of the Danish crown. In 1931 textile workers, together with other workers, gained the privilege of a summer vacation of 6 working days with pay. Piecework is customary in the Danish textile industry but there are minimum rates for timework per hour. The earnings of timeworkers are usually slightly higher per hour than the wage rates.

Table 4 shows the average earnings per hour of the various workers in the different branches of the textile industry working on piecework, on work part piece and part time, and on timework.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE DANISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone (100 øre) at par=26.8 cents; at December 1932 exchange rate=17.0 cents]

Sex, and type of plant	Average hourly earnings on—								
	Piecework			Work part time and part piece			Timework		
	Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency		Danish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Males	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Øre*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Cotton spinneries	118.7	31.8	20.2	111.9	30.0	19.0	100.2	26.9	17.0
Cotton-weaving mills	133.8	35.9	22.7	105.2	28.2	17.9	114.3	30.6	19.4
Wool yarn and other yarn mills	141.3	37.9	24.0	113.4	30.4	19.3	105.5	28.3	17.9
Cloth mills	130.6	35.0	22.2	113.5	30.4	19.3	100.4	26.9	17.1
Knitting mills	162.0	43.4	27.5	------	------	------	108.0	28.9	18.4
Dyeing works	160.4	43.0	27.3	111.5	29.9	19.0	107.4	28.8	18.3
Netting and curtain factories	------	------	------	------	------	------	113.0	30.3	19.2
Special weaving mills	160.0	42.9	27.2	------	------	------	126.4	33.9	21.5
Cotton-wool factories	171.3	45.9	29.1	128.5	34.4	21.8	106.3	28.5	18.1
Other textile works	138.1	37.0	23.5	110.3	29.5	18.8	111.6	29.9	19.0
Females									
Cotton spinneries	81.1	21.7	13.8	66.6	17.8	11.3	62.0	16.6	10.5
Cotton weaving mills	95.0	25.5	16.2	68.5	18.4	11.6	70.5	18.9	12.0
Wool yarn and other yarn mills	102.8	27.6	17.5	------	------	------	68.4	18.3	11.6
Cloth mills	94.5	25.3	16.0	79.7	21.4	13.5	62.9	16.9	10.7
Knitting mills	94.9	25.4	16.1	72.6	19.5	12.3	69.1	18.5	11.7
Dyeing works	82.2	22.0	14.0	------	------	------	62.1	16.6	10.6
Netting and curtain factories	------	------	------	84.8	22.7	14.4	65.3	17.5	11.1
Special weaving mills	113.8	30.5	19.3	------	------	------	77.9	20.9	13.2
Cotton-wool factories	98.6	26.4	16.8	------	------	------	73.1	19.6	12.4
All others	76.7	20.6	13.0	74.4	19.9	12.6	63.7	17.1	10.8

Wages in Agriculture

AGRICULTURE is the chief source of livelihood in Denmark and more workers are engaged in this activity than in any other. The majority of the workers are owners or part owners of land or are so closely connected by ties of blood with their employers that there is no such sharp distinction between employers and workers as in the urban districts. Comparatively few of the agricultural workers in Denmark are, therefore, organized in special workers' organizations. There are, at present, according to the Danish Bureau of Labor, approximately 18,500 organized agricultural workers, as against about 300,000 unorganized workers.

The 48-hour working week is not observed in agricultural work in Denmark. In accordance with an agreement between various farmers and the organized agricultural laborers of Denmark, the following working hours are observed:

	Hours per day
Apr. 1 to Oct. 31	10
Nov. 1 to Nov. 14	9
Nov. 15 to Nov. 30	8½
Dec. 1 to Feb. 28	8
Mar. 1 to Mar. 14	9
Mar. 15 to Mar. 31	9½

According to the Statistical Yearbook of 1932, issued by the Danish Statistical Department, the average wages paid agricultural laborers during the year May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, were as follows:

TABLE 5.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN DENMARK, YEAR ENDING APR. 30, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate April 1932 was 20.5 cents]

Class, age, and sex of worker	Season	Rate per season, with board and lodging	
		Danish currency	United States currency
		Kroner	
Farm laborers, male:			
Under 17 years	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	244.00	$65.39
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	138.00	36.98
17 to 21 years	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	350.00	93.80
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	184.00	49.31
21 years and over	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	408.00	109.34
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	209.00	56.01
Foremen	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	461.00	123.55
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	250.00	67.00
Stable foremen	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	471.00	126.23
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	351.00	94.07
Farm laborers, female:			
Under 18 years	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	198.00	53.06
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	164.00	43.95
18 years and over	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	251.00	67.27
	Nov. 1–Mar. 31	206.00	55.21
		Rate per day, with board	
Farm laborers engaged for fixed periods [1]	Summer season	3.49	$0.94
	Harvest season	3.95	1.06
	Winter season	2.67	.72
		Rate per day, without board	
Farm laborers engaged from day to day	Summer season	3.89	$1.04
	Harvest season	4.36	1.17
	Winter season	2.80	.75

[1] But not for season.

During the fiscal year under review, the wage rates of agricultural laborers fell about 7 percent from those obtaining during the previous fiscal year (May 1, 1930, to Apr. 30, 1931), if measured in Danish kroner. In the above schedules board is included, and also lodging on the farm, except for farm laborers engaged from day to day.

No statistics are published regarding wages of workers in the Danish agricultural industries engaged in dairying and bacon production. The employers and workers in these industries are not affiliated with the Danish Employers' Association or the amalgamated trade unions. Each class has its own organization, however. There are associations of owners and managers of dairies and bacon factories, respectively, and the workers in these establishments have formed organizations in the same manner. These bodies together decide upon the wage schedules to be maintained. In 1932 new agreements between the employ-

ers and workers were made regarding wage rates in these industries, and a reduction of about 5½ percent from the rates of 1931 was made. The wage rates appear in table 6:

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN DANISH SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND DAIRIES, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone at par=26.8 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=17.0 cents]

Class of establishment and worker	Period	Average earnings		
		Amount		
		Danish currency	United States currency	
			At par	At exchange rate
		Kroner		
Slaughterhouses:				
Unskilled male workers	Per hour	1.26	$0.34	$0.21
Unskilled female workers	do	.74½	.20	.13
Dairies, trained dairymen [1]	Per week	42.00	11.26	7.14

[1] Rate includes pay for work on Sunday.

For the male workers in the slaughterhouses there is a minimum weekly wage of 58 kroner and for the females one of 34.15 kroner.

Earnings in the Building Trades in Germany, August 1932

THE Federal Statistical Office of Germany made a comprehensive investigation of the actual earnings of workers engaged in the building trades in Germany in August 1932.[1] The investigation covered 623 establishments with 15,178 workers, of whom 35 percent were masons, 26.6 percent underground workers, and 24.3 percent helpers. Piece-rate workers formed 7.8 percent of the underground workers, 3.8 percent of the masons, 3.1 percent of the helpers, and 0.7 percent of the carpenters. Of all the workers covered, 98.8 percent were over 20 years of age.

Table 1 shows actual earnings per hour and per day, the union rate per hour, the percent that actual earnings form of union rates, and the hours of labor per day for specified occupations in the cities of Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Munich, and in the agreement districts of Mecklenburg, Pommern, and Stettin, Western Germany, and Baden and Vorderpfalz.

[1] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 2. April-Heft, Berlin, 1933, pp. 243–244.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURLY AND DAILY EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN BUILDING TRADES IN GERMANY, BY DISTRICT AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark (100 pfennigs) at par=23.8 cents]

District and occupation	Rate	Actual earnings per hour		Union rate per hour		Percent actual earnings form of union rate	Actual earnings per day		Hours of labor per day
		German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency		German currency	United States currency	
Berlin:		*Pfennigs*	*Cents*	*Pfennigs*	*Cents*		*Marks*		
Masons	Time	109.4	26.0	109.0	25.9	100.0	8.51	$2.03	7.78
Do	Piece	121.3	28.9	109.0	25.9	111.3	9.20	2.19	7.59
Do.[1]	Time	103.4	24.6	105.0	25.0	98.5	7.86	1.87	7.61
Carpenters	do	110.1	26.2	110.0	26.2	100.0	8.57	2.04	7.78
Helpers	do	90.7	21.6	90.0	21.4	100.3	7.15	1.70	7.88
Do	Piece	115.8	27.6	90.0	21.4	128.0	9.07	2.16	7.84
Underground workers	Time	75.0	17.9	72.0	17.1	102.4	5.96	1.42	7.95
Hamburg:									
Masons	do	113.4	27.0	111.9	26.6	100.7	8.96	2.13	7.90
Carpenters	do	116.0	27.6	113.9	27.1	100.0	9.22	2.19	7.95
Helpers	do	92.9	22.1	91.0	21.7	101.1	7.43	1.77	8.00
Underground workers	do	75.6	18.0	73.0	17.4	101.8	6.05	1.44	8.00
Leipzig:									
Masons	do	98.8	23.5	98.0	23.3	100.4	7.63	1.82	7.72
Carpenters	do	98.8	23.5	98.5	23.4	100.2	7.72	1.84	7.81
Helpers	do	84.6	20.1	82.0	19.5	100.9	6.59	1.57	7.79
Underground workers	do	79.2	18.8	77.0	18.3	102.7	6.30	1.50	7.96
Munich:									
Masons	do	98.0	23.3	97.0	23.1	100.3	7.93	1.89	8.09
Do	Piece	132.4	31.5	97.0	23.1	136.5	10.48	2.49	7.92
Carpenters	Time	97.9	23.3	97.0	23.1	100.4	7.84	1.87	8.01
Helpers	do	80.7	19.2	80.0	19.0	100.3	6.60	1.57	8.18
Underground workers	Piece	76.3	18.2	74.1	17.6	100.5	6.33	1.51	8.30
Mecklenburg:									
Masons	Time	69.8	16.6	69.9	16.6	99.7	5.58	1.33	8.00
Carpenters	do	68.5	16.3	68.9	16.4	99.3	5.46	1.30	7.97
Helpers	do	58.9	14.0	58.4	13.9	100.3	4.72	1.12	8.01
Underground workers	do	52.2	12.4	51.7	12.3	100.6	4.21	1.00	8.08
Do	Piece	60.8	14.5	51.2	12.2	118.8	4.82	1.15	7.93
Pommern and Stettin:									
Masons	Time	86.3	20.5	84.3	20.1	102.0	6.93	1.65	8.02
Carpenters	do	85.3	20.3	84.6	20.1	100.4	6.93	1.65	8.12
Helpers	do	70.1	16.7	70.0	16.7	99.6	5.75	1.37	8.19
Underground workers	do	54.8	13.0	51.9	12.4	105.6	4.46	1.06	8.13
Do	Piece	50.1	11.9	46.4	11.0	108.0	3.91	.93	7.81
Western Germany:									
Masons	Time	87.9	20.9	89.5	21.3	98.1	7.43	1.77	8.45
Carpenters	do	92.2	21.9	92.0	21.9	99.8	7.77	1.85	8.43
Helpers	do	73.9	17.6	74.7	17.8	98.7	6.33	1.51	8.56
Underground workers	do	62.7	14.9	60.3	14.4	102.2	5.39	1.28	8.59
Do	Piece	73.8	17.6	61.0	14.5	120.0	6.08	1.45	8.23
Baden and Vorderpfalz:									
Masons	Time	88.9	21.2	88.7	21.1	98.8	7.18	1.71	8.08
Do.[1]	do	75.3	17.9	77.2	18.4	97.5	6.09	1.45	8.09
Carpenters	do	93.7	22.3	88.9	21.2	100.3	8.41	2.00	8.98
Helpers	do	73.5	17.5	74.6	17.8	98.3	5.97	1.42	8.12
Underground workers	do	73.0	17.4	67.3	16.0	100.3	6.41	1.53	8.78

[1] 19 to 20 years of age.

The percent of decrease in actual hourly and daily earnings and in union rates in August 1932 as compared with August 1929 is shown in table 2. The greatest decrease in earnings occurred in Berlin, for masons, amounting to 53 percent in hourly earnings and to 52.8 percent in daily earnings; the decrease in union rates was from 28 to 29.2 percent. On an average the earnings in all occupations and agreement districts have decreased by about one third from August 1929 to August 1932; that is, during the period of three years.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF DECREASE OF ACTUAL HOURLY AND DAILY EARNINGS AND UNION RATES IN AUGUST 1932 AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST 1929

District and occupation	Percent of decrease in—			District and occupation	Percent of decrease in—		
	Hourly earnings	Union rates	Daily earnings		Hourly earnings	Union rates	Daily earnings
Berlin:				Mecklenburg:			
Masons	53.0	29.2	52.8	Masons	36.2	34.6	36.1
Carpenters	39.4	29.1	40.0	Carpenters	35.3	34.1	35.5
Helpers	33.5	29.1	44.7	Helpers	35.2	34.5	35.5
Underground workers	31.6	28.0	32.5	Underground workers	33.4	29.5	36.2
Hamburg:				Pommern:			
Masons	48.6	28.3	48.3	Masons	33.4	30.7	34.2
Carpenters	34.2	28.0	34.1	Carpenters	29.9	29.9	30.7
Helpers	32.4	29.5	32.8	Helpers	34.3	30.7	35.2
Underground workers	35.9	32.4	38.5	Underground workers	33.5	33.2	33.9
Leipzig:				Western Germany:			
Masons	30.2	29.5	29.1	Masons	34.2	31.1	34.3
Carpenters	30.6	29.6	30.2	Carpenters	32.1	30.7	35.4
Helpers	28.7	28.7	28.2	Helpers	33.1	30.7	35.0
Underground workers	30.8	30.6	32.2	Underground workers	25.1	25.3	28.4
Munich:				Baden and Vorderpfalz:			
Masons	36.2	28.7	35.8	Masons	34.4	33.1	35.7
Carpenters	28.7	28.6	28.9	Carpenters	30.6	32.4	27.6
Helpers	28.9	28.7	29.8	Helpers	33.6	32.0	35.6
Underground workers	33.0	33.8	34.8	Underground workers	30.6	33.3	34.2

Wages in German Coal Mining in 1932

THE following table shows the earnings of coal-mine workers in Germany in the months of March, June, September, and December 1932.[1]

AVERAGE CASH EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN GERMANY IN 1932

Bituminous coal (Steinkohl)

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

Class of workers	March 1932		June 1932		September 1932		December 1932	
	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency
Adult males, per shift:								
Underground workers:	*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*	
Pick miners	7.66	$1.82	7.66	$1.82	7.64	$1.82	7.63	$1.82
Wagoners	6.03	1.44	6.01	1.43	6.00	1.43	5.98	1.42
Total	6.94	1.65	6.93	1.65	6.92	1.65	6.91	1.64
Surface workers:								
Skilled	6.86	1.63	6.77	1.61	6.78	1.61	6.80	1.62
Unskilled	5.69	1.35	5.65	1.34	5.63	1.34	5.66	1.35
Total	6.11	1.45	6.06	1.44	6.04	1.44	6.07	1.44
All workers:								
Per month	133.00	31.65	133.00	31.65	137.00	32.61	147.00	34.99
Per shift	6.65	1.58	6.62	1.58	6.62	1.58	6.62	1.58

[1] Germany. Statistiches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 2. März-Heft, Berlin, 1933, pp. 179–180.

AVERAGE CASH EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN GERMANY IN 1932—Continued

Lignite coal (Braunkohl)

Class of workers	March 1932		June 1932		September 1932		December 1932	
	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency	German currency	United States currency
Adult males, per shift:	*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*	
Muckers (laborers)	5.60	$1.33	5.47	$1.30	5.58	$1.33	5.64	$1.34
Surface workers	6.49	1.54	6.52	1.55	6.38	1.52	6.34	1.51
Underground workers	7.13	1.70	7.20	1.71	7.17	1.71	7.14	1.70
Total	5.93	1.41	5.85	1.39	5.90	1.40	5.86	1.39
All workers:								
Per month	120.00	28.56	132.00	31.42	132.00	31.42	129.00	30.70
Per shift	5.86	1.39	5.47	1.30	5.81	1.38	5.64	1.34

Changes in English Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in 1932

THE British Ministry of Labor publishes in its Labor Gazette for April 1933, a discussion of the changes in wage rates and hours of labor which took place in 1932 in the industries concerning which it receives information. The Ministry, it is explained, has no power to compel the giving of such data, and certain important classes of workers, such as agricultural and Government employees, domestic servants, and shop assistants and clerks, are entirely omitted, so that the subject is by no means completely covered. Data are received, however, from a number of sources, both official and private, and it is believed that the information received is sufficiently comprehensive to give a trustworthy picture of the prevailing tendencies.

General Trend of Wage Rates

THERE was a slight decline in 1932 in the average level of wage rates.

* * * In all the industries and services for which statistics are available the changes reported to the department as taking effect in 1932 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £251,800 [1] [$1,225,385] in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 1,949,000 work people, and in a net increase of £2,600 [$12,653] in those of 33,500 work people.

The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £249,200 [$1,212,732] in the weekly full-time wages of the work people in the industries covered by the statistics. It is estimated that the average decrease for all these industries, including also agriculture, was equivalent to between 1½ and 2 percent of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year.

Wage Changes in the Various Industry Groups

THE following table shows, by industry groups, the number of workers affected by increases and decreases in wage rates and the net effect of these changes upon the weekly rates.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of pound = $4.8665.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED AND NET RESULTS OF WAGE INCREASES AND DECREASES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of pound=$4.8665; exchange rate of pound for 1932=$3.506]

Industry group	Number of persons affected by—		Estimated net weekly amount of change in wage rates		Estimated net weekly decrease in wage rates of all affected		
	Net increases	Net decreases	Increases	Decreases	English currency	United States currency	
						At par	At exchange rate
Coal mining	20,000	17,000	£985	£1,150	£165	$803	$578
Other mining and quarrying	4,800	14,500	700	2,150	1,450	7,056	5,084
Brick, pottery, glass, etc	500	19,000	50	2,100	2,050	9,976	7,187	
Iron and steel	800	111,000	10	9,450	9,440	45,940	33,097
Engineering		8,000		1,800	1,800	8,760	6,311
Shipbuilding		28,000		4,850	4,850	23,603	17,004
Other metal	900	53,000	75	5,225	5,150	25,062	18,056
Textile	850	498,000	100	64,300	64,200	312,429	225,085
Clothing		43,000		5,700	5,700	27,739	19,984
Food, drink, and tobacco		17,000		2,600	2,600	12,653	9,116
Woodworking, furniture, etc		27,500		4,200	4,200	20,439	14,725
Paper, printing, etc		3,000		625	625	3,042	2,191
Building, public works contracting, etc	1,700	520,000	340	48,800	48,460	235,831	169,901
Gas, water, and electricity supply		51,000		5,750	5,750	27,982	20,160
Transport	1,350	363,000	200	66,000	65,800	320,216	230,695
Public administration services	1,600	150,000	100	23,000	22,900	111,443	80,287
Other	1,000	26,000	40	4,100	4,060	19,758	14,234

It will be noticed that wage increases were few and affected a relatively small number of workers. The principal increase was among the coal miners in North Staffordshire, where a percentage addition was made to basis rates, equivalent to about 2¼ percent on current rates of wages.

The most numerous body of workers receiving wage decreases was the building operatives, who, with the exception of the painters in Scotland, had their wages reduced by ½d. [1 cent] per hour in the case of craftsmen and by ¼d. or ½d. per hour in the case of laborers, in nearly all districts in Great Britain. Wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales were reduced by ½d. per hour. Large bodies of workers in the transport trades also underwent reductions, dock laborers at most ports having a decrease of 10d. [20.3 cents] per day, while employees in the mercantile marine had cuts amounting in most cases to 18s. [$4.38] a month for those on monthly, and 6s. a week for those on weekly rates. Most classes of navigating and engineer officers and of sea-going wireless operators had reductions of 10 percent of their monthly or weekly rates of pay. Tramway employees received reductions varying with the area in which they worked and the amount they earned, and coal tippers, railway police, underground railway employees in London, and commercial road transport workers generally accepted decreases. The textile workers sustained serious reductions.

Cotton operatives employed in the manufacturing section of the industry sustained a reduction of 15½ percent in the percentage addition paid on standard piece price lists, equivalent in most cases to a reduction of 8.493 percent on current wages; while the operatives in the preparing and spinning sections sustained a reduction of 14 percent on the standard piece price lists, equivalent in most cases to 7.67 percent off current wages. In the latter case certain modifications were

made in the reduction applied to some of the lower-paid workers. Work people in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries sustained net decreases amounting to between 1 and 1½ percent on their previous rates in Yorkshire, and to 7d. and 4d. per week for men and for women, respectively, in Lancashire and Scotland. Other work people in this group who sustained reductions included woolen operatives at Leicester and in certain parts of Yorkshire, cotton and woolen operatives in Glasgow and the west of Scotland, silk workers at Leek, hosiery workers at Hawick, and work people employed in asbestos manufacture. The minimum rates fixed under the trade boards acts for work people in the made-up textile industry were reduced by 1d. or 1¼d. per hour for men, and by ½d. per hour for women.

Methods by Which Changes Were Arranged

THE above table shows only the net changes, but during the year certain bodies of workers both received increases and sustained reductions, so that the gross changes for the year amounted to £11,900 ($57,911) in increases and £261,100 ($1,270,643) in decreases per week. Of the gross increase, 35.1 percent resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on cost-of-living figures, 37.4 percent from sliding scales based on selling prices, proceeds of the industry, etc., 8.8 percent was brought about by conciliation machinery, 16.4 percent by direct negotiation, 1.5 percent by arbitration, and the remainder by joint industrial councils and trade boards. Of the gross decrease, 23 percent was due to sliding scales based on cost-of-living figures, 4.3 percent to sliding scales based on selling prices, proceeds of the industry, etc., 1.1 percent by conciliation machinery, 22 percent by arbitration, 25.1 percent by direct negotiation, 22.6 percent by joint industrial councils, and 1.9 percent by trade boards. One sixth (16.9 percent) of the gross reduction followed disputes causing a stoppage of work.

Comparison With Previous Years

IN THE following table the number of workers recorded as affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in 1932, in the industries for which statistics are available, are shown in comparison with similar figures for previous years:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WAGE RATES, AND CHANGES IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1915 TO 1932

Year	Number of workers affected by—		Net weekly amount of change in rates of wages		Net weekly increase or decrease in wages paid to workers affected
	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
1915	4,305,000	----------	£867,100	----------	+£867,100
1916	4,848,000	250	885,250	£50	+885,200
1917	6,362,000	75	2,986,200	5	+2,986,195
1918	6,924,000	----------	3,434,500	----------	+3,434,500
1919	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+2,547,140
1920	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+4,793,020
1921	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	−6,061,000
1922	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	−4,210,050
1923	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	−317,000
1924	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+553,900
1925	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	−78,100
1926	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+49,300
1927	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	−357,800
1928	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	−142,000
1929	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	−78,800
1930	768,000	1,100,000	59,500	116,100	−56,600
1931	47,000	3,010,000	5,150	406,300	−401,150
1932	33,500	1,949,000	2,600	251,800	−249,200

Any conclusions to be drawn from this table, it is explained, must be modified by the following considerations:

A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural laborers would have converted the small reduction in wages shown in the table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organized workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organizations. This is particularly the case during the period since 1914, in which such fluctuations have been very considerable. The movement toward the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should be observed also that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1932, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reduction shown in the years 1921–32 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915–20. The figures, however, illustrate the general trend of the movements in money rates of wages over the whole period.

Changes in Normal Hours of Labor

DURING the year, 6,000 workers had their hours increased by an average of about 2⅔ hours per week, and 3,750 had their working time reduced by about 1¾ hours per week. The following table shows the variation in working hours in the industries for which information is received for each of the years 1915–32, with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR, IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1915 TO 1932

Year	Approximate number of workers whose hours of labor were—		Aggregate net increase or decrease in weekly hours	Year	Approximate number of workers whose hours of labor were—		Aggregate net increase or decrease in weekly hours
	Increased	Decreased			Increased	Decreased	
1915	620	20,500	−63,000	1924	13,150	16,150	+12,500
1916	1,300	22,000	−100,000	1925	1,300	3,925	−11,750
1917	2,400	32,000	−120,000	1926	934,200	340	+3,985,000
1918	1,750	148,000	−568,000	1927	18,700	1,700	+59,000
1919	1,150	6,305,000	−40,651,000	1928	1,400	2,000	−200
1920	2,000	570,000	−2,114,000	1929	4,050	1,050	+8,750
1921	31,500	12,900	+14,500	1930	13,175	349,225	−873,500
1922	16,000	302,700	−93,000	1931	294,000	111,000	+142,000
1923	325,000	9,600	+108,750	1932	6,000	3,750	+7,000

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labor in the years 1919 and 1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours apart from those of building-trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners form the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930, and 1931.

Wages in the Sugar Industry of Java, 1929 and 1931

THE average daily wages paid in the sugar industry of Java in 1929 and 1931 are shown in the following figures taken from the Statistical Abstract for Netherland Indies, 1932.[1]

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN JAVA, 1929 AND 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of Dutch cent at par=0.4 cent]

Class of worker	1929		1931	
	Dutch cents	United States currency	Dutch cents	United States currency
Regular workers				
Professional laborers	115	$0.46	113	$0.45
Helpers	58	.23	57	.23
Total	85	.34	87	.35
Season laborers				
Factory foremen	63	.25	61	.24
Factory coolies, male	46	.18	45	.18
Field watchers	35	.14	35	.14
Railway coolies	41	.16	40	.16
Total, male	46	.18	44	18
Factory coolies, female	37	.15	36	.14
Grand total	56	.22	54	.22

Wages in Coal Mines of the Don Basin, Soviet Russia

A SOVIET Government decree published on May 22, 1933,[2] provided for reorganization of the administration of coal mines owned and operated by the Soviet Government in the Don Basin, and set increased wage rates for certain groups of workers therein, beginning June 1, 1933.

The new wage and salary rates are shown in the following tables.

TABLE 1.—BASIC DAILY RATES IN DON BASIN COAL MINES, JUNE 1, 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of ruble at par=51.5 cents][a]

Occupational group	Daily wage rates		Occupational group	Daily wage rates	
	Russian currency	United States currency		Russian currency	United States currency
	Rubles			*Rubles*	
Laborers, general	1.75	$0.90	Slaters	4.10	$2.11
Brakemen	3.50	1.80	Timbermen	4.10	2.11
Drainage men	3.00	1.55	Firemen and screeners	4.10	2.11
Plate men, inside	3.00	1.55	Machine miners	7.70	3.97
Bailers	3.00	1.55	Machine miners' helpers	5.30	2.73
Pump men, inside	3.50	1.80	Pick miners	6.40	3.30
Plate men, outside	3.50	1.80	Drivers, inside	4.50	2.32
Pillar men	3.50	1.80	Loaders and shovelers	4.50	2.32
Cagers	5.75	2.96	Loaders, boom	4.50	2.32
Electricians	4.80	2.47	Wagoners	4.50	2.32
Drivers	4.10	2.11			

[a] The gold value of ruble in international financial transactions amounts to 51.5 cents on basis of gold dollar. But there are no available data to show the value of the ruble in domestic transactions; that is, in relation to prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private.

[1] Netherland East Indies. Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. Indian report, 1932: II, Statistical abstract for N.I. Batavia, 1932, p. 182.

[2] Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.). Izvestia (Official Daily of the Soviet Government), Moscow, May 22, 1933, pp. 1 and 2.

Table 2 shows the monthly productivity bonuses paid, in addition to wages, to specified classes of workers.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY PRODUCTIVITY BONUS FOR COAL-MINE WORKERS IN THE DON BASIN

Occupational group	Monthly bonus			
	Russian currency		United States currency	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Rubles	*Rubles*		
Hoisters	25	50	$12.88	$25.75
Operators, compressor	15	25	7.73	12.88
Wagoners	15	25	7.73	12.88
Pump men, inside	15	20	7.73	10.30
Bailers and outside pump men	(1)	(2)		
Stablemen	20	30	10.30	15.45
Machine miners	20	30	10.30	15.45
Machine miners' helpers	15	20	7.73	10.30
Wiremen, inside	20	50	10.30	25.75
Operators, conveyor	15	25	7.73	12.88
Brakemen	20	30	10.30	15.45
Conveyor movers	(3)	(1)		

[1] 20 percent of basic wage. [2] 30 percent of basic wage. [3] 15 percent of basic wage.

Table 3 gives the new monthly rates of the administrative and technical forces.

TABLE 3.—MONTHLY SALARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN DON BASIN COAL MINES, JUNE 1, 1933

Occupational group	Monthly salaries			
	Russian currency		United States currency	
	Minimum [1]	Maximum [1]	Minimum [1]	Maximum [1]
	Rubles	*Rubles*		
Chief engineers:				
Class I mines	650	1,100	$334.75	$566.50
Class II mines	600	850	309.00	437.75
Class III mines	500	700	257.50	360.50
Assistant chief engineers:				
Class I mines	450	900	231.75	463.50
Class II mines	450	800	231.75	412.00
Electrical mechanics:				
Class I mines	450	750	231.75	386.25
Class II mines	350	650	180.25	334.75
Class III mines	325	500	167.38	257.50
Bosses, ventilation:				
Class I mines	325	650	167.38	334.75
Class II mines	300	500	154.50	257.50
Class III mines	300	450	154.50	231.75
Bosses, transportation, in large mines	300	650	154.50	334.75
Section bosses: [2]				
Class I mines	350	700	180.25	360.50
Class II mines	325	650	167.38	334.75
Class III mines	325	550	167.38	283.25
Assistant unit bosses:				
Class I mines	325	550	167.38	283.25
Class II mines	300	450	154.50	231.75
Inspectors, technical	300	550	154.50	283.25
Inspectors, common	175	450	90.13	231.75
Economists, production	225	450	115.88	231.75
Engineers, construction work	350	700	180.25	360.50

[1] Between the minimum and the maximum there are 2 more salary rates, which are not quoted in this table.

[2] In the reorganized administration of coal mining in the Don Basin a section represents a separate management unit of inside mining operations at 1 larger or several smaller adjacent veins—under a section boss or chief.

TABLE 3.—MONTHLY SALARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN DON BASIN COAL MINES, JUNE 1, 1933—Continued

Occupational group	Monthly salaries			
	Russian currency		United States currency	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Rubles	*Rubles*		
Section production foremen:				
Class I mines	200	400	$103.00	$206.00
Class II mines	175	350	90.13	180.25
Class III mines	----------	300	----------	154.50
Transportation foremen:				
Class I mines	175	325	90.13	167.38
Class II mines	160	275	82.40	141.63
Class III mines	160	250	82.40	128.75
Ventilation foremen:				
Class I mines	150	350	77.25	180.25
Class II mines	150	300	77.25	154.50
Class III mines	140	250	72.10	128.75
Construction foremen:				
Class I mines	200	400	103.00	206.00
Class II mines	175	350	90.13	180.25
Fitters and electrical fitters:				
Class I mines	250	475	128.75	244.63
Class II mines	175	400	90.13	206.00
Class III mines	175	350	90.13	180.25
Surface foremen	100	275	51.50	141.63

The salaries of the engineers and technicians with special high qualifications may be increased up to 1,500 rubles ($773) per month.

In the mines producing coal for coke the salaries of the administrative and technical personnel are to be increased by 10 percent over those in other mines beginning June 1, 1933.

Survey of Wages in Yugoslavia, 1932 [1]

IN Yugoslavia there were comparatively few changes in the rates of wages in 1932 as compared with those current in 1931. In the mining industry there was a general, though small, decrease in wages of practically all workers, while inspectors and clerks in all classes suffered a loss in wages of 15 percent.

The Yugoslav law provides for an 8-hour working day and a 48-hour week. Overtime is permissible up to a limit of 2 hours per day and 8 hours per week, the rate of pay for such work being time and a half.

Deductions from wages for social insurance are authorized by a law put into effect in 1922. Road and general taxes are levied on workers' wages, there being different rates for married workers, with and without dependents, and single workers.

Tables 1 to 4 show in detail the wages current in the mining, sugar, textile, and woodworking industries of Yugoslavia as of 1932. Table 1 covers daily wages in the mining industry, as well as the allowances and deductions made for the various classes of employees.

[1] This article was prepared from report by Reed Paige Clark, American consul at Belgrade, Feb. 2, 1933, and Egmont C. von Treskow, American consul at Zagreb, Apr. 7, 1932.

TABLE 1.—WAGES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1932, BY KIND OF MINING

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar at par=1.76 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=1.34 cents]

Kind of mining	Daily wages			Daily allowances			Daily deductions					
		United States currency			United States currency		Government taxes			Insurance		
	Yugoslav currency	At par	At exchange rate	Yugoslav currency	At par	At exchange rate	Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Yugoslav currency	United States currency	
								At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Coal:	*Dinars*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dinars*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dinars*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dinars*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Black	32.40	57.0	43.4	0.38	0.7	0.5	0.43	0.8	0.6	1.17	2.1	1.
Brown	37.40	65.8	50.1	3.51	6.2	4.7	.83	1.5	1.1	1.38	2.4	1.8
Lignite	37.40	65.8	50.1	2.48	4.4	3.3	.83	1.5	1.1	1.38	2.4	1.8
Iron: Iron ore	38.20	67.2	51.2	5.75	10.1	7.7	.83	1.5	1.1	1.38	2.4	1.8
Copper:												
Copper ore	25.10	44.2	33.6	9.82	17.3	13.2	.43	.8	.6	1.38	2.4	1.8
Crude copper	23.20	40.8	31.1	9.82	17.3	13.2	.43	.8	.6	1.38	2.4	1.8
Pyrite	31.20	54.9	41.8	9.82	17.3	13.2	.92	1.6	1.2	1.66	2.9	2.2
Lead:												
Lead ore	48.45	85.3	64.9	1.61	2.8	2.2	1.05	1.8	1.4	1.66	2.9	2.2
Crude lead	67.00	117.9	89.8	2.53	4.5	3.4	1.66	2.9	2.2	1.66	2.9	2.2
Bauxite	31.70	55.8	42.5	2.53	4.5	3.4	.33	.6	.4	1.00	1.8	1.3
Magnesite	26.75	47.1	35.8	.45	.8	.6	.33	.6	.4	.83	1.5	1.1
Chrome ore	31.18	54.9	41.8	.45	.8	.6	.33	.6	.4	1.00	1.8	1.3
Salt	41.80	73.6	56.0	3.23	5.7	4.3	.90	1.6	1.2	1.38	2.4	1.8

Table 2 gives wages in the sugar industry of Yugoslavia in 1932.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY AND HOURLY WAGES IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1932, BY OCCUPATION

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar at par=1.76 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=1.34 cents]

Occupation	Period to which figures apply	Wages			Deductions					
		Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Government taxes			Insurance		
			At par	At exchange rate	Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Yugoslav currency	United States currency	
						At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Refinery workers and handlers of raw material	Month	*Dinars* 1,850.00	$32.56	$24.79	*Dinars* 51.00	$0.90	$0.68	*Dinars* 44.71	$0.79	$0.60
Sugar boilers	do	1,800.00	31.68	24.12	51.00	.90	.68	44.71	.79	.60
Stokers	do	1,800.00	31.68	24.12	51.00	.90	.68	44.71	.79	.60
Independent craftsmen	do	1,600.00 to 1,800.00	28.16 to 31.68	21.44 to 24.12	40.00 to 51.00	.70 to .90	.54 to .68	44.71	.79	.60
Electricians	Hour	5.50	.10	.07	.80	.01	.01	1.17	.02	.02
Porters	do	4.00	.07	.05	.50	.01	.01	1.00	.02	.01
Supervisory mechanics	do	2.00	.04	.03	.42	.01	.01	.69	.01	.01
Boiler men	do	5.00	.09	.07	.80	.01	.01	1.17	.02	.02
Bricklayers	do	5.50	.10	.07	.80	.01	.01	1.17	.02	.02
Common laborers, permanent	do	3.50 to 4.00	.06 to .07	.05 to .06	.50	.01	.01	1.00	.02	.01

Wages in the textile industry for 1932 are as follows:

TABLE 3.—WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1932, BY OCCUPATIONS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar at par=1.76 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=1.34 cents]

Occupation	Hourly wages					
	Males			Females		
	Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Yugoslav currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
	Dinars	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Weavers	2.50–4.50	4.4–7.9	3.4–6.0	2.00–4.00	3.5–7.0	2.7–5.4
Spinners	2.50–4.50	4.4–7.9	3.4–6.0			
Painters	2.00–5.00	3.5–8.8	2.7–6.7			
Finishers	2.00–5.00	3.5–8.8	2.7–6.7			
Teaselers	2.00–4.00	3.5–7.0	2.7–5.4			
Spoolers				2.50–3.00	4.4–5.3	3.4–4.0
Knitters				3.00–3.50	5.3–6.2	4.0–4.7
Tailors				3.00–5.00	5.3–8.8	4.0–6.7

Occupation	Hourly deductions					
	Government taxes			Insurance		
Weavers	0.25–0.75	0.4–1.3	0.3–1.0	0.83–1.66	1.5–2.9	1.1–2.2
Spinners	.25–.75	.4–1.3	.3–1.0	.83–1.66	1.5–2.9	1.1–2.2
Painters	.16–.50	.3–.9	.2–.7	.69–1.17	1.2–2.1	.9–1.6
Finishers	.16–.50	.3–.9	.2–.7	.69–1.17	1.2–2.1	.9–1.6
Teaselers	.16–.50	.3–.9	.2–.7	.69–1.17	1.2–2.1	.9–1.6
Spoolers	.25–.33	.4–.6	.3–.4	.83–1.00	1.5–1.8	1.1–1.3
Knitters	.25–.50	.4–.9	.3–.7	.83–1.17	1.5–2.1	1.1–1.6
Tailors	.16–.50	.3–.9	.2–.7	.69–1.38	1.2–2.4	.9–1.8

Wages in the woodworking industry underwent no change in 1932, remaining at the level shown in table 4.

TABLE 4.—WAGES IN THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1932, BY OCCUPATIONS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar at par=1.76 cents; at average exchange rate for December 1932=1.34 cents]

Occupation	Daily wages			Daily deductions					
		United States currency		Government taxes			Insurance		
	Yugoslav currency	At par	At exchange rate	Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Yugoslav currency	United States currency	
					At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
	Dinars	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Dinars*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Sawyers	31.50–45.60	55.4–80.3	42.2–61.1	0.33–.66	0.6–1.2	0.4–.9	1.00–1.66	1.8–2.9	1.3–2.2
Sawyers' helpers	29.60–32.60	52.1–57.4	39.7–43.7	.33–.42	.6–.7	.4–.6	1.00–1.17	1.8–2.1	1.3–1.6
Workers on circular saws	32.00–41.50	56.3–73.0	42.9–55.6	.35–.66	.6–1.2	.5–.9	1.00–1.66	1.8–2.9	1.3–2.2
Mechanics	36.70–49.50	64.6–87.1	49.2–66.3	.50–.92	.9–1.6	.7–1.2	1.17–1.66	2.1–2.9	1.6–2.2
Blacksmiths	31.60–44.50	55.6–78.3	42.3–59.6	.33–.75	.6–1.3	.4–1.0	1.00–1.66	1.8–2.9	1.3–2.2
Tool sharpeners	34.00–49.20	59.8–86.6	45.6–65.9	.42–.92	.7–1.6	.6–1.2	1.00–1.66	1.8–2.9	1.3–2.2
Day laborers	18.00–29.00	31.7–51.0	24.1–38.9	.16–.33	.3–.6	.2–.4	.58–1.00	1.0–1.8	.8–1.3

Table 5 gives the daily wages paid in the chemical, leather, and metallurgical industries of the Zagreb district in 1932.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL, LEATHER AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES OF THE ZAGREB DISTRICT, YUGOSLAVIA, 1932, BY OCCUPATIONS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of dinar at par=1.76 cents; at average exchange rate for December, 1932=1.34 cents]

Occupation	Daily wages			Deductions for—					
		United States currency		Insurance			Government taxes		
	Yugoslav currency	At par	At exchange rate	Yugoslav currency	United States currency		Yugoslav currency	United States currency	
					At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
Chemical industry									
Coppersmiths, fitters, and coopers	*Dinars* 87.50	$1.54	$1.17	*Dinars* 1.97	*Cents* 3.5	*Cents* 2.6	*Dinars* 1.42–2.50	*Cents* 2.5–4.4	*Cents* 1.9–3.4
Stokers and technical helpers	61.70	1.09	.83	1.97	3.5	2.6	.50–1.97	.9–3.5	.7–2.6
Unskilled workers	37.50	.66	.50	1.39	2.4	1.9	0 – .50	0 – .9	0 – .7
Unskilled workers, females	31.25	.55	.42	1.18	2.1	1.6	0 – .33	0 – .6	0 – .4
Leather industry									
Tanners	51.25	.91	.69	1.97	3.5	2.6	.25– .92	.4–1.6	.3–1.2
Shoemakers	51.00	.90	.68	1.97	3.5	2.6	.25– .92	.4–1.6	.3–1.2
Unskilled workers	37.50	.66	.50	1.39	2.4	1.9	0 – .50	0 – .9	0 – .7
Unskilled workers, females	31.25	.55	.42	1.18	2.1	1.6	0 – .33	0 – .6	0 – .4
Metallurgical industry									
Drayers	72.93	1.28	.98	1.97	3.5	2.6	.92–1.92	1.6–3.4	1.2–2.6
Machine locksmiths, mechanics, and molders	72.56	1.28	.97	1.97	3.5	2.6	.92–1.92	1.6–3.4	1.2–2.6
Casters	66.12	1.07	.89	1.97	3.5	2.6	.66–1.58	1.2–2.8	.9–2.1
Unskilled workers	46.41	.82	.62	1.64	2.9	2.2	.16– .75	.3–1.3	.2–1.0
Unskilled workers, female	28.42	.50	.38	.98	1.7	1.3	0 – .33	0 – .6	0 – .4

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Trend of Employment, June 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents in the following tables, data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by cooperating establishments in 17 of the important industrial groups of the country and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Information for each of the 89 separate manufacturing industries and for the manufacturing industries combined is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing groups included in the Bureau's monthly survey, together with information available concerning employment in the executive Civil Service and on class I railroads.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in June 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in June 1933 with May 1933 and June 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 7 per-cent in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and pay-roll totals increased 10.8 percent over the month interval. Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, increases of 9.2 percent in employment and 9.7 percent in pay-roll totals are shown over the 12-month period.

The index of employment in June 1933 was 62.8 as compared with 58.7 in May 1933, 56 in April 1933, and 57.5 in June 1932; the pay-roll index in June 1933 was 43.1 as compared with 38.9 in May 1933, 34.9 in April 1933, and 39.3 in June 1932. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100.

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 are based on returns made by 17,952 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in June 2,802,711 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $50,408,132.

The gains of 7 percent in factory employment and 10.8 percent in pay rolls in June mark the third consecutive month in which both employment and earnings have increased. The increase in employment in June combined with the increases of 1.6 percent in April and 4.8 percent in May represents a gain of 14 percent in employment since the bank holiday in March. These combined increases have brought the level of employment in June to the highest point reached in the last 15 months and for the first time since October 1929 indicate more workers on manufacturing-establishment pay rolls in the current month than were employed in the corresponding month of the

preceding year. The June 1933 employment index, however, is still 36.8 percent below the level of June in the index base year 1926. The increase of 10.8 percent in pay rolls in June combined with the increase of 4.5 percent in April and 11.5 percent in May represents a total increase of 29 percent over the March low and brings the June 1933 pay-roll index to a point 9.7 percent above the level of June 1932. The pay-roll index in June 1933 remains 56.8 percent below the level of the June 1926 pay-roll index.

The broadness of the current expansion is indicated by the increases in employment in 79 of the 89 separate manufacturing industries surveyed, while 80 industries reported increases in pay rolls over the month interval. The 10 industries in which decreased employment was reported between May and June were industries usually affected by seasonal decreases at this period.

Thirteen of the fourteen groups into which these 89 manufacturing industries are classified, reported gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval, the lumber-products group reporting the most pronounced gain, 13 percent, due to increases of 15.1 percent in employment in sawmills, 10.8 percent in furniture, and 9.6 percent in millwork. The stone-clay-glass and the rubber-products group reported gains in employment of 11.7 percent each. In the stone-clay-glass group, the brick and cement industries reported gains in employment of nearly 15 percent and the marble-slate-granite industry reported a slightly larger gain. In the rubber-products group, the most pronounced gain was in the rubber tire and tube industry which reported an increase of 14.7 percent in number of workers over the month interval coupled with an increase of 26.4 percent in pay rolls. The textile-products group reported an increase of 10.1 percent in employment and 16.1 percent in pay rolls, the largest gain in employment in this group being reported in the woolen and worsted goods industry (23.3 percent). The cotton-goods industry reported a gain in employment of 15.7 percent, knit goods 7.8 percent, and silk and rayon goods, 4.9 percent. In the wearing-apparel division of the textile group gains in employment of 8.1 percent and 9.7 percent were reported in the men's clothing and the shirt and collar industries, respectively, while the women's clothing and the millinery industries both reported seasonal declines. The combined totals of the industries comprising the iron and steel group showed gains of 9.8 percent in employment and 22 percent in pay rolls, each of the 13 industries in this group reporting substantial increases in employment coupled with more pronounced gains in earnings. The cast-iron pipe industry reported the greatest increase in employment (19.9 percent) and the iron and steel industry reported a gain of 9.6 percent in employment coupled with an increase of 25.1 percent in pay rolls. The machinery group, under which heading is classified such important industries as agricultural implements, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, radio, and textile machinery, reported an increase of 8.1 percent in employment, the gains in employment in these separate industries ranging from 5.3 percent in the electrical-machinery industry to 15.6 percent in the textile-machinery industry. The nonferrous metal group reported an increase of 7.3 percent and the transportation group reported a gain of 6.4 percent. In this last-named group, the automobile industry reported increases of 8 percent in employment and 7.1 percent in earnings. The leather-

products group reported an increase of 4.4 percent in employment from May to June due to the combined increases of 10 percent in the leather industry and 2.9 percent in the boot and shoe industry. The food group reported a gain of 4 percent in number of employees, the beverage industry in this group continuing to report substantial additions to its already greatly expanded total. The level of employment in the beverage industry in June 1933 measured by changes in the Bureau's indexes is 95.9 percent above the level of the corresponding month of 1932, due almost entirely to legalizing the manufacture of beer. This is not the only industry in which expansions of large proportions have occurred over the year interval, although in the beverage industry the expansion represents the addition of new workers to the industry, while in the woolen-goods industry, for instance, in which employment shows a gain of 89.6 percent from June 1932 to June 1933, the gain represents a return of employees to plants previously operated due to recently increased activity. In this 12-month comparison, the cotton-goods industry also shows an increase in employment of nearly 60 percent and the rayon industry shows a gain of 65.8 percent in employment over the year interval. The radio and the silk-goods industries both show increases of 44 percent over the year interval and 13 additional industries showed increases of more than 20 percent in employment. In 31 of the 89 industries the level of employment in June 1933 was still below the level of June 1932.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both May and June 1933 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 June 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in June, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in June 1933.

The monthly percents 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 pay roll reported in identical establishments for the 2 months considered. The percents 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 percents 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 pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **MANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

Industry	Establishments reporting in both May and June 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll June 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1933	Percent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		
Food and kindred products	**3,013**	**252,449**	**+4.0**	**+6.9**	**$5,187,093**	**+3.9**	**−0.3**	**86.5**	**69.7**
Baking	960	59,379	+1.4	−3.8	1,257,218	+1.9	−10.8	79.3	63.7
Beverages	357	23,073	+18.1	+95.9	670,232	+14.8	+102.7	160.8	151.6
Butter	317	6,058	+7.8	−1.4	124,259	+5.9	−14.9	102.0	75.7
Confectionery	318	33,225	−.7	+12.9	414,022	−4.7	−5.1	73.6	48.6
Flour	420	15,513	−1.4	(1)	308,967	−5.4	−8.3	82.8	62.6
Ice cream	323	11,907	+15.8	−7.9	301,881	+15.6	−17.1	78.0	58.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	250	93,092	+3.2	+4.8	1,877,733	+4.3	−1.4	90.3	72.6
Sugar, beet	57	4,089	+12.1	+23.2	84,327	+6.9	+1.4	48.9	36.2
Sugar refining, cane	11	6,113	+.5	+4.8	148,454	+1.0	+3.1	78.3	68.8
Textiles and their products	**3,135**	**703,865**	**+10.1**	**+37.7**	**9,176,541**	**+16.1**	**+49.7**	**80.7**	**52.7**
Fabrics	**1,894**	**574,419**	**+13.3**	**+47.0**	**7,506,648**	**+21.2**	**+65.1**	**85.4**	**60.1**
Carpets and rugs	27	11,842	+15.5	+13.7	207,823	+28.7	+61.5	59.1	42.3
Cotton goods	651	279,784	+15.7	+59.8	3,109,403	+24.0	+84.9	91.7	65.1
Cotton small wares	113	10,146	+9.9	+24.6	154,215	+12.8	+38.6	89.2	66.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	152	36,249	+5.0	+13.3	678,283	+9.1	+21.6	81.0	60.2
Hats, fur-felt	35	5,451	+1.9	+21.5	104,884	+20.4	+58.1	68.5	43.8
Knit goods	438	112,378	+7.8	+19.4	1,448,570	+10.4	+21.4	89.2	59.6
Silk and rayon goods	242	47,507	+4.9	+44.9	605,924	+10.1	+57.8	59.7	39.3
Woolen and worsted goods	236	71,062	+23.3	+89.6	1,197,546	+37.1	+121.2	93.3	72.1
Wearing apparel	**1,241**	**129,446**	**+1.5**	**+16.1**	**1,669,893**	**+2.4**	**+15.9**	**69.4**	**38.0**
Clothing, men's	398	63,908	+8.1	+25.0	813,116	+18.5	+42.5	69.9	36.9
Clothing, women's	476	25,854	−8.1	+5.2	368,771	−13.8	−7.4	68.2	33.9
Corsets and allied garments	34	5,719	+.3	+1.8	82,196	+1.7	+8.2	100.8	77.5
Men's furnishings	76	7,844	+7.9	+10.9	87,960	+13.3	+4.8	63.0	37.4
Millinery	139	9,690	−3.6	−23.5	147,058	−4.3	+20.5	68.8	42.4
Shirts and collars	118	16,431	+9.7	+18.4	170,792	+19.1	+26.1	65.1	43.0
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**1,368**	**326,734**	**+9.8**	**+6.6**	**5,870,338**	**+22.0**	**+33.8**	**58.5**	**36.0**
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivits	70	9,672	+12.6	+13.9	175,708	+30.0	+32.5	73.0	47.3
Cast-iron pipe	36	4,713	+19.9	−6.1	60,575	+21.7	−8.0	29.4	16.1
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	129	8,698	+4.1	−12.0	159,994	+12.8	−10.1	60.6	41.7
Forgings, iron and steel	65	6,046	+12.4	+8.4	111,483	+23.6	+26.5	63.1	39.2
Hardware	106	21,861	+8.2	+.4	327,161	+19.8	+9.7	52.6	29.5
Iron and steel	205	199,580	+9.6	+8.2	3,657,410	+25.1	+54.1	59.4	35.9
Plumbers' supplies	68	8,469	+15.4	+21.2	157,404	+24.4	+39.1	77.1	51.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	93	14,649	+8.8	+18.7	264,566	+15.3	+22.4	40.0	25.1
Stoves	159	17,843	+9.6	+15.3	328,444	+14.8	+33.9	53.4	33.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork	182	12,904	+3.7	−17.4	196,593	+5.9	−22.5	39.4	21.0
Tin cans and other tinware	60	9,102	+6.9	+2.9	181,805	+10.2	+7.5	78.9	50.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	128	7,003	+8.8	−3.5	124,954	+28.9	+6.4	63.0	40.0
Wirework	67	6,194	+12.2	+11.3	124,241	+21.1	+32.8	104.3	87.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1,771**	**266,298**	**+8.1**	**−3.8**	**5,135,608**	**+15.9**	**+2.3**	**48.2**	**31.3**
Agricultural implements	75	6,844	+8.9	+25.3	116,275	+18.2	+32.3	27.7	21.7
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	38	13,768	+9.3	−.7	338,193	+11.3	+12.6	70.6	53.5

[1] No change

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **MANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting in both May and June 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll June 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1933	Percent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued									
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	282	90,885	+5.3	−16.4	$1,881,544	+10.9	−10.5	49.8	36.6
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	91	16,210	+10.0	−5.8	335,388	+16.7	+1.1	42.4	27.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,044	100,837	+8.2	−.9	1,788,699	+18.7	+4.6	46.5	27.3
Machine tools	145	10,753	+12.1	−9.6	213,708	+30.3	−.5	31.2	20.2
Radios and phonographs	29	11,313	+13.3	+44.1	177,796	+5.2	+21.3	92.1	65.5
Textile machinery and parts	50	7,688	+15.6	+20.2	161,059	+40.8	+72.3	62.5	47.2
Typewriters and supplies	17	8,000	−2.0	−8.3	122,946	+4.2	+.3	54.0	31.7
Nonferrous metals and their products	**599**	**79,667**	**+7.3**	**+3.9**	**1,416,606**	**+12.6**	**+11.9**	**55.8**	**38.5**
Aluminum manufactures	27	5,319	+5.7	+11.8	93,849	+12.1	+47.7	52.2	35.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	177	26,187	+11.9	+11.2	498,639	+19.5	+30.9	57.7	40.2
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	27	7,327	+12.0	−5.9	99,002	+21.8	−8.4	40.0	23.9
Jewelry	133	7,340	+6.5	+.6	128,826	+6.9	(1)	36.0	22.9
Lighting equipment	51	2,741	+7.2	−5.4	50,652	+14.2	−5.7	64.8	47.8
Silverware and plated ware	51	7,311	+1.9	−.7	130,135	+5.6	+1.9	60.2	37.0
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	44	9,932	+.6	−6.1	194,047	+6.0	−3.7	56.8	38.6
Stamped and enameled ware	89	13,510	+7.6	+8.6	221,456	+10.8	+6.9	67.1	43.4
Transportation equipment	**407**	**227,422**	**+6.4**	**−15.4**	**5,166,260**	**+5.7**	**−12.6**	**49.9**	**39.0**
Aircraft	24	6,652	+2.6	+27.8	183,909	+.3	+15.1	251.2	233.1
Automobiles	234	192,625	+8.0	−13.4	4,439,784	+7.1	−8.1	52.8	42.1
Cars, electric and steam railroad	42	4,170	−13.3	−20.0	62,817	−19.7	−33.6	15.2	7.5
Locomotives	11	1,491	+7.8	−41.1	28,062	+9.9	−52.4	10.6	6.8
Shipbuilding	96	22,484	+1.0	−31.5	451,688	+(2)	−40.2	57.5	39.6
Railroad repair shops	**899**	**86,965**	**−2.6**	**−6.8**	**2,004,699**	**−2.0**	**−8.9**	**45.0**	**34.9**
Electric railroad	391	20,123	−1.0	−9.2	500,672	−2.5	−18.2	63.0	49.8
Steam railroad	508	66,842	−2.7	−6.6	1,504,027	−2.0	−7.7	43.6	33.7
Lumber and allied products	**1,541**	**126,789**	**+13.0**	**+5.6**	**1,634,603**	**+20.7**	**+3.3**	**39.9**	**21.6**
Furniture	447	44,532	+10.8	+12.8	599,300	+17.8	+16.7	48.5	25.8
Lumber:									
Millwork	460	18,410	+9.6	−.5	264,307	+16.1	−5.4	36.3	21.1
Sawmills	610	62,480	+15.1	+3.1	754,322	+25.1	−.5	36.9	19.2
Turpentine and rosin	24	1,367	+12.7	+14.5	16,674	+6.4	+5.2	50.4	38.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	**1,311**	**95,362**	**+11.7**	**+5.7**	**1,593,451**	**+16.8**	**+3.0**	**46.0**	**27.8**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	663	18,484	+14.5	−7.0	221,885	+27.4	−10.9	27.7	12.3
Cement	124	15,336	+14.9	+2.9	260,439	+19.0	−12.0	42.7	23.4
Glass	191	41,479	+10.0	+22.1	786,738	+13.2	+20.5	70.6	52.9
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	216	4,850	+17.2	−8.8	91,246	+24.8	−16.5	38.4	22.7
Pottery	117	15,213	+5.1	+6.4	233,143	+11.6	+10.4	61.8	34.9

[1] No change.
[2] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **MANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting in both May and June 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll June 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1933	Percent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		
Leather and its manufactures	**483**	**139,164**	**+4.4**	**+13.2**	**$2,297,320**	**+13.0**	**+27.9**	**78.9**	**55.5**
Boots and shoes	330	111,861	+2.9	+10.1	1,753,439	+11.6	+24.0	78.5	52.7
Leather	153	27,303	+10.0	+26.7	543,881	+17.4	+40.3	80.3	65.4
Paper and printing	**1,934**	**211,370**	**+1.9**	**−1.3**	**5,034,286**	**+2.7**	**−8.6**	**78.9**	**61.9**
Boxes, paper	316	21,427	+6.6	+6.5	376,913	+10.0	+6.2	73.6	61.4
Paper and pulp	389	78,527	+3.4	+5.5	1,463,641	+7.7	+8.4	77.3	54.1
Printing and publishing:									
Book and job	764	43,403	+1.1	−10.3	1,085,045	+.6	−16.9	67.4	52.2
Newspapers and periodicals	465	68,013	−.3	−1.5	2,108,687	−.1	−12.3	96.2	77.5
Chemicals and allied products	**1,101**	**152,788**	**+2.1**	**+13.9**	**3,428,132**	**+5.6**	**+6.8**	**78.9**	**64.5**
Chemicals	110	21,461	+6.7	+12.8	518,131	+8.6	+12.2	94.3	69.1
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	112	3,073	+20.4	+17.2	33,150	+26.3	+4.9	27.9	27.7
Druggists' preparations	45	6,859	+1.3	−5.0	139,574	+4.7	−6.4	67.0	66.1
Explosives	30	3,298	+.5	+5.8	66,932	+9.0	+12.5	75.4	51.2
Fertilizers	202	6,078	−34.2	+36.3	74,723	−24.0	+11.2	44.3	27.9
Paints and varnishes	350	16,446	+6.7	+5.7	371,531	+7.7	+.8	76.4	62.3
Petroleum refining	131	50,183	+1.7	(1)	1,383,551	+1.7	−8.1	64.7	54.6
Rayon and allied products	23	30,303	+5.4	+65.8	516,631	+10.4	+66.2	154.9	130.1
Soap	98	15,087	+3.8	+4.0	323,909	+5.6	−8.1	99.5	83.2
Rubber products	**153**	**80,813**	**+11.7**	**+4.1**	**1,785,260**	**+22.5**	**+6.5**	**70.4**	**54.4**
Rubber boots and shoes	9	8,965	+6.1	−24.4	157,107	+10.6	+1.7	42.2	36.0
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	99	20,022	+8.0	+9.4	369,863	+17.5	+14.6	88.1	61.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes	45	51,826	+14.7	+8.8	1,258,290	+26.4	+4.3	71.6	56.2
Tobacco manufactures	**237**	**53,025**	**+3.3**	**−3.8**	**677,935**	**+3.7**	**−9.4**	**68.4**	**50.3**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	10,155	+3.9	+.8	136,394	+1.6	−1.9	90.1	71.9
Cigars and cigarettes	205	42,870	+3.2	−4.5	541,541	+4.1	−10.5	65.6	47.7
Total, 89 industries	**17,952**	**2,802,711**	**+7.0**	**+9.2**	**50,408,132**	**+10.8**	**+9.7**	**62.8**	**43.1**

[1] No change.

Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in June 1933 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for all industries combined, together with the percents of change in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and June 1932, are shown in table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		May 1933	June 1932
Food and kindred products:			
Baking	$21.17	+0.5	−7.3
Beverages	29.05	−2.7	+3.5
Butter	20.51	−1.8	−13.8
Confectionery	12.46	−4.0	−15.9
Flour	19.92	−4.0	−8.3
Ice cream	25.35	−.2	−9.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	20.17	+1.1	−5.8
Sugar, beet	20.62	−4.6	−17.4
Sugar refining, cane	24.28	+.5	−1.3
Textiles and their products:			
Fabrics:			
Carpets and rugs	17.55	+11.4	+41.2
Cotton goods	11.11	+7.1	+15.9
Cotton small wares	15.20	+2.6	+10.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	18.71	+3.9	+7.4
Hats, fur-felt	19.24	+18.2	+30.3
Knit goods	12.89	+2.5	+2.0
Silk and rayon goods	12.75	+4.9	+9.0
Woolen and worsted goods	16.85	+11.2	+16.8
Wearing apparel:			
Clothing, men's	12.72	+9.6	+13.8
Clothing, women's	14.26	−6.2	−11.9
Corsets and allied garments	14.37	+1.3	+6.4
Men's furnishings	11.21	+5.1	−5.5
Millinery	15.18	−.7	−2.1
Shirts and collars	10.39	+8.6	+6.6
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	18.17	+15.4	+16.5
Cast-iron pipe	12.85	+1.5	−1.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	18.39	+8.3	+2.1
Forgings, iron and steel	18.44	+10.0	+16.4
Hardware	14.97	+10.7	+9.0
Iron and steel	18.33	+14.2	+42.3
Plumbers' supplies	18.59	+7.8	+14.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	18.06	+6.0	+3.2
Stoves	18.41	+4.7	+16.0
Structural and ornamental metalwork	15.24	+2.1	−6.0
Tin cans and other tinware	19.97	+3.0	+4.4
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	17.84	+18.5	+10.3
Wirework	20.06	+8.0	+19.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
Agricultural implements	16.99	+8.6	+5.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	24.56	+1.8	+13.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	20.70	+5.2	+7.6
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	20.69	+6.0	+7.0
Foundry and machine-shop products	17.74	+9.7	+5.2
Machine tools	19.87	+16.3	+9.8
Radios and phonographs	15.72	−7.1	−15.7
Textile machinery and parts	20.95	+21.8	+43.1
Typewriters and supplies	15.37	+6.4	+9.6
Nonferrous metals and their products:			
Aluminum manufactures	17.64	+6.0	+32.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	19.04	+6.8	+17.5
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	13.51	+8.7	−3.0
Jewelry	17.55	+.3	−.6
Lighting equipment	18.48	+6.6	−.1
Silverware and plated ware	17.80	+3.5	+2.3
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	19.54	+5.5	+2.8
Stamped and enameled ware	16.39	+3.0	−1.4
Transportation equipment:			
Aircraft	27.65	−2.2	−9.8
Automobiles	23.05	−.9	+6.2
Cars, electric and steam railroad	15.06	−7.4	−17.2
Locomotives	18.82	+1.9	−19.3
Shipbuilding	20.09	−1.0	−12.7
Railroad repair shops:			
Electric railroad	24.88	−1.5	−9.9
Steam railroad	22.50	+.8	−1.2
Lumber and allied products:			
Furniture	13.46	+6.3	+3.3
Lumber:			
Millwork	14.36	+6.0	−4.7
Sawmills	12.07	+8.6	−4.0
Turpentine and rosin	12.20	−5.6	−8.1

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932—Continued

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		May 1933	June 1932
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	$12.00	+11.2	−4.1
Cement	16.98	+3.6	−14.6
Glass	18.97	+3.0	−1.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	18.81	+6.5	−8.6
Pottery	15.33	+6.2	+3.8
Leather and its manufactures:			
Boots and shoes	15.68	+8.5	+13.0
Leather	19.92	+6.8	+11.0
Paper and printing:			
Boxes, paper	17.59	+3.2	−.1
Paper and pulp	18.64	+4.1	+2.5
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job	25.00	−.5	−7.3
Newspapers and periodicals	31.00	+.1	−11.3
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals	24.14	+1.7	−.6
Cottonseed, oil, cake and meal	10.79	+5.0	−10.4
Druggists' preparations	20.35	+3.4	−1.6
Explosives	20.29	+8.4	+6.3
Fertilizers	12.29	+15.5	−17.9
Paints and varnishes	22.59	+1.0	−4.5
Petroleum refining	27.57	+[1]	−8.0
Rayon and allied products	17.05	+4.8	−.1
Soap	21.47	+1.7	−12.0
Rubber products:			
Rubber boots and shoes	17.52	+4.2	+34.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	18.47	+8.8	+4.6
Rubber tires and inner tubes	24.28	+10.3	−4.2
Tobacco manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	13.43	−2.3	−3.2
Cigars and cigarettes	12.63	+.9	−6.2
Total, 89 industries	17.99	[2] +3.5	[2] +.4

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
[2] Weighted.

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1926 to June 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 6-month period, January to June 1933, inclusive, are shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Following this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls from January 1926 to June 1933, inclusive.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO JUNE 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment								Pay rolls							
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.7	74.6	64.8	56.6	98.0	94.9	89.6	94.5	88.1	63.7	48.6	35.8
February	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.9	75.3	65.6	57.5	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	91.3	68.1	49.6	36.4
March	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	90.5	75.9	64.5	55.1	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	91.6	69.6	48.2	33.4
April	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.9	75.7	62.2	56.0	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	90.7	68.5	44.7	34.9
May	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	88.6	75.2	59.7	58.7	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	88.6	67.7	42.5	38.9
June	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	86.5	73.4	57.5	62.8	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	85.2	63.8	39.3	43.1
July	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	82.7	71.7	55.2	-----	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	77.0	60.3	36.2	-----
August	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	81.0	71.2	56.0	-----	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	75.0	59.7	36.3	-----
September	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	80.9	70.9	58.5	-----	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	75.4	56.7	38.1	-----
October	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	79.9	68.9	59.9	-----	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.4	74.0	55.3	39.9	-----
November	99.5	93.5	95.4	95.0	77.9	67.1	59.4	-----	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.4	69.6	52.5	38.6	-----
December	98.9	92.6	95.5	92.3	76.6	66.7	58.3	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.4	68.8	52.2	37.7	-----
Average	**100.0**	**96.4**	**93.8**	**97.5**	**84.7**	**72.2**	**60.1**	[1]57.8	**100.0**	**96.5**	**94.5**	**100.5**	**81.3**	**61.5**	**41.6**	[1]37.1

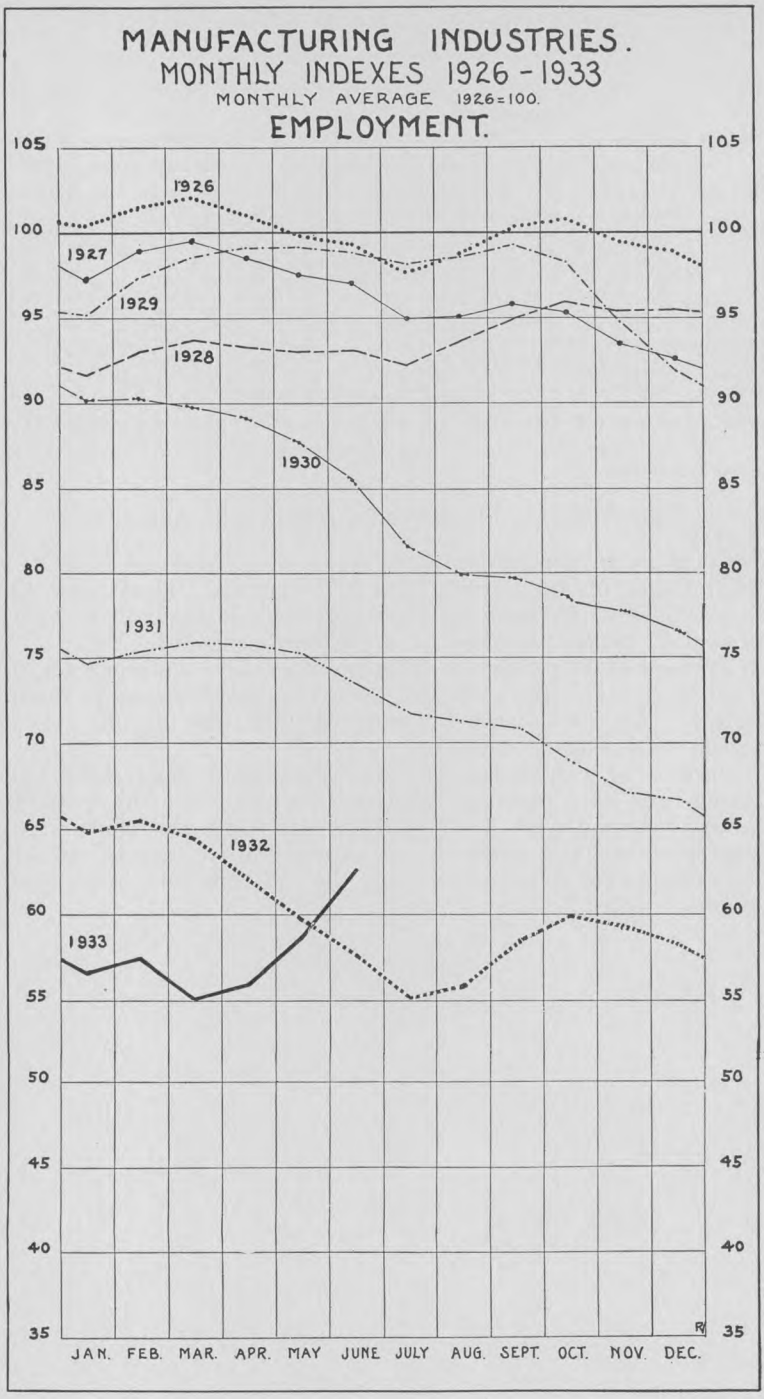
[1] Average for 6 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in June 1933

REPORTS as to working time in June were received from 13,848 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Three percent of these establishments were idle, 56 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 42 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 90 percent of full-time operation in June was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in June averaged 77 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plant-operating time have reported full-time operations, but have qualified the hours reported with a statement that, while the plant was operating full time, the work in the establishment was being shared and the employees were not working the full-time hours operated by the plant.



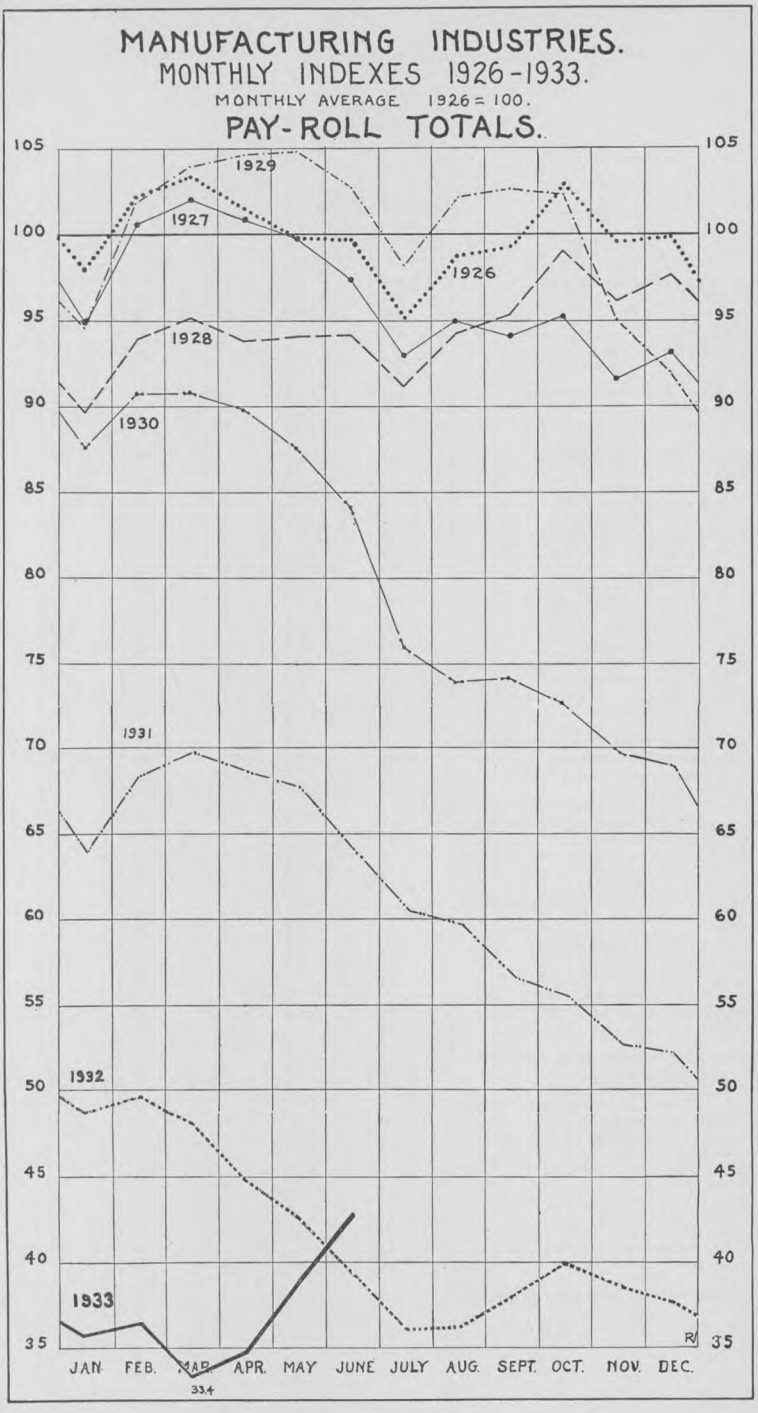


TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN JUNE 1933

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Food and kindred products	**2,482**	**1**	**73**	**26**	**94**	**79**
Baking	764	(1)	80	19	97	82
Beverages	288	3	84	14	98	79
Butter	249	1	78	21	97	85
Confectionery	270	1	40	59	83	72
Flour	388	(1)	68	32	91	73
Ice cream	261	1	71	28	95	84
Slaughtering and meat packing	204	(1)	72	28	97	88
Sugar, beet	48	2	96	2	100	80
Sugar refining, cane	10	----	90	10	98	83
Textiles and their products	**2,543**	**4**	**74**	**22**	**96**	**83**
Fabrics:						
Carpets and rugs	15	20	47	33	88	71
Cotton goods	616	1	84	15	98	88
Cotton small wares	96	1	63	36	93	79
Dyeing and finishing textiles	142	2	67	31	96	87
Hats, fur-felt	19	----	68	32	95	76
Knit goods	381	2	79	19	97	84
Silk and rayon goods	219	5	67	29	95	83
Woolen and worsted goods	218	1	84	15	98	87
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing, men's	293	3	70	26	95	80
Clothing, women's	296	17	61	22	93	73
Corsets and allied garments	29	----	59	41	91	79
Men's furnishings	54	6	70	24	97	88
Millinery	80	3	63	35	93	80
Shirts and collars	85	1	74	25	96	84
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**1,032**	**4**	**34**	**62**	**82**	**72**
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	56	----	29	71	85	78
Cast-iron pipe	33	24	15	61	70	63
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	106	1	37	62	82	71
Forgings, iron and steel	36	----	22	78	79	73
Hardware	60	2	25	73	78	70
Iron and steel	136	10	40	50	81	67
Plumbers' supplies	53	----	55	45	89	75
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	80	3	21	76	69	60
Stoves	131	4	37	60	84	73
Structural and ornamental metalwork	131	2	31	66	84	77
Tin cans and other tinware	54	6	61	33	94	83
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	108	1	24	75	80	73
Wirework	48	----	42	58	88	80
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1,325**	**1**	**31**	**68**	**80**	**70**
Agricultural implements	49	----	29	71	82	74
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	30	----	63	37	89	70
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	202	1	24	76	80	73
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	72	3	22	75	79	73
Foundry and machine shop products	792	1	33	66	78	67
Machine tools	115	3	23	75	79	73
Radios and phonographs	24	----	50	50	91	82
Textile machinery and parts	32	----	41	59	91	82
Typewriters and supplies	9	----	22	78	77	69
Nonferrous metals and their products	**487**	**1**	**36**	**63**	**85**	**76**
Aluminum manufactures	19	----	58	42	91	76
Brass, bronze, and copper products	138	----	34	66	86	79
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	20	----	20	80	72	65
Jewelry	113	3	31	66	80	71
Lighting equipment	42	2	21	76	82	76
Silverware and plated ware	48	2	33	65	83	74

[1] Less than one half of 1 percent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN JUNE 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued.						
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	35		83	17	97	82
Stamped and enameled ware	72	1	35	64	88	81
Transportation equipment	**291**	**5**	**51**	**45**	**90**	**78**
Aircraft	23		57	43	95	87
Automobiles	137	7	48	45	92	80
Cars, electric and steam railroad	35	11	14	74	75	70
Locomotives	7		57	43	84	63
Shipbuilding	89	1	66	33	94	81
Railroad repair shops	**725**	(1)	**44**	**56**	**89**	**80**
Electric railroad	334		65	35	94	84
Steam railroad	391	1	26	73	84	79
Lumber and allied products	**1,110**	**2**	**46**	**52**	**87**	**75**
Furniture	347	2	47	51	87	74
Lumber:						
Millwork	305	1	39	60	85	75
Sawmills	437	2	50	49	88	75
Turpentine and rosin	21		48	52	92	83
Stone, clay, and glass products	**698**	**18**	**47**	**35**	**89**	**73**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	197	40	26	34	83	70
Cement	74	15	77	8	97	72
Glass	144	8	78	14	97	78
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	183	13	39	48	86	75
Pottery	100	5	33	62	82	73
Leather and its manufactures	**357**	**2**	**55**	**43**	**92**	**82**
Boots and shoes	240	3	50	47	91	82
Leather	117		66	34	93	81
Paper and printing	**1,622**	**1**	**54**	**45**	**91**	**80**
Boxes, paper	261	1	40	59	88	79
Paper and pulp	305	3	53	45	88	74
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job	651	(1)	46	54	89	80
Newspapers and periodicals	405	(1)	77	23	97	88
Chemicals and allied products	**838**	**2**	**67**	**32**	**95**	**83**
Chemicals	80	1	73	26	97	87
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	58	10	55	34	93	82
Druggists' preparations	29		55	45	93	84
Explosives	12		17	83	84	81
Fertilizers	156	1	69	30	94	79
Paints and varnishes	310	1	69	31	95	83
Petroleum refining	95	3	69	27	96	88
Rayon and allied products	11	9	82	9	98	80
Soap	87		62	38	93	82
Rubber products	**127**	**1**	**48**	**51**	**90**	**80**
Rubber boots and shoes	8		38	63	91	85
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	88	1	45	53	88	77
Rubber tires and inner tubes	31		58	42	96	86
Tobacco manufactures	**211**	**6**	**35**	**60**	**84**	**75**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32		59	41	88	71
Cigars and cigarettes	179	7	30	63	83	75
Total, 89 industries	**13,848**	**3**	**56**	**42**	**90**	**77**

[1] Less than one half of 1 percent.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in June 1933

THE general improvement in the employment situation between May and June 1933 was also reflected in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increased employment was reported in 13 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table and increased pay rolls were reported in 10 industries. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction." The increases in employment in June 1933 in most instances were contrary to the May-June trend in the preceding years for which data are available, and, while two industries reported declines in employment, the decrease (8.5 percent) reported in June in one of these industries (anthracite mining) was not as pronounced as in previous years while the decrease in employment in the other (telephone and telegraph) was only 1.3 percent.

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay roll over the month interval in these 15 nonmanufacturing industries were seasonal increases in the canning and preserving industry, which reported the usual sharp May to June pick-up with the beginning of its active season. The quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry also reported substantial increases in both employment and pay rolls, which were partly seasonal. The bituminous-coal mining industry showed practically no change in employment and the anthracite mining industry reported a decrease in number of workers. Both of these industries, however, reported very substantial gains in total weekly earnings between May and June due to sharply increased production. Four of these fifteen nonmanufacturing industries, crude petroleum producing, bituminous-coal mining, dyeing and cleaning, and canning and preserving reported more employees on the pay roll in June 1933 than in June of the preceeding year.

In the following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, exclusive of building construction.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **NONMANUFACTURING** ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

Industrial groups	Establishments reporting in both May and June 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers, June 1933 (average 1929=100)	
		Number on pay roll, June 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change			
			May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933		May to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	160	53,984	−8.5	−25.5	$1,362,059	+14.3	−8.3	39.5	34.3
Bituminous	1,480	185,709	+.1	+1.3	2,311,622	+8.4	+7.0	61.3	29.2
Metalliferous mining	278	21,509	+5.0	−2.2	405,531	+7.6	−9.0	31.5	18.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,135	32,149	+8.9	−4.4	490,314	+15.2	−8.3	47.3	27.5
Crude petroleum producing	256	23,119	+1.8	+7.0	625,436	−2.5	−9.4	58.0	40.6
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	8,286	249,412	−1.3	−13.4	6,499,606	−2.8	−18.9	69.2	66.6
Power and light	3,181	195,665	+.4	−7.1	5,563,489	−(2)	−13.2	77.3	69.9
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	572	133,213	+.3	−9.4	3,534,593	−.4	−17.4	69.3	58.0
Trade:									
Wholesale	3,025	77,536	+2.3	−1.7	1,984,691	−.3	−13.4	75.7	57.3
Retail	17,879	363,296	+1.7	−1.4	6,891,677	+1.8	−11.3	78.3	60.5
Hotels (cash payments only)[1]	2,656	132,178	+2.5	−5.6	1,640,566	+1.1	−18.0	73.6	52.3
Canning and preserving	818	43,145	+22.2	+.2	494,176	+15.3	−9.4	55.6	36.7
Laundries	945	55,495	+3.3	−6.2	815,970	+4.1	−17.3	76.0	56.7
Dyeing and cleaning	337	11,858	+4.5	+.6	202,981	+5.2	−13.8	85.6	56.7
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	4,320	164,899	[3] +1.0	[3] −.7	5,351,127	[3] +1.3	[3] −6.3	[3] 97.4	[3] 84.7

[1] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[2] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
[3] Weighted.

Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and June 1932, are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933	Percent of change June 1933 compared with—	
		May 1933	June 1932
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	$25.23	+24.9	+22.9
Bituminous	12.45	+8.3	+5.5
Metalliferous mining	18.85	+2.4	−6.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	15.25	+5.7	−4.1
Crude petroleum producing	27.05	−4.2	−15.4
Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph	26.06	−1.5	−6.4
Power and light	28.43	−.4	−6.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	26.53	−.7	−8.8
Trade:			
Wholesale	25.60	−2.6	−12.0
Retail	18.97	+.1	−10.0
Hotels (cash payments only) [1]	12.41	−1.4	−13.1
Canning and preserving	11.45	−5.7	−9.6
Laundries	14.70	+.8	−11.9
Dyeing and cleaning	17.12	+.6	−14.4
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	32.97	[2] +.3	[2] −5.6

[1] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[2] Weighted.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1930 to June 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of the laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real-estate industries for which information over the entire period is not available. The Bureau has secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in these industries and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the Bureau's files. These indexes are shown in this tabulation.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1933

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	102.1	90.6	76.2	52.5	105.8	89.3	61.5	43.2	102.5	93.9	80.8	69.8	101.4	73.3	47.0	36.1
February	106.9	89.5	71.2	58.7	121.5	101.9	57.3	56.8	102.4	91.5	77.4	69.3	102.1	68.3	47.0	37.2
March	82.6	82.0	73.7	54.6	78.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	98.6	88.8	75.2	67.6	86.4	65.2	46.8	30.7
April	84.1	85.2	70.1	51.6	75.0	75.2	72.0	37.4	94.4	85.9	65.5	63.7	81.7	58.6	33.9	26.6
May	93.8	80.3	66.9	43.2	98.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	90.4	82.4	62.6	61.2	77.5	54.4	30.7	26.9
June	90.8	76.1	53.0	39.5	94.3	66.7	37.4	34.3	88.4	78.4	60.5	61.3	75.6	52.4	27.3	29.2
July	91.6	65.1	44.5	-----	84.0	53.7	34.5	-----	88.0	76.4	58.6	-----	68.9	50.4	24.4	-----
August	80.2	67.3	49.2	-----	78.8	56.4	41.4	-----	89.2	77.0	59.4	-----	71.1	50.6	26.4	-----
September	93.8	80.0	55.8	-----	91.6	64.9	47.0	-----	90.5	80.4	62.4	-----	74.9	53.6	30.2	-----
October	99.0	86.8	63.9	-----	117.2	91.1	66.7	-----	91.8	81.3	67.0	-----	79.4	56.2	37.8	-----
November	97.2	83.5	62.7	-----	98.0	79.5	51.0	-----	92.5	81.1	69.4	-----	79.1	54.6	38.0	-----
December	99.1	79.8	62.3	-----	100.0	78.4	56.2	-----	92.5	81.2	70.0	-----	77.7	52.3	37.7	-----
Average	93.4	80.5	62.5	[1]50.0	95.3	75.4	53.7	[1]41.8	93.4	83.2	67.4	[1]65.5	81.3	57.5	35.6	[1]31.1
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	95.7	68.3	49.3	32.4	92.7	55.0	29.7	18.1	79.6	64.4	48.9	35.1	71.9	50.4	30.2	18.1
February	92.3	65.3	46.9	31.5	92.5	54.6	27.8	17.8	79.8	66.6	47.4	34.8	73.5	54.4	29.6	17.4
March	90.9	63.5	45.0	30.0	90.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	83.0	70.0	46.0	35.1	80.0	58.2	28.7	17.8
April	89.3	63.9	43.3	29.4	88.3	51.4	25.0	16.4	87.4	76.1	48.6	39.3	85.4	62.6	30.0	20.2
May	87.5	62.4	38.3	30.0	85.6	49.3	23.8	17.0	90.8	75.0	50.6	43.4	90.2	62.3	32.3	23.8
June	84.6	60.0	32.2	31.5	81.6	46.1	20.1	18.3	90.3	72.3	49.5	47.3	90.9	60.1	30.0	27.5
July	80.5	56.2	29.5	-----	71.9	41.3	16.9	-----	89.9	71.0	49.5	-----	85.5	57.3	29.1	-----
August	79.0	55.8	28.6	-----	71.0	40.2	16.5	-----	89.3	68.9	51.1	-----	85.8	55.1	29.7	-----
September	78.1	55.5	29.3	-----	69.9	40.0	17.0	-----	87.7	66.6	52.4	-----	82.5	51.2	30.5	-----
October	77.2	53.8	30.5	-----	68.6	37.4	18.0	-----	84.7	64.5	52.4	-----	79.3	48.7	30.1	-----
November	72.8	52.8	31.9	-----	63.4	35.1	18.7	-----	78.3	59.3	49.4	-----	66.8	43.3	27.1	-----
December	70.1	51.2	33.3	-----	59.9	34.3	18.7	-----	70.2	53.9	42.3	-----	59.9	36.9	22.1	-----
Average	83.2	59.1	36.5	[1]30.8	78.0	44.8	21.6	[1]17.5	84.3	67.4	49.0	[1]39.2	79.3	53.4	29.1	[1]20.8
	Crude petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	92.7	74.8	54.9	57.2	94.0	71.5	46.5	39.9	101.6	90.5	83.0	74.6	105.1	96.3	89.1	71.7
February	90.8	73.2	54.4	57.0	88.6	70.0	46.9	41.7	100.2	89.2	82.0	73.9	101.9	94.8	89.6	71.9
March	89.3	72.2	51.4	56.5	91.3	73.2	43.2	42.5	99.4	88.6	81.7	73.2	105.8	97.9	88.2	71.6
April	86.8	69.8	54.9	56.8	86.6	66.3	44.5	40.1	98.9	88.1	81.2	72.3	103.4	95.0	83.4	67.8
May	89.8	67.8	54.5	56.9	85.4	64.7	47.1	41.6	99.7	87.4	80.6	70.1	103.2	94.1	82.8	68.5
June	90.2	65.0	54.2	58.0	87.1	62.7	44.8	40.6	99.8	86.9	79.9	69.2	103.4	95.0	82.1	66.6
July	89.9	65.3	55.4	-----	88.5	59.2	44.6	-----	100.0	86.6	79.1	-----	106.6	93.3	79.6	-----
August	87.7	62.4	57.4	-----	86.0	56.3	42.9	-----	98.8	85.9	78.1	-----	102.5	92.3	79.1	-----
September	85.0	61.2	56.2	-----	84.0	55.2	41.9	-----	96.8	85.0	77.4	-----	102.2	92.1	75.9	-----
October	85.2	60.4	56.8	-----	82.6	54.4	42.5	-----	94.5	84.1	76.2	-----	100.9	91.6	75.7	-----
November	83.6	57.6	56.5	-----	80.0	52.0	42.4	-----	93.0	83.5	75.5	-----	97.9	89.7	74.3	-----
December	77.4	58.2	57.2	-----	77.2	54.9	41.7	-----	91.6	83.1	74.8	-----	101.3	92.7	73.5	-----
Average	87.4	65.7	55.3	[1]57.1	85.9	61.7	44.1	[1]41.1	97.9	86.6	79.1	[1]72.2	102.9	93.7	81.1	[1]69.7

[1] Average for 6 months

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1933—Continued

Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	99.6	99.2	89.3	77.7	99.7	98.6	88.4	73.0	97.1	86.9	79.5	70.6	97.8	85.6	75.4	60.9
February	98.8	97.8	87.2	77.4	100.4	99.7	86.0	71.6	95.1	86.6	78.9	70.4	95.7	87.1	74.8	60.6
March	99.7	96.7	85.5	76.9	102.1	102.4	85.4	71.9	94.4	86.4	77.6	69.8	95.4	88.1	73.6	59.4
April	100.7	97.1	84.8	76.9	102.6	97.6	82.4	69.4	95.2	86.8	78.0	69.5	97.1	86.6	71.8	58.1
May	103.4	97.6	84.0	76.9	104.5	98.7	84.2	69.9	95.2	85.9	76.9	69.1	96.0	85.1	72.2	58.2
June	104.6	97.2	83.2	77.3	107.8	98.3	80.5	69.9	94.8	85.3	76.5	69.3	97.0	84.8	70.2	58.0
July	105.9	96.7	82.3	-----	106.7	97.4	78.7	-----	95.3	85.6	75.6	-----	95.6	83.3	66.4	-----
August	106.4	95.9	81.5	-----	106.6	96.2	76.6	-----	92.9	84.8	74.1	-----	92.1	81.9	63.8	-----
September	105.2	94.7	81.0	-----	106.1	94.3	74.7	-----	91.8	84.0	73.5	-----	90.5	81.2	62.5	-----
October	104.8	92.7	79.9	-----	105.6	93.2	74.4	-----	91.0	82.7	72.3	-----	88.9	79.0	61.5	-----
November	103.4	91.3	79.1	-----	103.7	93.3	73.2	-----	89.3	81.5	71.8	-----	87.7	79.7	61.7	-----
December	103.2	90.3	78.4	-----	106.3	91.2	73.2	-----	88.8	79.9	71.4	-----	88.6	77.8	61.9	-----
Average	103.0	95.6	83.0	[1] 77.2	104.3	96.7	79.8	[1] 71.0	93.4	84.7	75.5	[1] 69.8	93.5	83.4	68.0	[1] 59.2
	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
January																
February	100.0	89.5	81.8	75.3	100.0	87.5	74.1	61.7	98.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	99.7	89.4	78.0	62.7
March	98.5	88.2	80.9	74.1	98.3	88.4	72.5	58.6	94.4	87.1	80.5	73.4	96.0	86.7	73.7	58.4
April	97.7	87.4	79.8	73.1	99.7	89.1	71.3	57.1	93.9	87.8	81.4	71.4	95.5	87.5	73.4	55.1
May	97.3	87.4	78.9	73.3	97.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	97.3	90.1	81.6	78.6	97.5	88.3	72.7	60.4
June	96.8	87.1	77.9	74.0	97.4	84.7	69.7	57.4	96.7	89.9	80.9	77.0	97.3	88.0	71.1	59.5
July	96.5	87.1	77.0	75.7	98.6	84.1	66.2	57.3	93.9	89.1	79.4	78.3	96.8	87.6	68.2	60.5
August	96.0	86.8	76.6	-----	96.0	83.3	64.7	-----	89.0	83.9	74.6	-----	91.7	83.3	63.3	-----
September	95.0	86.5	76.4	-----	93.6	82.1	63.2	-----	85.6	81.8	72.6	-----	87.6	80.3	60.7	-----
October	94.8	86.1	77.1	-----	93.6	81.4	63.1	-----	92.0	86.6	77.8	-----	92.4	83.5	64.6	-----
November	94.2	85.2	77.8	-----	92.9	79.9	63.9	-----	95.5	89.8	81.3	-----	95.1	84.6	67.1	-----
December	92.6	84.1	77.6	-----	91.0	79.7	63.3	-----	98.4	90.9	81.7	-----	96.8	85.4	66.9	-----
Average	92.0	83.7	77.0	-----	91.3	77.8	62.6	-----	115.1	106.2	95.2	-----	107.7	94.1	73.6	-----
	96.0	86.6	78.2	[1] 74.3	95.9	83.6	67.0	[1] 58.0	95.9	89.4	80.9	[1] 75.9	96.2	86.6	69.4	[1] 59.4
	Hotels								Canning and preserving							
January	100.4	95.0	83.2	73.8	100.3	91.0	73.9	55.7	46.1	48.9	35.0	34.1	50.3	46.1	31.8	24.8
February	102.4	96.8	84.3	73.8	103.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	45.7	48.3	37.1	35.1	51.5	48.6	32.7	25.9
March	102.4	96.8	84.0	72.4	104.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	49.7	53.0	36.3	33.2	50.8	50.3	31.9	24.2
April	100.1	95.9	82.7	71.9	100.3	89.9	69.6	51.7	74.8	59.6	47.0	49.2	72.6	57.1	37.9	33.5
May	98.0	92.5	80.1	71.9	98.4	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.7	56.0	40.5	45.5	66.9	56.0	36.0	31.8
June	98.0	91.6	78.0	73.6	98.1	85.4	63.8	52.3	83.0	70.6	55.5	55.6	81.5	58.6	40.5	36.7
July	101.3	93.3	78.4	-----	99.8	85.2	61.8	-----	126.3	102.2	73.0	-----	112.7	74.2	47.5	-----
August	101.5	92.8	77.6	-----	98.6	83.8	59.6	-----	185.7	142.9	99.0	-----	172.0	104.7	65.6	-----
September	100.1	90.6	77.0	-----	97.1	81.9	59.1	-----	246.6	180.1	125.3	-----	214.8	129.4	75.1	-----
October	97.5	87.4	75.4	-----	95.5	79.7	58.6	-----	164.7	108.1	81.1	-----	140.0	77.6	51.8	-----
November	95.2	84.9	74.3	-----	93.6	77.1	57.5	-----	96.7	60.8	50.5	-----	82.9	48.1	34.4	-----
December	93.5	83.1	73.2	-----	91.5	75.4	56.6	-----	61.6	40.7	33.7	-----	57.4	36.9	25.6	-----
Average	99.2	91.7	79.0	[1] 72.9	98.5	85.4	64.5	[1] 53.5	103.9	80.9	59.5	[1] 42.1	96.1	65.6	42.6	[1] 29.5

Month	Laundries						Dyeing and cleaning						Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate			
	Employment			Pay rolls			Employment			Pay rolls			Employment		Pay rolls	
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
January	90.5	84.7	75.4	86.6	76.4	57.9	88.9	82.1	73.0	77.7	65.8	46.6	98.6	97.6	94.0	85.5
February	90.0	82.9	74.4	85.6	73.3	55.5	87.4	80.5	70.9	75.1	62.2	42.4	98.6	97.0	93.5	84.7
March	89.5	82.0	73.0	85.6	71.6	52.9	88.0	80.6	71.2	75.6	61.7	41.0	99.1	96.8	93.3	84.1
April	90.5	82.0	73.4	86.8	71.4	54.0	95.7	83.3	81.1	86.3	65.9	54.6	98.8	96.3	92.4	83.3
May	90.3	81.4	73.5	86.5	70.6	54.5	96.7	84.5	82.0	86.6	67.3	53.9	98.2	96.4	93.2	83.6
June	91.0	81.0	76.0	87.1	68.6	56.7	99.0	85.1	85.6	89.1	65.8	56.7	98.1	97.4	90.4	84.7
July	91.8	80.3	-----	87.4	66.3	-----	98.6	82.4	-----	86.2	60.0	-----	98.5	-----	90.1	-----
August	90.2	78.9	-----	84.6	63.9	-----	93.5	79.5	-----	80.0	56.3	-----	98.7	-----	88.5	-----
September	89.3	78.6	-----	84.1	62.9	-----	95.3	83.3	-----	82.6	61.0	-----	98.6	-----	87.3	-----
October	88.1	77.5	-----	81.8	61.2	-----	94.2	82.3	-----	81.4	58.8	-----	98.7	-----	86.5	-----
November	86.2	76.2	-----	78.9	59.1	-----	90.1	78.0	-----	74.7	52.3	-----	98.2	-----	86.0	-----
December	85.3	75.9	-----	77.4	58.7	-----	84.9	75.2	-----	67.9	48.4	-----	98.0	-----	85.7	-----
Average	89.4	80.1	[1] 74.3	84.4	67.0	[1] 55.3	92.7	81.4	[1] 77.3	80.3	60.5	[1] 49.2	98.5	[1] 96.9	90.1	[1] 84.3

[1] Average for 6 months.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, based on reports supplied by identical establishments in May and June 1933 in 15 industrial groups and 74 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage groups are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, MAY AND JUNE 1933

Industrial group	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
	Hours	*Hours*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Manufacturing	40.8	42.6	42.0	41.9
Coal mining:				
Anthracite	25.2	31.2	81.3	81.7
Bituminous	26.0	28.5	45.8	45.6
Metalliferous mining	38.5	40.0	47.3	47.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	38.6	40.9	37.3	37.6
Crude petroleum producing	43.5	42.6	64.7	62.9
Public utilities:				
Telephone and telegraph	37.5	37.5	72.0	71.1
Power and light	46.1	46.0	61.7	61.7
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	46.2	46.4	57.1	56.7
Trade:				
Wholesale	47.3	47.1	54.3	53.2
Retail	44.9	45.0	41.6	41.3
Hotels	51.6	50.6	22.9	23.1
Canning and preserving	42.8	42.6	34.2	31.2
Laundries	42.6	42.4	33.3	33.2
Dyeing and cleaning	47.0	47.4	36.4	36.6
Total	42.3	43.3	44.2	43.9

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical with the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, MAY AND JUNE 1933

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
	Hours	*Hours*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Food and kindred products:				
Baking	46.5	46.7	42.0	42.2
Beverages	48.5	47.7	60.8	60.1
Confectionery	40.3	38.0	32.8	34.3
Flour	49.2	46.9	41.6	42.0
Ice cream	52.1	53.1	48.1	46.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	47.9	48.2	42.3	41.6
Sugar, beet	45.1	47.3	51.9	47.9
Sugar refining, cane	54.7	54.1	43.4	44.0
Textiles and their products:				
Carpets and rugs	40.7	44.4	38.6	38.2
Cotton goods	47.9	49.1	21.6	22.6
Cotton small wares	44.2	46.3	33.4	33.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	48.0	50.8	37.0	37.0
Knit goods	44.1	47.0	29.9	29.4
Silk and rayon goods	40.6	42.0	29.8	30.3
Woolen and worsted goods	45.5	48.3	33.0	34.3
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	34.1	40.7	42.7	42.6
Cast-iron pipe	32.2	31.9	38.7	38.5
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	40.3	42.9	46.1	46.0
Forgings, iron and steel	32.0	40.0	48.0	46.0
Hardware	34.0	38.0	41.7	41.1
Iron and steel	32.7	37.9	48.8	48.2
Plumbers' supplies	40.9	43.1	43.6	43.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	35.7	38.0	48.1	47.6
Stoves	38.2	39.3	45.3	44.9
Structural and ornamental metal work	33.8	35.2	42.1	41.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	32.1	38.6	44.4	45.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				
Agricultural implements	32.6	36.6	46.4	45.8
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	38.7	40.7	63.9	62.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	34.5	37.8	55.2	53.0
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	35.3	37.3	54.6	53.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	32.6	35.9	49.9	49.6
Machine tools	31.1	36.3	53.3	53.7
Radios and phonographs	44.2	42.1	38.8	37.7
Textile machinery and parts	31.7	42.8	54.4	52.4
Typewriters and supplies	33.9	35.1	44.7	45.0
Nonferrous metals and their products:				
Aluminum manufactures	39.9	43.1	41.3	40.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	38.2	41.4	46.5	46.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	36.1	41.5	37.1	35.6
Jewelry	33.7	36.5	46.9	44.1
Silverware and plated ware	37.6	38.2	44.7	44.6
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	39.6	41.2	47.2	47.9
Stamped and enameled ware	39.7	41.6	38.9	38.5
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft	46.2	42.0	62.0	63.4
Automobiles	40.8	40.4	57.0	57.1
Locomotives	38.1	39.9	50.2	49.6
Shipbuilding	32.7	31.5	56.3	55.0
Railroad repair shops:				
Electric railroad	44.4	43.9	56.4	56.3
Steam railroad	36.9	36.7	63.0	62.7

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, MAY AND JUNE 1933—Continued

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	May 1933	June 1933	May 1933	June 1933
	Hours	*Hours*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Lumber and allied products:				
Furniture	36.4	39.7	33.3	32.2
Lumber:				
Millwork	40.5	43.3	32.5	32.6
Sawmills	39.7	43.0	27.5	27.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	33.7	36.8	31.9	31.9
Cement	37.5	38.7	41.0	40.6
Glass	39.0	42.1	45.0	44.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	34.6	35.7	49.9	50.2
Pottery	34.5	35.0	39.9	40.0
Leather and its manufactures: Leather	44.3	46.6	39.8	41.0
Paper and printing:				
Boxes, paper	42.3	44.9	40.5	40.0
Paper and pulp	43.3	46.8	41.4	39.9
Printing and publishing:				
Book and job	36.8	37.2	66.9	66.4
Newspapers and periodicals	41.4	41.0	72.7	73.1
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals	43.3	44.6	54.9	54.3
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	53.0	58.9	21.4	19.7
Druggists' preparations	37.8	40.3	46.2	46.3
Explosives	35.0	36.5	55.0	54.3
Fertilizers	40.8	45.1	25.0	26.8
Paints and varnishes	46.6	47.6	47.0	46.9
Petroleum refining	39.3	39.6	63.0	63.2
Rayon and allied products	44.6	45.3	37.5	38.3
Soap	42.9	43.8	45.9	45.2
Rubber products:				
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	40.7	43.3	41.2	42.8
Rubber tires and inner tubes	37.7	42.0	58.4	57.9
Tobacco manufactures:				
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	44.3	41.4	31.5	32.1
Cigars and cigarettes	42.3	42.3	29.4	29.7

Employment in Building Construction in June 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building-construction industry increased 6.1 percent in June as compared with May and pay rolls increased 4.4 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in June as compared with May are based on returns made by 10,325 firms employing in June 78,445 workers in the various trades in the building-construction industry. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, MAY AND JUNE 1933

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		May 15	June 15		May 15	June 15	
Alabama: Birmingham	69	299	302	+1.0	$3,666	$4,106	+12.0
California:							
Los Angeles [1]	27	721	779	+8.0	16,171	15,685	−3.0
San Francisco-Oakland [1]	28	815	805	−1.2	18,212	15,959	−12.4
Other reporting localities [1]	18	691	629	−9.0	13,778	14,267	+3.5
Colorado: Denver	186	595	619	+4.0	11,269	12,036	+6.8
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport	130	524	543	+3.6	11,257	11,287	+.3
Hartford	206	837	977	+16.7	18,345	21,858	+19.1
New Haven	170	894	974	+8.9	21,515	23,060	+7.2
Delaware: Wilmington	113	919	994	+8.2	17,699	19,467	+10.0
District of Columbia	503	7,706	8,327	+8.1	206,972	233,378	+12.8
Florida:							
Jacksonville	51	295	375	+27.1	4,860	5,833	+20.0
Miami	78	516	637	+23.4	7,818	9,743	+24.6
Georgia: Atlanta	139	1,164	1,273	+9.4	17,932	18,072	+.8
Illinois:							
Chicago [1]	134	2,298	2,050	−10.8	77,793	39,983	−48.6
Other reporting localities [1]	81	465	595	+28.0	9,992	13,390	+34.0
Indiana:							
Evansville	49	303	282	−6.9	4,304	4,371	+1.6
Fort Wayne	84	234	262	+12.0	3,452	3,654	+5.9
Indianapolis	164	854	1,047	+22.6	15,425	20,497	+32.9
South Bend	33	92	101	+9.8	1,260	1,607	+27.5
Iowa: Des Moines	99	419	570	+36.0	7,494	10,574	+41.1
Kansas: Wichita	66	305	313	+2.6	4,022	5,144	+27.9
Kentucky: Louisville	121	811	881	+8.6	12,394	15,512	+25.2
Louisiana: New Orleans	119	1,295	1,156	−10.7	18,578	18,622	+.2
Maine: Portland	103	400	384	−4.0	8,281	7,907	−4.5
Maryland: Baltimore [1]	103	663	665	+.3	9,195	9,983	+8.6
Massachusetts: All reporting localities [1]	720	4,312	4,395	+1.9	106,114	105,854	−.2
Michigan:							
Detroit	450	2,317	2,855	+23.2	43,147	54,642	+26.6
Flint	48	131	222	+69.5	1,934	3,152	+63.0
Grand Rapids	96	299	367	+22.7	4,261	5,659	+32.8
Minnesota:							
Duluth	48	264	278	+5.3	3,709	3,793	+2.3
Minneapolis	196	1,199	1,249	+4.2	24,261	26,707	+10.1
St. Paul	150	673	779	+15.8	12,290	13,984	+13.8
Missouri:							
Kansas City [2]	249	1,319	1,311	−.6	29,478	26,509	−10.1
St. Louis	489	2,579	2,480	−3.8	62,899	64,307	+2.2
Nebraska: Omaha	134	872	1,151	+32.0	15,471	20,252	+30.9
New York:							
New York City [1]	299	5,256	4,871	−7.3	167,881	160,526	−4.4
Other reporting localities [1]	209	4,718	4,849	+2.8	117,388	118,236	+.7
North Carolina: Charlotte	40	204	231	+13.2	2,578	2,954	+14.6
Ohio:							
Akron	76	204	295	+44.6	2,764	4,264	+54.3
Cincinnati [3]	423	2,249	2,134	−5.1	52,883	47,844	−9.5
Cleveland	544	2,492	2,614	+4.9	57,216	63,018	+10.1
Dayton	116	398	522	+31.2	6,663	9,439	+41.7
Youngstown	71	263	267	+1.5	4,890	4,972	+1.7
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma City	76	294	395	+34.4	4,285	6,193	+44.5
Tulsa	53	251	223	−11.2	3,465	3,198	−7.7
Oregon: Portland	161	602	726	+20.6	10,229	13,607	+33.0
Pennsylvania: [4]							
Erie area [1]	28	146	177	+21.2	2,432	2,271	−6.6
Philadelphia area [1]	516	4,599	4,879	+6.1	77,669	86,652	+11.6
Pittsburgh area [1]	251	1,716	1,800	+4.9	35,629	35,027	−1.7
Reading-Lebanon area [1]	52	254	278	+9.4	4,132	4,629	+12.0
Scranton area [1]	41	225	232	+3.1	5,170	5,188	+.3
Other reporting areas [1]	333	2,297	2,579	+12.3	35,794	41,338	+15.5
Rhode Island: Providence	234	1,258	1,333	+6.0	26,314	27,876	+5.9
Tennessee:							
Chattanooga	41	303	285	−5.9	5,828	5,096	−12.6
Knoxville	46	430	364	−15.3	4,985	4,680	−6.1
Memphis	80	373	453	+21.4	6,070	6,375	+5.0
Nashville	64	709	1,040	+46.7	9,742	12,800	+31.4
Texas:							
Dallas	158	1,189	1,257	+5.7	18,020	18,249	+1.3
El Paso	25	167	141	−15.6	1,810	1,736	−4.1
Houston	140	787	823	+4.6	12,160	12,103	−.5
San Antonio	119	886	905	+2.1	10,731	12,046	+12.3

[1] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
[2] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[3] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[4] Each separate area includes from 2 to 6 counties.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, MAY AND JUNE 1933—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		May 15	June 15		May 15	June 15	
Utah: Salt Lake City	76	350	364	+4.0	$4,816	$5,809	+20.6
Virginia:							
Norfolk-Portsmouth	86	781	962	+23.2	12,762	15,666	+22.8
Richmond	143	758	898	+18.5	13,596	17,047	+25.4
Washington:							
Seattle	148	466	541	+16.1	8,167	9,736	+19.2
Spokane	46	134	175	+30.6	2,160	2,811	+30.1
Tacoma	71	153	125	−18.3	2,669	1,901	−28.8
West Virginia: Wheeling	45	138	193	+39.9	2,531	3,707	+46.5
Wisconsin: All reporting localities [1]	60	780	887	+13.7	12,852	14,100	+9.7
Total, all localities	10,325	73,910	78,445	+6.1	1,591,529	1,661,948	+4.4

[1] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

Trend of Employment in June 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 1933, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. 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 pay roll in May and June 1933 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "All groups."

The percents of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted percents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite-mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries, are the fluctuations in this industry by State totals.

When 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 are included in the State totals for "All groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama	492	57,515	+11.9	$642,394	+15.4	200	40,706	+16.3	$451,321	+23.6
Arizona	419	8,155	−3.1	165,598	−2.5	59	2,053	−11.2	40,486	−11.6
Arkansas	[1] *431*	*14,743*	*+2.6*	*203,459*	*+2.8*	*181*	*9,949*	*+6.6*	*119,776*	*+4.8*
California	[2] 4,950	212,668	+1.4	4,895,898	+1.2	841	77,543	+4.4	1,698,854	+4.7
Colorado	819	28,502	+.8	570,166	−.4	125	10,540	+.8	200,181	+1.0
Connecticut	1,103	142,133	+7.0	2,709,905	+13.9	651	121,858	+7.9	2,188,038	+17.5
Delaware	134	10,094	+8.6	209,261	+9.2	49	6,916	+5.8	142,854	+12.0
Dist. of Columbia	629	30,885	+.6	730,115	+1.1	56	3,935	+.1	129,019	+1.9
Florida	544	21,734	−2.6	333,174	−4.6	126	11,847	+.4	151,333	−2.4
Georgia	656	84,588	+13.2	1,019,038	+13.9	310	72,068	+16.0	758,365	+21.5
Idaho	183	6,567	+9.9	113,571	+11.5	38	3,144	+21.2	54,374	+32.9
Illinois	[3] *1,709*	*291,841*	*+5.2*	*6,041,226*	*+7.0*	*1,093*	*183,474*	*+6.8*	*3,483,292*	*+13.1*
Indiana	1,211	116,050	+8.6	2,182,979	+10.0	546	85,146	+9.6	1,631,935	+12.4
Iowa	1,187	42,800	+3.6	804,078	+3.8	445	23,875	+5.7	444,050	+7.4
Kansas	[4] *986*	*60,895*	*+2.9*	*1,334,950*	*+4.0*	*413*	*24,282*	*+4.3*	*490,276*	*+2.5*
Kentucky	821	61,065	+4.6	916,972	+9.7	194	23,606	+8.0	400,388	+14.7
Louisiana	509	30,021	+1.8	441,881	+2.5	210	18,627	+5.0	250,777	+7.3
Maine	532	42,860	+8.5	716,252	+11.5	175	35,948	+8.3	578,875	+13.0
Maryland	[3] *815*	*76,283*	*+3.8*	*1,455,146*	*+7.7*	*449*	*51,842*	[5] *+4.0*	*948,754*	[5] *+8.1*
Massachusetts	[6] *8,185*	*345,248*	+4.3	*7,130,029*	*+5.7*	*1,140*	*170,030*	*+7.5*	*3,048.308*	*+11.3*
Michigan	1,536	241,010	+7.0	5,370,223	+6.3	*419*	*200,273*	*+8.2*	*4,915,185*	*+16.2*
Minnesota	1,064	60,744	+3.7	1,244,566	+3.0	268	28,546	+3.8	566,244	+6.3
Mississippi	376	8,622	+13.4	106,188	+14.0	70	5,256	+20.9	56,102	+34.5
Missouri	1,210	108,524	+3.4	2,186,062	+5.0	521	61,501	+5.7	1,167,562	+8.9
Montana	350	8,539	−1.6	200,685	−.4	50	2,383	−1.7	48,747	+4.1
Nebraska	723	21,685	+2.3	447,489	+1.1	122	10,452	+3.3	214,412	+3.6
Nevada	141	1,405	+4.5	34,783	+5.0	24	295	−1.0	7,156	−3.7
New Hampshire	492	36,483	+7.0	576,332	+12.3	183	32,303	+7.8	485,632	+15.6
New Jersey	1,486	175,151	+4.9	3,866,865	+6.1	[7] *679*	*162,825*	*+5.7*	*3,436,580*	*+8.1*
New Mexico	190	4,564	+2.1	74,068	+2.4	25	438	+3.3	7,276	+12.3
New York	7,941	511,787	+2.5	12,179,487	+3.3	[8] *1,690*	*312,606*	*+4.2*	*6,861,385*	*+6.4*
North Carolina	889	123,346	+12.7	1,437,441	+15.5	526	118,598	+13.3	1,365,235	+16.5
North Dakota	355	3,799	+.1	77,442	+.7	59	1,031	+3.4	23,025	+3.9
Ohio	5,003	390,186	+6.6	7,739,703	+11.6	1,908	283,106	+8.4	5,598,711	+15.6
Oklahoma	714	25,221	+3.4	478,338	+2.9	106	9,618	+6.6	175,934	+6.0
Oregon	707	27,782	+9.1	511,186	+8.4	158	16,432	+13.6	271,438	+22.8
Pennsylvania	5,111	584,511	+2.6	10,759,075	+9.3	*1,748*	*331,418*	*+5.8*	*5,393,763*	*+13.2*
Rhode Island	899	59,796	+10.2	1,111,164	+17.2	260	47,987	+12.4	831,138	+22.8
South Carolina	325	57,352	+7.1	573,439	+13.9	182	54,098	+7.6	522,422	+15.7
South Dakota	257	5,533	+3.4	129,353	−2.8	46	1,953	+4.6	35,718	−5.4
Tennessee	735	65,190	+6.7	896,560	+8.3	265	48,934	+8.7	642,891	+11.3
Texas	*790*	*58,174*	*+3.7*	*1,247,158*	*+3.7*	*388*	*31,232*	*+4.4*	*596,206*	*+4.3*
Utah	344	12,006	+1.2	229,990	+.2	87	4,077	+4.5	77,004	+3.5
Vermont	376	9,532	+11.6	184,692	+18.5	114	5,016	+16.0	96,219	+28.9
Virginia	1,274	80,437	+3.2	1,236,338	+5.2	410	55,540	+3.6	812,181	+7.0
Washington	1,152	48,786	+5.6	962,947	+2.9	234	23,913	+9.9	438,933	+9.0
West Virginia	851	92,558	+1.8	1,496,700	+7.8	169	34,721	+5.3	671,994	+8.6
Wisconsin	[9] *1,060*	*133,186*	*+7.2*	*2,335,020*	*+11.1*	*781*	*105,702*	[5] *+11.7*	*1,808,073*	[5] *+19.5*
Wyoming	198	5,521	−4.0	121,890	+.4	26	1,241	−1.2	33,315	+.8

[1] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.
[2] State report not received.
[3] Includes building and contracting.
[4] Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.
[5] Weighted percent of change.
[6] Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation service.
[7] Includes laundries.
[8] Includes laundering and cleaning.
[9] Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama	16	567	+2.0	$12,633	−12.2	64	2,013	−2.2	$29,669	−2.1
Arizona	22	188	+5.0	4,850	−2.9	189	1,580	+.5	27,223	−.3
Arkansas	*17*	*409*	*−3.1*	*9,347*	*−7.4*	*131*	*1,377*	*−4.5*	*22,004*	*−.3*
California	[2] 151	5,121	+.8	145,310	−3.8	972	27,041	−.9	519,407	+.6
Colorado	29	937	+2.1	25,405	+2.5	270	4,006	+6.8	76,758	+4.3
Connecticut	57	1,209	+1.4	32,842	+.7	112	4,857	+5.4	92,121	+3.5
Delaware	9	118	+3.5	2,363	+2.4	9	129	−10.4	2,109	+.2
Dist. of Columbia	32	419	+1.9	12,309	+([10])	402	10,732	+1.3	215,582	+1.4
Florida	47	742	−.4	17,505	−.3	70	995	−5.7	18,199	−5.7
Georgia	33	448	+1.4	12,358	−1.5	27	1,956	−.6	29,594	−2.5
Idaho	8	111	+2.8	2,969	−2.0	32	275	−.4	4,625	+4.4
Illinois	*80*	*1,656*	*−1.9*	*38,211*	*−4.5*	*152*	*19,733*	*+4.0*	*408,362*	*+10.4*
Indiana	55	1,029	+1.5	24,977	−1.0	164	5,995	+4.3	95,567	+.9
Iowa	34	1,034	+1.4	24,498	+.7	124	3,079	+.4	50,756	+3.4
Kansas	*69*	*1,869*	*+2.6*	*42,585*	*+2.1*	*298*	*5,121*	*+.6*	*87,564*	*+3.6*
Kentucky	22	410	+.7	8,759	+1.1	30	1,908	−1.5	27,831	+4.1
Louisiana	31	718	−.7	15,014	−2.2	51	2,871	−.1	39,774	+1.4
Maine	17	412	([11])	9,733	+1.2	68	1,022	−.8	18,211	−.4
Maryland	*35*	*747*	*−1.6*	*15,411*	*−.8*	*38*	*5,811*	*+11.2*	*91,287*	*+10.4*
Massachusetts	*735*	*14,076*	*+1.3*	*368,886*	*+1.4*	*4,262*	*60,719*	*+1.4*	*1,210,574*	*+1.3*
Michigan	58	1,582	+1.3	39,613	+1.2	149	10,168	−.3	170,916	+.2
Minnesota	58	3,888	+1.3	102,981	+1.5	283	8,012	+4.1	125,003	−3.9
Mississippi	5	116	+2.7	2,105	−2.7	*56*	410	+4.3	4,103	+2.1
Missouri	59	4,501	+3.3	108,146	−.5	133	6,804	+.5	126,059	+4.6
Montana	12	203	−.5	5,566	−.1	85	843	+2.6	17,209	+.3
Nebraska	36	870	+4.1	21,779	+1.6	190	1,704	+1.5	30,789	+.9
Nevada	7	95	+2.2	2,846	−4.6	40	230	+6.0	5,420	+8.3
New Hampshire	15	175	−1.7	4,538	−1.1	73	813	+5.2	11,910	+6.0
New Jersey	25	554	−1.2	16,161	−1.2	411	7,201	−1.2	155,945	−1.0
New Mexico	8	136	+18.3	4,328	+7.6	47	243	+3.8	5,349	+1.3
New York	450	12,510	+3.9	364,108	−.1	3,996	69,607	+1.7	1,445,875	+.7
North Carolina	17	238	+.8	5,331	−3.8	171	540	+3.1	10,615	+3.1
North Dakota	16	212	+1.0	5,874	−.9	34	424	+4.2	6,437	+4.5
Ohio	242	4,945	+2.1	119,166	+1.4	1,576	32,950	+2.6	584,810	+3.9
Oklahoma	57	822	−.2	19,340	−3.9	99	1,618	+1.4	24,890	−2.8
Oregon	53	1,108	+1.7	29,434	−.8	203	2,167	+1.4	41,549	−2.1
Pennsylvania	130	3,601	+.9	94,299	−.2	344	26,334	+2.5	489,220	+2.0
Rhode Island	43	956	+2.6	22,088	+3.2	482	4,629	−.2	92,631	+.2
South Carolina	15	206	+.5	4,546	−.9	14	397	+1.5	3,636	+1.7
South Dakota	10	130	+5.7	3,373	−2.5	12	117	−6.4	1,895	−8.3
Tennessee	33	613	+9.5	12,769	+6.4	51	3,243	−1.9	47,454	−1.4
Texas	*147*	*2,822*	*+2.5*	*68,605*	*−.4*	*73*	*6,428*	*+2.2*	*105,417*	*+1.5*
Utah	15	457	+1.6	10,493	−3.3	82	663	+2.2	13,103	−1.7
Vermont	5	119	+5.3	2,789	+4.1	41	444	+4.5	6,346	−1.0
Virginia	42	962	+16.7	21,972	+5.9	479	4,680	+.2	82,988	+.9
Washington	90	2,108	+4.3	52,749	−1.5	420	5,999	−1.3	110,354	−2.0
West Virginia	29	584	+4.8	14,773	−.5	49	860	+4.4	13,705	−.1
Wisconsin	*46*	*1,753*	*+3.1*	*38,093*	*−3.8*	*53*	*8,750*	*+2.7*	*123,142*	*+1.6*
Wyoming	9	58	+3.6	1,618	+2.3	44	217	+.9	5,111	+1.5

[2] State report not received. [10] Less than one tenth of 1 percent. [11] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change
Alabama	17	639	+6.5	$6,951	−0.7	9	1,050	+51.5	$11,588	+64.9
Arizona	3	49	−23.4	642	−14.3	19	2,073	+1.0	45,973	+7.3
Arkansas	10	416	+31.6	3,863	+19.2					
California	[2]40	1,043	+7.5	21,324	+13.1	25	1,690	+7.5	42,536	+1.9
Colorado	3	15	+7.1	187	−21.4	17	898	+1.2	22,273	+.6
Connecticut	25	263	+6.1	5,025	+4.2					
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida	16	906	+23.8	9,877	+17.2					
Georgia	23	1,073	+.4	10,093	+6.9					
Idaho						7	1,904	+2.5	31,792	−3.4
Illinois	22	477	+19.3	9,376	+9.9					
Indiana	64	1,480	+16.2	24,290	+25.7					
Iowa	25	345	+10.9	4,888	+28.3					
Kansas	*17*	*757*	*+5.3*	*18,644*	*+8.4*	*11*	*464*	*+22.4*	*8,418*	*+65.4*
Kentucky	37	935	+23.2	8,743	+36.7					
Louisiana	13	656	+3.0	7,179	+13.1					
Maine	8	278	+30.5	6,566	+52.2					
Maryland	*14*	*231*	*−21.2*	*3,718*	*−8.6*					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	47	1,305	+16.9	18,760	+16.9	38	2,761	−23.0	34,181	−3.1
Minnesota	29	397	+5.0	6,166	−5.9	32	641	−14.3	8,692	+4.1
Mississippi	9	130	−1.5	1,461	+25.4					
Missouri	46	1,106	+18.8	13,383	+14.1	13	1,594	+2.0	16,584	+71.2
Montana	8	92	−6.1	1,038	−17.9	15	1,780	+17.8	47,666	+12.1
Nebraska	5	212	−31.8	3,255	−13.9					
Nevada						14	176	+23.1	4,668	+25.4
New Hampshire	13	144	−1.4	3,110	+1.2					
New Jersey	32	512	+7.3	9,492	+13.6	3	6	−14.3	146	−5.2
New Mexico						5	932	+11.2	15,616	+6.5
New York	80	2,167	+4.1	44,350	+3.2					
North Carolina	11	196	−8.0	1,727	+9.0					
North Dakota										
Ohio	131	3,222	+7.5	45,490	+19.6					
Oklahoma	20	190	−17.7	1,555	−14.0	31	1,204	+6.5	18,720	+20.7
Oregon	5	71	+7.6	1,038	−5.0	4	48	[11]	853	−11.6
Pennsylvania	149	5,005	+10.9	74,557	+33.4					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	6	82	−24.8	785	−16.2					
South Dakota	6	40	+2.6	804	+41.5					
Tennessee	30	1,410	+5.3	17,502	+3.6	4	211	+6.6	2,978	+21.9
Texas	*21*	*812*	*+10.6*	*14,483*	*+6.1*					
Utah	6	83	[11]	1,271	−6.0	12	1,977	+2.1	34,637	−1.9
Vermont	38	2,128	+11.5	41,272	+15.5					
Virginia	26	1,361	+3.8	14,834	+17.7					
Washington	18	220	+12.8	3,107	+4.2					
West Virginia	19	664	+25.5	8,966	+41.3					
Wisconsin	*14*	*181*	*+64.5*	*2,370*	*+60.4*					
Wyoming										

[2] State report not received.

[11] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama	48	8,687	+0.2	$72,432	−1.3					
Arizona										
Arkansas	*3*	*182*	[11]	*2,547*	[11]	9	381	+2.4	$8,131	−1.7
California						[2] 40	6,792	+.9	199,874	−1.7
Colorado	52	3,375	−4.0	46,723	−11.9					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	*34*	*5,133*	*−1.0*	*89,049*	*+6.3*	8	157	+6.1	2,845	−4.8
Indiana	48	5,309	+1.7	86,474	+3.1	5	31	−8.8	512	−6.7
Iowa	23	1,107	−12.8	18,051	−9.3					
Kansas	*13*	*1,302*	*−3.3*	*9,766*	*−27.6*	30	1,129	−.5	23,956	−6.9
Kentucky	159	23,955	+2.5	270,724	+12.3	5	209	−.9	2,966	−5.9
Louisiana						8	111	−11.2	2,674	−6.2
Maine										
Maryland	*13*	*1,160*	*+1.4*	*7,676*	*+11.4*					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	3	19	+5.6	503	+4.8					
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	21	1,448	−5.7	15,128	+2.5					
Montana	11	465	−34.6	12,258	−12.4	4	38	+31.0	1,037	+48.4
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	14	1,673	−4.4	21,343	−2.3	5	47	+14.6	1,366	−6.9
New York						4	67	−1.5	1,481	−5.5
North Carolina										
North Dakota	5	188	−16.1	2,772	−7.3					
Ohio	81	9,883	−.5	123,998	−.8	6	51	[11]	559	−14.5
Oklahoma	20	354	−6.8	5,485	+1.0	55	3,343	−2.2	71,508	−4.9
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	452	56,888	+2.1	687,228	+16.1	23	604	+4.0	13,207	−3.0
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	20	2,401	−3.3	22,195	+20.7					
Texas	*5*	314	+8.3	6,472	+22.8	*3*	*7,637*	*+6.4*	*260,979*	*+6.7*
Utah	17	1,340	−8.7	24,795	−2.9					
Vermont										
Virginia	36	8,059	+2.1	101,173	+7.6					
Washington	10	1,279	−.2	19,870	+9.5					
West Virginia	347	47,290	−.6	598,839	+10.4	8	305	−5.9	7,074	−6.2
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	33	3,041	−7.8	60,957	−.1	7	159	+11.2	3,784	−2.2

[2] State report not received.

[11] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change
Alabama	89	1,719	+1.2	$33,804	−3.5	23	1,049	−0.4	$8,633	−1.0
Arizona	67	1,182	+.4	29,515	−4.2	19	418	−6.5	5,756	−4.7
Arkansas	*52*	*1,613*	*+2.2*	*38,356*	*+4.2*	*13*	*530*	*−24.5*	*4,224*	*−17.5*
California	[2] 1,263	44,081	−.7	1,156,644	−2.8	234	9,907	−1.3	146,881	−2.9
Colorado	196	5,196	−2.1	129,583	−2.7	66	1,488	+5.7	18,982	+4.9
Connecticut	135	9,341	−.7	279,703	−.3	26	1,028	−1.4	13,414	+.3
Delaware	28	1,059	−2.0	28,774	−5.9	6	252	+3.3	2,981	−([10])
Dist. of Columbia	21	7,915	−.5	227,414	+1.2	51	3,803	−3.7	53,647	−7.3
Florida	184	3,876	−1.8	97,518	−7.2	59	1,052	−7.1	9,915	−7.1
Georgia	186	6,403	−.2	172,002	−5.3	28	1,128	−2.8	8,598	−3.1
Idaho	55	635	+1.4	12,284	−5.5	24	327	−3.5	3,670	+1.2
Illinois	*77*	*66,146*	−([10])	*1,772,321*	*−2.7*	[12] *45*	*9,747*	*+26.2*	*140,877*	*+21.1*
Indiana	131	8,536	+.2	200,454	+1.0	81	2,968	−3.3	29,626	−4.7
Iowa	423	9,189	+1.7	198,431	−1.4	73	2,231	−6.2	20,018	−.7
Kansas	*27*	*6,856*	*+3.8*	*157,033*	*+5.7*	*32*	*720*	*−1.2*	*7,303*	*−2.5*
Kentucky	293	6,173	−.2	139,910	−2.2	35	1,578	−9.8	16,012	−6.5
Louisiana	150	4,138	+1.3	88,728	−2.6	24	1,908	+2.0	19,458	+1.8
Maine	166	2,671	+3.0	73,049	+2.9	28	922	+40.3	9,924	+21.5
Maryland	*94*	*12,289*	*−.4*	*329,938*	*+4.2*	*24*	*1,187*	*−2.7*	*14,348*	*−2.3*
Massachusetts	[13] *134*	*44,262*	*+.3*	*1,222,684*	*+1.4*	*84*	*3,303*	*+.2*	*46,900*	*−1.2*
Michigan	411	20,300	−1.1	575,045	+1.7	105	4,851	+11.6	47,866	+6.5
Minnesota	225	11,609	+.2	302,577	+.8	75	2,935	+1.1	32,339	−6.0
Mississippi	190	1,611	+2.2	31,302	−5.2	19	527	+9.1	3,689	+7.9
Missouri	184	18,942	−1.1	496,468	−1.4	95	4,661	+1.0	53,310	−.8
Montana	100	1,763	−8.1	49,019	−11.8	29	409	+3.0	5,505	+2.0
Nebraska	299	5,482	−.3	132,988	−3.3	44	1,502	−.3	14,031	−5.1
Nevada	36	376	−3.1	10,464	+2.3	14	162	+20.0	2,650	+22.9
New Hampshire	140	2,131	−2.2	56,542	−6.9	17	335	+24.1	3,502	+19.2
New Jersey	265	21,023	−.4	591,769	+.2	77	4,240	+12.9	49,224	+6.4
New Mexico	49	480	+1.7	9,904	−.7	16	335	+9.8	3,407	+9.6
New York	880	96,331	−.8	3,008,587	−1.4	271	28,808	−.1	432,716	−1.1
North Carolina	96	1,699	+1.4	33,248	−1.6	33	1,110	−3.0	9,571	−1.8
North Dakota	170	1,132	−1.4	27,306	−.9	24	388	−.3	3,825	−.5
Ohio	484	31,306	+([10])	794,280	+.3	153	8,754	−.7	104,446	−.6
Oklahoma	245	5,778	+4.8	128,056	+5.2	51	1,149	+.5	11,102	−3.3
Oregon	183	5,496	−.9	129,698	−8.0	57	951	+5.4	11,307	+1.5
Pennsylvania	823	58,428	−1.0	1,517,374	−1.8	181	9,507	+1.7	113,504	+1.3
Rhode Island	43	3,378	+4.4	96,084	+7.2	18	395	+3.9	5,165	+2.0
South Carolina	70	1,682	+2.9	33,400	−.7	14	428	−.9	3,066	−1.5
South Dakota	129	918	+3.0	22,836	−2.7	19	323	−1.2	3,617	+.3
Tennessee	244	4,167	+.7	90,355	−3.2	41	2,331	+5.0	19,435	+3.0
Texas	*115*	*6,329*	*+.9*	*168,968*	*+2.0*	*43*	*2,914*	*−1.6*	*32,500*	*−5.1*
Utah	63	1,588	([11])	33,855	−2.2	12	446	+3.2	5,479	+4.5
Vermont	121	981	+2.1	25,370	+5.4	25	559	+6.5	5,619	+7.8
Virginia	179	5,569	+1.0	129,272	−4.0	32	1,818	−2.4	19,068	−.4
Washington	200	9,457	−.6	241,067	−4.3	86	2,262	+1.9	24,985	+2.0
West Virginia	124	5,626	−1.2	142,643	−2.9	41	1,118	+3.2	11,694	+2.2
Wisconsin	[14] *42*	*10,023*	*−.2*	*256,298*	*−3.9*	[12] *46*	*1,381*	*+3.5*	([15])	------
Wyoming	48	412	+2.2	9,904	−.8	14	168	+3.7	2,223	+3.9

[2] State report not received.
[10] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
[11] No change.
[12] Includes restaurants.
[13] Includes steam railroads.
[14] Includes railways and express.
[15] Data not supplied.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama	5	481	+3.4	$3,548	+3.9	3	101	−7.3	$1,062	−7.2
Arizona	10	379	[11]	5,089	−1.1					
Arkansas	*13*	*369*	*+.5*	*3,345*	*+.4*					
California	[2] 105	5,890	−.6	105,647	+.1	15	864	−1.5	16,995	−3.5
Colorado	8	574	+.7	7,388	+.5	10	151	+10.2	2,690	+18.4
Connecticut	28	1,289	+4.0	20,988	+8.8	11	244	+8.0	4,996	+7.7
Delaware	4	304	+5.2	4,759	+6.7	3	46	+9.5	737	+18.5
Dist. of Columbia	18	2,437	+7.6	36,617	+8.6	5	144	+25.2	2,429	+17.8
Florida	7	325	−.6	2,924	−7.5					
Georgia	12	663	+1.2	5,736	−1.4	5	113	−.9	1,172	+4.2
Idaho										
Illinois	[16] *26*	*1,621*	*+3.2*	*21,119*	*+2.9*					
Indiana	18	1,437	+3.1	18,310	+2.9	11	200	+1.0	3,079	−4.6
Iowa	3	207	+.5	2,869	+2.7					
Kansas	[16] *37*	*987*	*+1.2*	*15,648*	*+.3*					
Kentucky	16	1,053	+47.3	9,491	+6.4	5	240	+4.8	3,514	+3.6
Louisiana										
Maine	17	350	+2.0	4,566	+4.1					
Maryland	*25*	*1,896*	*+5.9*	*28,061*	*+7.6*	*8*	*405*	*+.2*	*5,229*	*+7.2*
Massachusetts	*114*	*3,732*	*+1.9*	*59,632*	*+3.6*	*77*	*2,007*	*+5.0*	*33,891*	*+7.3*
Michigan	19	1,318	+1.5	15,643	+6.7	15	617	+3.7	10,879	−1.3
Minnesota	11	720	+3.9	11,455	+8.1	9	320	+6.3	5,141	+7.7
Mississippi	5	244	[11]	2,241	+1.6					
Missouri	34	2,510	+3.8	33,730	+4.7	12	428	+7.3	6,993	+3.0
Montana	14	316	[11]	5,415	+2.8					
Nebraska	6	521	+7.9	7,126	+11.7	4	107	+2.9	1,856	+2.3
Nevada	3	37	−2.6	684	−2.4					
New Hampshire	16	272	+4.6	3,994	+4.9					
New Jersey	25	2,802	+2.3	55,288	+5.7	8	259	+8.4	6,466	+12.5
New Mexico	4	192	−2.0	2,852	−.9					
New York	70	6,870	+3.5	114,889	+5.0	15	553	+8.6	11,227	+9.1
North Carolina	12	755	+3.9	7,677	+4.6					
North Dakota	10	198	+.5	2,927	+1.4					
Ohio	78	4,050	+1.1	58,473	+3.2	39	1,665	+4.1	27,977	+6.0
Oklahoma	7	601	+.3	7,169	−3.6	3	73	+5.8	768	+3.6
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	38	2,902	+4.2	41,821	+5.2	20	1,129	+2.8	20,204	+6.0
Rhode Island	18	1,082	+1.8	18,412	+7.0	5	342	+11.0	6,031	+6.9
South Carolina	8	286	+1.1	2,571	+2.8					
South Dakota	7	129	[11]	1,681	−.8					
Tennessee	12	848	+5.2	6,861	+3.0					
Texas	22	1,204	+4.6	12,418	+.4	15	456	[11]	6,937	−1.6
Utah	7	503	+1.4	6,859	+3.9	7	109	+1.9	2,037	+6.6
Vermont	4	46	−9.8	582	−1.9					
Virginia	10	735	+10.0	8,292	+10.9	20	269	+7.6	3,692	+9.4
Washington	14	608	[11]	1,104	−.8	9	110	[11]	1,638	+8.8
West Virginia	17	600	+2.2	7,514	+3.9	8	191	+.5	2,433	−.5
Wisconsin	[16] *28*	*977*	*+1.9*	*12,617*	*+2.9*					
Wyoming	4	80	+2.6	1,396	+6.3					

[2] State report not received. [11] No change. [16] Include dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, 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	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, June 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933	Percent of change
Alabama	15	338	−0.3	$9,240	−4.2
Arizona	28	192	−2.0	5,325	−1.2
Arkansas	18	216	+.5	5,255	+.4
California	1,112	22,611	+.9	741,777	+2.1
Colorado	25	1,027	−1.0	34,452	−1.0
Connecticut	57	2,012	−.2	72,483	+1.5
Delaware	14	550	+.7	19,220	+3.2
District of Columbia	42	1,316	+.7	48,766	+1.3
Florida	16	419	−.9	15,005	+.3
Georgia	22	625	+2.1	20,240	+1.5
Idaho	15	125	−3.1	3,146	−2.1
Illinois	85	9,036	−.2	318,898	+.8
Indiana	37	1,137	+.3	38,591	+1.3
Iowa	18	1,079	+.3	34,654	−.3
Kansas	*34*	*798*	*+1.8*	*24,866*	*+2.3*
Kentucky	18	664	+.5	24,165	+.6
Louisiana	10	417	−47.5	15,565	−25.2
Maine	12	178	+3.5	4,654	(11)
Maryland	22	841	+.7	32,267	+.4
Massachusetts	222	8,029	−.2	255,103	−.1
Michigan	128	2,000	−1.3	63,574	−7.5
Minnesota	51	2,649	+3.4	74,300	+.3
Mississippi	16	165	+.6	3,709	−.8
Missouri	82	4,689	+.7	142,118	+.1
Montana	18	204	−1.4	6,310	−1.3
Nebraska	13	487	−.4	17,642	+.5
Nevada					
New Hampshire	33	286	−.3	6,769	−.6
New Jersey	100	12,226	+.4	365,005	+1.6
New Mexico	15	82	−1.2	2,479	+1.1
New York	625	47,188	+2.0	1,656,628	+1.7
North Carolina	22	180	−.6	3,867	−.4
North Dakota	35	206	−.5	4,923	−2.1
Ohio	246	8,068	+5.1	257,067	+4.8
Oklahoma	19	457	+.2	13,670	+1.1
Oregon	16	394	−7.5	13,145	−9.7
Pennsylvania	804	23,345	+.3	734,606	+.4
Rhode Island	28	981	+.1	39,007	+.3
South Carolina	8	87	(11)	2,550	+.6
South Dakota	26	182	+.6	4,492	−.2
Tennessee	26	888	+.1	31,763	+1.9
Texas	19	1,224	−1.2	33,002	−.4
Utah	14	444	−.4	15,680	−2.0
Vermont	25	211	+1.9	6,018	−1.1
Virginia	34	1,299	+1.6	41,752	+1.8
Washington	31	1,154	+.1	37,846	−.9
West Virginia	40	599	+1.2	17,065	+.4
Wisconsin	17	918	+.2	30,780	−1.2
Wyoming	9	80	+1.3	2,350	+1.8

[11] No change.

Employment and Pay Roll in June 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the Bureau's survey, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN JUNE 1933 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1933

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percent of change
		May 1933	June 1933		May 1933	June 1933	
New York City	5,125	306,295	308,271	+0.6	$8,070,546	$8,090,373	+0.2
Chicago, Ill	1,818	195,760	203,829	+4.1	4,592,200	4,826,514	+5.1
Philadelphia, Pa	852	125,828	129,667	+3.1	2,661,428	2,762,415	+3.8
Detroit, Mich	533	143,263	154,879	+8.1	3,383,848	3,555,774	+5.1
Los Angeles, Calif	851	64,073	65,758	+2.6	1,471,501	1,544,485	+5.0
Cleveland, Ohio	1,127	85,502	90,291	+5.6	1,725,746	1,856,085	+7.6
St. Louis, Mo	515	62,188	64,606	+3.9	1,321,457	1,376,215	+4.1
Baltimore, Md	559	44,116	45,078	+2.2	835,801	862,735	+3.2
Boston, Mass	3,069	91,439	92,111	+0.7	2,208,306	2,205,261	−0.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	421	53,922	55,245	+2.5	1,123,987	1,154,507	+2.7
San Francisco, Calif	1,161	47,346	47,730	+0.8	1,130,996	1,142,597	+1.0
Buffalo, N.Y	396	37,337	39,079	+4.7	802,510	845,025	+5.3
Milwaukee, Wis	472	37,143	39,821	+7.2	720,474	787,331	+9.3

Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States, June 1933

Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, there was a decrease of 12,799 employees in the executive Civil Service of the United States. Comparing June 1933 with May 1933, there was a decrease of 8,474 employees.

These figures do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information as shown in the table was compiled by the various departments and offices of the United States Government and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission where it was assembled. The data were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has as yet been collected relative to amounts of pay rolls. Information is presented for the District of Columbia, for the Federal service outside of the District of Columbia, and for the Government service as a whole. Approximately 12 percent of the total number of Federal workers are employed in the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1932, MAY AND JUNE 1933

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire Service		
	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
June 1932	65,619	3,174	68,793	476,735	32,703	509,438	542,354	35,877	578,231
May 1933	64,249	2,311	66,560	472,057	35,289	507,346	536,306	37,600	573,906
June 1933	63,067	2,370	65,437	466,443	33,552	499,995	529,510	35,922	565,432
Gain or loss:									
June 1932–June 1933	−2,552	−804	−3,356	−10,292	+849	−9,443	−12,844	+45	−12,799
May 1933–June 1933	−1,182	+59	−1,123	−5,614	−1,737	−7,351	−6,796	−1,678	−8,474
Percent of change:									
June 1932–June 1933	−3.9	−25.3	−4.9	−2.2	+2.6	−1.9	−2.4	+0.1	−2.2
May 1933–June 1933	−1.8	+2.6	−1.7	−1.2	−4.9	−1.4	−1.3	−4.5	−1.5
Labor turnover, June 1933:									
Additions	260	452	712	1,661	15,598	17,259	1,921	16,050	17,971
Separations	1,442	393	1,835	7,275	17,335	24,610	8,717	17,728	26,445
Turnover rate per 100	0.41	16.79	1.08	0.35	45.32	3.43	0.36	43.66	3.15

[1] Not including field service of the Post Office Department.

Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, there was a decrease of 3.9 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees decreased 25.3 percent during this period. The total Federal employees in the District of Columbia decreased 3,356, or 4.9 percent. Comparing June 1933 with May 1933, there was a decrease of 1.8 percent in the number of permanent employees and a increase of 2.6 percent in the number of temporary employees, which makes a decrease of 1.7 percent in the total Federal employees in the District of Columbia.

Outside the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees decreased 1.2 percent and the number of temporary employees decreased 4.9 percent; the total Federal employment decreased 1.5 percent, comparing June 1933 with May 1933.

Table 2 shows employment and the pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Corps, sometimes known as the Forest Service.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION CORPS, MAY AND JUNE 1933

	Number		Payrolls	
	May	June	May	June
Enrolled personnel	186,973	272,219	$5,839,173	$8,501,403
Reserve officers—Line	1,045	1,132	(1)	(1)
Reserve officers—Medical	472	867	(1)	(1)
Supervisory and technical	2,623	7,236	378,421	873,593
Total	191,113	281,454	6,217,594	9,374,996

[1] Data not available.

On May 31, there were in the Emergency Conservation Corps 186,973 enrolled personnel. On June 30, there were 272,219 enrolled personnel. In addition to the men enrolled for forest duty, there were a supervisory and technical civilian force and line and medical Reserve officers in the Emergency Conservation Corps.

There were 191,113 persons employed in the Emergency Conservation Corps as a whole on May 31, 1933. By June 30 this number had increased to 281,454. The pay of the enrolled personnel is $30 per month, except that 5 percent of the members of each company are paid $45 per month and an additional 8 percent paid $36 per month. The pay rolls as shown for the enrolled personnel were figured on this basis. For the month of June, the civilians in the Emergency Conservation Corps were paid over $9,000,000. Pay-roll data, however, were not available for either the line or medical reserve officers.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 926,222 on May 15, 1933, to 945,173 on June 15, 1933, or 2 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for June 1933. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $102,257,898 in April to $108,411,242 in May, or 6 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to June 1933 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON **CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS** IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO JUNE 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	98.3	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.3	61.2	53.0
February	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3	52.7
March	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5	51.5
April	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0	51.8
May	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7	52.5
June	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8	53.6
July	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4	-------
August	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0	-------
September	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8	-------
October	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0	-------
November	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	55.9	-------
December	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	54.8	-------
Average	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	57.9	[1] 52.5

[1] Average for 6 months.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE following table gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports from June 1931 to the latest available date:

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1931							
June	118,424	27.6	191,150	62,642	8.9	101,616	14.4
July	(1)		194,364	64,644	9.1	116,747	16.3
August	(1)		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	(1)		228,101	82,811	11.3	122,733	16.8
November	(1)		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	(1)		358,114	153,920	20.0	179,560	23.2
February	(1)		361,948	168,204	21.3	180,079	22.8
March	120,366	28.3	352,444	155,653	19.4	185,267	23.0
April	(1)		303,888	152,530	18.8	183,668	22.6
May	(1)		271,481	160,700	18.9	191,084	22.5
June	124,068	30.0	265,040	153,659	18.7	173,819	21.2
July	(1)		266,365	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3
August	(1)		269,188	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9
September	122,340	29.6	275,840	163,048	18.3	166,160	18.9
October	(1)		297,791	157,023	17.7	148,812	16.8
November	(1)		329,707	154,657	17.7	144,583	16.3
December	115,042	28.1	367,829	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9
1933							
January			397,920	207,136	22.1	196,237	20.9
February			401,321	201,305	21.0	185,052	19.3
March	109,182	26.5	379,693	195,715	20.1	186,942	19.2
April			350,552	180,143	18.2	187,222	18.8
May			320,955				
June			307,873				

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia			Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark	
	Percent 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	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
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	106,015	8.2	28,966	66,526	22.3
December	21.1	480,775	146,325	11.3	32,956	91,216	30.4
1932							
January	22.0	583,138	186,308	14.0	34,912	105,600	35.1
February	20.6	631,736	197,621	14.8	36,258	112,346	37.3
March	20.4	633,907	195,076	14.6	36,481	113,378	37.5
April	23.0	555,832	180,456	13.3	33,418	90,704	29.9
May	22.1	487,228	171,389	12.6	31,847	79,931	26.1
June	21.9	466,948	168,452	12.3	31,004	80,044	25.6
July	21.8	453,294	167,529	12.2	29,195	92,732	29.5
August	21.4	460,952	172,118	12.5	28,989	95,770	30.5
September	20.4	486,935	170,772	12.3	30,469	96,076	30.4
October	22.0	533,616	173,706	12.4	31,806	101,518	31.8
November	22.8	608,809	190,779	13.5	35,507	113,273	35.6
December	25.5	746,311	239,959	16.9	39,042	138,335	42.8
1933							
January	25.5	872,775	300,210	20.5	40,726	141,354	43.5
February	24.3	920,182	305,036	20.7	39,843	139,831	42.8
March	25.1	877,955	295,297	20.2	38,313	116,762	35.4
April	24.5	797,516	264,530	17.9	36,205	95,619	28.9
May	23.8	726,629			33,372	84,201	25.4
June		674,497					

[1] Not reported.

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	Percent wholly unemployed	Percent partially unemployed	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
1931							
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	35.0	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	9,096	18,856	293,198	6,128,429	44.1	22.6	3,525,486
March	8,395	17,699	303,218	6,034,100	44.6,	22.6	3,323,109
April	6,029	16,885	282,013	5,934,202	43.9	21.1	2,906,890
May	4,896	13,189	262,184	5,582,620	43.3	22.9	2,658,042
June	3,137	12,709	232,371	5,475,778	43.1	20.4	2,484,944
July	2,022	13,278	262,642	5,392,248	43.9	23.0	2,111,342
August	3,256	16,966	264,253	5,223,810	44.0	23.2	1,991,985
September	5,957	18,563	259,237	5,102,750	43.6	22.7	1,849,768
October	8,901	19,908	247,090	5,109,173	42.9	22.6	1,720,577
November	10,715	21,690	255,411	5,355,428	43.2	22.1	1,768,602
December	13,727	20,289	277,109	5,772,852	45.1	22.7	2,073,101
1933							
January	16,511	23,178	315,364	6,013,612	46.2	23.7	2,372,066
February	15,437	20,731	330,874	6,000,958	47.4	24.1	2,455,428
March	14,512	19,083	313,518	5,598,855	52.7	22.2	2,165,891
April	11,680	17,732	309,101	5,331,252	46.3	22.6	1,938,910
May	4,857	13,082	282,545	5,038,640	44.7	21.6	1,801,930
June			256,197	4,855,951			

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		Irish Free State
	Compulsory insurance					Trade-unionists unemployed		
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Christian (Budapest)	Social Democratic	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
1931								
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.4	2,629,215	751	23,660	21,427
July	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	2,662,765	876	26,329	21,647
August	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	2,732,434	941	28,471	21,897
September	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	2,879,466	932	28,716	23,427
October	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	2,755,559	1,020	28,998	26,353
November	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	2,656,088	1,169	29,907	30,865
December	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	2,569,949	1,240	31,906	30,918
1932								
January	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	2,728,411	1,182	32,711	31,958
February	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	2,701,173	1,083	32,645	31,162
March	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	2,567,332	1,024	31,340	30,866
April	2,204,740	17.3	521,705	4.1	2,652,181	961	30,057	32,252
May	2,183,683	17.1	638,157	5.0	2,741,306	922	28,835	35,874
June	2,145,157	16.8	697,639	5.5	2,747,343	960	28,372	[2] 66,912
July	2,185,015	17.1	735,929	5.8	2,811,782	940	28,297	[2] 77,648
August	2,215,704	17.4	731,104	5.7	2,859,828	947	28,186	[2] 57,081
September	2,279,779	17.9	645,286	5.0	2,858,011	1,022	27,860	[2] 80,923
October	2,295,500	17.9	515,405	4.0	2,747,006	1,091	28,654	[2] 70,067
November	2,328,920	18.2	520,105	4.0	2,799,806	1,072	29,336	[2] 102,747
December	2,314,528	18.1	461,274	3.6	2,723,287	1,106	30,967	[2] 102,619
1933								
January	2,422,808	18.9	532,640	4.2	2,903,065	1,178	31,431	[2] 95,577
February	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1	2,856,638	1,210	30,955	[2] 88,747
March	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0	2,776,184	1,131	29,771	[2] 82,503
April	2,200,397	17.2	536,882	4.2	2,697,634	1,080	28,521	[2] 70,039
May	2,128,614	16.6	497,705	3.9	2,582,879	1,104	26,778	[2] 65,296
June	2,029,185	15.8	468,868	3.7	2,438,108			[2] 60,578

[2] Registration area extended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
June	573,593	24,206	391,377	5.6	1,584	59,573	11.7
July	637,531	25,821	406,923	5.8	2,169	69,026	13.3
August	693,273	30,656	418,596	6.0	4,827	70,479	15.3
September	747,764	29,822	425,526	6.0	7,470	72,738	15.7
October	799,744	32,828	439,014	6.0	13,605	84,548	18.0
November	878,267	30,967	454,675	6.5	18,377	107,372	18.5
December	982,321	32,949	470,736	6.7	21,935	147,107	27.8
1932							
January	1,051,321	33,277	485,885	6.9	26,335	145,124	27.0
February	1,147,945	26,321	485,290	6.9	22,222	139,956	25.4
March	1,053,016	31,636	473,757	6.8	22,912	119,423	21.6
April	1,000,025	32,720	482,366	6.9	14,607	121,378	21.7
May	968,456	35,528	483,109	6.9	7,599	112,325	22.5
June	905,097	31,710	481,589	6.8	7,056	113,978	22.8
July	931,291	33,218	510,901	7.2	7,181	123,947	24.6
August	945,972	33,666	509,580	7.1	9,650	116,524	22.9
September	949,408	37,043	505,969	7.0	8,762	126,510	24.9
October	956,357	32,556	503,958	7.0	13,806	128,961	25.2
November	1,038,757	36,349	484,213	6.7	17,621	142,554	27.6
December	1,129,654	37,644	463,403	6.4	17,247	188,252	31.5
1933							
January	1,225,470	33,003	444,032	6.1	14,777	226,709	37.6
February	1,229,387	34,506	438,250	6.1	13,886	187,652	31.1
March	1,081,536	29,129	424,287	5.8	13,087	165,367	27.3
April	1,025,754	51,871	----------	----------	10,377	147,531	24.3
May	1,000,128	45,183	----------	----------	5,931	123,447	25.3
June	883,621	----------	----------	----------	----------	117,805	22.5

Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway			Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges [4]	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1931						
June	45,264	----------	----------	22,736	274,942	28,093
July	47,772	----------	----------	20,869	255,179	29,250
August	50,033	----------	----------	22,431	246,380	22,708
September	51,375	----------	----------	27,012	246,426	22,909
October	50,266	[5] 9,048	[5] 19.6	29,340	255,622	28,800
November	47,535	10,577	22.8	32,078	266,027	43,917
December	45,140	12,633	27.2	34,789	312,487	49,393
1932						
January	45,677	14,160	30.4	35,034	338,434	51,612
February	44,107	14,354	30.6	38,135	350,145	57,606
March	45,383	15,342	32.5	38,952	360,031	55,306
April	48,601	14,629	30.8	37,703	339,773	47,206
May	53,543	13,465	28.3	32,127	306,801	39,654
June	54,342	12,603	26.2	28,429	264,147	33,679
July	55,203	12,563	25.9	26,390	218,059	32,809
August	56,332	13,084	26.9	27,543	187,537	29,654
September	55,855	14,358	29.3	31,431	147,166	21,862
October	54,549	15,512	31.6	35,082	146,982	28,172
November	52,477	16,717	34.2	38,807	177,459	30,651
December	52,533	20,735	42.4	41,571	220,245	38,471
1933						
January	[3] 51,698	19,249	39.3	40,642	264,258	44,797
February	[3] 49,971	19,673	40.0	42,460	287,219	45,371
March	[3] 51,035	18,992	38.5	42,437	279,779	----------
April	[3] 52,096	----------	----------	39,846	258,954	----------
May	----------	----------	----------	35,803	235,356	----------
June	----------	----------	----------	30,394	224,566	----------

[3] Provisional figure.
[4] Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.
[5] Strike ended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
				Unemployment funds				
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1931								
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	70,100	15.0	21,435
March	44,883	98,772	24.4	40,423	9.0	62,659	14.0	23,251
April	42,993	82,500	21.0	35,400	7.7	58,900	12.6	18,532
May	42,881	75,650	18.9	35,200	7.6	54,500	11.5	13,568
June	40,188	79,338	19.5	33,742	7.1	53,420	13.3	11,418
July	39,063	77,468	19.4	35,700	7.5	54,000	11.4	9,940
August	38,858	80,975	20.0	36,600	7.6	53,400	11.1	11,940
September	40,320	86,709	20.7	38,070	7.8	52,967	10.8	10,985
October	40,728	92,868	22.2	42,300	8.7	52,100	10.6	10,474
November	41,962	97,666	23.8	50,500	10.3	55,700	11.3	11,670
December	44,311	129,002	31.4	66,053	13.3	59,089	11.9	14,248
1933								
January	45,700	120,156	28.8	83,400	17.0	56,000	11.4	23,574
February	45,101	118,251	27.4	81,800	16.5	57,400	11.6	25,346
March	42,258	121,456	28.4	60,698	12.0	52,575	10.4	22,609
April	40,082	110,055	26.1	49,100	9.8	47,400	9.6	19,671
May	37,341	93,360	22.2					15,115

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food on June 15, 1933

THE following tables are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices of the 15th of each month as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor by retail dealers in 51 cities. Comparable information by months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, are shown in Bulletins 396 and 495, and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, in the January, February, and April 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles, combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61). The list of articles included in the groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products, will be found in the May 1932 issue of this publication.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of three groups of these articles; viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years, 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months of 1932 and 1933. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1932, INCLUSIVE, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1932 TO JUNE 1933, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Month	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1932				
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	January	109.3	126.4	123.4	106.5
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	February	105.3	125.0	117.3	102.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	March	105.0	124.3	118.9	101.9
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	April	103.7	122.9	118.6	97.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	May	101.3	122.6	115.3	94.3
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	June	100.1	122.5	113.4	92.6
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	July	101.0	121.2	122.6	91.4
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	August	100.8	120.4	120.1	93.1
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	September	100.3	119.2	119.2	93.5
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	October	100.4	119.0	114.6	93.8
1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	November	99.4	118.0	109.1	93.9
1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	December	98.7	114.8	103.2	95.9
1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5					
1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	1933				
1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	January	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	February	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	March	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	April	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	May	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2
					June	96.7	117.2	103.8	93.5

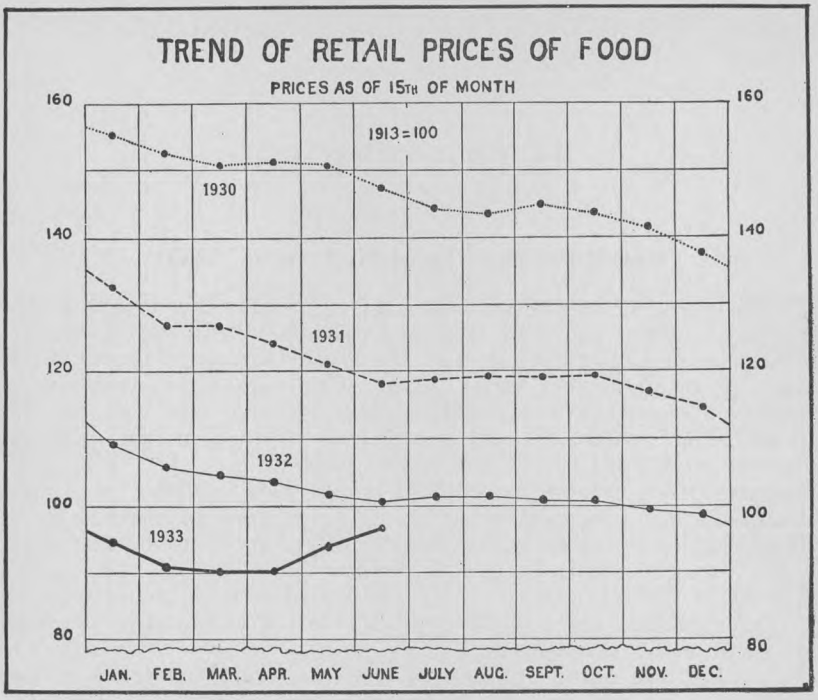


Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail costs of important food articles and of cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100 and changes in June 1933 compared with June 1932 and May 1933.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PER CENT OF CHANGE, JUNE 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15, 1933

Article	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change June 15, 1933, compared with—	
	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933	June 15, 1933	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933
All food	100.1	93.7	96.7	−3.3	+3.2
Cereals	122.5	115.8	117.2	−4.3	+1.2
Meats	113.4	100.1	103.8	−8.5	+3.7
Dairy products	92.6	92.2	93.5	+1.0	+1.4

Table 3 shows the average retail prices of 42 principal food articles for the United States, 51 cities combined, and index numbers for 23 food articles based on the year 1913, for June 15, 1932, and May 15 and June 15, 1933.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND BY MONTHS JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1933

Article	Average price				Index number (1913=100)			
	Year 1913	June 15, 1932	1933		Year 1913	June 15, 1932	1933	
			May 15	June 15			May 15	June 15
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*				
Sirloin steak, pound	25.4	32.8	28.4	29.7	100.0	129.1	111.8	116.9
Round steak, do	22.3	28.4	24.6	25.8	100.0	127.4	110.3	115.7
Rib roast, do	19.8	23.5	20.8	21.3	100.0	118.7	105.1	107.6
Chuck roast, do	16.0	16.9	15.1	15.4	100.0	105.6	94.4	96.3
Plate beef, do	12.1	10.7	10.0	10.0	100.0	88.4	82.6	82.6
Pork chops, do	21.0	19.7	18.0	18.5	100.0	93.8	85.7	88.1
Bacon, sliced, do	27.0	23.2	21.3	22.6	100.0	85.9	78.9	83.7
Ham, sliced, do	26.9	34.9	29.6	31.5	100.0	129.7	110.0	117.1
Lamb, leg of, do	18.9	24.3	21.4	22.7	100.0	128.6	113.2	120.1
Hens, do	21.3	24.1	21.5	21.4	100.0	113.1	100.9	100.5
Salmon, red canned, 16-oz. can	------	25.8	18.6	19.0	------	------	------	------
Milk, fresh, quart	8.9	10.8	10.0	10.2	100.0	121.3	112.4	114.6
Milk, evaporated, 14½-oz. can	------	6.8	6.5	6.7	------	------	------	------
Butter, pound	38.3	24.1	28.2	28.1	100.0	62.9	73.6	73.4
Margarine, do	------	14.9	12.8	13.0	------	------	------	------
Cheese, do	22.1	22.3	22.3	23.1	100.0	100.9	100.9	104.5
Lard, do	15.8	7.8	8.9	9.7	100.0	49.4	56.3	61.4
Vegetable lard substitute, do	------	19.6	18.5	18.5	------	------	------	------
Eggs, strictly fresh, dozen	34.5	20.8	20.3	20.0	100.0	60.3	58.8	58.0
Bread, pound	5.6	6.9	6.5	6.6	100.0	123.2	116.1	117.9
Flour, do	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	100.0	97.0	103.0	103.0
Corn meal, do	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	100.0	130.0	116.7	120.0
Rolled oats, do	------	7.6	5.6	5.6	------	------	------	------
Corn flakes, 8-oz. package	------	8.6	8.2	8.2	------	------	------	------
Wheat cereal, 28-oz. package	------	22.5	22.3	22.4	------	------	------	------
Macaroni, pound	------	15.4	14.4	14.4	------	------	------	------
Rice, do	8.7	6.6	5.8	6.0	100.0	75.9	66.7	69.0
Beans, navy, do	------	5.0	5.1	5.3	------	------	------	------
Potatoes, do	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	100.0	117.6	100.0	135.3
Onions, do	------	4.7	3.9	4.6	------	------	------	------
Cabbage, do	------	5.4	5.2	4.6	------	------	------	------
Pork and beans, 16-oz. can	------	7.2	6.4	6.5	------	------	------	------
Corn, canned, no. 2 can	------	10.6	9.8	9.8	------	------	------	------
Peas, canned, do	------	12.8	12.7	12.8	------	------	------	------
Tomatoes, canned, do	------	9.5	8.7	9.0	------	------	------	------
Sugar, pound	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.4	100.0	89.1	96.4	98.2
Tea, do	54.4	71.0	64.4	63.4	100.0	130.5	118.4	116.5
Coffee, do	29.8	29.7	27.0	27.0	100.0	99.7	90.6	90.6
Prunes, do	------	9.4	9.0	9.2	------	------	------	------
Raisins, do	------	11.4	9.1	9.2	------	------	------	------
Bananas, dozen	------	22.9	22.4	23.6	------	------	------	------
Oranges, do	------	33.5	26.0	28.0	------	------	------	------

Table 4 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change in June 1933 compared with June 1932 and May 1933 is also given for these cities and the United States, and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE JUNE 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15, 1933, BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES

City	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change June 15, 1933, compared with—		City	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change June 15, 1933, compared with—	
	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933	June 15, 1933	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933		June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933	June 15, 1933	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933
United States	100.1	93.7	96.7	−3.3	+3.2	Minneapolis	99.3	90.1	93.9	−5.4	+4.2
						Mobile				−2.3	+2.7
Atlanta	100.1	90.5	95.8	−4.4	+5.9	Newark	104.8	93.0	96.5	−7.9	+3.8
Baltimore	102.5	97.2	99.6	−2.8	+2.5	New Haven	107.3	97.1	100.1	−6.7	+3.0
Birmingham	98.1	93.3	97.6	−.4	+4.6	New Orleans	95.7	91.7	93.9	−1.8	+2.5
Boston	99.9	93.1	98.1	−1.8	+5.3						
Bridgeport				−3.6	+4.6	New York	108.7	101.6	103.5	−4.8	+1.8
						Norfolk				−10.9	+2.1
Buffalo	104.7	96.8	100.4	−4.1	+3.7	Omaha	92.3	87.5	92.2	(1)	+5.4
Butte				−4.9	+1.0	Peoria				−2.2	+2.6
Charleston, S.C.	104.4	93.0	94.5	−9.5	+1.6	Philadelphia	104.7	95.5	99.0	−5.4	+3.7
Chicago	108.6	100.0	102.4	−5.7	+2.4						
Cincinnati	99.4	92.9	96.7	−2.7	+4.2	Pittsburgh	97.2	92.4	94.1	−3.1	+1.9
						Portland, Me.				−5.2	+2.2
Cleveland	95.9	88.1	92.1	−3.9	+4.6	Portland, Oreg.	93.5	88.0	90.2	−3.5	+2.5
Columbus				−4.3	+3.0	Providence	102.9	95.4	99.1	−3.6	+3.9
Dallas	92.4	90.8	94.0	+1.7	+3.5	Richmond	101.6	95.2	97.8	−3.8	+2.6
Denver	93.5	91.0	93.1	−.4	+2.3						
						Rochester				−5.2	+3.7
Detroit	95.5	90.8	94.0	−1.5	+3.6	St. Louis	100.2	95.9	100.1	−.1	+4.4
Fall River	98.4	90.4	93.6	−4.8	+3.6	St. Paul				−5.5	+4.0
Houston				−1.9	+.9	Salt Lake City	87.1	83.0	87.8	+0.7	+5.7
Indianapolis	96.0	86.2	92.8	−3.3	+7.7	San Francisco	104.4	101.6	103.4	−1.0	+1.8
acksonville	92.8	85.7	87.6	−5.6	+2.2	Savannah				−3.3	+3.6
Kansas City	97.8	94.0	98.2	+.3	+4.5	Scranton	106.9	99.4	102.2	−4.4	+2.8
Little Rock	85.4	82.9	83.3	−2.5	+.5	Seattle	100.8	96.9	100.3	−.5	+3.5
Los Angeles	89.9	86.1	88.0	−2.1	+2.2	Springfield, Ill.				−.8	+4.1
						Washington	106.1	100.2	102.7	−3.3	+2.5
Louisville	92.7	90.6	94.0	+1.5	+3.8						
Manchester	99.0	92.5	97.0	−2.1	+4.8	Hawaii:					
Memphis	92.1	86.1	89.3	−3.0	+3.8	Honolulu				−9.9	+.5
Milwaukee	103.3	97.9	100.0	−3.2	+2.1	Other localities				−12.0	+1.4

[1] No change.

Retail Prices of Coal on June 15, 1933

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from 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 prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. 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.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal in January and July, 1913 to 1931, and for each month from January 1932 to June 1933. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913 = 100) for the United States on June 15, 1932, and May 15 and June 15, 1933, and percentage change in the year and in the month.

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on June 15, 1932, and May 15 and June 15, 1933, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY 1913 TO JUNE 1933

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— Stove		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— Chestnut		Bituminous	
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price
1913: Av. for yr.	$7.73	100.0	$7.91	100.0	$5.43	100.0
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914: January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915: January	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916: January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917: January	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918: January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919: January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920: January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921: January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922: January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923: January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924: January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
1925: January	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5
1926: January	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1
1927: January	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3
July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9
1928: January	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
1929: January	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
1930: January	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
1931: January	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
1932: January	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
February	14.98	193.9	14.95	188.9	8.14	149.7
March	14.54	188.2	14.45	182.6	8.01	147.4
April	13.62	176.3	13.46	170.0	7.85	144.5
May	13.30	172.2	13.11	165.6	7.60	139.9
June	13.36	173.0	13.16	166.3	7.53	138.6
July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
August	13.50	174.8	13.28	167.9	7.52	138.4
September	13.74	177.9	13.52	170.8	7.54	138.7
October	13.79	178.5	13.58	171.5	7.60	139.9
November	13.83	178.9	13.60	171.9	7.59	139.7
December	13.87	179.5	13.65	172.5	7.51	138.3
1933: January	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
February	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
March	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
April	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1

[1] Insufficient data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON JUNE 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15, 1933.

Article	Average retail prices on—			Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−) June 15, 1933, compared with—	
	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933	June 15, 1933	June 15, 1932	May 15, 1933
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.36	$12.44	$12.18	−8.8	−2.1
Index (1913=100)	173.0	161.0	157.6		
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.16	$12.25	$12.00	−8.8	−2.0
Index (1913=100)	166.3	154.8	151.6		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$7.53	$7.17	$7.18	−4.6	+0.1
Index (1913=100)	138.6	132.0	132.1		

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	June 15	May 15	June 15
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$5.70	$5.30	$5.55
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.21	11.50	11.50
Chestnut	11.75	11.25	11.25
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	8.56	8.31	8.44
Run of mine:			
High volatile	6.96	6.79	6.79
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.98	4.49	4.46
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	12.85	12.75
Chestnut	13.00	12.60	12.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.00	12.75	13.00
Chestnut	13.00	12.75	13.00
Buffalo, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.88	11.65	11.65
Chestnut	11.63	11.40	11.40
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.88	9.71	9.71
Charleston, S.C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.50	8.67	8.67
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.30	13.33	12.16
Chestnut	15.05	13.15	11.95
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.53	6.92	7.02
Low volatile	8.97	8.63	8.63
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.95	6.52	6.52
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.90	4.75	4.75
Low volatile	6.75	6.25	6.25
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.56	12.69	12.06
Chestnut	13.31	12.44	11.81
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.17	5.26	5.26
Low volatile	8.32	7.46	7.46
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.06	4.60	4.61
Low volatile	6.13	5.58	5.54
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	14.00	14.00	13.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.25	10.75	10.00
Denver, Colo:			
Colorado anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.75	14.31	14.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.75	14.31	14.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.64	6.76	7.21
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.00	12.83	11.25
Chestnut	12.79	12.71	11.25
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.06	5.83	5.83
Low volatile	6.68	6.63	6.67
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.19	5.88	5.88
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.00	13.50	13.50
Chestnut	13.75	13.25	13.25
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$9.40	$9.60	$9.70
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.84	5.03	5.06
Low volatile	6.71	6.70	6.70
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	5.70	5.94	5.94
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.50	9.00	8.75
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite:			
Furnace	10.81	10.67	10.33
Stove no. 4	12.33	12.50	12.25
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.85	5.54	5.59
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	11.75	10.75	10.25
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.33	7.72	7.50
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.25	15.25	15.13
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.63	4.44	4.42
Low volatile	6.75	6.56	6.75
Manchester, N.H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	14.50	14.00	14.00
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.73	5.66	5.68
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.45	12.96	12.36
Chestnut	14.20	12.71	12.11
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.97	6.91	6.94
Low volatile	8.78	8.87	8.90
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	16.75	14.95	13.75
Chestnut	16.50	14.70	13.50
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.60	9.11	9.05
Low volatile	11.87	11.50	11.50
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.72	6.72	6.50
Newark, N.J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.75	10.25	11.38
Chestnut	11.50	10.00	11.13
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.65	12.90	12.90
Chestnut	13.65	12.90	12.90
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.64	8.07	8.07
New York, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.92	11.50	11.55
Chestnut	11.67	11.25	11.30
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.50	12.00	12.00
Chestnut	12.50	12.00	12.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.50	6.00	6.00
Low volatile	7.50	7.00	7.00
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.50	6.00	6.00
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.69	8.35	8.37
Peoria, Ill:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.08	5.92	5.92

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JUNE 15, 1932, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	June 15	May 15	June 15
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$11.00	$10.75	$10.88
Chestnut	10.75	10.50	10.63
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Chestnut	13.25	12.75	12.25
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.39	3.56	3.47
Portland, Maine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.36	13.50	13.49
Chestnut	15.12	13.25	13.24
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.98	11.26	11.53
Providence, R.I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[1] 14.00	[1] 13.20	[1] 13.20
Chestnut	[1] 13.75	[1] 12.95	[1] 12.95
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.75	12.25	12.25
Chestnut	12.75	12.25	12.25
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.67	6.67	6.67
Low volatile	7.15	7.15	7.15
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.25	6.25	6.25
Rochester, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.63	11.60	11.85
Chestnut	12.38	11.35	11.60
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.72	14.10	13.94
Chestnut	14.72	13.85	13.69
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.48	4.36	4.39
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$16.75	$14.95	$13.80
Chestnut	16.50	14.70	13.55
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.50	8.78	8.92
Low volatile	11.87	11.51	11.51
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.42	7.01	7.06
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite:			
Cerillos egg	25.00	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite:			
Egg	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.00	15.00	15.00
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2] 8.37	[2] 7.94	[2] 8.04
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	8.63	7.88	7.88
Chestnut	8.48	7.63	7.63
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.17	9.87	9.33
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.34	3.68	3.68
Washington, D.C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[3] 13.56	[3] 12.92	[3] 12.92
Chestnut	[3] 13.26	[3] 12.66	[3] 12.66
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[3] 8.29	[3] 7.97	[3] 7.97
Low volatile	[3] 9.86	[3] 9.31	[3] 9.31
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[3] 7.50	[3] 7.40	[3] 7.40

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

[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.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States

THE net price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas for household use in each of 51 cities is published in June and December of each year in conjunction with the cost of living study. The average family consumption of manufactured gas is estimated to be 3,000 cubic feet per month. In cities where a service charge or a sliding scale is in operation, families using less than 3,000 cubic feet per month pay a somewhat higher rate than here shown; while those consuming more than this amount pay a lower rate. The figures here given are believed to represent quite closely the actual monthly cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet to the average wage-earner's family.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas, average net prices have been computed for all cities combined. Prices and index numbers showing the trend since April 1913 are shown in table 1. The index numbers are based on the price in April 1913.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF MANUFACTURED GAS AND INDEX NUMBER IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR 1913 AND 1928 TO 1933 FOR THE UNITED STATES

Date	Average net price	Index (April 1913=100.0)	Date	Average net price	Index (April 1913=100.0)
1913—April	$0.95	100.0	1931—June	$1.18	124.2
1928—December	1.22	128.4	December	1.15	121.1
1929—December	1.21	127.4	1932—June	1.15	121.1
1930—June	1.21	127.4	December	1.15	121.1
December	1.18	124.2	1933—June	1.15	121.1

Table 2 shows the net price of manufactured gas in December 1932 and June 1933, by cities.

TABLE 2.—NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF MANUFACTURED GAS BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET ON DECEMBER 15, 1932, AND JUNE 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933	City	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933
Baltimore	$0.85	$0.85	Norfolk	$1.28	$1.18
Birmingham	.80	.80	Omaha	.79	.79
Boston	1.16	1.16	Philadelphia	.88	.88
Charleston, S.C.	1.45	1.45	Portland, Maine	1.42	1.42
Cleveland	1.25	1.25	Portland, Oreg.	1.17	1.17
Detroit	.77	.77	Providence	1.13	1.13
Fall River	1.14	1.14	Richmond	1.29	1.29
Indianapolis	.95	.95	Rochester	1.00	1.00
Jacksonville	1.92	1.92	St. Louis	[1] 1.30	[1] 1.30
Manchester	1.34	1.34	St. Paul	.90	.90
Milwaukee	.82	.82	Savannah	1.45	1.45
Minneapolis	.96	.96	Scranton	1.40	1.40
Newark	1.21	1.21	Seattle	1.48	1.48
New Haven	1.13	1.13	Washington	.93	.93
New York	1.23	1.21	Honolulu, T.H.	1.73	1.68

[1] Price based on 24 therms.

Table 3 shows by cities net prices in December 1932 and June 1933, for natural gas, and for mixed manufactured and natural gas (preponderantly natural gas). These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 5,000 cubic feet per month.

TABLE 3.—NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS AND OF MIXED MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL GAS (PREPONDERANTLY NATURAL GAS) BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 5,000 CUBIC FEET ON DECEMBER 15, 1932, AND JUNE 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933	City	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933
Atlanta	$1.09	$1.09	Little Rock	$0.65	$0.65
Buffalo	.65	.65	Los Angeles	.84	.82
Butte	.70	.70	Louisville	.38	.45
Chicago	[1] 1.32	[1] 1.32	Memphis	.95	.95
Cincinnati	.75	.75	Mobile	1.24	1.24
Cleveland	.60	.60	New Orleans	.95	.95
Columbus	.48	.55	Peoria	[2] 1.95	[2] 1.95
Dallas	.79	.79	Pittsburgh	.60	.60
Denver	.99	.99	Salt Lake City	.99	.99
Houston	.75	.75	San Francisco	.97	.97
Kansas City	.95	.95	Springfield	[2] 2.00	[2] 2.00

[1] Price based on 40 therms which is the equivalent of 5,000 cubic feet of gas of a heating value of 800 B.t.u. per cubic foot.

[2] Price based on 50 therms which is the equivalent of 5,000 cubic feet of gas of a heating value of 1,000 B.t.u. per cubic foot.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

Explanation of Prices

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt-hour of electricity used for household purposes in December 1932 and June 1933. These rates are published in June and December of each year in conjunction with the cost of living study. For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the shedule under which most of the residences are served.

Several cities have sliding scales based on a variable number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate. The number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate in these cities is determined for each customer according to the watts of installation, either in whole or in part, in the individual home. The number of watts so determined is called the customer's "demand."

In Baltimore the demand is the maximum normal rate of use of electricity in any half-hour period of time. It may be estimated or determined by the company from time to time according to the customer's normal use of electricity and may equal the total installation reduced to kilowatts.

In Buffalo the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 percent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ percent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 percent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DECEMBER 15, 1932, AND JUNE 15, 1933, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933
		Cents	*Cents*
Atlanta	Service charge including 5 kilowatt-hours	[1] 100.0	100.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours	[2] 5.0	6.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours	[3] 3.0	4.5
	Next 145 kilowatt-hours		3.0
Baltimore	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[4] 6.7	5.0
	Next 175 kilowatt-hours	[5] 3.4	3.4
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt-hours	7.7	7.7
Boston	First 2 kilowatt-hours per 100 square feet of floor area	7.5	7.5
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Bridgeport	First 400 kilowatt-hours	5.3	5.3
Buffalo	First 60 hours' use of demand [6]	5.0	5.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand [6]	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt-hours	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
	Next 100 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Charleston, S.C.	First 100 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0
Chicago	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room	7.0	7.0
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per room	5.0	5.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati	Service charge per room	10.0	10.0
	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum, 4 rooms	5.0	5.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0

[1] Service charge.
[2] First 50 kilowatt-hours.
[3] Next 150 kilowatt-hours.
[4] First 20 hours use of demand—minimum 25 kilowatt-hours. For determination of demand see explanation of prices.
[5] Next kilowatt-hours equal to 8 times the consumption at the primary rate—minimum 200 kilowatt-hours.
[6] For determination of demand see explanation of prices.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DECEMBER 15, 1932, AND JUNE 15, 1933, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933
		Cents	*Cents*
Cleveland:			
Company A	First 240 kilowatt-hours	[7] 5.0	4.0
	Excess	[8] 4.0	2.8
Company B	Service charge	30.0	15.0
	First 600 kilowatt-hours	3.0	2.9
Columbus	First 50 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
	Next 75 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt-hours	5.8	5.8
Denver	First 40 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms	9.0	9.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	3.6	3.6
	Excess	2.3	2.3
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt-hours	8.0	8.0
	Next 75 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
Houston	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum, 4 rooms	7.0	7.0
	Next 100 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
Indianapolis	First 50 kilowatt-hours	6.3	6.3
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
Jacksonville	First 500 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms	6.5	6.5
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours per room	4.5	4.5
	Excess	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	Service charge for 4 rooms or less. For each additional room 10 cents is added.	50.0	50.0
	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room	7.0	7.0
	Next 6 kilowatt hours per room	5.0	5.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Los Angeles	First 35 kilowatt-hours	4.8	4.8
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours	2.5	2.5
Louisville	First 30 kilowatt-hours plus balance of consumption up to 6 kilowatt-hours per room.	7.6	7.6
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Manchester	First block: 3 rooms, 15 kilowatt-hours; 4 rooms, 18 kilowatt-hours; 5 rooms, 21 kilowatt-hours; 6 rooms, 24 kilowatt-hours; 7 rooms, 27 kilowatt-hours; 8 rooms, 30 kilowatt-hours.	10.0	10.0
	Next block: Number of kilowatt-hours equal to the first block	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum 4 rooms	7.0	7.0
	Next 6 kilowatt-hours per room	5.0	5.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Milwaukee	First 9 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 6 active rooms and first 7 kilowatt-hours for each active room in addition to the first 6.	6.2	6.2
	Next kilowatt-hours up to a total of 150 kilowatt-hours	2.9	2.9
	Excess	1.9	1.9
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 2 rooms	7.6	7.6
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	7.1	7.1
	Excess	2.9	2.9
Mobile	Service charge for house of 3 rooms—consumption of 5 kilowatt-hours included, 10 cents extra for each additional room; not more than 10 rooms counted.	80.0	80.0
	Next 45 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0
	Next 20 kilowatt-hours	8.0	7.0
	Next 10 kilowatt-hours	7.0	6.0
	Excess of 50 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
New Haven	First 400 kilowatt-hours	5.3	5.3
New Orleans	Service charge	25.0	25.0
	First 20 kilowatt-hours	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	7.8	7.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours	6.5	6.5
New York:			
Company A [9]	10 kilowatt-hours or less	100.0	100.0
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0
Company B	10 kilowatt-hours or less	[10] 9.5	95.0
	Next 21 kilowatt-hours	----------	9.0
	Next 89 kilowatt-hours	----------	4.0
Company C [9]	10 kilowatt-hours or less	100.0	100.0
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0
Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0
Omaha	First 10 kilowatt-hours per room	5.5	5.5
	Next 160 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0

[7] First 40 kilowatt-hours.
[8] Next 200 kilowatt-hours.
[9] Rates are subject to adjustment under coal clause. For the months shown there was a deduction of 5 mills per kilowatt-hour.
[10] All current.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DECEMBER 15, 1932, AND JUNE 15, 1933, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15, 1932	June 15, 1933
		Cents	*Cents*
Peoria	First 4 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum 2 rooms	9.0	9.0
	Next 4 kilowatt-hours per active room	6.0	6.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Philadelphia:			
Company A	Minimum charge including use of first 10 kilowatt-hours	75.0	75.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours	[11] 6.0	5.5
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours	[12] 3.0	3.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0
	Next 20 kilowatt-hours	8.0	7.0
	Next 10 kilowatt-hours	7.0	6.0
	Excess of 50 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Pittsburgh	First 15 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0
	Next 15 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
	Next 20 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
	Excess	3.0	3.0
Portland, Me	First 3 rooms, 15 kilowatt-hours; 4 rooms, 18 kilowatt-hours; 5 rooms, 21 kilowatt-hours; 6 rooms, 24 kilowatt-hours; 7 rooms, 27 kilowatt-hours; 8 rooms, 30 kilowatt-hours.	8.0	8.0
	Next 3 rooms, 35 kilowatt-hours; 4 rooms, 42 kilowatt-hours; 5 rooms, 49 kilowatt-hours; 6 rooms, 56 kilowatt-hours; 7 rooms, 63 kilowatt-hours; 8 rooms, 70 kilowatt-hours.	5.0	5.0
	Excess	2.0	2.0
Portland, Oreg.:			
Company A	First 30 kilowatt-hours for a connected load of 600 watts or less. For each additional 25 watts of connected load add 1 kilowatt-hour.	5.5	5.5
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
	Excess	1.8	1.8
Company B	First 30 kilowatt-hours for a connected load of 600 watts or less. For each additional 25 watts of connected load add 1 kilowatt-hour.	5.5	5.5
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
	Excess	1.8	1.8
Providence	Service charge including 3 kilowatt-hours	50.0	50.0
	Next 60 kilowatt-hours	6.5	6.0
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
Richmond	First 100 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0
Rochester	Service charge including first 12 kilowatt-hours	100.0	100.0
	Next 48 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.5
	Next 34 kilowatt-hours	[13] 4.0	4.0
St. Louis:			
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours per active room	6.7	6.7
	Excess	2.4	2.4
Company B	First 4 rooms or less, 18 kilowatt-hours; 5 or 6 rooms, 27 kilowatt-hours; 7 or 8 rooms, 36 kilowatt-hours.	6.7	6.7
	Excess	2.4	2.4
St. Paul	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room, minimum 2 rooms	8.6	8.6
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per room	7.1	7.1
	Excess	2.9	2.9
Salt Lake City	Service charge—consumption of 11 kilowatt-hours included	90.0	90.0
	Excess	7.0	7.0
San Francisco	Service charge	40.0	40.0
	First 30 kilowatt-hours for residence of 6 rooms, 5 kilowatt-hours added for each additional room.	4.5	4.5
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours	3.5	3.5
Savannah	Service charge	100.0	100.0
	First 50 kilowatt-hours	6.0	6.0
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Scranton	Service charge	100.0	100.0
	All current	5.0	5.0
Seattle:			
Company A	First 40 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.5
	Next 200 kilowatt-hours	2.0	2.0
Company B	First 40 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.5
	Next 200 kilowatt-hours	2.0	2.0
Springfield, Ill.:			
Company A	First 30 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt-hours	5.0	5.0
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	4.0	4.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours	3.0	3.0
Washington, D.C	First 50 kilowatt-hours	3.9	3.9
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	3.8	3.6
Honolulu, Hawaii	First 100 kilowatt-hours	7.5	7.5

[11] Next 38 kilowatt-hours. [12] Excess. [13] Next 90 kilowatt-hours.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1913 to June 1933

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years, from 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months from January 1932 to date:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

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
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
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
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1932:											
January	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.6	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.5	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.0	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0
April	49.2	61.0	75.0	56.1	70.2	80.3	72.5	74.4	76.3	64.7	65.5
May	46.6	59.3	72.5	54.3	70.7	80.1	71.5	73.6	74.8	64.4	64.4
June	45.7	58.8	70.8	52.7	71.6	79.9	70.8	73.1	74.7	64.2	63.9
July	47.9	60.9	68.6	51.5	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
August	49.1	61.8	69.7	52.7	72.1	80.1	69.6	73.3	73.6	64.6	65.2
September	49.1	61.8	72.2	55.6	70.8	80.1	70.5	72.9	73.7	64.7	65.3
October	46.9	60.5	72.8	55.0	71.1	80.3	70.7	72.7	73.7	64.1	64.4
November	46.7	60.6	71.4	53.9	71.4	79.6	70.7	72.4	73.7	63.7	63.9
December	44.1	58.3	69.6	53.0	69.3	79.4	70.8	72.3	73.6	63.4	62.6
1933:											
January	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0

INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1932:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	58.3	63.1	72.1	70.3	71.7
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	56.9	61.9	71.4	69.6	71.3
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	56.1	60.8	71.5	69.3	70.9
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	55.5	59.6	71.1	68.9	70.9
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	53.9	58.1	70.3	68.1	70.4
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	53.2	57.6	70.0	67.8	70.1
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	54.7	55.5	70.6	68.0	69.7
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	55.7	57.9	70.7	68.5	70.1
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	56.2	60.7	70.4	68.7	70.4
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	54.6	60.7	69.6	68.1	70.2
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	54.2	58.9	69.3	67.5	69.8
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	52.1	57.7	68.4	66.5	69.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities and for all commodities combined as issued during the month of June 1933, will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF JUNE 3, 10, 17, AND 24, 1933

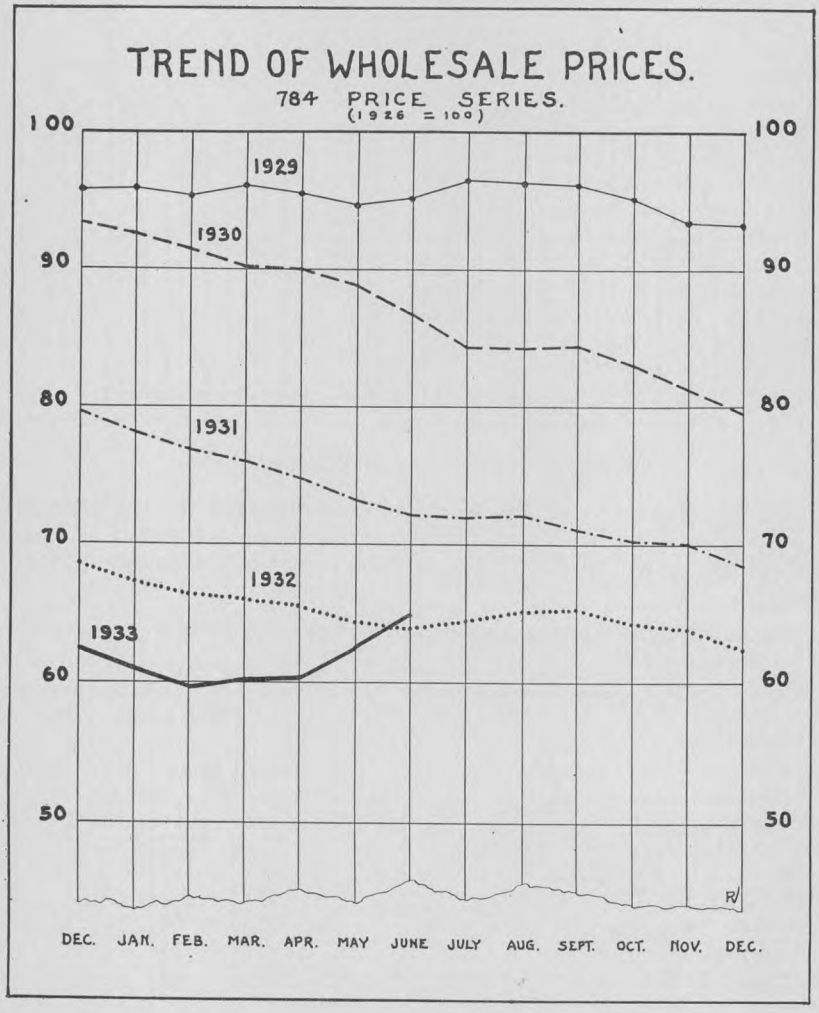
[1926=100]

Group	Week ending—			
	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24
All commodities	63.8	64.0	64.5	65.1
Farm products	53.2	52.5	52.8	53.2
Foods	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.4
Hides and leather products	79.9	80.9	82.8	83.5
Textile products	57.5	58.7	60.2	61.5
Fuel and lighting	61.1	60.8	61.4	63.6
Metals and metal products	78.2	78.7	78.9	78.9
Building materials	71.8	72.9	73.4	74.2
Chemicals and drugs	73.2	73.8	73.8	73.6
House-furnishing goods	71.9	72.4	72.8	72.8
Miscellaneous	59.2	59.5	60.6	61.1

Wholesale Price Trends During June 1933

THE index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows an increase from May to June 1933. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their importance and based on the average prices for

the year 1926 as 100, averaged 65 for June as compared with 62.7 for May, showing an increase of more than 3½ percent between the two months, all groups participating in the advance. This is the fourth consecutive month showing an increase, corresponding indexes for February, March, and April 1933 were 59.8, 60.2, and 60.4, respectively. When compared with June 1932, with an index number of 63.9 an increase of about 1¾ percent has been recorded in the



12 months. This is the first time since early in 1929 that prices for the current month have shown an increase over the corresponding month of the year before.

The farm products group showed an advance of almost 6 percent from the previous month. A sharp rise took place in the average prices of grains, cattle, sheep, cotton, lemons, oranges, fresh milk, peanuts, seeds, tobacco, onions, white potatoes, and wool. Decreases

were recorded in the average prices of calves, live poultry, eggs, fresh apples, dried beans, hay, and sweet potatoes.

Among foods price advances during the month were reported for butter, cheese, condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk, rye and wheat flour, corn meal, rice, dried fruits, canned vegetables, cured beef, lamb, ham, mess pork, fresh pork, cocoa beans, oleomargarine, raw and granulated sugar, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, fresh beef at New York, mutton, veal, and coffee averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased 3 percent in June when compared with May.

The hides and leather products group registered the second largest increase, the index raising approximately 7 percent during the month. All subgroups shared in the advance, with the subgroup of hides and skins mounting over 20 percent. Textile products as a whole advanced 10 percent from May to June, showing the largest increase for the individual groups, due largely to sharp increases in the subgroups of cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods.

Coke, gas, and most petroleum products showed advances in average prices, causing the group of fuel and lighting materials to increase more than 1¾ percent from the previous month. Bituminous coal remained at the May level, while anthracite coal and electricity declined slightly.

Metals and metal products as a whole continued upward during June due to advancing prices for iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating fixtures. Agricultural implements and motor vehicles showed little or no change between May and June. The index for the group was 2 percent higher than for the month before. In the group of building materials the average prices of brick and tile, lumber, paint and paint materials, and other building materials moved upward during the month, while structural steel and cement showed no change between the two months. The group as a whole recorded an increase of more than 4½ percent.

The group of chemicals and drugs increased approximately ¾ of 1 percent during June due to advancing prices for chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fertilizer materials. On the other hand, mixed fertilizers decreased slightly. As a whole the house-furnishing goods group increased 2⅛ percent from the previous month. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the advance.

The group of miscellaneous commodities rose nearly 3¼ percent between May and June due to advances in all subgroups.

The June averages for all the special groups of commodities were above those for May, ranging from less than 2¾ percent in the case of finished products to more than 6½ percent in the case of semi-finished articles.

Between May and June price increases took place in 395 instances, decreases in 58 instances, while in 331 instances no change in price occurred.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	June 1932	May 1933	June 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar, June 1933
All commodities	63.9	62.7	65.0	$1.538
Farm products	45.7	50.2	53.2	1.880
Grains	37.7	52.8	57.4	1.742
Livestock and poultry	46.7	46.8	46.6	2.146
Other farm products	48.2	51.8	56.2	1.779
Foods	58.8	59.4	61.2	1.634
Butter, cheese, and milk	57.4	58.8	63.1	1.585
Cereal products	66.8	69.3	70.7	1.414
Fruits and vegetables	62.4	58.8	63.9	1.565
Meats	56.0	52.3	52.4	1.908
Other foods	55.4	60.4	61.1	1.637
Hides and leather products	70.8	76.9	82.4	1.214
Boots and shoes	87.5	83.6	85.5	1.170
Hides and skins	32.5	67.3	81.4	1.229
Leather	58.7	68.3	74.3	1.346
Other leather products	96.4	77.2	78.5	1.274
Textile products	52.7	55.9	61.5	1.626
Clothing	62.2	61.9	64.5	1.550
Cotton goods	51.0	57.9	67.1	1.490
Knit goods	49.6	48.0	50.9	1.965
Silk and rayon	27.5	29.1	35.2	2.841
Woolen and worsted goods	55.0	61.5	68.8	1.453
Other textile products	66.7	70.7	73.6	1.359
Fuel and lighting materials	71.6	60.4	61.5	1.626
Anthracite coal	85.3	78.5	76.8	1.302
Bituminous coal	81.8	78.3	78.3	1.277
Coke	76.9	75.2	75.3	1.328
Electricity	105.5	94.6	[1]	----------
Gas	106.3	103.3	[1]	----------
Petroleum products	48.2	31.2	34.4	2.907
Metals and metal products	79.9	77.7	79.3	1.261
Agricultural imp ements	84.9	83.0	83.0	1.205
Iron and steel	79.8	75.2	76.2	1.312
Motor vehicles	93.8	90.4	90.4	1.106
Nonferrous metals	47.5	56.6	63.2	1.582
Plumbing and heating	66.7	61.3	67.4	1.484
Building materials	70.8	71.4	74.7	1.339
Brick and tile	76.1	75.2	77.0	1.299
Cement	77.1	81.8	81.8	1.222
Lumber	57.6	59.6	67.4	1.484
Paint and paint materials	73.3	70.7	71.9	1.391
Plumbing and heating	66.7	61.3	67.4	1.484
Structural steel	81.7	81.7	81.7	1.224
Other building materials	77.6	78.8	80.6	1.241
Chemicals and drugs	73.1	73.2	73.7	1.357
Chemicals	78.6	80.9	81.5	1.227
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	58.3	55.0	55.5	1.802
Fertilizer materials	68.0	66.8	68.0	1.471
Mixed fertilizers	69.0	63.1	63.0	1.587
House-furnishing goods	74.7	71.7	73.4	1.362
Furnishings	75.4	72.0	73.6	1.359
Furniture	74.0	71.6	73.4	1.362
Miscellaneous	64.2	58.9	60.8	1.645
Automobile tires and tubes	39.6	37.6	40.1	2.494
Cattle feed	42.1	54.4	55.8	1.792
Paper and pulp	76.2	70.7	73.5	1.361
Rubber, crude	5.8	10.2	12.6	7.937
Other miscellaneous	84.6	74.0	75.0	1.333
Raw materials	53.2	53.7	56.2	1.779
Semimanufactured articles	57.6	61.3	65.3	1.531
Finished products	70.0	67.2	69.0	1.449
Nonagricultural commodities	67.8	65.4	67.4	1.484
All commodities other than farm products and foods	70.1	66.5	68.9	1.451

[1] Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, June 1933

THE June 1933 cost-of-living index number for the United States, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, is 128.3, based on 1913 as 100. This means that the total cost of living is still 28.3 percent higher than in 1913. Food is the only group that was lower than in 1913. This survey is made by the bureau in 32 cities and the figures apply to wage earners and lower-salaried workers.

As a whole the cost of living declined 2.9 percent between December 1932 and June 1933. Food decreased 2 percent; clothing, 1.4 percent; rents, 7.8 percent; fuel and light, 5.4 percent; and miscellaneous items, 2.4 percent. House-furnishing goods increased 0.2 percent.

Comparing June 1932 and June 1933, cost of living decreased 5.5 percent; food dropped 3.4 percent; clothing, 6.3 percent; rents, 14.9 percent; fuel and light, 5.5 percent; house-furnishing goods, 3.7 percent; and miscellaneous items, 3.8 percent.

As between June 1929 and June 1933, cost of living decreased 24.6 percent; food declined 37.5 percent; clothing, 25.7 percent; rents, 29.2 percent; fuel and light, 15.3 percent; house-furnishing goods, 25.6 percent; and miscellaneous items, 6.2 percent.

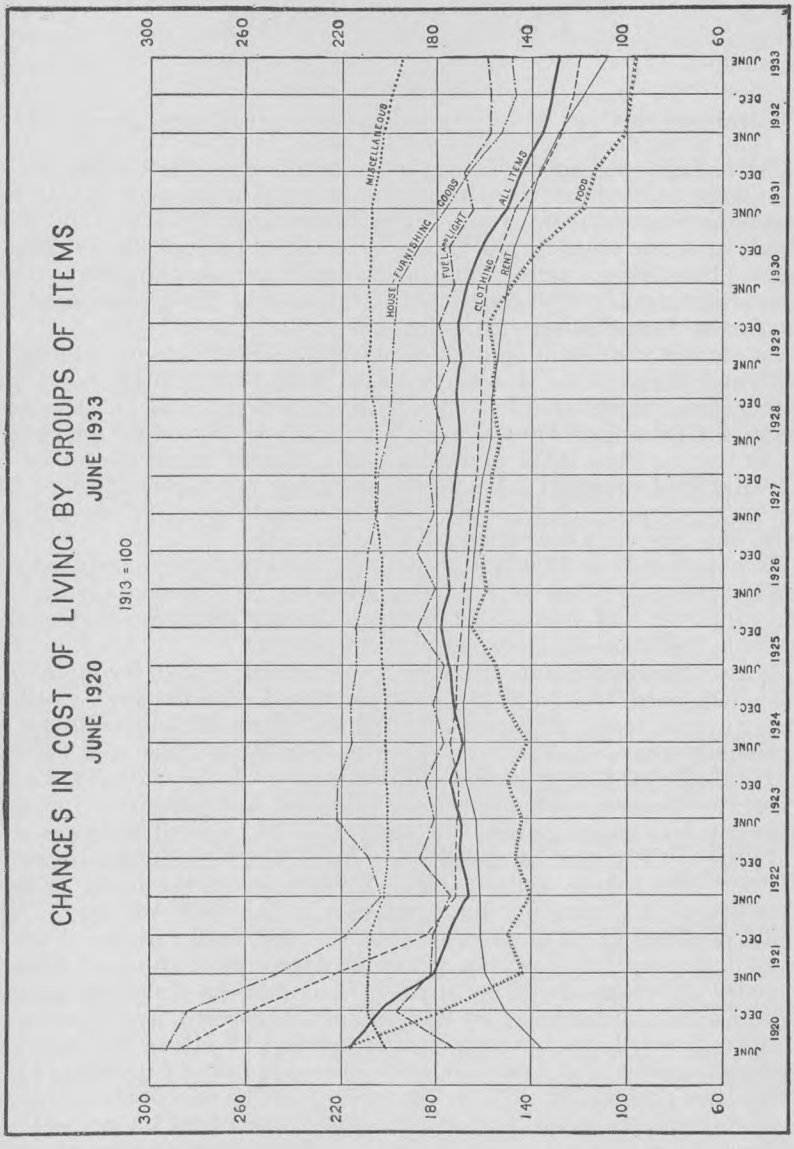
As compared with June 1920 the peak period, cost of living in June 1933 decreased 40.7 percent; food decreased 55.8 percent; clothing, 58.3 percent; rents, 19.3 percent; fuel and light, 13.7 percent, house-furnishing goods, 49.5 percent; and miscellaneous items, 3.4 percent.

During the 6-month period ending June 1933, food declined in 24 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.2 percent to 7 percent. Increases in food prices ranging from 0.1 percent to 2.8 percent were reported in 8 cities. The cost of clothing declined in 29 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.3 to 3.9 percent. There were increases in clothing in 3 cities, 0.1 percent for 2 cities and 0.5 percent for 1 city. Rents declined in all of the 32 cities, the decreases ranging from 1.7 to 14.3 percent. Five cities reported decreases in rent of over 10 percent. Fuel and light declined in 31 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.1 to 12.9 percent; an increase of 1.7 percent was reported in 1 city. House-furnishing goods increased in 19 cities, the increases ranging from 0.1 to 4.1 percent. Decreases in house-furnishing goods in 13 cities ranged from 0.2 to 3.9 percent. The miscellaneous group showed decreases in all 32 cities, ranging from 0.4 to 5.3 percent.

The data are based on actual prices of standard articles of major importance in the family budget, and the price of each article is weighted according to the importance of the article in the budget.

Retail prices on 42 articles of food are obtained monthly by mail from a representative number of grocers, meat dealers, bakers, and

dairymen in each city. The changes in the cost of food for the United States are based on changes in retail food prices in 51 cities. Fuel and light prices, including gas, electricity, coal and other fuel, and light items, are obtained by mail from regular correspondents.



All other data are secured by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau.

Prices of men's and boys' clothing are taken on 32 articles, the principal articles being suits, overcoats, hats, caps, overalls or work trousers, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

Prices of women's and girls' clothing are taken on 38 articles including coats, dresses, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, kimonos, hosiery, and underclothing. Prices are also taken on silk, wool, and cotton yard goods which are used in making dresses and aprons.

The 28 furniture and house-furnishing articles on which prices are obtained include living-room, dining-room, and bedroom furniture, rugs, linoleum, household linens and bedding, baby carriages, sewing machines, stoves, brooms, refrigerators, and kitchen tables.

Real-estate agents furnish rentals on from 500 to 2,500 unfurnished houses and apartments in each city.

The miscellaneous prices include street-car fares, motion pictures, newspapers, physicians' fees, medicines, hospital fees for wards, dentists' fees, spectacles, laundry, cleaning supplies, barber service, toilet articles and preparations, telephone rates for residential service, and tobacco prices. Except for certain items, such as street-car fare, telephone rates, and newspapers, for which 4 quotations generally are not possible, for all items of clothing, house furnishings, and the miscellaneous group 4 quotations are collected in each city, and 5 in New York.

Table 1 shows the index numbers which represent changes in the six groups of items entering into living costs in the United States from 1913 to June 1933.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN COST OF GROUPS OF ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE 1933

Date	Index numbers						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Average, 1913	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
December 1914	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0	103.0
December 1915	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4	105.1
December 1916	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3	118.3
December 1917	157.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5	142.4
December 1918	187.0	205.3	109.2	147.9	213.6	165.8	174.4
June 1919	184.0	214.5	114.2	145.6	225.1	173.2	177.3
December 1919	197.0	268.7	125.3	156.8	263.5	190.2	199.3
June 1920	219.0	287.5	134.9	171.9	292.7	201.4	216.5
December 1920	178.0	258.5	151.1	194.9	285.4	208.2	200.4
May 1921	144.7	222.6	159.0	181.6	247.7	208.8	180.4
September 1921	153.1	192.1	160.1	180.9	224.7	207.8	177.3
December 1921	149.9	184.4	161.4	181.1	218.0	206.8	174.3
March 1922	138.7	175.5	160.9	175.8	206.2	203.3	166.9
June 1922	140.7	172.3	160.9	174.2	202.9	201.5	166.4
September 1922	139.7	171.3	161.1	183.6	202.9	201.1	166.3
December 1922	146.6	171.5	161.9	186.4	208.2	200.5	169.5
March 1923	141.9	174.4	162.4	186.2	217.6	200.3	168.8
June 1923	144.3	174.9	163.4	180.6	222.2	200.3	169.7
September 1923	149.3	176.5	164.4	181.3	222.4	201.1	172.1
December 1923	150.3	176.3	166.5	184.0	222.4	201.7	173.2
March 1924	143.7	175.8	167.0	182.2	221.3	201.1	170.4
June 1924	142.4	174.2	168.0	177.3	216.0	201.1	169.1
September 1924	146.8	172.3	168.0	179.1	214.9	201.1	170.6
December 1924	151.5	171.3	168.2	180.5	216.0	201.7	172.5
June 1925	155.0	170.6	167.4	176.5	214.3	202.7	173.5
December 1925	165.5	169.4	167.1	186.9	214.3	203.5	177.9
June 1926	159.7	168.2	165.4	180.7	210.4	203.3	174.8
December 1926	161.8	166.7	164.2	188.3	207.7	203.9	175.6

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN COST OF GROUPS OF ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE 1933—Con.

Date	Index numbers						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
June 1927	158.5	164.9	162.1	180.8	205.2	204.5	173.4
December 1927	155.9	162.9	160.2	183.2	204.6	205.1	172.0
June 1928	152.6	162.6	157.6	177.2	201.1	205.5	170.0
December 1928	155.8	161.9	155.9	181.3	199.7	207.1	171.3
June 1929	154.8	161.3	153.7	175.2	198.5	207.3	170.2
December 1929	158.0	160.5	151.9	178.7	197.7	207.9	171.4
June 1930	147.9	158.9	149.6	172.8	195.7	208.5	166.6
December 1930	137.2	153.0	146.5	175.0	188.3	208.1	160.7
June 1931	118.3	146.0	142.0	165.4	177.0	206.6	150.3
December 1931	114.3	135.5	136.2	168.0	167.1	205.4	145.8
June 1932	100.1	127.8	127.8	157.1	153.4	202.1	135.7
December 1932	98.7	121.5	118.0	156.9	147.4	199.3	132.1
June 1933	96.7	119.8	108.8	148.4	147.7	194.5	128.3

Table 2 shows the percent of decrease in the price of electricity since December 1913. This utility decreased 22.2 percent since that time. A decrease of 1.5 percent was reported for the current 6-month period ending June 1933.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF DECREASE IN THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY AT SPECIFIED PERIODS AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 1913

Date	Percent of decrease from December 1913	Date	Percent of decrease from December 1913	Date	Percent of decrease from December 1913
December 1914	3.7	September 1922	6.2	June 1927	12.3
December 1915	6.2	December 1922	7.4	December 1927	12.3
December 1916	8.6	March 1923	7.4	June 1928	13.6
December 1917	11.1	June 1923	7.4	December 1928	14.8
December 1918	6.2	September 1923	8.6	June 1929	17.3
June 1919	6.2	December 1923	8.6	December 1929	17.3
December 1919	7.4	March 1924	8.6	June 1930	18.5
June 1920	7.4	June 1924	8.6	December 1930	18.5
December 1920	4.9	September 1924	8.6	June 1931	19.8
May 1921	4.9	December 1924	8.6	December 1931	19.8
September 1921	4.9	June 1925	9.9	June 1932	21.0
December 1921	4.9	December 1925	9.9	December 1932	21.0
March 1922	4.9	June 1926	11.1	June 1933	22.2
June 1922	6.2	December 1926	11.1		

Table 3 shows the percent of decrease in the cost of living in each of the 32 cities in the United States from June 1920, June 1929, June 1932, and December 1932 to June 1933. In the period between June 1920 to June 1933 the decreases in the 32 cities ranged from 35.9 to 48.7 percent and averaged 40.7 percent for the United States. In the period from June 1929 to June 1933 the decreases ranged from 21 to 32.1 percent and averaged 24.6 percent for the United States. For the year period from June 1932 to June 1933 the decreases ranged from 3.9 to 7.7 percent and averaged 5.5 percent for the United States. Comparing the recent 6-month period ending June 1933 the decreases ranged from 0.5 to 5.1 percent and averaged 2.9 percent for the United States.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF DECREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE 1920, JUNE 1929, JUNE 1932, AND DECEMBER 1932 TO JUNE 1933

City	Percent of decrease from—				City	Percent of decrease from—			
	June 1920 to June 1933	June 1929 to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933	December 1932 to June 1933		June 1920 to June 1933	June 1929 to June 1933	June 1932 to June 1933	December 1932 to June 1933
Atlanta	43.6	27.1	6.4	2.1	Mobile	41.0	25.5	4.2	3.0
Baltimore	37.5	23.0	5.0	3.0	New Orleans	36.9	23.9	4.3	3.4
Birmingham	44.6	30.0	6.0	3.3	New York	38.2	22.8	6.4	3.4
Boston	39.6	23.0	4.0	2.4	Norfolk	41.4	24.4	6.9	4.6
Buffalo	38.8	24.2	6.4	3.1	Philadelphia	39.1	24.8	6.1	2.8
Chicago	42.2	28.0	6.8	3.3	Pittsburgh	39.5	26.8	6.6	4.2
Cincinnati	37.0	23.9	5.1	2.9	Portland, Me.	37.9	21.7	5.8	2.5
Cleveland	39.0	23.6	5.9	1.9	Portland, Oreg.	42.4	23.4	5.9	3.9
Denver	40.5	22.6	4.5	2.4	Richmond	38.9	23.0	5.8	2.8
Detroit	48.7	32.1	7.6	3.7	St. Louis	39.3	25.0	5.5	2.4
Houston	42.3	26.3	5.6	.5	San Francisco	35.9	21.5	3.9	2.5
Indianapolis	41.3	25.1	5.7	2.7	Savannah	43.3	24.5	5.0	2.7
Jacksonville	42.9	25.9	6.1	3.1	Scranton	36.7	24.1	5.3	3.6
Kansas City	42.2	21.4	4.6	2.5	Seattle	37.1	21.0	4.1	1.0
Los Angeles	37.7	25.6	7.0	4.8	Washington	38.6	22.7	4.6	1.7
Memphis	39.9	24.7	5.3	1.8	Average, United States	40.7	24.6	5.5	2.9
Minneapolis	38.8	23.9	7.7	5.1					

For 19 cities, data are available back to December 1914, and for 13 cities back to December 1917. Sufficient additional data were collected to warrant an extension of the index for the United States back to 1913, but not for the individual cities.

The percent of change in the cost of living and for the six groups of items from December 1914 to June 1933 and specified intervening dates is shown in table 4. Index numbers for the other dates specified in table 1 are available for these cities, but are omitted as a matter of economy in printing.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Baltimore, Md.:							
June 1920	110.9	191.3	41.6	57.6	191.8	111.4	114.3
December 1920	75.6	159.5	49.5	79.0	181.9	112.9	96.8
June 1928	52.9	68.1	66.7	82.0	103.2	118.7	73.7
December 1928	51.9	68.3	65.7	87.3	102.0	120.9	73.9
June 1929	53.8	67.5	65.2	80.7	100.4	119.8	73.8
December 1929	56.7	67.2	63.4	86.1	99.4	120.2	75.1
June 1930	47.2	65.9	62.4	80.9	95.6	127.0	71.6
December 1930	36.9	58.1	61.3	85.6	86.0	126.5	65.8
June 1931	18.7	51.6	59.8	78.7	72.1	125.6	55.8
December 1931	14.4	41.9	56.3	83.9	66.8	124.5	51.8
June 1932	[1] 1.0	32.7	51.5	67.9	55.6	119.1	41.0
December 1932	[1] .4	26.5	37.9	75.1	48.0	117.1	38.1
June 1933	[1] 3.8	24.0	29.8	62.8	47.4	114.5	33.9
Boston, Mass.:							
June 1920	105.0	211.1	16.2	83.6	233.7	91.8	110.7
December 1920	74.4	192.7	25.8	106.0	226.4	96.6	97.4
June 1928	45.0	80.2	52.2	90.4	123.1	90.2	64.8
December 1928	50.5	80.4	51.6	96.7	118.4	94.4	68.2
June 1929	47.1	79.0	50.7	87.7	118.4	92.1	65.4
December 1929	53.2	79.0	49.2	94.3	118.0	92.9	68.4
June 1930	43.7	78.3	47.1	88.7	113.6	92.5	63.1
December 1930	36.7	72.6	44.7	95.7	107.6	92.3	59.2
June 1931	14.6	66.7	41.8	85.3	97.4	92.3	47.1
December 1931	12.8	58.0	38.4	86.0	89.9	91.3	44.1
June 1932	[1] 4.8	49.5	35.1	70.7	72.6	87.9	32.6
December 1932	[1] 2.8	40.5	28.1	73.1	59.3	85.5	30.4
June 1933	[1] 6.2	39.7	21.7	64.6	62.6	84.0	27.3
Buffalo, N.Y.:							
June 1920	115.7	210.6	46.6	69.8	199.7	101.9	121.8
December 1920	78.5	168.7	48.5	74.9	189.2	107.4	101.5
June 1928	51.6	71.7	72.7	126.7	105.4	117.8	78.7
December 1928	54.9	72.4	69.4	128.5	104.2	117.8	79.7
June 1929	54.6	71.2	67.0	123.2	104.4	118.9	78.6
December 1929	57.9	71.0	66.5	127.0	104.2	119.1	80.0
June 1930	47.2	70.0	65.0	122.9	105.0	120.4	76.0
December 1930	35.8	62.0	62.5	126.7	96.4	118.4	69.4
June 1931	16.0	52.3	56.5	121.3	84.0	116.4	58.3
December 1931	6.7	45.4	50.4	124.8	72.4	114.2	51.8
June 1932	1.3	37.0	39.7	113.8	56.9	110.8	44.7
December 1932	.5	25.6	29.4	117.4	51.9	106.4	39.8
June 1933	[1] 2.9	25.7	19.6	111.7	52.4	100.0	35.5
Chicago, Ill.:							
June 1920	120.0	205.3	35.1	62.4	215.9	87.5	114.6
December 1920	70.5	158.6	48.9	83.5	205.8	96.5	93.3
June 1928	59.4	53.3	86.8	51.2	96.0	98.5	71.5
December 1928	62.4	52.1	83.6	56.5	97.2	101.7	73.1
June 1929	63.0	51.5	80.3	50.7	97.4	101.7	72.3
December 1929	67.3	49.2	77.2	56.7	97.0	102.9	73.7
June 1930	56.9	47.7	75.1	51.5	92.1	104.7	69.1
December 1930	45.6	37.2	71.1	54.8	82.7	104.5	62.2
June 1931	26.7	30.3	64.4	49.5	67.7	103.3	51.8
December 1931	23.1	19.5	56.5	52.5	57.8	98.6	46.2
June 1932	5.4	11.0	38.8	42.1	37.1	94.2	33.1
December 1932	[1] .3	7.6	24.9	44.1	34.6	93.0	28.2
June 1933	[1] .2	6.1	8.7	28.1	35.4	89.9	24.0
Cleveland, Ohio:							
June 1920	118.7	185.1	47.3	90.3	186.5	117.9	120.3
December 1920	71.7	156.0	80.0	94.5	176.8	134.0	107.3
June 1928	50.6	65.7	61.8	161.3	90.2	118.1	76.3
December 1928	48.5	63.9	60.5	163.7	89.2	119.0	75.4
June 1929	50.6	63.9	59.5	160.5	89.4	117.9	75.7
December 1929	47.0	63.2	58.9	163.1	88.8	118.3	74.3
June 1930	42.0	61.6	56.4	160.2	87.7	125.3	73.3
December 1930	29.5	52.1	55.3	162.5	75.5	124.2	66.2
June 1931	9.6	41.8	48.6	158.0	64.4	118.6	54.4
December 1931	4.1	36.8	41.0	159.5	58.3	119.0	50.0
June 1932	[1] 6.4	30.2	29.9	156.4	41.6	121.2	42.7
December 1932	[1] 10.3	25.3	18.2	155.4	36.1	114.8	36.9
June 1933	[1] 10.1	24.3	6.1	150.3	39.6	111.8	34.3

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933—Continued

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Detroit, Mich.:							
June 1920	132.0	208.8	68.8	74.9	206.7	141.3	136.0
December 1920	75.6	176.1	108.1	104.5	184.0	144.0	118.6
June 1928	53.5	64.3	79.1	73.2	81.4	128.8	74.6
December 1928	55.7	62.5	78.2	77.0	81.2	131.1	77.4
June 1929	59.2	62.5	77.3	72.8	81.2	130.4	78.1
December 1929	57.9	61.7	77.8	77.5	79.4	130.6	77.8
June 1930	47.6	59.6	73.2	67.2	76.7	131.1	72.3
December 1930	32.6	50.2	60.0	71.0	66.5	125.1	61.6
June 1931	14.7	44.0	45.4	61.4	58.8	123.7	50.4
December 1931	7.7	33.1	31.0	59.3	49.3	118.1	41.9
June 1932	[1] 7.7	26.8	17.8	46.2	32.7	116.1	30.9
December 1932	[1] 11.3	25.9	1.1	47.2	32.2	110.7	25.7
June 1933	[1] 8.8	21.0	[1] 11.3	37.3	31.0	100.8	21.0
Houston, Tex.:							
June 1920	107.5	211.3	25.3	55.1	213.9	90.4	112.2
December 1920	83.2	187.0	35.1	74.2	208.2	103.9	104.0
June 1928	45.6	85.8	30.4	29.2	132.0	89.7	64.1
December 1928	51.4	86.4	30.1	33.6	131.1	89.3	66.4
June 1929	51.1	84.7	27.5	29.1	129.0	92.1	66.1
December 1929	55.8	84.1	27.1	31.8	129.5	92.5	68.0
June 1930	43.0	82.8	25.7	25.3	127.2	92.5	62.3
December 1930	32.8	65.6	23.8	24.0	113.8	92.3	54.7
June 1931	11.2	63.8	20.0	18.9	110.0	92.1	45.2
December 1931	9.5	52.5	12.3	16.8	99.1	92.9	41.1
June 1932	[1] 7.5	42.0	[1] .2	11.8	87.0	88.5	29.6
December 1932	[1] 10.5	30.4	[1] 11.1	5.9	75.0	83.2	23.0
June 1933	[1] 9.2	29.0	[1] 17.0	3.9	75.2	82.5	22.4
Jacksonville, Fla.:							
June 1920	90.1	234.0	28.9	72.6	224.2	102.8	116.5
December 1920	65.6	209.3	34.1	92.6	222.3	105.6	106.2
June 1928	36.4	85.0	32.3	74.4	119.2	105.1	68.3
December 1928	40.0	84.6	27.4	78.9	119.6	105.1	69.1
June 1929	37.4	83.9	19.8	77.1	117.8	105.1	66.9
December 1929	40.8	82.4	13.2	75.0	113.9	101.0	65.8
June 1930	31.9	80.4	3.2	70.6	110.5	102.4	61.0
December 1930	28.4	71.9	[1] 1.5	66.3	103.3	101.0	56.9
June 1931	8.4	65.4	[1] 5.9	64.0	89.9	100.2	47.4
December 1931	1.4	49.7	[1] 9.7	61.0	81.7	97.6	40.5
June 1932	[1] 10.7	41.3	[1] 15.8	53.4	62.1	92.9	31.6
December 1932	[1] 12.5	35.2	[1] 20.7	49.6	55.6	88.1	27.6
June 1933	[1] 15.7	33.6	[1] 25.9	48.1	52.6	82.3	23.6
Los Angeles, Calif.:							
June 1920	90.8	184.5	42.6	53.5	202.2	86.6	101.7
December 1920	62.7	166.6	71.4	53.5	202.2	100.6	96.7
June 1928	34.9	71.4	54.1	56.5	110.7	107.2	67.4
December 1928	44.7	70.5	49.8	51.5	108.4	110.9	71.0
June 1929	41.2	69.3	45.2	50.6	106.5	111.1	68.9
December 1929	40.9	69.3	43.7	51.4	105.9	111.7	68.7
June 1930	30.9	68.1	39.8	45.6	103.6	110.2	63.7
December 1930	21.0	60.2	36.9	47.6	93.0	110.2	58.1
June 1931	3.1	50.7	31.3	47.0	77.8	107.7	48.2
December 1931	5.7	40.0	25.7	46.6	71.2	103.5	45.1
June 1932	[1] 12.0	32.0	15.8	45.3	54.9	102.7	35.2
December 1932	[1] 8.1	26.3	4.8	45.6	49.5	96.2	32.1
June 1933	[1] 13.9	24.8	[1] 5.6	43.1	46.7	87.0	25.7
Mobile, Ala.:							
June 1920	110.5	137.4	34.6	86.3	177.9	100.3	107.0
December 1920	73.5	122.2	53.6	122.3	175.4	100.7	93.3
June 1928	45.4	47.5	41.0	90.0	93.3	107.3	63.5
December 1928	49.6	48.1	41.6	92.1	92.3	108.3	65.7
June 1929	47.5	47.2	41.0	84.0	87.9	108.1	64.0
December 1929	49.0	47.2	40.6	85.8	87.3	108.3	64.8
June 1930	39.6	46.8	38.9	81.2	85.6	108.1	60.3
December 1930	33.0	40.0	36.3	[2] 58.6	73.5	107.5	54.4
June 1931	12.1	34.1	32.5	49.6	57.5	105.4	43.0
December 1931	7.4	26.2	24.6	49.7	50.6	102.3	38.0
June 1932	[1] 10.0	18.9	16.3	42.1	43.5	98.1	27.4
December 1932	[1] 9.0	17.6	3.6	34.7	43.8	97.7	25.9
June 1933	[1] 12.1	16.8	[1] 5.6	25.8	44.1	93.7	22.1

[1] Decrease.

[2] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933—Continued

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
New York, N.Y.:							
June 1920	105.3	241.4	32.4	60.1	205.1	111.9	119.2
December 1920	73.5	201.8	38.1	87.5	185.9	116.3	101.4
June 1928	47.5	90.3	69.3	94.4	97.8	118.6	74.4
December 1928	53.0	88.4	68.6	96.3	96.4	118.8	76.3
June 1929	50.6	87.8	67.6	92.0	96.2	121.4	75.5
December 1929	54.9	85.9	66.1	95.1	95.4	122.9	77.1
June 1930	43.7	85.5	65.1	85.7	90.5	123.3	71.7
December 1930	35.9	82.2	63.1	90.9	85.5	123.7	67.5
June 1931	19.6	67.6	61.5	86.3	62.5	123.5	57.1
December 1931	14.4	56.5	58.4	90.4	52.3	120.6	52.0
June 1932	4.1	51.0	53.0	76.5	44.7	118.6	44.8
December 1932	1.9	37.6	44.1	80.4	37.9	116.0	40.2
June 1933	[1].9	34.8	35.2	73.0	39.4	108.7	35.5
Norfolk, Va.:							
June 1920	107.6	176.5	70.8	110.6	165.0	108.4	122.2
December 1920	76.3	153.6	90.8	128.9	160.5	106.3	109.0
June 1928	50.2	71.6	41.7	95.6	85.7	114.6	71.5
December 1928	55.0	71.8	39.6	100.3	86.1	118.2	74.1
June 1929	51.9	71.3	38.8	94.3	85.2	118.0	72.3
December 1929	55.8	70.4	37.1	92.7	83.0	119.3	73.5
June 1930	43.3	68.7	36.0	87.3	80.4	118.6	67.9
December 1930	36.7	66.2	33.3	97.0	73.5	119.0	64.8
June 1931	15.0	57.7	32.6	83.6	63.8	119.0	54.0
December 1931	9.8	46.2	29.3	83.0	56.1	118.3	48.8
June 1932	[1].3	38.9	27.0	67.4	47.4	107.8	39.9
December 1932	[1] 4.7	34.2	18.2	68.4	42.4	110.3	36.5
June 1933	[1] 11.4	31.0	16.2	53.4	40.5	100.2	30.2
Philadelphia, Pa.:							
June 1920	101.7	219.6	28.6	66.8	187.4	102.8	113.5
December 1920	68.1	183.5	38.0	96.0	183.4	122.3	100.7
June 1928	51.3	76.5	67.1	81.5	85.4	121.4	75.3
December 1928	51.7	74.0	63.8	87.3	83.9	120.3	74.5
June 1929	50.0	72.6	59.9	85.4	84.1	121.2	73.1
December 1929	56.1	71.2	56.5	86.3	84.7	121.2	75.0
June 1930	42.6	69.7	54.0	86.5	83.2	121.4	69.0
December 1930	34.4	64.9	51.2	95.8	75.3	120.7	64.5
June 1931	20.8	57.6	45.8	80.5	63.2	118.5	55.3
December 1931	17.0	42.0	40.3	91.7	54.1	117.6	50.5
June 1932	.1	33.4	33.7	67.4	43.9	113.2	38.6
December 1932	[1] 3.8	26.3	25.7	71.9	31.8	108.7	33.9
June 1933	[1] 5.2	23.6	17.7	62.8	26.7	104.5	30.1
Portland, Me.:							
June 1920	114.5	165.9	14.5	83.9	190.3	89.4	107.6
December 1920	78.7	147.8	20.0	113.5	191.2	94.3	93.1
June 1928	54.2	66.5	21.5	98.4	112.5	88.8	63.8
December 1928	57.0	64.8	20.9	102.4	112.3	97.3	66.6
June 1929	54.3	65.8	19.8	94.1	112.3	97.3	64.8
December 1929	55.7	65.6	19.8	101.9	112.1	97.1	65.8
June 1930	45.9	65.4	19.9	96.9	111.9	97.1	61.5
December 1930	38.5	60.4	19.3	99.9	105.8	95.9	57.2
June 1931	20.5	55.7	17.9	95.3	99.2	95.9	48.2
December 1931	17.2	47.9	17.0	97.3	91.0	95.7	45.1
June 1932	5.2	38.6	15.0	84.1	81.1	94.9	36.9
December 1932	2.1	24.7	11.6	85.9	69.9	93.5	32.3
June 1933	[1].4	23.1	6.9	66.6	75.7	92.0	29.0
Portland, Oreg.:							
June 1920	107.1	158.6	33.2	46.9	183.9	79.7	100.4
December 1920	60.9	122.1	36.9	65.9	179.9	81.1	80.3
June 1928	36.6	50.8	20.9	51.6	80.5	76.4	50.5
December 1928	41.8	49.4	16.4	63.0	80.1	78.0	52.4
June 1929	41.4	48.4	11.0	51.4	79.7	77.3	50.7
December 1929	43.7	47.8	8.2	61.8	81.0	77.7	51.6
June 1930	34.2	44.8	5.4	49.7	78.6	86.6	49.1
December 1930	17.8	38.4	2.4	55.5	69.7	85.1	41.5
June 1931	8.2	32.9	[1] 1.3	36.4	65.8	83.6	35.2
December 1931	6.0	23.3	[1] 6.2	40.1	56.8	82.9	31.9
June 1932	[1] 6.9	15.9	[1] 13.2	22.9	42.7	79.6	22.7
December 1932	[1] 6.8	10.0	[1] 19.0	24.9	36.4	76.9	20.1
June 1933	[1] 10.7	10.6	[1] 23.9	18.4	37.5	67.5	15.4

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933—Continued

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
San Francisco, and Oakland, Calif.:							
June, 1920	93.9	191.0	9.4	47.2	180.1	79.6	96.0
December, 1920	64.9	175.9	15.0	66.3	175.6	84.8	85.1
June, 1928	41.5	82.9	35.7	45.9	102.0	79.6	58.8
December, 1928	48.0	83.4	33.5	47.5	99.0	83.2	61.7
June, 1929	45.1	82.8	31.9	43.7	97.8	83.4	60.1
December, 1929	48.7	81.5	30.4	40.3	97.4	82.5	60.8
June, 1930	40.4	77.9	28.1	[2] 28.7	100.6	80.9	55.9
December, 1930	32.0	72.0	26.1	32.0	91.6	82.0	51.5
June, 1931	15.8	66.3	24.2	28.8	79.3	79.1	42.8
December, 1931	10.3	57.5	20.2	30.6	66.6	78.7	38.1
June, 1932	.5	48.7	14.8	25.1	52.9	76.2	30.8
December, 1932	2.7	39.6	9.3	24.6	49.1	74.8	28.9
June, 1933	[1] .9	37.4	3.9	24.5	49.8	71.7	25.7
Savannah, Ga.:							
June, 1920	91.7	212.1	33.5	65.3	207.2	83.8	109.4
December, 1920	63.5	171.5	58.6	94.4	206.6	91.5	98.7
June, 1928	31.1	68.8	35.9	56.9	120.8	81.9	56.6
December, 1928	35.0	69.0	33.9	59.6	118.8	87.0	59.1
June, 1929	33.9	68.2	32.7	55.8	117.9	83.8	57.2
December, 1929	35.1	67.7	28.3	56.1	117.2	84.5	57.2
June, 1930	25.2	66.0	27.0	54.2	113.7	84.7	53.1
December, 1930	17.7	61.4	19.6	56.2	110.1	83.8	48.3
June, 1931	1.5	58.0	15.8	50.7	98.5	83.8	40.7
December, 1931	[1] 4.7	44.6	9.5	40.9	89.0	82.3	33.9
June, 1932	[1] 18.1	35.2	4.0	39.6	79.0	76.8	25.0
December, 1932	[1] 16.8	29.0	[1] 4.3	37.6	67.4	75.2	22.0
June, 1933	[1] 20.8	26.9	[1] 9.7	36.6	67.9	70.8	18.7
Seattle, Wash.:							
June 1920	102.3	173.9	74.8	65.8	221.2	90.4	110.5
December 1920	54.1	160.5	76.7	78.7	216.4	95.5	94.1
June 1928	36.9	68.8	55.5	57.1	133.5	97.4	65.8
December 1928	40.8	68.3	54.1	62.9	132.6	97.4	67.1
June 1929	43.7	66.6	52.4	62.1	131.7	98.8	67.7
December 1929	45.9	66.6	52.1	65.8	132.6	98.8	68.7
June 1930	38.1	64.6	50.1	65.5	132.4	98.6	65.4
December 1930	22.5	59.7	47.8	64.0	128.0	97.6	58.4
June 1931	12.2	55.7	44.4	54.0	114.5	96.6	52.3
December 1931	8.8	45.9	37.5	61.5	103.1	94.6	48.0
June, 1932	[1] 3.1	35.2	25.3	56.3	83.4	90.5	38.2
December 1932	[1] 5.1	28.7	15.4	48.5	77.7	88.8	33.7
June 1933	[1] 3.6	28.8	8.0	45.6	82.1	85.8	32.5
Washington, D.C.:							
June 1920	108.4	184.0	15.6	53.7	196.4	68.2	101.3
December 1920	79.0	151.1	24.7	68.0	194.0	73.9	87.8
June 1928	55.5	67.0	32.7	38.8	102.2	73.6	59.7
December 1928	58.2	65.2	31.0	41.0	99.4	73.8	60.2
June 1929	58.4	64.4	30.5	38.0	100.0	74.0	60.0
December, 1929	57.4	62.3	30.0	39.7	100.2	74.3	59.2
June 1930	49.1	60.5	29.7	36.2	100.4	73.8	55.5
December 1930	41.3	55.4	28.7	36.6	93.0	76.8	51.8
June 1931	22.8	49.7	28.2	32.5	86.6	75.7	43.0
December 1931	17.8	39.7	27.9	34.9	79.9	75.3	39.0
June 1932	2.4	28.0	27.1	26.7	61.2	74.6	29.5
December, 1932	[1] 1.4	20.7	22.5	29.2	57.3	72.7	25.8
June 1933	[1] 1.0	17.1	17.2	23.5	55.4	70.1	23.6

[1] Decrease.
[2] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

The changes in the cost of living from December 1917 to June 1933, and specified intervening dates, for 13 cities, is reported in table 5. This table is constructed in the same manner as table 4 and differs only in the base period.

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Atlanta, Ga.:							
June 1920	34.0	80.5	40.4	61.0	65.0	34.6	46.7
December 1920	12.8	56.5	73.1	66.8	58.4	39.7	38.5
June 1928	[1] 1.0	.2	38.9	31.8	15.2	35.6	13.9
December 1928	2.9	.4	38.2	36.3	14.9	35.3	15.6
June 1929	.3	.3	37.5	28.4	14.6	33.0	13.6
December 1929	.1	[1] .6	35.9	31.6	14.1	34.2	13.5
June 1930	[1] 7.9	[1] 2.8	32.8	[2] 11.6	11.2	31.8	7.9
December 1930	[1] 13.1	[1] 6.4	30.8	11.6	8.0	30.5	4.5
June 1931	[1] 24.2	[1] 8.5	28.3	3.6	1.7	28.2	[1] 1.7
December 1931	[1] 29.2	[1] 16.7	19.6	4.8	[1] 5.7	28.7	[1] 6.2
June 1932	[1] 36.6	[1] 21.4	14.6	[1] 2.7	[1] 12.3	28.2	[1] 11.5
December 1932	[1] 39.8	[1] 24.9	.2	.4	[1] 16.4	25.4	[1] 15.4
June 1933	[1] 39.4	[1] 25.7	[1] 5.8	[1] 6.6	[1] 16.1	21.8	[1] 17.2
Birmingham, Ala.:							
June 1920	36.4	66.4	40.3	55.3	55.6	28.7	41.9
December 1920	11.9	45.1	68.5	74.2	48.1	30.4	33.3
June 1928	[1] 4.7	[1] 4.3	59.4	37.1	13.9	28.2	13.7
December 1928	[1] 2.2	[1] 4.2	54.8	43.4	12.3	27.2	14.2
June 1929	[1] 3.9	[1] 4.3	50.8	35.5	10.6	26.1	12.3
December 1929	[1] 2.8	[1] 5.0	40.8	38.8	10.5	27.2	11.8
June 1930	[1] 8.9	[1] 5.9	35.9	33.2	9.3	26.4	8.2
December 1930	[1] 14.0	[1] 9.1	23.5	38.5	2.7	25.1	3.8
June 1931	[1] 30.6	[1] 13.1	15.1	25.3	[1] 5.4	24.2	[1] 5.6
December 1931	[1] 33.2	[1] 20.1	1.5	24.9	[1] 11.0	24.1	[1] 9.6
June 1932	[1] 40.8	[1] 25.5	[1] 7.6	9.0	[1] 23.4	21.6	[1] 16.4
December 1932	[1] 39.9	[1] 28.2	[1] 22.7	9.2	[1] 24.4	21.0	[1] 18.7
June 1933	[1] 40.8	[1] 28.6	[1] 28.4	2.3	[1] 26.4	15.6	[1] 21.4
Cincinnati, Ohio:							
June 1920	38.7	96.7	13.6	26.9	75.5	47.6	47.1
December 1920	10.3	73.5	25.0	34.1	66.7	53.4	34.7
June 1928	[1] .5	[1] 3.9	57.1	61.1	15.4	49.7	21.0
December 1928	.4	[1] 5.5	57.1	61.6	14.7	49.6	21.2
June 1929	2.5	[1] 5.8	56.9	60.8	13.6	49.7	21.8
December 1929	4.5	[1] 6.4	56.7	70.9	13.1	51.2	23.1
June 1930	[1] 1.2	[1] 7.1	54.5	63.6	11.6	51.5	20.1
December 1930	[1] 8.0	[1] 8.7	52.8	69.7	8.7	49.4	16.6
June 1931	[1] 20.4	[1] 17.5	49.3	59.2	[1] .4	51.5	9.1
December 1931	[1] 24.2	[1] 22.4	43.9	64.6	[1] 5.1	50.3	5.8
June 1932	[1] 37.3	[1] 24.3	34.1	54.7	[1] 11.3	48.6	[1] 2.3
December 1932	[1] 38.3	[1] 26.9	25.2	60.0	[1] 15.8	47.6	[1] 4.5
June 1933	[1] 38.7	[1] 28.7	13.8	51.2	[1] 12.3	45.1	[1] 7.3
Denver, Colo.:							
June 1920	41.5	96.8	51.9	22.3	60.2	35.4	50.3
December 1920	7.9	78.3	69.8	47.1	58.9	38.8	38.7
June 1928	[1] 8.6	8.4	55.8	26.9	20.5	33.4	14.9
December 1928	[1] 6.3	8.2	54.1	39.3	19.8	33.8	16.3
June 1929	[1] 7.4	8.0	52.3	[2] 19.0	17.4	38.8	15.6
December 1929	[1] 6.8	7.9	51.1	29.2	16.0	38.7	16.1
June 1930	[1] 11.9	7.0	49.4	22.6	15.3	38.0	13.0
December 1930	[1] 19.9	5.5	47.8	27.4	12.4	37.6	9.7
June 1931	[1] 28.7	2.3	43.1	7.9	8.1	36.9	3.8
December 1931	[1] 30.6	[1] 6.5	37.1	7.1	[1] .2	36.5	.3
June, 1932	[1] 38.6	[1] 15.3	28.2	1.2	[1] 9.1	35.8	[1] 6.3
December 1932	[1] 37.7	[1] 19.7	20.5	[1] 4.8	[1] 10.7	34.2	[1] 8.3
June 1933	[1] 38.8	[1] 19.9	11.3	[1] 3.2	[1] 10.9	31.2	[1] 10.5
Indianapolis, Ind.:							
June 1920	49.0	87.9	18.9	45.6	67.5	40.5	50.2
December 1920	11.0	72.3	32.9	60.3	63.0	47.5	37.6
June, 1928	[1] 1.8	4.3	31.3	29.2	13.7	52.3	18.2
December 1928	[1] .3	3.2	30.4	32.3	12.6	52.0	18.5
June 1929	[1] .8	3.0	28.4	26.1	12.7	52.3	17.7
December 1929	2.0	2.4	27.9	31.0	11.7	52.0	18.8
June 1930	[1] 2.7	1.2	25.9	24.8	9.0	51.8	16.1
December, 1930	[1] 14.2	[1] 1.6	23.9	30.2	5.6	50.4	10.8
June 1931	[1] 26.5	[1] 10.4	16.8	23.8	[1] 3.6	49.5	3.0
December 1931	[1] 29.1	[1] 19.4	11.3	23.7	[1] 12.4	49.2	[1] .8
June 1932	[1] 37.6	[1] 22.9	3.4	12.1	[1] 17.0	48.5	[1] 6.6
December 1932	[1] 39.0	[1] 25.5	[1] 6.6	17.3	[1] 19.1	44.8	[1] 9.5
June 1933	[1] 39.4	[1] 25.9	[1] 14.7	14.1	[1] 16.5	40.3	[1] 11.9

[1] Decrease.
[2] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933—Con.

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Kansas City, Mo:							
June 1920	44.9	104.5	29.4	35.2	73.0	37.1	51.0
December 1920	10.2	76.3	63.9	55.1	68.7	40.3	39.5
June 1928	[1] 5.4	2.7	24.8	28.7	6.8	35.0	11.2
December 1928	[1] 6.0	2.9	23.8	26.8	5.6	37.8	11.3
June 1929	[1] 5.3	2.4	21.1	26.3	5.1	37.0	11.0
December 1929	[1] 2.2	1.8	20.1	23.9	3.4	36.9	11.7
June 1930	[1] 8.6	1.5	19.4	24.0	2.1	36.9	9.0
December 1930	[1] 15.8	1.0	19.8	22.0	[1] 1.1	44.3	7.7
June 1931	[1] 24.9	[1] 1.7	17.4	19.7	[1] 6.2	44.0	2.9
December 1931	[1] 28.9	[1] 9.9	16.3	14.3	[1] 11.5	42.3	[1] 1.1
June 1932	[1] 38.7	[1] 17.1	8.2	12.0	[1] 18.0	37.6	[1] 8.5
December 1932	[1] 38.4	[1] 21.6	2.8	9.4	[1] 21.1	35.9	[1] 10.5
June 1933	[1] 38.5	[1] 22.8	[1] 7.9	8.0	[1] 20.3	33.6	[1] 12.7
Memphis, Tenn.:							
June 1920	38.8	77.5	35.9	49.7	67.1	38.8	46.4
December 1920	7.0	59.0	66.2	105.4	53.9	43.2	39.3
June 1928	[1] 8.1	1.5	46.3	60.0	16.0	36.9	16.4
December 1928	[1] 4.9	.2	43.7	68.8	14.8	37.7	17.5
June 1929	[1] 6.0	[1] 1.1	42.6	[2] 63.6	13.8	38.5	16.8
December 1929	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.1	40.6	55.3	13.9	38.6	16.5
June 1930	[1] 10.6	[1] 1.6	39.6	58.9	13.3	39.6	14.7
December 1930	[1] 19.2	[1] 2.4	35.8	57.9	10.7	38.8	10.4
June 1931	[1] 31.3	[1] 4.8	29.8	48.3	6.2	35.5	3.4
December 1931	[1] 34.2	[1] 10.4	18.4	48.3	[1] 1.9	35.2	[1] 1.5
June 1932	[1] 42.3	[1] 14.5	11.3	45.9	[1] 6.5	29.0	[1] 7.1
December 1932	[1] 43.3	[1] 19.0	[1] 1.7	31.7	[1] 14.7	31.3	[1] 10.4
June 1933	[1] 44.0	[1] 19.6	[1] 7.5	31.6	[1] 13.6	28.9	[1] 12.0
Minneapolis, Minn.:							
June 1920	50.0	76.7	10.7	36.9	65.5	31.3	43.4
December 1920	13.0	63.6	36.8	60.3	65.8	37.6	35.7
June 1928	1.6	[1] 1.1	27.2	45.2	12.3	34.6	15.8
December 1928	.7	[1] 1.5	27.5	44.6	10.5	34.5	15.2
June 1929	1.8	[1] 1.8	25.6	41.9	10.5	36.7	15.4
December 1929	3.9	[1] 2.8	25.2	44.3	10.9	36.6	16.2
June 1930	[1] 1.0	[1] 3.5	23.6	46.2	10.6	36.3	14.1
December 1930	[1] 9.4	[1] 4.4	23.5	39.9	7.8	37.0	10.6
June 1931	[1] 21.2	[1] 8.8	21.4	41.6	3.7	35.4	5.0
December 1931	[1] 25.5	[1] 16.2	19.8	44.3	[1] 2.7	36.1	2.1
June 1932	[1] 35.2	[1] 23.3	12.1	37.1	[1] 12.4	35.6	[1] 4.9
December 1932	[1] 36.0	[1] 26.4	6.7	39.2	[1] 14.1	30.3	[1] 7.5
June 1933	[1] 38.7	[1] 28.2	[1] 2.7	22.4	[1] 13.8	27.2	[1] 12.2
New Orleans, La.:							
June 1920	28.6	94.9	12.9	36.3	75.9	42.8	41.9
December 1920	10.7	69.4	39.7	41.5	63.9	57.1	36.7
June 1928	[1] 6.8	13.1	55.9	34.5	17.9	46.1	18.2
December 1928	[1] 3.2	13.1	54.8	28.4	17.9	46.8	19.5
June 1929	[1] 4.3	12.6	53.6	[2] 14.9	15.9	45.9	17.8
December 1929	[1] 1.8	12.6	51.3	18.1	15.7	45.8	18.8
June 1930	[1] 9.8	12.0	49.2	12.4	14.8	46.5	14.8
December 1930	[1] 15.0	.1	45.3	14.4	10.2	46.5	10.2
June 1931	[1] 30.3	[1] 2.7	43.0	[1] 6.5	5.9	43.1	1.2
December 1931	[1] 30.3	[1] 9.7	38.7	4.1	[1] .5	45.2	.3
June 1932	[1] 40.5	[1] 13.9	35.4	[1] 4.4	[1] 8.7	42.6	[1] 6.4
December 1932	[1] 38.5	[1] 16.2	26.9	[1] 6.4	[1] 10.8	41.6	[1] 7.2
June 1933	[1] 41.6	[1] 18.5	21.1	[1] 10.7	[1] 11.2	39.2	[1] 10.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.:							
June 1920	36.5	91.3	34.9	31.7	77.4	41.2	49.1
December 1920	14.3	75.4	35.0	64.4	78.1	46.3	39.3
June 1928	[1] 3.8	4.2	72.8	85.6	15.9	46.9	22.3
December 1928	2.1	3.5	71.6	86.0	16.4	46.9	24.4
June 1929	.6	2.9	68.3	85.6	15.1	48.1	23.2
December 1929	1.2	2.1	67.1	86.0	14.6	47.5	23.2
June 1930	[1] 5.6	1.5	64.9	85.1	13.5	47.9	19.9
December 1930	[1] 13.4	[1] 3.9	63.7	84.4	6.6	47.5	15.2
June 1931	[1] 24.2	[1] 9.4	56.8	83.1	.4	46.9	8.4
December 1931	[1] 29.2	[1] 13.3	52.3	83.8	[1] 6.4	45.6	4.5
June 1932	[1] 38.4	[1] 17.0	35.9	81.6	[1] 14.5	42.5	[1] 3.4
December 1932	[1] 38.8	[1] 21.2	29.4	77.4	[1] 17.0	40.8	[1] 5.8
June 1933	[1] 40.3	[1] 22.7	10.9	76.9	[1] 18.1	38.7	[1] 9.8

[1] Decrease.

[2] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1933—Con.

City and date	Percent of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	**All items**
Richmond, Va.:							
June 1920	36.1	93.6	12.5	36.1	75.4	32.4	43.8
December 1920	11.9	69.0	25.9	62.2	70.0	36.0	33.3
June 1928	[1] 3.8	5.0	30.6	43.9	33.8	41.0	15.3
December 1928	[1] 3.1	5.4	28.9	47.5	32.7	40.9	15.7
June 1929	[1] 5.0	4.2	28.3	42.0	32.4	40.2	14.2
December 1929	[1] 3.4	4.2	27.0	44.7	31.3	41.0	14.9
June 1930	[1] 8.0	3.3	26.5	38.5	30.0	41.3	12.5
December 1930	[1] 14.9	2.0	25.5	42.0	26.6	41.0	9.3
June 1931	[1] 27.2	[1] 2.4	24.4	33.1	18.6	40.6	2.4
December 1931	[1] 29.2	[1] 8.6	21.8	37.6	15.5	40.3	.3
June 1932	[1] 39.2	[1] 13.9	20.0	25.6	2.8	38.3	[1] 6.7
December 1932	[1] 39.7	[1] 18.1	10.4	24.5	[1] 1.6	34.4	[1] 9.6
June 1933	[1] 41.7	[1] 19.1	7.0	17.7	[1] 2.1	30.9	[1] 12.1
St. Louis, Mo.:							
June 1920	46.2	89.7	29.8	19.6	73.1	37.6	48.9
December 1920	8.8	70.0	42.4	42.6	70.2	43.2	35.4
June 1928	[1] 3.5	3.1	76.3	18.9	21.6	37.2	19.9
December 1928	[1] 2.2	2.5	74.2	23.1	19.5	38.7	20.4
June 1929	[1] .4	1.7	71.8	22.5	17.8	38.4	20.5
December 1929	[1] .5	.8	69.2	33.4	16.2	44.2	21.7
June 1930	[1] 6.7	([3])	66.0	21.8	16.9	44.6	18.3
December 1930	[1] 14.9	[1] 1.4	59.5	29.1	15.4	42.1	13.9
June 1931	[1] 24.9	[1] 10.7	53.0	12.4	5.9	41.5	6.2
December 1931	[1] 29.8	[1] 19.2	44.0	20.7	[1] .6	39.2	1.4
June 1932	[1] 38.3	[1] 22.4	34.4	17.4	[1] 8.6	39.1	[1] 4.3
December 1932	[1] 39.4	[1] 25.7	22.3	14.1	[1] 12.7	38.7	[1] 7.4
June 1933	[1] 38.2	[1] 26.6	11.2	.2	[1] 11.5	36.1	[1] 9.6
Scranton, Pa.:							
June 1920	41.4	97.7	17.2	43.5	62.8	47.9	51.5
December 1920	17.8	76.5	18.5	67.3	62.0	50.4	39.1
June 1928	2.4	16.2	71.7	69.0	30.1	56.2	26.9
December 1928	4.3	15.3	71.7	72.2	29.3	57.8	27.8
June 1929	2.9	15.2	68.1	65.0	26.5	57.5	26.3
December 1929	6.5	13.7	63.9	67.6	26.0	57.3	27.3
June 1930	[1] .8	13.5	60.5	60.2	26.0	57.3	23.5
December 1930	[1] 8.1	10.7	59.1	66.1	22.9	56.8	19.5
June 1931	[1] 20.3	3.9	53.2	61.3	18.2	55.2	11.8
December 1931	[1] 22.8	[1] 7.1	51.8	69.5	7.3	55.2	8.4
June 1932	[1] 32.1	[1] 9.5	43.8	45.3	3.7	52.1	1.3
December 1932	[1] 33.4	[1] 14.1	40.6	53.3	1.0	51.0	[1] .5
June 1933	[1] 35.1	[1] 15.1	30.1	33.5	[1] 2.5	48.4	[1] 4.1

[1] Decrease. [3] No change.

Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and foreign countries for June and December 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and June 1933 is shown in the following table. In cases where data for June 1933 are not available, the latest information is given and noted. The number of countries included varies according to the information available. Index numbers for the groups of items and a general index are presented for all countries with the exception of Australia, Bulgaria, Ireland, the Netherlands, and South Africa. The item of rent is not shown for Bulgaria. Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, and South Africa publish a general index and an index number for food only. The table shows the trend in the cost of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent together with the general index for all items for the countries for which such information is published in the original sources.

Caution should be observed in the use of these figures, since not only are there differences in the base periods and in the number and kind of articles included, and the number of markets represented, but there are also radical differences in the method of construction of the indexes.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	United States	Australia (30 towns)	Austria, Vienna	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile, Santiago	China, Shanghai
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, house-furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Food, groceries, rent, 4 and 5 rooms	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries[1]	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor, Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department of Labor	Office of Statistics	National Tariff Commission
Base period	1913=100	1923–27 =1,000	July 1914 =100	1921=100	1926=100	1913=100	March 1928=100	1926=100
General:								
1929—June	170.2	[2] 1,042	111	212.6	----------	156	110.5	105.4
December	171.4	[2] 1,046	113	227.7	----------	160	115.1	111.5
1930—June	166.6	[2] 996	113	224.0	88.0	157	108.0	120.2
December	160.7	[2] 912	108	222.5	76.6	151	109.6	113.8
1931—June	150.3	[2] 860	106	204.5	72.1	138	104.0	121.0
December	145.8	[2] 814	108	193.1	71.2	135	105.0	121.2
1932—June	135.7	[2] 810	109	179.7	66.8	126	107.6	121.3
December	132.1	[2] 776	107	187.9	64.3	125	133.3	108.0
1933—June	128.3	[6] 757	106	[4] 180.7	[5] 64.2	[3] 121	[5] 132.8	[3] 106.8
Food:								
1929—June	154.8	1,045	124	207.8	----------	149	122.6	93.5
December	158.0	1,011	122	227.1	----------	161	134.0	104.5
1930—June	147.9	968	121	201.1	87.7	151	116.3	119.2
December	137.2	871	111	200.1	75.5	138	114.8	100.8
1931—June	118.3	833	108	176.5	71.4	111	103.6	99.6
December	114.3	809	110	160.7	70.5	107	110.4	97.0
1932—June	100.1	803	113	143.8	66.2	93	107.1	107.3
December	98.7	759	109	156.9	63.5	96	143.3	84.5
1933—June	96.7	[6] 734	106	[4] 147.7	[5] 63.6	[3] 93	[5] 136.5	[3] 86.0
Clothing:								
1929—June	161.3	----------	183	255.8	----------	157	101.2	97.0
December	160.5	----------	183	262.0	----------	156	99.3	98.8
1930—June	158.9	----------	183	262.0	[7] 95.6	155	99.3	99.1
December	153.0	----------	177	259.8	[7] 95.6	148	96.9	99.0
1931—June	146.0	----------	162	250.8	[7] 80.9	137	96.9	110.2
December	135.5	----------	166	246.4	[7] 80.9	127	96.9	108.8
1932—June	127.8	----------	162	236.1	----------	120	126.5	98.3
December	121.5	----------	162	231.9	----------	114	----------	92.0
1933—June	119.8	----------	159	[4] 227.5	----------	[3] 107	----------	[6] 91.4
Fuel and light:								
1929—June	175.2	----------	103	194.3	----------	157	96.0	123.8
December	178.7	----------	106	212.8	----------	157	93.3	120.2
1930—June	172.8	----------	104	204.6	92.4	156	105.1	120.5
December	175.0	----------	104	198.3	93.3	156	101.2	119.6
1931—June	165.4	----------	104	184.0	82.7	153	94.2	128.3
December	168.0	----------	104	182.4	82.9	152	89.2	140.8
1932—June	157.1	----------	104	173.8	75.9	148	99.9	131.7
December	156.9	----------	105	177.0	76.7	145	----------	128.7
1933—June	148.4	----------	105	[4] 170.8	[5] 73.5	[3] 143	----------	[6] 137.3
Rent:								
1929—June	153.7	----------	15	223.7	----------	158	100.0	102.2
December	151.9	----------	22	226.8	----------	158	100.0	102.4
1930—June	149.6	----------	22	406.0	----------	160	100.0	104.5
December	146.5	----------	25	405.0	----------	160	100.0	104.5
1931—June	142.0	----------	25	402.5	----------	158	100.0	105.6
December	136.2	----------	27	401.0	----------	158	100.0	107.3
1932—June	127.8	----------	28	398.5	----------	147	100.0	107.3
December	118.0	----------	28	397.5	----------	141	----------	108.8
1933—June	108.8	----------	28	[4] 395.6	----------	[3] 133	----------	[6] 108.8

[1] Gold.
[2] Quarter ending with month.
[3] May.
[4] April.
[5] February.
[6] March.
[7] Year only.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Czechoslovakia, Prague	Estonia, Tallin	Finland	France, Paris	Germany	India, Bombay	Ireland	Italy, Milan
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel,rent, light, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries
Computing agency	Office of Statistics	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission for study of cost of living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Labor office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Municipal administration
Base period	July 1914 =100	1913=100	January–June 1914 =100	January–June 1914 =100	1913–14 =100	July 1914 =100	July 1914 =100	January–June 1914 =100
General:								
1929—June	----------	119	1215.3	556	153.4	147	[4] 173	544.3
December	----------	109	1207.2	565	152.6	150	[8] 179	549.2
1930—June	111.1	102	1108.3	572	147.6	140	[4] 168	530.9
December	105.8	99	1083.2	597	141.6	121	[8] 168	508.3
1931—June	106.8	104	1019.9	589	137.8	109	[3] 156	488.0
December	101.6	95	1048.0	531	130.4	109	[9] 165	472.7
1932—June	103.6	95	1003.4	535	121.4	107	[3] 159	471.7
December	103.8	89	1021.1	516	118.4	110	[9] 155	468.0
1933—June	[3] 101.7	[3] 86	[3] 993.3	[6] 523	[3] 118.2	[3] 100	[3] 148	[3] 444.7
Food:								
1929—June	----------	130	1103.1	590	154.0	144	[4] 164	541.7
December	----------	112	1090.1	589	152.2	148	[8] 173	548.0
1930—June	118.1	101	937.2	593	142.7	137	[4] 156	522.5
December	109.4	96	903.3	636	134.8	116	[8] 156	499.0
1931—June	109.3	93	842.4	642	130.9	101	[3] 139	456.6
December	99.1	80	918.8	555	119.9	101	[9] 155	437.8
1932—June	101.4	80	871.0	567	113.4	99	[3] 144	438.0
December	102.3	75	910.2	531	109.0	103	[9] 135	433.9
1933—June	[3] 96.8	[3] 74	[3] 867.8	----------	[3] 109.5	[3] 91	[3] 126	[3] 398.9
Clothing:								
1929—June	----------	150	1055.4	604	172.4	159	----------	555.2
December	----------	150	1051.3	604	170.3	151	----------	548.8
1930—June	133.2	150	1045.6	626	166.8	138	----------	508.8
December	119.9	147	1033.6	610	149.8	125	----------	447.7
1931—June	111.9	147	1004.1	552	139.9	123	----------	421.2
December	105.8	145	975.7	508	129.1	117	----------	390.3
1932—June	100.5	141	979.1	499	117.2	115	----------	371.8
December	96.1	136	978.2	499	112.4	116	----------	366.1
1933—June	[3] 95.4	[3] 127	[3] 968.4	----------	[3] 110.5	[3] 112	----------	[4] 366.1
Fuel and light:								
1929—June	----------	97	1455.5	539	148.9	143	----------	425.0
December	----------	101	1455.4	602	152.9	143	----------	453.1
1930—June	121.6	96	1407.1	607	149.4	143	----------	473.0
December	121.6	94	1290.1	633	151.1	141	----------	457.3
1931—June	119.7	80	1066.8	596	145.4	143	----------	424.3
December	119.7	76	913.5	619	148.8	145	----------	404.3
1932—June	117.5	65	865.9	592	133.8	137	----------	403.6
December	117.4	64	887.4	617	136.6	137	----------	394.4
1933—June	[3] 114.7	[3] 57	[3] 880.8	----------	[3] 133.7	[3] 136	----------	[4] 394.4
Rent:								
1929—June	----------	52	1476.3	300	126.0	172	----------	407.6
December	----------	52	1476.3	350	126.7	172	----------	410.2
1930—June	49.6	52	1467.0	350	129.8	172	----------	410.2
December	52.8	52	1467.0	350	131.3	172	----------	422.2
1931—June	54.4	145	1373.1	350	131.6	158	----------	473.1
December	54.4	145	1373.1	360	131.6	158	----------	482.7
1932—June	54.4	144	1263.9	360	121.4	158	----------	445.1
December	54.4	135	1252.0	375	121.4	158	----------	490.5
1933—June	[3] 54.9	[3] 120	[3] 1252.0	----------	[3] 121.3	[3] 158	----------	[4] 488.9

[3] May.
[4] April.
[6] March.
[8] October.
[9] November.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands, Amsterdam	New Zealand	Norway	Poland, Warsaw	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Commodities included	Food, all commodities	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxation, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries
Computing agency	Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Base period	1911–1913 =100	1926–1930 =1,000	July 1914 =100	1927= 100	1914= 1,000	July 1914 =100	June 1914 =100	July 1914 =100
General:								
1929—June	169.0	----------	164	101.7	1320	[4] 171	161	160
December	167.4	[9] 1003	165	100.4	1294	[8] 170	162	167
1930—June	162.1	[3] 990	161	94.0	1293	[4] 165	158	154
December	156.6	[9] 963	159	93.8	1258	[8] 163	156	155
1931—June	153.5	[3] 913	151	88.4	1233	[4] 160	150	145
December	145.2	[9] 888	150	83.3	1206	[8] 158	145	148
1932—June	140.9	[3] 839	149	81.9	1179	[4] 157	138	142
December	140.2	[9] 806	148	73.2	1146	[8] 156	134	143
1933—June	[6] 137.9	[5] 797	[3] 147	[3] 72.8	[4] 1138	[4] 153	[3] 130	136
Food:								
1929—June	165.3	----------	156	94.7	1176	[4] 151	155	147
December	161.6	[9] 1017	157	91.7	1124	[8] 150	157	159
1930—June	151.6	988	151	80.9	1120	[4] 140	151	138
December	144.8	922	149	80.2	1085	[8] 137	149	141
1931—June	140.6	839	138	75.9	1064	[4] 130	141	127
December	125.5	835	136	69.1	1004	[8] 128	134	132
1932—June	119.2	778	133	68.1	963	[4] 125	125	123
December	119.2	713	132	56.7	926	[8] 125	120	125
1933—June	[6] 115.5	[4] 714	[3] 130	[3] 58.8	[4] 966	[4] 119	[3] 116	114
Clothing:								
1929—June	----------	----------	159	106.5	----------	[4] 185	167	218
December	----------	[9] 972	157	108.9	----------	[8] 183	165	215
1930—June	----------	[3] 952	153	105.8	----------	[4] 181	160	213
December	----------	[9] 924	148	99.6	----------	[8] 178	155	205
1931—June	----------	[3] 877	143	81.3	----------	[4] 175	145	195
December	----------	[9] 849	142	76.4	----------	[8] 170	137	190
1932—June	----------	[3] 826	144	73.0	----------	[4] 168	127	190
December	----------	[9] 784	143	69.0	----------	[8] 167	122	188
1933—June	----------	[5] 798	[6] 142	[3] 63.2	----------	[4] 163	[3] 117	185
Fuel and light:								
1929—June	----------	----------	161	127.6	----------	[4] 165	134	170
December	----------	[9] 990	160	134.6	----------	[8] 160	135	175
1930—June	----------	[3] 990	157	130.5	----------	[4] 160	132	170
December	----------	[9] 994	150	132.1	----------	[8] 156	131	175
1931—June	----------	[3] 990	148	131.7	----------	[4] 155	127	170
December	----------	[9] 975	146	129.2	----------	[8] 150	125	175
1932—June	----------	[3] 978	146	128.1	----------	[4] 149	121	170
December	----------	[9] 954	142	123.8	----------	[8] 144	121	173
1933—June	----------	[5] 959	[3] 139	[3] 104.3	----------	[4] 139	[3] 118	168
Rent:								
1929—June	----------	----------	175	131.1	----------	[4] 200	181	153
December	----------	[9] 1019	175	134.3	----------	[8] 200	181	152
1930—June	----------	[3] 1012	174	154.8	----------	[4] 205	185	153
December	----------	[9] 998	174	170.1	----------	[8] 205	185	154
1931—June	----------	[3] 964	173	170.1	----------	[4] 206	187	154
December	----------	[9] 922	173	170.1	----------	[8] 206	187	154
1932—June	----------	[10] 816	172	170.1	----------	[4] 206	187	154
December	----------	[9] 795	172	170.1	----------	[8] 206	187	155
1933—June	----------	[5] 774	[6] 172	[3] 170.1	----------	[4] 202	[3] 184	156

[3] May.
[4] April.
[5] February.
[6] March.
[8] October.
[9] November.
[10] August.

Typical Family Budgets of Executive, Clerk, and Wage Earner, in San Francisco, 1932

THREE quantity and cost budgets for San Francisco, priced for November 1932,[1] are given in a report of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, of the University of California, Berkeley, January 1933. These budgets are not household accounts but picture respectively what the committee considers typical spending customs of a wage earner and his family, a clerk and his family, and an executive and his family.

The equable climate of San Francisco keeps down the fuel bill and eliminates the need for special winter and summer clothing. Domestic help, however, is considerably more scarce and more expensive in that city than in the East. Even the family of the executive has typically, according to the committee's budget, only one maid for cleaning and laundry, a gardener twice during the year and occasional assistance in taking care of the children.

The clerk and the wage earner are assumed to have a 5- or 6-room rented house or flat, ordinarily the latter, while the executive is scheduled as buying a home on the installment plan extending over 12 years.

The committee realizes that the allowance for investment in the following budgets is not sufficient to meet grave emergencies or provide for the retirement or death of the head of the family.

The allowance for medical care is undoubtedly low. The accepted consensus of opinion today agrees that it is impossible for the average family in any class adequately to provide against the larger emergencies of illness. In other words, it is admitted that the allowance given here cannot be expected to cover the occasional serious operation or the needs of the family with continuous doctor's bills. In case of an operation or a long illness either drastic economies in the whole scale of living or debt are the only alternatives.

It is explained by the committee that these budgets give a generalized scheme of expenditure for a wide income class and that the variations in emphasis in spending are very real within each class. For example, in the executive class the college professor or the minister spends in a different way from a physician or a business man. The committee believes, however, that differences iron out to something like the type of spending herewith depicted. Special circumstances should be investigated and proper allowance made in each case.

TABLE 1.—FAMILY BUDGETS FOR EXECUTIVES, CLERKS, AND WAGE EARNERS BASED ON PRICES AS OF NOVEMBER 1932

Item	Executives		Clerks		Wage earners	
	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost
Food:						
Meals at home	$607.20	11.3	$499.92	25.1	$443.52	30.4
Husband's lunches	135.00	2.5	90.00	4.5		
Total	742.20	13.8	589.92	29.6	443.52	30.4
Clothing:						
Man	168.20	3.1	79.71	4.0	49.60	3.4
Wife	273.36	5.1	95.45	4.8	48.58	3.3
Boy of 11	71.24	1.3	45.02	2.2	34.79	2.4
Girl of 5	69.21	1.3	38.13	1.9	24.38	1.7
Boy of 2			33.38	1.7	22.38	1.5
Total	582.01	10.8	291.69	14.6	179.73	12.3

[1] Furniture and furnishings priced for 1930.

TABLE 1.—FAMILY BUDGETS FOR EXECUTIVES, CLERKS, AND WAGE EARNERS BASED ON PRICES AS OF NOVEMBER 1932—Continued

Item	Executives		Clerks		Wage earners	
	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost
Shelter:						
Housing	$1,066.48	19.8	$384.00	19.2	$300.00	20.6
House operation:						
Light and fuel	180.15	3.3	88.76	4.4	78.32	5.4
Services	236.62	4.4	6.28	.3		
Other	171.15	3.2	61.22	3.1	46.00	3.1
Furniture and furnishings [1]	200.06	3.7	69.17	3.5	45.94	3.1
Total	1,854.46	34.4	609.43	30.5	470.26	32.2
Miscellaneous:						
Care of person	84.53	1.6	47.76	2.4	39.94	2.8
Leisure-time activities	478.41	8.9	169.94	8.5	119.84	8.2
Automobile upkeep [2]	419.85	7.8				
Carfare	40.00	.7	60.00	3.0	45.00	3.1
Investment [3]	620.00	11.5				
Life insurance			130.00	6.5	65.00	4.5
Medical care [4]	275.00	5.1	75.00	3.8	75.00	5.1
Association dues	36.00	.6				
Education	101.00	1.9	5.00	.3	5.00	.3
Church and charity	100.00	1.8	16.00	.8	16.00	1.1
Incidentals	60.00	1.1				
Total	2,214.79	41.0	503.70	25.3	365.78	25.1
Grand total	5,393.46	100.0	1,994.74	100.0	1,459.29	100.0

[1] Prices for 1930.
[2] Does not include initial cost or depreciation.
[3] This sum provides a $10,000 life-insurance policy and small savings to meet emergencies, serious illnesses beyond the scope of the allowance for medical care, and the purchase of a new car. The budget does not contain adequate provision for the retirement or death of the breadwinner.
[4] Routine care only. Cost of major operations and prolonged illnesses must come from savings or economies elsewhere.

TABLE 2.—BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES BASED ON PRICES AS OF NOVEMBER 1932

Item	Cost per month	Item	Cost per month
A. Required for all households:		C, etc.—Continued	
Electricity, fuel, minimum cleaning supplies, etc	$7.12	Man (unemployed)	$12.71
B. Add rent for—		Woman (housewife)	13.20
Family of 3	20.00	Boy 16 to 20 (employed)	[2] 24.90
Family of 4	20.00	Girl 16 to 20 (employed)	[2] 23.91
Family of 5	24.00	Boy 14 to 15	17.84
Family of 6	24.00	Girl 14 to 15	15.51
Larger families	[1]	Boy 9 to 13	12.91
C. Add per person to cover all expenses except rent and general household expenses:		Girl 9 to 13	12.47
		Boy 6 to 8	10.20
		Girl 6 to 8	9.73
		Child 3 to 5	8.47
Man (employed)	16.56	Child 1 to 2	8.55

[1] As paid.
[2] Using food allowance for children 16 to 18. Children of 19 and 20 require less food, but this is probably balanced by the demand for additional spending money.

The following example is given as to how to compute a budget for a dependent family of 5—man (unemployed), wife, boy of 11, girl of 6, and boy of 3.

General household expenses	$7.12
Rent	24.00
Man (unemployed)	12.71
Wife	13.20
Boy of 11	12.91
Girl of 6	9.73
Boy of 3	8.47
Total, per month	88.14

DIRECTORIES

Labor Offices in the United States and in Canada [1]

(Bureaus of labor, employment offices, industrial commissions, State workmen's compensation insurance funds, workmen's compensation commissions, minimum wage boards, factory inspection bureaus, and arbitration and conciliation boards)

United States

Department of Labor:
Hon. Frances Perkins, Secretary.
(Vacancy), The Assistant Secretary.
Hon. W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary.
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Isador Lubin, Commissioner.
Immigration and Naturalization Service:
Daniel W. MacCormack, Commissioner.
Children's Bureau: Miss Grace Abbott, chief. Address: Seventeenth and F Streets, NW., Washington, D.C.
Employment Service: W. Frank Persons, director. Address: 1724 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
Conciliation Service: Hugh L. Kerwin, director.
Women's Bureau: Miss Mary Anderson, director. Address: 1723 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
United States Housing Corporation: Turner W. Battle, president. Address: 1724 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
Address of all bureaus, except where otherwise noted, 1712 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
National Recovery Administration:
Labor Advisory Board:
Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman.
John P. Frey.
Joseph Franklin.
William Green.
Sidney Hillman.
Rev. F. J. Haas.
Rose Schneiderman.
National Labor Board:
Robert F. Wagner, chairman.
Walter C. Teagle, representing industry.
Gerard Swope, representing industry.
Louis E. Kirstein, representing industry.
William Green, representing labor.
John L. Lewis, representing labor.
Leo Wolman, representing labor.
Address of Labor Advisory Board and National Labor Board: Commerce Department, Washington, D.C.
United States Employees' Compensation Commission:
Jewell W. Swofford, chairman.
Harry Bassett, commissioner.
William McCauley, Secretary.
John M. Morin, commissioner.
Address of Commission: Old Land Office Building, Washington, D.C.
Board of Mediation:
Samuel E. Winslow chairman.
Frank P. Glass.
Edwin P. Morrow.
Oscar B. Colquitt.
John Williams.
George A. Cook, secretary.
Address: Eighteenth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

[1] For directory of labor offices in other foreign countries, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1932 (p. 462).

Alabama

Child welfare commission: B. M. Miller, ex officio chairman, governor.
Child welfare department:
Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director.
Miss Ella Ketchin, chief labor inspector.
Mrs. Daisy Donovan, deputy child labor inspector.
Address of commission: State Capitol, Montgomery.
Workmen's compensation division (under bureau of insurance):
Chas. C. Greer, ex officio commissioner, superintendent of insurance.
Frank H. Spears, workmen's compensation clerk.
Address of division: State Capitol, Montgomery.
Board of coal-mine inspectors: W. B. Hillhouse, chief inspector, Birmingham.

Arizona

Industrial commission:
J. Ney Miles, chairman.
Howard Keener, member.
L. C. Holmes, member.
Leo C. Guynn, secretary.
Don C. Babbitt, attorney and referee.
R. F. Palmer, medical examiner.
Edward Massey, industrial agent.
Address of commission: Phoenix.
State inspector of mines: Tom C. Foster, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Bureau of labor and statistics:
E. I. McKinley, commissioner.
H. C. Malcom, deputy commissioner.
G. P. Bumpass, statistician.
J. D. Newcomb, Jr., chief boiler inspector.
Industrial welfare commission:
E. I. McKinley, ex officio member and chairman.
Mrs. Maud Walt, secretary.
Claude M. Burrow.
Mrs. C. H. Hatfield.
Elmer Grant.
Address of bureau: State Capitol, Little Rock.
Mine inspection department: Claude Speegle, State mine inspector, Fort Smith.
United States Employment Service:
E. I. McKinley, Federal director, room 326, State Capitol, Little Rock.

California

Department of industrial relations: Timothy A. Reardon, director.
Division of industrial accidents and safety:
Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of industrial accident commission.
Will J. French, member of industrial accident commission.
Meredith P. Snyder, member of industrial accident commission.
C. H. Fry, superintendent of safety.
Frank J. Burke, secretary.
John H. Graves, M.D., medical director.
A. L. Townsend, attorney.
State compensation insurance fund: W. G. Cannon, manager.
Division of immigration and housing:
Vincent S. Brown, chief.
Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D.D., president of commission of immigration and housing.
Charles C. Chapman, member of commission of immigration and housing.
Melville Dozier, Jr., member of commission of immigration and housing.
J. Earl Cook, member of commission of immigration and housing.
Mrs. Mattie W. Richards, member of commission of immigration and housing.
Division of State employment agencies: W. A. Granfield, chief.

Department of industrial relations—Continued.
Division of labor statistics and law enforcement: Frank C. MacDonald, chief.
Division of industrial welfare:
Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief.
B. H. Dyas, chairman of industrial welfare commission.
William R. Kilgore, member of industrial welfare commission.
Chas. O. Conrad, member of industrial welfare commission.
Mrs. Mable E. Kinney, member of industrial welfare commission.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd Smith, member of industrial welfare commission.
Division of fire safety: Jay W. Stevens, chief, 433 California Street, San Francisco.
Address of department: State building, San Francisco.
United States Employment Service:
W. A. Granfield, Federal director, State Building, San Francisco.

Colorado

Industrial commission:
Thomas Annear, chairman.
W. H. Young.
William E. Renshaw.
Feay B. Smith, secretary.
David F. How, Jr., referee.
Address of commission: Denver.
State compensation insurance fund: P. R. Keiser, manager, Denver.
Coal-mine inspection department: James Dalrymple, chief inspector, Denver
Bureau of mines (metal mines): John T. Joyce, commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut

Department of labor and factory inspection:
Joseph M. Tone, commissioner.
Walter J. Couper, deputy commissioner.
William J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner of factory inspection.
State employment offices: Joseph M. Tone, commissioner.
Address of department: State Office Building, Hartford.
Board of compensation commissioners:
Frederic M. Williams, chairman, county courthouse, Waterbury.
Charles Kleiner, 151 Court Street, New Haven.
E. T. Buckingham, 955 Main Street, Bridgeport.
Leo J. Noonan, 54 Church Street, Hartford.
James J. Donohue, 43 Broadway, Norwich.
State board of mediation and arbitration:
Johnstone Vance, New Britain.
Joseph H. Lawlor, Waterbury.
Walter J. Couper, New Haven.
United States Employment Service: Joseph M. Tone, Federal director, State Office Building, Hartford.

Delaware

Labor commission:
Miss Helen S. Garrett, chairman.
John H. Hickey.
Newlin T. Booth.
Thomas C. Frame, Jr.
George A. Hill.
Miss Marguerite Postles, secretary.
Address of commission: Wilmington.
Child-labor division: Charles A. Hagner, chief, Wilmington.
Women's labor division: Miss Marguerite Postles, assistant, Wilmington.
Industrial accident board:
Walter O. Stack, president.
Robert K. Jones.
William J. Swain.
James B. McManus, secretary.
Address of board: Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington.

Florida

State labor inspector: John H. Mackey, Jacksonville.

Georgia

Department of industrial relations:
Hal M. Stanley, chairman.
(Commissioner of Commerce and Labor.)
T. E. Whitaker (representing employees).
Wm. F. Slater (representing employers).
Sharpe Jones, secretary-treasurer.
Elizabeth Ragland, assistant secretary.
C. W. Roberts, medical examiner.
H. L. Spahr, chief statistician.
Address of department: Atlanta.
United States Employment Service: Cator Woolford, Federal director, 90 Fairlie Street, Atlanta.

Hawaii

City and county of Honolulu

Industrial accident board:
M. Macintyre, chairman.
Robert Anderson.
A. J. Wirtz.
E. N. Clark.
K. B. Barnes.
A. F. Schmitz, secretary.

County of Maui

Industrial accident board:
W. F. Crockett, chairman.
Dan T. Carey.
Ralph H. Wilson.
Mrs. W. Weddick.
Paul F. Lada.
Mrs. Frances S. Wadsworth, inspector and secretary.
Address of board: Wailuku.

County of Hawaii

Industrial accident board:
Dr. Harold B. Elliot, chairman.
Thos. Forbes, Jr.
Cyril J. Hoogs.
James Webster.
Wm. C. Foster.
Mrs. L. Hazel Bayly, secretary.
Address of board: Hilo.

County of Kauai

Industrial accident board:
J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue.
H. H. Brodie, Hanapepe.
J. B. Fernandez, Jr., Kapaa.
J. P. Clapper, Kealia.
G. M. Coney, Lihue.

Idaho

Industrial accident board:
G. W. Suppiger, chairman.
Joel Brown.
Frank Langley.
P. H. Quirk, secretary.
Address of board: Boise.
State insurance fund: P. C. O'Malley, manager, Boise.
Inspector of mines: W. H. Simons, Boise.

Illinois

Department of labor:
Barney Cohen, director.
A. H. R. Atwood, M.D., assistant director.
Address of department: State Capitol, Springfield.
Division of factory inspection: Joseph J. Nowicki, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Division of private employment agencies inspection: Raymond Moore, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Division of free employment offices:
General advisory board of the free employment offices:
B. M. Squires, chairman.
A. H. R. Atwood, M.D., secretary (representing employers).
Oscar G. Mayer (representing employers).
John H. Walker (representing employees).
Miss Agnes Nestor (representing employees).
Address of board: 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
Industrial commission:
Peter J. Angsten, chairman.
A. M. Thompson (representing employees).
Joseph Lisack (representing employers).
Gus. Hummert (representing employers).
Anton Johannsen (representing employees).
Address of commission: 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Division of statistics and research: Howard B. Myers, chief, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Department of mines and minerals:
John G. Millhouse, director, 315 East Cook Street, Springfield.
Peter Joyce, assistant director, 722 North Grand Avenue West, Springfield.

Indiana

Industrial board:
Ira M. Snouffer, chairman.
William A. Faust, member.
Edgar A. Perkins, Sr., member.
Dr. Horace M. Evans, member.
Sam P. Vogt, member.
William A. Faust, secretary.
Department of factories, buildings, and workshops: Thomas R. Hutson, chief inspector.
Department of boilers: James Donohue, chief inspector.
Department of women and children: Mrs. Mary L. Garner, director.
Address of board: Indianapolis.
Department of mines and mining: A. G. Wilson, chief inspector, 421 Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Bureau of labor statistics: Frank E. Wenig, commissioner, Des Moines.
State-Federal employment service:
Francis W. Fisher, chief clerk, Des Moines.
James R. Reese, clerk, Sioux City.
Workmen's compensation service:
A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.
Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.
Ora Williams, secretary.
Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel.
Address of service: Des Moines.
State bureau of mines:
W. E. Holland, inspector first district, Centerville.
R. T. Rhys, inspector second district, Ottumwa.
J. E. Jeffreys, inspector third district, Des Moines.
Phil R. Clarkson, secretary, Des Moines.
United States Employment Service:
Frank E. Wenig, Federal director, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines.

Kansas

Commission of labor and industry:
G. Clay Baker, chairman.
J. H. Jenson, commissioner.
George E. Blakeley, commissioner.
Address of commission: Statehouse, Topeka.
Department of workmen's compensation:
G. Clay Baker, chairman.
J. H. Jenson, commissioner.
Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.
Department of labor:
George E. Blakeley, commissioner of labor in charge of factory and mine inspection, free employment, and women's and children's division.
Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.
United States Employment Service:
George E. Blakeley, Federal director, Statehouse, Topeka.

Kentucky

Department of agriculture, labor, and statistics:
Eugene Flowers, commissioner, Frankfort.
Edward F. Seiller, chief labor inspector, Louisville.
William F. Holloran, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
T. W. Pennington, deputy labor inspector, Stanford.
Mrs. Marie K. Clegg, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
Mrs. Hallie B. Williams, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
Department of mines: John F. Daniel, chief, Lexington.
Workmen's compensation board:
Harry B. Miller, chairman, Lexington.
Davis M. Howerton, member, Ashland.
Ben B. Petrie, member, Elkton.
J. W. Craft, secretary, Frankfort.
Warren Fisher, statistician, Carlisle.
A. H. Mitchell, actuary, Frankfort.

Louisiana

Bureau of labor and industrial statistics:
E. L. Engerran, commissioner.
Mrs. M. V. Kirby, secretary.
Address of bureau: New Orleans.

Maine

Department of labor and industry: Charles O. Beals, commissioner, Augusta.
Industrial accident commission:
Donald D. Garcelon, chairman.
Earle L. Russell.
Granville C. Gray.
Charles O. Beals (ex officio), commissioner of labor.
Wilbur D. Spencer (ex officio), insurance commissioner.
Address of commission: Augusta.
State board of arbitration and conciliation:
Hon. Clarence H. Crosby, chairman, Dexter.
Edward F. Gowell, Berwick.
Charles M. Taylor, 453 Congress Street, Portland.
United States Employment Service: Charles O. Beals, Federal director, Statehouse, Augusta.

Maryland

Commissioner of labor and statistics: J. Knox Insley, M.D., 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.
Bureau of mines: John J. Rutledge, chief mine engineer, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.
Mine and examining board: John J. Rutledge, chairman, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.
State industrial accident commission:
Robert H. Carr, chairman.
Omar D. Crothers.
Daniel R. Randall.
Albert E. Brown, secretary.
Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims.
Robert P. Bay, M.D., chief medical examiner.
Gladys M. Tunstall, statistician.
State accident fund:
James E. Green, Jr., superintendent.
Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.
United States Employment Service: J. Knox Insley, M.D., Federal director, 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Department of labor and industries:
Edwin S. Smith, commissioner.
Miss Mary E. Meehan, assistant commissioner.
Associate commissioner (constituting the board of conciliation and arbitration and the minimum wage commission):
Edward Fisher, chairman.
Herbert P. Wasgatt.
John L. Campos.
Veronica A. Lynch, secretary to the commissioner.
Division of industrial safety: John P. Meade, director.
Division of statistics: Roswell F. Phelps, director.
Division of public employment offices: M. Joseph McCartin, director.
Division of standards: John P. McBride, director.
Division of minimum wage: Miss Mary E. Meehan, acting director.
Division on the necessaries of life: Ralph W. Robart, director.
Address of department: Statehouse, Boston.
Department of industrial accidents:
Joseph A. Parks, chairman.
Alfred B. Cenedella.
Edward E. Clark.
Daniel J. Sullivan.
Chester E. Gleason.
James Farrell.
Mrs. Emma S. Tousant.
Edward P. Doyle, secretary.
Francis D. Donoghue, M.D., medical adviser.
Address of department: Statehouse, Boston.
United States Employment Service: Edwin S. Smith, Federal director, 473 Statehouse, Boston.

Michigan

Department of labor and industry:
Claude S. Carney, compensation commissioner, chairman.
W. A. Seegmiller, compensation commissioner.
Daniel J. O'Connor, labor commissioner.
Leo J. Herrick, statistician.
J. Gottlieb Reutter, secretary.
Address of department: Lansing.
State accident fund (under supervision of department of insurance): John W. Haarer, manager, Lansing.
United States Employment Service: Daniel J. O'Connor, Federal director, State Capitol, Lansing.

Minnesota

Department of labor and industry:
Industrial commission:
Niels H. Debel, chairman.
J. D. Williams.
C. R. Carlgren.
J. F. Emme, secretary.
Emily L. Olson, assistant secretary.
Division of workmen's compensation: H. O. Halverson.
Division of accident prevention: A. E. Smith.
Division of boiler inspection: George Wilcox, chief.
Division of women and children: Florence A. Burton.
Division of statistics: Carl E. Dahlquist, chief.
Division of employment: J. D. Williams, supervisor.
Division for the deaf: Mrs. Petra F. Howard, chief.
Address of department: State Office Building, St. Paul.

Mississippi

Bureau of industrial hygiene and factory inspection:
J. W. Dugger, M.D., director.
Mrs. Myrtis Clements, secretary.
Address of bureau: P. O. Box 784, Jackson.

Missouri

Department of labor and industrial inspection:
Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, commissioner.
Ethel M. Kuever, chief clerk.
Winifred Sexton, statistician.
Address of department: Jefferson City.
Workmen's compensation commission:
Edgar C. Nelson, chairman.
Orin H. Shaw.
Jay J. James.
Earl E. James, secretary.
Address of commission: Jefferson City.
State bureau of mines:
Arnold Griffith, chief inspector, Excelsior Springs.
Alice Moss Ferris, secretary, Jefferson City, % Bureau of Mines.
Evan Jones, deputy inspector, Higbee.
George E. Callahan, deputy inspector, Flat River.
United States Employment Service: Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, Federal director, Capitol Building, Jefferson City.

Montana

Industrial accident board:
J. Burke Clements, chairman.
J. J. Holmes, State auditor, member.
A. H. Stafford, State commissioner of agriculture, member.
G. G. Watt, secretary.
Nell O'Connell, assistant secretary.
Harold O. Mead, chief accountant.
Bureau of safety inspection: Nona McRae, chief clerk.
Address of board: Helena.

Nebraska

Department of labor: Cecil E. Matthews, commissioner of labor and compensation.
Bureau of compensation: Cecil E. Matthews, commissioner.
Address of department: State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

Office of labor commissioner:
William Royle, commissioner.
Leonard T. Blood, deputy commissioner.
Address of office: Carson City.
Industrial commission:
Dan J. Sullivan, chairman.
William Royle.
Alex L. Tannahill.
Vinton A. Muller, M.D., chief medical adviser, Reno.
Address of commission: Carson City.
Inspector of mines:
A. J. Stinson, Carson City.
Charles Huber, Tonopah.
United States Employment Service: William Royle, Federal director, room 34, Capitol Building, Carson City.

New Hampshire

Bureau of labor:
John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Concord.
Bion L. Nutting, factory inspector, Concord.
Harold I. Towle, factory inspector, Laconia.
Mary R. Chagnon, factory inspector, Manchester.
State board of conciliation and arbitration:
J. R. McLane (representing public), Manchester.
Walter F. Duffy (representing manufacturers), Franklin.
K. E. Merrill (representing labor), Hudson.
United States Employment Service: John S. B. Davie, Federal director, State Capitol, Concord.

New Jersey

Department of labor: Charles R. Blunt, commissioner.
Bureau of general and structural inspection and explosives: Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor.
Bureau of hygiene, sanitation, and mine inspection: John Roach, deputy commissioner of labor.
Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment: acting chiefs, Charles H. Weeks and John Roach.
Bureau of statistics and records: James A. T. Gribbin, chief.
Bureau of women and children: Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers, director.
Bureau of engineers' license, steam boiler, and refrigerating-plant inspection: Joseph F. Scott, chief examiner.
Bureau of workmen's compensation:
Charles R. Blunt, commissioner.
William E. Stubbs, deputy commissioner and secretary.
Charles E. Corbin, deputy commissioner.
John J. Stahl, deputy commissioner.
Daniel A. Spair, deputy commissioner.
John W. Kent, supervisor of informal hearings.
John C. Wegner, referee.
Harry F. Monroe, special investigator.
Frank C. Mobius, special investigator.
Hugh J. Arthur, special investigator.
William J. Wilkie, special investigator.
Harry H. Umberger, special investigator.
Maurice S. Avidan, M.D., medical adviser.
William C. Stuart, M.D., medical adviser.
James C. Keeney, M.D., medical adviser.
Bureau of employment: Russell J. Eldridge, director.
Address of department: Trenton.
United States Employment Service:
Charles R. Blunt, Federal director, Statehouse, Trenton.
Russell J. Eldridge, assistant Federal director, room 757, 1060 Broad Street, Newark.

New Mexico

Labor and industrial commission:
Bonifacio Montoya, chairman, Santa Fe.
Edward Sackett, member, Albuquerque.
Waite J. Keeney, member, Belen.
Labor commissioner: Ralph E. Davy, Santa Fe.
United States Employment Service: Ralph E. Davy, Federal director, Santa Fe.

New York

Department of labor:
Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner.
William J. Picard, deputy industrial commissioner.
Maud Swartz, secretary.
Industrial board:
Richard J. Cullen, chairman.
Edward W. Edwards.
Leonard W. Hatch.
Nelle Swartz.
John J. Carroll.
Division of inspection: James L. Gernon, director.
Division of workmen's compensation:
Verne A. Zimmer, director.
Raphael Lewy, M.D., chief medical examiner.
Address of division: 150 Leonard Street, New York.
Division of industrial relations: James Brady, director.
Bureau of mediation and arbitration: A. J. Portenar, chief mediator.
Bureau of labor welfare: Lillian R. Sire, director.
Division of employment: Fritz Kaufmann, chief.
Bureau of junior placement: Clare L. Lewis, director.
Address of division: 124 East 28th Street, New York.
Division of industrial codes:
Edward J. Pierce, referee.
George P. Keogh, referee.
Division of engineering: D. E. Bellows, active director.
Division of industrial hygiene: James D. Hackett, director.
Division of statistics and information:
Eugene B. Patton, director.
S. W. Wilcox, chief statistician, Albany.
Division of women in industry and minimum wage: Frieda S. Miller, director.
Division of bedding: (vacancy.)
State insurance fund: C. G. Smith, manager, 625 Madison Avenue, New York.
General address of department, except where otherwise noted: 80 Centre Street, New York.
United States Employment Service:
Elmer F. Andrews, Federal director, 80 Centre Street, New York.
Fritz Kaufmann, assistant Federal director, 124 East 28th Street, New York.

North Carolina

Department of labor:
A. L. Fletcher, commissioner.
Division of statistics: Liston L. Mallard, chief statistician.
Division of standards and inspection: F. H. Shuford, chief inspector.
Division of service to World War veterans:
Col. John H. Manning, commissioner, North Carolina Veterans' Loan Fund.
F. A. Hutchison, service officer.
J. P. Lang, assistant service officer.
Address of department: Raleigh.
Industrial commission:
Matt H. Allen, chairman.
J. Dewey Dorsett, representing employers.
T. A. Wilson, representing employees.
E. W. Price, secretary.
Address of commission: Raleigh.
United States Employment Service: A. L. Fletcher, Federal director, Agricultural Building, Raleigh.

North Dakota

Department of agriculture and labor:
John Husby, commissioner.
Roy G. Arntson, deputy commissioner and labor commissioner.
Address of department: Bismarck.
Workmen's compensation bureau:
R. E. Wenzel, chairman (representing employers).
R. H. Walker, commissioner (representing public).
W. C. Preckel, commissioner (representing labor).
Carl E. Knudtson, secretary.
Minimum wage department: John Garberick, secretary.
Address of bureau: Bismarck.
Coal-mine inspection department: Ole Olson, inspector, Bismarck.

Ohio

Department of industrial relations: T. A. Edmondson, director.
Industrial commission:
Thomas M. Gregory, chairman.
L. E. Nysewander.
J. W. Beall.
T. A. Edmondson, secretary.
Division of workmen's compensation:
Lloyd D. Teeters, chief and assistant director, department of industrial relations.
William H. Mahoney, supervisor of claims.
W. K. Merriman, assistant supervisor of claims.
Evan I. Evans, supervisor of actuarial division.
G. L. Coffinberry, auditor and statistician.
H. H. Dorr, M.D., chief medical examiner.
Division of labor statistics and employment offices: John B. Gilbert, chief.
Division of safety and hygiene:
Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent.
Carl C. Beasor, chief statistician.
Division of factory inspection: Edgar W. Brill, chief.
Division of boiler inspection: Carl O. Myers, chief.
Division of examiners of steam engineers: Carl R. Daubenmire, chief.
Division of mines: James Berry, chief.
Address of department: Columbus.
United States Employment Service: John B. Gilbert, Federal director, new State Office Building, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Department of labor:
W. A. Pat Murphy, commissioner.
James Hughes, assistant commissioner.
Bureau of factory inspection: Fred Kemp, chief inspector.
Bureau of boiler inspection: W. L. Newton, State boiler inspector.
Division of women and children in industry: Zelda Harrel, inspector.
Bureau of labor statistics: Adah E. Mauldin, statistician.
Bureau of free employment:
Oklahoma City office (men's division), J. R. McCarty, superintendent.
Oklahoma City office (women's division), Mrs. L. C. Pierce, superintendent.
Tulsa office, E. N. Ellis, superintendent.
Muskogee office, S. A. Reed, superintendent.
Enid office, J. O. Roach, superintendent.
State board of arbitration and conciliation:
W. A. Pat Murphy, chairman.
James Hughes, secretary.
Address of department, except where otherwise noted: Oklahoma City.

Industrial commission:
Thomas H. Doyle, chairman.
Matt McElroy, commissioner.
Fred H. Fannin, commissioner.
Chester Napps, secretary.
Nacy Hood, statistician.
State compensation insurance office: Chester Napps, manager.
Address of commission: Oklahoma City.
United States Employment Service: W. A. Pat Murphy, Federal director, State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Bureau of labor:
C. H. Gram, commissioner, Statehouse, Salem.
Charles H. Elrey, deputy commissioner and attorney, 101 Courthouse, Portland.
State welfare commission:
Dorr E. Keasey, chairman, 616 S.W. Stark Street, Portland.
Mrs. W. C. Hayhurst, 625 Madison Street, Portland.
Harry M. Kenin, Public Service Building, Portland.
C. H. Gram, executive secretary, Room 101 Courthouse, Portland.
Mary K. Brown, investigator.
State industrial accident commission:
Albert R. Hunter, chairman.
O. R. Hartwig, commissioner.
T. Morris Dunne, commissioner.
E. W. Rockey, M.D., chief medical examiner, Portland.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Salem.
State board of conciliation:
O. M. Plummer, chairman, 210–211 American Bank Building, Portland.
Charles N. Ryan, 704 Couch Building, Portland.
William E. Kimsey, 286 Main Street, Portland.
United States Employment Service: C. H. Gram, Federal director, Room 101, Courthouse, Portland.

Pennsylvania

Department of labor and industry:
Charlotte E. Carr, secretary.
Industrial board:
Charlotte E. Carr, chairman.
Morris Harrison.
John A. Phillips.
George W. Fisher.
Mrs. George B. Wood.
J. S. Arnold, secretary.
State workmen's insurance board:
Charlotte E. Carr, chairman.
Charles F. Armstrong, insurance commissioner.
Charles A. Water, State treasurer.
State workmen's insurance fund: J. Howard Devlin, manager.
Workmen's compensation board:
Arthur C. Dale, chairman.
William J. Burchinal.
Edward J. Hunter.
Charlotte E. Carr, ex officio.
Bond C. White, secretary.
Bureau of inspection: John Campbell, acting director.
Bureau of workmen's compensation: Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, director.
Bureau of employment: A. W. Motley, director.
Bureau of industrial standards: John Campbell, director.
Bureau of women and children: Beatrice McConnell, director.
Bureau of rehabilitation: Mark M. Walter, director.
Bureau of accounts and statistics: William J. Maguire, director.
Address of department: Harrisburg.

Department of mines:
Walter H. Glasgow, secretary.
Joseph J. Walsh, deputy secretary, anthracite division.
Richard Maize, acting deputy secretary, bituminous division.
Address of department: Capitol Building, Harrisburg.
United States Employment Service: A. W. Motley, Federal director, 410 South Office Building, Capitol Building, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands

Department of the interior and labor:
Hon. Teofilo Sison, secretary.
Hon. Leon G. Guinto, under secretary.
Hon. Faustino Aguilar, commissioner of labor.
Bureau of labor:
Hermenegildo Cruz, director.
Modesto Joaquin, assistant director.
Inspector general of labor (vacant).
Administrative division: Rosendo Regalado, acting chief clerk.
Office of the attorney of labor: Bernabe Butalid, attorney.
Workmen's compensation division: Mrs. Nieves Baens del Rosario, chief.
Claims and conciliation division: Roberto Ancog, chief.
Division of inspection and statistics: Simon Estavilla, acting chief.
Interisland migration division: Gabriel Alba, commissioner.
Marine and employment division: Albino C. Dimayuga, chief.
Accounting division: Domingo F. Cadaing, acting chief accountant.

Puerto Rico

Department of labor:
Prudencio Rivera Martinez, commissioner.
William D. Lopez, assistant commissioner.
Mediation and conciliation commission: Luis Villaronga, chairman.
Industrial commission: Juan M. Herrero, chairman.
Division of economic social research and investigations: Vicente Geigel Polanco, director.
Wage protection and claim bureau: Pedro Santana, Jr., chief.
Bureau of women and children in industry: (vacancy).
Homestead division, in charge of the labor boroughs: Eduardo Larroca, secretary.
Homestead division, in charge of the farms: Harry B. Llenza, law clerk.
Division of inspection, investigation, and diffusion of labor laws: Sandalio E. Alonso, chief.
Division of accounts, property and statistics: Artemio Pilar Rodriguez, chief.
Employment service: J. M. Vivaldi, chief.
Address of department: San Juan.
Industrial commission:
Juan M. Herrero, chairman.
M. Leon Parra, commissioner.
F. Paz Granela, commissioner.
Joaquin A. Becerril, secretary.
Address of commission: San Juan.

Rhode Island

Department of labor: Daniel F. McLaughlin, commissioner, Providence.
Board of labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):
Daniel F. McLaughlin, commissioner of labor, chairman.
Edwin O. Chase (representing employers).
William C. Fisher (representing employers).
Albert E. Hohler (representing employees).
Roderick A. McGarry (representing employees).
Christopher M. Dunn, deputy commissioner of labor, secretary.
Address of board: Providence.
Office of factory inspectors: J. Ellery Hudson, chief inspector, Providence.
United States Employment Service: Daniel F. McLaughlin, Federal director, Room 318, State Capitol, Providence.

South Carolina

Department of agriculture, commerce, and industries: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.
Labor division: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.
Address of department: 118 State Office Building, Columbia.
Board of conciliation and arbitration:
James C. Self, chairman, Greenwood.
H. E. Thompson, secretary, Batesburg.
W. H. McNairy, Dillon.

South Dakota

Office of industrial commissioner: F. L. Perry, industrial commissioner, Pierre.

Tennessee

Department of Labor:
William E. Jacobs, commissioner and State fire marshal.
Frances Aaron, secretary and chief clerk.
Division of factory inspection: Lester E. Wallace, chief inspector.
Division of mines: A. W. Evans, chief inspector.
Division of hotel inspection: William W. Faw, inspector.
Division of workmen's compensation: Dave Hanly, superintendent.
Address of department: Nashville.

Texas

Bureau of labor statistics:
Jack Flynn, commissioner.
C. E. Mick, secretary.
J. Catherine Long, assistant secretary.
Chas. H. Poe, chief deputy commissioner.
Address of bureau: Austin.
Industrial accident board:
Earle P. Adams, chairman.
Mrs. Espa Stanford, member.
H. T. Kimbro, member.
Address of board: Austin.

Utah

Industrial commission:
William M. Knerr, chairman.
O. F. McShane.
B. D. Nebeker.
Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.
State insurance fund: Charles A. Caine, manager.
Coal-mine inspector: John Taylor.
Address of commission: Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Office of commissioner of industries:
Clarence R. White, commissioner, Montpelier.
Charles A. Root, factory inspector, Burlington.
United States Employment Service: Clarence R. White, Federal director, State Capitol, Montpelier.

Virginia

Department of labor and industry:
John Hopkins Hall, Jr., commissioner.
H. W. Furlow, assistant commissioner.
Virginia J. Reynolds, secretary.
Division of mines: A. G. Lucas, chief.
Division of factory inspection: S. A. Minter, chief.
Division of women and children: Carrie B. Farmer, director.
Division of research and statistics: R. H. Barker, director.
Address of department: Richmond.

Department of workmen's compensation, industrial commission:
W. H. Nickels, Jr., chairman.
Parke P. Deans.
C. G. Kizer.
W. F. Bursey, secretary.
Wade M. Miles, deputy commissioner, Bristol.
F. P. Evans, statistician.
W. L. Robinson, examiner.
Address of commission, except where otherwise noted: State Office Building, Richmond.
United States Employment Service: John Hopkins Hall, Jr., Federal director, 318 State Office Building, Richmond.

Washington

Department of labor and industries:
E. Pat Kelly, director.
Dexter A. Armstrong, secretary.
Division of industrial insurance:
John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.
H. Eugene Allen, M.D., chief medical adviser.
J. E. Sullivan, claim agent.
Division of safety:
L. M. Rickerd, supervisor of safety.
W. W. Wilson, mine inspector.
George T. Wake, deputy mine inspector
Division of industrial relations:
L. M. Rickerd, supervisor of industrial relations.
William J. Coates, assistant supervisor of industrial relations.
Earl Millikin, industrial statistician.
Dexter A. Armstrong, secretary of labor and industries.
Industrial welfare committee:
E. Pat Kelly, director of labor and industries, chairman.
John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance.
L. M. Rickerd, supervisor of industrial relations.
Earl Millikin, industrial statistician.
Address of department: Olympia.
United States Employment Service: E. Pat Kelly, Federal director, Olympia.

West Virginia

Department of labor: Clarence L. Jarrett, commissioner, Charleston.
Workmen's compensation department:
George T. Watson, commissioner.
B. C. Downing, assistant to commissioner.
P. R. Harrison, Jr., secretary.
Ralph M. Hartman, assistant secretary.
R. H. Giles, actuary.
J. Bankhead Banks, M.D., chief medical examiner.
Address of department: Charleston.
Department of mines: Ernest L. Bailey, chief, Charleston.
United States Employment Service: Howard S. Jarrett, Federal director, Public Library Building, Charleston.

Wisconsin

Industrial commission:
Voyta Wrabetz, chairman.
R. G. Knutson, commissioner.
Peter A. Napiecinki, commissioner.
A. J. Altmeyer, secretary.
Safety and sanitation department: R. McA. Keown, engineer.
Workmen's compensation department: H. A. Nelson, director.
Apprenticeship department: Walter F. Simon, supervisor.
Woman and child labor department:
Taylor Frye, director.
Miss Maud Swett, field director, Milwaukee.

Industrial commission—Continued.
Statistical department: Orrin A. Fried, statistician.
Unemployment relief: Florence Peterson, director.
Address of commission: Madison.
Board of conciliation:
Chris Hochgreve, Green Bay.
Jacob P. Beuscher, Milwaukee.
Homer Witzig, Superior.
United States Employment Service: R. G. Knutson, Federal director, State Capitol, Madison.

Wyoming

Department of labor and statistics:
W. E. Jones, commissioner.
L. T. Cox, deputy commissioner.
Address of department: Cheyenne.
Child labor board:
W. E. Jones, secretary.
B. H. McIntosh.
W. H. Hassed, M.D.
Address of board: Cheyenne.
Coal-mine inspection department:
Lyman Fearn, chief, Rock Springs.
David K. Wilson, deputy, Rock Springs.
R. E. Gildroy, deputy, Sheridan.
Workmen's compensation department (under State treasurer's office):
H. R. Weston, State treasurer.
C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer.
Arthur Calverley, assistant deputy and department manager.
Address of department: Capitol Building, Cheyenne.

Canada

Department of Labor:
Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister.
H. H. Ward, deputy minister.
Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.
M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer.
R. A. Rigg, director of employment service.
E. G. Blackadar, superintendent of Dominion Government annuities.
F. A. McGregor, registrar of combines investigation act.
C. W. Bolton, chief of statistical branch.
H. Hereford, Dominion director of unemployment relief.
Address of department: Ottawa, Ontario.

Alberta

Bureau of labor:
W. Smitten, commissioner of labor.
F. W. Hobson, chief boiler inspector.
H. M. Bishop, chief factory inspector.
G. P. Barber, chief theater inspector.
A. A. Millar, chief mine inspector.
Employment service: William Carnill, director.
Minimum wage board:
A. A. Carpenter, chairman.
W. Smitten, commissioner of labor, secretary.
Address of bureau: Administration Building, Edmonton.
Government employment bureau:
William Carnill, director, Edmonton.
L. J. Ricks, superintendent, Calgary.
W. G. Paterson, superintendent, Edmonton.
A. R. Redshaw, superintendent, Lethbridge.
J. W. Wright, superintendent, Medicine Hat.
A. A. Colquohoun, superintendent, Drumheller.

Workmen's compensation board:
Alex Ross, chairman.
Walter F. McNeill, commissioner.
James A. Kinney, commissioner.
Frederick D. Noble, secretary.
Address of board: Administration Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of labor:
Hon. W. Middleton Dennies, minister.
Adam Bell, deputy minister.
H. Douglas, chief factories inspector, Vancouver.
Employment service: J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver.
Minimum wage (for females) board:
Adam Bell, deputy minister of labor, chairman.
Mrs. Helen G. MacGill.
Herbert Geddes.
Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, secretary.
Hours of work and minimum wage (for males) board: Adam Bell, deputy minister of labor, chairman.
Address of department, except where otherwise noted: Parliament Building, Victoria.
Workmen's compensation board:
E. S. H. Winn, K. C., chairman.
Parker Williams, commissioner.
Hugh B. Gilmour, commissioner.
F. P. Archibald, secretary.
R. B. Fulton, assistant secretary.
Old-age pensions department: H. L. Greenwood, secretary.
Boiler and machinery inspection department: L. Duckitt, chief inspector.
Electrical energy inspection department: H. L. Taylor, chief inspector.
Address of board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Bureau of labor:
W. R. Clubb, minister of public works.
Edward McGrath, secretary.
Arthur MacNamara, assistant deputy minister of public works.
Fair wage board:
Arthur MacNamara.
J. W. Morley.
E. Claydon.
Thomas J. Williams.
C. J. Harding.
Minimum wage board:
George N. Jackson, chairman.
Mrs. Edna M. Nash.
James Winning.
E. R. Kennedy.
Address of bureau: Winnipeg.
Workmen's compensation board:
C. K. Newcombe, commissioner.
George E. Carpenter, director.
J. L. McBride, director.
A. J. Fraser, M.D., chief medical officer.
Nicholas Fletcher, secretary.
P. V. E. Jones, assistant secretary.
Address of board: Winnipeg.

New Brunswick

Department of health: H. T. Taylor, minister of health and labor, St. George.
Workmen's compensation board:
John A. Sinclair, chairman.
Eugene R. Steeves, vice chairman.
Alexandre J. Doucet, commissioner.
Department of factory inspection: William Golding, inspector.
Address of board: Provincial Building, St. Johns.

Nova Scotia

Department of public works and mines:
Colonel, the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, premier and minister.
Norman McKenzie, deputy minister.
Address of department: Halifax.

Department of labor:
Colonel, the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, premier and minister.
C. J. McDonald, secretary.
Address of department: Halifax.

Workmen's compensation board:
F. L. Milner, K. C., chairman.
Fred W. Armstrong, vice chairman.
John T. Joy, commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, medical officer.
John McKeagan, assessment officer.
N. M. Morison, claims officer.
Miss M. M. Skerry, secretary.
Address of board: Halifax.

Employment service:
C. J. Cotter, superintendent men's division, Halifax.
Miss Elda E. Caldwell, superintendent women's division, Halifax.

Ontario

Department of labor:
Hon. J. D. Monteith, minister.
A. W. Crawford, deputy minister.
D. M. Medcalf, chief inspector of steam boilers.
J. M. Burke, chief inspector of factories.
J. M. Brown, chairman, board of examiners of operating engineers.
H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario Government Employment Offices.
J. B. Carswell, chairman, apprenticeship board.
A. W. Crawford, chief inspector of apprenticeship.
F. A. Swarbrick, inspector of caisson work.
Address of department: East block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Minimum-wage board:
R. A. Stapells, chairman.
H. G. Fester.
Miss Margaret Stephen.
Address of board: East block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Workmen's compensation board:
Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman.
Henry J. Halford, vice chairman.
George A. Kingston, commissioner.
N. B. Wormith, secretary.
T. Norman Dean, statistician.
F. W. Graham, claims officer.
D. E. Bell, chief medical officer.
J. M. Bremner, medical officer.
J. F. Hazelwood, medical officer.
Address of board: Metropolitan Building, Toronto.

Quebec

Department of labor:
Hon. C. J. Arcand, minister, Montreal.
Gerard Tremblay, deputy minister, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.
Alfred Robert, chief inspector of industrial establishments and public buildings, 97 Notre-Dame Street east, Montreal.
Clovis Bernier, deputy chief inspector, 97 Notre-Dame Street east, Montreal.
J. N. Mochon, chief examiner of the board of electrical examiners, 88 St. James Street east, Montreal.
N. S. Walsh, chief examiner of the board of stationary engineers, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Department of labor—Continued.
Maxime Morin, K.C., registrar of the board of conciliation and arbitration, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.
Joseph Ainey, general superintendent of provincial employment bureau, 97 Notre-Dame Street east, Montreal.
Achille Latreille, fair wages officer, 97 Notre-Dame Street east, Montreal.
Pierre A. Gosselin, fair wages officer, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.
Women's minimum-wage commission:
Gustave Francq, chairman, 89 Notre-Dame Street east, Montreal.
Alfred Crowe, secretary, 229 St. Paul Street, Quebec.
Quebec workmen's compensation commission:
Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman.
Simon Lapointe, K.C.
O. E. Sharpe.
O. G. Molleur, secretary.
Address of commission: 73 Grande Allee, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Department of railways, labor, and industries:
Hon. J. A. Merkley, minister.
Thomas M. Molloy, deputy minister.
D. McDonald, chief boiler inspector.
W. H. Hastings, mines inspector.
Gerald E. Tomsett, general superintendent of employment service.
J. A. Anderson, chief inspector, theaters and cinematographs.
Address of department: Farmers Building, Regina.
Minimum wage board:
A. J. Wickens, K.C., chairman, Moose Jaw.
Mrs. Ethel Henderson, Moose Jaw.
Miss Bertha Walker, Regina.
Ralph Heseltine, Regina.
Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon.
Thomas M. Molloy, secretary, Regina.
Workmen's compensation board:
N. R. Craig, K.C., chairman.
Robert S. Banbury, commissioner.
Alfred Higgin, commissioner.
Address of board: 7 Farmers Building, Regina.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Thirty-fourth annual report, for the year 1932. Boise, 1933. 303 pp., map, illus.*

Wage data from this report are given in this issue.

ILLINOIS.—Department of Mines and Minerals. *Fifty-first coal report of Illinois, 1932. Springfield, 1933. 270 pp.*

Includes data on mechanical loading and on accidents.

KANSAS.—Board of Health. *Kansas accidental deaths, 1932. Topeka, 1933. 33 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. *Forty-first annual report, 1932. Baltimore, 1933. 56 pp.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bureau of Labor. *Nineteenth biennial report, for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1932. Concord, 1932. 104 pp.*

Contains information on industrial accidents and factory inspection and directories of manufacturers and labor organizations.

OKLAHOMA.—Industrial Commission. *Report covering the period from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1933. [Oklahoma City], 1933. 51 pp.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Committee on Unemployment Reserves. *Report submitted to Governor Gifford Pinchot May 1933. Philadelphia, 236 Chestnut Street, 1933. 68 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor *National employment system. Hearings (73d Cong., 1st sess.) on H.R. 4559, a bill to provide for the establishment of a national employment system, etc.; H.R. 56, a bill to create a bureau of welfare of the blind in the Department of Labor, etc.; and H.Con.Res. 17, giving preference to veterans who are disabled and unemployed, May 17 and 18, 1933. Washington, 1933. 45 pp.*

—— —— —— —— *Thirty-hour week bill. Hearings (73d Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 158 and H.R. 4557, and proposals offered by the Secretary of Labor April and May, 1933. Washington, 1933. 991 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Ways and Means. *National industrial recovery. Hearings (73d Cong., 1st sess.), May 18–20, 1933. Washington, 1933. 306 pp.*

—— —— —— *Report No. 159 (73d Cong., 1st sess.): National industrial recovery bill. Report [to accompany H.R. 5755] of Mr. Doughton, Committee on Ways and Means. Washington, 1933. 34 pp.*

—— —— Senate. Committee on Finance. *National industrial recovery. Hearings (73d Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 1712 and H.R. 5755, bills to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes. May 22, 26, 29, 31, and June 1, 1933. Washington, 1933. 439 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Interstate Commerce. *Pensions and retirement for employees of interstate railways. Hearings (72d Cong., 2d sess.) on S. 3892 and S. 4646, January 11–19, 1933. Washington, 1933. 459 pp., charts.*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Coal in 1931: Part 1, Bituminous coal; Part 2, Pennsylvania anthracite. Washington, 1933.* (*Mineral Resources of the United States, 1931, Part II, pp. 415–510, charts.*)

The labor statistics given in the report cover number of men employed, days worked by the mines, length of the working day, output per man, and industrial disputes.

—— —— —— *Information Circular 6710: Explosions in Pennsylvania coal mines, 1870–1932, by J. J. Forbes and H. B. Humphrey. Washington, 1933. 28 pp.*

Reviews explosions to show the hazards of gas and dust, the influence of certain factors, and methods of explosion prevention.

—— —— —— *Information Circular 6713: Accident experience and costs in Colorado metal mines, by E. H. Denny and E. A. Anundsen. Washington, 1933. 23 pp.*

Discusses causes and costs of Colorado metal-mine accidents, 1926–30.

—— —— —— *Information Circular 6721: Accident experience of four Louisiana petroleum refineries, by F. E. Cash. Washington, 1933. 7 pp.*

Gives frequency and severity rates, causes, and location of injuries, 1929–31.

—— —— —— *Reports of Investigations 3207: A study of falls of roof and coal, Rock Springs coal district, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, by H. Tomlinson. Washington, 1933. 23 pp., diagrams.*

Results of examinations of the mines, with suggestions for additional safeguards to prevent accidents.

—— —— —— *Reports of Investigations 3208: Review of fatalities in the California petroleum industry during the calendar year 1932, by R. L. Marek. Washington, 1933. 21 pp., chart.*

—— Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 103: Women workers in the third year of the depression: Study by students in Bryn Mawr Summer School under direction of Amy Hewes. Washington, 1933. 13 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRIA.—Bundesamt für Statistik. *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich. Vienna, 1932. 231 pp.*

Includes data on prices, wages, cost of living, trade agreements, employment service, unemployment, social insurance, industrial disputes, etc., in Austria. The volume contains some data for 1932, but most of the information is for 1931 and earlier years.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1932. Sofia, 1932. 598 pp.* (*In Bulgarian and French.*)

The data given in this statistical annual are for 1931 and earlier years and include information on wages, employment, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, prices, production, cooperative societies, social insurance, and compulsory labor service. The section of the volume containing comparative statistics for various countries includes index numbers of wholesale prices and cost of living.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Labor legislation in Canada, 1932. Ottawa, 1933. 121 pp.*

DENMARK.—Statistiske Departement. *Arbejdslønnen i industrien m.v. i Danmark 1926–1931. Copenhagen, 1933. 175 pp.*

Contains statistics in regard to wages of workers in Danish industries during the period 1926–31, including both time and piece rates and hours of labor.

FRANCE.—Sous-Secrétariat d'État de l'Économie Nationale. *Table de mortalité des ouvriers mineurs, 1923–1928. Paris, 1933. 39 pp.*

The report deals with mortality among miners during the years 1923 to 1928, the rates being compared with mortality figures for the general population.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *Report No. 545: Report on economic conditions in Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripolitania in 1932. London, 1933. 127 pp.*

Includes a short section on labor conditions for each country.

—— —— *Report No. 546: Economic conditions in Belgium in 1932, by N. S. Reyntiens, together with an annex on the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. London, 1933. 140 pp.*

The chapter on social questions contains brief statements on unemployment, family allowances, housing, wages, cost of living, strikes, trade unions, and cooperative societies.

—— Industrial Health Research Board. *Report No. 68: Tests for accident proneness, by E. Farmer and others. London, 1933. 37 pp., charts.*

Third report on an investigation of individual susceptibility to accidents.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Report of the director [to the International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933]: Appendix—Tables showing the situation of the States members in respect of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference. Geneva, 1933. 42 pp.*

—— *Studies and Reports, Series A, No. 34: Conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. Geneva, 1933. 696 pp.*

—— *Summary of annual reports, under article 408, [made to the International Labor Office by members of the League of Nations on measures taken by them to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which they are parties, during the period October 1, 1931, to September 1932]. Geneva, 1933. 505 pp.*

The reports cover hours of work in industry, unemployment, maternity care, night work of women and young persons, workmen's compensation, weekly rest, social insurance, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Bureau of Statistics. *New South Wales statistical register for 1930–31. Sydney, 1932. 664 pp.*

The section on social conditions contains statistics on placement work of the State labor exchanges, housing and rents, wholesale and retail prices, and minimum wages in various industries, while the section on factories and mines gives data on number of employees, wages, accidents in mines and quarries, etc.

NEW ZEALAND.—[Unemployment Board.] *Juvenile unemployment. Report prepared by S. G. Smith and A. E. Ansell. Wellington, 1933. 20 pp.,*

The report of an investigation into the problem of unemployment among boys, undertaken at the request of the Government at the end of June 1932. The authors found that large numbers of boys were unable to find employment of any kind, and that the usual results of compulsory idleness were appearing. The remedies suggested are the retention of youth in school to a higher age, the provision of vocational training and supervision, an improvement in the apprentice system adapting it to the changed conditions of the depression, and, above all, a definite and carefully planned effort to interest boys in farming and to place them in such work. The authors feel that the importance of agriculture to New Zealand cannot be over-estimated, and that the industrial situation presents an opportunity to build it up. A large-scale scheme is suggested, under which the Government should undertake to develop for settlement areas now undeveloped and unproductive, using for the purpose young boys who have completed technical training in agricultural colleges or on instruction farms, or who have shown a liking and aptitude for farming either in practical experience or in training courses. As the land is opened up, these boys could be settled upon it under favorable conditions.

NORWAY.—Rikstrygdeverket. *Årsberetning Nr. 36 (1932). Oslo, 1933. 20 pp.*
Annual report on public insurance against industrial accidents and sickness in Norway in 1932.

QUEENSLAND.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Second annual report upon the operations and proceedings under "the income (unemployment relief) tax acts of 1930–31," together with financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1932. Brisbane, 1932. 48 pp.*

SWEDEN.—Kommerskollegium. *Industri: Berättelse för år 1931. Stockholm, 1933. 112 pp.*
This report on Swedish industries in 1931 shows number of establishments and workers, motive power used, and quantity and value of products. Printed in Swedish with a French table of contents, résumé, and list of industry classifications.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. Educational Office. *Standardization of articles for home use: A study outline covering some recent developments in production and distribution which affect the consumer, by the committee on standardization of consumers' goods, American Home Economics Association. Washington, 1932. 51 pp.*
Among the subjects discussed in this publication are advertising, the salesman, and testing laboratories as sources of consumer information; brands, trademarks, grades, and specifications as aids in buying; and consumer purchasing and planned production.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of the forty-fifth annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1932. 196 pp. (Supplement to American Economic Review, Cambridge, Mass., March 1933.)*
The subjects considered at the conference included unemployment insurance and stabilization of industries.

BROOKE, ESTHER EBERSTADT. *The girl and her job. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1933. 140 pp.*

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. *Quantity and cost budgets for (1) family of an executive; (2) family of a clerk; (3) family of a wage earner; (4) dependent families or children. (Prices for San Francisco, November 1932.) Berkeley, 1933. 58 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Data from this publication are given in this issue.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE. *Problems in the social administration of general and unemployment relief, Canada, 1933. Ottawa, 1933. 53 pp. (Supplement to "Child and Family Welfare," May 1933.)*
The discussions and findings of a conference held at Ottawa under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

CASUALTY ACTUARIAL SOCIETY. *Proceedings, November 18, 1932. New York, 90 John Street, [1933?]. 214 pp.*
Contains papers read or presented at the nineteenth annual meeting, held at New York, November 18, 1932, and discussions of papers read at the previous meeting. The new papers include one on the Wisconsin unemployment act, and one reviewing the actuarial, statistical, and related organizations in the United States and abroad.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK. *What the new cannery code has done for women employed in New York canneries. New York, 150 Fifth Avenue, [1933?]. 14 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue.

DAY, CLIVE. *Economic development in modern Europe. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 447 pp.*

DIRECTOR, AARON. *The economics of technocracy. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1933. 27 pp. (Public Policy Pamphlets No. 2.)*

DONHAM, S. AGNES. *Spending the family income. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1933. 222 pp., charts. New edition, completely revised.*

DURBIN, E. F. M. *Purchasing power and trade depressions: A critique of underconsumption theories. London and Toronto, Jonathan Cape, 1933. 198 pp.*

JOHNSEN, JULIA E., Compiler. *Selected articles on capitalism and its alternatives. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1933. 497 pp. (The Handbook Series, IV, Vol. 4.)*

The articles contained in the volume are classified under the following heads: Capitalism, socialism, communism, fascism, Hitlerism, and technocracy.

LANDIS, BENSON Y., and WILLARD, JOHN D. *Rural adult education. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 229 pp.*

The findings of a national survey showing the nature and scope of what is being done along the lines of adult education for the rural people of the United States.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN i SVERGE. *Sifferuppgifter och grafiska framställningar över Landsorganisationens och förbundens verksamhet åren 1913–1930. Stockholm, 1932. 67 pp., charts.*

Statistical and graphic presentation of the growth and activities of the Swedish Federation of Labor from 1913 to 1930, including a list of 53 national labor unions with data on their membership, financial transactions, and activities for the betterment of labor conditions in Sweden during that period.

LORWIN, LEWIS L., and FLEXNER, JEAN ATHERTON. *The American Federation of Labor, history, policies, and prospects. Washington, 1933. 573 pp. (Publication No. 50, Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution.)*

MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. *Report on unemployment insurance. Ottawa, Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare (supplement to "Child and Family Welfare," March 1933). 43 pp.*

The committee recommended that a scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance, planned to meet the particular conditions of Canada, should be initiated at as early a date as possible. The report reviews employment conditions and discusses alternatives to unemployment insurance, such as employment stabilization. The general arguments both for and against unemployment insurance are also given. A bibliography is appended.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Economic conditions in foreign countries, 1932–1933. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1933. 62 pp.*

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS. Department of Living Costs. *Explanation of the program of the department of living costs, 1932–1934. Washington, D.C., 532 Seventeenth Street, NW., 1932. 13 pp.*

—— Department of Women in Industry. *Explanation of the program of the department of women in industry, 1932–1934. Washington, D.C., 532 Seventeenth Street, NW., 1933. 23 pp.*

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, INC. *Public Safety Series No. 27: Accident facts, 1933 edition. Chicago, 20 North Wacker Drive, 1933. 63 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE. *Color Line Series, No. 1: The forgotten tenth—An analysis of unemployment among Negroes in the United States and its social costs, 1932–1933. New York, 1133 Broadway, 1933. 63 pp., illus.*

—— *Color Line Series, No. 2: 5,000,000 jobs—The Negro at work in the United States. New York, 1133 Broadway, 1933. 31 pp.*

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. *Some basic statistics in social work, by Philip Klein and Ruth Voris. New York, 1933. 218 pp., maps, charts.*

An attempt to formulate, for family social work agencies, accurate and uniform statistics that are appropriate for expressing the task of such agencies and are capable of being related to community life.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. College of Commerce and Administration. Bureau of Business Research. *Department Store Studies X-35: Employee discounts and vacations in Ohio department and dry goods stores, by A. H. Chute. Columbus, 1932. 65 pp., map.*

The data in this report, which relate to 1931, cover 172 stores of various sizes. It was found that as a result of the depression 29 stores had changed their vacation policies so that the vacation pay was either reduced or discontinued altogether.

—— —— —— *Miscellaneous Study X-42: The operation of the Ohio wage garnishment law, by L. H. Grinstead. Columbus, 1933. 105 pp.*

PEIRCE, ADAH. *Vocations for women. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. xvi, 329 pp.*

When, several years ago, the author was put in charge of the vocational guidance course established by Stephens College, and began to assemble data that would be serviceable in counseling women, she found that little had been collected in serviceable form. While material for aiding men in the choice of a vocation was abundant, information for women was scanty and scattered. For several years she collected and organized material on this subject, constantly revising it in the course of her own work, and this volume is one result of her researches. Modern vocations have been grouped in five great classifications—health, scientific, business, art, and social vocations—each group including a number of different professions and pursuits. For each group the author supplies information on such points as its contribution to society, the opportunities for advancement within the field, relation to other vocations, the preparation needed in order to follow the vocation successfully, the qualifications which should be possessed by those desiring to enter it, and the remuneration and personal satisfactions which might be expected from it.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Research Studies XXII: Ten thousand out of work, by Ewan Clague and Webster Powell. Philadelphia, 1933. 188 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF. Bureau of Business Research. *Monograph No. 1: Housing status of salaried workers employed in Pittsburgh, by Theodore A. Veenstra. Pittsburgh, 1932. 99 pp., maps, charts.*

A study based on an investigation made in the spring of 1931, covering 1,415 families of the salaried class. Of those reporting, 58 percent were renters and 42 percent home owners. Rents were proportionately a heavier burden to those having low incomes. "The percentage of family income spent for rent (adjusted) declines from 28.1 percent, for those with incomes of $1,000—$1,499, to 20 percent, for those with incomes of $3,500—$3,799, and to 15.7 percent for those with incomes of $6,000—$6,999." Home costs show a somewhat similar variation, ranging from 3.4 times the annual incomes of those earning between $1,500 and $1,999 to 2.3 times the incomes of those earning between $3,500 and $3,799, and to 1.9 times the incomes of those earning between $6,000 and $6,999. Details concerning character and cost of housing obtained, size of family and of income, age of head, and so on, are also given.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Employee stock ownership and the depression, by Eleanor Davis. Princeton, 1933. 41 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

RAYNAUD, BARTHÉLEMY. *Droit international ouvrier. Paris, F. Loviton et Cie, 1933. 236 pp.*

A study of international labor laws, that is, laws which affect the juridical situation of foreign workers as regards questions of labor.

SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL UNION. *Children, young people, and unemployment: A series of inquiries into the effects of unemployment on children and young people. Part I—Germany, United States, Belgium, and Switzerland. Geneva, Switzerland, 15 Rue Lévrier, 1933. 112 pp.*

TODD, ARTHUR JAMES. *Industry and society: A sociological appraisal of modern industrialism. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1933. 626 pp.*

TUGWELL, REXFORD G. *The industrial discipline and the governmental arts. New York, Columbia University Press, 1933. 241 pp.*

UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS. *Recherches du Secrétariat des Paysans suisses relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture. Berne, 1932. (Appendice à la II^e partie du rapport sur l'exercice 1930–31; tirage à part de l'Annuaire agricole de la Suisse, 1932, pp. 427–473; charts.)*

Another of the annual studies of the Swiss Farmers' Union relating to the cost of production of the various crops in Switzerland. Includes data on cost of labor and proportion thereof chargeable to labor by members of the farm family and to hired help.

WHITE, R. CLYDE. *Social statistics. New York, Harper & Bros., 1933. 471 pp., charts.*

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Research Bulletin 114: Farm family living in Wisconsin. Madison, 1933. 48 pp., map.*

Includes information on cost of living and income.

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