

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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MONTHLY

SEP 10 1934

LABOR ~~REVIEW~~

VOLUME 39

NUMBER 2

Hugh S. Hanna, editor



AUGUST 1934

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. - - - - - Price 30 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico, \$3.50; Other Countries, \$4.75

Contents

	Page
Special articles:	
Experience under State old-age pension acts in 1933, by Florence E. Parker.....	255
Operation of unemployment-insurance systems in the United States and in foreign countries, 1931 to 1934.....	273
Employment conditions and unemployment relief:	
Employment status of former members of Civilian Conservation Corps.....	308
Reduction of unemployment in Pennsylvania.....	311
Progress of placement work of British employment exchanges.....	311
Agricultural labor corps of Germany.....	314
National Recovery program:	
Work of National Labor Board up to July 1, 1934.....	316
New national labor relations boards.....	316
Study of code provisions covering scrip wage payments.....	317
Codification of industries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....	317
Summary of permanent codes adopted under National Industrial Recovery Act during June 1934.....	318
Pensions and insurance:	
Study of aged in the District of Columbia.....	327
Industrial and labor conditions:	
Rural factory industries as employers of farm labor.....	329
Industrial accidents:	
Accident statistics of National Safety Council for 1933.....	333
Accidents in the building industry in Great Britain.....	335
Women in industry:	
Self-supporting women and the age factor.....	336
Destitute women in Philadelphia.....	340
Recreation and leisure time:	
Leisure-time activities and desires.....	344
Community recreation in the United States, 1933.....	346
Labor laws:	
Labor legislation enacted by Seventy-third Congress.....	348
Workmen's compensation:	
Teacher killed en route to school denied compensation.....	373
Education and training:	
Educational program of the Civilian Conservation Corps.....	375
Transfer system for training insured unemployed workers in Great Britain.....	377
Labor agreements, awards and decisions:	
Agreement of oil field, gas well, and refinery workers with Sinclair companies.....	383
Increase in wages awarded to street-railway employees in Cleveland.....	383
Award of increase in hourly rates to Cleveland typographical workers.....	384
Decision on wages and working conditions of bakery-wagon drivers and salesmen—San Francisco.....	386
Legalization of cotton-textile wage agreements in England.....	387

	Page
Industrial disputes:	
Strikes and lockouts in the United States in June 1934.....	389
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in June 1934.....	392
Labor turn-over:	
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments, second quarter of 1934.....	398
Labor turn-over in furniture manufacturing, 1932 and 1933.....	400
Housing:	
Building operations in principal cities of the United States, June 1934..	404
Building operations in cities of the United States of 100,000 population or over, first half of 1934 compared with first half of 1933.....	420
Wages and hours of labor:	
Average wage and salary payments in manufacture of lumber and lum- ber products in Ohio, 1916 to 1932, by Fred C. Croxton and Freder- rick E. Croxton.....	423
Rates of wages of common labor on Public Works projects.....	430
Wage-rate changes in American industries.....	432
Wage changes reported by trade unions since April 1934.....	436
France—Wages in October 1933.....	439
Western Australia—Wages of farm laborers.....	443
Trend of employment:	
Employment in manufacturing industries in June 1934.....	444
Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in June 1934.....	457
Employment in building construction in June 1934.....	462
Trend of employment in June 1934, by States.....	466
Employment and pay rolls in June 1934 in cities of over 500,000 popu- lation.....	474
Employment on class I steam railroads in the United States.....	474
Employment and pay rolls in the Federal service, June 1934.....	476
Employment created by the Public Works fund, June 1934.....	478
Employment on public roads (other than Public Works).....	485
Employment on construction projects financed by the Reconstruc- tion Finance Corporation.....	486*
Index numbers of unemployment for industrial countries.....	489
Retail prices:	
Retail prices of food, June 1934.....	492
Retail prices of coal, June 15, 1934.....	500
Retail prices of gas, June 1934.....	505
Retail prices of electricity, June 1934.....	506
Wholesale prices:	
Wholesale prices, 1913 to June 1934.....	512
Cost of living:	
Changes in cost of living in the United States, June 1934.....	523
Cost of living in the United States and in foreign countries.....	541
Publications relating to labor:	
Official—United States.....	545
Official—Foreign countries.....	546
Unofficial.....	549

This Issue in Brief

More than 115,000 old people were being cared for by public pension systems in 16 States and 1 Territory at the end of 1933, the pensions paid in that year amounting to almost \$26,000,000. This was shown by the annual survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which also disclosed that while the pension idea is spreading through the passage of new pension legislation each year—12 new laws were passed in 1933—the actual number of beneficiaries in several States is being held stationary or even restricted, due to financial difficulties. The limited funds available have resulted in very small awards in some cases, in 6 States the average pension being less than \$10 per month. In 1933 the average monthly pension, all States combined, was \$18.75 as compared with \$19.38 in 1932. Page 255.

In a sample group of 1,090 persons 65 years of age or over, residing in the District of Columbia, 44 percent were dependent on friends, relatives, or public or private relief, 52 percent were economically independent, and 4 percent did not report on this point. This was disclosed by a study made for the purpose of estimating the number of aged eligible for an old-age pension and the probable cost of a public pension system in the District. Eliminating those who could be supported by relatives and those without residence qualifications, and assuming the same proportion of other dependents in the general population as in the sample, it was estimated that altogether 965 persons aged 65 years or over would be eligible for pension. For age groups 68 and over and 70 and over the estimated numbers were 692 and 563, respectively. Page 327.

Comparatively few important changes have been made in foreign unemployment-insurance systems during the past two years, except the British law which was the subject of extensive amendments. Two new unemployment-insurance laws were enacted, one in Sweden and the other in Finland, the latter replacing an earlier law which had become inoperative. The most decided change in the British system is found in the provision for the final merging of the system of transitional benefits in the unemployment assistance scheme provided for in the new act. In Austria the measure providing for emergency relief was extended to the end of 1934; in Germany the system, which was said to be in excellent financial condition, had been somewhat simplified; in France it had been found necessary to increase State subsidies to unemployment funds; and in Switzerland some form of unemployment insurance had been adopted by all the Cantons. Page 273.

The National Industrial Relations Board composed of three non-partisan members superseded the National Labor Board on July 9, 1934. Duties of the new board include handling disputes involving the right of labor to collective bargaining, holding elections for labor representation, voluntary arbitration, and investigation of complaints of discriminatory practices affecting labor. In addition to the national body special boards have been set up for longshoremen and for the iron and steel industry. All three boards are briefly described on page 316.

Less than one-fifth of the 90,000 young men and boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps who had left either during or at the end of the summer term of 1933 and could be traced had procured employment, and in each of the three States—New York, Ohio, and Illinois—from which the largest number of these boys had come less than 14 percent had found work. These facts were ascertained in a survey made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration covering the period November 1933 to February 1934, a review of which is given on page 308.

The cost of living for wage earners' families increased 1 percent during the 6-month period ending June 1934. Food, clothing, and house-furnishing goods increased in cost, while rents and fuel and light decreased, and the miscellaneous group of items showed no change. With the year 1913 as the base of 100, the cost-of-living index in June 1934 was 136.4, as compared with 135 in December 1933 and 128.3 in June 1933. Page 523.

The first agreement to be entered into by a major oil company and an American Federation of Labor organization was effective June 1, 1934. This contract provides that final settlement of all controversies is to be made, if necessary, by some method of arbitration agreed upon by the employer and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor. It also provides for holiday observance, vacations with pay, and the check-off system for collection of union dues by deducting the regular monthly dues from the wages due employees, upon their written request (p. 383).

The training and instructional centers for unemployed workers maintained by Great Britain for several years have shown such gratifying results that they are to be carried on and expanded. Men and women are taught new trades or given opportunity to increase their skill in their regular trades. Physical training for the men and training and placement of the juveniles are also a part of this work, a description of which is given on page 377.

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOL. 39, NO. 2

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 1934

Experience Under State Old-Age Pension Acts in 1933

By FLORENCE E. PARKER, OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TWO very perceptible but opposite tendencies are disclosed by a survey of State old-age pension experience just completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. One of these is the tendency toward expansion of the old-age pension system by State legislative action; the other a tendency toward contraction of the actual field of operation of the system within the States, due to limited or failing funds.

At the end of 1933 there were on the statute books old-age pension acts¹ in 27 States and 2 Territories; this was a gain of 11 laws during the year.² In only one of the new pension States (Arizona) did payments actually begin during 1933, and at the end of the year pensions were being paid in only 16 States and Alaska. In Kentucky and West Virginia, where the laws were enacted in 1926 and 1931, respectively, not a county was paying allowances in 1933. In the other States where the law has gone into effect the system has been accepted in varying degree. The system continues to be State-wide in California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York, while in Arizona, New Hampshire, and New Jersey all but 2 of the counties had put the plan into effect at the end of 1933. In Colorado, 54 of 63 counties had the plan at the end of 1933 and the reports from that State indicate that, if funds can be raised, the law will go into operation over practically the entire State this year. In Arizona (whose law was passed only in 1933) counties containing more than 90 percent of the State population had by the end of the year already put the act into effect.

¹ Called "old-age security" in California; "old-age assistance" in Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; "old-age relief" in New Jersey and New York; and "aid for aged" in Ohio.

² An additional State (Arkansas) enacted a law, but this was almost immediately declared unconstitutional. Colorado also enacted a law to take the place of its previous act which had been declared unconstitutional. The law of West Virginia has been amended to make it compulsory in 1935, but this action did not take place until the 1934 session of the legislature. Since the beginning of 1934 a pension law has also been passed in Iowa.

Considerable gains and some losses were registered in individual States in 1933. The greatest gain occurred in Colorado, as the result of the coming into effect of the mandatory law which also, for the first time in the history of pensions in that State, provided for State assistance. Idaho, Utah, and Wisconsin showed a decrease in the number of adopting counties, while a slight territorial expansion of the system was shown in Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Wyoming.

Decreases in number of pensioners were shown in Idaho, Utah, and New York, caused in the first two States by financial difficulties. Increased amounts were spent for old-age assistance in every State except Montana and New York.

In the survey just completed,³ the data were obtained from State officials in those States where this was possible.⁴ For the other States the information was obtained from the individual counties.⁵ Although some of the laws provide for the administration of the law by city and town welfare officials, in most of the systems the county is the administrative unit, and for statistical reasons the data are here presented on that basis.

Of the 775 counties in the 18 States and 1 Territory covered by the statistical survey, reports were received for 746, or 96.3 percent. Of these 746 counties, 351, or about 47 percent, had adopted the system. These were at the end of the year assisting 115,547 old people at a cost during 1933 of \$25,950,248. Among the individual States New York was still far in the lead, with 44 percent of the pensioners and 53 percent of the total outlay (the corresponding percentages for 1932, however, were 53 and 68). About 73 percent of the pensioners and some 87 percent of the total expenditures occurred in the three States of California, Massachusetts, and New York. An additional 2 percent of the pensioners and 6 percent of the benefits were accounted for by Colorado and New Jersey combined.

As compared with 1932 there was an increase of 18.4 percent in number of counties which had the system and of 12.3 percent in the number of old people aided, but only of 2.6 percent in the total expenditures. The proportionately smaller increase in the amount disbursed for pension purposes was due to the decrease of more than \$1,860,000 in New York, which the combined increases in all of the other States (except Montana) exceeded by only about a half million dollars.

³ This is the fifth such survey, the other 4 having covered the years 1928, 1930, 1931, and 1932, respectively.

⁴ California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin.

⁵ I.e., Arizona, Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The average monthly pension in 1933 was \$18.75 as compared with \$19.38 in 1932 and \$18.89 in 1931. Diminished resources undoubtedly played a part in the decrease in 1933, as many counties reported having been compelled to scale down benefits or to pay only a certain percentage of the amount which had been set after investigation of the applicants' needs; other counties paid pensions during only part of the year. In no State did the average pension equal the maximum payable under the law, although in Maryland the average was only 10 cents under the maximum. Many States made individual grants of the highest amount allowable, however.

The cost of the pension system per inhabitant in 1933 averaged 81 cents, ranging from 6 cents in Maryland to \$1.27 in Massachusetts. For 1932 the average cost, all States combined, was 77 cents, and the range was from 4 cents in Maryland to \$1.23 in New York.

Since 1928 the pension system has gone into effect in a continuously increasing proportion of counties in the States having pension laws. Whereas in 1928 only 16 percent of the counties in the 7 States which had legislated in this field had put the system into effect, by 1932 42 percent and by 1933 45 percent had done so. To a large extent this was due, however, not to the voluntary acceptance of the pension plan by action of individual counties but to the passage of new, compulsory laws of State-wide coverage.

The compulsory type of law continues to be increasingly favored by State legislatures, and at the end of 1933, of the 29 laws on the statute books, 21 were mandatory. One additional law became compulsory at the beginning of 1934 and two others become so in 1935. On December 31, 1933, more than eight times as many persons were in regions covered by the mandatory as in those covered by the optional acts.

As already stated, the returns indicate a growing difficulty with regard to funds, especially in States where the county bears the whole cost. Sharply curtailed benefits and refusal to take on new pensioners, even the discontinuance of the system altogether until times improve—these are some of the measures to which the pension officials have been forced. In certain other jurisdictions where the pension system has only a definite yearly amount for its support, the result has been to crystallize the plan and to build up a waiting list as large as or larger than the number of actual beneficiaries.

General Pension Situation at End of 1933

TABLE 1 gives a summary picture of the pension situation as of the end of 1933:

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER STATE OLD-AGE PENSION LAWS, 1933

State	Year of passage of law	Counties in State		Counties having pension system		
		Total	Number reported for	Number at end of 1933	Number of pensioners at end of 1933	Amount paid in pensions, 1933
Arizona	1933	14	12	12	1,624	¹ \$170,512
California	1929	58	58	57	14,604	² 3,502,000
Colorado	³ 1933	63	63	54	8,705	⁴ 172,481
Delaware	1931	3	3	3	1,586	188,740
Idaho	1931	44	41	29	1,090	⁵ 114,521
Kentucky	1926	120	120			
Maryland	1927	24	19	⁶ 1	141	50,217
Massachusetts	1930	14	⁷ 14	⁷ 14	18,516	5,411,723
Minnesota	1929	87	77	6	2,655	420,536
Montana	1923	56	56	45	⁸ 1,781	⁸ 155,525
Nevada	1925	17	15	2	23	⁹ 3,320
New Hampshire	1931	10	10	8	776	¹⁰ 122,658
New Jersey	1931	21	21	19	9,015	1,375,693
New York	1930	62	62	62	51,106	13,592,080
Utah	1929	29	25	9	¹¹ 930	95,599
West Virginia	1931	55	55	1		
Wisconsin	1925	71	71	8	1,969	395,707
Wyoming	1929	23	20	17	643	83,231
Total		771	742	347	¹² 115,164	¹³ 25,854,543
Alaska	¹⁴ 1929	¹⁵ 4	¹⁵ 4	¹⁵ 4	383	95,705

¹ 11 counties.

² Estimated on basis of amount of State aid each month (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of total).

³ Year of passage of present act; original act passed in 1927.

⁴ 53 counties.

⁵ 27 counties.

⁶ City of Baltimore.

⁷ System is not, however, on a county but a city-and-town basis.

⁸ 43 counties.

⁹ 1 county.

¹⁰ But in 3 counties the expenditures relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

¹¹ 8 counties.

¹² 343 counties.

¹³ 339 counties.

¹⁴ Reenactment of original law of 1915, as amended.

¹⁵ Judicial districts.

Alaska.—Figures for Alaska are included, for the first time, in this year's report. Data have, however, been obtained for each of the years since the act first went into operation, in 1915. The figures show a steady increase in both number of pensioners and amount disbursed each year except in 1919, 1920, and 1931.

Arizona.—The Arizona pension act went into effect July 1, 1933, and payments began on that date, the State paying 67 percent of the cost and the counties the remainder. Reports, received from all but 2 of the 14 counties in the State, show that the act was in actual effect in all of the 12 reporting counties at the end of the year.

California.—In California, where the pension system has been in effect since January 1, 1930, both number of pensioners and total amount disbursed showed an increase in 1933 over 1932.

Colorado.—The pension system has had a checkered career in Colorado. The compulsory law of 1931, which was passed to supersede the optional law, under which it was evident no progress would be made, fell before an adverse decision of the State supreme court late in 1931. The act was held unconstitutional only because of its having placed the administration in the county courts. This defect was remedied in 1932 by an act, similar to its predecessor in most other respects, which transferred the administrative power to the county commissioners. This act became effective July 25, 1933, and by the end of 1933, 54 counties were paying pensions. One county had begun the payment of allowances in June; of the remaining counties 5 began payment in July, 10 in August, 15 in September, 12 in October, 8 in November, 2 in December, and 1 failed to report on this point. Of the 9 counties which had not yet put the system into force at the end of 1933, 6 reported that they had accepted applications and some of these had been approved; 3 expected to begin payment in January 1934, 1 in March 1934, 1 as soon as funds were available, and 1 did not report on this point. Two counties reported only that they had not yet put the pension plan into effect.

The remarkable progress shown by the above figures is evident when it is remembered that, at the end of 1932, in only 4 counties was the system in actual operation. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the new law is compulsory and provides for State aid, not in any definite proportion of the cost but in an indeterminate amount, through the allocation to the counties, in proportion to their population, of the proceeds of the tax on liquor.

Whether this tax has failed to produce the sums expected or whether due to some other cause, 5 counties reported that they were actually paying only a percentage of the allowances awarded; 2 of these counties stated that in some months no funds were available, another that whatever amount was on hand was divided among the pensioners, and another that while only 50 percent of the amount of the allowance had been paid it was expected that this could be increased, early in 1934, to 75 percent.

Delaware.—In this State, where the pension system has been in effect throughout the State since July 1, 1931, the system is still far from being adequate to care for the aged needy of the State.

At the end of 1932, 1,565 persons were in receipt of pensions and there was a waiting list of 1,295; at the end of 1933 the pension list had risen by 21 but the waiting list had grown to 1,623. The average pension paid in this State is very small—\$9.79 per month in 1933—but as expenditures (for both pensions and administrative costs) are limited to the sum of \$200,000, appropriated annually by the State legislature, the State welfare commission points out that any exten-

sion of the system is impossible with the funds available. In this connection the report of the commission states:

It is not difficult to figure that an additional \$100,000 appropriation by the State would enable the commission to grant allowances to most of those who are eligible, even though the amount might be small. It has been, and will continue to be the policy of the commission to take care of the largest number of persons possible, granting an amount that will help out rather than furnish real support.

During 1933 Delaware added to her provision for needy aged by the erection and opening of the State Welfare Home at Smyrna, where will be housed those in need of institutional care and for whom, therefore, the pension is unsuitable.⁶

Hawaii.—The Legislature of Hawaii passed a pension act, effective January 1, 1934. A communication from the Attorney General of Hawaii, late in February 1934, gave it as his opinion that the adoption of the act is optional with the counties, but once adopted "its operation is automatic save and except for legislative action." He stated that the city and county of Honolulu and the county of Hawaii had provided funds for pensions but had not yet actually begun payment; in Maui and Kauai Counties no steps had been taken to put the system into force.

Idaho.—Only 29 counties actually paid any pensions during 1933. Two counties which paid pensions in 1932 failed to report in 1933, and three counties which were paying pensions in 1932 ceased payment in 1933. Though the number of pensioners declined more than 20 percent from 1932 to 1933, the total amount disbursed in pensions rose by 30 percent. While about a third of the counties had small decreases in the number of pensioners, nearly half of the total decrease in pensioners in 1933 as compared with 1932 was due to the suspension of payments in one county in 1932 after 6 months' operation, due to exhaustion of funds; no payments whatever were made in this county in 1933.

Indiana.—The Indiana act, passed in 1933, became effective January 1, 1934. There was, therefore, no experience under it in 1933.

Iowa.—The Iowa pension act was not passed until early in 1934. The \$1 per capita tax provided for under the act becomes payable November 1, 1934, and payments of pensions are to begin July 1, 1935.

Kentucky.—In Kentucky, in 1933 as in 1932, not a single county was paying pensions. This law has been practically inoperative since its enactment in 1926, the largest number of paying counties in any year having been 3, in 1928. Lack of funds is undoubtedly the main cause, as no State aid is provided and many of the counties are reported to be "pauper counties" unable to assume new financial burdens.

⁶ For a description of this home see Monthly Labor Review for January 1934 (p. 11).

Maine.—The Legislature of Maine enacted a pension law in 1933. The act, however, carried a provision to the effect that it shall not become operative “until the Governor and council can find ways and means to raise or arrange for the finances necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill.” A report on this point is to be made to the 1935 legislature.

Maryland.—In Maryland, where the State law is of the optional type, dependent on the will of the counties, some gain was made in 1933. This was accomplished through the medium of a State act making the pension law compulsory in Allegany County. That county reported early in 1934 that 40 applications had already been approved and that payment would begin April 1, 1934. Baltimore City continued paying pensions in 1933, but the effectiveness of the act was hindered by the fact that only \$55,000 was appropriated for the year. Thus, while pensions were being paid to 141 persons at the end of 1933, there was a waiting list of more than 1,600 applicants whose cases could not be reached.

Allegany County and Baltimore City together contain 54 percent of the population of the State. The other jurisdictions had not put the pension system into effect, though the majority reported paying outdoor relief.

Michigan.—An old-age pension law was passed by the 1933 legislature of Michigan. The act became effective October 17, 1933. It provided for a per capita tax of \$2 on all residents of the State, which became due December 1, 1933, but was payable without penalty until March 1, 1934. A report made to the National Conference on Social Security ⁷ in April 1934 stated that poor collections on this tax were delaying the effectiveness of the act; it was hoped, however, that payments—even though in very small amounts—could be started about May 1, 1934.

Minnesota.—Minnesota showed a gain of 1 county in 1933 over 1932. As the legislature amended the act so as to make it mandatory January 1, 1934, a much greater expansion may be expected during 1934. Reports to the Bureau from the individual counties of the State indicated that many had made preparations to inaugurate the system, in anticipation of the mandatory feature, and would begin payment early in 1934.

Montana.—Montana, the oldest pension State, also showed a gain of 1 county over 1932. The number of pensioners rose more than 40 percent, but the total paid out fell 15 percent.

Nebraska.—The 1933 pension law of Nebraska became effective August 10, 1933. No date was set for payments to begin, these being dependent on the collection of the per capita tax of 50 cents levied on all residents. In most counties the levy for county funds had already

⁷ For a brief account of this conference see Monthly Labor Review for June 1934 (p. 1342).

been made when the law went into effect. According to the State attorney general, "no attempt is being made in those counties to collect money for the purpose of the old-age pension law, since the courts have held that the levy for old-age pension cannot be made unless it could lawfully have been included with the county levy at the time made."

Nevada.—A gain of 1 county was registered in this State, as compared with 1932, although in the new county only 2 pensioners were aided. The law still affords a very small coverage, only 7.1 percent of the population being in the 2 pension-paying counties.

New Hampshire.—Eight of New Hampshire's 10 counties were paying pensions in 1933, 2 counties more than in 1932. The reports indicate that the payment of poor relief, pensions for the blind, old-age pensions, etc., was taken over by the State July 1, 1933.

New Jersey.—The New Jersey system, mandatory upon the counties and aided by a three-fourths contribution by the State, went into effect January 2, 1932. Payments began on July 1, 1933, in all but 4 counties which because of lack of funds had, as late as April 1933, made no payments. The 17 paying counties had increased to 19 by the end of 1933. Funeral benefits were paid in 152 cases in 1933, amounting to \$12,742.85, an average of \$83.83 per case.

New York.—In New York, where the pension system has been in effect since January 1, 1931, the number of beneficiaries appears to have reached its peak and be on the downward trend. Monthly disbursements are also declining, due partly to decreased funds, but partly, also, to a scaling down of benefits considered to have been too liberal in the beginning. From 1932 to 1933 the number of pensioners declined 5.7 percent and the total disbursements 12 percent.

North Dakota.—The North Dakota act went into effect July 1, 1933. The law provides that pensions shall be paid from funds raised by a tax on all taxable property. As this tax did not become payable until December 1, 1933, the system did not get under way and, in the opinion of the attorney general's office, probably will not do so until the fall of 1934.

Ohio.—By a 3 to 1 vote the electorate of Ohio in 1933 passed a referendum measure providing for an old-age pension system. The act provided that the funds should be appropriated from the general funds of the State or from any other money available. Early in 1934 the necessary appropriations were made and the system will doubtless soon be in effect.

Oregon.—The Oregon pension act became effective June 9, 1933, and January 1, 1934, was set as the date of beginning payments. The act, although mandatory, depends entirely upon the counties for funds. The attorney general of the State in January 1934 ruled that allowances must be paid whether tax provision had been made or not.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania act was signed by the governor January 18, 1934, and became effective on that date. December 1, 1934, is set as the date on which payments are to begin. The act provided for an initial appropriation by the State, to be distributed among the counties according to their population. According to a report made to the National Security Conference in April, the old-age assistance, pensions for the blind, and unemployment relief are all to be supported from the net profits of the State liquor stores. On these funds, however, unemployment relief has first claim, any money remaining going first for the support of the pensions for the blind and then for the aged. The actual effectiveness of the old-age pension system in this State in the near future, appears, therefore, very doubtful.

Utah.—In Utah, in 1933 as in 1932, there were 13 of the 29 counties which had adopted the system, but whereas in 1932 all of the 13 were paying pensions, in 1933 only 9 counties were doing so and not all of these continued payment throughout the year. Thus, one county paid only for January 1933, another for 3 months, and a third for 9 months of the year. Lack of funds was the reason for discontinuance in each case. Three other counties had a roster of approved cases but were unable to pay the pension. Another, not included in the above, has paid no allowances since October 1932, but will resume payment when funds permit.

In Salt Lake County, which contains 38 percent of the population of Utah, nearly half of the pensions have had to be discontinued. The report from that county states that "perhaps one-fourth of the persons legally qualified to receive old-age pensions under the law as it stands are now receiving pensions in this State."

Washington.—The Washington act became effective June 7, 1933. The law provides for a county system. While the act as passed made no provision for State aid, a later act established an old-age pension fund from the proceeds of the State tax on horse racing, to be apportioned to the counties on the basis of the assessed valuation of the property in each.

Applications for pension were filed in the various counties but the authorities paid no pensions. A test case was brought, on behalf of one applicant, in the superior court of King County. That court held the act mandatory and directed the county commissioners to put it into effect. This decision was not entirely satisfactory to the petitioner, who appealed to the supreme court of the State. The higher court upheld the decision and in addition ruled that the counties must pay the pensions and if no funds were available for the purpose must provide such funds.

This decision and the provision of State assistance have cleared the way for State-wide operation in Washington.

West Virginia.—The West Virginia act remained inoperative during 1933. In one county the voters adopted the system at the 1932 elections, to go into force on January 1, 1933, but at the end of the year no steps had as yet been taken to make the mandate of the voters operative in that county. The law, however, was amended by the 1934 special session of the legislature to make it compulsory in 1935.

Wisconsin.—In Wisconsin 8 counties were paying pensions at the end of 1932, and 1 additional county had the system in effect the first 8 months of the year. Another county discontinued the system in 1933, but a new county adopted the plan, so that at the end of 1933 there were still 8 counties in which grants were being made. Both the number of pensioners and the amount spent for pensions increased from 1932 to 1933. The act is voluntary until July 1, 1935.

In the spring of 1934 the Wisconsin Legislature submitted to a referendum vote the question of reduction of the pensionable age. By an overwhelming majority the people recommended that the age be reduced from 70 to 60 years, and it is reported that a legislative committee has been appointed to draft an amendment to carry this recommendation into effect.

Wyoming.—Wyoming shows a gain of one county over 1932. Both number of pensioners and amount spent in allowances increased from 1932 to 1933.

Development Within Identical States, 1932 and 1933

TABLE 2 shows the situation in States in which the pension system was in operation in both years.

It is evident that the only States in which the number of adopting counties was less in 1933 than in 1932 were Idaho, Utah, and Wisconsin; these decreases were offset by slight increases shown in Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Wyoming. The gain in Colorado alone more than accounted for the total increase of 42 counties over 1932.

Idaho, New York, and Utah were caring for fewer old people at the end of 1933 than at the end of the preceding year, but the increases registered in all of the other States more than offset this, so that the total pension roll in the States which had the system in effect in both years showed an increase of about 11 percent.

Montana and New York were the only States in which smaller amounts were spent in support of the pension system in 1933 than in 1932, the latter State showing a decline of some \$1,860,000. The combined increases in disbursements in the other States, however, were so great that the total expenditures in 1933 were more than half a million dollars in excess of those in 1932.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ADOPTING COUNTIES, NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, AND AMOUNT PAID IN PENSIONS IN IDENTICAL STATES, 1932 AND 1933

State	Number of counties with system		Number of pensioners at end of—		Amount paid in pensions	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
California.....	57	57	12,520	14,604	\$3,204,200	\$3,502,000
Colorado.....	4	54	162	8,705	15,993	172,481
Delaware.....	3	3	1,565	1,586	187,316	188,740
Idaho.....	39	29	1,403	1,090	83,035	114,521
Maryland.....	1	1	135	141	35,426	50,217
Massachusetts.....	14	14	17,051	18,516	4,469,520	5,411,723
Minnesota.....	5	6	2,403	2,655	340,242	420,536
Montana.....	44	45	1,254	1,781	183,303	155,525
Nevada.....	1	2	15	23	2,600	3,320
New Hampshire.....	6	8	455	776	59,907	122,658
New Jersey.....	17	19	7,848	9,015	497,327	1,375,693
New York.....	62	62	54,185	51,106	15,454,308	13,592,080
Utah.....	13	9	1,096	930	59,586	95,599
Wisconsin.....	10	8	1,940	1,969	367,759	395,707
Wyoming.....	16	17	505	643	66,927	83,231
Total.....	292	334	102,537	113,540	25,027,449	25,684,031
Alaska.....	14	14	359	383	89,490	95,705

¹ Judicial districts.

Development of System under Optional and Mandatory Laws, 1933

IN TABLE 3 the States are classified according to whether the law is mandatory or merely permissive. In some instances the law is clearly compulsory or clearly optional. In those cases where there was doubt, the law was classified on the authority of the officials of the State concerned.

The relatively greater effectiveness of the mandatory laws, particularly where accompanied by State participation in the expense, is strikingly shown in this table. The coverage of the voluntary systems was slightly less in 1933 than was shown in 1932; 28.2 percent of the State populations were in counties having the optional system in 1933, as compared with 28.4 percent in 1932. In the mandatory States, on the other hand, all but 4.5 percent of the people had the benefit of the pension laws; this represented some advance over 1932, when only 91.1 percent (as compared with 95.5 percent in 1933) of the population were in the sections of the State in which the law was in force.

Among the "voluntary" States, Montana (the oldest pension State) still has the largest coverage, notwithstanding the fact that in that State the counties bear the whole cost, whereas in Wisconsin the State pays one-third.

In California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York, where the State pays one-half, all, one-third, and one-half, respectively, the system is practically State-wide. In Arizona, where the law has been in operation only since July 1, 1933, and where the State pays

two-thirds of the cost, the pension system had already by the end of the year been adopted by counties containing more than 90 percent of the State's population. Of the 4 remaining States in which the coverage of the system was over 80 percent, in 2 (Colorado and New Jersey) part of the expense is borne by the State, while in the other 2 (New Hampshire and Wyoming) the counties pay all.

TABLE 3.—EXTENT AND COVERAGE OF PENSION SYSTEM IN SPECIFIED STATES, 1933, 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 1933 ¹		
			Number	Population	Percent of State population
<i>Optional</i>					
Kentucky.....	2,614,589	120			
Maryland.....	1,631,526	24	² 1	804,874	49.3
Minnesota ³	2,563,953	87	6	1,075,644	42.0
Montana.....	537,606	56	45	389,062	72.4
Nevada.....	91,058	17	2	6,447	7.1
West Virginia ⁴	1,729,205	55	1	38,319	2.2
Wisconsin ⁴	2,939,006	71	8	1,100,385	37.3
Total.....	12,106,943	430	63	3,414,731	28.2
<i>Mandatory</i>					
Arizona.....	435,573	14	12	399,428	91.7
California.....	5,677,251	58	57	5,677,010	100.0
Colorado.....	1,035,791	63	54	912,775	88.1
Delaware.....	238,380	3	3	238,380	100.0
Idaho.....	445,032	44	29	306,399	68.8
Massachusetts.....	4,249,614	14	⁵ 14	4,249,614	100.0
New Hampshire.....	465,293	10	8	408,200	87.7
New Jersey.....	4,041,334	21	19	3,279,802	81.2
New York.....	12,588,066	62	62	12,588,066	100.0
Utah.....	507,847	29	9	330,145	65.0
Wyoming.....	225,565	23	17	187,689	83.2
Total.....	29,909,746	341	284	28,577,508	95.5
Alaska.....	59,278	⁶ 4	⁶ 4	29,295	49.4
Grand total.....	42,075,967	775	351	32,021,534	76.1

¹ Includes those in which pensions had been paid at some time during the year and those in which formal action to adopt had been taken during the year.

² City of Baltimore.

³ Became mandatory Jan. 1, 1934.

⁴ Becomes mandatory in 1935.

⁵ But system is on a city-and-town, not county, basis.

⁶ Judicial districts.

The trend toward the enactment of pension laws of the compulsory type, which has been evident of late years, continued at a greatly accelerated rate in 1933. At the end of 1930, 5 of the 12 laws on the statute books were mandatory; in 1931, 9 of the 17 laws were mandatory and 2 others had been amended to become compulsory at future dates. As 1932 was an "off" legislative year, no change occurred in the pension situation during that period. Of the 11 acts passed during 1933,⁸ all but 1 (that of Hawaii) were compulsory, and in addition Colorado passed a new act, replacing the law declared

⁸ A twelfth new law was passed (that of Arkansas) but it was declared unconstitutional before it could go into effect.

unconstitutional, which is of the mandatory type. Thus of 29 laws on the books at the end of 1933, 21 were mandatory and 8 were optional. Of the optional laws, moreover, 1 became mandatory January 1, 1934, and 2 others become so in 1935.

Cost of Pensions, 1933 and 1934

TABLE 4 shows the development of the pension list in relation to population where the system is in force, and the trend in cost per capita of population, from 1930 to 1933.

The table shows, as would be expected, a rather steadily increasing proportion of pensioners, except where this natural growth has been retarded or prevented by other factors. In Delaware and Maryland the tendency to expansion of the pension roll has been checked by annual appropriations sufficient only to care for a certain number of beneficiaries. Failing county resources have held down the number of pensioners in Idaho and Utah, while in New York the officials are of the opinion that the peak has been reached and that hereafter the number of pensioners will decrease. In California, however, where the system went into effect an entire year earlier than in New York, the pension roll is still increasing.

The cost per capita of population also shows a tendency to increase as a result of the larger pension roll and consequently of the greater sums necessary to pay the increased number of pensions. Here also this natural tendency has been thwarted in some States by fixed appropriations or failing county funds. For each year since 1930, Alaska shows the highest per capita cost. Among the States, New York which led in this respect in 1931 and 1932 gave way to Massachusetts in 1933.

TABLE 4.—TREND OF PENSION ROLL IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND OF COST PER CAPITA OF POPULATION, 1930 TO 1933

State	Percent pensioners formed of population in—				Cost per capita of population in—			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
Arizona				0.41				\$0.45
California	0.15	0.17	0.22	.26	\$0.27	\$0.43	\$0.56	.62
Colorado		.05	.29	.95				.19
Delaware		.63	.66	.67		.56	.79	.79
Idaho		.25	.38	.36			.44	.40
Kentucky	.07	.12			.04	.12		
Maryland	.06	.02	.02	.02	.10	.06	.04	.06
Massachusetts		.26	.40	.44		.43	1.05	1.27
Minnesota		.12	.24	.25		.09	.34	.39
Montana	.22	.26	.29	.46	.37	.43	.42	.41
Nevada	.75	.37	.57	.36	1.35	.80	.98	1.25
New Hampshire		.08	.19	.19		.07	.25	.30
New Jersey			.28	.27				.42
New York		.38	.43	.41		.95	1.23	1.08
Utah	.30	.28	.29	.28	.26	.30	.16	.29
Wisconsin	.09	.15	.18	.18	.15	.26	.34	.36
Wyoming	.16	.19	.28	.34	.25	.16	.37	.44
Total		.28	.39	.36		.64	.77	.81
Alaska	.57	.53	.61	.65	1.45	1.44	1.51	1.61

Average Pension Paid

THE average annual and monthly expenditure per pensioner are given in table 5. As the table shows, Maryland leads in size of allowance paid, with Massachusetts, New York, and California following, in the order named. The policy in Maryland appears to be to pay grants very nearly approaching the maximum allowable under the law (\$1 a day) to as many pensioners as the lump sum appropriated for the purpose will cover. This is in contrast with such States as Delaware where it is the policy to pay benefits, even though small, to as many eligible applicants as possible.

It is evident that in most States the average monthly allowance has not tended to increase from year to year or to approach the maximum payable under the law; a contrary tendency appears to be operating in California, Montana, New York, and Wyoming. In the majority of States the average monthly grant is considerably below the maximum. California, Massachusetts, and New York all paid approximately the same amounts per month in 1933. The smallest awards in 1933 were those of Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, and Utah—all averaging less than \$10 per month.

It is seen from tables 4 and 5 that while the average amount spent per pensioner in 1933 showed a decrease of 3.3 percent from the 1932 figure, the cost per capita of population rose 5.1 percent.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE AMOUNTS DISBURSED PER PENSIONER PER YEAR AND PER MONTH AS COMPARED WITH MAXIMUM UNDER LAW

State	Annual amount disbursed per pensioner ¹			Average monthly pension ²					Maximum payable under State law	
	1931	1932	1933	1928	1930	1931	1932	1933		
Arizona.....			\$108.12						\$9.01	\$30.00
California.....	\$248.81	\$255.93	239.80		\$15.63	\$23.16	³ \$22.08	³ 21.16		30.00
Colorado.....		98.72	103.08	\$10.00		19.35	8.23			30.00
Delaware.....	88.94	119.69	119.00			9.54	³ 9.84	³ 9.79		25.00
Idaho.....	127.44	87.96	106.14			10.62	7.33			25.00
Kentucky.....	96.00			20.00	5.39	8.00				20.83
Maryland.....	333.33	262.41	356.15		12.00	27.78	21.87	³ 29.90		30.00
Massachusetts.....	163.41	262.13	292.27			21.85	³ 23.72		24.35	(4)
Minnesota.....	76.67	141.59	158.39			16.89	11.80		13.20	30.00
Montana.....	158.35	146.17	87.32	16.59	14.09	13.20	12.18		7.28	25.00
Nevada.....	216.47	173.33	158.10	15.00	25.00	17.63	14.44	³ 15.00		30.00
New Hampshire.....	110.35	131.66	158.06			20.83	10.97		13.17	32.50
New Jersey.....		126.74	152.60				10.56		12.72	30.00
New York.....	255.33	285.21	265.96			26.80	23.77		22.16	(4)
Utah.....	109.76	54.37	102.75		7.37	8.62	4.53		8.56	25.00
Wisconsin.....	177.74	189.56	200.97	19.20	13.19	19.67	15.80		16.75	30.00
Wyoming.....	69.16	132.53	129.44		13.21	12.80	11.21		10.79	30.00
Total.....	227.42	232.55	225.04	17.37	13.57	18.89	19.38	18.75		
Alaska.....	272.29	249.28	249.88	21.17	21.10	22.69	20.77	20.82		³ 35.00

¹ Based on counties reporting both number of pensioners and amount disbursed.

² Except where otherwise noted, averages were computed on basis of data in counties reporting both number of pensioners and amount disbursed.

³ Reported by State official.

⁴ No limit.

⁵ For men; \$45 for women.

The trend of monthly payments in four States—California, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York—for which data are available is shown in table 6.

In California, during the 18 months covered, there has been a slight but continuous decline.

In Delaware the trend was rather steadily upward from August 1931 to March 1932, and remained on the higher level until June 1932, when it began an almost imperceptible decline through March 1933, since which time it has fluctuated within a range of a few cents.

The New Jersey average monthly grant has shown a small but steady decrease from month to month except during the winter months, November 1932 through January 1933, when the average rose.

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 25.3 percent during the 34-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 Jersey	New York		California	Delaware	New Jersey	New York
1931					1932				
March				\$27.55	August	\$22.56	\$9.86	\$15.22	\$24.58
April				27.48	September	22.52	9.86	15.14	24.35
May				27.33	October	22.42	9.86	15.08	24.18
June				27.21	November	22.20	9.86	15.22	23.94
July		\$8.89		26.84	December	22.08	9.84	15.28	23.80
August		8.71		26.65	1933				
September		9.06		26.65	January	22.00	9.81	15.46	23.39
October		9.14		26.35	February	(1)	9.78	15.40	23.29
November		9.37		26.33	March	(1)	9.75	15.35	22.75
December		9.54		26.30	April	(1)	9.78	15.26	22.07
1932					May	21.66	9.81	15.08	21.59
January		9.75		26.24	June	21.62	9.78	15.02	21.34
February		9.87		26.05	July	21.50	9.80	14.97	20.97
March		9.90		26.00	August	21.40	9.81	15.05	20.76
April		9.88		25.70	September	21.34	9.81	14.77	20.64
May		9.90		25.35	October	(1)	9.77	14.62	20.61
June		9.90	\$17.07	25.21	November	21.22	9.78	14.61	20.61
July	\$22.58	9.87	15.24	24.70	December	21.16	9.82	14.00	20.58

¹ No data.

How very small the awards are in certain individual cases is shown in table 7. Evidently in some cases the allowances are intended to cover only a specific need, as medicine, etc. In all but three of the States for which the range of individual amounts granted is shown, there were awards during 1933 which equaled the maximum payable under the law. In New Hampshire the highest award was only 40 cents under the maximum, while in Nevada and Utah the highest amount was \$10 and \$5, respectively, short of the maximum.

TABLE 7.—RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL PENSIONS AND COUNTY AVERAGES, BY STATES, 1933

State	Monthly pensions		
	Range of individual grants	Range of county averages	State average ¹
Arizona.....	\$9.00-\$30.00	\$9.27-\$30.00	\$9.01
California.....	(?)	(?)	³ 21.16
Colorado.....	⁴ 1.00-30.00	1.50- ⁵ 20.00	8.59
Delaware.....	(?)	(?)	³ 9.79
Idaho.....	(?)	4.83-14.15	8.85
Maryland.....	1.00-30.00	(?) 29.90	³ 29.90
Massachusetts.....	(?)	(?)	24.35
Minnesota.....	2.00-30.00	9.00-14.62	13.20
Montana.....	(?)	6.30-23.00	7.28
Nevada.....	10.00-20.00	15.00	³ 15.00
New Hampshire.....	2.00-32.10	14.16-21.28	13.17
New Jersey.....	(?)	8.49-18.69	12.72
New York.....	(?)	(?)	22.16
Utah.....	3.00-20.00	3.00-11.70	8.56
Wisconsin.....	(?)	5.00-19.59	16.75
Wyoming.....	5.00-30.00	7.02-18.75	10.79
Total.....	1.00-30.00	1.50-30.00	18.75

¹ Computed on basis of counties reporting both number of pensioners and amount disbursed.

² No data.

³ Figure supplied by State official.

⁴ But only part of this being paid in many cases.

⁵ But only 25 to 30 percent being paid; highest average actually being paid was \$17.50.

Development of Old-Age Pension Movement

THE development of the old-age pension movement during the past decade is shown in table 8. Up to 1930 the growth of the pension system was very slow; in that year, however, great gains in legislation and actual extension of the system were made. Considerable additional gains have been shown each year since that time.

TABLE 8.—DEVELOPMENT OF OLD-AGE PENSION MOVEMENT SINCE 1923

Year	Number of laws on books	Counties with pension system		Number of pensioners	Amount disbursed in pensions
		Number ¹	Percent of total counties in States with law		
1923.....	2	33	55	518	\$49,595
1924.....	2	41	68	723	107,648
1925.....	4	² 44	² 34	² 817	² 145,577
1926.....	5	² 48	² 37	² 1,165	² 229,979
1927.....	7	² 50	² 38	² 1,255	² 231,468
1928.....	7	56	16	1,519	298,254
1930.....	13	141	30	10,648	1,800,458
1931.....	18	271	39	76,663	16,258,707
1932.....	18	297	42	102,896	25,116,939
1933.....	29	351	45	115,547	25,950,248

¹ Each of the 4 judicial districts of Alaska is considered as a county.

² Figures are for 3 jurisdictions (Alaska, Montana, and Wisconsin) only; each of the 4 judicial districts of Alaska is considered as a county.

Table 9 shows the situation in individual pension States, since the passage of their respective laws.

TABLE 9.—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 (percent) ¹
		Total	Adopting				
Alaska (1915)	1915	24	24	42	\$2,367	\$56.35	60.6
	1916	24	24	64	8,250	128.91	60.6
	1917	24	24	122	16,172	132.56	60.6
	1918	24	24	152	21,787	143.33	60.6
	1919	24	24	148	20,241	136.76	60.6
	1920	24	24	119	13,738	115.45	51.7
	1921	24	24	119	14,776	124.17	51.7
	1922	24	24	131	19,395	148.10	51.7
	1923	24	24	169	26,725	158.14	51.7
	1924	24	24	202	29,490	145.99	51.7
	1925	24	24	226	45,028	199.72	51.7
	1926	24	24	229	57,190	250.61	51.7
	1927	24	24	267	66,430	248.80	51.7
	1928	24	24	298	75,695	254.01	51.7
	1929	24	24	327	82,650	252.75	51.7
	1930	24	24	340	86,070	253.15	49.4
	1931	24	24	314	85,500	272.29	49.4
	1932	24	24	359	89,490	249.28	49.4
	1933	24	24	383	95,705	249.88	49.4
Arizona (1933)	1933	14	12	1,624	170,512	108.12	91.7
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
	1933	58	57	14,604	5,502,000	239.80	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
	1933	63	54	8,705	172,481	103.08	88.1
Delaware (1931)	1931	3	3	1,497	66,568	88.94	100.0
	1932	3	3	1,565	187,316	119.69	100.0
	1933	3	3	1,586	188,740	119.00	100.0
Idaho (1931)	1931	44	31	698	4,224	—	62.6
	1932	44	39	1,403	83,035	87.96	89.9
	1933	44	3 ² 29	1,090	114,521	106.14	68.8
Kentucky (1926)	1928	120	3	30	8,064	240.00	1.0
	1930	120	2	18	1,184	64.68	1.0
	1931	120	1	10	1,000	96.00	.3
	1932	120	—	—	—	—	—
	1933	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	49.3
	1933	24	1	141	50,217	356.15	49.3
Massachusetts (1930)	1931	14	14	11,076	904,939	163.41	99.6
	1932	14	14	17,051	4,469,520	262.13	100.0
	1933	14	14	18,516	5,411,723	292.27	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
	1933	87	6	2,655	420,536	158.39	42.0
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
	1933	56	45	1,781	155,525	87.32	72.4
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
	1933	17	2	23	3,320	158.10	7.1
New Hampshire (1931)	1931	10	5	246	3,614	110.35	66.9
	1932	10	6	455	59,907	131.66	51.2
	1933	10	8	776	122,658	158.06	87.7
New Jersey (1931)	1932	21	17	7,848	497,327	126.74	70.6
	1933	21	19	9,015	1,375,693	152.60	81.2

¹ I. e., percent of State population living in counties which have adopted system.² Each judicial district considered as a county.³ Does not include 12 counties which reported no pensions paid.

TABLE 9.—DEVELOPMENT OF PENSION SYSTEM IN SPECIFIED STATES SINCE PASSAGE OF LAW—Continued

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 (percent)
		Total	Adopting				
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
	1933	62	62	51,106	13,592,080	265.96	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
	1933	29	9	930	95,599	102.75	65.0
	1932	55	1				
West Virginia (1931).....	1933	55	1				
	1925	71	1	8	180	22.50	1.3
Wisconsin (1925).....	1926	71	5	352	67,926	192.97	8.0
	1927	71	4	295	49,638	168.36	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	9	1,940	367,759	189.56	37.3
	1933	71	8	1,969	395,707	200.97	37.3
	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
Wyoming (1929).....	1933	23	17	643	83,231	129.44	83.2

Operation of Unemployment-Insurance Systems in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1931 to 1934 ¹

THE information regarding unemployment-insurance systems in foreign countries which was published in Bulletin No. 544 of the Bureau (Unemployment-Benefit Plans in the United States and Unemployment Insurance in Foreign Countries, July 1931) and revised in the latter part of 1932 (Supplement to Bulletin No. 544) has been again the subject of revision, showing the manner in which the systems have been operated since the last study, as well as changes which have been made in the plans as a result of the long-continued depression.

Two new unemployment-insurance laws have been enacted—one in Sweden which becomes effective January 1, 1935, and one in Finland replacing the law passed in 1917 which had become inoperative as a result of differences between the Government and the trade unions, while an act was passed by the British Parliament in June 28, 1934, amending the unemployment-insurance acts, 1920 to 1933. The unemployment-insurance act enacted in Luxemburg in 1921 has, as far as the Bureau is informed, never been put into effect, although it has been used as a basis for handling unemployment relief.

With the exception of Great Britain no sweeping changes have been made in the systems of unemployment insurance. In Austria the measure providing for emergency relief for unemployed workers dropped from regular benefits was extended to the end of 1934, and

¹ The third of a series of articles on unemployment insurance and benefit plans, the two previous articles having appeared in the June and July 1934 issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

NOTE.—In view of the unsettled currency conditions no conversions of the currencies of the different countries into United States currency have been made. The average exchange values of the different currencies in 1932, in which year the previous study was made, and in May 1934, were as follows:

Austria:	Schilling, 1932, 13.19 cents, 1934, 18.94 cents.
Belgium:	Franc, 1932, 2.78 cents, 1934, 4.68 cents.
Bulgaria:	Lev, 1932, 0.72 cent, 1934, 1.32 cents.
Czechoslovakia:	Crown, 1932, 2.96 cents, 1934, 4.18 cents.
Denmark:	Krone, 1932, 18.83 cents, 1934, 22.79 cents.
Finland:	Markka, 1932, 1.55 cents, 1934, 2.25 cents.
France:	Franc, 1932, 3.93 cents, 1934, 6.61 cents.
Germany:	Reichsmark, 1932, 23.75 cents, 1934, 39.47 cents.
Great Britain and Irish Free State:	Shilling, 1932, 17.53 cents, 1934, 25.53 cents.
Italy:	Lira, 1932, 5.13 cents, 1934, 8.52 cents.
Netherlands:	Florin, 1932, 40.29 cents, 1934, 67.91 cents.
Norway:	Krone, 1932, 18 cents, 1934, 25.65 cents.
Poland:	Zloty, 1932, 11.18 cents, 1934, 18.95 cents.
Queensland:	Shilling, 1932, 14 cents, 1934, 20.36 cents.
Spain:	Peseta, 1932, 8.04 cents, 1934, 13.71 cents.
Sweden:	Krona, 1932, 18.47 cents, 1934, 26.32 cents.
Switzerland:	Franc, 1932, 19.40 cents, 1934, 32.53 cents.

the extension period for regular benefit reduced from 30 to 20 weeks. In France the State subsidies to unemployment funds have been increased, and special provision was made for the establishment of funds for persons engaged in the plastic, graphic, dramatic, and musical arts. There was a general tendency in Germany toward simplification of the classification of workers and leveling the amounts of insurance paid. Unemployed workers are now more generally kept on extended relief after exhausting their right to regular benefits instead of passing them on to the welfare relief system supported by the local and municipal governments, for which the burden had proved to be too great. The "means test" is, however, still very strictly enforced. The financial position of the system for both ordinary and extended insurance was said to be excellent. The Polish system of insurance for salaried workers has undergone many changes as a result of the large number of persons receiving benefits and the reduced number contributing to the fund; as a result assessments have been increased and benefits lowered. All Cantons in Switzerland have now adopted some form of unemployment-insurance legislation, and special measures have been undertaken to assist particular industries in the Cantons most severely affected by the depression.

Unemployment Insurance in Foreign Countries

Austria¹

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance for wage earners and salaried employees was introduced in Austria in 1920. Since its enactment the law has been the subject of many amendments which have materially altered the original act. The compulsory system includes in principle all classes of wage earners or employees subject to compulsory sickness insurance, but certain classes of such workers are specifically excluded. These excepted classes include wage earners employed in agriculture or forestry, except those employed exclusively or mainly in sawmills; domestic servants; persons employed by several employers at a time; middlemen; workmen in purely rural districts unless engaged in the building trades or in establishments with more than five workers; apprentices up to the last year of apprenticeship; and the sons, grandsons, etc., of an employer. An amendment also excludes rural workers who are but temporarily engaged in public works.

The contributions are divided equally between employers and workers, the Federal Government merely contributing to the cost of administration. The cost of emergency relief is divided among the employers, the workers, the State of which the unemployed is a resident, and the Federal Government; the employers and the in-

¹ Data are from report by Ernest L. Harris, American consul general at Vienna, Feb. 16, 1934.

sured each pay three-twelfths, the State pays four-twelfths, and the Federal Government pays two-twelfths. The workers are divided into 10 classes according to the wages received and the contributions are figured in hundredths of the workmen's sickness-insurance premiums. For several years a rate of 75 percent of the sickness-insurance premium for wage earners and of 2.8 percent of the salary for salaried workers was in force. In January 1931 the rates were increased to 90 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively, and at present amount to 100 percent of the sickness-insurance premiums and to 3.8 percent of salaries, the maximum monthly salary used in the computation of the contribution, however, being 400 schillings. The rates of weekly contributions for wage earners range from 0.54 schilling for class I to 2.70 schillings for class X, as compared with contributions of 0.48 schilling and 2.44 schillings, respectively, in 1931. The contributions of seasonal workers have been increased to 150 percent of the regular premiums.

During periods of especially severe unemployment the Federal Government is required to make a "crisis contribution" amounting to one-third of the amount by which the cost of the insurance benefits, which primarily have to be covered by contributions from the employers and workers, exceed the sum of 100,000,000 schillings per calendar year.

Emergency relief contributions are based on the sickness-insurance premiums and were fixed at 45 percent of these premiums, but this rate has now been increased to 50 percent. Since September 1, 1932, the Federal Government has been required to bear one-third of the cost of the relief and the State in which the unemployed has his domicile, one-sixth. It is further provided that unemployed persons who have been dropped from the emergency relief since January 1, 1932, shall be allowed to apply for a reconsideration of their cases, readjustment being based on the applicant's need and other circumstances arising from the economic crisis. It has further been provided that States which grant supplementary relief to needy unemployed who have exhausted the right to the regular unemployment insurance and emergency relief shall receive subsidies from the Federal Government. This supplementary relief may be granted, however, only to persons with dependents or to persons entirely dependent upon themselves. As forest workers are not included in the unemployment-insurance system, a subsidy provided out of Federal funds is distributed among those States having a large number of such workers who are unemployed, provided one-third of the amount contributed by the Federal Government is contributed by the State.

In order to balance the expenditures for the constantly increasing cost of the unemployment insurance and the emergency relief it has

been necessary for the Government to levy additional taxes. In August 1932 a surtax was imposed on the already existing sales tax. This tax was fixed at 100 percent of the sales tax.

Benefits are based on the amount of benefit to which the insured is entitled in case of sickness, and for the purpose of computing the benefit the workers are divided into 10 wage classes. For wage classes I to V the benefits amount to eleven-tenths of the sick benefits for heads of families or persons who are entirely self-supporting (group 1) and to five-sixths for persons with no dependents and living at home (group 2). For wage classes VI to X in group 1 specific rates are set ranging from 2.10 schillings per day for married persons with no children in class VI to 2.90 schillings for those in class X and from 1.60 schillings to 2.30 schillings, respectively, for members of group 2. Additional benefits are paid for dependent children varying according to the number of children. These benefits have remained unchanged, the only change being that, for wage classes I to V, the unemployed shall receive a subsidy of 5 percent of the basic benefit for each dependent child, whereas formerly the subsidy was not granted for more than four children. The provision that the benefit plus the children's subsidy may not exceed 80 percent of the last wages of the unemployed, however, remains in force. For seasonal workers the benefits have been reduced 0.20 schilling per day for classes VII to IX and 0.30 schilling per day for class X.

The benefit period was fixed in 1920 at 12 weeks in any 12 successive months with a provision to extend the period to 20 weeks if conditions remained unfavorable; but during the present depression persons who, having drawn benefits for 30 weeks, have thereafter been employed for at least 10 weeks may, if again unemployed, receive benefit for a period of 12 weeks. Formerly, decisions relative to the granting of emergency relief to unemployed who were dropped from the regular relief were left exclusively to the district industrial commissions, with the result that there was a decided lack of uniformity in the policies followed in the different districts, those districts in which there was a large percentage of unemployed naturally having to adopt stricter measures in granting relief. In view of this fact, rules were drawn up in September 1932 which provided that thereafter, because of differences in the cost of living, cities and industrial centers, territories of mixed industrial and rural character, and territories of chiefly rural character should be differentiated as regards the length of the emergency relief period and the amount of benefits paid.

There are three stipulated emergency relief periods, the length of which varies according to the locality as well as the age and the number of dependents of the unemployed persons. The maximum number of weeks in cities and industrial centers in relief period I ranges from 12 weeks with 60 percent of full benefit, for persons under 18 years of

age, to 52 weeks with full benefit, for the head of a family with more than two children. For relief period II the maximum ranges from 10 weeks with 60 percent of full benefits, for persons without dependents, to 52 weeks with 90 percent of benefits for the head of a family with more than two children. Relief period III may be granted, on the merits of the individual case, to workers who have exhausted relief periods I and II and who are more than 25 years of age or have to support a family; if under that age they may receive further relief benefits for the period of 12 weeks at a time. These benefits may not exceed 50 percent of the full benefit and may not be extended over more than 12 months unless these 12 months ended prior to April 30, 1933. The benefits are on a slightly lower scale for territories of mixed industrial and rural character, and for territories that are chiefly rural. The special relief is also granted to others who had previously exhausted their right to relief, and persons who are over 57 years of age may not be dropped from the emergency relief before the age of 60 in order that they may become beneficiaries under the provisional old-age benefit system.

A law providing for voluntary labor service by unemployed workers became effective in Austria September 1, 1932. Voluntary service is defined as the voluntary activity of unemployed workers in undertakings which, without this service, would not be carried out. It is provided that workmen who volunteer for this service may continue to draw unemployment benefits while employed in the development of workmen's allotments, including the construction of houses in such allotments. The construction of roads and other buildings, however, does not come within this category.

If persons developing workers' allotments are prepared to provide for the maintenance of the workmen, the State will pay 2 schillings per day to them for each workman in lieu of the unemployment benefit to which the unemployed worker would ordinarily be entitled, while for workers no longer entitled to benefit the State will pay a maximum of 1 schilling per day, provided the public authorities are willing to contribute. These sums may be paid to employers for a maximum period of 30 weeks.

Workmen who refuse "voluntary service" will not for that reason be deprived of the unemployment benefits to which they are entitled.

Provisions regarding holidays, protection of labor, and sickness insurance are effective for persons engaged on the voluntary work, and the organization carrying on the work is required to make the regular contributions for sickness and accident insurance.

Since the previous report five governmental and ministerial decrees have been issued. As the Austrian National Parliament was not in session these decrees and orders have the same force and effect as a law passed by the Parliament. The first of these applies merely to

penalties imposed upon employers who fail to enroll their workers for the unemployment insurance, or delay doing so, furnish incorrect dates, or report too low wage classes. Another amendment extends for another year (that is, to Dec. 31, 1934) the regulations providing for emergency relief for unemployed dropped from the regular relief, and also reduces the commission which the sick-insurance institutions may claim for collecting the contributions for the unemployment insurance. Two executive orders give a list of communities which, formerly counted among the communities having a purely rural character and therefore not covered by the unemployment insurance, are no longer rated as such. Another executive order reduces from 30 to 20 weeks the period for which in times of emergency the regular relief (12 weeks) can be extended, and also provides that individuals who are mere "chance workers" shall not be granted any extension; this reduction does not apply, however, to workers who during the last 10 years were for at least 7 years employed on a job covered by unemployment insurance.

The number of registered unemployed and of persons receiving unemployment-insurance benefits during the last 4 months of 1932 and the 12 months of 1933 are given in table 1:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED AND OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE BENEFITS IN AUSTRIA, SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1933

Date	Number of registered unemployed	Number of unemployed receiving benefits	Date	Number of registered unemployed	Number of unemployed receiving benefits
1932			1933—Continued		
Sept. 30	345, 148	275, 825	May 31	391, 844	320, 955
Oct. 31	370, 029	297, 791	June 30	380, 785	307, 873
Nov. 30	409, 633	329, 707	July 31	375, 262	300, 762
Dec. 31	449, 899	367, 829	Aug. 31	365, 985	291, 224
1933			Sept. 30	354, 899	279, 053
Jan. 31	478, 034	397, 920	Oct. 31	357, 628	280, 381
Feb. 28	480, 063	401, 321	Nov. 30	383, 293	300, 477
Mar. 31	455, 538	379, 693	Dec. 31	-----	335, 919
Apr. 30	423, 305	350, 552			

Not included in these figures are unemployed workers over 60 years of age who are beneficiaries under the provisional old-age-benefits system. Their number rose from 75,000 at the beginning of the year 1933 to 82,000 at the end of the year.

The receipts and expenditures of the unemployment-insurance system during 1932, and those appropriated for in the supplementary budget decree for 1933 and in the budget decree for 1934 are shown in Tables 2 and 3:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES 279

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM IN AUSTRIA IN 1932

Item	Regular benefits	Emergency relief	Total
<i>Expenditures</i>			
Benefits paid.....	<i>Schillings</i> 156, 211, 546	<i>Schillings</i> 113, 430, 482	<i>Schillings</i> 269, 642, 028
Subsidies to unemployed forest workers.....	670, 054		670, 054
Productive unemployment relief.....	2, 322, 204		2, 322, 204
Special measures.....	103, 914		103, 914
Measures for reduction of unemployment.....	111, 829		111, 829
Total benefits and relief.....	159, 419, 547	113, 430, 482	272, 850, 029
Cost of administration.....	10, 723, 542	2, 264, 045	12, 987, 587
Gross expenditures.....	170, 143, 089	115, 694, 527	285, 837, 616
Refunds.....	3, 682, 733	1, 529, 636	5, 212, 369
Net expenditures.....	166, 460, 356	114, 164, 891	280, 625, 247
<i>Receipts</i>			
Contributions by workers and employees.....	97, 969, 255	40, 440, 010	138, 409, 265
Contributions by States.....		30, 272, 437	30, 272, 437
Contributions by Federal Government:			
Legal share.....	2, 045, 784	10, 203, 793	12, 249, 577
Crisis and emergency contributions.....	17, 949, 333	2, 559, 707	20, 509, 040
Advances.....	14, 325, 883	647, 500	14, 973, 383
Amount to be covered out of surtax on sales tax.....	34, 170, 101	30, 041, 444	64, 211, 545
Total.....	166, 460, 356	114, 164, 891	280, 625, 247

TABLE 3.—EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM AS PROVIDED FOR IN SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET DECREE FOR 1933 AND IN BUDGET DECREE FOR 1934

Item	1933	1934
	<i>Schillings</i>	<i>Schillings</i>
Regular benefit.....	108, 150, 000	71, 360, 000
Emergency relief.....	145, 900, 000	120, 400, 000
Cost of administration.....	13, 441, 000	11, 210, 000
Total.....	267, 491, 000	202, 970, 000
Voluntary work service.....	6, 000, 000	9, 000, 000
Grand total.....	273, 491, 000	211, 970, 000
Contributions by employers and workers for regular benefit.....	92, 000, 000	89, 000, 000
Contributions by States for emergency relief.....	42, 000, 000	42, 000, 000
Refunds.....	4, 600, 000	4, 060, 000
Contributions by Federal Government for regular benefit and emergency relief.....	114, 891, 000	53, 910, 000
Contributions by Federal Government for voluntary work service.....	6, 000, 000	9, 000, 000
Total.....	1 273, 491, 000	1 211, 970, 000

¹ This is not the sum of the items given, but is as reported.

It is stated in the report that the conviction has become more or less general that the support of the unemployed in times of economic depression is a problem which cannot be solved by the ordinary methods of insurance. The introduction of the surtax on the sales tax in August 1932 was an important step toward placing the finance system of the unemployment benefits on a broader basis, but it still leaves a very considerable portion to be borne by the employers and workers.

In an address which the Federal Chancellor made last autumn and in which he outlined his political and economic program, he announced also a far-reaching reform of the existing system of financing the

unemployment benefit and emergency relief, which is intended to distribute the costs in a more just and more appropriate manner among the population. The details of this reform, which were being studied intensively by the Federal Government, had not been announced at the time of the report but it was anticipated that they would soon be made public and would then be enacted into law by a governmental decree.

Belgium²

THE voluntary unemployment-insurance system of Belgium originated in local unemployment-relief appropriations which were distributed through the medium of the trade unions. One of the first steps of this kind was taken by the city of Liège in 1897, followed by Ghent in 1901. By 1913 there were 29 communes maintaining unemployment funds which were disbursed through the unions. The National Government first came to the assistance of the movement in 1907, when the Parliament voted a small sum for aid to trade unions in the relief of the unemployed. The matter was first taken up seriously, however, by the Government in 1920 in connection with post-war readjustment of labor to industry, and a series of decrees has established the basis of the present system.

The system was built around the trade unions but since many workers were not affiliated with unions, branch agencies of the National Crisis Commission were established in various points of the country for the collection of contributions from insured workers and to distribute relief. The system is voluntary, and the local political units, such as Provinces and communes, formerly had entire freedom as to subsidies or other contributions to funds for extending the normal obligations for relief resting upon the trade unions. With the assumption of a greater amount of control by the national authorities, however, the entirely voluntary nature of the system has been somewhat altered although membership in accepted societies is still on a voluntary basis.

Royal decrees further modifying the unemployment-insurance system were issued May 31, July 14, and September 11, 1933. It is provided under these decrees that to become a member of an insurance fund recognized by the Ministry of Industry and Labor, it is necessary to belong to the trade and reside in the district to which the activities of the fund are limited; to be between the ages of 15 and 65; to have been employed for at least 1 year in industry or commerce, or if between the ages of 15 and 18 for at least 6 months; and to be a resident of Belgium and of Belgian nationality. Persons of 65 may receive benefits up to and during the third quarter of the year in which they reach that age.

²Data are from report by Marion Letcher, American consul general at Antwerp, Apr. 18, 1934.

The amount of contributions to an accepted insurance fund was doubled by the decree of May 31, 1933. It is provided that the contributions must be so calculated as to cover the risk of unemployment in normal times and in no case may be less than 2.50 francs per week. Failure by a member of an unemployment fund to pay the contributions during 13 consecutive weeks results in exclusion from membership, after which there is another waiting period of 1 year required for reinstatement. A subsidy equal to two-thirds of the contributions paid by members is granted by the State to each officially recognized insurance fund and is deposited with the National Crisis Fund.

Regular benefits may be paid for 30 days in each half year ending in October or in April, to persons who have been members of an insurance fund for at least 1 year. There is a 3-day waiting period at the beginning of each 6 months in addition to the regular waiting period of 1 day a month. A ministerial circular of December 12, 1933, authorizes an advance equal to statutory benefit for these 3 days, or a smaller number of days, according to circumstances, to persons who have been completely unemployed for at least a fortnight. These advances must be repaid in part or in full when the beneficiary is again employed.

The total amount of benefits and allowances may not exceed two-thirds of the average wage paid to workers in the same occupational category in the particular region during the period of unemployment, except in the case of a worker who is a parent or supports a family of at least three children, when the benefit may amount to three-fourths of the average wage. The amount of regular benefit may in no instance be greater than the rate of the basic allowances granted by the National Crisis Fund, but in addition to the regular allowances supplementary allowances of varying amounts may be granted from the National Crisis Fund according to family responsibilities, marital status, age, and the locality in which the unemployed resides.

The National Crisis Fund allowances consist of a daily basic allowance varying from 3 francs per day for unemployed between the ages of 14 and 16, to 9 francs for heads of families,³ unmarried persons, or widowed or divorced persons without children, who are 25 years or over, and supplementary daily allowances of 1 to 4.50 francs for unemployed heads of families, unmarried persons, persons who are widowed or divorced without children, or married women not heads of families who are partially unemployed, the amount varying according

³ A circular covering unemployment benefit for unemployed married women, effective Apr. 1, 1934, provided that a married woman working short time may be regarded as the head of a family if her husband is permanently and completely incapacitated for work; if he is called up for military service; or if he is imprisoned for more than 3 months. Married women working short time may not receive the family allowances granted for wives who keep house for a family, and family allowances granted for children are not payable to women on short time if any member of the family is receiving allowances for the children. (Industrial and Labor Information, May 7, 1934, p. 205.)

to residence in agricultural, semi-industrial, or commercial communes. Supplementary allowances of 1 and 2 francs are paid to unemployed persons between the ages of 16 and 18 according to whether they reside in semi-industrial or in industrial communities. Family allowances amount to 4 francs a day for the wife, and 3 francs a day for each child under 15 years of age and for those between 15 and 16 who are either in school or unable to work. In normal times 30 daily allowances in each yearly period are granted by the crisis fund to persons who have exhausted their rights to regular benefit and who are in need, but this period may be extended when there is a crisis in the particular industry. Persons excluded from unemployment benefits include insured workers of 65 years or over who have worked fewer than 150 days in the preceding year; those unable to work because of sickness or any other reason; totally unemployed married women; workers unemployed as a result of a strike or lockout; and workers who refuse to accept suitable employment.

Unemployed persons under 21 years of age are required, under penalty of withdrawal of their allowances from the National Crisis Fund, to attend the courses of study provided for them and approved by the Provincial authorities. Strict control over the unemployment-benefit system, to prevent fraud, is now exercised, and representatives of the Minister of Industry and Labor have free access at all times to plants, factories, offices, and homes. Unemployed persons are required to present themselves twice daily before a competent municipal employee to have their papers endorsed, but they may be allowed to be absent 3 half days a week for the purpose of seeking work.

The National Crisis Fund, established December 31, 1920, receives its funds from the State, the Provinces, and the municipalities. It has charge of the administration and distribution of the amounts put at its disposal by the public authorities. Five percent of the daily basic allowances paid by the national crisis fund is charged to the municipality of the district in which the beneficiary resides and 15 percent to the fund with which the unemployed is insured.

The unemployment benefit scheme is now based on need, as regards the payment of extended benefits or supplementary benefits such as additional allowances because of family charges. Unemployed persons living alone are considered to be in need if their total weekly resources are less than 100 to 150 francs according to specified localities (from 80 to 110 francs if under 25 years), and those in households comprising two persons, if the resources are from 140 to 210 francs. In industrial or commercial localities these limits are increased, for each of the 6 working days in the week, for each additional person by 8 francs or 6 francs, according to whether such person is over or under 14 years of age. In semi-industrial or semicommercial localities the increases are 7 francs and 5 francs, respectively. When

a declaration of need is made by an unemployed person, he is required to furnish detailed information as to the number of members of his household and all sources of revenue. The penalty for false declaration is the withdrawal of the allowances for a period determined by the claims commission or the provincial appeals commission, or the administrative council of the crisis fund, but it may not be less than 3 months. Allowances are permanently stopped for a second offense.

An unemployed person who has exhausted his rights to benefit is excluded from the benefits of the National Crisis Fund if he conducts an establishment where beverages are sold, if he practices peddling, if he is notoriously intemperate or a gambler, or if he is over 65 and has not worked 150 days in the 12 months preceding the declaration. The special allowances to housewives are not granted to women who are not exclusively occupied in the management of the household, who have salaried employment, and who habitually help to carry on a business, nor to a woman separated from her husband and no longer dependent upon him. In general, the decree of September 11 defined much more strictly the conditions governing the right to benefit on the part of home workers.

As a result of the restrictive measures included in the decrees issued in May 1933, the expenditures⁴ of the central authorities on unemployment benefit were much reduced, dropping from approximately 17,000,000 francs in each of the first 3 months of 1933 to somewhat more than 9,000,000 francs in October. These economies resulted from placing restrictions on the admission of new members to unemployment societies and from the application of the "need" test. Also, doubling the contributions of insured persons to the societies had resulted in a reduction in the number of societies for which the emergency fund had had to assume responsibility.

The law provides for the creation of claims commissions to receive and settle all claims arising in connection with the refusal of payment and withdrawal of benefits and allowances to the unemployed, as well as to fix the amount of the benefits and allowances. These commissions consist of an equal number of employers and workers (but at least three each) and a chairman delegated by the Minister of Industry and Labor. Each commission has an equivalent number of alternate members chosen under the same conditions as the regular members. The term of service is 3 years. Appeal from the decisions of these commissions may be made to the Provincial appeals commissions and finally to the administrative council of the National Crisis Fund. There are seven Provincial commissions, the Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg and of Namur and Luxemburg having a single commission for the two Provinces.

⁴ Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Mar. 19, 1934, p. 405.

The contributions of the Provinces and communes are 25 percent each of the amount contributed by the State, but may in no case exceed 150,000,000 francs. The financial obligation of the various Provinces is not equally apportioned, since in some Provinces the unemployment problem is much less serious than in others, but the directors of the fund have recognized the principle of having the Provinces and municipalities in which the unemployment situation is not so grave aid in the general relief scheme by compelling each to pay its share toward the central fund.

The total amount contributed to the national crisis fund by the Provinces is divided as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Antwerp.....	18. 70
Brabant.....	20. 00
West Flanders.....	17. 20
East Flanders.....	8. 00
Hainaut.....	17. 40
Liège.....	14. 70
Limburg.....	1. 65
Luxemburg.....	. 35
Namur.....	2. 00

The amount contributed by the municipalities is apportioned among them according to the decision of the provincial authorities in each of the nine Provinces. The contributions of both Provinces and municipalities are deducted by the Treasury from their taxes.

Bulgaria ⁵

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance in Bulgaria was provided for by a law passed in 1925, which provided for a system of public employment offices and for unemployment insurance supported by contributions of employees, employers, and the State. The insurance system is under the administration of the Direction of Labor and Social Insurance (formerly a part of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor). The law provides for a system of employment offices having charge of the social insurance, among their other duties, and the service in each district is administered by the labor inspector.

The law covers all workers or employees compulsorily insured in any type of social insurance, with the exception of domestic servants. It also includes sailors, and workers in public institutions whose positions are not provided for in the national budget and who are not covered by the law on pensions for State employees.

Contributions to the unemployment-insurance account, paid by the employer, the worker, and the State, amount to 1 lev weekly for each worker, paid by each of the three parties.

⁵ Data are from report by John McArdle, American consul at Sofia, Apr. 9, 1934.

Benefits are paid to workers who have made contributions to the unemployment account of the social-insurance fund for at least 52 weeks in the course of 2 years. The benefit amounts to 16 leva per day for the head of a family and to 10 leva per day for all others, and is paid each week and exclusive of Sunday. Application for the benefit must be made by the unemployed person within 8 days from the date of unemployment. The regular benefit period is limited to a maximum of 12 weeks in 1 year.

The law on procurement of employment and insurance against unemployment was amended June 28, 1933, to provide for the payment of certain amounts to the social insurance fund. A scale of fees was fixed for foreign citizens, for permits to remain in the country, amounting to 50 leva for common laborers, 100 leva for employees and specialized workers, 500 leva for chiefs of sections and similar positions, and 1,000 leva for directors, managers, etc. Foreigners not possessing these permits are liable, together with their employers, to a fine of three times the amount of the fee. The amounts thus collected are paid to the account of the fund for "asylums and gardens for children of the unemployed." Also, foreign artists and groups of artists and sportsmen must remit to the children's fund 5 percent of their gross receipts.

The receipts of the unemployment insurance fund for the fiscal years 1932-33 and 1933-34 amounted to 13,000,000 leva in each year. In 1932-33 expenditures amounted to 12,500,000 leva and regular expenditures in 1933-34 were fixed at 12,000,000 leva. However, this figure is not definite as emergency subsidies are voted for the unemployed which are subsequently transferred to this account. A report ⁶ of the total receipts and expenditures from March 6, 1924, to March 31, 1933, shows that receipts during the period amounted to 98,136,394 leva and expenditures to 44,166,848 leva. The surplus of 53,969,546 leva was expected to be reduced by about 7,000,000 leva in the year 1933-34.

The estimated number of workers in industrial and commercial enterprises totals approximately 200,000 persons, which together with agricultural and other laborers brings the total for the country to about 400,000.

The general social-insurance law of which the unemployment-insurance system forms a part is in general supported by public opinion although by some it is regarded as becoming too complicated. However, no changes in the system are contemplated for the present and even the proposed codification of all labor and social insurance laws is at present being held in abeyance.

⁶ Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 9, 1934, p. 48.

Czechoslovakia ⁷

IN ORDER to relieve unemployment at the end of the World War, the newly created State of Czechoslovakia enacted a temporary measure in December 1918, providing for small contributions to the unemployed under the control of demobilization committees. In April 1919 the measure providing for unemployment assistance was extended indefinitely, but its administration was placed under the district offices. As difficulties were met in administering the law and there was a general demand for the enactment of an unemployment-insurance law, the act of 1921 based on the so-called Ghent system (first used in Ghent, Belgium) was passed and forms the basis of the present unemployment-insurance system.

Unemployment insurance in Czechoslovakia, while in principle providing for unemployment assistance to all workers, is not in effect compulsory. The law provides that all citizens who are covered by compulsory sickness insurance, and who belong to some union or organization which provides support for its members in case of unemployment and which is so recognized by the Government, are entitled to receive State benefits if unemployed. The only distinction, therefore, as to persons qualified to receive the unemployment benefits of the State is that of union membership. Agricultural workers are the only important group of workers excluded from the unemployment insurance; but it is probable that they will be included, as a proposed Government decree provides that seasonal workers who are mainly agricultural laborers will be entitled to benefits if they are members of trade unions.

No regular system of contributions is in force. The payments made by the unions for the relief of their members come from funds set aside from receipts from membership dues which vary from union to union. The State receives no contributions from either the workers or the union, and benefits paid out by the State are dependent upon budgetary provisions.

Since the benefit rates of the various labor organizations vary considerably, there is a similar variation in the State aid. Under the original law the State aid amounted to approximately the same as the benefit paid by the labor organization, but the amending act of 1930 increased this assistance to four times the amount of the organization benefit for married members with a somewhat less liberal benefit for single men without dependents. The State benefit could not exceed 18 crowns per day, while the total amount of benefits from the labor organization and the State could not exceed two-thirds of the last wages received by the unemployed person. An amendment—act no. 161 of the laws and decrees of 1933—provided that Government benefits shall equal twice the amount of the benefits paid

⁷ Data are from report by W. N. Walmsley, Jr., American vice consul at Prague, Feb. 27, 1934.

by the trade unions from their own resources. An unemployed person supporting at least one member of his household (wife, child, or parent) is entitled to two and one-half times the trade-union payment, and if he supports at least two persons, to three times the trade-union benefit. The Government benefit, however, may not exceed 15 crowns per day. The amendment also provided that claims for the Government benefit may begin only on the eighth day of unemployment except in cases of repeated lack of work within a period of 52 weeks, when claim may be made on the first day of unemployment. New members of trade unions are required to have been members for 1 year before they can receive the State benefit.

The law provides for the payment of benefits during 26 weeks of unemployment in 1 year, but supplementary benefits may be paid for an additional 13 weeks.

At the end of 1933 there were 147 trade unions entitled to distribute Government funds to their unemployed members.

Trade-union contributions to their unemployed members, not including Government payments, are fixed, according to trades, as follows:

	<i>Crowns per day</i>	
Textile workers.....	1. 15-	4. 00
Metal workers.....	1. 00-	5. 00
Leather workers.....	1. 00-	3. 50
Glass workers.....	1. 15-	5. 50
Book printers.....	4. 50-	6. 00
Miners.....	1. 50-	4. 50
Building and ceramic workers.....	. 90-	5. 10
Woodworkers.....	. 80-	6. 00
Workers in chemical factories.....	. 75-	5. 00
Workers in foodstuffs branches.....	1. 00-	6. 50
Transportation workers.....	1. 50-	3. 50
Workers in trade unions.....	. 75-	5. 50
Workers in the clothing industry.....	1. 20-	4. 50
Clerks and assistants.....	" 25. 00-	460. 00

In 1931 the number of cases receiving unemployment-insurance payments totaled 457,678; in 1932, 807,754; and in 1933, 1,030,538. Table 4 shows the total benefits paid out by the unions and the State for the years 1925 to 1933.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PAID BY UNIONS AND THE STATE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1925 TO 1933

Year	Union	State	Total
	<i>Crowns</i>	<i>Crowns</i>	<i>Crowns</i>
1925.....	3,055,131	3,673,337	6,728,463
1926.....	15,007,385	20,032,423	35,039,808
1927.....	13,289,955	17,815,457	31,105,412
1928.....	10,580,423	13,972,784	24,553,207
1929.....	13,813,315	18,470,789	32,284,104
1930.....	26,495,786	45,999,054	72,494,840
1931.....	46,689,563	171,415,559	218,105,122
1932.....	94,778,796	359,331,762	454,110,558
1933.....	134,880,230	487,376,143	622,256,373

* Per month.

The total number of persons receiving benefits both from their trade unions and the Government is given in table 5:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF TRADE-UNION MEMBERS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, APRIL 1932 TO DECEMBER 1933

Period	Number of persons	Period	Number of persons
1932:		1933:	
April.....	179, 219	January.....	298, 519
May.....	170, 777	February.....	303, 424
June.....	167, 208	March.....	293, 623
July.....	166, 323	April.....	262, 260
August.....	170, 864	May.....	245, 750
September.....	169, 426	June.....	234, 124
October.....	172, 364	July.....	224, 759
November.....	189, 424	August.....	222, 312
December.....	237, 987	September.....	208, 218
		October.....	211, 550
		November.....	208, 406
		December.....	233, 943

The State contributions to unemployment-insurance payments are by no means the only assistance which the Government offers to the unemployed.

Thus the Government provides food and milk for unemployed families, and also assists certain trade organizations in their administrative expenses, when necessary. The aggregate expenditure of the State for unemployed in 1931 was 310,000,000 crowns, in 1932, 690,000,000 crowns, and in 1933, 796,000,000 crowns. Ordinary expenditures in the 1934 budget for unemployed are fixed at 5,300,000 crowns, and extraordinary expenditures at 700,000,000 crowns. In February 1934, 320,000 persons were receiving food tickets, and milk tickets had been distributed to 90,000 children.

In addition, the Government provides, where possible, so-called productive work for the unemployed. To building contractors working for Government organizations the State grants contributions toward the wages of persons enlisted from the ranks of the unemployed. The contributions vary between 7 and 10 crowns per day per employee. In the period from 1930 to 1933 this type of work occupied 307,000 persons.

According to the theory of the Ghent system only trade organizations and the Government contribute to unemployment benefits, but the movement on the part of the workers to require contributions by employers to the unemployment insurance funds has continued to gain strength. In 1932 it was proposed to tax employers a lump sum for the establishment of an unemployment fund but as the Government favored regular periodic contributions by employers the legislation was not adopted. The Ministry of Social Welfare, which represents official opinion, favors the replacement of the Ghent system by a system of compulsory insurance; but, although the present sys-

tem has not proved adequate during this extraordinary crisis, it is not considered advisable at the present time to make any important changes in the system.

Denmark⁸

UNEMPLOYMENT aid in Denmark dates from 1907, when State contributions for unemployment relief were first authorized. Public contributions were increased by a law passed in 1917, which authorized the payment of unemployment benefits to persons as soon as they had enrolled in unemployment funds. As this law gave rise to abuses it was repealed in November 1918, and the granting of unemployment relief was made conditional on members of such funds having paid their fees and having been employed for stated periods. Large amounts were spent by the State during the years 1917 to 1921, and in December 1921 the State sought to shift some of the burden it had assumed, by increasing the contributions of local and municipal authorities and creating a central unemployment fund. In March 1924 the contributions of the State and the municipalities were decreased and in July 1927 a law governing unemployment insurance was enacted.

The present insurance system is administered under the law of June 23, 1932, as amended May 20, 1933. This law, which follows the principles of former laws, is based on the system of unemployment funds maintained by the organized workers. The members of these funds are wage workers in a certain restricted activity of industry, trade, commerce, transportation, etc., who have joined voluntarily for mutual aid in the event of unemployment (except in case of strike or lockout) and who for that purpose make regular contributions to the fund. Trade-union membership is voluntary, but as soon as a worker joins a labor organization he is compelled to become a contributing member of the unemployment fund of the organization.

There are 70 funds in existence, each fund embracing workers in some one trade, with the exception of two funds which include all classes of workers of the same locality. The membership in a fund may not be less than 100 persons and is usually many thousands. The present membership of these funds is estimated to be 360,000. Practically all Danish urban workers are organized, but only about 26,000 of the rural workers are trade-union members. The total wage-earning population numbers about 850,000 and over 42 percent of the Danish workers, therefore, are affected by the unemployment insurance laws.

The unemployment funds are maintained by fees paid by members and by contributions by the State. The fees must be large enough

⁸ Data are from report by E. Gjessing, American vice consul at Copenhagen, Feb. 3, 1934.

so that, together with the State contributions, the expenditures of the funds will be covered. Members can, therefore, be assessed for extra contributions at any time. The State contributions were materially increased by the 1932 act and are fixed in conformity with reports as to earnings in the various trades made by the State Bureau of Labor. In trades in which the highest wages are paid, members pay 87 percent of the relief distributed; while in trades paying the lowest wages, the members pay about 52 percent of the benefits distributed. Formerly the State and the municipalities each contributed a stated percentage of the total membership fees, but under the law of June 23, 1932, the State is the sole contributor, although the municipalities are required to refund to the State one-third of its expenditures, the individual municipality contributing in proportion to the number of persons in the municipality who are receiving unemployment support. The State contributions now range from 90 percent of the membership fees for wages up to 2,000 kroner to 15 percent for wages of more than 4,000 kroner.

A central unemployment fund was created in 1921, which was to be maintained by contributions of employers and by the State and was to be used to relieve distress during periods of extraordinary unemployment, to advance money for undertakings, to provide employment, and to provide for the training of young persons out of work. Large appropriations were made to this fund when it was started and employers were assessed 9 kroner per year for each worker. It was the purpose to build the fund up to a total of 50,000,000 kroner, but this amount was never reached and in 1924 the contributions were materially reduced. Under the law of June 23, 1932, the annual contribution by employers was fixed at 3 kroner per worker, but by an amendment of May 20, 1933, the contribution was increased to 4.50 kroner. During the depression the central fund was practically exhausted. The contributions of the employers are at present not sufficient to cover the demands placed on this fund and contributions from the fund are therefore in reality State contributions, as the law provides that when the central fund is insufficient to meet the demands upon it, it may obtain loans from the State treasury. The central fund, however, plays an important part in the establishment and maintenance of the emergency funds.

Members of the regular unemployment funds must have been in good standing and have paid the membership fees for at least 12 months in order to be entitled to unemployment-insurance benefits and are disqualified if they, within the preceding 24 months, have had employment for less than 10 months. A member who has not paid his fees for 4 consecutive weeks loses his right to benefits until his fees have been paid for another 12 months and also if during the preceding 3 or 4 years he has each year received maximum benefits. The limi-

tations upon the payment of benefits vary, however, between the different funds, and several of the restrictions have been temporarily removed under the laws governing temporary relief. Regular benefits may be paid for from 70 to 120 days annually. Under the law of June 23, 1932, regarding extension of period, benefits can be paid from the emergency funds during periods of extraordinary unemployment for an additional 70 days. The total benefit period, therefore, ranges from 140 to 190 days, and an additional 108 days, in special cases, during the winter of 1933-34 was authorized by the law of December 13, 1933.

Workers who have independent means in excess of the maximum amount prescribed by the unemployment-insurance laws (about 10,000 kroner) are not entitled to unemployment relief and members of funds are disqualified for benefits if they are unemployed because of a strike or lockout, sickness or inability to work, if they have lost their work because of intemperance or misconduct, when under arrest or when performing military service, if they are recipients of invalid or old-age pension or poor relief, if they refuse to accept suitable employment, and if they are working two-thirds of normal time. In case of change of occupation members of unemployment funds may be transferred to the unemployment fund of their new occupation.

During the depression it was found that the period of unemployment during which unemployment support can be distributed within 1 year was too short, and the 1932 law offered, therefore, special inducements to the various regular funds to create emergency funds, and reduced the State's contribution to funds which do not create them by 10 percent. The law provided that payment could not be made from emergency funds except in cases of an unusual state of unemployment in the respective trade or branch of industry. As a result of the abnormal unemployment, money for temporary extraordinary relief was appropriated in February, April, and December 1933, in amounts which greatly exceeded the ordinary annual expenditures of the unemployment funds.

The establishment of emergency funds was authorized by the law of 1927, but their maintenance imposed such a financial burden on the labor organizations that only six funds were established prior to 1932. It is required, under the law of 1932, that the membership fee payments to these funds shall not be less than 20 percent of members' payments to the regular funds; the State's payments are in the same proportion to the membership fees as to the regular employment funds, one-third of the State expenditures being refunded by the communes. In addition to the usual fees, an initial payment of from 15 kroner to 25 kroner per member is made from the central fund when an emergency fund is started. The advantages to members are such that emergency funds have now been created by all

regular employment funds. The emergency funds are under the same administration as the regular funds and the rate of relief is the same. Relief is paid from the emergency funds after the management of the regular unemployment funds has so resolved, provided the percentage of unemployment among the members of the fund has been a certain percentage above normal. This excess percentage varies according to the ratio of unemployment to normal unemployment.

Public employment agencies established at the more important centers and managed by officials appointed by the local authorities were provided for in the law of July 1, 1927, and no change in the provisions governing the operation of these agencies was made in the 1932 law. The officials managing these offices do not receive any remuneration, and it is provided that the head of the agency, whose appointment must be approved by the Minister of Social Affairs, may not be an employer nor a wage earner. These agencies cooperate with the managements of the unemployment funds and with employers and keep an exact control of all organized workers out of employment. Two-thirds of the operating expenses of the offices and the salaries of the clerical force are paid by the district in which the office is located, the remaining one-third being paid by the State.

As soon as a member of an unemployment fund is out of work, the management of the fund must notify the employment office, giving full details regarding the member. The system provides for the immediate placement of the unemployed worker if possible and for a follow-up of subsequent changes in employment. If employers refuse to accept applicants directed to them by the employment agency, employees are not sent to them thereafter, and if the applicant refuses to accept the employment offered, unemployment benefits are withheld unless there was valid reason for the refusal.

The administrative machinery established under the law of June 23, 1932, is in principle the same as under previous laws. The unemployment funds are under supervision of a government body called the State Bureau of Labor, which must audit the accounts of the unemployment funds and emergency funds at least every quarter. At the head of the State Bureau of Labor is a State-appointed commissioner. This official makes a report to the Minister of Social Affairs as to the accounts of all the unemployment funds, and the Minister in turn causes the reports to be published on forms prescribed for that purpose.

Under the commissioner serve a number of officials who cooperate with two independent committees known as labor tribunals. These two tribunals deal with matters concerning Government employment agencies and unemployment funds respectively and settle disputes

arising in connection with the administration of these bodies. The tribunal or committee dealing with unemployment funds is the most important one. It is composed of 6 representatives of labor elected by the unemployment funds, 2 members of the lower house of the Danish Parliament, and 2 of the upper house. All are elected for a period of 6 years. They receive no salary, but their traveling expenses and expenditures in connection with attendance at meetings are paid.

The law stipulates that members must elect the management of their unemployment funds, and they also elect the members of the clerical force. A complete record of all receipts and expenditures and of all the members must be kept, and each member must be furnished with a book and a card bearing his name and membership number for the purpose of identification. A journal must also be kept by the management, in which are separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the regular unemployment fund and the emergency fund. A subsidiary record must also be maintained of the time when members out of employment report at the office of the unemployment fund. This must be within a reasonable time after the member loses his employment. When he reports he must present his book and identification card.

The unemployment funds are authorized to establish branches in various localities, and the 70 funds have now 2,860 branches throughout the country.

Unemployment in Denmark rose steadily from the beginning of 1931 to the spring of 1933 when there was a decline.

Table 6 shows the number of workers, by industry or occupation, who received unemployment benefits for the 3 fiscal years 1930-31 to 1932-33:

TABLE 6.—NUMBER RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN DENMARK, 1930-31 TO 1932-33, BY OCCUPATION GROUPS

Occupation group	Number receiving benefits		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Food industry.....	7,820	12,125	14,140
Textile, clothing, and leather industry, etc.....	13,329	14,279	15,001
Woodworkers.....	3,725	4,378	5,780
Bookbinders and paper workers.....	2,528	3,147	4,170
Building trades and furniture workers.....	20,058	24,497	30,895
Metal workers.....	16,003	22,375	26,949
Stone, glass, and ceramic workers.....	1,385	1,699	1,750
Cement workers and common laborers.....	55,874	66,005	77,970
Agricultural workers and gardeners.....	7,480	8,808	12,705
Seamen and marine firemen.....	3,183	3,705	3,597
Clerks and store workers.....	1,942	3,842	5,842
All other trades and industries.....	2,726	2,300	3,269
Total.....	136,053	167,160	202,068

Table 7 shows the income and expenditures of all the unemployment funds for the years 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33. According to the law of 1927, the communes made direct contributions to the

unemployment funds, but this arrangement was changed under the law of June 23, 1932. The State and the municipal contributions toward ordinary unemployment relief are not paid into the unemployment funds until a year or two after the expiration of the year to which they apply. For this reason State and municipal contributions for 1931-32 and in some cases for 1930-31 appear in the accounts for the year 1932-33. For the same reason the accounts do not give an exact picture of public expenditures toward unemployment relief from year to year, but show only the trend of increase in membership fees from year to year.

TABLE 7.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN DENMARK, 1930-31 TO 1932-33

Item	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Income:	<i>Kroner</i>	<i>Kroner</i>	<i>Kroner</i>
Membership fees.....	17, 870, 000	19, 033, 000	27, 652, 000
State contributions.....	5, 100, 000	4, 794, 000	5, 427, 000
Municipal contributions.....	4, 592, 000	4, 216, 000	3, 876, 000
Other income.....	938, 000	1, 340, 000	1, 069, 000
Total.....	28, 500, 000	29, 383, 000	38, 024, 000
Expenditures:			
Unemployment benefits.....	23, 023, 000	31, 431, 000	43, 080, 000
Administration expenses.....	1, 771, 000	1, 814, 000	2, 426, 000
Total.....	24, 794, 000	33, 245, 000	45, 506, 000

The deficit in 1931-32 amounted to 3,862,000 kroner, and in 1932-33 to 6,482,000 kroner. As the law of June 23, 1932, provided that the unemployment funds were to contribute 4,000,000 kroner for extra relief during the period from July 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, which amount has not been paid, the actual deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1933, was 10,482,000 kroner.

The appropriations for unemployment benefits and relief made by the State, municipalities, and the central fund for the 4 fiscal years 1930-31 to 1933-34 were as follows:

1930-31.....	<i>Kroner</i> 9, 046, 000
1931-32.....	26, 320, 000
1932-33.....	86, 810, 000
1933-34.....	72, 650, 000

During recent years Government bills have been introduced into Parliament providing for a 40-hour week to replace the 48-hour week which is general throughout Danish industry. These bills have failed of enactment, but it is expected that a compromise may be reached by which a shortened workday will be established in certain industries.

Finland⁹

A VOLUNTARY unemployment-insurance system was established in Finland by a law passed in 1917. The law provided for the establishment of unemployment funds, which if administered in accordance with the terms of the act received financial assistance from the State. Under the law an unemployment fund might be established by any group of workers or any laborers' organization, but the members could not be less than 15 nor more than 60 years of age. In order to receive contributions from the public funds it was required that there should be at least 50 members, although as few as 10 workers might establish a fund. The funds organized under this law were managed by the trade unions, but it was required that their administration should be separate from other union activities.

The law provided that the workers could determine the amount of their own contributions to the unemployment-insurance funds, the range being between 40 Finnish pennies and 1 Finnish mark per week. The minimum benefit was fixed at 3 marks and the maximum at 10 marks per day. Six months' membership in a fund was required in order to be eligible for benefits and benefits might be paid for 60 days each year in a successive period of 2 years, after which regular contributions were required for a period of 1 year before benefit payments could be made again.

In 1928 nine unemployment-insurance funds were in operation which received State subsidies. A large number of other funds were actually in operation but, failing to fulfill certain requirements, did not receive assistance from the State. In 1930 nearly all of the trade unions with which the funds were associated were dissolved because of alleged communistic activities, so that the funds also ceased to exist. Since that time the whole labor union movement has been more or less dormant, although several new unions have been formed in the period since the last report (1932). There are only about 20,000 workers enrolled in these new unions, but several unemployment relief funds (8 or 9) have been established by the members. No statistics regarding the operation of the funds are available, but it is stated that they are entirely inadequate to meet even the most modest demands upon them for unemployment assistance. Emergency work and other measures have been employed, therefore, by the national and municipal governments for the relief of unemployment rather than the payment of unemployment benefits.

A new law¹⁰ regulating the establishment and maintenance of unemployment-relief funds was promulgated March 23, 1934, which repealed the law of 1917. Under the new act admission to membership is open to Finnish citizens between the ages of 15 and 60. Admis-

⁹ Data are from the report by Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., American vice consul at Helsingfors, Feb. 14, 1934.

¹⁰ Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 14, 1934, p. 250.

sion to membership in a fund is not conditioned upon membership in any other society or organization.

The maximum amount of benefit is increased from 10 to 30 marks a day but may not exceed two-thirds of the average wage paid to workers engaged in the same class of work. The maximum benefit period is 120 days in any 12-month period. Six months' membership is required for eligibility to benefit and the waiting period may not be less than 6 nor more than 18 days. A member who has received the maximum benefit during 24 consecutive months may not claim further benefit until the expiration of 6 months, during which he must have paid contributions for the full 26 weeks.

Benefits will not be paid to sick persons, to those incapable of work, nor to persons who have left their employment without good reason or who are unemployed through their own fault. The right to benefit is also denied to workers who have refused to accept suitable employment, which is defined as employment in undertakings not involved in a strike or lockout and in which the wage corresponds to the wage customarily paid to workers of their trade, or to four-fifths of the usual wage in the case of public works organized for the purpose of relieving unemployment. Benefits may not be paid to persons directly or indirectly unemployed because of a strike or lockout.

The Ministry of Social Affairs decides on the grant of State subsidies to the different funds. These subsidies amount to two-thirds of the benefits paid by the fund to its members if they have dependent children under 15 years of age or parents who are incapable of work, and one-half in other cases, up to 12 marks a day, but for that part of the benefit which exceeds 12 marks a day the subsidy amounts to one-half and one-third, respectively.

France¹¹

THERE is no system of compulsory unemployment insurance in France, but voluntary associations of workers—either trade unions or mutual-aid associations—have been established for many years which have maintained funds, through member contributions, for the purpose of paying benefits to members in times of unemployment. These funds were first subsidized by the Government in 1905-6, when an appropriation was included in the national budget to be allotted to these organizations on the basis of the financial assistance rendered by them.

Under the original regulations it was required that a subsidized unemployment aid association should be made up of workers in the same branch of industry or in associated trades, contributing to the production of related products, and it was also provided that these associations must consist of at least 100 members unless they are

¹¹ Data are from report by George Tait, American consul at Paris, June 7, 1934.

purely local associations which also receive subsidies from the communes or Departments in which they function, in which case they may have as few as 50 members. While previously, therefore, the State subsidies were extended only to unemployment aid associations of workers who were definitely in the employed class, a decree of July 28, 1932, provided for the payment of subsidies to associations made up of independent workers. This group includes men or women who perform manual or intellectual work but are not habitually in the employ of a definite employer, that is, persons who work independently for the fulfillment of orders from several persons. Artisans who are also employers on a small scale are included if not more than two persons and an articulated apprentice in addition to members of the family are employed. Unemployment aid associations formed of such workers are not required to maintain a free employment agency as are other unemployment aid associations, but in other respects they must meet the same requirements as the ordinary associations. In exceptional cases it is provided also that an unemployment aid association made up of different trades may receive State subsidies if it meets the requirements as to the number of members. This modification is regarded as a temporary measure necessitated by the comparatively severe unemployment in France.

The application of this decree met with legal difficulties because of the fact that such workers usually had no contract with an employer and as they did not receive wages could not be registered for employment or otherwise taken care of under the voluntary unemployment-insurance system. A supplementary decree¹² was issued, therefore, December 16, 1933, providing that special funds, established by local or departmental authorities for persons engaged in the plastic, graphic, dramatic, and musical arts who are unable to find work in these professions, may receive subsidies from the national unemployment relief fund. In order to obtain benefits applicants must prove that they have gained their entire livelihood from the profession for at least 1 year. They are required to accept any employment offered them by the public employment exchange or by their professional organization, and must report to the unemployment fund at least once a fortnight regarding any earnings during the period.

A decree dated March 10, 1931, opened State subsidies to associations on the basis of benefits granted to the partially unemployed under the same conditions as applied to benefits to the entirely unemployed. This decree was canceled by a decree of October 22, 1932, effective November 1, which provided that relief organizations against partial unemployment established by Departments, communes, professional associations of employers or employees, and societies for

¹² Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 7, 1934, p. 203.

mutual assistance shall be entitled to State subsidies, provided the statutes of such organizations are submitted for approval to the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare. Partial unemployment covers persons who, because of lack of work, are employed less than 4 days a week, less than 30 hours a week, or 1 week only during 2 weeks. Such partial unemployment must affect the enterprise either as a whole or as a distinctly separate part of the same enterprise; it must be collective, that is, affecting the entire personnel except those engaged in indispensable repairs, and such an enterprise must employ at least 10 persons. Four weeks' employment in such an enterprise is required for eligibility to benefit, but if a municipal or departmental relief organization is concerned the person must have been regularly employed for at least 6 months and must have resided in the commune for at least 3 months. The number of daily relief benefits shall not exceed the number of days without work decreased by 1 day, and payments may be made only after the enterprise has been without work for at least 8 full days.

The rate of the State subsidy granted to unemployment aid associations was formerly fixed at 33 percent of the benefits paid by the small associations and 40 percent of those paid by the large associations (i.e., Federal associations operating over at least three Departments and including at least 1,000 active members) for a maximum benefit period of 120 days. This was later extended to 150 days, and then to 180 days, effective until June 30, 1934. The subsidies were paid as a reimbursement after the benefits had been paid. A decree of July 16, 1931, increased the State subsidy to 50 percent and as the result of increasing demands upon associations by unemployed members a further increase was provided for in a decree dated April 5, 1932. By this decree the subsidy was increased to 60 percent on benefits paid out during 10 percent of the possible working days; to 70 percent on benefits paid out during more than 10 percent but less than 20 percent of the possible working days; to 80 percent on benefits paid out during more than 20 percent but less than 30 percent of the possible working days; and 90 percent on benefits paid out for more than 30 percent of the possible working days.

In the past, State subsidies have been paid each 6 months to unemployment aid associations in the form of percentage reimbursements for benefits granted by the associations to members during the preceding 6 months. However, the weakened financial condition of the associations at the beginning of 1932, brought on by the present period of unemployment, made it impossible for many of them to acquire a sufficient reserve to pay out benefits in anticipation of eventual partial reimbursement from the State. A decree dated April 5, 1932, made it possible for the associations to secure advances on the benefits they had paid out during the first quarter of 1932, to be deducted from the

total subsidy that they would normally have received at the end of the first half of 1932. As the emergency continued, a decree of August 4, 1932, provided that advances could be secured from the State at the beginning of the second half of 1932 for the remainder of the year, the difference between the subsidy and the advances to be adjusted, as far as this was possible, at the end of the year. This system of advances by the State is a sharp deviation from the former principle of subsidy by reimbursement for benefits paid and actually is simply a method of carrying the associations through the period of depression.

The contributions or premiums of members are fixed by each association. In practice the monthly contribution required by the average association is between 0.50 franc and 3 francs, though 1 or 2 associations have required as high as 14 francs per month. There is only one unemployment aid association, as far as is known, to which contributions are paid by the employers.

In general, in order that a fund may receive the State subsidy, the contributions must be fixed at a rate which will be sufficient to allow the payment of benefits, and these contributions, therefore, must be equal to at least one-third of the benefits paid out during any 6-month period. The original State subsidy of 33 or 40 percent was payable upon benefits not exceeding 8 francs per day for each unemployed member, and 2.50 francs for his wife and each of his children or ascendants if these persons were dependent on him and were receiving no wages at all or less than 2 francs per day. The total daily maximum in any one family was 16 francs, although benefits might be paid by the associations in excess of these figures. The maximum benefits upon which the State subsidy is calculated have been changed frequently in order to bring them into approximate conformity with the variations in the purchasing power of the franc. A decree of December 31, 1931, provided that the benefits should not exceed 7 francs for the unemployed head of a family, 4 francs for the wife (whether employed or not) and for each unemployed person in the family over 16 years of age, and 3.50 francs for those under 16 years not working or earning less than 4 francs per day. The total aid to a family was fixed at 19 francs per day, but if the household included 3, 4, or 5 or more children under 16 years of age the maximum might amount to 20, 23, and 26 francs, respectively. The total benefit, however, might not exceed one-half of the normal wages, including the total family benefits prevailing in the region.

State-Subsidized Local Government Unemployment Funds

The municipal and departmental governments in France have maintained funds for the unemployed regardless of sex or occupation since 1914, when, because of the large number of factories which were closed, a national unemployment fund was created. Direct cash benefits are

paid which are in no way dependent upon any contribution, past or present, by the recipient. There is no element of insurance present in these funds. The national appropriations to these funds have varied from time to time with the needs.

By decrees dated June 3 and November 13, 1931, State subsidies were authorized to be paid to local government unemployment funds which granted direct allowances to stevedores and sailors. Prior to that time the subsidies had been paid only to funds covering persons who had followed a trade from which they derived a regular wage. In addition a decree of March 10, 1931, admitted to State subsidies those local funds making allowances to the partially unemployed.

The rate of the subsidy to the local government funds was increased by a decree dated December 31, 1931. The rate, which was formerly 50 percent regardless of the number of unemployed assisted by the particular fund, was fixed at 60 percent for allowances made by any local fund when the number of beneficiaries is 10 or less per thousand of the inhabitants of the district, to 70 percent when the beneficiaries number 10 to 20 per thousand, to 80 percent when from 20 to 30 per thousand are receiving benefits, and to 90 percent when the beneficiaries are in excess of 30 per thousand. The relation between the number of assisted unemployed and the total population served by each fund is established at least once each month.

The maximum benefits on which these allowances are paid were in most instances increased by a decree of December 31, 1931. The present rate for the unemployed head of a family is 7 francs per day; for the spouse and dependents over 16 years of age, 4 francs; for persons under 16 years of age dependent upon the head of the house and not working (or if working, earning less than 4 francs per day), 3.50 francs; the maximum total allowance amounting to 19 francs which is increased from 1 to 4 francs according to the number of dependent children in excess of two. The total daily family allowance may in no case, however, exceed one-half of the average ordinary wage of the district and the regular family allowance.

The State subsidies were, by a decree of March 23, 1932, temporarily extended to cover the assistance to individuals for an unlimited time. The original limit was 120 days per person, later it was made 150 days, and then 180 days, but the continued unemployment made it necessary to remove all limit to the length of the benefit period. This does not mean, however, that all local government funds actually extend allowances for an unlimited time, since they are restricted in some instances in their ability to pay.

When an unemployed individual has received direct assistance from a local government fund for the maximum number of days allowed by that fund, he next secures aid from small offices run by the municipalities. The burden placed upon these offices was such

that a decree, issued in November 1931, extended State subsidies to them in the form of partial reimbursements for payments to unemployed persons who had exhausted the possibilities of aid from the regular unemployment fund in their department. Such funds receive the same rate of subsidy as the local unemployment funds.

A very important feature of the unemployment-insurance system is the requirement that each association shall either maintain its own employment agency to secure work for members or delegate this function to a public employment agency. Since 1909 all communes having more than 1,000 inhabitants have been required to maintain free public employment agencies and they are instructed to foster the closest relations with the unemployment aid associations.

Germany¹³

ALTHOUGH Germany is the pioneer country of Europe with respect to systems of social insurance, yet the first unemployment-insurance law was not enacted in that country until 1927. Due to the obvious interrelationship existing between increasing employment and relieving those unemployed, the system was directly connected with the Federal public employment exchanges already established all over the country. For the purpose of centralization of such exchanges that had been operated by the individual communes, or collectively by groups of communes, these were subsequently coordinated and joined to the main system. Later, in view of the importance of these employment agencies in the operation of the unemployment-insurance system, the law was revised to concentrate the remaining employment agencies (with at first a few exceptions which were for the most part done away with during the year 1933) in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. Employment agencies and relief bureaus maintained by organized labor or by employers, were originally allowed to continue under the jurisdiction of the Federal bureau, but have been more closely coordinated in the past year as the labor unions and employers' associations were dissolved and the unified German Labor Front was organized to include both elements.

While the unemployment-insurance system was superimposed and coordinated with the labor employment bureaus, it was observed that the agencies of the social-insurance plan already existing could probably be used to collect the premiums for the unemployment benefits and the extra expense of a new tax collecting agency would thereby be avoided. In order to mitigate confusion which might arise, it was decided to use the standards of the system that would collect the tax and apply them to the unemployment-insurance system. The classification of the recipients of the unemployed bene-

¹³ Data are from report by Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, assisted by Dr. K. Mattusch, economic investigator for the consulate general, Mar. 10, 1934.

fits is often thus based on their earlier disposition in the other plans, such as sickness insurance.

During 1933 emphasis on relief of the unemployed through the social-insurance system has greatly diminished through the intensive campaign to provide work. While the work of the Federal Bureau of Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance still is of great importance in the field of relief of the unemployed, yet the major efforts of the organization at the present time are devoted to finding employment for those out of work and cooperating with possible employers in order to create new jobs.

The unemployment relief existing in Germany at the present time is of three kinds: (1) Ordinary unemployment benefit covered by the ordinary insurance contributions; (2) extended unemployment benefit paid by the bureau out of the surplus of the insurance not used for ordinary benefits and a special government tax; and (3) welfare support, which is partly paid by the Central Government in the form of direct grants to the local government in a proportion fixed in accordance with individual requirements.

Although these three groups are still continued according to law, the first two groups are really those which are important for the worker, as an effort is now being made to restrict the receivers of the last type of relief (welfare) to those unable to work.

The system of unemployment insurance is compulsory and applies in general to those classes of workers who are subject to compulsory sickness insurance and who earn not more than 3,600 marks a year. The insurance system further applies to salaried employees covered by compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance who earn not more than 8,400 marks a year, and to crews of German vessels. Employees earning a salary in excess of the above limits may take out insurance voluntarily. The classes excluded from the compulsory insurance system include, in general, persons who are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, forestry, and fishing; apprentices serving an apprenticeship of not less than 2 years (although they become subject to the insurance 1 year before the expiration of the term of apprenticeship); all workers engaged in casual or unimportant work if it does not exceed a specified number of hours per week, or a specified amount of monthly earnings; home workers; and female domestic servants.¹⁴

The rate of contributions has often been changed since the system was established. It was originally set at 3 percent of the wages or salaries forming the basis of the calculation, but it has been repeatedly found necessary to advance the percentage, until in October 1930 it was fixed at 6½ percent, at which figure it now stands.

¹⁴ A very small number of important firms, including that of Carl Zeiss, of Jena, the famous optical company, are allowed to retain their private insurance systems; their employees are therefore not obliged to join the Government system.

The wage scales on which the premiums are calculated are divided into classes in general accordance with the classes of the sickness-insurance system, which acts as a field agent and collecting system for the insurance bureau. The highest wage or salary on which contributions are calculated and benefits paid is 300 marks per month. Persons earning up to 8,400 marks annually are within the maximum limit for compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance and are therefore obliged also to pay unemployment-insurance contributions, but only on a maximum of 300 marks a month. The employer and the worker or employee each pay 50 percent of the contribution.

The benefits consist of a basic benefit and an individual allowance for each additional family member, amounting to a fixed percentage of part of the wage or salary corresponding to the class in which the unemployed person belongs. Wages and salaries are divided by the regulations into 11 classes. Besides these, there are distinctions based on three different population groups (*Ortsklassen*) according to the place of residence, such as large cities, country districts, etc. There are also distinctions according to the size of the family scheduled to obtain the benefit, which is classified in seven groups, so that formerly there were as many as 231 possibilities of classification in each individual case.

At the present time, however, the classification system is in a state of flux as efforts are directed toward its gradual simplification. Owing to the hardships and difficulties which might arise should changes be too abrupt, an attempt is being made to consider several classes together on the same basis rather than suddenly to shift classifications, and even then, when individual cases warrant it, exceptions are made. For general consideration, salary groups 1 through 3 are considered, insofar as it may be possible, on the same basis; similarly, groups 4 through 6 are being leveled, coordinated, and equalized whenever feasible. While there are thus 11 official salary groups on the basis of which benefits are paid, yet in actual practice these are reduced to 6.

It is therefore difficult to show at the present time the amount of benefit generally received in the different classes. As a concrete illustration, however, an unemployed person in class 1 (the lowest group) who is found eligible for relief and who lives in a large city receives 5.10 marks a week. In the middle salary group (4-6), for instance, an unemployed married couple, with three children, living in Berlin, would receive 15.60 marks a week. The highest benefits which may be received by a single man in the top group (i.e., one whose salary while employed was at or above the 300 marks limit) is 11.70 marks a week. An additional allowance of 5 percent of the standard grant is made for each additional member of the family, but the total benefit may not exceed 80 percent of the standard wage of the

recipient while he was employed, and is gradually reduced in the different classes to a minimum of 6 percent. During the winter months a special allowance of between 2 and 4 marks per week is granted to the lower groups according to the family status.

In order to claim benefit the first time, an insured person must have been employed and have paid his contributions for a period of 52 weeks out of the 2 years preceding his application for benefit. In order to obtain subsequent ordinary benefits (if the employed should again find himself out of work after a period of employment subsequent to receiving the first ordinary benefit) the applicant must have been employed and have paid contributions for at least 26 weeks during the 12 months immediately preceding the filing of the new claim.

The waiting period before an individual is entitled to receive benefit was formerly 14 days for an unemployed person without family members entitled to additional allowance, the period being gradually reduced, according to classes, to 3 days for those with four or more family members. These periods have been changed at various times, but after an experimental term in which the waiting time was lengthened for all classes in an endeavor to save money, the old system was in general restored. At the present time an unemployed worker without dependents must wait 14 days before receiving benefit; an unemployed person with 2 or 3 members of the family entitled to receive benefit must wait 7 days; and one with 4 or more members of the family entitled to additional aid is required to wait only 3 days. Unemployed persons who have been participating in the voluntary labor service for a period of at least 6 months receive the benefit immediately upon leaving the service (if found eligible), and may also obtain the benefit without a waiting period if found unemployed after working for not more than 13 weeks after leaving the service.

The regular period during which the ordinary benefit was paid lasted at first 26 weeks, but this was later extended to 39 weeks. In cases of special necessity the time might be extended for an additional period of 13 weeks, making a total of 52 weeks that ordinary unemployed benefit might be received. During this time an unemployed person was originally not required to prove that he was in need, but was given the benefit regardless of his means. After the regular benefit had expired, extended benefit was accorded to persons who had been receiving the ordinary benefit, to unemployed persons who were able and willing to work and who had not resigned or left their former jobs, and also to persons who had not as yet been able to establish a claim to the ordinary benefit but who had paid contributions for at least 13 weeks during the prescribed period.

At the present time, however, insured persons who become unemployed and qualify receive the ordinary benefit for 14 weeks, but a "means test" is applied during this period. The test is very strict

and an applicant must prove that he has no other means of support, no one to help him financially, no one to take care of him or of his family, and that his relatives, if any, are not in a position to support him. If the person does not pass the "means test" (which is generally, as a matter of administration, given during the course of the sixth week that the recipient is obtaining benefit), he will lose his claim to both ordinary and extended benefit and may receive only welfare relief, should his presumed family or other means of support fail. If the applicant does qualify under the "means test", he will, after receiving the ordinary benefit over 14 weeks, be transferred to the extended benefit and have to pass a further "means test" every additional 13 weeks.

While formerly the second type of extended benefit was granted for 45 weeks in the case of persons under 40 years of age and for 58 weeks for those over that limit, and while the unemployed person at the expiration of this period was automatically transferred to the third class of welfare relief, yet under the present policy and regulations the unemployed will remain on the rolls of the extended relief indefinitely and will not, except in exceptional cases, be transferred to the welfare class.

The effect of the previous policy was to clear the rolls of the receivers of the ordinary and extended relief and to pass the burden on to the welfare relief system, which was formerly supported¹⁵ in its entirety by the local and municipal governments. As the burden became too great for the latter to carry, the Federal Government, through the bureau, decided to maintain persons indefinitely on extended relief in order to remedy the situation and distribute the burden more equitably. Table 8 shows the number of unemployed in Germany receiving various types of benefits, and the number not receiving assistance during the four quarters of 1933. For the sake of comparison the corresponding figures for the end of December 1931 and the end of December 1932 have been given; the preliminary estimates for January 1934 show the trend of the relief work.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED RECEIVING BENEFITS IN GERMANY ON SPECIFIED DATES 1931 TO 1934, BY KIND OF BENEFIT

Date (end of month)	Number of unemployed receiving—				Total number of unemployed
	Regular benefits	Extended benefits	Welfare relief	No relief	
1931: December	1,641,831	1,506,036	1,565,346	954,974	5,668,187
1932: December	791,868	1,281,233	2,304,929	1,394,954	5,772,984
1933:					
March	686,445	1,479,446	2,299,151	1,133,813	5,598,855
June	416,304	1,310,372	1,957,813	1,172,453	4,856,942
September	316,140	1,108,672	1,492,051	932,359	3,849,222
December	553,508	1,175,447	1,411,554	918,546	4,059,055
1934: January ¹	549,192	1,166,806	1,317,873	740,501	3,774,372

¹ Preliminary estimates.

¹⁵ While welfare relief was largely maintained by the local governments, yet as a matter of practice the Federal Government made large donations.

The table shows that the number of people receiving welfare relief has greatly declined during the last year in comparison to the rapid growth of that type of relief in the period 1931-32. It should also be noted that the number of people receiving any relief at all has greatly diminished during the course of 1933.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, the funds required for the payment of the three classes of insurance benefits were divided as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Contributions of wage and salary earners and employees.....	35
Budgetary appropriation by the Federal Government.....	28
Appropriations by the local government.....	23
The yield from a special tax (crisis tax).....	14
Total.....	100

The crisis tax is really a modified income tax under a different name.

According to a new system for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, contributions of the wage and salary earners and employers will approximate 1,000,000,000 marks, appropriations by the Federal Government for the welfare relief of the communities approximately 400,000,000 marks, appropriations by the local governments and municipalities approximately 600,000,000 marks, and the yield from the crisis tax approximately 500,000,000 marks. The regular and extended benefits are paid from the funds made up from the premiums paid on account of the insured and the crisis tax, while the welfare relief is provided for from governmental appropriations, Federal, municipal, and local.

The cost of the machinery administering the unemployment insurance system is difficult to ascertain with any degree of reliability, due to the fact that the same officials of the bureau who are concerned with unemployment insurance also spend much of their time with the reemployment problems, which are at present considered more important than those of the unemployment-insurance system. For instance, the bureau among other duties is concerned with: (1) The two classes (ordinary and extended) of the insurance system; (2) labor exchanges; (3) emergency construction work; (4) vocational guidance; (5) agricultural assistance; (6) labor service for women; and (7) the labor problem of the high school students who are not admitted to universities. The responsible officers of the bureau venture an estimate, however, that the administrative cost of the insurance system might be given as approximately 100,000,000 marks a year.

The financial position of the bureau is excellent. Both types of insurance (ordinary and extended) that are under its control are almost self-supporting, the only additional aid required in this time of stress coming from the special crisis tax. Not all the proceeds of this are needed, however, and some is directly allotted by the Federal

Government to the local governments in Germany for their direct use in furnishing the welfare benefits.

It is not believed that any basic changes in the system are planned for the present. There is, however, a distinct trend toward simplifying the system as much as possible by cutting down the number of classes and leveling the amounts of insurance paid. It must also be remembered that the present efforts of the bureau are applied more to the problem of reemployment than to the matter of unemployment insurance.

(To be concluded in next issue)

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Employment Status of Former Members of Civilian Conservation Corps

WITHIN a few months of leaving the Civilian Conservation Corps either during or at the end of the summer term of 1933, no less than one-eighth of the 100,000 young men and boys could not be traced, probably because of their shifting rapidly from one part of the country to another. Of the 90,000 who could be traced, less than one-fifth had procured employment, and in each of the three States—New York, Ohio, and Illinois—from which the largest number of these boys had come, less than 14 percent had found work. In the country as a whole more than 77 percent of the boys traced were unemployed, 20 percent were employed, and 3 percent were in schools, military service, other C.C.C. camps, jail, hospital, or were dead. These facts were ascertained in a survey of former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration¹ at the request of Col. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation work. The survey covered the period November 1933 to February 1934.

There were 106,218 young men and boys enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps who left the corps during or at the end of the summer term of 1933. Of these, 105,408 were investigated and 92,311 were traced. It was found that 17,926 were working, 71,495 were idle, and 2,890 were otherwise engaged.

Table 1 shows the number and percent of these groups, classified by time of departure from the corps.

Of the total number investigated (105,408) there were 13,097, or 12 percent, who could not be traced, although only a few months had elapsed since the time the boys had left camp. With certain limitations, principally that of inaccessibility in certain regions, this untraced group may be considered as an index of the mobility of young men and boys, according to the report.

Of the 92,311 men who were traced 35,852, or 38.8 percent, left during the term of enrollment, and 48,504, or 52.5 percent, did not reenroll at the end of the term, the remaining 7,955 being unclassified

¹ United States. Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research and Statistics. Report of the findings in a survey of former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, summer term 1933. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Mimeographed.)

because of inability to ascertain whether they left prior to or at the end of the enrollment period.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FORMER CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS MEMBERS WORKING, IDLE, OR OTHERWISE ENGAGED, BY TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM CORPS

Status at time of investigation	Number				Percent		
	Left during term	Left at end of term	Not classified as to time of departure	Total	Left during term	Left at end of term	Total
Working.....	8,863	7,183	1,880	17,926	24.72	14.81	19.42
Idle.....	25,325	40,350	5,820	71,495	70.64	83.19	77.45
Otherwise engaged:							
In school.....	591	194	106	891	1.65	.40	.97
Reenrolled in C.C.C. camps.....	627	606	66	1,299	1.75	1.25	1.41
Enlisted in military service.....	126	90	30	246	.35	.19	.27
Reported in hospitals.....	64	31	7	102	.18	.06	.11
Reported in jail.....	176	21	24	221	.49	.04	.24
Dead.....	80	29	22	131	.22	.06	.14
Total otherwise engaged.....	1,664	971	255	2,890	4.64	2.00	3.13
Total traced.....	35,852	48,504	7,955	92,311	100.00	100.00	100.00

The number and percent of the former members of the C.C.C. who were working, idle, or otherwise engaged at the time of the survey, by geographical divisions, are given in tables 2 and 3:

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRACED FORMER CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS MEMBERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Working				Idle				Otherwise engaged			
	Left during term	Left at end of term	Un-classified ¹	Total	Left during term	Left at end of term	Un-classified ¹	Total	Left during term	Left at end of term	Un-classified ¹	Total
New England.....	1,233	668	-----	1,901	2,350	2,615	-----	4,965	146	208	-----	354
Middle Atlantic.....	1,883	1,841	-----	3,724	6,817	13,551	-----	20,368	309	338	-----	647
East North Central.....	1,888	1,540	-----	3,428	6,381	11,852	-----	18,233	243	130	-----	373
West North Central.....	336	389	1,041	1,766	1,345	1,809	2,680	5,834	43	45	122	210
South Atlantic.....	1,719	1,159	-----	2,878	3,580	3,798	-----	7,378	256	97	-----	353
East South Central.....	679	488	-----	1,167	1,167	2,099	-----	4,804	234	42	-----	276
West South Central.....	855	813	242	1,910	2,272	3,312	758	6,342	331	80	42	453
Mountain.....	270	285	149	704	481	708	648	1,837	102	31	24	157
Pacific.....	-----	-----	448	448	-----	-----	1,734	1,734	-----	-----	67	67
Total, United States.....	8,863	7,183	1,880	17,926	25,325	40,350	5,820	71,495	1,664	971	255	2,890

¹ Unclassified because of inability to ascertain whether they left prior to or at end of term.

Altogether 17,926, or 19.4 percent, of these former C.C.C. members were found to be employed. The percentages varied greatly, however, in the different geographical divisions, the South Atlantic States having a percentage two-fifths higher than that for the United States, and the Middle Atlantic States a percentage one-fifth lower. Taking the country as a whole, the percentage of employed among the traced cases was higher for the boys who left during the term (24.7) than for those who did not reenroll at the end of the term (14.8).

TABLE 3.—PERCENT OF FORMER CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS MEMBERS IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION WHO WERE WORKING, IDLE, OR OTHERWISE ENGAGED, BY TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM CORPS

Geographic division	Left during term			Left at end of term			Total		
	Work- ing	Idle	Other- wise engaged	Work- ing	Idle	Other- wise engaged	Work- ing	Idle	Other- wise engaged
New England.....	33.1	63.0	3.9	19.1	74.9	6.0	26.3	68.8	4.9
Middle Atlantic.....	20.9	75.7	3.4	11.7	86.1	2.2	15.1	82.3	2.6
East North Central.....	22.2	75.0	2.8	11.4	87.6	1.0	15.6	82.7	1.7
West North Central.....	19.5	78.0	2.5	17.3	80.7	2.0	22.6	74.7	2.7
South Atlantic.....	31.0	64.4	4.6	22.9	75.2	1.9	27.1	69.6	3.3
East South Central.....	22.5	69.7	7.8	15.1	83.6	1.3	18.7	76.9	4.4
West South Central.....	24.7	65.7	9.6	19.3	78.8	1.9	21.9	72.9	5.2
Mountain.....	31.7	56.3	12.0	27.8	69.2	3.0	26.1	68.1	5.8
Pacific.....							19.9	77.1	3.0
Total, United States....	24.7	70.6	4.7	14.8	83.2	2.0	19.4	77.5	3.1

In the following States 30 percent or more of the traced former C.C.C. members had found employment: New Hampshire, South Carolina, Arizona, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Connecticut. Less than 15 percent of those in New York, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, and Delaware were working at the time of the investigation.

In the country as a whole 71,495 boys, or 77.5 percent of the group traced, were unemployed. This very high average was exceeded by the East North Central (82.7) and Middle Atlantic (82.3) divisions. Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Delaware had over 84 percent unemployed. Vermont was the only State where less than one-half were unemployed. In all the geographical divisions and in all except two States a higher proportion of unemployment was found among the men and boys who did not reenroll than among those who left during the term of enrollment. This may be due partly to the longer interval elapsing for the first group.

Besides those employed and those idle, there was a third group of these former C.C.C. members who were classified as "otherwise engaged." Some of these had died and others were not a factor in the labor market, as they had reenrolled in the C.C.C., enlisted in military service, returned to school, were ill in hospitals, or were in jail as the result of misdemeanors committed by them. The 2,890 boys and men in this group, constituting 3.13 percent of the total number investigated, were neither working nor looking for work. The proportion was much higher for those who left camp early than for those who left at the end of the term.

The conclusion reached in the report is that "the total picture that emerges is of a group of highly transient and markedly under-employed boys and young men."

Reduction of Unemployment in Pennsylvania

THE number of unemployed in Pennsylvania in March 1934 was 699,482, or 18.8 percent of the 1930 working population of that State, according to an estimate of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. The report from that office also states that the figure indicates that approximately 680,000 jobless workers in Pennsylvania were reemployed from March 1933 to the same month in 1934, there being 1,379,351 persons unemployed, or slightly over 37 percent of the working population at the earlier date. The estimate of the total number of unemployed for March 1934 is the lowest recorded for any month during the 2½ years preceding that date.

The March 1934 unemployment estimate does not include 191,023 persons who on the 15th of that month had employment under the Civil Works Administration. If these temporarily engaged persons are added to the unemployed, the total reaches 890,505, or 23.9 percent of the gainful workers in the State.

The estimated unemployment for Pennsylvania for 1932, 1933, and 1934, by months, is recorded in the accompanying table:

UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1932, 1933, AND 1934

Month	1932		1933		1934	
	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population
January.....	1,017,730	27.3	1,309,850	35.2	741,050	19.9
February.....	1,060,879	28.5	1,321,842	35.5	731,569	19.7
March.....	1,059,793	28.5	1,379,351	37.1	¹ 699,482	18.8
April.....	1,120,272	30.1	1,346,549	36.2	.....	.....
May.....	1,144,627	30.7	1,314,835	35.3	.....	.....
June.....	1,217,333	33.5	1,259,987	33.8	.....	.....
July.....	1,281,562	34.4	1,147,179	30.8	.....	.....
August.....	1,201,167	34.7	1,037,606	27.9	.....	.....
September.....	1,234,836	33.2	909,363	24.4	.....	.....
October.....	1,138,966	30.6	906,787	24.4	.....	.....
November.....	1,152,209	31.0	893,337	24.0	.....	.....
December.....	1,160,354	31.2	791,721	21.3	.....	.....
Average for year.....	1,159,144	31.1	1,134,867	30.5	² 724,034	19.5

¹ Does not include 191,023 persons on Civil Works Administration projects.

² Average for 3 months.

Progress of Placement Work of British Employment Exchanges

EVIDENCE that the National Employment Exchange Service of Great Britain is widening its influence and points of contact with employers is presented by the Ministry of Labor in its report for 1933.¹ The number of vacancies reported to the public employment offices was nearly 420,000 greater in 1933 than in 1932, and 2,201,028 placements were made, as compared to 1,855,841 in 1932. The service

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report for the year 1933: Chapter II.—The work of the exchanges as employment agencies, pp. 17-33. (Cmd. 4543.)

filled over 90 percent of the job opportunities offered by employers during 1933.

Granting that improved trade and industrial conditions made possible a better record for 1933, the Ministry of Labor holds that nevertheless "there is ample evidence that employers are making greater use of the exchanges as they come to realize that their requirements, both for skilled and unskilled workpeople, can be met promptly and economically by the exchanges."

This is attributable in large part to special publicity activities which were undertaken in 1933 to reach employers who either did not know the service at all, or else regarded it as dealing solely with unskilled labor.

In the main, this publicity took the form of explanatory leaflets for issue to employers, and the insertion of articles upon the placing work of the exchanges in the national, provincial, and technical press. Publicity stands were also provided at trade exhibitions such as the British Industries Fair (both at Olympia and Birmingham) and at over 40 agricultural and other shows throughout the country. In addition, from November 1, 1933, pictorial posters advertising the placing work of the exchanges were displayed on all the poster hoardings formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board.

The building industry afforded the greatest increase in placements over those in 1932 (65,888). While this was due chiefly to increased private building activity and to slum-clearance projects, closer cooperation between local employment offices and building-trades employers was established in many important areas.

The most successful instance of reciprocal relations between the employers and the placing agencies was reported for domestic employment, in which the number placed, 226,783, represented an increase of 12,093 men and 19,944 women above the record of 1932. In this connection the report states that the number of private employers who secured their domestic help through the exchanges increased considerably, and that cooperation with hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house proprietors steadily improved. This again was due in large measure to special efforts to bring the service to the attention of the employers, particularly in connection with the holiday resort business.

The preparations made at local offices before the commencement of the season included a careful scrutiny of the registers of unemployed persons, followed by personal interview of experienced or apparently suitable applicants, to insure submission of applicants without delay. Special steps, by the issue of letters and leaflets and by personal visit, were taken to bring to the notice of prospective employers the service provided for them and the waiting lists of applicants for this employment.

A specialized agency in London, the Hotel and Catering Trades Exchange, deals exclusively with employers and workers in those trades. Its placements rose from 25,456 in 1932 to 33,261 in 1933, and included a large number of chefs and head waiters, and important managerial posts.

Labor Clearing Methods

SPECIAL machinery is provided to handle requests for workers who cannot be furnished locally. Intensive clearing areas are made by linking the local offices in each of seven highly industrial centers, such as those immediately surrounding London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. Local offices outside these intensive areas are also conveniently grouped for efficient clearance, and function through the divisional clearing house. The report points out that vacancies which cannot be handled regionally, or which call for wider circulation, "can be brought to the notice of all local offices in Great Britain (within 24 hours, if necessary) by means of the National Clearing House Gazette."

Of the total number of vacancies notified by employers to local offices in 1933, it was necessary to circulate 150,816, or 6.2 percent in districts other than that in which the work was situated; this compared with 113,312 and 5.6 percent in 1932. The number of vacancies filled after circulation was 109,773, which represents 72.8 percent of the number of vacancies circulated and 5 percent of the total number filled by local offices during the year. * * *

The number of vacancies filled after circulation does not, however, represent the total number of applicants who were found work through local offices in other districts. The total number of vacancies filled by applicants from districts other than that in which the work was available has risen steadily since 1921, and during 1933 the number was 386,641, or 17.6 percent of the total number of applicants placed in employment.

When necessary, advances for railroad fare and incidental expenses are made by the Ministry of Labor to workers placed in jobs away from their own communities.

Industrial Transference

THE effort was continued to find work for unemployed workers in depressed areas where the persistent lack of job opportunities makes reabsorption in their home communities extremely unlikely. During the year about 8,000 workers were transferred from the centers of heaviest unemployment and placed in positions elsewhere.

Progress of Public Employment Office System

THE development of the work of the National Employment Exchange Service and the extent to which its use by employers is increasing is shown by the following 11-year record:

RECORD OF PLACEMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1923 TO 1933

Year	Number of vacancies filled				Year	Number of vacancies filled			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total		Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
1923	539,882	204,224	149,607	893,713	1929	882,220	362,469	309,744	1,554,433
1924	667,816	268,705	207,221	1,143,742	1930	1,034,431	388,759	308,954	1,732,144
1925	717,319	325,166	236,807	1,279,292	1931	1,216,509	428,727	306,821	1,952,057
1926	571,308	291,384	220,225	1,082,917	1932	1,086,189	448,593	321,059	1,855,841
1927	671,627	316,418	264,662	1,252,707	1933	1,305,537	518,178	377,313	2,201,028
1928	715,775	329,871	281,572	1,327,218					

Agricultural Labor Corps of Germany

SOON after coming into power in 1933, the National Socialist Government of Germany began a drive for reemployment and resorted to all sorts of plans, of which the agricultural labor corps is one, to reduce the number of those without work.¹

On March 3, 1933, the head of the State Unemployment Insurance and Reemployment Bureau issued a decree creating this corps. Its principal object was to give city people out of work a chance to rehabilitate themselves through employment. The cities of Germany contained a very large number of young unemployed people, whose situation and outlook on life were being rendered desperate by their inability to obtain any work. The unemployment-relief benefits took care of their physical needs to a certain extent, but their mental attitude and hope for the future were gradually being lowered. This class included factory workers, bookkeepers, sales girls, stenographers, handicraft workers, and others of similar occupations, all out of jobs. It was thought that some method might be established of relieving the unemployed in these overcrowded occupations by leading them back to the rural districts.

A further reason for the corps is to be found in the aid that it provides the farmer. In many districts of the country, particularly those lying along the Polish border, it had been a custom of many years' standing to import foreign temporary labor at harvest and other times. This labor, of course, required regular wages and salaries; the creation of the agricultural labor corps, however, reduces the farmer's labor cost to a certain extent and at the same time provides work for Germans.

¹ Report from Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, May 3, 1934.

A main feature of the system is that the workers are not organized into groups under semimilitary discipline or into any formations as are the members of the voluntary labor service, but reside with the farmer or on the farm on which they are working. There is really no organized corps but rather a system of individual agricultural aid administered by the Bureau of Unemployment Insurance and Reemployment.

This Bureau utilizes the relief payments which it would ordinarily pay to the unemployed person to reimburse the farmer or other employer to whom the individual worker is assigned, for the purpose of defraying expenses of his cash outlay for the worker and for the continuance of unemployment-insurance and other social-insurance payments.

The farmer is thus aided by the State. It must be noted that the State is in turn relieved because it receives back in the form of insurance contributions certain of the moneys which it pays out to the farmer and which sums would not be reimbursed were the individual to remain unemployed. The farmer is obligated to feed and board the member of the agricultural corps and in addition to pay him a small compensation according to his experience, the work performed, and the wage scales existing in that particular district of Germany where the member of the corps is employed.

It is generally expected that the members of the corps will be active for approximately a year, at the end of which time they are supposed to be able to find jobs in competition with regular farm workers. It has been claimed that such services as the agricultural labor corps take away positions and keep regular workers from obtaining jobs. This argument does not seem to hold true in the case of the agricultural labor corps, however, for none of the corps workers are assigned to any farming enterprise that does not employ at least as many regular workers as it did in the corresponding calendar months of the previous year. The regular farm workers, of whom there is no apparent great superabundance in Germany at the present time, are thus protected.

The figures below show the growth of the corps since its establishment during March of the past year:

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR CORPS IN GERMANY

Date	Men	Women	Total
1933:			
Apr. 15	13, 416	2, 869	16, 285
July 15	111, 679	33, 002	144, 681
Oct. 15	127, 564	37, 922	165, 486
Dec. 15	126, 093	35, 868	161, 961
1934:			
Jan. 15	122, 680	35, 473	158, 153
Feb. 15	120, 089	34, 731	154, 820

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Work of National Labor Board up to July 1, 1934

PRELIMINARY figures show that from the inception of the National Labor Board on August 5, 1933, to July 1, 1934, over 2,000,000 workers were directly affected by cases handled by the National Labor Board and its 19 regional boards established throughout the country and that of the total number 1,800,000 persons were either returned to work, kept at work, or had their disputes adjusted.¹ Of 4,277 cases handled 3,532, or 83 percent, were settled by the boards. Settlements effected by agreement represent approximately two-thirds of the settlements. Cases pending on July 1 numbered 416. The primary cause of complaint in 2,741 cases or 64 percent of the total of 4,277 cases handled was alleged violation of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act dealing with labor's right to collective bargaining.

New National Labor Relations Boards

BY EXECUTIVE order of June 29, 1934, the National Industrial Relations Board was established in accordance with the authority vested in the President under title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195) and under joint congressional resolution approved June 19, 1934 (Public Res. 44, 73d Cong.). The board took over the functions of the National Labor Board on July 9, 1934, when its membership, composed of Lloyd Garrison, chairman, Harry A. Millis, and Edwin S. Smith, took office. The membership of the National Labor Relations Board is nonpartisan, its decisions are not subject to executive review, and its work will be confined to disputes involving the right of labor to collective bargaining, the holding of elections for labor representation, voluntary arbitration, and investigation of complaints of discriminatory practices affecting labor. Decisions of the board will be transmitted to the President through the Secretary of Labor. (For the enabling resolution under which the National Labor Relations Board was named, and the President's order establishing the board, see pp. 367 and 368.)

Under the resolution, Congress left it to the discretion of the President to establish either a board or boards to handle disputes, and the

¹ National Recovery Administration, press release no. 6295, July 7, 1934.

President set up two industrial boards before taking action with regard to a national body.

The National Longshoremen's Labor Board was named on June 26, 1934, by Executive order. Its membership includes Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, chairman, O. K. Cushing, and Edward F. McGrady. The board is authorized to make investigations in connection with the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast. It will cease to exist when, in the opinion of the President, it has completed its duties.

The National Steel Labor Relations Board was formed under Executive order of June 28, 1934, its membership comprising Chief Justice Walter P. Stacey, North Carolina Supreme Court, chairman, Admiral Henry A. Wiley, and James A. Mullenbach. The board is impartial and is authorized to report to the President on labor relations, to mediate differences, to determine the fairness of collective bargaining, and to reach decisions by secret ballot. This board is to cease operations when its duties are completed.

Study of Code Provisions Covering Scrip Wage Payments

IN ORDER to allow opportunity for further study of the effect of wage payments in scrip, code provisions relating to scrip have been stayed until December 1, 1934.¹ This order, issued by the Administrator in June 1934, affects the retail trade, retail jewelry trade, and retail food and grocery trade. The committee appointed during March 1934 to investigate the effects of such payments and the receipt of scrip by retailers in lieu of cash² will continue its work in this field.

Codification of Industries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico

BY AN order of the National Recovery Administration (no. X-60) the way is prepared for industries and trades in Hawaii and Puerto Rico to enter into agreement with the Administrator, much as industry within the United States was blanketed under the President's Reemployment Agreement pending adoption of individual codes.³ The same order fixes the effective dates of codes in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and provides for modifications of codes, the application of which may result in inequities in these Territories.

The order reads as follows:

(1) Trades and industries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico are exempted until September 1 from codes heretofore approved. They are exempted from codes hereafter approved for a period of 6 weeks

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press releases nos. 5797 and 5862, June 14 and 19, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934, p. 1059.

³ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6226, July 3, 1934.

following the approval dates. Such exemptions may be terminated or extended for a trade or industry as hereafter provided or as the deputy administrator for such Territory shall order.

(2) This order shall not affect (a) exceptions or exemptions heretofore or hereafter granted a specified trade, industry, person or persons, and (b) any code or modification of a code for a trade or industry or subdivision thereof in Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

(3) At any time before the expiration of an exemption under paragraph (1) of this order application may be made by trade or industrial associations or groups in Hawaii or Puerto Rico for (a) modification of such code in its application to such Territory or (b) the approval of a separate code for such trade or industry in such Territory.

(4) At any time before the expiration of an exemption under paragraph (1) any person directly affected and claiming application of the code in the Territory will be unjust to him * * * may be given an opportunity for a hearing * * * and application of the code for the Territory may be stayed, if justice requires, for all similarly affected, pending determination of the issue.

(5) An exemption under paragraph (1) shall, if the deputy administrator for the Territory shall so order for a trade or industry in that Territory, have effect only as to those who enter into an agreement (somewhat similar to the President's Reemployment Agreement) with the Administrator.

(6) Persons participating in any application provided for in paragraphs (3) or (4) of this order who require N.R.A. labels before such labels can be issued under a code of fair competition * * * shall be entitled to such labels if they have entered into and are complying with such an agreement. They may obtain such labels from the code authority concerned or from the deputy administrator for Hawaii or for Puerto Rico. These administrators are hereby authorized to issue such labels. Those for Hawaii shall be marked "H" and those for Puerto Rico, "P.R."



Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted under National Industrial Recovery Act During June 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during June 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more

are allowed for in practically all codes, such as under the hours provisions, executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually \$35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes.

A special section at the end of the tabular analysis is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JUNE 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Aluminum (July 11)-----	30-37½ cents per hour, according to geographic area, sex, and division of the industry, general. \$12-\$15 per week, according to population, office. 80 percent of applicable office rate, but not less than \$10 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 6 days in 7, 8 per day (normal), (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance after regular hours, employees engaged in the preparation, care, and maintenance of machinery and production facilities, firemen, engineers, stock and shipping, and truckmen. 48 per week during 2 weeks in 8 weeks, employees on continuous processes. 54 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, skilled workers in processes interruption of which would reduce production. 40 per week, 6 days in 7 (48 per week during 1 week in 1 month), 8 per day (normal), office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 48 per week, employees on continuous processes unless held over because of lack of relief by another employee.	Under 16, office, sales, service, technical and engineering departments. Under 18, others.
Bottled soft drink (June 18)	30 cents per hour in South and 32½ cents per hour elsewhere, general. 80 percent of specified minimum, helpers on trucks. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods, 44 per week, 10 per day, during 16 weeks in 1 year; 54 per week, 10 per day, during 6 weeks in 1 year), general. 10 percent tolerance, engineers and firemen. 9 per day in any 5 days per month over specified limitations during other than peak periods, weekly limits not to be exceeded over 4-week period, office. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 6 days in 7 (executives and watchmen excluded).	No provision-----	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Broom manufacturing (July 2).	27½-42½ cents per hour, according to sex, occupation, and geographic area, general. \$15-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$13-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 44 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and specified holidays, general.	Do.
Candlewick bedspread (June 11).	\$12 per week, general. \$9 per week, cleaners. Home work: 8-10 cents per ounce, 25-30 cents per pattern, plus 5 cents for each additional color or tone on each spread, price doubled where each stitch is pulled up and cut separately and on French knots; 1 cent per spread hemmed; 2 cents per spread laid off; 25 cents per single knot plus 5 cents for each additional tie or knot.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office employees receiving less than \$35 per week. 56 per week, watchmen.	No provision-----	Do.

Candy manufacturing (June 25).	30-40 cents per hour, according to population and sex, and 5 cents per hour less in South (provided no female employees receive less than 27½ cents per hour and no male employees less than 32½ cents per hour), general. \$16 per week, office and watchmen. \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 office boy and messenger).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day, during 12 weeks in 6 months or 18 weeks in 1 year), general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen and engineers, shipping and receiving crews. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, outside deliverymen. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (9 per day on 1 day per week), (in inventory periods 9 per week additional during 2 weeks in 6 months), clerical or office. 6 days in 7 (except in emergencies and for firemen and engineers on emergency work).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, shipping and receiving crews, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for additional hours allowed during peak periods, office. 1½ regular rate after 6 days in 7 in emergencies, and for firemen and engineers on emergency work.	Do.
Cap and cloth hat (June 18).	32½ cents per hour, general. 37½ cents per hour in Western area and 55 cents per hour in Eastern area, cutting, blocking, operating, or lining making.	40 per week, 8 in 24. No manufacturing operations on Saturday or Sunday, but may be permitted on Saturday of a week having religious or legal holiday. Operation limited to 5 days in 7.	No provision-----	Do.
Cigar manufacturing (June 25). ¹	22½-25 cents per hour, according to speed of work, strippers. 25 cents per hour, unskilled labor, South. \$15 per week, office and watchmen. 27 cents per hour, productive workers; 29 cents per hour, machine cigar operators (making stogies or hand-made cigars to retail at not to exceed 2 for 5 cents), hand industry. 28-34 cents per hour, according to population and class of cigar, cigar makers. 32 cents per hour in South and 34 cents per hour elsewhere, machine operators. 28 cents per hour, others.	40 per week (peak allowances for productive workers to be established by code authority), general. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 44 per week, firemen and engineers. 44 per week, 8 per day, shipping. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted).	1½ regular rate, after 8 hours per day and 44 per week, shipping and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for all time worked on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen, firemen, and engineers excepted).	Do.
Cocoa and chocolate manufacturing (June 18).	37½ cents per hour for females, 42½ cents per hour for males, general. \$17 per week, watchmen and office. \$15 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 office boy and messenger).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods, 48 per week, 9 in 24, during 8 weeks in any 6 months or 14 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, outside delivery men, milk handlers. 84 in 2 weeks, 8 in 24 (maximum 48 in 1 week), firemen and engineers. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (9 per day on 1 day each week), (in inventory periods 9 additional in 2 weeks in 6 months), office. 6 days in 7 (except emergency work by watchmen, firemen, and engineers). 7-day week, milk handlers.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, and workers engaged in continuous processes. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, office. 1½ regular rate for hours worked on 7th day in any week, watchmen, firemen, and engineers on emergency work.	Do.
Ice cream cone (June 18)---	40 cents per hour, general. 35 cents per hour in South and 37½ cents per hour elsewhere, employees engaged in "rolled cone" division. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees). \$18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 9 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day, during 12 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 10 per day, delivery men and salesmen who deliver. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Do.

¹ Labor provisions.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JUNE 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Licorice (June 11)-----	\$40 cents per hour, general. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys under 18.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 48 per week, engineers and firemen. 8 additional in 30 days, shipping employees. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, shipping employees. 1¼ regular rate after 8 hours per day and/or maximum weekly hours prescribed, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Malt products (July 9)-----	\$18 per week, general. 40 cents per hour, females on light work. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys or girls and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees). \$20 per week (56 hours) or 45 cents per hour, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week if paid by the week, 70 per week otherwise, watchmen. 48 per week, route salesmen earning less than \$25 per week in cities and towns of under 100,000 population and \$30 per week in cities of 100,000 population and over. 44 per week, engineers and firemen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, delivery drivers and helpers. 1¼ regular rate after 40 hours per week, engineers and firemen. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Metal etching (June 18)-----	40 cents per hour, general. ² \$15 per week, office or sales.	40 per week, 8 per day (normal), (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Do.
Needlework in Puerto Rico (July 19).	\$2 per week, home workers. \$3 per week, hand sewing or embroidery. \$5 per week, general.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, office, chauffeurs, shipping and/or stock clerks, and watchmen. 2 per day, 6 per week, 72 per year, maximum overtime allowance.	Double regular hourly rates after maximum hours specified.	Do.
Optical retail (June 18)-----	\$15 per week, general. \$12 per week, office girls and messengers, in cities of 50,000 population or less.	40 per week, 9 in 24 (in peak periods 52 per week, 10 in 24, during 8 weeks in any 52-week period), general. 6 days in 7.	Leave of absence with pay for period equal to that of overtime work, or pay at regular rate if employee leaves employ of any employer without sufficient leave of absence to compensate for overtime worked, employees paid on weekly basis. 1¼ regular rate after 9 hours in 24 and 40 per week, employees paid on hourly basis.	Do.
Oyster-shell crushers (June 11).	25 cents per hour in South and 30 cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$15 per week in South and \$16 per week elsewhere, office \$13 per week in South and \$14 per week elsewhere, office boys.	40 per week, 8 per day, general and office. 48 per week, employees in crushing, screening, or packing, preliminary to meeting a sailing date on a water shipment. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, employees engaged in crushing, screening, or packing.	Do.

Preserve, maraschino cherry and glacé fruit (June 18).	25-40 cents per hour, according to sex and geographic area, preserve division. 30 cents per hour, females, and 40 cents per hour, males, maraschino cherry and glacé fruit division. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees when more than 1 such employee). Piece rates must yield as much as hourly rates or (for certain classes) not less than 5 cents below minimum hourly rates.	40 per week, 9 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year, employees receiving and processing), general. 40 per week, 9 in 24 (in inventory periods, etc., 4 additional hours per month), office. 56 per week watchmen. 48 per week, truck drivers. 44 per week, cooks and helpers, engineers and firemen, foremen and foreladies. Routes of salesmen to be so laid out that normally 9 hours per day elapse between time of leaving and returning to plant (with 1 hour for lunch). 48 per week (Aug. 15 to Dec. 1), employees in glacé-fruit and maraschino-cherry division. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, employees receiving and processing, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours per week, employees in glacé-fruit and maraschino-cherry division. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, foremen and foreladies. 1½ regular rate for work performed on Sundays and certain legal holidays.	Do.
Retail tobacco trade (June 25).	20 percent increase but not to exceed \$9-\$16.50 in South, and 20 percent increase but not to exceed \$10-\$17.50, according to population and working time elsewhere, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees when more than 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day, or 44 per week, 9 per day, or 48 per week, 10 per day, or 56 per week, 10 per day, 6 days in 7, according to store hours, general. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week (48 per week, 2 employees in each establishment), office. 48 per week, 10 per day, outside delivery. During 2 weeks in 1 year employees whose work week is 40 are allowed 48 per week and 9 per day, those whose work week is 44 are allowed 52 per week and 9½ per day, and those whose work week is 48 are allowed 56 per week and 10 per day. 1 extra hour 1 day each week (maximum per week not to be exceeded).	No provision-----	Under 16 (except that those 14 and 15 years, members of retailer's family, may work 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, or one 8-hour day per week), general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Sulphonated oil manufacturing (July 9).	45 cents per hour, unskilled labor. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to at least 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods, 48 per week, 8 per day, during 6 weeks in 6 months, batch processors), general. 40 per week (48 per week during 1 week in 1 month), 8 per day (normal), office. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, shipping clerks, and truckmen. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 (maximum 48) per week, skilled workers in batch processes. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work, skilled workers in batch processes, and batch processors.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Trailer manufacturing (July 11).	35-40 cents per hour, according to population and geographic area, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population and geographic area, office. \$11.20-\$12 per week, according to population and geographic area, office boys or girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 in any week during 6 weeks in 26), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Do.
Vegetable ivory button manufacturing (June 18).	\$13 per week, general, shop repair, engineers, electricians, firemen, watchmen, etc.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, shop repair, engineers, electricians, firemen, watchmen, etc. 44 per week averaged over 6 months, emergency work.	No provision-----	Do.

* Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 34 cents per hour.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JUNE 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Warm-air register (July 9).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of total office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, 9 per day (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), maintenance and repair, truckmen, firemen, and engineers. 56 per week, watchmen in open plant. 40 per week, 9 per day (8 per day normal), office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, maintenance and repair, truckmen, firemen, and engineers, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Wholesale confectioners (June 11).	37 cents per hour in South (minimum \$14 for 36-hour week) and 42 cents per hour elsewhere (minimum \$16 for 36-hour week), general. 80 percent of rates, delivery helpers (not to exceed 1 for each delivery vehicle). \$16 per week, office.	36 per week, 8 in 24 (10 on 1 day each week), (in peak periods, 42 per week during 2 weeks in first 6 months and 3 weeks in second 6 months of year), general. 36 per week, 8 in 24 (in inventory periods 44 during 1 week in 1 year), office. 48 per week, outside deliverymen and helpers, route salesmen. 44 per week, billing and shipping clerks. No Sunday work; operation on other days limited to 11 consecutive hours in 24.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general and office.	Do.
Wholesale tobacco trade (June 25).	\$13-\$15 per week, according to population, in South, and \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, elsewhere, general. 80 percent of rates, delivery helpers (not to exceed 1 for each delivery vehicle). \$25 per week, outside salesmen. \$16 per week, watchmen, office. \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees when more than 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (10 on 1 day in 7), (in peak periods, 48 per week, 9 per day, during 2 weeks in 1 year), general. 48 per week, outside delivery, billing and shipping clerks, and cashiers. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7. 6 consecutive days per week, outside salesmen. No sales or service operations on Sundays.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general.	Do.
Woven wood fabric shade (July 9).	32½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males, general. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 45 per week, 9 in 24, engineers and firemen. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Under 16, office boys or girls. Under 18, others.
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Auction and loose leaf tobacco warehouse (July 9).	22½ cents per hour, general. \$16 per week, office and watchmen. \$18 per week, weighers, floor managers, bookmen, ticket markers, and/or clipmen.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (40 per week, 12 per day, clerical employees weighing, checking, etc., who receive not less than \$25 per week), office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate for hours after maximum specified, emergency work.	Under 16 general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Wheat flour milling (June 13).	30 cents per hour, females on light work, and 32½ to 45 cents per hour, according to geographic area and population, males, general. \$14 to \$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12 to \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees when more than 1 such employee).	40 per week during 39 weeks and 48 per week during 13 weeks, 8 per day (maximum 10 in any 1 day), or 42 per week, 8 per day (maximum 10 in any 1 day), 2,184 hours maximum in 1 year, mills with 24-hour capacity of 300 barrels or more; 44 per week, 10 per day (48 per week during 6 weeks in 1 year), mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by over 3 persons; 48 per week averaged over 4 months, 10 per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less, general. 48 per week averaged over 4 months, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less, and 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week, 10 per day, during 13 weeks in 1 year), other mills, office, 48 per week, 10 per day, grain handlers. 4 per week above maximum specified, engineers, bolters, grinders, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers and firemen. 8 additional hours not over twice in 1 week, workers on continuous operations. 56 per week, 7 days per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of 300 barrels or more; 1½ regular rate after 44 hours per week, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by over 3 persons; 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, loading and unloading boats. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on more than 6 days in 7, or for work on legal holidays, mill employees (watchmen excepted).	Do.
Wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable distributive industry (July 16).	\$12-\$16 per week, according to population and geographic area, general. \$12-\$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of total office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	48 per week, 9 in 24 (in 2 peak periods, each of 3 weeks, 48 per week, 12 per day, averaged over 4 weeks), 1 additional hour on 1 day each week, provided weekly maximum is not exceeded, general. 4 additional hours averaged over 1 week, truck drivers and helpers. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, 8 in 24, office. 6 days in 7.	Regular rate after maximum hours prescribed, general. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours in 1 week, truck drivers and helpers. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JUNE 1934—Contd.

Amended codes³

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Graphic arts (Feb. 26): Lithographing printing (amended June 8).	40 cents per hour, unskilled mechanical employees. ⁴ 10 percent increase over rates of July 1, 1933, but hourly rate not less than 40 cents and weekly wage for 40 hours not more than weekly rate on July 1, 1929, for same class of work, skilled mechanical employees.	40 per week, 8 per day Monday to Friday, 4 on Saturday (520 in 13 weeks including overtime), mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance, shipping crews, etc., wash-up crews. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc.	1½ regular rate for first 3 hours on any day from Monday to Friday, and for hours worked before 1 p.m. on Saturday, bringing week's total above 40; double time for fourth and each additional hour, for hours exceeding 4 on Saturday, and for time worked on Sundays or legal holidays, mechanical employees; local overtime rate for hours above general maximum, wash-up crews. <i>Mechanical employees, 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, for first 3 hours, double time for fourth and each additional hour, shipping crews, etc., outside delivery men, etc.</i>	Under 16; except that minors 14 and 15 may work 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, without interference with school hours (but not in mechanical or manufacturing duties), and that those over 14 able, without impairment of health or interference with school hours, may sell or deliver newspapers, etc.
<i>Steel and copperplate engraving (added June 23).</i>	40 cents per hour, mechanical employees. ⁴	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 shifts per week (maximum 520 hours during 13 weeks), mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance, wash-up crews, shipping crews, etc. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, double time for work on Sundays and holidays, mechanical employees. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, highly skilled artistic or mechanical employees, emergency work.	Under 16.
Paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturing (Nov. 15, 1933; amended Mar. 2, 1934).	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, factory. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. 90 percent of above rates in South.	40 per week, 8 per day (45 per week, 9 per day, during 6 weeks in 26-week period), factory. 40 per week averaged over 20 weeks (48 per week during 6 weeks in 26-week period), office, delivery, etc. 48 per week, 84 in 2 weeks, watchmen, janitors, or other caretakers.	No general provision. 1½ regular rate, maintenance, etc. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours in 1 week or 84 in 2 weeks, watchmen, janitors, or other caretakers.	Under 16.

³ Amendments given in italics.

⁴ Less rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 30 cents an hour.

PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Study of Aged in the District of Columbia

A STUDY was recently made in the District of Columbia under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee on Old Age Security for the District of Columbia,¹ of a sample section of the population. This study was a house-to-house enumeration made for the purpose of obtaining a basis for estimating the extent of old-age dependency and, consequently, the probable cost of an old-age pension system for the District.

The census of 1930 showed that there were in the District of Columbia 27,253 persons 65 years of age or over, of whom 22,962 were white and 4,291 colored. The sample studied covered 1,090 persons (737 white and 353 colored), or 4 percent of the total number in this age group. The white sample included 293 men and 444 women, and the colored sample 124 men and 229 women.

Of the whole group, 268 were in the age group 65-67 years, 170 were 68 or 69 years of age, and 652 were 70 years of age or over. The married numbered 402, the single 129, the widowed 549, and the divorced or separated 10.

The following table shows the length of residence in Washington of aged persons, by color and age group:

TABLE 1.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF AGED STUDIED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY COLOR

Length of residence	Number of persons with specified length of residence								
	Aged 65 years or over			Aged 68 years or over			Aged 70 years or over		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Under 5 years.....	27	19	46	22	16	38	14	13	27
5 to 9 years.....	24	8	32	18	6	24	15	3	18
10 to 14 years.....	42	23	65	30	22	52	24	16	40
15 to 19 years.....	63	17	80	46	9	55	36	6	42
20 years and over.....	577	284	861	446	203	649	362	163	525
Residence not reported.....	4	2	6	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	737	353	1,090	565	257	822	451	201	652
10 years or over.....	682	324	1,006	522	234	756	422	185	607
Absent less than 3 years.....	679	319	998	520	232	752	420	185	605
Absent 3 years or more.....	3	5	8	2	2	4	2	-----	2
Under 10 years.....	51	27	78	40	22	62	29	16	45

¹ The following subcommittee assumed responsibility for the study: Mr. Leifur Magnusson, Washington representative, International Labor Office; Dr. Emma Winslow, U.S. Children's Bureau; Miss Agnes Leisy, Council of Social Agencies; and Miss Louise McGuire, National Catholic School of Social Service. The actual field work was done by graduate students under the supervision of the Catholic School of Social Service and covered the period from Apr. 6 to Dec. 30, 1933.

Table 2 shows the economic status of the various groups of aged.

TABLE 2.—ECONOMIC STATUS OF AGED STUDIED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY COLOR

Economic status	Number of persons of specified economic status								
	Aged 65 years or over			Aged 68 years or over			Aged 70 years or over		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Independent.....	461	106	567	344	79	423	271	59	330
Supported by relatives.....	223	177	400	181	127	308	147	106	253
Other means of support ¹	12	52	64	9	39	48	9	27	36
Dependent, but source of support not reported.....	8	9	17	5	5	10	5	4	9
Status not reported.....	33	9	42	26	7	33	19	5	24
Total.....	737	353	1,090	565	257	822	451	201	652

¹ Supported by friends or public or private relief.

From the above data figures were computed showing the percentages that the dependent aged in the several age groups were of the total persons in those groups covered by the study. By applying these percentages to the total population of aged persons in the District of Columbia, as reported by the census, approximations were reached as to the probable number of aged persons, by age groups and by color, who would be eligible for pensions, if a system were adopted which provided only for needy persons not supported by relatives and which required a 10-year residence qualification. The results are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR PENSION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Item	65 years and over	68 years and over	70 years and over
Percent of aged surveyed who were dependent and not supported by relatives:			
White.....	1.7	1.7	2.1
Negro.....	15.5	15.9	14.1
Estimated number of aged dependents not supported by relatives:			
White.....	390	286	277
Negro.....	665	471	331
Percent of aged in survey who lacked residence qualifications:			
White.....	7.4	7.5	6.9
Negro.....	9.1	9.4	8.0
Estimated number of aged dependents in District lacking residence qualifications:			
White.....	29	21	19
Negro.....	61	44	26
Estimated number of aged eligible for old-age pension: ¹			
White.....	361	265	258
Negro.....	604	427	305

¹ Dependents minus those lacking residence qualifications.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Rural Factory Industries as Employers of Farm Labor

SMALL factories in the smaller towns and in the open country give important employment opportunities to farm people in many States. This was disclosed by a study of 138 factories in 15 States, the results of which have recently been published by the United States Department of Agriculture.¹ The data, for the most part, cover the year 1931. This report is of particular interest in view of the program of subsistence homesteads, coupled with part-time employment, recently undertaken in an experimental way by the Federal Government.

The factories taken for study fell in 3 groups: 102 factories and 2 shops each valued at \$200,000 or less; 19 plants valued at over \$200,000 each; and 15 barrel factories on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

Factories Valued at \$200,000 or Less

THIS group of 104 plants included 29 mills producing woven or knit goods of silk, wool, cotton, or rayon or combinations of these (12 being hosiery mills), 17 garment factories, 3 clothing-accessory factories, 1 dyeing and winding factory (yarns and thread), 1 cordage mill, 1 mop factory, 1 factory producing cloth labels, 1 factory making various articles from linen cloth, 17 furniture and chair factories, 5 basket factories, 2 veneer mills, 1 handle factory, 1 factory making wooden loom shuttles, 7 fruit and vegetable canneries, 1 meat-packing plant, 5 shoe factories, 1 tannery, 1 concrete-products factory, 1 small hand-operated pottery, 1 asbestos-products mill, 1 cut-glass factory, 1 mirror factory, 2 broom factories, 1 plow factory, 1 automobile-body shop, and 1 fertilizer factory.

The great majority of the plants had been in operation in the same locality for a considerable number of years and nearly one-fourth for 20 years or more. The textile plants were among the more recent while the forest-products and leather factories had on the whole relatively the longest operating records.

All but 10 of the 104 factories were in operation at the time the study was made, but of these 10, 8 were strictly seasonal in character and operated only part of the year, while 2 had been closed for several months because of the depression. Six additional factories were run intermittently, generally opening up only as orders were received.

¹ United States. Department of Agriculture. Circular No. 312: Rural factory industries. Washington, 1934.

The remainder were in operation practically the entire year, though not all of their employees were kept continuously on a full-time basis.

Table 1 shows the extent of the employment offered by these plants.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL FACTORIES VALUED AT \$200,000 OR LESS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, 1931¹

Item	Number of employees in factories producing—						Total
	Textiles	Forest products	Food products	Leather and leather products	Clay and glass products	Miscellaneous	
Season of employment:							
Spring.....	5,759	1,687	105	1,734	196	69	9,550
Summer.....	5,764	1,664	871	1,717	216	62	10,294
Fall.....	5,738	1,724	355	1,717	226	68	9,828
Winter.....	5,726	1,712	195	1,694	176	61	9,564
Maximum employed during year ²	6,016	1,769	981	1,734	226	69	10,795
Workers employed—							
Full time:							
Living on farms.....	1,591	456	32	325	64	6	2,474
Living elsewhere.....	3,906	1,167	73	1,352	132	55	6,685
Total.....	5,497	1,623	105	1,677	196	61	9,159
Part time:							
Living on farms.....	134	43	317	4		1	499
Living elsewhere.....	385	103	559	53	30	7	1,137
Total.....	519	146	876	57	30	8	1,636
All employees:							
Living on farms.....	1,725	499	349	329	64	7	2,973
Living elsewhere.....	4,291	1,270	632	1,405	162	62	7,822
Total.....	6,016	1,769	981	1,734	226	69	10,795

¹ For all but 1 factory for which 1929 data were secured.

² The maximum number exceeds the total reported for any 1 season since not all of these industries reached a peak of employment during the same 3-month period.

As used in the study part-time employees were those hired for only a portion of the year in factories operated on a seasonal or intermittent basis, or regularly working less than the usual full-time number of hours per week in factories operated practically the year round. During 1931, on the other hand, some of the factories which normally operate each week day were shut down for short periods or operated a reduced number of hours or days per week. Employees in these factories who worked regularly as long as the factories were open were counted as being on a full-time basis.

Employees living on farms constituted 27.5 percent of the total number of persons working in the 104 factories. They obtained about as much work proportionally as employees living elsewhere, since 83.2 percent of the former and 85.5 percent of the latter were reported as full-time workers.

The average number of days' employment in the factories and the average daily wage for employees living on farms and elsewhere are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN RURAL FACTORIES VALUED AT \$200,000 OR LESS IN 1931¹

Item	Textiles	Forest products	Food products	Leather and leather products	Clay and glass products	Miscellaneous
Number of days worked						
Employees living—						
On farms:						
Male.....	236	219	98	271	248	235
Female.....	244	256	65	273	245	
Elsewhere:						
Male.....	251	221	97	268	222	259
Female.....	240	241	102	273	245	267
Average daily wage						
Employees living—						
On farms:						
Male.....	\$2.86	\$2.42	\$2.14	\$3.10	\$3.06	\$2.70
Female.....	1.93	2.20	1.54	2.47	2.48	
Elsewhere:						
Male.....	2.96	2.42	2.12	3.10	3.32	2.38
Female.....	1.96	1.76	1.82	2.47	2.48	2.25

¹ For all but 1 factory for which 1929 data were secured.

Factories Valued at Over \$200,000

THE 19 plants in this group include 10 factories making cloth, yarn, and knit goods from cotton, silk, or rayon; one each making women's hats, typewriters and adding machines, lathes and other heavy machinery, magnetos, plated silverware, furniture, and wooden toys and novelties, and 2 making paper.

Table 3 shows the employment opportunity offered by these plants:

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED BY RURAL FACTORIES VALUED AT OVER \$200,000 IN 1931

Item	Number of employees in factories producing—				
	Textiles	Metal products	Forest products	Paper products	Total
Season of employment:					
Spring.....	3,554	2,700	650	429	7,333
Summer.....	3,764	2,510	610	429	7,313
Fall.....	3,619	2,522	610	429	7,180
Winter.....	3,993	2,704	650	429	7,776
Maximum employed during the year ¹	4,218	2,713	650	429	8,010
Workers employed—					
Full time:					
Living on farms.....	599	332	65	26	1,022
Living elsewhere.....	2,780	2,143	545	403	5,871
Total.....	3,379	2,475	610	429	6,893
Part time:					
Living on farms.....	132	7	40		179
Living elsewhere.....	707	231			938
Total.....	839	238	40		1,117
All employees:					
Living on farms.....	731	339	105	26	1,201
Living elsewhere.....	3,487	2,374	545	403	6,809
Total.....	4,218	2,713	650	429	8,010

¹ The maximum number exceeds the total reported for any one season since not all of these industries reached a peak of employment during the same 3-month period.

Average daily wages ranged from \$1.60 to \$6 for male employees and from \$1.50 to \$3 for females, with practically no reported differences due to residence on farms or elsewhere. The unweighted averages for these estimates by the factory officials are \$3.40 for males and \$2.33 for females.

Barrel Factories

THE 15 barrel factories on the Eastern Shore depend mainly upon local farmers for the market for their product which is used in shipping the potato crop of the region.

The foremen of these barrel factories were usually white men (eight being farm operators also), and the laborers were mostly Negroes. Wages of the latter were commonly on a piecework basis, ranging from \$2 to \$4.25 per day in 1930. The laborers, as a rule, lived in the vicinity, many of them on plots of ground large enough to grow food for the family. At other seasons of the year they found employment on neighboring farms, in the sea-food industry, or elsewhere. A few were farming on a small scale. A number of the laborers, however, were itinerants migrating from one place to another as seasonal work (chiefly in agricultural or related industries) opened up or ended. Most lived within walking distances of their places of employment.

For the year 1930 there were 223 employees in the spring (chiefly after May 1), 239 in the summer, 18 in the fall, and 7 in the winter, although during fall and winter the small number of workers retained worked only intermittently.

Conclusion

THE report states that these factories are benefiting the farm people in the following ways:

- (1) By enabling them to sell some of their farm products to the factories as raw materials for manufacturing purposes;
- (2) by full- or part-time employment at the factories;
- (3) by enabling them to perform certain steps in the manufacturing processes in their own homes or in small farm shops;
- (4) through profits on their investments in the factory; and
- (5) by selling foodstuffs and possibly other farm products on local markets that have been expanded because of the presence of the factory.

The applicability of these factories to programs of rural rehabilitation is pointed out as follows:

The agencies interested in rural planning will do well to go very thoroughly into the possibility of locating small factories in localities where commercial agriculture cannot succeed in competition with the better lands, but where the existing farm population can find at least part-time employment while continuing food-raising activities for their own use. Likewise it may be that some urban factories and the families dependent upon them might be moved to the same or to other rural localities where a similar combination of factory employment and small-scale farming for home consumption can be developed to the mutual advantage of employers and employed.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Accident Statistics of National Safety Council for 1933

ACCIDENTS in the United States during 1933 were responsible for approximately 90,000 deaths and 8,730,000 nonfatal disabling injuries, according to the 1934 edition of *Accident Facts*, the annual statistical publication of the National Safety Council. The wage loss, medical expense, and overhead cost of insurance (which does not include the amount of compensation paid) involved in these deaths and injuries are estimated by the council to aggregate \$2,135,000,000.

On the basis of reports from 44 States and the District of Columbia the estimated division of the 90,000 deaths attributes 14,500 to occupational accidents, 31,000 to motor-vehicle accidents, 29,500 to home accidents, and 17,500 to public accidents not involving motor vehicles. The figures stated for occupational deaths include 2,500 which occurred in accidents involving motor vehicles and which are included under that classification also, but the duplication has been eliminated in the total. As the corrected figures for 1932 show a total of 89,167 deaths, the estimate for 1933 presents an increase of nearly 1 percent, which is attributed to 1,500 additional motor-vehicle fatalities and 500 additional home fatalities, combined with decreases of 500 fatalities occurring in both gainful employment and other public accidents.

Occupational Accidents

FIGURES developed by the council from all available data place the number of accidental deaths in various kinds of gainful employment at 14,500, a decrease of 3 percent from the 1932 total (15,000). An approximate distribution allocates 1,700 to manufacturing; 2,300 to construction, including Government projects; 1,800 to transportation and public utilities; 3,500 to trade and service industries; 1,200 to mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells; and 4,000 to agriculture.

The number of nonfatal disabling injuries, determined by using the relative proportion of deaths to injuries as found in reports of industrial concerns to the council, is given as 55,000 resulting in permanent disability and 1,200,000 resulting in temporary disability, a total of 1,255,000.

Loss of wages through occupational death and injury is estimated at \$420,000,000; medical expense, including hospital and surgical

fees, at \$40,000,000, and the overhead cost of insurance at \$90,000,000. The figures for wage loss include schedule charges for death and permanent disabilities, as adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. These two groups are consequently given full economic values, which exceed compensation payments.

Extracts from insurance records and records of State industrial commissions are presented, as well as a summary of the experience of establishments reporting injury rates direct to the National Safety Council. This summary shows an increase in the index numbers for frequency rates of identical reporting companies from 38.5 in 1932 to 41.2 in 1933 (7 percent), but a decrease in the index numbers for severity rates from 64.7 in 1932 to 60.6 in 1933 (6 percent). The index numbers, which are based on 1926 rates as 100, show that the increase in frequency rates was caused by a larger number of temporary and permanent partial disabilities, because the index number for deaths and permanent total disabilities dropped from 67.8 in 1932 to 59.4 in 1933.

INJURY FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES OF 3,776 INDUSTRIAL UNITS REPORTING TO THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL FOR 1933, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of units	Man-hours worked (thousands)	Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)	Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)
Automobile.....	64	169,631	19.41	1.02
Cement.....	116	26,287	4.79	2.39
Chemical.....	245	180,914	10.46	1.67
Clay products.....	42	10,884	27.10	1.33
Construction.....	130	48,435	55.66	5.76
Electric railway.....	52	89,720	19.40	1.67
Food.....	254	226,264	15.96	1.22
Foundry.....	103	38,364	22.52	1.35
Glass.....	45	44,375	9.85	.52
Laundry.....	41	9,366	5.77	.12
Lumber.....	37	12,166	59.67	5.00
Machinery.....	279	259,396	9.22	.75
Marine.....	58	105,206	15.11	2.05
Meat packing.....	75	140,858	30.81	1.19
Metal products, miscellaneous.....	183	92,045	15.41	1.00
Mining.....	158	56,369	65.28	9.17
Nonferrous metals.....	52	66,207	11.24	1.89
Paper and pulp.....	222	129,933	19.47	1.70
Petroleum.....	125	579,855	12.85	1.89
Printing and publishing.....	36	18,935	5.91	.47
Public utilities.....	559	639,627	8.70	1.53
Quarry.....	121	9,016	16.42	6.68
Refrigeration.....	67	22,608	25.30	1.33
Rubber.....	47	116,176	11.71	1.09
Sheet metal.....	193	107,210	14.52	1.27
Steel.....	114	299,913	11.32	1.91
Tanning and leather.....	58	53,014	13.66	.43
Textile.....	158	171,898	8.90	.44
Tobacco.....	19	17,450	1.43	.36
Woodworking.....	107	30,072	18.26	1.56
Total ¹	3,776	3,812,954	14.56	1.59

¹ Totals include miscellaneous industries, not shown separately, and eliminate duplication between marine and petroleum industries.

The actual average rates for all of the reporting industrial units in 1933 are given as 14.56 (per 1,000,000 man-hours) for frequency rates

and 1.59 (per 1,000 man-hours) for severity rates. These figures are based on reports from 3,776 industrial units, working 3,812,954,000 man-hours during the year. The rates for the individual industries present a wide variation, ranging from 1.43 to 65.28 for frequency rates and from 0.12 to 9.17 for severity rates, as shown in the preceding table.

Accidents in the Building Industry in Great Britain

THE building industry in Great Britain, as in the United States, shows much less response to the safety movement than manufacturing industries, according to statements made to the British National Safety Congress by the deputy chief inspector of factories, as reported in the Manchester Guardian of May 12, 1934.

The fatality rate is highest in the building industry, and nonfatal accidents resulting in serious injury are also frequent. Falls of workmen account for 70 percent of the fatal and over 30 percent of the nonfatal accidents, and falling objects are responsible for about 15 percent of the nonfatal injuries. Responsibility for the remaining 30 percent of fatalities is placed upon failure and breakage of structure, which "clearly indicates that unsuitable and inadequate plant is often used during the construction of buildings."

The deputy chief factory inspector brought out the indifference to danger displayed by building tradesmen and the difficulty of interesting them personally in safety measures, in spite of the fact that the building industry is peculiarly one in which safety depends upon the human element rather than upon protective devices. He illustrated his point of indifference on the part of the individual worker by the striking example "of a foreman steel erector who walked along an 18-inch steel girder 75 feet above the ground while reading a plan. He walked off the end of the girder and was killed."

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Self-Supporting Women and the Age Factor

THE results of questionnaires received from more than 20,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs are presented in a bulletin recently issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, under the title, "The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions."¹ The survey was made in 1931 for the national federation by the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College, and the questionnaires were analyzed and tabulated by the Women's Bureau.

The four objectives of the study were (1) to discover the psychological and economic factors involved in the success of women in business and the professions; (2) to learn the extent to which business and professional women have been affected by unemployment; (3) to determine whether age curtails a woman's opportunity for progress, and why; and (4) to obtain, as a result, information upon which to base vocational advice. Effort was made to emphasize the third objective since "the woman over 40 has been considered for some time an economic problem", and it was hoped that the survey would afford a basis for conclusions as to the extent of the problem.

While the bulletin presents in detail other phases of the study, such as education and professional training, marital status, etc., the following abstract deals chiefly with the age factor as developed by the data.

Age Distribution

THE age distribution of the 19,783 women who reported their ages was:

	<i>Percent</i>
Under 30 years.....	21.8
30 and under 40 years.....	29.7
40 and under 50 years.....	27.5
50 and under 60 years.....	16.3
60 years and over.....	4.8

¹ United States. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 117: The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions, by Harriet A. Byrne. Washington, 1934.

Occupation and Age

CLERICAL workers formed a larger part of the total among the younger than among the older women. As the ages of the women increased, the proportion of clerical workers formed of the total decreased steadily from 63.5 percent of those under 20 to 21.2 percent of those 60 or more. The proportions of clerical workers who were secretaries decreased with age from 39 percent of those 20 and under 30 to 32.6 percent of those 60 or more. For bookkeepers, accountants, or cashiers the proportions were around one-fourth in each age group. The small proportions holding higher-grade positions classed as office managers or public stenographers increased generally with age. The decrease with age in the proportions of stenographers and typists was very marked. Slightly more than one-fifth (21.9 percent) of those 20 and not yet 30 were so classed, in contrast to only 5.4 percent of the women 60 years old or more.

Professional work claimed only 13.5 percent of those under 20 years of age, from 34 to 37 percent of the 4 successive age groups, and as many as 45.2 percent of those 60 years and over. Among the professional women three-fifths (60.7 percent) were teachers. The proportions that teachers formed of all in the professions decreased with age. More than seven-tenths (71.6 percent) of the professional workers 20 and under 30 years of age, but slightly less than one-half (48.1 percent) of those 60 years of age or older, were teachers.

About 1 in 9 of the total professional group were trained nurses. The proportions of women thus engaged increased from less than 1 in 12 of those 20 and under 30 to about 1 in 7 of those 50 and under 60. Only about 1 in 16 of the women of 60 years or more were trained nurses.

Social and welfare workers formed only about one-twentieth of the total professional group. The proportions increased with age, from only about 3 percent of those 20 and under 30 to almost 10 percent of those of 60 years or more.

Librarians, numbering seven-tenths as many as the social workers, also showed increased proportions as age increased. Only about 1 in 40 of the women 20 and under 30, as compared with about 1 in 15 of those 60 years or older, were librarians.

Trade, the third largest group, claimed only 5.8 percent of the youngest members but as many as 18 percent of those 60 years of age and over. Among women of 30 or more the very large majority of workers in trade were owners, managers, or buyers, but below 30 not quite one half so reported, and a much larger part than in the older groups were saleswomen.

Family Responsibility and Age

OF THE women reporting age and family responsibility, well over three-fifths had some dependents. The proportions in the various age groups who had dependents were more than one-half of those 20 and under 30 years of age, almost two-thirds of those 30 and under 40, and seven-tenths of those 40 and under 50. From this on, the proportions with dependents were again less, about three-fifths of those 50 and under 60 and less than one-half of those 60 years of age and over.

Earnings and Age

IN THE present study the highest median earnings occurred in the group 50 and under 60 years. Interesting in connection with this is the fact that the highest third quartile earnings² were for the women of 60 years and over, the group having much the largest proportion of strictly professional women and a correspondingly smaller proportion of clerical workers.

With few exceptions the incomes that the women received for their labors, whether they were salaried or independent workers, were not high. Of the 15,718 who reported year's earnings 60.5 percent had earned \$1,000 and less than \$2,000. These were almost evenly divided (29.9 and 30.6 percent) above and below the \$1,500 point.

Less than one-eighth (12.3 percent) had incomes below \$1,000 and more than one-fourth (27.2 percent) earned at least \$2,000, the great majority of these, however (19.8 percent of the total), earning between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Annual income by age groups is shown in table 1.

² Throughout this study, as in the Michigan report, the distributions have been described by the use of quartiles, defined as follows: First, or lower quartile, one-fourth of the cases fall below this point; second quartile, or median, one-half of the cases fall below this point; third or upper quartile, three-fourths of the cases fall below this point and one-fourth above.

TABLE 1.—YEAR'S EARNINGS OF SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN, BY AGE GROUPS

Year's earnings	Under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and over	Total reporting	Grand total
Number of women								
Under \$500	8	36	20	22	13	9	108	111
\$500 and under \$1,000	27	914	373	272	165	58	1,809	1,822
\$1,000 and under \$1,500	3	1,685	1,476	891	466	117	4,638	4,705
\$1,500 and under \$2,000		773	1,764	1,397	656	151	4,741	4,807
\$2,000 and under \$2,500		161	719	849	487	93	2,309	2,334
\$2,500 and under \$3,000		36	224	290	186	46	782	786
\$3,000 and under \$3,500		6	126	179	128	39	478	488
\$3,500 and under \$4,000		7	45	96	74	16	238	240
\$4,000 and under \$5,000		4	36	70	55	15	180	185
\$5,000 and under \$6,000		1	28	48	32	9	118	120
\$6,000 and over			23	43	41	11	118	120
Women reporting	38	3,623	4,834	4,157	2,303	564	15,519	15,718
Not reporting	16	626	1,038	1,280	928	386	4,274	4,450
Grand total	54	4,249	5,872	5,437	3,231	950	19,793	20,168
Percent of women								
Under \$500	(1)	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7
\$500 and under \$1,000	(1)	25.2	7.7	6.5	7.2	10.3	11.7	11.6
\$1,000 and under \$1,500	(1)	46.5	30.5	21.4	20.2	20.7	29.9	29.9
\$1,500 and under \$2,000		21.3	36.5	33.6	28.5	26.8	30.5	30.6
\$2,000 and under \$2,500		4.4	14.9	20.4	21.1	16.5	14.9	14.8
\$2,500 and under \$3,000		1.0	4.6	7.0	8.1	8.2	5.0	5.0
\$3,000 and under \$3,500		.2	2.6	4.3	5.6	6.9	3.1	3.1
\$3,500 and under \$4,000		.2	.9	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.5
\$4,000 and under \$5,000		.1	.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.2
\$5,000 and under \$6,000			.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	.8	.8
\$6,000 and over			.5	1.0	1.8	2.0	.8	.8

¹ Not computed because base was less than 50.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Education and Earnings

MEDIAN earnings by general education and by age are shown in table 2, for 15,137 women who reported on these points.

Maximum earnings in the group aged 40 and under 50 were \$20,000, reported by a high-school graduate. Strange to say, in this age group the women with college complete and those with college incomplete had no representative earning more than \$10,000.

The highest earnings among all those reported were \$25,000 for one woman between 50 and 60 years with normal-school training and for another past 60 years holding a master's degree.

TABLE 2.—MEDIAN EARNINGS, BY AGE AND MAXIMUM GENERAL EDUCATION

Maximum general education	Median earnings of women aged—				
	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and over
Grade school.....	\$1,225	\$1,540	\$1,700	\$1,715	\$1,630
High school.....	1,205	1,610	1,775	1,845	1,840
Normal school.....	1,190	1,500	1,725	1,820	1,760
College incomplete.....	1,260	1,650	1,845	1,940	1,830
College complete.....	1,495	1,905	2,145	2,340	2,295

Destitute Women in Philadelphia

DESTITUTION and dependency among unemployed women living alone in Philadelphia are to a great extent social problems arising out of old age and chronic illness rather than an economic problem of unemployment, according to a recent case study. A survey covering 1,654 dependent Philadelphia women living alone under the care of various relief organizations was made in 1933 by the Joint Committee on Research of the Community Council of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Two representatives of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor assisted in the field work. The report has been published by the committee under the title, "Women without work."

These 1,654 women comprise probably "the majority of those receiving unemployment relief in Philadelphia and may be considered to represent adequately the problem as a whole." Native-born white women constituted 605 of the group, while 281 were foreign-born white, and 749 were colored.¹ More than one-fourth were native-born Philadelphians and most of the rest were long-time residents of the city, only a handful having been there less than 5 years. Over 70 percent had been married, and more than half the group had been widows for many years. Somewhat less than half of those with work histories had been domestic servants when they were employed, and 20 percent had been factory workers. Nearly 30 percent had not been employed in recent years—some had never worked at all and others not since marriage.

Age and Physical Condition

FOUR women, three of them colored, were over 90 years of age. Nine and three-tenths percent of the group was over 70; actually there were more over 70 than under 30. Over one-fourth (27.3 percent) were over 60; almost exactly half (49.8 percent) were over 50, and nearly three-fourths (74.3 percent) were 40 and over. The average age of the 1,654 women was 49.2 years; of the 749 colored women, 46.6 years; of the 605 native-born whites, 50.8 years; and of the 281 foreign-born whites, 56.2 years.

¹ Birthplace of 19 white women not reported.

In the matter of physical condition the report suggests that the interview itself might have been a stimulus to exaggerate affliction and the extent of disability, but the tendency was not sufficient to discount the conclusions. "Not only was the illness ratio very high, but the proportion of incurables was exceptionally large—well over half of all women reporting illness were permanently afflicted."

Incurable disease was present in 365 cases, rheumatism, heart trouble, and disabilities of the legs and feet (varicose veins, etc.) being the most frequent. Illnesses of "uncertain curability" were reported for 211 women; these included eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases, tuberculosis, tumors, neuritis, etc. The report observes that "it is probable that some of the women suffering from diseases of uncertain curability really belonged in the permanently handicapped group."

The extent and degree of serious illnesses and permanent physical handicaps among the 1,654 women indicate a serious health problem which may require attention.

For many of these women hospitalization and medical care were badly needed. For others care in some home for the aged would probably be the only solution. At any rate, these data about illness show that a large part of the problem of lone women involves problems other than straight unemployment relief.

Occupational Status

THE study was undertaken largely to determine whether these lone women, dependent at the time upon relief for their livelihood, were employable, and special care was used in examining them because of the element of doubt upon that point.

About one-fourth had never been wage earners at all, "and probably never would be." Nearly half of the 1,187 women whose work histories were obtained had been in domestic service, and those who had been in related personal service occupations—office cleaning, restaurant work, etc.—brought the total to more than half. This type of work was reported by more than 75 percent of the colored women.

Clerical work, factory work, and retail trade, in the order of their importance, had furnished employment to just half the white women. The number of whites in domestic service, however, exceeded the number in retail trade. Among other occupations reported for all women are nursing (48), teaching (11), and independent business (35).

Data on length of service indicate that the wage-earning women on the whole had worked for a long time in their regular jobs. Many of them probably gave the interviewer information covering the best jobs they ever had; others probably never had more than one job. In any event, the length of service reported would indicate that

they were not unsatisfactory workers, as "no employer would have kept them for so long had they not been making good", at least within the standards of low-wage occupations.

It is on this point that the true industrial status of these women comes to light. If they were long-service workers on their regular jobs, it is also true that they had been out of those jobs for a long time. Some women had been dropped in prosperous times many years ago, as in the cases of the white teachers, who averaged 8 years and 7 months of unemployment, or the clerical secretaries, who averaged 5 years and 7 months. But by far the most prevalent averages were from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, which means that the overwhelming majority of the women were laid off in the early days of the depression. The figures are so uniform on this point that we are fairly safe in establishing two conclusions: (1) The bulk of these women were employed when the depression began in the summer of 1929, and (2) they were among the first to be laid off by the employers when curtailment became necessary. In other words, they were the marginal workers. By the same sign, it is safe to say that they will probably be the last to be taken on, if they are ever taken on at all (as many will not be).

Employability

TO DETERMINE as definitely as possible the employability of the group, the representatives of the United States Women's Bureau interviewed a selected sample of 277 women under 60 years of age who had been wage earners. Results were tabulated thus: Definitely employable, 37.1 percent of the whites, 56.0 percent of the colored; employable with limitations, 24.7 percent of the whites, 5.5 percent of the colored; employability doubtful, 14.5 percent of the whites, 9.9 percent of the colored; definitely unemployable, 23.7 percent of the whites, 28.6 percent of the colored.

Those diagnosed as being "employable within limitations" had handicaps of age or mental or physical disabilities which, while not sufficient to prevent them from obtaining work, still limited their possibilities. "Perhaps the best way to put it", the report suggests, "would be to say that each of these women probably could hold a job if she could find an opportunity to do so under favorable circumstances."

The group whose employability was regarded as doubtful included women suffering from serious physical disabilities and, especially among the native-born white women, mental instability. These women "might, under the most favorable circumstances, succeed in holding some sort of job, but even then they would have to be treated with special consideration."

Age was considered less a deterrent to reemployment for colored workers than for the white women, because in the common occupation of the colored—domestic service—age does not constitute a handicap to the same extent as in clerical work or manufacture.

Applying to the entire group of 1,654 the percentages developed by the sample and revising them to allow for the inclusion of those over 60 years of age (who were eliminated from the sample), the employability status thus becomes: Definitely employable, 27.5 percent of the white women, 47.3 percent of the colored; employable with limitations, 18.3 percent of the whites, 4.6 percent of the colored; doubtfully or definitely not employable, 54.2 percent of the whites, 48.1 percent of the colored.

Recommendations

EXCEPT for urging more adequate provision for unemployment relief, particularly in the matter of payment of rent, for those whose present destitute state arises out of an emergency condition and who have a reasonable chance to return to employment and self-support, the recommendations of the committee are postulated on the conclusion that the problem is the social one of old-age dependency and chronic illness. From that viewpoint it recommends old-age pensions and provision for the care of the chronic sick.

Approximately 35 percent of all the women included in the study are suffering from chronic illnesses of various kinds. Many of these sick women are in need of medical attention and in some cases hospitalization. This need could be met either through the establishment of nursing homes or, if a system of old-age pensions were to be adopted by the State, through the conversion of existing homes for the aged into institutions open to infirm and invalid aged who require nursing care.

RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME

Leisure-Time Activities and Desires

HOME activities not involving any expense were the most usual types of leisure-time activity engaged in during the past year, though the movies and swimming were also included. This was shown by a study, recently concluded by the National Recreation Association,¹ undertaken to determine what people are doing in their free time, what changes have occurred in the use of their free time during the past year, and what they would really enjoy doing if given the opportunity.

The study was made by means of questionnaires, sent to persons in 29 cities of different types and sizes, to which 5,002 replies were received. The report is based on these replies and also upon interviews with individuals and various agencies. More than 80 percent of the replies were from persons 21 years of age or older. Of those replying to this question 43 percent were employed full time, 28 percent part time, and the remainder either occasionally or not at all.

The home activities which were the most usual types of leisure-time activity included reading, writing letters, and listening to the radio. In the questionnaire 94 free-time activities were listed, of which 37 were home and 57 outside activities. The sum of the activities engaged in by the persons answering the questionnaire totaled 126,442, or an average of 25 activities for each individual. As such a large proportion of the activities reported were in the home it seemed that if it could be assumed that people were doing the things they most enjoyed the recreational facilities and leadership provided by public and private agencies were of relatively small importance. A study of people's desires, however, indicated that this was not the case. It was found that in comparison with previous years, leisure-time activity was more largely centered in the home, the cost of outside activities having been the determining factor in this change. There was a marked decrease in attendance among these individuals at commercial recreation places and in games and sports involving expense. The greatest relative net increase in outside activities was found in activities of an educational or social nature, many of which are free or available at low cost.

¹ National Recreation Association. The leisure hours of 5,000 people. New York, 315 Fourth Avenue, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

Many of the persons covered in the study expressed a desire for greater participation in activities outside the home—chiefly tennis, swimming, boating, golf, and camping—although a smaller number indicated a desire for opportunities for music, drama, social, and educational activities. This shows, the report states, that the things which people are now doing are not what they most want to do but what they are able to do with the limited resources at their disposal. Many of the facilities most desired can be secured only through their provision by public and private agencies and are, therefore, obtainable only through community effort.

The free-time interests and activities of 1,646 persons in Boston and Newark were analyzed on the basis of their employment status. Of these persons, 60 percent were employed full time, 22 percent part time, 9 percent occasionally, and 8 percent not at all. There was little difference among the four groups in their participation in home activities, but in outside activities the part-time and occasionally employed groups were most active, while the unemployed group recorded the lowest participation. All of these groups except the full-time group showed a marked increase in home activity during the preceding year, but the only considerable increase in outside activity was found among the part-time group. The influence of age, sex, and marital status on leisure-time activities was shown, there being a general tendency toward a decrease in the number of activities engaged in with advancing years, while as a rule men take part in more activities than women, and single people than married people, although there were many exceptions to these general rules.

The outstanding facts brought out by the study may be summed up as follows:

(1) The home is the center for a large and increasing percentage of leisure-time activity for large numbers of people.

(2) The average number of activities taken part in outside the home, especially often, is relatively small and did not increase during the past year.

(3) To a considerable degree leisure-time activity at the present time is largely determined by low cost and availability, rather than by the real desires of people.

(4) The expressed desires of large numbers of individuals can be realized only as opportunities are made available through community provision for them.

(5) The limited evidence available indicates that people working comparatively short hours but with reasonable security are utilizing their leisure increasingly in a wider range of varied activities than are people of any other employment status.

(6) Age, sex, and marital status are factors which have a considerable and varying influence upon people's leisure-time activities and desires.

Community Recreation in the United States, 1933

SIGNIFICANT trends "suggest an increased use of national income for educational, recreational, and cultural pursuits—those concerned not with the production of goods, but with the provision of opportunities for more abundant living." The 1933 report of the National Recreation Association,¹ from which the above statement was taken, covers the public recreation facilities, leadership, expenditures, and programs of American municipalities, and recreation programs provided by industrial concerns and other private organizations for the use of the entire community. A total of 1,036 cities reported on their activities in this field during the year as compared with 1,012 in 1932. One hundred and sixty-five communities which were represented in the 1932 report were not included in the 1933 report either because of failure to report or because of discontinuance of their playground and recreation programs, while a number of communities sent reports for the first time, more than balancing the loss.

The number of workers, employed as leaders for community recreation activities, who were paid from regular funds was reported by 761 cities to be 21,085, of whom 2,346 were employed throughout the year. In addition to these workers, 179 cities reported 7,283 leaders paid from emergency funds, of whom 1,405 were employed full time throughout the year. Volunteer workers to the number of 13,482 were reported by 335 cities, approximately 50 percent more than were reported in 1932. The report states that the response of volunteer workers to meet the increased demands and needs of recreation departments which the departments are unable to handle through their paid staffs is an indication of the need and value of leadership in this field. The salaries and wages for leaders and other services was reported by 682 cities as \$12,485,011.04, while in addition there was extensive use of emergency funds for the payment of salaries. The total expenditure for recreation as reported for 1933 was \$27,065,854.28, a decrease of 3.7 percent from the amount spent in 1932. As emergency funds, following the inauguration of the C.W.A., were not available until the end of 1933, these funds do not figure largely in the expenditures for the year.

A total of 15,038 play areas and centers under leadership were reported, of which 551 were open in 1933 for the first time. The recreation facilities provided for the cities furnishing the information included 7,434 outdoor playgrounds, 777 recreation buildings, and 3,702 indoor recreation centers, part of these facilities being provided for colored residents. The total yearly attendance of participants and spectators at outdoor playgrounds was reported by 499 cities as 233,780,307, while the attendance at indoor recreation centers

¹ Recreation (New York), May 1934, pp. 53-63.

in 226 cities was 22,408,193. These figures do not include the millions of persons using the athletic fields, bathing beaches and swimming pools, golf courses, summer camps, and other recreation areas. Special recreation activities have expanded greatly during the past decade, as the variety and number of activities offered by recreation departments have developed. A decided increase in indoor centers is shown for the year both in the number reported and in participation. The greatest relative increases in participation were found in such facilities as indoor swimming pools and handball courts and such indoor activities as arts and crafts and folk dancing. In outdoor sports a decided increase was found in the participation in winter sports and in golf, while outdoor water sports showed the greatest relative decreases, due, it was thought, to the increased use of indoor pools.

The sources of support of the community recreation activities and facilities were principally municipal and county funds, public and private funds, and fees and charges. Approximately 81 percent of expenditures, the source of which was reported, was derived from taxation.

LABOR LAWS

Labor Legislation Enacted by Seventy-third Congress

PROBABLY no other session of the Congress of the United States has enacted more far-reaching laws affecting labor than the Seventy-third. The first or extraordinary session of the Seventy-third Congress was called by President Roosevelt in the early spring of 1933, and lasted from March 9 to June 16, while the second session convened January 3, 1934, and adjourned June 18.

National Industrial Recovery Act

UNDOUBTEDLY the most significant of the laws passed for the rehabilitation of industry and the relief of unemployment was the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public Act No. 67).¹ That act is divided into three parts: Title I provides a program for industrial recovery, title II concerns public works and construction projects, and title III merely amends the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

The law permits the members of any trade or industry or subdivision thereof to formulate a code of fair competition, which must be approved by the President. Upon approval the code becomes binding upon the entire industry or subdivision and its provisions are thereafter "the standards of fair competition." During the existence of the law and for 60 days thereafter any code, agreement, or license approved under its provisions shall be exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws of the United States.

One of the significant features of the new law deals with labor. Section 7 of title I prescribes that every code of fair competition must recognize the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Every code must also include provisions as to maximum hours, minimum wages, and other conditions of employment, and must also contain the added condition 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."

Employers and employees are given every opportunity to establish by mutual agreement standards of hours, wages, and working con-

¹ See text of law in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1933 (pp. 75-87).

ditions. However, where no mutual agreement has been approved by the President, he is authorized to investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours, etc., in the trade or industry and prescribe a limited code of fair competition.

Of particular interest to labor under title II of the law are provisions relating to the establishment of minimum rates of wages in contracts and bids for Federal-aid highway projects, such rates to be predetermined by the State highway department. All contracts let for construction projects must contain provisions—

* * * (1) That no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort; (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (A) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed; and (B) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory, or District in which the work is to be performed: *Provided*, That these preferences shall apply only where such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates; and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public advantage.

Reforestation Work

IN PUBLIC ACT No. 5² Congress sought to provide employment for idle men in reforestation work on public lands. In order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources, etc., the President was authorized to employ unemployed citizens "in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain, National and State, and Government reservations incidental to or necessary in connection with any projects of the character enumerated."

Persons given employment under this act are entitled to the benefits of the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act of September 7, 1916.

² See text of law in Monthly Labor Review, May 1933 (pp. 1039, 1040); also account of work done under this act, in issue of March 1934 (pp. 518-522).

United States Employment Service

ON JUNE 6, 1933, a national employment system was established by an act (Public Act No. 30).³ The new law created a United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, supplanting a former Federal employment service, and established a national employment system in cooperation with the various States. In order to obtain the benefits of any appropriation made by the Federal Government a State must accept the provisions of the national act and designate a State agency with necessary powers to cooperate with the United States Employment Service.

Tennessee Valley Program

AUTHORIZATION for the development of the Tennessee Valley was given in Public Act No. 17. Of special interest to labor in this act are provisions that the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature be paid to laborers and mechanics, and that workmen's compensation be paid to employees of the United States injured in the performance of their duties. It also authorizes the board "to arrange with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of the new forms of fertilizers under conditions permitting an accurate measure of the economic return they produce," and provides that the board may pay for an invention made incidental to employment by the United States under this law such sums from the income from the sale of licenses as it may deem proper.⁴

Federal Compensation Act

THE first material change in the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act passed in 1927,⁵ was made by the provisions of Public Act No. 257. One year following the adoption of the original law, an amendment was passed authorizing United States district attorneys to represent the United States Employees' Compensation Commission in any court proceedings. The recent changes give the deputy commissioner the power to suspend payments whenever an employee unreasonably refuses medical or surgical treatment, and also extend the period for modification of awards. In permanent partial disability cases the schedule benefit period is decreased. However, in such cases compensation shall be paid during the healing period and in addition to other benefits listed in the schedule.

³ See text of law in Monthly Labor Review, July 1933, pp. 88-91.

⁴ For an account of the labor aspects of the Tennessee Valley project, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1934 (pp. 1277-1287).

⁵ For text of law see Bureau of Labor Statistics' Bul. No. 496 (pp. 200-216).

The amending legislation makes the following changes in the act. To section 7 (subdivision *a*) is added the following new sentence:

If at any time during such period the employee unreasonably refuses to submit to medical or surgical treatment, the deputy commissioner may, by order, suspend the payment of further compensation during such time as such refusal continues, and no compensation shall be paid at any time during the period of such suspension, unless the circumstances justified the refusal.

Section 8 (subdivision *c*, pars. 1 to 12, inclusive) as amended reads:

(*c*) Permanent partial disability: In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality, the compensation shall be 66% percent of the average weekly wages, which shall be in addition to compensation for temporary total disability paid in accordance with subdivision (*b*) of this section, and shall be paid to the employee, as follows:

- (1) Arm lost, 280 weeks' compensation.
- (2) Leg lost, 248 weeks' compensation.
- (3) Hand lost, 212 weeks' compensation.
- (4) Foot lost, 173 weeks' compensation.
- (5) Eye lost, 140 weeks' compensation.
- (6) Thumb lost, 51 weeks' compensation.
- (7) First finger lost, 28 weeks' compensation.
- (8) Great toe lost, 26 weeks' compensation.
- (9) Second finger lost, 18 weeks' compensation.
- (10) Third finger lost, 17 weeks' compensation.
- (11) Toe other than great toe lost, 8 weeks' compensation.
- (12) Fourth finger lost, 7 weeks' compensation.

Section 8 (subdivision *c*, par. 22) is amended to read:

In any case in which there shall be a loss of, or loss of use of, more than one member or parts of more than one member set forth in paragraphs (1) to (19) of this subdivision, not amounting to permanent total disability, the award of compensation shall be for the loss of or loss of use of, each such member or part thereof, which awards shall run consecutively.

Section 14 (subdivision *j*) is amended to read as follows:

Whenever the deputy commissioner determines that it is in the interest of justice, the liability of the employer for compensation, or any part thereof as determined by the deputy commissioner with the approval of the commission, may be discharged by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of future compensation payments commuted, computed at 4 percent true discount compounded annually. The probability of the death of the injured employee or other person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined in accordance with the American Experience Table of Mortality and the probability of the remarriage of the surviving wife shall be determined in accordance with the remarriage tables of the Dutch Royal Insurance Institution. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation shall be disregarded.

Section 22 as amended reads as follows:

Upon his own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions or because of a mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner, the deputy commissioner may, at any time prior to 1 year after the date of the last payment of compensation, whether or not a compensation order has been issued, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in section 19 and in accordance with such section issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation. Such new order shall not affect any compensation previously paid, except that an award increasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and if any part of the compensation due or to become due is unpaid, an award decreasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and any payment made prior thereto in excess of such decreased rate shall be deducted from any unpaid compensation, in such manner and by such method as may be determined by the deputy commissioner with the approval of the commission.

Railroads and Their Employees

ATTENTION was given by the Congress to the rehabilitation of the railroads and especially to employees engaged in this industry by providing in section 7 of Public Act No. 68 that—

(a) A labor committee for each regional group of carriers may be selected by those railroad labor organizations which, as representatives duly designated and authorized to act in accordance with the requirements of the Railway Labor Act, entered into the agreements of January 31, 1932, and December 21, 1932, with duly authorized representatives of the carriers, determining the wage payments of the employees of the carriers. A similar labor committee for each regional group of carriers may be selected by such other railroad labor organizations as may be duly designated and authorized to represent employees in accordance with the requirements of the Railway Labor Act. It shall be the duty of the regional coordinating committees and the Coordinator to give reasonable notice to, and to confer with, the appropriate regional labor committee or committees upon the subject matter prior to taking any action or issuing any order which will affect the interest of the employees, and to afford the said labor committee or committees reasonable opportunity to present views upon said contemplated action or order.

(b) The number of employees in the service of a carrier shall not be reduced by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority of this title below the number as shown by the pay rolls of employees in service during the month of May 1933, after deducting the number who have been removed from the pay rolls after the effective date of this act by reason of death, normal retirements, or resignation, but not more in any 1 year than 5 per centum of said number in service during May 1933; nor shall any employee in such service be deprived of employment such as he had during said month of May or be in a worse position with respect to his compensation for such employment, by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this title,

(c) The Coordinator is authorized and directed to establish regional boards of adjustment whenever and wherever action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this title creates conditions that make necessary such boards of adjustment to settle controversies between carriers and employees. Carriers and their employees shall have equal representation on such boards of adjustment for settlement of such controversies, and said boards shall exercise the functions of boards of adjustment provided for by the Railway Labor Act.

(d) The Coordinator is authorized and directed to provide means for determining the amount of, and to require the carriers to make just compensation for, property losses and expenses imposed upon employees by reason of transfers of work from one locality to another in carrying out the purposes of this title.

The Coordinator by section 13 of the act is empowered to make a study of the means of improving transportation conditions and especially "the stability of railroad labor employment and other improvement of railroad labor conditions and relations."

The second session of Congress amended the Railway Labor Act of 1926⁶ in several respects and created a National Mediation Board (Public Act No. 442). Under the provisions of the act a Railroad Adjustment Board, consisting of 36 members, is created. Representatives of the employees are selected from four groups: (1) Train and engine service employees; (2) shop men; (3) maintenance of way signalmen including train dispatchers and also telegraphers, clerks, and sleeping car, etc., employees; and (4) masters, mates, and pilots, marine engineers, longshoremen, and seamen.

The selection of employer members will be made according to "regions". In the original act many difficulties arose in the section of the law providing for the designation of representatives. The amended act has added several new and enlarged sections governing the designation of representatives, and the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing has been materially strengthened, penalties now being provided for any violations of this section of the Railway Labor Act. In the former act carriers and employees were merely granted permission to form adjustment boards for the determination of their disputes. Under the new amendatory act a board for such a purpose is created by law. Many other changes have been made in the original act with the net result that the new Railroad Adjustment Board will have greater powers to force a settlement of labor disputes, since drastic penalties may be imposed by the board upon either of the parties refusing to abide by any rule or decision of the board.

A mandatory railroad pension and retirement system was also provided for employees 65 years of age or with a service period of 30 years (Public Act No. 485). The act became effective and contributions under the system began on August 1, 1934. Retirement

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1929 (pp. 56-64).

of railroad employees, however, will not commence until February 1, 1935. The administration of the law is placed in a board of 3 members, representing (1) the employees, (2) the employers, and (3) the public.

The purpose of the act is to retire aged employees and thus create a greater employment opportunity and advancement for younger employees and also to promote operating efficiency and safety in the operation of trains in interstate commerce. A fund is to be created by a 2-percent deduction by the carrier from the wages of the employees and, at the same time, the railroads will contribute 4 percent of the total pay roll. In determining the basic compensation for the purpose of fixing the amount of the pension, past services are to be considered according to the average monthly compensation received during the years 1924 to 1931, inclusive, whereas in computing the amount for future services the law takes into consideration the average monthly compensation for the full period of such service.

In determining the amount of annuity that a retired railroad employee will receive the law specifies that the first \$50 of average monthly basic wage shall be multiplied by 2 percent, the next \$100 by 1½ percent, and all in excess of \$150 up to \$300 by 1 percent. The total shall then be multiplied by the number of years of service not exceeding 30. The act covers employees now in the service of carriers or who have been in such service within 1 year prior to the enactment of the law.

The provisions of these two acts are given in full:

RAILWAY LABOR ACT

SECTION 1. *Definitions.*—When used in this act and for the purposes of this act—

First. The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping-car company, carrier by railroad, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and any company which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or under common control with any carrier by railroad and which operates any equipment or facilities or performs any service (other than trucking service) in connection with the transportation, receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported by railroad, and any receiver, trustee, or other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of any such "carrier": *Provided, however,* That the term "carrier" shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway, unless such railway is operating as a part of a general steam-railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any part of the general steam-railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized and directed upon request of the Mediation Board or upon complaint of any party interested to determine after hearing whether any line operated by electric power falls within the terms of this proviso.

Second. The term "Adjustment Board" means the National Railroad Adjustment Board created by this act.

Third. The term "Mediation Board" means the National Mediation Board created by this act.

Fourth. The term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia, and any State, or between any Territory and any other Territory, or between any Territory and the District

of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation.

Fifth. The term "employee" as used herein includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in effect, and as the same may be amended or interpreted by orders hereafter entered by the Commission pursuant to the authority which is hereby conferred upon it to enter orders amending or interpreting such existing orders: *Provided, however,* That no occupational classification made by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be construed to define the crafts according to which railway employees may be organized by their voluntary action, nor shall the jurisdiction or powers of such employee organizations be regarded as in any way limited or defined by the provisions of this act or by the orders of the Commission.

Sixth. The term "representative" means any person or persons, labor union, organization, or corporation designated either by a carrier or group of carriers or by its or their employees, to act for it or them.

Seventh. The term "district court" includes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This act may be cited as the "Railway Labor Act."

SEC. 2. *General purposes.*—The purposes of the act are: (1) To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein; (2) to forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization; (3) to provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization to carry out the purposes of this act; (4) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (5) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

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

Second. All disputes between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carrier or carriers, and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute.

Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties without interference, influence, or coercion, by either party over the designation of representatives by the other; and neither party shall in any way interfere with, influence, or coerce the other in its choice of representatives. Representatives of employees for the purposes of this act need not be persons in the employ of the carrier, and no carrier shall, by interference, influence, or coercion seek in any manner to prevent the designation by its employees as their representatives of those who or which are not employees of the carrier.

Fourth. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this act. No carrier, its officers or agents, shall deny or in any way question the right of its employees to join, organize, or assist in organizing the labor organization of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any carrier to interfere in any way with the organization of its employees, or to use the funds of the carrier in maintaining or assisting or contributing to any labor organization, labor representative, or other agency of collective bargaining, or in performing any work therefor, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain or not to join or remain members of any labor organization, or to deduct from the wages of employees any dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions payable to labor organizations or to collect or to assist in the collection of any such dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit a carrier from permitting an employee, individually, or local repre-

representatives of employees from conferring with management during working hours without loss of time, or to prohibit a carrier from furnishing free transportation to its employees while engaged in the business of a labor organization.

Fifth. No carrier, its officers, or agents shall require any persons seeking employment to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization; and if any such contract has been enforced prior to the effective date of this act, then such carrier shall notify the employees by an appropriate order that such contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way.

Sixth. In case of a dispute between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees, arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, it shall be the duty of the designated representative or representatives of such carrier or carriers and of such employees, within 10 days after the receipt of notice of a desire on the part of either party to confer in respect to such dispute, to specify a time and place at which such conference shall be held: *Provided*, (1) That the place so specified shall be situated upon the line of the carrier involved or as otherwise mutually agreed upon; and (2) that the time so specified shall allow the designated conferees reasonable opportunity to reach such place of conference, but shall not exceed 20 days from the receipt of such notice: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to supersede the provisions of any agreement (as to conferences) then in effect between the parties.

Seventh. No carrier, its officers or agents shall change the rates of pay, rules, or working conditions of its employees, as a class as embodied in agreements except in the manner prescribed in such agreements or in section 6 of this act.

Eighth. Every carrier shall notify its employees by printed notices in such form and posted at such times and places as shall be specified by the Mediation Board that all disputes between the carrier and its employees will be handled in accordance with the requirements of this act, and in such notices there shall be printed verbatim, in large type, the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of this section. The provisions of said paragraphs are hereby made a part of the contract of employment between the carrier and each employee, and shall be held binding upon the parties, regardless of any other express or implied agreements between them.

Ninth. If any dispute shall arise among a carrier's employees as to who are the representatives of such employees designated and authorized in accordance with the requirements of this act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, upon request of either party to the dispute, to investigate such dispute and to certify to both parties, in writing, within 30 days after the receipt of the invocation of its services, the name or names of the individuals or organizations that have been designated and authorized to represent the employees involved in the dispute, and certify the same to the carrier. Upon receipt of such certification the carrier shall treat with the representative so certified as the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this act. In such an investigation, the Mediation Board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of the employees involved, or to utilize any other appropriate method of ascertaining the names of their duly designated and authorized representatives in such manner as shall insure the choice of representatives by the employees without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by the carrier. In the conduct of any election for the purposes herein indicated the Board shall designate who may participate in the election and establish the rules to govern the election, or may appoint a committee of three neutral persons who after hearing shall within 10 days designate the employees who may participate in the election. The Board shall have access to and have power to make copies of the books and records of the carriers to obtain and utilize such information as may be deemed necessary by it to carry out the purposes and provisions of this paragraph.

Tenth. The willful failure or refusal of any carrier, its officers or agents to comply with the terms of the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, or eighth paragraph of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the carrier, officer, or agent offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both fine and imprisonment, for each offense, and each day during which such carrier, officer, or agent shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with the terms of the said paragraphs of this section shall constitute a separate offense. It shall be the duty of any district attorney of the United States to whom any duly designated representative of a carrier's employees may apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States

all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, and for the punishment of all violations thereof, and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent.

SEC. 3. *National Board of Adjustment.*—First. There is hereby established a Board, to be known as the "National Railroad Adjustment Board" the members of which shall be selected within 30 days after approval of this act, and it is hereby provided—

(a) That the said Adjustment Board shall consist of 36 members, 18 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 18 by such labor organizations of the employees, national in scope, as have been or may be organized in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

(b) The carriers, acting each through its board of directors or its receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees or through an officer or officers designated for that purpose by such board, trustee or trustees, or receiver or receivers, shall prescribe the rules under which its representatives shall be selected and shall select the representatives of the carriers on the Adjustment Board and designate the division on which each such representative shall serve, but no carrier or system of carriers shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

(c) The national labor organizations as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, acting each through the chief executive or other medium designated by the organization or association thereof, shall prescribe the rules under which the labor members of the Adjustment Board shall be selected and shall select such members and designate the division on which each member shall serve; but no labor organization shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

(d) In case of a permanent or temporary vacancy on the Adjustment Board the vacancy shall be filled by selection in the same manner as in the original selection.

(e) If either the carriers or the labor organizations of the employees fail to select and designate representatives to the Adjustment Board, as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, respectively, within 60 days after the passage of this act, in case of any original appointment to office of a member of the Adjustment Board, or in case of a vacancy in any such office within 30 days after such vacancy occurs, the Mediation Board shall thereupon directly make the appointment and shall select an individual associated in interest with the carriers or the group of labor organizations of employees, whichever he is to represent.

(f) In the event a dispute arises as to the right of any national labor organization to participate as per paragraph (c) of this section in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, the Secretary of Labor shall investigate the claim of such labor organization to participate, and if such claim in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor has merit, the Secretary shall notify the Mediation Board accordingly, and within 10 days after receipt of such advice the Mediation Board shall request those national labor organizations duly qualified as per paragraph (c) of this section to participate in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board to select a representative. Such representative, together with a representative likewise designated by the claimant, and a third or neutral party designated by the Mediation Board, constituting a board of three, shall, within 30 days after the appointment of the neutral member, investigate the claims of the labor organization desiring participation, and decide whether or not it was organized in accordance with section 2 hereof and is otherwise properly qualified to participate in the selection of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, and the findings of such boards of three shall be final and binding.

(g) Each member of the Adjustment Board shall be compensated by the party or parties he is to represent. Each third or neutral party selected under the provisions of (f) of this section shall receive from the Mediation Board such compensation as the Mediation Board may fix, together with his necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while serving as such third or neutral party.

(h) The said Adjustment Board shall be composed of four divisions whose proceedings shall be independent of one another, and the said divisions as well as the number of their members shall be as follows:

First division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving train- and yard-service employees of carriers; that is, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and outside hostler helpers, conductors, trainmen, and yard-service employees. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected and designated by the carriers, and 5 of whom shall be selected and designated by the national labor organizations of the employees.

Second division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, car men, the helpers and apprentices of all the foregoing, coach cleaners, power-house employees, and railroad-shop laborers. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of the employees.

Third division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving station, tower, and telegraph employees, train dispatchers, maintenance-of-way men, clerical employees, freight handlers, express, station, and store employees, signal men, sleeping-car conductors, sleeping-car porters, and maids and dining-car employees. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of employees.

Fourth division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving employees of carriers directly or indirectly engaged in transportation of passengers or property by water, and all other employees of carriers over which jurisdiction is not given to the first, second, and third divisions. This division shall consist of 6 members, 3 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 3 by the national labor organizations of the employees.

(i) The disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier or carriers growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, including cases pending and unadjusted on the date of approval of this act, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment in this manner, the disputes may be referred by petition of the parties or by either party to the appropriate division of the Adjustment Board with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the disputes.

(j) Parties may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representatives, as they may respectively elect, and the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall give due notice of all hearings to the employee or employees and the carrier or carriers involved in any dispute submitted to them.

(k) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and make findings upon disputes, when properly submitted, at any place designated by the division: *Provided, however,* That final awards as to any such dispute must be made by the entire division as hereinafter provided.

(l) Upon failure of any division to agree upon an award because of a deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote of the division members, as provided in paragraph (n) of this section, then such division shall forthwith agree upon and select a neutral person to be known as "referee" to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. Should the division fail to agree upon and select a referee within 10 days of the date of the deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote, then the division, or any member thereof, or the parties or either party to the dispute may certify that fact to the Mediation Board, which Board shall, within 10 days from the date of receiving such certificate, select and name the referee to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. The Mediation Board shall be bound by the same provisions in the appointment of these neutral referees as are provided elsewhere in this act for the appointment of arbitrators and shall fix and pay the compensation of such referees.

(m) The awards of the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall be stated in writing. A copy of the awards shall be furnished to the respective parties to the controversy, and the awards shall be final and binding upon both parties to the dispute, except insofar as they shall contain a money award. In case a dispute arises involving an interpretation of the award the division of the Board upon request of either party shall interpret the award in the light of the dispute.

(n) A majority vote of all members of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be competent to make an award with respect to any dispute submitted to it.

(o) In case of an award by any division of the Adjustment Board in favor of petitioner, the division of the Board shall make an order, directed to the carrier, to make the award effective and, if the award includes a requirement for the payment of money, to pay to the employee the sum to which he is entitled under the award on or before a day named.

(p) If a carrier does not comply with an order of a division of the Adjustment Board within the time limit in such order, the petitioner, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the District Court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the carrier operates, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims relief, and the order of the division of the Adjustment Board in the premises.

Such suit in the District Court of the United States shall proceed in all respects as other civil suits, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the district court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, unless they accrue upon his appeal, and such costs shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. If the petitioner shall finally prevail he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. The district courts are empowered under the rules of the court governing actions at law, to make such order and enter such judgment, by writ of mandamus or otherwise, as may be appropriate to enforce or set aside the order of the division of the Adjustment Board.

(q) All actions at law based upon the provisions of this section shall be begun within 2 years from the time the cause of action accrues under the award of the division of the Adjustment Board, and not after.

(r) The several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall maintain headquarters in Chicago, Ill., meet regularly, and continue in session so long as there is pending before the division any matter within its jurisdiction which has been submitted for its consideration and which has not been disposed of.

(s) Whenever practicable, the several divisions or subdivisions of the Adjustment Board shall be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at its place of meeting.

(t) The Adjustment Board may, subject to the approval of the Mediation Board, employ and fix the compensations of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on its proceedings. The compensation of such employees shall be paid by the Mediation Board.

(u) The Adjustment Board shall meet within 40 days after the approval of this act and adopt such rules as it deems necessary to control proceedings before the respective divisions and not in conflict with the provisions of this section. Immediately following the meeting of the entire board and the adoption of such rules, the respective divisions shall meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary. Thereafter each division shall annually designate one of its members to act as chairman and one of its members to act as vice chairman: *Provided, however,* That the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of any division shall alternate as between the groups, so that both the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship shall be held alternately by a representative of the carriers and a representative of the employees. In case of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the selection of a successor from the same group.

(v) Each division of the Adjustment Board shall annually prepare and submit a report of its activities to the Mediation Board, and the substance of such report shall be included in the annual report of the Mediation Board to the Congress of the United States. The reports of each division of the Adjustment Board and the annual report of the Mediation Board shall state in detail all cases heard, all actions taken, the names, salaries, and duties of all agencies, employees, and officers receiving compensation from the United States under the authority of this act, and an account of all moneys appropriated by Congress pursuant to the authority conferred by this act and disbursed by such agencies, employees, and officers.

(w) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority, in its discretion, to establish regional adjustment boards to act in its place and stead for such limited period as such division may determine to be necessary. Carrier members of such regional boards shall be designated in keeping with rules devised

for this purpose by the carrier members of the Adjustment Board and the labor members shall be designated in keeping with rules devised for this purpose by the labor members of the Adjustment Board. Any such regional board shall, during the time for which it is appointed, have the same authority to conduct hearings, make findings upon disputes and adopt the same procedure as the division of the Adjustment Board appointing it, and its decisions shall be enforceable, to the same extent and under the same processes. A neutral person, as referee, shall be appointed for service in connection with any such regional adjustment board in the same circumstances and manner as provided in paragraph (b) hereof, with respect to a division of the Adjustment Board.

Second. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any individual carrier, system, or group of carriers and any class or classes of its or their employees, all acting through their representatives, selected in accordance with the provisions of this act, from mutually agreeing to the establishment of system, group, or regional boards of adjustment for the purpose of adjusting and deciding disputes of the character specified in this section. In the event that either party to such a system, group, or regional board of adjustment is dissatisfied with such arrangement, it may upon 90 days' notice to the other party elect to come under the jurisdiction of the Adjustment Board.

SEC. 4. *National Mediation Board.*—First. The Board of Mediation is hereby abolished, effective 30 days from the approval of this act and the members, secretary, officers, assistants, employees, and agents thereof, in office upon the date of the approval of this act, shall continue to function and receive their salaries for a period of 30 days from such date in the same manner as though this act had not been passed. There is hereby established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government a board to be known as the "National Mediation Board" to be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. The terms of office of the members first appointed shall begin as soon as the members shall qualify, but not before 30 days after the approval of this act, and expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one on February 1, 1935, one on February 1, 1936, and one on February 1, 1937. The terms of office of all successors shall expire 3 years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Vacancies in the Board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the Board nor of the remaining members of the Board. Two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board. Each member of the Board shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while away from the principal office of the Board on business required by this act. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be a member of the Board.

All cases referred to the Board of Mediation and unsettled on the date of the approval of this act shall be handled to conclusion by the Mediation Board.

A member of the Board may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or ineligibility, but for no other cause.

Second. The Mediation Board shall annually designate a member to act as chairman. The Board shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may meet at any other place whenever it deems it necessary so to do. The Board may designate one or more of its members to exercise the functions of the Board in mediation proceedings. Each member of the Board shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. The Board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The Board shall make an annual report to Congress.

Third. The Mediation Board may (1) appoint such experts and assistants to act in a confidential capacity and, subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such other officers and employees as are essential to the effective transaction of the work of the Board; (2) in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, fix the salaries of such experts, assistants, officers, and employees; and (3) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding, and including expenditures for salaries and compensation, necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually

incurred for subsistence, and other necessary expenses of the Mediation Board, Adjustment Board, regional adjustment boards established under paragraph (w) of section 3, and boards of arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this section and sections 3 and 7, respectively), as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Board, in the Adjustment Board and in the boards of arbitration, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the Board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

Fourth. The Mediation Board is hereby authorized by its order to assign, or refer, any portion of its work, business, or functions arising under this or any other act of Congress, or referred to it by Congress or either branch thereof, to an individual member of the Board or to an employee or employees of the Board to be designated by such order for action thereon, and by its order at any time to amend, modify, supplement or rescind any such assignment or reference. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Board. In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the Mediation Board in the premises, and such individual member of the Board or employee designated shall have power and authority to act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to him for action by the Board.

Fifth. All officers and employees of the Board of Mediation (except the members thereof, whose offices are hereby abolished) whose services in the judgment of the Mediation Board are necessary to the efficient operation of the Board are hereby transferred to the Board, without change in classification or compensation; except that the Board may provide for the adjustment of such classification or compensation to conform to the duties to which such officers and employees may be assigned.

All unexpended appropriations for the operation of the Board of Mediation that are available at the time of the abolition of the Board of Mediation shall be transferred to the Mediation Board and shall be available for its use for salaries and other authorized expenditures.

SEC. 5. *Functions of Mediation Board.*—First. The parties, or either party, to a dispute between an employee or group of employees and a carrier may invoke the services of the Mediation Board in any of the following cases:

(a) A dispute concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions not adjusted by the parties in conference.

(b) Any other dispute not referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and not adjusted in conference between the parties or where conferences are refused.

The Mediation Board may proffer its services in case any labor emergency is found by it to exist at any time.

In either event the said Board shall promptly put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts by mediation, to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable settlement through mediation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavor as its final required action (except as provided in paragraph third of this section and in sec. 10 of this act) to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

If arbitration at the request of the Board shall be refused by one or both parties, the Board shall at once notify both parties in writing that its mediatory efforts have failed and for 30 days thereafter, unless in the intervening period the parties agree to arbitration, or an emergency board shall be created under section 10 of this act, no change shall be made in the rates of pay, rules or working conditions or established practices in effect prior to the time the dispute arose.

Second. In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act, either party to the said agreement, or both, may apply to the Mediation Board for an interpretation of the meaning or application of such agreement. The said Board shall upon receipt of such request notify the parties to the controversy, and after a hearing of both sides give its interpretation within 30 days.

Third. The Mediation Board shall have the following duties with respect to the arbitration of disputes under section 7 of this act:

(a) On failure of the arbitrators named by the parties to agree on the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators within the time set by section 7 of this act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board to name such remaining arbitrator or arbitrators. It shall be the duty of the Board in naming such arbitrator or arbitrators to appoint only those whom the Board shall deem wholly disinterested in the contro-

versy to be arbitrated and impartial and without bias as between the parties to such arbitration. Should, however, the Board name an arbitrator or arbitrators not so disinterested and impartial, then, upon proper investigation and presentation of the facts, the Board shall promptly remove such arbitrator.

If an arbitrator named by the Mediation Board, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be removed by such Board as provided by this act, or if such an arbitrator refuses or is unable to serve, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, promptly to select another arbitrator, in the same manner as provided in this act for an original appointment by the Mediation Board.

(b) Any member of the Mediation Board is authorized to take the acknowledgment of an agreement to arbitrate under this act. When so acknowledged, or when acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or the clerk of a district court or a circuit court of appeals of the United States, such agreement to arbitrate shall be delivered to a member of said Board or transmitted to said Board, to be filed in its office.

(c) When an agreement to arbitrate has been filed with the Mediation Board, or with one of its members, as provided by this section, and when the said Board has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy it shall be the duty of the Board to cause a notice in writing to be served upon said arbitrators, notifying them of their appointment, requesting them to meet promptly to name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the Board of Arbitration, and advising them of the period within which, as provided by the agreement to arbitrate, they are empowered to name such arbitrator or arbitrators.

(d) Either party to an arbitration desiring the reconvening of a board of arbitration to pass upon any controversy arising over the meaning or application of an award may so notify the Mediation Board in writing, stating in such notice the question or questions to be submitted to such reconvened Board. The Mediation Board shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the Board of Arbitration, or a subcommittee of such Board appointed for such purpose pursuant to a provision in the agreement to arbitrate, and arrange for the reconvening of said Board of Arbitration or subcommittee, and shall notify the respective parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the Board, or the subcommittee, will meet for hearings upon the matters in controversy to be submitted to it. No evidence other than that contained in the record filed with the original award shall be received or considered by such reconvened Board or subcommittee, except such evidence as may be necessary to illustrate the interpretations suggested by the parties.

If any member of the original Board is unable or unwilling to serve on such reconvened Board or subcommittee thereof, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as such original arbitrator.

(e) Within 60 days after the approval of this act every carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a copy of each contract with its employees in effect on the first day of April 1934 covering rates of pay, rules and working conditions. If no contract with any craft or class of its employees has been entered into, the carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a statement of that fact including also a statement of the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions applicable in dealing with such craft or class. When any new contract is executed or change is made in an existing contract with any class or craft of its employees covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, or in those rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of employees not covered by contract, the carrier shall file the same with the Mediation Board within 30 days after such new contract or change in existing contract has been executed or rates of pay, rules, and working conditions have been made effective.

(f) The Mediation Board shall be the custodian of all papers and documents heretofore filed with or transferred to the Board of Mediation bearing upon the settlement, adjustment, or determination of disputes between carriers and their employees or upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under or pursuant to the provisions of any act of Congress in respect thereto; and the President is authorized to designate a custodian of the records and property of the Board of Mediation until the transfer and delivery of such records to the Mediation Board and to require the transfer and delivery to the Mediation Board of any and all such papers and documents filed with it or in its possession.

SEC. 6. *Procedure in changing rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.*—Carriers and representatives of the employees shall give at least 30 days' written notice of an intended change in agreements affecting rates of pay, rules, or working

conditions, and the time and place for the beginning of conference between the representatives of the parties interested in such intended changes shall be agreed upon within 10 days after the receipt of said notice, and said time shall be within the 30 days provided in the notice. In every case where such notice of intended change has been given, or conferences are being held with reference thereto, or the services of the Mediation Board have been requested by either party, or said board has proffered its services, rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall not be altered by the carrier until the controversy has been finally acted upon as required by section 5 of this act, by the Mediation Board, unless a period of 10 days has elapsed after termination of conferences without request for or proffer of the services of the Mediation Board.

SEC. 7. [This section merely provides for the striking out of the words "Board of Mediation" in sections 7, 8, 10 and 12 of the act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Mediation Board." See complete text of these and other sections of original act in Monthly Labor Review, April 1929, pp. 56-64.]

SEC. 8. *Effect of partial invalidity of act.*—If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT ACT

SECTION 1. *Definitions*—That as used in this act—

(a) The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping-car company, carrier by railroad, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and any company which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or under common control with any carrier by railroad and which operates any equipment or facilities or performs any service (other than trucking service) in connection with the transportation of passengers or property or the receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, refrigeration or icing storage, and handling of property transported by railroad, and any receiver, trustee, or other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of any such "carrier": *Provided, however,* That the term "carrier" shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway, unless such railway is operating as a part of a general steam-railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any part of the general steam-railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized and directed upon request of the Board or upon complaint of any party interested to determine, after hearing, whether any line operated by electric power falls within the terms of this proviso.

(b) The term "employee" means each person in the service of a carrier, subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service, who has been in such service within 1 year before the enactment hereof, or who after the enactment hereof shall have been in such service. The term "employee" also includes each officer or other official representative of an "employee organization" herein called "representative" who has performed service for a carrier, who is duly designated and authorized to represent employees under and in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, and who, during, or following employment by a carrier, is engaged in such representative service in behalf of such employees.

(c) The term "board" means the Railroad Retirement Board hereby created.

(d) The term "annuity" means regular payments at the end of each completed month during retirement, ceasing at death or at resumption of compensated service.

(e) The term "service" means the employment relation between an employee and a carrier whether before or after the enactment hereof.

(f) The term "service period" means the total service of an employee for one or more carriers whether or not continuously performed, and includes as 1 month every calendar month during which the employee has been paid compensation by a carrier and includes as 1 year every 12 such months. An ultimate fraction of 6 months or more shall be computed as 1 year.

(g) The term "retirement" means the status of cessation of compensated service with the right to receive an annuity.

(h) The term "age" means age at the latest attained birthday.

(i) The term "carrier contribution" means the payment to be made by each carrier.

(j) The term "employee contribution" means the payment to be made by each employee.

(k) The term "voluntary contribution" means the payment made by an employee equal to the total of both the employee and the carrier contribution.

(l) The term "effective date" means the first day of the second month after the taking effect of this act.

(m) The term "Railroad Retirement Act" means and may be used in citing this act and subsequent amendments thereto.

SEC. 2. *Purposes.*—(a) For the purpose of providing adequately for the satisfactory retirement of aged employees and promoting efficiency and safety in interstate transportation, and to make possible greater employment opportunity and more rapid advancement of employees in the service of carriers, there is hereby established a railroad retirement system; and it is made the duty of all carriers and employees subject to this act to perform and fulfill the obligations imposed thereby. This act shall be administered and construed with the intent and to the purpose of providing the greatest practicable amount of relief from unemployment and the greatest possible use of resources available for said purpose and for the payment of annuities for the relief of superannuated employees.

(b) Not later than 4 years from the effective date, the Board, in a special report to the President of the United States to be submitted to Congress shall make specific recommendations for such changes in the retirement system hereby created as shall assure the adequacy and permanency of said retirement system on the basis of its experience and all information and experience then available. For this purpose the Board shall from time to time make such investigations and actuarial studies as shall provide the fullest information practicable for such report and recommendations.

SEC. 3. *Annuities.*—Each employee having attained the age of 65 years, or having completed a service period of 30 years, shall be paid an annuity, to begin on a date specified in a written application, which date shall not be more than 60 days before the making of the application. No annuity shall begin less than 6 months after the effective date. Such annuity shall be based upon the service period of the employee and shall be the sum of the amounts determined by multiplying the number of years of service, not exceeding 30 years, by the following percentages of the monthly compensation: 2 percent of the first \$50; 1½ percent of the next \$100; and 1 percent of the compensation in excess of \$150. The "monthly compensation" shall be the average of the monthly compensation paid to the employee by the carrier, except that where applicable for service before the effective date the monthly compensation shall be the average of the monthly compensation for all pay-roll periods for which the employee has received compensation from any carrier out of 8 consecutive calendar years of such services ending December 31, 1931. No part of any monthly compensation in excess of \$300 shall be recognized in determining any annuity for any employee contribution. The annuity shall be reduced by one-fifteenth of such annuity for each year the employee is less than 65 years of age at the time of the first annuity payment. No such reduction shall be made if the Board shall determine that the carrier has retired the employee because of physical or mental inability to continue in active service. Upon death of an employee before or after retirement an amount, equal at his death to a computation, with interest at 3 percent compounded annually, of the accumulation from his payments less any annuity payments received by him, shall be paid as he may have designated or to his legal representative. Any employee who upon retirement shall be entitled to an annuity with a value determined by the Board of less than \$300 shall be paid such value in a lump sum.

SEC. 4. *Retirement.*—Retirement shall be compulsory upon employees who, on the effective date, have attained or thereafter shall attain the age of 65 years. The carrier and the employee may, by an agreement in writing filed with the Board extend the time for retirement as to such employee for 1 year and for successive periods of 1 year each, but not beyond the age of 70 years. Until 5 years from the effective date, the compulsory retirement shall not apply to an employee who from and after the effective date occupies an official position in the service of a carrier.

SEC. 5. *Contribution.*—Each employee shall pay an employee contribution in a percentage upon his compensation. Each carrier shall pay a carrier contribution equal to twice the contributions of each employee of such carrier. The employee compensation shall be the compensation for service paid to such employee by the carrier excluding compensation in excess of \$300 per month. The contribution percentage shall be determined by the Board from time to time, and shall be such as to produce from the combined employee and carrier contributions,

with a reasonable margin for contingencies, the amount necessary to pay the annuities, other disbursements and the expenses becoming payable from time to time. Until the Board shall determine on a different percentage the employee contribution percentage shall be 2 per cent. Employee contributions shall be deducted by the carrier from the compensation of its employees and shall be paid by the carrier, together with the carrier contributions, into the Treasury of the United States quarterly or at such other times as ordered by the Board.

SEC. 6. *Existing pension systems.*—The Board shall have the power to provide by appropriate rules and regulations for substituting the provisions for annuities and other benefits to employees under this act, for any obligation for prior service or for any existing provisions for the voluntary payment of pensions to employees subject to this act by a carrier or any employees subject to this act, so as to relieve such carrier from its obligations for age retirement benefits under its existing pension systems and to transfer such obligations to the retirement system herein established. If the fulfillment of any such transferred obligation shall require additional contributions or larger payments than would otherwise be required under the provisions of this act, then such additional contributions shall be made by the carrier originally responsible for the creation of such obligation or for the excess amount of such payments over those which would be required under the provisions of this act. In the event that the Board is unable to make satisfactory arrangements with any carrier for the substitution of the provisions under this act for its existing pension system, then, and in that event, the provisions of this act shall be applied to said carrier and its employees without regard to any conflict or duplication in the operation of such an existing pension system and the operation and effect of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the Board, at its option, shall have power, in lieu of the foregoing provisions of this section, to order that all former employees of carriers, who prior to the effective date have become separated from the service at the age of 70 years or over and who may or may not be receiving age retirement benefits, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. *Employee representatives.*—Any representative of an employee organization who is included within the definition of "employee" in paragraph (b) section 1, of this act shall have the option, but, shall not be required to continue or to become a beneficiary under the provisions of this act. If he shall elect to continue or become such a beneficiary he shall pay all voluntary contributions.

For the purposes of this section the requirements of section 4 of this act shall not apply. Service rendered to an employee organization shall be included in computing the total service period of such representative.

For such representative who shall elect to become a beneficiary under this act, the basic compensation upon which contributions shall be made and benefits calculated shall be that compensation paid by the carrier for service rendered in the position to which the rights of such representative would entitle him for the period defined in section 3 of this act: *Provided*, That if no definite and specific rights obtain, the average compensation paid to the four employees whose last date of entry in the service is nearest the date of entry in the service of the same carrier by such representative, shall be his basic compensation to be determined for the period defined in section 3 of this act. When a question arises as to rights under this provision the Board shall investigate and determine rights of such representative.

For such representative who elects to continue as a beneficiary under the provisions of this act, his basic compensation shall be the average monthly compensation paid to him by the carrier during the last 12 months of active service with such carrier.

SEC. 8. *Retirement fund.*—All moneys paid into the Treasury under the provisions of this act, all interest, and other receipts, and all refunds of moneys paid out under this act shall constitute and be kept in a separate fund in the Treasury to be known as the "railroad retirement fund." At the request and direction of the Board, the Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to invest such funds as are not immediately required for disbursements in interest-bearing bonds, notes, or other obligations of the United States, and to collect the principal and interest of such securities and to sell and dispose of the same as in the judgment of the Board shall be in the interest of said fund. There is hereby appropriated such sums not in excess of the amounts in said fund as may be necessary to pay all annuities, other disbursements, and the expenses of administration of this act.

SEC. 9. *Retirement board.*—(a) *Personnel.*—There is hereby established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government a Railroad Retirement Board, to be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each member shall hold

office for a term of 5 years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of the term and the terms of office of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this act shall expire, as designated by the President, one at the end of 2 years, one at the end of 3 years, and one at the end of 4 years, after the date of enactment of this act. One member shall be appointed from recommendations made by representatives of the employees and one member shall be appointed from recommendations made by representatives of the carriers, in both cases as the President shall direct, so as to provide representation on the Board satisfactory to the largest number, respectively, of employees and carriers concerned. One member, who shall be the chairman of the Board, shall be appointed initially, for a term of 2 years, without recommendation by either carriers or employees and shall not be in the employment of or be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any carrier or organization of employees. Vacancies in the Board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the Board nor of the remaining members of the Board of whom a majority of those in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Each of said members shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per year, together with necessary traveling expenses and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, while away from the principal office of the Board on duties required by this act. The members and employees of the Board shall be included as employees under this act and together with employees receiving annuities shall be furnished free transportation in the same manner as such transportation is furnished to employees.

(b) *Duties.*—The Board shall have and exercise all the duties and powers necessary to administer this act. The Board shall receive and take such steps and institute and prosecute such proceedings and actions as may be necessary to enforce the payments and obligations required under the act, make and certify awards and payments, and account for all moneys and funds necessary thereto. The Board may require such advances upon the payments of carriers as necessary to put this act into operation. The Board shall establish and promulgate rules and regulations and provide for the adjustment of all controversial matters, with power as a Board or through any member or subordinate designated therefor, to require and compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and make all necessary investigations in any matter involving annuities or other payments, and shall maintain such offices, provide such equipment, furnishings, supplies, services, and facilities and employ such persons and provide for their compensation and expenses, as may be necessary to the proper discharge of its functions. All rules, regulations, or decisions of the Board shall require the approval of at least two members and shall be entered upon the records of the Board and shall be a public record. The Board shall gather, keep, compile, and publish in convenient form such records and data as may be necessary, and at intervals of not more than 2 years shall cause to be made actuarial surveys and analyses, to determine from time to time the payments to be required to provide for all annuities, other disbursements and expenses, and to assure proper administration and the adequacy and permanency of the retirement system hereby established. The Board shall have power to require all carriers and employees and any officer, board, commission, or other agency of the United States to furnish such information and records as shall be necessary for the administration of this act. The Board shall make an annual report to the President of the United States to be submitted to Congress. Witnesses summoned before the Board shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 10. *Court jurisdiction.*—The several district courts of the United States and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction to entertain an application and to grant appropriate relief in the following cases which may arise under the provisions of this act:

(a) An application by the Board to compel an employee or other person residing within the jurisdiction of said court, or a carrier subject to service of process within said jurisdiction, to comply with any obligations imposed on said employee, other person, or carrier under the provisions of this act.

(b) An application by an employee or carrier to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or to the district court of any district wherein the Board maintains an office or has designated an agent authorized to accept service in its behalf, to compel the Board to set aside an action or decision claimed to be in violation of a legally enforceable right of the applicant, or to take an action, or to make a decision necessary for the enforcement of a legal right of the applicant, when the applicant shall establish his right to a judicial review upon

the jurisdictional ground that, unless he is granted a judicial review of the action or decision, or failure of the Board to act or to decide, of which he complains, he will be deprived of a constitutional right to obtain a judicial determination of his alleged right.

(c) The jurisdiction herein specifically conferred upon the said Federal courts shall not be held exclusive of any jurisdiction otherwise possessed by said courts to entertain actions at law or suits in equity in aid of the enforcement of rights or obligations arising under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. *Exemption.*—No annuity or death payment shall be assignable or be subject to any tax or to garnishment, attachment, or other legal process under any circumstances whatsoever.

SEC. 12. *Penalty—Carrier.*—On the failure of any carrier to make any payment when due under the provisions of this act, such carrier, unless excused by order of the Board, shall pay an additional 1 per centum of the amount of such payment for each month such payment is delayed.

SEC. 13. *Penalty—Others.*—Any employee, other person, officer, or agent of a carrier subject to this act who shall willfully fail or refuse to make any report or furnish any information required by the Board in the administration of this act or who shall willfully fail or refuse to make any accounting required under this act, or who shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent statement or report required for the purpose of this act, or who shall knowingly make or aid in making any false or fraudulent statement or claim for the purpose of receiving any award or payment under this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.

SEC. 14. *Invalid provisions.*—If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act or application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Investigation of Controversies Under Recovery Act

DURING the closing days of the Congress an important labor measure adopted was Joint Resolution No. 44 entitled "To effectuate further the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act." This resolution authorized the President to establish a board to investigate controversies arising under section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Purpose.*—In order to further effectuate the policy of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in the exercise of the powers therein and herein conferred, the President is authorized to establish a board or boards authorized and directed to investigate issues, facts, practices, or activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under section 7 (a) of said act or which are burdening or obstructing, or threatening to burden or obstruct, the free flow of interstate commerce, the salaries, compensation and expenses of the board or boards and necessary employees being paid as provided in section 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

SEC. 2. *Powers.*—Any board so established is hereby empowered, when it shall appear in the public interest, to order and conduct an election by a secret ballot of any of the employees of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented in order to insure the right of employees to organize and to select their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined in section 7 (a) of said act and now incorporated herein.

For the purposes of such election such a board shall have the authority to order the production of such pertinent documents or the appearance of such witnesses to give testimony under oath, as it may

deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. Any order issued by such a board under the authority of this section may, upon application of such board or upon petition of the person or persons to whom such order is directed, be enforced or reviewed, as the case may be, in the same manner, so far as applicable, as is provided in the case of an order of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

SEC. 3. *Establishment of rules.*—Any such board, with the approval of the President, may prescribe such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution with reference to the investigations authorized in section 1, and to assure freedom from coercion in respect to all elections.

SEC. 4. *Violations.*—Any person who shall knowingly violate any rule or regulation authorized under section 3 of this resolution or impede or interfere with any member or agent of any board established under this resolution in the performance of his duties, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both.

SEC. 5. *Duration.*—This resolution shall cease to be in effect, and any board or boards established hereunder shall cease to exist, on June 16, 1935, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act has ended.

SEC. 6. *Right to strike reserved.*—Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employees to strike or engage in other concerted activities.

Under this authorization the President by executive order of June 29, 1934, created the National Labor Relations Board. The board is composed of 3 members and is authorized—

(a) To investigate issues, facts, practices, and activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act or which are burdening or obstructing, or threatening to burden or obstruct, the free flow of interstate commerce; and

(b) To order and conduct elections and on its own initiative to take steps to enforce its orders in the manner provided in section [paragraph] 2 of section 2 of Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress; and

(c) Whenever it is in the public interest, to hold hearings and make findings of fact regarding complaints of discrimination against or discharge of employees or other alleged violations of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and such parts of any code or agreement as incorporate said section; and

(d) To prescribe, with the approval of the President, such rules and regulations as are authorized by section 3 of Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, and to recommend to the President such other rules and regulations relating to collective bargaining, labor representation, and labor elections as the President is authorized to prescribe by section 10 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

(e) Upon the request of the parties to a labor dispute, to act as a board of voluntary arbitration or to select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration.

National Housing Act

ON June 27, 1934, the President approved the National Housing Act (Public Act No. 479) which aims to make available private credit for the repair and construction of homes and by such stimulation to provide employment in the building trades and heavy industries.

Title I of the act contains a program of modernization and repair of homes designed to provide people with an opportunity to secure funds to finance alterations and repairs on their real property. The Federal Housing Administration is set up by the Federal Government to insure qualified lending institutions such as banks, mortgage companies, and building and loan associations against losses they may sustain as a result of loans made by them to finance such improvements on real property. The loans contemplated for insurance are not to exceed \$2,000 in amount. The Government guarantees such loans up to 20 percent of the total amount loaned by any one institution for such purposes. The act limits the total liability to be incurred by the Administrator to \$200,000,000.

Title II creates a mutual mortgage insurance fund and offers to insure the first mortgages on dwelling houses for not more than four families. It aims, by insuring such mortgages, to induce private capital to make loans on already existing properties and to supply funds to those who wish to borrow for the purpose of constructing homes. The Administrator is authorized to insure any mortgage eligible for insurance which is offered to him within 1 year of the date of its execution. But the insurance of all mortgages on property existing on the date of the enactment of the act and the insurance of mortgages on property and low-cost housing projects constructed after the passage of the act shall in neither case exceed \$1,000,000,000. A mortgage to be eligible for insurance must be held by a responsible mortgagee and must contain complete amortization provisions. It cannot exceed \$16,000 in amount and 80 percent of the appraised value of the property.

The insurance contemplated under this title is to be self-supporting. The act authorizes the Administrator to fix a premium charge for the insurance which in no case shall be less than one-half of 1 percent or not more than 1 percent per annum of the original face value of the mortgage and which shall be payable annually by the mortgagee. After default, the mortgagee, to realize on his insurance, will have to turn the property over to the Administrator and will receive debentures having a face value equal to the value of the mortgage on the date of delivery of the property to the Administrator. The Government guarantees to pay the face value 3 years after the original loan would have matured and in the meantime to pay a rate of interest not in excess of 3 percent.

The Administrator may also insure first mortgages on low-cost housing projects up to the amount of \$10,000,000. The property must be held by Federal, State, or municipal corporate instrumentalities, or by private limited dividend corporations formed for the purpose of providing homes for persons of low income.

Title III authorizes the Administrator to create national mortgage associations subject to his supervision and terminable by him under certain conditions. Each association is to have a capital stock of par value of not less than \$5,000,000. The act empowers such associations to buy first mortgages from the building and loan associations, banks, and other financial institutions. This will enable the local institutions to obtain additional money and will make this money available for further local construction and home-mortgage financing. Through their operations they are to render available funds needed by new borrowers who want money to build houses. For these purposes each association is authorized to borrow money through the issuance of notes, bonds, and debentures and other obligations which are not to exceed in amount the total capital of the association.

Title IV sets up a third insurance plan which aims to protect the depositors of building and loan associations. It creates a Federal Savings and Loan Corporation, which is authorized to insure the accounts of all Federal savings and loan associations and it may insure the accounts of building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, and cooperative banks. An eligible institution must in its application agree to pay the reasonable cost of examinations by the corporation, to pay premium charges for insurance, and not to issue any securities except those approved by the commission. Each institution insured shall be entitled to insurance up to the full withdrawal value of the accounts of each member, limited however to \$5,000. Upon default by an insured institution, each depositor shall receive either a new insured account in another institution, or he may elect to receive an amount not in excess of 10 percent in cash and 50 percent of the balance within 1 year and the balance within 3 years from the date of default in negotiable noninterest-bearing debentures of the corporation.

By the provisions of title V of the act the Federal Home Loan Bank Act is amended so as to provide assistance to such members.

Other Measures

To PROHIBIT a practice which has developed in the building-trade industry of compelling a workman to return part of his wages under a threat of dismissal for failing to do so, the Congress passed Public Act No. 324. This act provides that whoever shall induce any person employed in the construction, prosecution or completion of any public building, public work, or building, or work financed

in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States, or in the repair thereof, to give up any part of his pay under his contract by force, intimidation or threat of dismissal, or by any other manner, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

The Federal Employees' Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, was amended by Public Act No. 448, by giving to the employee the right to name a beneficiary irrespective of the amount to his credit without the need of the appointment of an administrator.

Two laws applicable to the District of Columbia are an amendment to the act in regard to the erection of fire escapes on certain buildings (Public Act No. 284), and a requirement that insurers writing insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act must file their manual of classifications and underwriting rules, together with basic rates for each class and merit-rating plans, with the Superintendent of Insurance (Public Act No. 164).

Public Act No. 245 provided for the development, etc., of vocational education in the States by appropriating funds for the fiscal years 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Public Act No. 296 amends the United States Bankruptcy Act. It provides in part that no judge, debtor, or trustee acting under the law shall deny or question the right of employees on property under his jurisdiction to join a labor organization, nor shall he interfere with the organizations of employees, use funds under his jurisdiction to maintain so-called company unions, or coerce employees to induce them to become or remain members of company unions. It is also provided that no judge, debtor, or trustee shall require a person seeking employment to sign an agreement to join or refuse to join a labor organization.

Public Act No. 349 provides hourly rates of pay for substitute laborers in the railway mail service and time credits when appointed as regular laborers.

Direct loans by Federal Reserve banks for industrial purposes are provided by Public Act No. 417. Whenever an industry located in a Federal Reserve district is unable to obtain financial assistance from usual lending sources, the Reserve Bank in the district may make loans to or purchase the obligations of such business, limited however to a maturity date of 5 years. By the same act the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the purpose of maintaining and increasing employment of labor, may make loans to any industrial or commercial business.

By Public Act No. 461 the President was authorized to create a "Federal prison industries." Inmates hereafter receiving injuries while in the course of their employment will receive the benefits of com-

pensation, limited however to that amount prescribed in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Public Act No. 467 creates a Federal Credit Union Law. Seven or more persons may form such a credit union upon filing a certificate of organization with the governor of the Farm Credit Administration. One of the main purposes for the enactment of such a law is to make available to people of small means a system of credit for provident purposes, through the establishment of a national system of cooperative credit.

Public Resolution No. 43 authorizes the President to accept membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Teacher Killed En Route to School Denied Compensation

THE Supreme Court of Ohio recently reversed the decision of the court of common pleas of Trumbull County and the court of appeals, and approved the decision of the industrial commission denying compensation to a public-school teacher injured on the way to school. (*Industrial Commission of Ohio v. Gintert*, 190 N.E. 400.)

Miss Anna Gintert was employed as a public-school teacher in Warren, Ohio. Her home was 7 miles from the city, and on the morning in question she was driving to the school in her father's car which he was operating. There was a collision with an interurban car, her death resulted, and a claim for compensation was made under the Ohio workmen's compensation law. The Industrial Commission denied compensation but the court of common pleas of Trumbull County granted an award of compensation which was affirmed by the court of appeals. The case went to the Supreme Court of Ohio for review.

There was evidence that the teachers were required to prepare their school work, in addition to the hours of duty actually required in the school room. At the time of her fatal injury this teacher had pupils' papers which she had taken to her home for correcting or grading. The superintendent of schools testified, however, that some of the teachers did this preparation at the school building, either before or after school hours, in the school rooms and the rest room which were available for such work. He further stated that he "never issued any instructions to the decedent to do any of her preparation work at home."

In reversing the decision of the lower courts, the court reviewed the basic principles of the workmen's compensation law and applied them to the facts of this case. The workmen's compensation law requires as a matter of justice that injuries to workmen sustained in the course of employment, not caused by employee's willful acts, shall be a charge upon the business in which they are engaged. Awards are made "from a fund created by compulsory contribution or assessments only for injuries occasioned in the course of employment of a contributing employer." The right to an award from this fund is dependent on a causal connection of the injury and the employment, the injury must be received in the course of employment, and must arise out of em-

ployment. This claim for compensation was based on the theory that the teacher did some preparation of school work while at home and was therefore in the course of her employment while going home, while at home, and while returning to the school building. The court held that application of this theory would make the workmen's compensation fund a general insurance fund, and the teacher would then be eligible for compensation for a fall even in her own home.

The court concluded with the following statement:

There are some points of difference between the instant case and the case of *English v. Industrial Commission*, 182 N.E. 31, 83 A.L.R. 210, upon which they could be distinguished. We are fully persuaded, however, that the essential and basic principles of the workmen's compensation law heretofore discussed preclude compensation under the undisputed facts disclosed in either case. We therefore reverse the judgment in the instant case, and, though with some reluctance, we overrule the decision in *English v. Industrial Commission*.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Educational Program of the Civilian Conservation Corps ¹

A GREAT variety of educational subjects is being taught in the camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In January in one Army Corps Area there were enrollments, which are wholly voluntary, for the following subjects:

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Men</i>
Botany.....	339	First aid.....	1, 336
Citizenship.....	473	Personal hygiene.....	2, 136
English.....	444	Surveying.....	616
Forestry.....	2, 716	Zoology.....	168

In addition, algebra, astronomy, bookkeeping, entomology, geology, history, music, painting, sociology, trigonometry, and many other subjects were taught.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, a part of the Emergency Conservation Work program authorized by Congress March 31, 1933, was created by the President on April 5, 1933, and Robert Fechner was appointed Director. Four United States Departments were, by Executive order, to cooperate with him in the establishment and operation of a system of forest camps. The organization and accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps during 1933 are described in an article in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934 (p. 518).

Government officials and many public-spirited citizens realized that, besides food, clothing, and work, it was essential to the effective rehabilitation of the men in the camps that in their spare time they be afforded the greatest opportunity possible to learn about the world in which they live and their relation to it. In consequence, in December 1933, the plan now in operation was approved.

An educational director of the Civilian Conservation Corps has general supervision, under the Commissioner of Education in Washington, of the entire educational program. The War Department operates the camps, and in each of the nine corps areas there is an educational supervisor or adviser, appointed by the Office of Education, who advises on the educational program, and has charge of all

¹ From a paper by C. S. Marsh, educational director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, read before the Research Section, Department of Secondary School Principals, National Education Association, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1934.

the educational work in the camps within the area. In each of the 1,468 camps there is a camp educational adviser, appointed by the Office of Education and answerable to the camp commander.

An assistant camp leader is chosen from the men for his ability to help in the camp program. Besides these 2 men, who devote all their time to this work, there are generally in each camp 3 military officers and several members of the Forestry and Parks staff who cooperate in the educational work.

The camp advisers were chosen from a list of suitable candidates furnished by a committee in each State of three public education State officials. Educational training and experience have been the basis of the appointments; for example, of 23 men selected in 1 State 1 had a doctor's degree, 15 a master's degree, and the remaining 7 had done graduate work beyond the bachelor's degree.

The purposes, methods, and organized plan of the educational program, as set forth in a handbook prepared by the Office of Education, are as follows:

1. To develop in each man his powers of self-expression, self-entertainment, and self-culture.
2. To develop pride and satisfaction in cooperative endeavor.
3. To develop as far as practicable an understanding of the prevailing social and economic conditions, to the end that each man may cooperate intelligently in improving these conditions.
4. To preserve and strengthen good habits of health and mental development.
5. By such vocational training as is feasible, but particularly by vocational counseling and adjustment activities, to assist each man better to meet his employment problems when he leaves camp.
6. To develop an appreciation of nature and of country life.

The camp advisers are given intensive training for their new work in conference sessions at various centers. As enrollment for study is voluntary, the camp adviser finds out what the men want to study, and anything they want to be taught is taken up. The instruction is suited to the intelligence, aptitude, and receptibility of the men enrolled, varying in the different camps. Necessarily, the study effort in camp must in many cases be informal. Discussion groups, classes, text books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, moving pictures, music, dramatics, debates, etc., are utilized in this instruction. Cooperation with nearby educational and social agencies and interested citizens is sought and obtained.

Many difficulties are of course encountered in the carrying out of an educational program in such circumstances, among them being the following: Great variety of studies; dearth of suitable text material for adults and scarcity of library books, though each camp has a library; lack of comfortably furnished and well-lighted classrooms and of laboratory facilities; and fatigue on the part of the students after the day's labor.

The great advantage is that there is comradeship in quest of knowledge. Learners and teachers live together under camp conditions. No one has to study anything and only those who want to learn will continue in a class. The men decide what they want to study. The teaching is ingenious and virile as the teacher or discussion leader who cannot hold the attention of the students must give place to one who can.

The young men engaging in these study courses, in addition to the physical benefits from their life in C.C.C. camps, should return with clearer vocational purposes, a keener realization of the merits of public education, and a better appreciation of what good citizenship means.

Transfer System for Training Insured Unemployed Workers in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN, through its Ministry of Labor, for several years has maintained training and instructional centers to which unemployed workers from depressed areas have been transferred for vocational retraining, for work on special projects, or for physical rehabilitation.¹ Both because of continued need and because of gratifying results, the Ministry of Labor announced in its report for the year 1933² that the plan will be carried on and that certain of its features will be expanded.

The purpose is twofold: (1) To keep up the employability of unemployed workers, particularly of the younger men whose industrial employment before the depression was too brief to afford a background of experience upon which to rely; and (2) to transfer unemployed men and women from those depressed areas where job opportunities no longer exist to districts where openings are likely to occur. The effort involves maintaining the physical ability and morale as well as the occupational facility of workers who have been out of work for long periods.

As far as men are concerned, the plans toward that end embrace three kinds of undertakings, known as Government training centers, instructional centers, and physical training centers.

Provisions for Unemployed Men

Government Training Centers

THE training centers are designed to provide vocational training either by teaching new trades or by affording opportunities to maintain and increase skill in one's regular trade. The training courses

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1933 (p. 1050): Keeping up the morale of the English unemployed.

² Data for this article, except where otherwise noted, are taken from Great Britain, Ministry of Labor, Report for the year 1933, London, 1934 (Cmd. 4543).

are of 6 months' duration, and the policy is to restrict the number of trainees to conform as closely as possible to the prospects of employment at the end of the 6 months. The Ministry of Labor, reporting upon the Government training centers for 1933 says that because of improved conditions in trade and industry the number of trainees who were placed in positions at the end of their training period increased, as did also the demand on the part of the employers for men trained in the Government centers.

During the year, because of shifting needs of industry, several changes were made in the trades in which training was given. Classes in structural-steel work, main laying, and jointing were discontinued, and new classes in tile setting and headlight making were introduced. One of the most popular and successful of the training features is the waiters' class, which was extensively enlarged.

Table 1 shows the results obtained from the beginning of the scheme to the end of December 1933. Centers listed by name were still active on December 31; the oldest of these began operations in October 1925. The item covering closed institutions includes five which had been in operation for periods varying from 20 months to 8 years.

TABLE 1.—RECORD OF ADMISSIONS AND PLACEMENTS IN GOVERNMENT TRAINING CENTERS FOR MEN

Center	Capacity	Number admitted to training—		Dismissals, withdrawals, and transfers	Completed training or placed during course	Passed into employment
		During 1933	Since center opened			
Birmingham.....	400	677	7,808	920	6,645	5,961
Wallsend.....	400	581	7,053	1,329	5,514	4,369
Bristol.....	450	600	5,108	552	4,298	3,375
Glasgow.....	300	444	3,152	411	2,556	2,242
Park Royal.....	440	866	4,694	1,047	3,412	3,076
Watford.....	400	696	3,400	697	2,423	2,019
Letchworth.....	400	711	2,601	456	1,876	1,358
Waddon.....	400	689	1,993	333	1,434	1,157
Closed centers.....		34	7,386	1,380	6,006	4,884
Total.....	3,190	5,298	43,195	7,125	34,164	28,441

Instructional Centers

The type of training provided in what are called instructional centers differs materially from that of the training centers. The objective and the type of workers recruited are also different. The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance³ interpreted the need and nature of the instructional centers thus:

Experience in transferring men from depressed areas to work in other parts of the country had shown that in those areas prolonged unemployment had robbed many men both of the physical fitness and of the attitude of mind which would enable them to obtain and retain employment under ordinary industrial conditions. The object of the training provided in the instructional centers is to restore the employability of such men. The nature of the instruction given was

³ Great Britain, Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Final report. London, 1932, p. 324. (Cmd. 4185.)

designed for this purpose and consists mainly of forest clearing, road making, drainage, timbering, excavating, and leveling. In addition, a certain amount of indoor instruction is given in rough carpentry, boot repairing, elementary metal work, and ordinary educational subjects during the 12 weeks' course.

According to the 1933 report of the Ministry of Labor, this feature of the reconditioning program has been extended with still further expansion planned. Five summer camps, accommodating about 2,000 men who lived in tents, were established "as annexes to instructional centers already in existence. * * * The men admitted to the tented camps were as a rule first accommodated in the hutments of the parent center and only passed out to the tents when they had become sufficiently hardened to live under canvas." Additional instructional centers, each accommodating 200, were set up at various points on land on or adjacent to property owned by the forestry commission.

A new type of center was opened in 1933, of which the report says:

Hitherto instructional centers had been set up in districts remote from the depressed areas from which the men were drawn, making it necessary for them to be accommodated either in hutments at the center or in lodgings nearby. The local instructional center at Bilston was situated in close proximity to an area of heavy unemployment, and as recruitment for the center was restricted to the districts in the immediate locality, the men engaged upon the course continued to reside at home. Apart from this, the nature and object of the course resembled generally those of ordinary instructional centers. There were 120 places at the center and the work consisted of leveling slag heaps on land belonging to the local authority. Men, either single or married between the ages of 18 and 50 years, were eligible for the course provided that they had been unemployed for at least 12 months, were regarded as normally in insurable employment but had little prospect of early employment, and that they were capable of the work to be performed and likely to profit by the course. The hours of work were 8 per day, including half an hour for lunch, on 5 days of the week. The men received a personal allowance of 2s. a week and a free packet lunch each day in addition to any unemployment benefit or transitional payments to which they might be entitled. Each man was also provided with a pair of working boots which became his property on the satisfactory completion of the course.

The London Daily Herald assigned a special correspondent to make a survey of the instructional centers for the paper. He later wrote a brief summary of his impressions for Labour,⁴ in which he described fully both the accommodations and the daily routine of the men. As he described them:

A "camp" accommodates, on an average, 200 men. They are housed in well-built, well-warmed "huts" in each of which 20 or 30 men sleep according, of course, to the size of the "hut." In all of them there is plenty of space and admirable ventilation. The

⁴ Labour (monthly official organ of the Trades Union Congress), London, April 1934 (p. 179): Those "Concentration" Camps, by H. R. S. Phillpott.

beds, in most cases, are of the trestle-and-board variety with mattresses and blankets. * * *

There is in all the camps a system of evening recreation organized by a welfare officer (usually appointed from the Y.M.C.A.) and there are also spacious playing grounds for football and cricket. An efficient system of medical attendance is also provided.

Attendance at the camps is entirely voluntary, and the trainees are practically all single men of not more than 25 years of age. * * *

The food in all the camps is of first-class quality and unstinted in quantity. * * * The management of the camps, which is in the hands of Ministry of Labor officials, is sympathetically carried out. Each hut of trainees appoints its representative, and these men have weekly consultations with the managers and the departmental chiefs of staff.

The financial position of the men is as follows: Each trainee gets 3s. a week pocket money. That means that an adult single man with unemployment benefit of 15s. 3d. would be handing over 12s. 3d. for food, the lodging and the amenities of the camp, while a youth with 12s. 6d. benefit would be handing over 9s. 6d. Equally, the man who is out of benefit still gets his 3s. a week.

Table 2 gives the number and capacity of the instructional centers, the oldest of which has been in operation since August 1929. The two newest opened in August 1933. Two others, which were created in the spring of 1930 were closed in October 1931 and reopened in August 1932, while a third reopened in September 1932 after having been discontinued in December 1930. Five have been permanently closed and are thus listed in the table.

TABLE 2.—RECORD OF ADMISSIONS, TRAINING, AND PLACEMENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONAL CENTERS FOR MEN

Center	Capacity	Total admissions	Terminations				Total terminations
			Placed in employment or found work	Completed course, unplaced	Transferred to Government training center	Dismissals and withdrawals	
Carshalton ¹	250	6,267	4,225	891	84	870	6,070
Bilston ¹	120	238	21	106	-----	6	133
Cranwich Heath.....	200	2,674	1,045	943	64	425	2,477
High Lodge.....	200	2,683	959	1,123	13	396	2,491
Weeting.....	250	1,506	149	1,001	21	136	1,307
West Tofts.....	200	3,239	1,443	1,154	32	449	3,078
Bourne.....	250	3,582	1,326	1,357	-----	640	3,323
Carstairs.....	150	2,499	1,277	524	6	578	2,385
Fermyn Woods.....	200	3,471	1,436	1,033	92	707	3,268
Shobdon.....	200	3,016	760	1,559	26	508	2,853
Glenbranter.....	200	230	13	68	-----	10	91
Kielder.....	200	218	1	129	-----	36	166
Closed centers.....	-----	8,632	5,371	942	249	2,070	8,632
Total.....	2,420	38,255	18,026	10,830	587	6,831	36,274

¹ Nonresidential.

Physical Training Centers

Centers devoted to physical rehabilitation were established as an experiment in April 1932, because of "the grave concern felt regarding the effects of prolonged unemployment on the younger men in the

severely depressed areas." ⁵ Four physical training centers under full-time instructors were opened during 1932 for the benefit of all young men between the ages of 18 and 30 who were wholly unemployed.

This experiment proved so popular that it was expanded in 1933 and 13 new centers were provided. This is wholly a recreational and physical conditioning undertaking, except in the case of the Edinburgh center. There the courses are specialized for the purpose of training men to lead physical training classes. About 9,000 men have taken the 12-week physical training classes maintained by the Ministry of Labor. By the close of 1933 some of the physical training centers had been taken over by private welfare organizations.

Provisions for Unemployed Women

THE training for unemployed women and girls provided through the Ministry of Labor is largely in domestic occupations. Both residential and nonresidential centers are maintained, the first offering an intensive 8-week course in domestic science, and the latter a longer training period of 12 weeks. Applications for training of this kind declined in 1933 because of trade revival and increased job opportunities for women.

The significant development in this undertaking, as reported by the Ministry of Labor, is the increasing interest in domestic work on the part of girls under 18 years of age, who constituted 70 percent of the enrollment in the nonresidential classes at the close of 1933, as against 55 percent in the early part of the year.

The difficulties involved in the placing of an increasing number of juveniles were successfully overcome, and the percentage of placing was slightly higher than in previous years, all but a very small proportion of the girls who completed their training being placed. * * *

It is thought that the younger girls are more amenable to the influence of the centers, and, to a greater extent than the older women, choose domestic employment as a career rather than as a temporary expedient during times of industrial depression.

The older unemployed women present a definite problem to the Central Committee on Women's Training and Unemployment, the agency through which the Ministry of Labor acts in relation to unemployed woman workers. Their employability is endangered by the fact that their chances of returning to their former occupations are slight and retraining offers little chance of success. Because of one successful venture in special cooking courses for older women, arrangements were begun during 1933, but not completed at the time the report was issued, to provide a special residential center giving training in supervisory work in cooking. This course would fit women already trained as cooks for more responsible positions in the same field.

⁵ Great Britain, Ministry of Labor, Report for 1932, p. 34.

Special grants were made locally to assist in the establishment of occupational centers for unemployed women in some of the more seriously depressed localities. Another method used is that of making grants to individuals to assist in their retraining, in cases where reabsorption without special training is altogether unlikely, for such reasons as obsolescence of their former occupation, withdrawal of the industry from the locality, and so on. These women, who must be registered as in an insurable occupation, are placed in recognized training schools. Tuition fees are paid for them and they are allowed a maintenance fee up to a maximum of £1 (\$4.86) a week. Because of the expense of this method it is confined to exceptionally deserving cases. In 1933, 72 such grants were made, all but 16 of them going to older women training in a special cooking class. Owing to a shortage of cooks throughout the country, most of them were advantageously placed after completing the course, in spite of the fact that some of them were over 50 years of age.

Transfer and Training of Juveniles

TRANSFER of juveniles from depressed areas is for purposes of placement rather than training. Between February 17, 1928, when the industrial transference scheme was instituted, to December 30, 1933, the total number of juveniles transferred to employment from the depressed areas was 8,388 boys and 11,144 girls. All but 661 of the girls went into domestic service, and more than half of these had taken courses at the domestic training centers.

Unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age who are insured under the British unemployment insurance scheme are required to take instruction courses as provided in the unemployment act. Local school authorities also try to stimulate interest in these courses among uninsured working children during unemployment. Junior instruction centers are established by local school authorities in areas where the number of unemployed boys and girls justifies independent organization. In other cases classes are formed in connection with the local educational institutions.

Centers and classes are open free of charge to all unemployed boys and girls in the area. The instruction which is given does not aim at providing training for specific occupations, but is designed to keep boys and girls physically fit and mentally alert during periods of enforced idleness, and thereby to facilitate their absorption into employment. Practical work generally forms a substantial portion of the curriculum.

The decrease of nearly 29 percent in the number of insured boys and girls attending instruction classes from December 1932 to December 1933 is attributable to the decided increase in juvenile employment in Great Britain during that year.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Agreement of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers with Sinclair Companies

A NEW basis of labor relations has been established in the oil industry by the agreement, effective June 1, 1934, between the Sinclair oil companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This contract, the first signed by a major oil company with an American Federation of Labor organization, provides that final settlement of all controversies is to be made, if necessary, by some method of arbitration agreed upon by the employer and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor.

Provision is made for the check-off system of collecting union dues by deducting the regular monthly dues from the wages due the employee. This is to be done upon the written request of the employee.

Vacations of 1 week with pay after 1 year's service, 2 weeks' vacation (one of these with full pay) after 2 years' service, and 2 weeks' vacation with full pay after 4 years' service is provided for.

Daylight employees, other than shift men, are to be paid time and one-half for work performed on Sundays, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Overtime required beyond the established or regular hours of shift men shall be compensated for at the rate of time and a half, and the equivalent of the actual hours worked overtime shall be taken off. If overtime worked by shift men is due to failure of relief men to appear, such overtime shall be paid for "on the regular hourly basis of a day's wage."

Increase in Wages Awarded to Street-Railway Employees in Cleveland

AN ARBITRATION board composed of E. W. Doty, chairman; Homer H. McKeehan, representing the Cleveland Railway Co.; and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, representing Division 268, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, awarded

an increase of 8 cents an hour for trainmen, and 15 percent increase for all other employees covered by the award. The award, made on February 21, 1934, provided that all increases should be effective as of January 1, 1934.

The original demands of the union included changes in working conditions as well as a 25 percent increase in wages. Early in the arbitration proceedings the questions regarding working conditions were settled. The union contended that earnings had fallen from over \$1,800 on an average a year in 1929 to \$1,300 a year in 1933, and that these were inadequate to maintain an American standard of living as measured by the Government budget. The union also contended that the revenue of the company had been diverted in larger and larger proportions to the stockholders and bondholders of the company and in smaller and smaller proportions to the workers, and that since 1929 the wage bill of trainmen had declined two and a quarter million dollars, while interest and dividend payments had actually increased.

The company contended that the men were receiving a living wage; that they were getting more money on an average than the people that they were hauling; that the companies that were paying higher rates of pay to trainmen were "in the red"; and that, regardless of any other consideration, the franchise provided for a 6 percent return on the capital stock of the company.

The award of the board, signed by E. W. Doty and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, was as follows:

It is the award of this board of arbitration that the basic wage scale for trainmen shall be 65 cents an hour.

The trainmen and coach operators on one-man vehicles shall receive 70 cents an hour.

All other employees covered by this award shall receive an increase of 15 percent over their hourly rates in effect in December 1933.

All increases provided for in this award shall be effective as of January 1, 1934.

Homer H. McKeehan, representing the company, filed a dissenting opinion.

Award of Increase in Hourly Rates to Cleveland Typographical Workers

AN INCREASE of approximately 12 percent in the hourly wage of typographical workers of Cleveland was awarded by the chairman of an arbitration board in April 1934. The 5-day week was officially established and the employees will continue to work 37½ hours a week for both day and night work, while the lobster shift will continue at 35 hours.

The opinion of the chairman of the board, William Feather, who is proprietor of a commercial printing company of Cleveland, is in part as follows:

This Nation has embarked on another experiment which is so overwhelmingly supported by public opinion that its implications cannot be ignored. Foremost among the tenets of the New Deal is the demand that hours of labor be shortened and hourly wages increased.

Codes were no sooner written and signed than they were cast aside, as far as wages and hours were concerned, because of the emergency that existed. Industries that are sensitive to public opinion have voluntarily conceded the pleas of the administration at Washington.

Labor that has heretofore been unorganized and unrepresented in dealing with management has been granted unusual hours and wages. Although these new scales are still below those already enjoyed by the highly skilled and organized trades, it seems only fair to the arbiter that the relativity should be approximately retained.

For decades the International Typographical Union has been the advance guard of the American labor movement. At great cost to its membership it has financed a forward-looking program. It is now entitled to at least the consideration that is given to unorganized groups.

The arbiter has studied the cost of living statistics, presented by the publishers, and the individual budgets, presented by the union. He has given due attention to the decreased volume of business of the publishers, and the distress of the union members, caused by unemployment. Ugly problems have been faced by both sides during the depression. It is a matter for mutual congratulations that both sides have kept their temper throughout this difficult era.

* * * * *

The publishers ask that the scale of wages and the 45-hour week, fixed in the last agreement, be continued.

The union proposes a 35-hour week of 5 days of 7 working hours for day men and a weekly wage for daywork of \$53.35, with other shifts in proportion. A contention of the union is that its members were deprived of control of their "situations" by arbitrary action by the publishers.

After pondering the subject, the arbiter has concluded that the publishers were guilty of technical violation of their contract when they put their composing rooms on a 5-day week, thereby depriving the "situation holders" of the privilege of working 45 hours (or selecting a substitute) as provided in the contract. The union's scheme for helping their unemployed members was well-conceived and represented a real sacrifice. It was nullified, at considerable gain to the publishers, by the 5-day rule.

* * * * *

The publishers have an excellent record of stabilized employment, but that is due to the nature of their business, and stabilized employment has been the rule among commercial printers who specialize on periodical publishing.

In the commercial field is a large reservoir of experienced craftsmen and apprentices who can be and are drafted by the publishers when labor becomes scarce. The burden of supporting this group in hard

times is as much the job of the publishers as of the commercial printers, and the wage should include something for this support. The union, incidentally, is to be commended for its excellent program of self-help. Its members have not been carried on public or charitable funds at any time.

☒ The arbiter thinks that it ill becomes the publishers to suggest the retirement of the aged printers on union pensions as a means of reducing the so-called unemployment list, if at the same time the publishers are to deny, as they do, that the cost of these pensions and other union benefits is a proper charge upon the industry.

* * * * *

* * * The arbiter is impressed by the statement of the union that the employer must look on his outlay for man power as an investment, calculated at this moment to save the Nation from chaos and renewed misery. On the other hand, the arbiter wishes to remind the union that although good times are prayed and hoped for by all, prosperity is not yet here and the future is an unknown quantity. Furthermore, the union must remember that the wage scale of its members has been maintained close to the peak throughout the depression. * * *

The conclusion of the arbiter is that the workweek for the next 6 months shall be 37½ hours, with 5-day shifts of 7½ hours each. Other shifts are to follow current custom. The weekly wage rate of day men shall be \$47.50. Both hours and wages are to be effective from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934. All other provisions of the current contract will, of course, remain effective, and the rates of other shifts, apprentices, etc., that come within the jurisdiction of the union shall be adjusted in the same ratio that has obtained in the last 6 months.

Decision on Wages and Working Conditions of Bakery-Wagon Drivers and Salesmen, San Francisco

AN ARBITRATION board rendered a decision on January 15, 1934, on points in dispute between the California Bakers' Association and Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen's Union, No. 484, of San Francisco.

☒ The points submitted to arbitration were changes or amendments to the existing agreement between the parties, in relation to wage scales, payment for overtime, working hours, employment of union members, and the observance and pay for holidays.

The board decided that the sections relating to the wage scale and the payment for overtime work should remain the same as in the existing agreement, dated June 2, 1932. The board, however, decided to modify and change the section relating to working hours, to be effective February 19, 1934, to read as follows: "Nine hours shall constitute a day's work and shall be completed within 9½ consecutive hours. Five days shall constitute a week's work."

The section relating to the employment of union members was changed to read as follows:

All employees shall be employed through the office of the union, and employers shall give preference to unemployed members of the union, provided that should the union be unable to provide satisfactory help upon application, the employer may employ any person not a member of the union who is a citizen of the United States or who has legally declared his intention to become such, and who has qualified for membership in the union.

Observance and pay for holidays will hereafter be as follows:

To all drivers and salesmen the following holidays shall be granted, without deduction of pay: New Year's Day, 22d of February, 30th of May, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, provided, that when such holidays occur on Monday or Saturday not more than 1 driver to each 5 or majority fraction thereof regularly employed may make special or emergency deliveries. Four days shall constitute a week's work for all bread-room workers in weeks within which the foregoing holidays occur. Two hours' overtime may be worked without pay, if necessary to complete route or increase of output on days preceding holidays observed.

In accordance with the agreement to arbitrate, entered into on October 25, 1933, the award and decision of the board was to be made a part of the agreement between the parties, dated June 2, 1932; and the agreement, including the changes and modifications made by the board, "shall remain in effect for the period of 1 year from the date of the award and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice of a desire to change by either party; provided, further, that the weekly wage scale shall be subject to 30 days' notification of a desire to change by either party."

The award and decision of the board was signed, January 15, 1934, by Walter Perry Johnson, chairman, and the following members: Michael Casey, Clarence J. Walsh, and George G. Kidwell.

Legalization of Cotton-Textile Wage Agreements in England

WAGE agreements in the cotton-textile industry in Lancashire, England, have been made legal and enforceable as law,¹ and their strict observance has been made mandatory upon the industry, with the passage of the cotton manufactory industry bill by the House of Commons on May 29, 1934.

The bill was sponsored and supported by both workers and employers of the Lancashire district. It grew out of the general feeling that by various methods and practices characterized as unfair, certain elements in the industry were breaking down the wage scale established in current agreements. Unsuccessful efforts on the part of the industry itself to stop these practices resulted in the move to secure governmental assistance by giving the agreements statutory effect.

¹ Data are from report of Alfred R. Thomson, American consul, Manchester, England, May 7, 1934, and from the Manchester Guardian of May 30, 1934.

The law does not automatically legalize all existing agreements, even in the cotton-textile industry, but all joint trade agreements in that industry may be legalized under the provisions of the act. The plan is temporary and admittedly experimental, and its application is limited to those agreements which by consent of both parties are made subject to its operation.

Upon joint application for an enforcing order, made to the Minister of Labor by organizations representing the majority of the employers and the workers affected by a wage agreement, the Minister shall appoint a board to consider the application and report thereon to him. The board is to be composed of three persons not connected with the textile industry. Its function is to determine whether or not the parties to the joint application are in fact representative of the majority of workers and employers involved, and whether or not "it is expedient that an order be made under this act." In this determination it may consider oral and written evidence in opposition to the granting of an order. Each party to the joint application is entitled to be represented at board meetings by six members who serve as advisers.

If the board recommends that an effective order be made, that recommendation must be the unanimous opinion of the board. Upon receiving such unanimous recommendation, the Minister of Labor may make an order which "shall set out the rates of wages thereby brought into force, and any provisions of the agreement as to conditions for earning or the method of calculating such wages, and the order may contain such further provisions, if any, as the Minister considers necessary for making plain who are the employers and the classes of employed persons affected by the rates of wages brought into force by the order, but no such order shall modify the terms of the agreement."

After the effective order has been issued any employer who pays less than the wage rates established in the agreement "shall * * * be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10." Wage scales must be posted and the necessary records kept and submitted for inspection, and a fine of not more than £5 may be assessed for noncompliance with that regulation.

An order may be revoked by the Minister of Labor upon application of either party making the original application 3 months after published notice of the request for revocation. The minister on his own initiative may appoint a board to consider revocation of an order, or if he "considers that by reason of imminent national danger or great emergency it is necessary so to do" he has authority to revoke any order in operation under the act.

The act expires December 31, 1937, but expiration does not invalidate effective orders in operation at the time.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in June 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for June 1934 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. The data for May and June are preliminary and subject to revision. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved, and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to June 1934, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or the year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH JANUARY 1933 TO JUNE 1934, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1933

Year and month	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	734		349,434		37,799,394
1928	629		357,145		31,556,947
1929	903		230,463		9,975,213
1930	653		158,114		2,730,368
1931	894		279,299		6,386,183
1932	808		242,826		6,462,973
1933	1,562		812,137		14,813,847
<i>1933</i>					
January	75	32	20,172	8,875	251,829
February	67	35	11,114	6,915	113,215
March	98	39	40,548	13,081	348,459
April	80	47	23,793	20,302	551,930
May	140	50	44,589	19,097	664,689
June	137	52	42,233	28,048	576,535
July	240	84	111,051	53,571	1,505,408
August	246	99	157,953	53,844	1,570,512
September	223	125	244,636	163,682	3,873,662
October	129	98	56,164	101,146	3,659,502
November	67	52	38,062	23,790	1,298,113
December	60	30	21,822	13,152	404,993
<i>1934</i>					
January	70	31	38,311	30,618	1,926,035
February	73	39	69,834	18,627	789,553
March	134	54	87,497	37,700	1,091,023
April	174	81	132,596	73,035	2,280,164
May ¹	192	131	163,258	89,293	2,343,767
June ¹	85	145	31,611	97,830	2,490,269

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 1934, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1934¹

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	4	2	—	11, 179	1, 515	—
Bakers.....	5	11	2	198	1, 352	154
Barbers.....	1	1	3	480	1, 000	1, 407
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....	—	1	1	—	540	26
Brick and tile workers.....	—	1	1	—	1, 000	120
Building trades.....	11	19	4	225	40, 171	369
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	7	12	4	526	8, 572	148
Clerks and salesmen.....	1	—	—	11	—	—
Clothing.....	11	12	14	14, 647	5, 946	7, 522
Coopers.....	1	1	—	18	89	—
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	4	1	1	1, 670	40	1, 000
Farm labor.....	3	1	2	1, 225	100	1, 000
Food workers.....	4	3	4	2, 347	560	1, 060
Furniture.....	1	1	2	90	55	355
Glass workers.....	—	1	—	—	85	—
Hospital workers.....	—	—	1	—	—	60
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	3	2	—	205	173	—
Iron and steel.....	2	—	—	1, 040	—	—
Laundry workers.....	1	1	1	53	49	11
Leather.....	1	3	1	60	7, 546	70
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	4	9	1	328	17, 310	1, 000
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	1	2	1	70	753	65
Metal trades.....	25	22	3	9, 258	8, 955	538
Miners.....	16	10	3	61, 632	19, 684	2, 250
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....	1	2	—	9	145	—
Oil and chemical workers.....	1	1	1	500	750	750
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	1	1	2	40	600	194
Pottery workers.....	1	2	—	15	317	—
Printing and publishing.....	5	2	1	1, 020	154	11
Rubber.....	6	1	1	4, 612	890	800
Shipbuilding.....	—	2	—	—	350	—
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	9	7	260	4, 287	6, 408
Stationary engineers and firemen.....	—	1	—	—	25	—
Steamboatmen.....	1	7	3	11	15, 747	459
Stone.....	—	4	—	—	797	—
Street-railway workers.....	1	1	1	270	230	600
Municipal workers.....	12	8	3	1, 625	1, 585	935
Teachers.....	1	1	—	32	95	—
Telegraph and telephone workers.....	2	—	—	321	—	—
Textiles.....	20	18	10	14, 185	13, 906	1, 812
Tobacco.....	—	3	1	—	977	202
Other occupations.....	15	13	6	4, 434	6, 908	2, 285
Total.....	174	192	85	132, 596	163, 258	31, 611

¹ Figures for May and June are preliminary, and subject to change.

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in June 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JUNE 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION¹

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in June 1934 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
Bakers		1	1		
Barbers	1		1		1
Brewery and soft-drink workers		1			
Brick and tile workers			1		
Building trades	2	1	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters	2	1	1		
Clothing		1	9	3	1
Electric and gas appliance workers					1
Farm labor			1	1	
Food workers		1	2	1	
Furniture		1	1		
Hospital workers		1			
Laundry workers	1				
Leather		1			
Longshoremen and freight handlers					1
Lumber, timber, and millwork		1			
Metal trades		2	1		
Miners				3	
Oil and chemical workers				1	
Paper and paper-goods workers	1		1		
Printing and publishing	1				
Rubber				1	
Slaughtering and meat packing		2	1	2	2
Steamboat men		1	2		
Street-railway workers				1	
Municipal workers			3		
Textiles	3	2	4	1	
Tobacco			1		
Other occupations		1	4		1
Total	11	18	35	14	7

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

In table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in June 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN JUNE 1934, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND CLASSIFIED DURATION¹

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of strikes ending in June 1934				
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 and less than 4 months
Barbers	1				
Brewery and soft-drink workers	2				
Building trades	2		1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters	1		1		
Clothing	6	2			
Food workers	2				
Laundry workers	1				
Leather	2			1	
Metal trades	1	2	6		1
Motion-picture operators, and theatrical workers		1			
Paper and paper-goods workers	1				
Pottery workers	1		2		
Printing and publishing	1				
Rubber			1		
Slaughtering and meat packing	5				
Stationary engineers and firemen		1			
Steamboatmen	2				
Stone	1				
Street-railway workers	1	1			
Municipal workers	4				
Textiles	4	3	2	1	
Tobacco		1			
Other occupations	2	2	2		
Total	40	13	15	2	1

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Table 5 gives the number of disputes beginning in June 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1934¹

States	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in June 1934, 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
Alabama.....	3	1,665		1		1	1
Arizona.....	1	400			1		
California.....	1	500				1	
Connecticut.....	2	713	1			1	
Delaware.....	1	12	1				
Illinois.....	1	122			1		
Indiana.....	2	233		1			
Iowa.....	2	578			2		
Maine.....	1	33		1			
Maryland.....	2	1,300			1		
Massachusetts.....	3	72	1	2			1
Michigan.....	1	64		1			
Minnesota.....	1	55		1			
Missouri.....	2	2,500					2
Montana.....	1	950				1	
Nebraska.....	1	26		1			
New Jersey.....	2	600			2		
New York.....	19	11,176	2	4	9	1	3
North Carolina.....	1	300			1		
Ohio.....	14	4,193		2	9	3	
Oklahoma.....	1	900				1	
Pennsylvania.....	14	2,561	4	3	5	2	
South Carolina.....	1	18	1				
Texas.....	1	15	1				
Vermont.....	1	500				1	
Virginia.....	1	200			1		
West Virginia.....	1	400			1		
Wisconsin.....	3	1,025		1	1	1	
Interstate.....	1	500				1	
Total.....	85	31,611	11	18	35	14	7

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 92 labor disputes during June 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 41,961 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.

In addition to the cases shown, commissioners of conciliation also cooperated with other agencies in many labor disputes during June.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1934

7-1118-34-10

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
Schaffner Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Metal trades	Wages and collective bargaining	Adjusted. Allowed increase of 10 percent.	1934 May 31	1934 June 15	142	
Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	do	do	Unclassified. Referred to Cleveland Regional Board.	do	June 2	200	
Tamaqua Underwear Co., Tamaqua, Pa.	do	Underwear workers.	Wages, recognition, and signed agreement.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded.	June 1	June 4	47	193
P.W.A. project, Perth Amboy, N.J.	Threatened strike.	Building trades	Wages	Pending	June 2		40	
Peerless Petticoat Co., Boston, Mass.	Strike	Garment workers	Asked 10 percent increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase.	June 1	June 4	100	
Fair Grounds, Des Moines Iowa	Controversy.	Painters	Wages for painters; hours	Unable to adjust	May 24	June 26	35	
Knickerbocker Village, New York City.	Lockout	Carpenters and cement workers.	Jurisdiction of form building	Pending	June 4		42	260
"Evening News", Paterson, N.J.	Strike	Newspaper employees.	Wage increase, being restoration of 23 percent cut since 1929.	Unclassified. Printers' Board will continue efforts to adjust.	May 3	June 7	109	30
High-school building, Sacramento, Calif.	Controversy.	Building trades	Objection to nonunion men	Adjusted. Union men to be employed.	May 22	July 6	86	
Dairies and ice cream companies, Washington, D.C	Threatened strike.	Drivers and salesmen.	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. No change in wages or hours; arbitration for future controversies.	June 1	June 4	150	20
Cleveland File Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	File makers	Wages, recognition, and agreement.	Unclassified. Referred to Cleveland Regional Board.	June 5	June 8	69	
Armour Packing Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do	Packing-house workers.	Asked wage increase	Unclassified. Referred to sub-regional board.	May 23	June 27	24	
Gasoline and oil companies, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Service station workers.	Wage agreement with increase and conditions.	Adjusted. Strike called off	June 2	June 8	1,500	
Loew's Theaters, Akron, Ohio	do	Ushers	Discharges for alleged union activity.	Adjusted. All ushers reinstated; further negotiations.	Jan. 10	June 1	6	55
West Leechburg Steel Co., Vandergrift, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Steel workers	do	Adjusted. Employees reinstated.	June 1	June 6	1,400	
Western Cartridge Co., Alton, Ill.	Strike	Employees	do	Pending	June 9		125	
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Oil workers	Working conditions	do	June 6		249	13
Printers, Raleigh, N.C.	do	Printers	Company refused collective bargaining.	do	do		(1)	
Stearns Foster Co., Lockland, Ohio.	Strike	Textile workers	Wage increase and union recognition.	Unable to adjust. Conferences refused.	June 5	June 9	325	

¹Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1934—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
Philadelphia Rust Proof Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy.	Polishers and platers.	Wages, overtime pay, and interpretation of agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed double time for Sunday and holidays.	1934 May 15	1934 June 6	35	30
Quaker City Leather Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Lockout.	Leather workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Agreed to return to work July 2.	June 6	June 20	26	1,800
Winters Crampton Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Strike.	Metal polishers and machinists.	Wages for piecework and union recognition.	Pending.	May 25	-----	160	322
Pere Marquette and Wisconsin Lines, Milwaukee, Wis.	Threatened strike.	Steamship workers.	Wages.	Adjusted. Increase of 20 percent to all union members.	May 27	June 6	77	-----
Silk mills, York and Hanover, Pa.	Strike.	Silk-mill workers.	Asked 4-loom operation, \$1.75 per 100,000 picks and increase to all other workers.	Adjusted. Closed shop and wages as in other shops.	June 1	June 17	76	-----
Ward Transportation Co., Marion, Ohio.	Controversy.	Truck drivers.	Negotiations for agreement.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded fixing wages, hours, and conditions.	May 1	June 4	50	-----
Pierre Dupont School Building, Wilmington, Del.	Strike.	Building trades.	Nonunion steamfitters employed.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	June 1	June 8	12	94
Des Moines Electric Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers.	Working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	June 7	June 18	200	300
Cook Porcelain Insulation Corp., Byesville, Ohio.	Strike.	Pottery workers.	Recognition and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked.	May 1	June 5	17	-----
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. and others, Great Lakes.	do.	Tugmen and stewards.	Wages and hours.	Pending.	June 11	-----	3,100	-----
Atlantic & Pacific Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do.	Butchers and meat cutters.	Asked closed shop.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; majority of men reemployed.	Apr. 28	June 22	36	150
Hill Grocery Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Apr. 20	do.	89	356
Central Illinois Light Co., Springfield, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Gas fitters.	Working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Chicago Regional Board.	June 8	June 29	(1)	-----
Convention Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.	do.	Truck drivers for building material.	do.	Pending.	June 12	-----	(1)	-----
Foundry workers, Waukesha, Wis.	Strike.	Foundry workers.	do.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	do.	June 16	500	-----
Stone quarry men, Brady, W. Va.	do.	Stone-quarry workers.	Wage scales.	Pending.	July 3	-----	(1)	-----
Armour Packing Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do.	Truck drivers.	Wage increase.	Unclassified. Referred to sub-regional board.	May 23	June 27	9	-----
Swift Packing Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	-----
Do.	do.	Meat cutters.	do.	do.	do.	do.	27	-----

Ruah Shirt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	-----do-----	Shirt makers.	Recognition and working conditions.	Pending.	June 13		504	40
Pacific Lighterage Co., Seattle, Wash.	-----do-----	Stevedores, firemen, and longshoremen.	Asked that A. F. of L. men be allowed to handle cargoes from China to World's Fair.	Adjusted. Allowed; cargo unloaded and placed on trains.	May 19	June 4	86	
Alaska Steamship Co., Seattle, Wash.	-----do-----	All ship workers.	Wage increase and recognition.	Adjusted. Recognition and arbitration of wage question.	May 9	June 8	1,500	
Painters, Erie, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Painters.	Increase, 5-day week, and closed shop.	Pending.	June 11		100	150
Pillsbury Flour Mill, Minneapolis, Minn.	-----do-----	Cereal workers.	Increase and union recognition.	-----do-----	-----do-----		(1)	
Pfaltzgraf Pottery Co., York, Pa.	Lockout.	Pottery workers.	-----do-----	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; negotiations to be continued later.	June 1	June 20	99	100
Peoples' Laundry, York, Pa.	Strike.	Laundry workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	June 9		(1)	
Vincennes Packing Co., Vincennes, Ind.	Lockout.	Packing-house workers.	Asked union recognition and improved conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed recognition; negotiations continued with union committee.	June 13	June 15	120	20
Yellow Taxicab Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike.	Drivers.	Wages, collective bargaining, and conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Cleveland Regional Board.	June 14	June 22	420	
Alvin Silk Co., Pittston, Pa.	-----do-----	Silk workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	-----do-----	June 18	(1)	
Ford dealers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Mechanics.	Wages, collective bargaining, and agreement.	Pending.	June 15		64	
Marble workers, Charleston, S.C.	Strike.	Marble workers.	Working conditions.	-----do-----	-----do-----		(1)	
Berkshire Button Co., Pittsfield, Mass.	-----do-----	Button workers.	Wages and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed increase, recognition, and arbitration for future disputes.	June 18	June 19	100	
U.S. Bureau of Mines Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Structural-iron workers and steam-fitters.	Wage rates and employment of skilled labor.	Adjusted. Strike averted; negotiations continued.	June 16	June 16	17	53
Chevrolet Automobile Co., Kansas City, Mo.	-----do-----	Automobile workers.	Working conditions; alleged violation of agreement.	Unclassified. Referred to Automobile Labor Board.	June 15	June 21	125	
Ottawa Steel Products Co., Grand Haven, Mich.	Strike.	Machinists.	Asked 20 percent increase in piecework rates.	Unclassified. Referred regional board.	June 11	June 18	64	6
Hercules Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.	-----do-----	Garment workers.	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted agreement signed.	June 15	June 20	900	
Knickerbocker Village project, New York City.	Lockout.	Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers.	Discharge of bricklayers and masons.	Adjusted. Discharged men returned June 19.	June 14	June 19	300	400
Conneaut Can Works, Conneaut, Ohio.	-----do-----	Can workers.	Asked closed shop with union recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	June 20	June 25	105	
York Wallpaper Co. and Gilbert Wallpaper Co., York, Pa.	Strike.	Laborers.	Union recognition refused by company.	-----do-----	June 10	June 28	176	27
Dairies, Canton, Ohio.	-----do-----	Drivers.	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement of major issues; arbitration to follow.	June 21	June 22	190	50
Rowe & Co. and Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	-----do-----	Butcher workmen.	Asked 20 percent increase, union recognition and improved conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Indianapolis Regional Board.	-----do-----	June 23	212	3
Darling & Co., Buffalo, N.Y.	Threatened strike.	Cereal workers.	Making agreement covering working conditions.	Pending.	Apr. 15		45	25

¹ Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1934—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
Naumkeag Mills, Salem, Mass. . . .	Threatened strike.	Sheeting workers. . . .	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Discharged workers reinstated.	1934 June 23	1934 June 27	2,300	-----
Cudahy, Armour, Swift, Hormel, and Wilson Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Strike.	Meat cutters.	Wage increase, closed shop, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Returned; wages to be adjusted and recognition as allowed by N.I.R.A.	May 25	June 11	288	1,152
Ice-wagon drivers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Drivers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	June 25	-----	(1)	-----
Abe Krasner Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike.	Butcher workmen.	Increase, union recognition, and hours.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; returned to work.	June 19	June 23	21	-----
Easy-On-Cap, Cleveland, Ohio. . . .	Threatened strike.	Metal workers.	Wages for piecework.	Adjusted. Agreed on decreased price list owing to decreased prices for products.	June 15	June 28	245	-----
Marietta Silk Mills, Marietta, Pa. . .	Strike.	Silk mills.	Working conditions.	Pending.	June 26	-----	(1)	-----
Heating and piping, Washington, D. C.	Controversy.	Heating and piping.	Wage dispute.	Adjusted. Journeymen steam-fitters \$1.50 per hour; helpers 82 cents per hour.	June 1	June 13	400	-----
Belcher Lumber Co., Greenpond, Ala.	Strike.	Lumber workers.	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Seniority rights and check-off system allowed; all returned to work.	June 27	July 9	40	160
Phylberne Shirt Co., Inc., York, Pa.	do.	Shirt workers.	Wage scales, union recognition, and conditions.	Pending.	June 11	-----	100	300
Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont.	Threatened strike.	Miners.	Collective bargaining refused by company.	do.	June 25	-----	(1)	-----
Hankins Rubber Co., Massillon, Ohio.	Strike.	Rubber workers.	Discharges for union activity.	do.	June 20	-----	(1)	-----
Feder Gregg Shoe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Boot and shoe workers.	Wage increases.	do.	June 15	-----	150	-----
Isabelle Mine, Uniontown, Pa.	Strike.	Miners.	Working conditions.	do.	June 26	-----	700	-----
Hills Taxicab Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Drivers.	do.	Adjusted. Improved conditions and salary plans.	June 18	June 21	80	-----
Corn Products Refining Co., Pekin, Ill.	do.	Employees.	Wage increase, overtime rates, and union recognition.	Unable to adjust.	June 25	June 30	477	-----
Contractors, Kansas City, Mo.	Controversy.	Painters and decorators.	Wage scales.	Pending.	June 20	-----	2,000	-----
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Strike.	Iron-ore miners.	Wage increase.	Adjusted. Agreement providing for 3 to 5 cents increase per hour.	May 1	June 27	3,200	-----
Garden growers, McGuffey, Ohio. . . .	do.	Garden workers.	Low wages and little work.	Pending.	June 20	-----	600	-----
Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. . . .	do.	Piano workers.	Asked 25 percent wage increase.	do.	June 28	-----	350	-----

Agricola Furnace Co. and A. & J. Manufacturing Co., Gadsden, Ala.	do	Molders	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 15 percent to molders.	June 27	July 3	560	1,100
Stahl & Meyer Co. and HyGrade Provision Co., New York City.	do	Provision workers	Wages and conditions	Pending	June 13		800	
Ice wagon owners, Dayton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Ice distributors	Asked improved conditions in ice trade.	Adjusted. Agreed to amicable negotiations for settlement.	June 25	July 3	175	
Hussey Co., Waukegan, Ill.	Strike	Teamsters	Wage cut from 75 to 60 cents per hour.	Pending	June 29		(1)	
McCart & Barcroft Construction Co., Coffeyville, Kans.	Controversy.	Drivers	Asked signed agreement	Adjusted. Agreement signed; 60 cents per hour for driver, 50 cents for helper.	May 20	June 27	20	
U.S. Narcotic Farm building, Lexington, Ky.	Strike	Roofers and sheet-metal workers.	Working conditions	Pending	June 29		(1)	
Ladies' garment workers, Los Angeles, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Ladies' garment workers.	Wages and working conditions	do	June 30		1,000	3,000
Shipyards workers, San Pedro, Calif.	Strike	Shipyards workers	do	do	June 28		(1)	
Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lockout	Miners	Mine closed; asked investigation	do	May 23		(1)	
Western Creamery Co., Coffeyville, Kans.	Controversy.	Drivers	Working conditions	Unable to adjust	Apr. 3	June 28	7	2
Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Metal workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Signed agreement; no change in wages.	June 25	July 5	202	
Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.	Controversy.	Machinists and boilermakers.	do	Adjusted. Increase of 8 percent and improved conditions.	June 1	June 26	365	3,372
Total							28,198	13,763

¹ Not reported.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, Second Quarter of 1934

THE total separation rate for manufacturing as a whole for the second quarter of 1934 was 14.66, compared with an accession rate of 13.07, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from manufacturing establishments in 148 census industry classifications.

The quit, discharge, lay-off, and total separation rate for the second quarter of 1934 were all greater than for either the second quarter of 1933 or the first quarter of 1934. In contrast, the accession rate for the second quarter of 1934 was lower than during either the first quarter of 1934 or the second quarter of 1933.

Table 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole the total separation rate, subdivided into quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and the net turn-over rate for each quarter of 1933 and for the first and second quarters of 1934.

TABLE 1.—QUARTERLY TURN-OVER RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN 148 INDUSTRIES

Period	Separation rates								Accession		Net turn-over	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Total separation rate					
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
First quarter.....	1.56	2.73	0.38	0.61	10.14	6.65	12.08	9.99	8.50	19.79	8.50	9.99
Second quarter.....	2.23	2.97	.52	.69	4.46	11.00	7.21	14.66	20.86	13.07	7.21	13.07
Third quarter.....	4.16	-----	.78	-----	6.31	-----	11.25	-----	22.88	-----	11.25	-----
Fourth quarter.....	2.18	-----	.62	-----	11.34	-----	14.14	-----	11.31	-----	11.31	-----

The rates shown herein represent the number of changes per 100 employees that took place during the quarter ending June 30, 1934. These rates are compiled from reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishments employing approximately 1,000,000 people. 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 1929.

In addition to the separation rates and the accession rate, the net turn-over rate is shown. Net turn-over means the rate of replacement; that is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. For a plant that is increasing its force, the net turn-over 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 an expansion and cannot be justly charged to turn-over. On the other hand, in a plant that is reducing its force, the net turn-over 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 turn-over expense.

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turn-over rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

TABLE 2.—QUARTERLY TURN-OVER RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Class of rates	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick		
	Second quarter 1933	First quarter 1934	Second quarter 1934	Second quarter 1933	First quarter 1934	Second quarter 1934	Second quarter 1934	First quarter 1934	Second quarter 1934
Quits.....	2.49	6.03	6.91	2.50	2.98	2.70	1.13	2.20	4.44
Discharges.....	.97	1.34	1.59	.54	.79	.56	.59	1.08	.43
Lay-offs.....	5.57	8.60	25.83	4.19	3.87	6.22	13.17	13.72	15.09
Total separations.....	9.03	15.97	34.33	7.23	7.64	9.48	14.89	17.00	19.96
Accessions.....	29.52	56.79	20.62	12.15	14.67	7.98	46.30	42.35	28.38
Net turn-over.....	9.03	15.97	20.62	7.23	7.64	7.98	14.89	17.00	19.96
	Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quits.....	6.10	3.75	3.19	1.31	2.89	2.34	3.49	1.64	1.61
Discharges.....	1.11	.98	.79	.47	.68	.84	.33	.71	.73
Lay-offs.....	2.14	4.87	13.07	5.70	5.46	9.28	7.74	13.84	13.50
Total separations.....	9.35	9.60	17.05	7.48	8.93	12.46	11.56	16.19	15.84
Accessions.....	32.23	16.01	8.18	19.08	18.48	15.12	30.71	16.10	16.76
Net turn-over.....	9.35	9.60	8.18	7.48	8.93	12.46	11.56	16.10	15.84
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing			Sawmills		
Quits.....	1.72	2.21	2.77	2.53	1.94	2.87	3.48	2.61	3.46
Discharges.....	.22	.27	.29	.40	.34	.36	.75	1.05	1.16
Lay-offs.....	1.59	2.78	2.60	2.94	4.10	7.46	9.26	10.54	21.83
Total separations.....	3.53	5.26	5.66	5.87	6.38	10.69	13.49	14.20	26.45
Accessions.....	22.03	10.35	14.44	16.26	12.83	7.68	42.47	34.97	25.20
Net turn-over.....	3.53	5.26	5.66	5.87	6.38	7.68	13.49	14.20	25.20
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quits.....	2.64	2.60	3.30						
Discharges.....	.96	.82	.92						
Lay-offs.....	8.12	27.19	17.76						
Total separations.....	11.72	30.61	21.98						
Accessions.....	23.04	27.21	30.19						
Net turn-over.....	11.72	27.21	21.98						

The highest quit rate for the second quarter of 1934 was shown by the automotive industry; the lowest in the furniture industry. Automobiles also had the highest discharge rate. The lowest discharge rate occurred in the iron and steel industry. The automotive industry and the iron and steel industry showed respectively the highest and lowest lay-off rate. The highest accession rate occurred in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry; the lowest in the men's clothing industry. The highest net turn-over rate was shown in the sawmill industry and lowest in the iron and steel industry.

Labor Turn-Over in Furniture Manufacturing, 1932 and 1933

THE Bureau has received labor turn-over reports from 110 identical establishments in the furniture manufacturing industry for the years 1932 and 1933. These firms had an average of 15,550 workers on their pay rolls during 1932 and an average of 17,138 workers during 1933.¹

The annual turn-over rate for manufacturing as a whole was 40.50 in 1932 and 38.27 in 1933. The turn-over rate for the furniture industry was 43.79 and 38.06 for 1932 and 1933, respectively. The turn-over figures for the furniture industry are slightly better than for the manufacturing industry as a whole.

Table 1 shows the number of firms, the number of employees, and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs, and accessions in 110 identical furniture plants by rate groups for the years 1932 and 1933.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 110 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS

Quits

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of quits	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Under 2.5 percent.....	63	54	6,669	6,586	55	36
2.5 and under 5 percent.....	18	12	3,471	1,751	117	62
5 and under 7.5 percent.....	8	9	412	2,917	25	183
7.5 and under 10 percent.....	6	9	2,329	965	189	79
10 and under 15 percent.....	6	12	2,025	1,878	204	227
15 and under 20 percent.....	3	3	152	387	25	66
20 and under 25 percent.....	2	4	158	927	34	207
25 and under 30 percent.....	0	2	0	158	0	42
30 and under 35 percent.....	2	1	264	18	84	6
35 percent and over.....	2	4	70	1,551	28	984
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	761	1,892

¹ This is the sixth of a series of articles on labor turn-over in individual industries. Previous articles dealt, respectively, with the automotive industry (Monthly Labor Review, June 1933, p. 1316), boot and shoe industry (October 1933, p. 893), cotton manufacturing industry (November 1933, p. 1152), foundries and machine shops (February 1934, p. 347), and iron and steel industry (June 1934, p. 1393).

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 110 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS—Continued

Discharges

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of discharges	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 0.5 percent.....	65	71	7,675	8,638	2	6
0.5 and under 1 percent.....	7	4	2,105	1,142	16	9
1 and under 2 percent.....	13	9	2,151	1,466	30	21
2 and under 3 percent.....	5	8	607	1,825	15	43
3 and under 4 percent.....	5	0	327	0	11	0
4 and under 5 percent.....	4	1	289	1,443	12	69
5 and under 7 percent.....	7	4	2,012	1,720	104	103
7 and under 9 percent.....	1	1	97	103	8	8
9 and under 11 percent.....	2	2	186	152	18	15
11 percent and over.....	1	10	101	649	18	138
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	234	412

Lay-offs

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of lay-offs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent.....	11	18	1,574	1,804	24	20
5 and under 10 percent.....	5	0	834	0	56	0
10 and under 20 percent.....	15	13	3,920	3,900	546	539
20 and under 30 percent.....	10	6	1,534	670	274	166
30 and under 40 percent.....	15	8	2,641	1,501	900	525
40 and under 60 percent.....	8	15	929	2,459	458	1,274
60 and under 90 percent.....	15	24	1,996	2,396	1,491	1,803
90 and under 120 percent.....	7	17	576	3,629	615	3,665
120 and under 150 percent.....	11	3	738	216	971	308
150 percent and over.....	13	6	808	563	1,636	1,216
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	6,971	9,516

Total separations

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Total separations	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent.....	8	10	791	1,304	43	38
10 and under 20 percent.....	14	8	3,295	1,239	555	226
20 and under 30 percent.....	10	9	2,449	2,770	617	661
30 and under 40 percent.....	16	10	2,140	1,131	747	388
40 and under 60 percent.....	13	16	2,600	2,912	1,040	1,432
60 and under 90 percent.....	15	25	1,943	2,808	1,456	2,107
90 and under 120 percent.....	9	18	734	2,416	765	2,550
120 and under 150 percent.....	10	3	659	266	862	356
150 and under 180 percent.....	7	6	391	1,748	614	2,873
180 percent and over.....	8	5	548	544	1,267	1,189
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	7,966	11,820

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 110 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS—Continued

Accessions

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of accessions	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent.....	17	3	1,836	610	14	3
5 and under 10 percent.....	5	0	1,231	0	89	0
10 and under 20 percent.....	14	7	3,251	913	441	132
20 and under 30 percent.....	16	7	2,595	2,414	650	653
30 and under 40 percent.....	7	5	1,459	492	505	173
40 and under 50 percent.....	10	13	1,621	1,886	705	852
50 and under 70 percent.....	9	20	1,066	2,416	677	1,491
70 and under 110 percent.....	14	22	1,124	3,583	1,009	3,069
110 and under 150 percent.....	7	21	831	2,557	1,157	3,275
150 percent and over.....	11	12	536	2,267	1,288	4,723
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	6,535	14,371

Net turn-over

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Net turn-over	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent.....	22	11	3,067	1,309	107	23
10 and under 20 percent.....	22	10	5,057	1,616	742	290
20 and under 30 percent.....	14	9	2,455	2,612	616	641
30 and under 40 percent.....	8	10	1,202	1,156	423	405
40 and under 50 percent.....	7	13	520	2,420	233	1,080
50 and under 60 percent.....	4	8	345	1,352	186	727
60 and under 70 percent.....	4	8	745	1,089	491	700
70 and under 100 percent.....	10	21	886	2,394	689	1,964
100 and under 130 percent.....	7	11	454	1,285	514	1,407
130 percent and over.....	12	9	819	1,905	1,477	3,128
Total.....	110	110	15,550	17,138	5,478	10,365

The annual quit rate for the furniture industry in 1932 was 4.54 and for 1933, 8.04. For industry as a whole the 1932 quit rate was 8.30; for 1933, 10.13. Fifty-four of the 110 firms had a quit rate of less than 2½ percent for 1933. These firms employed over 6,500 people. In contrast, 7 firms employing slightly more than 1,700 people had an annual quit rate of over 25 percent for 1933. In 1932, 63 firms employing over 6,600 people had a quit rate of less than 2½ percent, while only 4 firms employing less than 400 people had quit rates of over 25 percent.

In 1932, 72 firms and in 1933, 75 firms had discharge rates of less than 1 percent; however, 3 firms in 1932 and 12 in 1933 had discharge rates of over 9 percent.

Comparing the lay-off rates for 1932 and 1933, it will be seen that 16 firms in 1932 and 18 in 1933 had lay-off rates of less than 10 percent. In contrast, 24 firms in 1932 and only 9 firms in 1933 had a lay-off of 120 percent or over.

The 1933 accession rate was much higher than the like rate for 1932. In 1932 22 firms had a hiring rate of less than 10 percent. In 1933 only 3 firms had such a low hiring rate.

Of the 110 firms from which reports were received for the years 1932 and 1933, 44 firms in 1932 and 21 in 1933 had a net turn-over rate of less than 20 percent, while 19 firms in 1932 and 20 firms in 1933 had net turn-over rates of over 100 percent.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 110 identical establishments in the furniture industry for the years 1932 and 1933 by the size of establishments.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE LABOR TURN-OVER RATES, 1932 AND 1933, IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING FIRMS, HAVING FEWER THAN 75 EMPLOYEES, AND IN THOSE HAVING 75 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

Item	Firms having—			
	Under 75 employees, 1932	75 or more employees, 1932	Under 75 employees, 1933	75 or more employees, 1933
Quits	4.77	4.92	7.16	11.85
Discharges	1.31	1.54	3.77	2.12
Lay-offs	81.82	37.18	53.78	55.89
Total separations	87.90	43.64	64.71	69.86
Accessions	72.59	35.74	83.03	84.03
Net turn-over	62.79	29.53	58.19	60.95

Of the 110 firms reporting for both 1932 and 1933, 56 had less than 75 persons on their payrolls and 54 had 75 or more. The larger firms had by far the better turn-over experience in 1932. In 1933, however, the net turn-over rate in larger firms was slightly higher than in the smaller firms. The small establishments had an average of 2,663 employees in 1932 and 2,947 employees in 1933. The larger establishments as a group employed 12,887 people in 1932 and 14,191 in 1933.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, June 1934

THERE was a decrease of 11.9 percent in the number and a decrease of 26 percent in the estimated cost of building-construction projects for which permits were issued, comparing June with May. These percentages are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 761 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The information shown in the following tables is collected from local building officials on blanks sent out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where their departments of labor are cooperating with the Bureau in the collection of these data. The tables include the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these 761 cities. The estimated cost of these public buildings in May was \$2,019,841; in June, \$1,694,894.

The cost figures shown in the following tables are the estimates made by the prospective builders when applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons, May and June 1934

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 761 identical cities 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 761 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	May 1934	June 1934	Percent of change	May 1934	June 1934	Percent of change
New England.....	\$1,478,188	\$1,333,678	-9.8	\$2,498,493	\$2,271,678	-9.1
Middle Atlantic.....	4,986,536	3,143,680	-37.0	13,104,732	5,316,144	-59.4
East North Central.....	1,314,283	1,132,262	-13.8	2,859,783	2,266,017	-20.8
West North Central.....	667,160	534,870	-19.8	1,270,035	689,515	-45.7
South Atlantic.....	1,053,159	925,355	-12.1	2,116,415	1,952,773	-7.7
South Central.....	1,170,848	571,577	-51.2	2,514,407	1,290,462	-48.7
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,196,569	1,040,646	-13.0	1,885,200	2,394,033	+27.0
Total.....	11,866,743	8,682,068	-26.8	26,249,065	16,180,622	-38.4

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	May 1934	June 1934	Percent of change	May 1934	June 1934	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$2,015,584	\$1,949,754	-3.3	\$5,992,265	\$5,555,110	-7.3	111
Middle Atlantic.....	5,269,517	5,204,550	-1.2	23,360,785	13,664,374	-41.5	165
East North Central.....	2,342,818	2,160,506	-7.8	6,516,884	5,558,785	-14.7	179
West North Central.....	1,608,004	846,904	-47.3	3,545,199	2,071,289	-41.6	70
South Atlantic.....	1,606,469	2,135,013	+32.9	4,776,043	5,013,141	+5.0	78
South Central.....	1,079,108	1,162,396	+7.7	4,764,363	3,024,435	-36.5	75
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,347,237	1,924,516	-18.0	5,429,006	5,359,195	-1.3	83
Total.....	16,268,737	15,383,639	-5.4	54,384,545	40,246,329	-26.0	761

There was a decrease of 26.8 percent in the value of new residential buildings reported by building permits issued in June as compared with May. Decreases in the value of new residential buildings occurred in all of the seven geographic divisions.

Mountain and Pacific was the only geographic division showing an increase in new nonresidential buildings. In the other six geographic divisions decreases ranging from 7.7 percent in the South Atlantic States to 59.4 percent in the Middle Atlantic States.

Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings decreased 5.4 percent comparing June with May. Decreases occurred in five of the seven geographic divisions. There were increases, however, in the South Atlantic and South Central States. South Atlantic was the only geographic division showing an increase in the estimated cost of total building operations. The other six geographic divisions showed decreases ranging from 1.3 percent in the Mountain and Pacific States to 41.6 percent in the West North Central States.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New non-residential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	316	280	854	778	3,350	2,887	4,520	3,945
Middle Atlantic.....	458	396	1,373	1,098	7,437	6,580	9,268	8,074
East North Central.....	285	237	1,520	1,216	4,583	3,660	6,388	5,113
West North Central.....	212	180	741	589	1,993	1,499	2,946	2,268
South Atlantic.....	288	250	490	463	3,504	3,360	4,282	4,073
South Central.....	217	214	486	448	2,664	2,526	3,367	3,188
Mountain and Pacific.....	343	313	906	937	3,782	3,628	5,031	4,878
Total.....	2,119	1,870	6,370	5,529	27,313	24,140	35,802	31,539
Percent of change.....		-11.8		-13.2		-11.6		-11.9

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new non-residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 761 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

Decreases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs comparing June with May.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 761 identical cities in June, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$1,398,688	\$1,276,220	304	268	\$57,500	\$52,458	17	18
Middle Atlantic.....	1,842,536	1,713,380	413	345	190,050	234,800	49	73
East North Central.....	1,198,983	1,080,562	273	229	35,600	47,200	8	13
West North Central.....	638,460	495,370	208	173	8,600	26,500	6	8
South Atlantic.....	934,309	870,355	268	243	66,100	18,000	27	8
South Central.....	471,188	529,732	192	209	122,750	5,845	44	6
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,014,169	896,646	314	295	138,600	54,000	49	26
Total.....	7,498,333	6,862,265	1,972	1,762	619,200	438,803	200	152
Percent of change.....		-8.5		-10.6		-29.1		-24.0

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$14,000	\$5,000	6	3	\$1,470,188	\$1,333,678	327	289
Middle Atlantic.....	2,903,700	1,193,500	1,113	386	4,936,286	3,141,680	1,575	804
East North Central.....	12,000	4,500	4	3	1,246,583	1,132,262	285	245
West North Central.....	0	7,000	0	6	647,060	528,870	214	187
South Atlantic.....	45,250	19,000	20	4	1,045,659	907,355	315	255
South Central.....	0	6,000	0	4	593,938	541,577	236	219
Mountain and Pacific.....	43,000	50,000	20	33	1,195,679	1,000,646	383	354
Total.....	3,017,950	1,285,000	1,163	439	11,135,483	8,586,068	3,335	2,353
Percent of change.....		-57.4		-62.3		-22.9		-29.4

Indicated expenditures for 1-family dwellings decreased and the number of family-dwelling units provided therein showed decreases in 6 of the 7 geographic divisions. The South Central States showed an increase.

Three of the seven geographic divisions registered increases in both the estimated cost of 2-family dwellings and also in the number of family-dwelling units provided in this class of dwelling.

The estimated value of apartment houses for which permits were issued in June decreased more than 50 percent as compared with May. The erection of new apartment houses has practically stopped throughout the United States. If we subtract the value of apartment houses for which permits were issued in New York City, the total for the remainder of the country is less than \$200,000.

Decreases in permit valuation of housekeeping dwellings and the number of family-dwelling units provided in new housekeeping dwellings were shown in all seven of the geographic divisions.

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

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
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					
May.....	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7
June.....	12.3	8.8	11.5	33.3	13.8
1934					
May.....	10.2	7.3	20.4	36.4	16.7
June.....	7.2	5.3	12.6	34.4	12.4

The index numbers of families provided for, of new residential buildings, and of total building operations were lower for June 1934 than for either May 1934 or June 1933.

Comparisons, June 1934 with June 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 760 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 760 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE 1933 AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	June 1933	June 1934	Percent of change	June 1933	June 1934	Percent of change
New England.....	\$2,401,956	\$1,317,678	-45.1	\$1,689,355	\$2,168,618	+28.4
Middle Atlantic.....	4,690,415	3,164,430	-32.5	4,837,053	5,333,434	+10.3
East North Central.....	1,591,418	1,132,262	-28.9	2,244,055	2,266,572	+1.0
West North Central.....	1,098,380	534,870	-51.3	803,462	689,515	-14.2
South Atlantic.....	1,260,721	925,355	-26.6	1,781,518	1,952,523	+9.6
South Central.....	791,032	550,477	-30.4	821,788	1,287,472	+56.7
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,254,466	1,040,646	-53.8	1,669,922	2,393,358	+43.3
Total.....	14,088,388	8,665,718	-38.5	13,847,153	16,091,492	+16.2

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	June 1933	June 1934	Percent of change	June 1933	June 1934	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1,418,099	\$1,937,784	+36.6	\$5,509,410	\$5,424,080	-1.5	109
Middle Atlantic.....	6,210,938	5,215,530	-16.0	15,738,406	13,713,394	-12.9	169
East North Central.....	1,819,989	2,156,951	+18.5	5,655,462	5,555,785	-1.8	179
West North Central.....	896,172	846,904	-5.5	2,798,014	2,071,289	-26.0	70
South Atlantic.....	1,238,478	2,133,433	+72.3	4,280,717	5,011,311	+17.1	77
South Central.....	812,563	1,170,988	+44.1	2,425,383	3,008,917	+24.1	74
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,400,876	1,899,766	-20.9	6,325,264	5,333,770	-15.7	82
Total.....	14,797,115	15,361,336	+3.8	42,732,656	40,118,546	-6.1	760

Comparing the value of permits issued for residential buildings in June 1934 with the same month of the preceding year, decreases were shown in all seven of the geographic divisions.

There was an increase of 16.2 percent in the estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings comparing June 1934 with June 1933. Six of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in this type of building.

Four of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, the increase for the country as a whole being 3.8 percent.

The value of total building projects for which permits were issued in June 1934 decreased 6.1 percent as compared with the corresponding month of 1933. Two geographic divisions, however, registered increases in the value of total building construction.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 760 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 760 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE 1933 AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934
New England.....	479	274	1,012	765	3,196	2,849	4,687	3,888
Middle Atlantic.....	662	401	1,435	1,112	6,448	6,601	8,545	8,114
East North Central.....	353	237	1,346	1,221	3,501	3,649	5,200	5,107
West North Central.....	318	180	723	589	1,707	1,499	2,748	2,268
South Atlantic.....	342	250	469	463	2,928	3,360	3,739	4,073
South Central.....	337	209	420	442	2,200	2,509	2,957	3,160
Mountain and Pacific.....	657	313	1,196	935	4,287	3,627	6,140	4,875
Total.....	3,148	1,864	6,601	5,527	24,267	24,094	34,016	31,485
Percent of change.....		-40.8		-16.3		-0.7		-7.4

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 760 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JUNE 1933 AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934
New England.....	\$2,172,306	\$1,260,220	442	262	\$201,650	\$52,458	64	18
Middle Atlantic.....	2,642,230	1,738,130	546	352	617,600	230,800	195	71
East North Central.....	1,473,718	1,080,562	337	229	92,200	47,200	19	13
West North Central.....	1,074,180	495,370	315	173	24,200	26,500	5	8
South Atlantic.....	1,200,327	870,355	327	243	47,144	18,000	25	8
South Central.....	653,843	508,632	292	204	122,189	5,845	82	6
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,869,751	896,646	595	295	243,715	54,000	93	26
Total.....	11,086,355	6,849,915	2,854	1,758	1,348,698	434,803	483	150
Percent of change.....		-38.2		-38.4		-67.8		-68.9

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934	June 1933	June 1934
New England.....	\$28,000	\$5,000	12	3	\$2,401,956	\$1,317,678	518	283
Middle Atlantic.....	1,430,685	1,193,500	541	386	4,690,515	3,162,430	1,282	809
East North Central.....	25,500	4,500	20	3	1,591,418	1,132,262	376	245
West North Central.....	0	7,000	0	6	1,098,380	528,870	320	187
South Atlantic.....	13,250	19,000	7	4	1,290,721	907,355	359	255
South Central.....	0	6,000	0	4	776,032	520,477	374	214
Mountain and Pacific.....	141,000	50,000	66	33	2,254,466	1,000,646	754	354
Total.....	1,638,435	1,285,000	646	439	14,073,488	8,569,718	3,983	2,347
Percent of change.....		-21.6		-32.0		-39.1		-41.1

Decreases occurred in the number of new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations comparing June 1934 with June 1933.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the buildings for which permits were issued in 760 identical cities during June 1933 and June 1934, by geographic divisions.

Decreases were shown in both the value and the number of family-dwelling units provided in each class of housekeeping dwellings comparing June of this year with June of the past year.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 8 shows for the months of May and June 1934, the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL PUBLIC-WORKS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT DURING MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$133,401	\$12,941	\$613,159	\$454,935	\$171,520	\$186,023
Middle Atlantic.....	791,639	203,148	1,545,994	646,901	167,253	0
East North Central.....	32,602	96,042	5,367,031	2,399,380	166,738	649,467
West North Central.....	68,155	119,451	3,638,828	3,287,135	94,187	197,784
South Atlantic.....	548,521	1,245,132	3,346,189	3,727,893	8,344	10,155
South Central.....	211,814	74,954	6,052,245	5,188,141	542,041	2,128,380
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,191,073	375,039	5,475,900	3,775,237	10,869,439	353,512
Total.....	2,977,205	2,126,707	26,039,346	19,479,622	12,019,522	3,525,321
Outside continental United States.....	12,786	547,357	0	0	0	15,000

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$18,246	\$15,136	0	\$239,000	0	\$44,308	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	9,587	\$1,025	9,826,097	0	100,000	0	0
East North Central.....	0	39,500	0	0	0	1,025,000	0	0
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	\$520	1,225,000	0	0
South Atlantic.....	286,992	929,609	77,133	11,536,503	1,700	2,084,442	0	\$17,351
South Central.....	0	42,409	0	0	12,826	2,679,637	0	18,018
Mountain and Pacific.....	940,025	273,739	0	579,725	3,670,694	1,976,107	\$2,813	1,500
Total.....	1,245,263	1,309,980	78,158	22,181,325	3,685,740	9,134,494	2,813	36,869
Outside continental United States.....	91,299	273,725	0	85,300	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	0	0	\$3,116	\$281,015	\$939,442	\$1,233,358
Middle Atlantic.....	0	\$20,974	139,322	296,785	2,645,233	11,103,492
East North Central.....	0	0	6,407	4,282,024	5,572,778	8,491,413
West North Central.....	0	12,116	270,199	27,367	4,071,889	4,868,853
South Atlantic.....	\$7,850	15,199	92,961	518,832	4,369,690	20,085,116
South Central.....	46,489	11,801	30,253	92,789	6,895,668	10,236,129
Mountain and Pacific.....	287	12,400	107,810	159,289	22,258,041	7,506,548
Total.....	54,626	72,490	³ 658,750	⁴ 5,699,542	³ 46,761,423	⁴ 63,566,350
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	243,095	18,807	347,180	940,189

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

³ Includes \$8,682 not allocated by geographic divisions.

⁴ Includes \$41,441 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts for construction projects to the value of nearly \$65,000,000 were awarded from Federal Public Works funds during the month of June. This is an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 as compared with May.

Comparing June with May there were increases in the value of awards made for naval vessels, reclamation projects, forestry projects, for water and sewage systems, and miscellaneous projects.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ²		Water and sewage systems	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$2,601,416	\$2,404,808	\$208,950	\$3,429,439	\$461,463	\$543,035
Middle Atlantic.....	6,994,902	5,256,436	6,008,588	398,259	910,319	752,790
East North Central.....	1,680,761	860,461	35,237	363,672	2,452,676	279,772
West North Central.....	2,320,219	2,339,298	348,363	475,154	791,952	1,757,722
South Atlantic.....	2,150,682	1,724,033	504,572	537,657	1,114,654	1,672,056
South Central.....	1,744,780	968,545	297,754	214,188	569,241	1,179,861
Mountain and Pacific.....	894,040	944,041	4,536,921	235,911	806,639	445,383
Total.....	18,386,800	14,497,622	11,940,415	5,654,280	7,106,944	6,630,619
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	381,921	0

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repairs		Miscellaneous		Total	
	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$1,502,173	0	\$199,952	0	\$4,973,984	\$6,377,282
Middle Atlantic.....	2,816,457	\$25,244	0	0	16,730,266	6,432,729
East North Central.....	1,352,607	373,864	0	\$85,189	5,521,281	1,962,958
West North Central.....	850,000	232,000	0	0	4,310,534	4,804,174
South Atlantic.....	0	1,053,196	0	0	3,769,908	4,986,942
South Central.....	210,000	313,836	65,977	3,378	2,887,752	2,679,808
Mountain and Pacific.....	0	0	6,928	16,422	6,244,528	1,641,757
Total.....	6,731,237	1,998,140	272,857	104,989	44,438,253	28,885,650
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	381,921	0

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Non-Federal public-works construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded from the Public Works fund. For the most part these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. In a few instances, loans are made to private firms. Practically all of the loans to private firms have been made to railroad companies. In cases of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the project. The loans made to private firms, however, must be repaid in full within a specified time.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during June amounted to less than \$20,000,000, a decrease of over \$24,000,000 as compared with the previous month. There was a decrease in the value of awards for all types of construction projects comparing these 2 months.

Table 10 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 10.—VALUE OF PUBLIC-BUILDING AND HIGHWAY-CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction	
	June 1933	May 1934	June 1934	May 1934	June 1934
New England.....	\$1,462	\$221,797	\$646,848	\$98,431	\$636,272
Middle Atlantic.....	1,761,209	367,208	344,704	752,448	671,266
East North Central.....	232,047	875,148	205,307	1,318,942	935,017
West North Central.....	329,213	67,118	37,152	223,789	651,346
South Atlantic.....	1,040,892	145,426	193,068	446,530	1,607,069
South Central.....	320,014	999,837	427,979	1,665,130	1,502,716
Mountain and Pacific.....	159,856	1,366,544	304,923	1,568,100	1,494,061
Total.....	3,844,693	4,043,078	2,159,981	6,073,370	7,497,747

There was a decrease in the value of awards for State buildings comparing June 1934 with either June 1933 or May 1934. The value of awards for highway construction increased over \$1,000,000 comparing June with May 1934.

Data concerning awards for building construction by State governments are received direct from State officials. The highway construction information is obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The buildings shown in table 10 do not show projects financed from the public-works fund.

Table 11 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building operations, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings, in each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over from which reports were received for June 1934.

Permits were issued for the following important building projects during June 1934: In Boston, Mass., for a public school building to cost \$600,000; in Warwick, R.I., for a school building to cost over \$400,000; in Los Angeles, Calif., for a chemistry building at the University of California to cost over \$300,000; in Linden, N.J., for a factory building to cost over \$400,000; in Rochester, N.Y., for a city library to cost \$1,000,000; in Brooklyn, N.Y., for apartment houses to cost over \$1,000,000 and for amusement buildings to cost \$750,000; in Troy, N.Y., for a school building to cost \$325,000; in Philadelphia, Pa., for a school building to cost over \$400,000; in Knoxville, Tenn., for a school building to cost over \$320,000.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS—continued.				
Ansonia	0	0	\$600	\$3, 175	Melrose	\$4, 500	1	\$1, 175	\$13, 935
Bridgeport	\$3, 000	1	53, 150	73, 215	Methuen	11, 000	3	49, 280	64, 660
Bristol	0	0	8, 785	16, 190	Milton	22, 800	7	5, 110	43, 830
Danbury	4, 800	1	25	9, 361	Natick	20, 000	6	8, 800	30, 300
Derby	0	0	0	895	Needham	7, 000	1	650	7, 750
East Hartford	2, 000	1	2, 335	11, 609	New Bedford	7, 500	1	20, 150	37, 450
Fairfield	9, 300	3	300	16, 650	Newburyport	0	0	400	5, 700
Greenwich	32, 000	3	3, 300	66, 500	Newton	85, 300	9	28, 380	155, 390
Hamden	10, 500	2	3, 490	22, 945	North Adams	0	0	895	3, 319
Hartford	3, 500	1	31, 550	108, 076	Northampton	0	0	1, 920	157, 270
Meriden	8, 500	2	1, 510	27, 828	North Attleboro	0	0	0	0
Middletown	11, 300	3	33, 115	46, 490	Norwood	13, 150	2	330	22, 084
Milford	6, 800	4	9, 160	20, 122	Peabody	5, 000	1	375	7, 975
Naugatuck	20, 100	5	1, 225	22, 125	Pittsfield	18, 550	6	1, 950	36, 100
New Britain	16, 500	3	36, 600	75, 634	Plymouth	0	0	700	5, 300
New Haven	55, 000	3	17, 645	72, 645	Quincy	15, 300	2	6, 825	35, 915
Norwalk	4, 200	2	17, 485	37, 525	Revere	0	0	60, 000	75, 260
Norwich	9, 500	3	3, 060	17, 465	Salem	19, 700	4	7, 950	86, 358
Stamford	2, 900	1	9, 750	46, 480	Saugus	0	0	2, 180	2, 855
Strafford	8, 258	3	8, 738	18, 454	Somerville	0	0	3, 180	12, 960
Torrington	5, 000	1	965	7, 435	Southbridge	6, 500	4	1, 800	8, 400
Wallingford	5, 000	1	15, 500	24, 735	Springfield	3, 975	3	3, 035	27, 410
Waterbury	27, 500	5	61, 650	98, 050	Stoneham	9, 000	4	1, 025	11, 875
West Hartford	49, 000	6	8, 245	77, 076	Swampscott	0	0	0	6, 550
Willimantic	5, 000	1	2, 400	7, 750	Taunton	7, 225	3	615	14, 065
MAINE					Waltham				
Auburn	15, 100	7	1, 450	23, 900	Watertown	8, 500	2	2, 725	38, 790
Portland	17, 625	7	2, 910	37, 912	Wellesley	12, 000	2	12, 800	27, 360
Sanford	10, 500	4	900	17, 030	Westfield	66, 500	5	32, 275	102, 375
South Portland	9, 300	5	3, 860	14, 570	West Springfield	4, 500	1	600	8, 500
Westbrook	1, 500	1	1, 950	3, 600	West Yarmouth	0	0	8, 095	13, 740
MASSACHUSETTS					Weymouth				
Arlington	12, 000	2	1, 500	17, 125	Winchester	4, 700	3	4, 505	12, 960
Attleboro	8, 550	5	1, 400	10, 925	Wintthrop	35, 000	5	250	38, 403
Belmont	126, 000	14	1, 450	128, 512	Woburn	6, 500	1	675	15, 500
Beverly	3, 500	1	12, 328	18, 028	Worcester	0	0	1, 200	1, 700
Boston 1	70, 500	16	777, 443	1, 484, 244	NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Braintree	0	0	350	5, 735	Concord	11, 000	3	735	13, 110
Brockton	4, 000	1	2, 968	10, 753	Manchester	10, 125	6	7, 227	36, 793
Brookline	66, 000	8	2, 050	81, 100	Portsmouth	5, 500	2	102, 160	114, 000
Cambridge	0	0	1, 720	28, 726	RHODE ISLAND				
Chelsea	0	0	400	5, 254	Central Falls	0	0	250	2, 935
Chicopee	6, 500	3	5, 275	13, 975	Cranston	23, 000	6	5, 300	37, 130
Dedham	3, 600	2	24, 155	41, 638	East Providence	5, 000	2	1, 270	12, 411
Easthampton	0	0	500	965	Newport	4, 000	1	5, 675	17, 665
Everett	0	0	9, 353	13, 153	North Providence	0	0	450	3, 050
Fall River	0	0	55, 880	61, 435	Pawtucket	8, 000	1	25, 894	41, 134
Fitchburg	5, 500	2	565	7, 670	Providence	14, 300	2	15, 150	136, 400
Framingham	13, 150	2	675	18, 525	Warwick	14, 400	10	407, 410	433, 860
Gardner	1, 000	1	515	23, 575	Westerly	0	0	0	1, 800
Gloucester	3, 500	1	21, 050	25, 550	West Warwick	0	0	375	1, 775
Haverhill	14, 700	4	2, 175	20, 430	Woonsocket	8, 000	1	1, 675	31, 221
Holyoke	0	0	5, 750	36, 800	VERMONT				
Lawrence	900	1	5, 700	32, 850	Barre	4, 000	1	6, 720	14, 095
Leominster	4, 000	4	325	7, 795	Bennington	0	0	3, 400	3, 400
Lowell	6, 500	1	2, 075	63, 860	Burlington	14, 500	4	50, 300	68, 717
Lynn	0	0	965	21, 900	Rutland	10, 000	2	1, 825	11, 925
Malden	7, 000	2	75, 310	87, 325	Total	1,333,678	289	2,271,678	5,555,110
Marlborough	0	0	600	2, 900					
Medford	19, 500	4	1, 125	23, 210					

Applications filed.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NEW JERSEY					NEW YORK—CON.				
Atlantic City.....	\$1,500	1	\$10,600	\$48,978	Johnson City.....	\$6,000	2	\$52,000	\$58,000
Bayonne.....	0	0	13,950	20,285	Kingston.....	3,000	1	1,385	19,075
Belleville.....	0	0	1,600	6,130	Lackawanna.....	9,810	3	300	10,360
Bloomfield.....	12,500	3	1,600	15,900	Lockport.....	1,000	1	800	3,895
Bridgeton.....	800	1	350	2,140	Lynbrook.....	0	0	4,870	5,673
Burlington.....	0	0	200	3,746	Mamaroneck.....	6,000	1	0	14,655
Camden.....	0	0	39,435	72,932	Mount Vernon.....	0	0	200	45,500
Clifton.....	8,500	2	16,125	31,775	Newburgh.....	13,000	3	1,900	17,150
Dover.....	0	0	0	0	New Rochelle.....	5,000	1	800	23,040
East Orange.....	5,300	1	7,860	48,457	New York City:				
Elizabeth.....	15,000	2	5,575	22,975	The Bronx ¹	78,900	29	75,850	568,076
Englewood.....	0	0	0	345	Brooklyn ¹	1,241,500	384	939,915	3,012,661
Garfield.....	0	0	600	4,365	Manhattan ¹	106,000	2	101,750	1,487,124
Hackensack.....	0	0	0	7,176	Queens ¹	359,700	106	423,516	1,297,336
Harrison.....	0	0	350	1,750	Richmond ¹	32,655	13	33,574	107,209
Hoboken.....	0	0	0	10,998	Niagara Falls.....	39,150	9	49,845	131,807
Irvington.....	10,800	2	925	16,765	Ogdensburg.....	0	0	950	1,450
Jersey City.....	39,500	17	9,600	80,925	Oneida.....	0	0	650	3,450
Kearney.....	12,200	2	2,000	15,400	Oneonta.....	0	0	4,300	20,802
Linden.....	0	0	403,945	405,162	Ossining.....	0	0	4,180	6,180
Long Branch.....	0	0	2,955	6,805	Peekskill.....	0	0	200	7,725
Lynhurst Twp.....	2,000	1	745	10,345	Plattsburg.....	16,500	6	26,225	43,250
Maplewood Twp.....	58,500	6	3,500	67,795	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
Montclair.....	37,000	2	1,050	56,326	Poughkeepsie.....	3,000	1	7,175	17,565
Morristown.....	0	0	5,500	11,071	Rensselaer.....	0	0	10,600	15,150
Neptune Twp. ²	850	1	150	1,200	Rochester.....	22,500	41	1,047,057	1,104,641
Newark.....	11,000	2	13,880	103,690	Rockville Center.....	27,000	4	111,800	151,900
New Brunswick.....	0	0	4,855	9,225	Saratoga Springs.....	5,000	1	8,100	13,100
Nutley.....	14,000	3	3,860	20,100	Schenectady.....	6,100	3	2,050	37,556
Orange.....	9,000	1	500	14,811	Syracuse.....	18,200	5	21,445	60,080
Passaic.....	0	0	42,000	58,865	Tonawanda.....	0	0	105	280
Paterson.....	10,000	1	7,575	54,414	Troy.....	12,500	2	326,200	352,330
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	754	14,064	Utica.....	19,500	4	4,850	31,180
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	0	750	Valley Stream.....	0	0	650	1,675
Plainfield.....	9,000	2	0	16,520	Watertown.....	3,000	1	23,385	30,845
Pleasantville.....	0	0	0	400	Watervliet.....	13,600	4	200	15,232
Rahway.....	0	0	975	7,010	White Plains.....	24,500	4	4,270	31,405
Red Bank ²	0	0	2,000	2,900	Yonkers.....	79,750	12	4,350	94,925
Ridgefield Park.....	5,000	1	380	5,730	PENNSYLVANIA				
Ridgewood.....	27,350	3	1,000	29,475	Abington Twp.....	15,300	3	2,350	22,235
Rutherford.....	0	0	385	2,190	Allentown.....	19,600	3	45,640	74,690
South Orange.....	50,500	5	0	52,709	Altoona.....	0	0	744	8,519
South River.....	3,700	1	2,100	9,200	Bellevue.....	0	0	0	0
Teaneck Twp.....	8,000	1	700	12,485	Berwick.....	2,500	1	500	3,060
Trenton.....	7,000	1	3,075	43,755	Bethlehem.....	0	0	10,475	14,700
Union City.....	0	0	0	17,285	Bradock.....	0	0	0	500
Union Twp.....	14,700	4	5,480	22,558	Bradford.....	15,500	5	5,810	43,258
Weehawken Twp.....	0	0	0	4,010	Bristol.....	0	0	0	400
Westfield.....	51,500	5	925	53,200	Canonsburg.....	9,000	6	75	12,075
West New York.....	0	0	12,000	16,020	Carlisle.....	0	0	3,450	9,075
West Orange.....	35,204	5	5,000	59,485	Chambersburg.....	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK					Charlertoi.....	0	0	0	0
Albany.....	17,000	4	2,750	190,173	Chester.....	0	0	850	1,950
Amsterdam.....	12,300	3	950	13,250	Clairton.....	0	0	415	3,180
Auburn.....	1,000	1	7,300	51,282	Coatesville.....	0	0	0	350
Batavia.....	3,000	4	7,585	10,585	Connellsville.....	10,000	1	0	12,700
Binghamton.....	21,846	4	1,703	58,402	Conshohocken.....	3,000	1	175	4,285
Buffalo.....	9,800	2	65,220	131,781	Coropolis.....	0	0	0	0
Cohoes.....	0	0	5,000	9,435	Du Bois.....	0	0	48,000	49,200
Corning.....	0	0	2,400	8,560	Duquesne.....	0	0	0	1,320
Dunkirk.....	0	0	670	4,556	Easton.....	0	0	2,000	138,507
Elmira.....	0	0	6,267	11,527	Greensburg.....	2,500	1	0	2,500
Endicott ²	19,900	4	15,140	44,920	Harrisburg.....	2,800	1	4,850	18,730
Freeport.....	20,000	4	1,905	27,438	Haverford.....	0	0	760	7,768
Fulton.....	1,000	1	1,260	2,260	Hazleton.....	17,000	3	162,500	188,460
Glen Cove.....	8,200	2	950	10,030	Jeannette.....	0	0	40,300	55,600
Glens Falls.....	13,250	4	0	20,045	Johnstown.....	0	0	33,800	40,757
Ithaca.....	0	0	2,300	20,980	Kingston.....	7,900	1	2,700	11,300
Jamestown.....	0	0	500	6,930					

¹ Applications filed.² Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
PENNSYLVANIA—continued					PENNSYLVANIA—continued				
Lancaster	0	0	\$16,000	\$35,925	Pittston	0	0	0	0
Latrobe	0	0	0	0	Pottstown	0	0	\$10,000	\$14,600
Lower Merion					Scranton	0	0	1,475	12,025
Twp	\$10,790	1	2,885	45,420	Steelton	\$31,000	8	166,188	221,998
McKeesport	1,000	1	37,500	43,848	Sturbury	0	0	200	525
McKees Rocks	0	0	0	0	Swissvale	3,500	1	0	8,500
Mahanoy City	0	0	0	0	Tamaqua	0	0	0	3,200
Meadville	11,500	2	0	12,875	Uniontown	0	0	4,150	4,625
Monessen	5,000	2	0	7,550	Upper Darby	18,000	6	0	22,898
Mount Lebanon					Vandergrift	0	0	0	0
Twp	17,500	2	450	20,150	Warren	6,000	1	1,935	7,935
Munhall	0	0	800	2,200	Washington	0	0	3,140	5,740
Nanticoke	5,000	2	0	8,400	Waynesboro	0	0	0	1,700
New Castle	3,300	1	3,270	22,800	West Chester	0	0	0	350
New Kensington	0	0	0	0	Wilkes-Barre	0	0	8,810	57,062
Norristown	0	0	6,130	13,049	Wilkinsburg	0	0	250	2,065
North Braddock	4,900	2	0	4,900	Williamsport	500	1	3,085	29,821
Oil City	7,000	1	0	11,180	York	24,500	5	7,322	82,350
Philadelphia	127,800	25	630,260	1,006,550					
Phoenixville	0	0	0	400					
Pittsburgh	35,475	10	10,784	212,801	Total	3,143,680	804	5,316,144	13,664,374

East North Central States

ILLINOIS					ILLINOIS—contd.				
Alton	\$3,200	1	\$150,280	\$176,273	Urbana	0	0	0	0
Aurora	10,000	1	535	17,335	Waukegan	\$2,900	1	\$150	\$4,975
Belleville	4,300	3	91,000	98,000	Wilmette	0	0	550	8,415
Berwyn	0	0	1,350	4,850	Winnetka	18,500	1	4,000	24,700
Bloomington	0	0	17,450	19,450	INDIANA				
Blue Island	1,800	1	5,026	11,461	Anderson	0	0	1,150	12,480
Brookfield	0	0	300	1,700	Bedford	0	0	2,000	2,000
Cairo	0	0	50	50	Connersville	2,750	1	0	2,750
Calumet City	0	0	100	850	Crawfordsville	700	1	10,000	10,700
Canton	0	0	235	653	East Chicago	0	0	9,000	9,500
Centralia	0	0	0	1,200	Elkhart	0	0	7,000	9,188
Champaign	0	0	29,100	40,451	Elwood	0	0	500	500
Chicago	75,800	17	249,416	573,377	Evansville	9,500	4	19,845	44,185
Chicago Heights	0	0	3,300	4,465	Fort Wayne	6,755	2	4,061	31,028
Cicero	0	0	3,500	5,960	Frankfort	0	0	175	3,925
Danville	0	0	6,360	11,710	Gary	21,000	3	2,975	61,850
Decatur	0	0	2,870	10,170	Goshen	0	0	1,400	1,400
East St. Louis	0	0	7,675	16,730	Hammond	4,000	1	1,025	9,750
Elgin	12,000	1	300	23,616	Huntington	0	0	20	6,370
Elmhurst	0	0	4,565	5,415	Indianapolis	40,250	12	225,974	304,232
Elmwood Park	0	0	150	650	Jeffersonville	0	0	0	3,000
Evanston	12,000	1	104,000	144,500	Kokomo	3,000	1	525	5,681
Forest Park	0	0	2,475	5,635	Lafayette	0	0	8,000	11,000
Freeport	6,000	1	2,650	10,850	La Porte	0	0	1,150	1,850
Granite City	500	1	0	1,750	Logansport	0	0	1,675	4,895
Harvey	500	1	0	600	Marion	0	0	44,500	52,287
Highland Park	2,000	2	11,700	73,560	Michigan City	0	0	3,150	5,050
Joliet	0	0	3,000	18,800	Mishawaka	0	0	175	350
Kankakee	0	0	7,800	15,100	New Castle	0	0	22,000	22,000
La Grange	30,000	1	0	30,000	Richmond	0	0	1,100	5,800
Maywood	2,200	1	22,750	26,021	South Bend	0	0	7,465	16,755
Maywood Park	0	0	0	150	Terre Haute	0	0	15,550	31,392
Moline	0	0	558	6,551	Vincennes	0	0	0	258
Mount Vernon	4,000	2	100	6,100	Whiting	0	0	0	3,510
Oak Park	15,000	1	6,530	25,605	MICHIGAN				
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	Adrian	0	0	1,990	2,925
Park Ridge	0	0	1,000	1,150	Ann Arbor	0	0	6,420	31,410
Peoria	8,200	3	32,200	53,720	Battle Creek	4,600	3	6,075	18,075
Quincy	0	0	75	700	Bay City	22,400	7	610	34,513
Rockford	0	0	1,025	45,482	Benton Harbor	0	0	485	4,950
Rock Island	0	0	19,305	25,328					
Springfield	1,500	2	9,425	23,787					
Sterling	0	0	0	3,040					
Streator	0	0	0	0					

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
MICHIGAN—con.					OHIO—con.				
Dearborn.....	\$12,600	3	\$325	\$14,565	Hamilton.....	\$500	1	\$11,425	\$22,611
Detroit.....	148,985	27	324,424	685,346	Ironton.....	0	0	200	2,123
Escanaba.....	4,000	3	15,021	20,521	Lakewood.....	15,000	2	40,675	63,420
Ferdale.....	0	0	21,985	22,855	Lima.....	0	0	0	4,290
Flint.....	2,799	3	20,006	48,280	Lorain.....	0	0	8,700	11,605
Grand Rapids.....	0	0	9,870	36,780	Mansfield.....	11,300	2	633	13,323
Grosse Pointe Park.....	22,500	1	0	25,486	Marietta.....	2,500	1	1,000	3,875
Hamtramck.....	4,423	1	22,250	37,263	Marion.....	2,000	1	200	2,780
Highland Park.....	0	0	1,350	7,645	Massillon.....	0	0	750	2,645
Holland.....	0	0	150	1,000	Middletown.....	0	0	2,750	5,145
Ironwood.....	0	0	5	1,564	Newark.....	0	0	0	300
Jackson.....	0	0	525	10,555	Norwood.....	2,500	1	14,635	18,635
Kalamazoo.....	0	0	680	13,007	Parma.....	7,200	2	925	10,325
Lansing.....	2,000	1	11,580	52,433	Piqua.....	0	0	0	400
Lincoln Park.....	0	0	4,825	6,050	Salem.....	0	0	250	400
Marquette.....	1,900	3	100,390	102,690	Sandusky.....	0	0	280	31,095
Monroe.....	3,400	3	6,175	10,185	Shaker Heights.....	32,000	2	150	32,150
Mount Clemens.....	500	1	7,012	7,587	Springfield.....	1,900	3	19,683	24,716
Muskegon.....	0	0	8,360	12,502	Steubenville.....	8,300	2	950	13,250
Muskegon Heights.....	0	0	300	4,691	Struthers.....	0	0	100	200
Owosso.....	0	0	0	175	Tiffin.....	0	0	0	0
Pontiac.....	2,000	1	15,570	22,940	Toledo.....	17,250	3	12,445	76,403
Port Huron.....	1,500	1	5,600	9,000	Warren.....	4,100	1	1,150	19,745
River Rouge.....	0	0	4,000	5,355	Wooster.....	0	0	900	1,250
Royal Oak.....	0	0	800	1,025	Xenia.....	0	0	69,125	69,300
Saginaw.....	1,000	1	14,535	24,604	Youngstown.....	4,850	1	2,745	34,449
Sault Ste. Marie.....	10,200	7	8,670	20,020	Zanesville.....	0	0	150	1,325
Traverse City.....	0	0	790	3,190	WISCONSIN				
Wyandotte ²	0	0	1,705	9,480	Beloit.....	0	0	1,440	3,790
OHIO					Cudahy.....	0	0	0	1,470
Akron.....	17,500	2	6,360	57,015	Eau Claire.....	6,200	3	1,300	10,700
Alliance.....	0	0	150	275	Fond du Lac.....	0	0	2,800	9,630
Ashtabula.....	1,200	1	600	1,800	Green Bay.....	24,700	8	1,475	46,900
Ashtabula.....	0	0	19,333	20,584	Janesville.....	5,800	2	0	5,800
Barberton.....	0	0	410	1,780	Kenosha.....	4,500	1	350	7,255
Bueyrus.....	0	0	2,575	2,575	Madison.....	13,500	2	11,950	65,884
Cambridge.....	5,000	1	0	5,000	Manitowoc.....	3,000	1	13,173	30,776
Canton.....	0	0	16,705	47,865	Marinette.....	0	0	275	1,265
Cincinnati.....	166,500	24	17,470	296,044	Milwaukee.....	78,400	15	34,547	274,144
Cleveland.....	50,000	9	26,000	265,800	Oshkosh.....	1,500	1	2,495	5,810
Cleveland Heights.....	5,500	1	4,000	38,225	Racine.....	4,500	3	2,840	25,286
Columbus.....	9,300	2	8,950	62,500	Sheboygan.....	0	0	6,850	15,975
Cuyahoga Falls.....	0	0	6,750	6,750	Shorewood.....	6,500	1	300	8,550
Dayton.....	0	0	11,450	49,845	South Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0
East Cleveland.....	0	0	600	4,025	Superior.....	0	0	1,470	9,055
Elyria.....	0	0	560	3,405	Waukesha.....	9,500	1	17,500	30,660
Euclid.....	19,200	4	800	21,045	Wausau.....	29,200	4	5,175	36,475
Findlay.....	3,000	1	4,000	7,500	Wauwatosa.....	14,000	2	30,850	47,925
Fostoria.....	0	0	150	1,150	West Allis.....	1,200	1	400	8,769
Fremont.....	0	0	0	1,150	Total.....	1,132,262	245	2,266,017	5,559,785
Garfield Heights.....	0	0	115	415					

West North Central States

IOWA					IOWA—con.				
Ames.....	\$1,100	1	\$5,535	\$9,595	Keokuk.....	\$500	1	\$5,350	\$10,080
Boone.....	0	0	7,000	7,385	Marshalltown.....	0	0	200	16,300
Burlington.....	0	0	6,400	8,700	Mason City.....	16,310	10	17,635	37,151
Cedar Rapids.....	10,600	4	3,045	30,089	Muscatine.....	0	0	400	4,350
Council Bluffs.....	2,340	3	7,280	11,635	Ottumwa.....	7,000	3	1,750	11,750
Davenport.....	8,600	2	18,660	41,913	Sioux City.....	3,200	4	128,050	259,400
Des Moines.....	35,600	22	10,895	55,695	Waterloo.....	2,300	2	3,725	25,115
Fort Dodge.....	0	0	100	1,025					
Iowa City.....	3,000	1	675	3,675					

²Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
KANSAS					MISSOURI—con.				
Arkansas City	0	0	\$100	\$1,225	Independence	\$4,800	2	0	\$4,800
Atholson	\$1,000	1	12,175	26,350	Jefferson City	12,200	4	\$1,900	22,650
Dodge City	0	0	0	0	Joplin	0	0	0	2,100
Emporia	0	0	0	1,825	Kansas City	40,000	9	27,200	128,000
Fort Scott	2,000	1	400	2,750	Maplewood	0	0	0	1,000
Hutchinson	0	0	17,800	22,443	Moberly	3,000	1	0	3,000
Independence	0	0	0	0	St. Charles	0	0	0	800
Kansas City	6,000	5	1,165	10,275	St. Joseph	4,500	3	3,250	11,450
Lawrence	0	0	300	23,950	St. Louis	112,155	25	59,485	279,467
Leavenworth	1,700	2	1,200	19,994	Springfield	5,500	5	6,425	30,140
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	NEBRASKA				
Newton	0	0	0	9,179	Beatrice	11,000	2	66,350	77,350
Pittsburg	0	0	0	450	Fremont	0	0	150	869
Salina	600	1	415	1,440	Grand Island	1,800	1	3,000	6,945
Topeka	15,500	4	2,680	20,365	Hastings	0	0	2,500	2,500
Wichita	3,500	1	10,475	28,853	Lincoln	2,000	1	44,165	101,536
MINNESOTA					Omaha	52,790	12	51,472	136,569
Albert Lea	0	0	550	1,750	NORTH DAKOTA				
Duluth	3,050	2	7,735	35,520	Fargo	0	0	0	2,300
Faribault	0	0	100	540	Grand Forks	5,400	6	10,000	15,910
Hibbing	9,000	2	2,900	33,165	Minot	0	0	1,510	4,185
Mankato	0	0	9,300	14,322	SOUTH DAKOTA				
Minneapolis	84,650	20	51,480	256,305	Aberdeen	0	0	150	1,025
Rochester	1,800	2	7,263	10,788	Huron	0	0	0	0
St. Cloud	0	0	1,879	1,879	Mitchell	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	33,600	8	36,561	122,617	Rapid City	0	0	3,665	4,680
South St. Paul	0	0	500	1,625	Sioux Falls	6,625	7	9,315	21,460
Winona	5,000	2	425	7,270	Total				
MISSOURI						534,870	187	689,515	2,071,289
Cape Girardeau	6,150	3	7,575	14,015					
Columbia	6,000	0	8,500	14,500					
Hannibal	3,000	2	800	4,300					

South Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
DELAWARE					GEORGIA—con.				
Wilmington	\$60,300	14	\$1,025	\$105,471	Brunswick	0	0	0	\$2,465
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					Columbus	\$1,900	1	\$11,965	42,478
Washington	375,300	66	154,013	968,937	Lagrange	0	0	425	425
FLORIDA					Macon	4,000	1	150	13,905
Gainesville	6,000	7	0	15,300	Rome	4,500	2	10,000	95,500
Jacksonville	17,300	13	36,674	139,813	Savannah	1,000	1	4,665	40,160
Key West	0	0	1,500	4,000	Valdosta	0	0	250	1,830
Miami	61,350	18	114,882	294,183	MARYLAND				
Orlando	6,000	2	7,575	37,815	Annapolis	0	0	5,000	11,900
Pensacola	3,150	5	4,145	24,885	Baltimore	64,000	20	104,350	501,550
St. Augustine	4,300	2	0	7,142	Cumberland	0	0	5,065	6,415
St. Petersburg	6,500	4	1,000	62,100	Frederick	0	0	125	6,211
Sanford	0	0	10,000	10,075	Hagerstown	2,030	2	225	17,905
Tallahassee	14,000	6	4,165	20,867	Salisbury	5,000	1	20,075	27,140
Tampa	0	0	4,095	20,984	NORTH CAROLINA				
West Palm Beach	3,625	1	150	12,535	Asheville	0	0	5,765	19,603
GEORGIA					Charlotte	16,950	3	274,911	299,948
Athens	1,500	1	0	8,184	Concord	37,500	7	0	37,750
Atlanta	13,100	7	169,965	312,589	Durham	16,525	6	385	56,385
Augusta	1,000	1	1,425	19,905	Fayetteville	1,075	2	7,800	10,769
					Gastonia	0	0	0	0
					Greensboro	0	0	1,500	1,500
						12,000	3	174,630	201,236

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NORTH CAROLINA—continued					VIRGINIA—contd.				
High Point.....	\$500	1	\$600	\$5,950	Hopewell.....	0	0	\$6,128	\$6,715
Kinston.....	0	0	11,550	14,400	Lynchburg.....	\$12,000	2	1,025	120,565
New Bern.....	0	0	300	3,725	Newport News.....	16,200	3	2,898	26,690
Raleigh.....	5,050	6	1,200	193,700	Norfolk.....	11,350	3	15,195	64,415
Rocky Mount.....	0	0	150	150	Petersburg.....	0	0	1,795	2,625
Salisbury.....	600	1	100	1,100	Portsmouth.....	2,500	1	475	6,630
Statesville.....	0	0	0	0	Richmond.....	11,000	2	17,190	55,752
Thomasville.....	4,200	2	2,000	6,200	Roanoke.....	3,500	1	9,110	19,455
Wilson.....	0	0	650	950	Staunton.....	4,000	1	490	16,175
Winston-Salem.....	5,150	4	330	16,308	Suffolk.....	7,000	1	3,350	10,630
SOUTH CAROLINA					Winchester.....	0	0	40	40
Anderson.....	4,650	5	0	6,150	WEST VIRGINIA				
Charleston.....	3,000	1	102,381	115,497	Bluefield.....	900	1	95	1,595
Columbia.....	27,400	8	8,000	43,036	Charleston.....	12,000	4	680	29,591
Florence.....	3,300	1	700	4,000	Clarksburg.....	0	0	4,825	47,352
Greenville.....	32,000	3	4,630	42,160	Fairmont.....	0	0	200	390
Greenwood.....	0	0	700	2,545	Martinsburg.....	0	0	2,625	7,325
Rock Hill.....	1,750	1	1,000	6,360	Morgantown.....	0	0	484,900	490,725
Spartanburg.....	1,200	1	0	4,451	Parkersburg.....	0	0	2,275	11,530
Sumter.....	3,200	1	27,500	30,700	Wheeling.....	0	0	15,256	29,686
VIRGINIA					Total.....	925,355	255	1,952,773	5,013,141
Charlottesville.....	7,500	4	430	10,480					
Danville.....	5,500	1	84,100	97,533					

South Central States

ALABAMA					MISSISSIPPI				
Anniston.....	0	0	\$100	\$950	Biloxi.....	\$850	1	\$85	\$15,025
Bessemer.....	0	0	0	3,512	Columbus.....	0	0	0	0
Birmingham.....	\$4,400	2	18,580	217,715	Greenwood.....	1,300	1	0	1,672
Decatur.....	0	0	0	0	Gulfport.....	0	0	400	2,260
Dothan.....	0	0	6,250	7,450	Jackson.....	5,000	2	0	65,380
Fairfield.....	0	0	0	2,552	Meridian.....	11,500	6	6,000	18,675
Gadsden.....	900	1	0	2,425	Vicksburg.....	2,500	4	0	4,535
Mobile.....	3,800	2	6,350	19,953	OKLAHOMA				
Montgomery.....	7,000	2	23,716	62,735	Ada.....	0	0	0	0
Selma.....	950	2	500	6,279	Ardmore.....	0	0	0	0
Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	0	800	Bartlesville.....	0	0	450	1,850
ARKANSAS					Enid.....	2,750	2	4,850	8,000
Blytheville.....	0	0	5,400	5,500	McAlester.....	0	0	700	700
El Dorado.....	0	0	0	2,500	Muskogee.....	0	0	1,450	2,540
Fort Smith.....	500	1	890	14,521	Oklahoma City.....	5,800	6	4,115	36,470
Hot Springs.....	0	0	0	750	Ponca City.....	5,500	1	800	7,022
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	Sapulpa.....	0	0	500	500
KENTUCKY					Shawnee.....	0	0	800	1,500
Covington.....	0	0	800	7,800	Tulsa.....	5,400	4	141,577	161,579
Henderson.....	0	0	0	2,500	TENNESSEE				
Lexington.....	31,600	2	46,945	265,548	Chatanooga.....	0	0	7,500	77,402
Louisville.....	58,000	12	37,955	111,972	Jackson.....	0	0	175	1,375
Middlesboro.....	1,200	1	100	1,300	Johnson City.....	0	0	500	650
Newport.....	0	0	0	750	Kingsport.....	1,500	1	0	1,500
Owensboro.....	4,900	4	50	7,575	Knoxville.....	0	0	325,811	350,388
LOUISIANA					Memphis.....	13,650	3	65,620	99,580
Alexandria.....	0	0	850	9,617	Nashville.....	6,350	6	23,325	49,634
Lafayette.....	0	0	400	574	TEXAS				
New Orleans.....	26,900	8	1,285	75,497	Amarillo.....	0	0	45	24,575
Shreveport.....	4,483	4	2,377	48,995	Austin.....	16,547	17	15,673	65,697

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

South Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
TEXAS—contd.					TEXAS—contd.				
Beaumont	0	0	\$5,925	\$18,432	Lubbock	\$5,475	3	\$250	\$8,142
Brownwood	0	0	750	1,000	Palestine	1,150	2	2,499	26,650
Cleburne	0	0	0	5,000	Pampa	0	0	2,400	6,000
Corpus Christi	\$21,950	6	1,625	28,003	Paris	1,000	1	30,175	37,361
Dallas	40,680	22	79,013	169,202	San Angelo	0	0	53,750	55,355
Del Rio	0	0	270	1,145	San Antonio	9,107	12	46,567	82,348
Denison	0	0	0	1,350	Sweetwater	0	0	10,000	21,400
El Paso	2,000	1	1,989	8,096	Tyler	45,800	25	41,225	92,895
Fort Worth	27,500	7	32,700	79,970	Waco	900	1	1,600	4,465
Galveston	6,440	7	103,095	125,103	Wichita Falls	0	0	500	16,829
Harlingen	0	0	3,500	3,690					
Houston	187,145	38	149,790	368,745	Total	571,577	219	1,290,462	3,024,439

Mountain and Pacific States

ARIZONA					COLORADO—con.				
Phoenix	\$18,500	8	\$20,150	\$46,009	Fort Collins	0	0	\$500	\$4,088
Tucson	7,000	3	1,240	39,284	Grand Junction	\$1,259	1	225	2,606
CALIFORNIA					Greeley	0	0	300	710
Alameda	3,500	1	1,925	10,687	Pueblo	0	0	5,125	12,719
Anaheim	3,000	1	0	7,872	Trinidad	0	0	675	925
Bakersfield	0	0	32,100	41,420	IDAHO				
Berkeley	9,832	2	0	23,528	Boise	5,500	3	1,700	62,719
Beverly Hills	54,950	3	38,300	112,115	MONTANA				
Burbank	8,000	4	15,700	25,790	Billings	13,800	8	2,290	16,540
Burlingame	0	0	0	1,150	Butte	0	0	0	640
Compton	0	0	1,210	2,370	Great Falls	2,600	2	2,420	7,770
Eureka	2,800	2	900	7,540	Helena	6,500	3	23,790	32,749
Fresno	10,900	3	545	36,875	Missoula	1,500	1	1,270	3,550
Fullerton	0	0	4,050	4,325	NEVADA				
Glendale	37,900	11	29,590	73,520	Reno	50,500	4	50	62,970
Huntington Park	7,000	1	38,600	61,298	NEW MEXICO				
Inglewood	0	0	105,000	107,325	Albuquerque	0	0	20,500	40,710
Long Beach	14,300	14	96,340	153,428	Roswell	1,500	1	1,000	3,000
Los Angeles	258,940	88	493,807	1,296,021	OREGON				
Modesto	17,100	2	2,200	21,870	Astoria	0	0	0	5,612
Monrovia	0	0	615	2,969	Eugene	3,000	2	7,080	15,033
Oakland	33,130	10	149,241	337,318	Medford	0	0	30,780	36,405
Ontario	7,300	6	175	8,625	Portland	28,300	7	27,625	124,205
Palo Alto	17,500	3	2,650	27,950	UTAH				
Pasadena	29,200	7	94,652	155,512	Ogden	2,000	1	0	8,800
Pomona	3,000	1	565	12,427	Provo	3,150	3	0	3,925
Redlands	0	0	0	2,483	Salt Lake City	7,100	4	34,941	119,930
Riverside	2,100	1	45,107	57,576	WASHINGTON				
Sacramento	16,000	4	21,525	55,175	Aberdeen	0	0	75	7,063
Salinas	3,100	2	1,703	10,091	Bellingham	1,000	1	175	22,465
San Bernardino	4,800	3	1,375	21,410	Bremerton	20,250	14	6,465	45,035
San Diego	49,470	12	22,448	105,883	Hoquiam	0	0	5,300	5,820
San Francisco	41,900	14	300,573	539,368	Longview	900	1	75	1,245
San Jose	11,500	3	146,350	171,530	Olympia	10,300	5	2,125	16,505
San Leandro	0	0	4,125	4,889	Port Angeles	0	0	250	2,400
San Mateo	0	0	13,203	19,403	Seattle	35,825	9	43,515	211,876
Santa Ana	4,000	1	0	9,301	Spokane	25,300	17	6,988	56,433
Santa Barbara	0	0	71,955	93,685	Tacoma	2,035	4	2,631	17,166
Santa Cruz	8,700	4	910	10,385	Walla Walla	0	0	8,816	15,161
Santa Monica	14,975	5	3,510	23,665	Wenatchee	0	0	0	4,400
Santa Rosa	3,000	1	675	7,276	Yakima	1,500	1	2,200	9,050
South Gate	1,500	1	710	30,398	WYOMING				
South Pasadena	0	0	0	3,033	Cheyenne	9,000	2	750	13,257
Stockton	32,400	22	243,473	280,085	Total	1,040,646	354	2,394,033	5,359,195
Vallejo	10,480	3	30,150	50,560					
Whittier	11,450	3	0	14,194					
COLORADO									
Boulder	9,000	1	150	11,025					
Colorado Springs	2,600	1	1,275	14,585					
Denver	37,000	9	115,625	212,385					

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JUNE 1934—Continued

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu.....	\$55,376	37	\$17,145	\$99,242

Building Operations in Cities of the United States of 100,000 Population or Over, First Half of 1934 Compared With First Half of 1933

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations in 93 cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or over for the first half of 1934, as compared with the first half of 1933.

Comparing these two periods the total estimated cost of residential buildings decreased nearly 10 percent, of new nonresidential buildings 30.1 percent, and of total building operations 13.7 percent.

The new dwellings for which permits were issued during the first half of 1934 were planned to house 8,821 families. This is a decrease of 13.1 percent as compared with the family-dwelling units provided during the first half of 1933.

While the 93 cities as a whole showed a decrease in the indicated expenditures for total building operations, comparing the first half of 1934 with the corresponding period of 1933, 70 of the 94 cities registered increases. In the city of San Francisco, during the first half of 1933, permits were issued for two large bridges to cost over \$43,000,000. If we deduct the cost of these two bridges from the 1933 figures, the indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and for total building operations for the first half of 1934 would be substantially greater than for the first half of 1933.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OF NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND OF TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 93 CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1934 COMPARED WITH THE FIRST HALF OF 1933

City	New residential buildings		Families provided for in new dwellings		New nonresidential buildings		Total construction (including alterations and repairs)	
	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934
Akron.....	\$46,550	\$124,350	11	16	\$91,920	\$121,480	\$210,238	\$455,568
Albany.....	325,800	178,500	45	40	143,440	76,300	808,773	778,693
Atlanta.....	166,880	129,925	121	51	73,103	619,712	410,748	1,691,329
Baltimore.....	280,000	189,000	78	50	2,399,530	2,594,400	4,585,477	4,645,562
Birmingham.....	31,210	7,100	12	4	37,445	48,091	245,930	465,457
Boston ¹	687,200	463,500	155	82	1,236,261	1,817,894	3,480,614	4,414,431
Bridgeport.....	122,221	68,450	35	14	38,654	98,045	231,502	393,969
Buffalo.....	125,100	232,918	33	20	296,557	422,681	828,671	1,021,487
Cambridge.....	32,500	0	7	0	490,089	19,825	733,536	198,669
Camden.....	0	4,200	0	1	43,954	210,606	74,931	280,194

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OF NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND OF TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 93 CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1934 COMPARED WITH THE FIRST HALF OF 1933—Continued

City	New residential buildings		Families provided for in new dwellings		New nonresidential buildings		Total construction (including alterations and repairs)	
	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934
Canton.....	\$6,500	\$14,600	3	3	\$11,181	\$76,315	\$28,066	\$177,105
Chattanooga.....	24,650	8,700	14	12	30,290	125,050	189,346	375,649
Chicago.....	247,650	335,581	67	71	1,272,625	2,541,550	2,508,867	4,183,349
Cincinnati.....	1,007,480	901,500	200	137	350,560	580,620	1,789,661	1,924,649
Cleveland.....	334,500	148,441	60	31	352,400	299,550	1,293,622	1,359,741
Columbus.....	81,000	33,700	16	9	1,351,600	141,500	1,643,697	377,178
Dallas.....	313,032	331,710	169	135	331,969	380,267	1,360,257	1,136,935
Dayton.....	28,850	10,000	6	3	161,376	704,522	357,124	928,264
Denver.....	339,000	311,900	77	56	184,225	271,200	901,327	957,011
Des Moines.....	124,365	132,430	75	73	116,586	242,539	342,984	474,299
Detroit.....	498,689	1,096,022	113	186	461,883	1,375,928	1,533,082	3,902,004
Duluth.....	32,300	13,650	21	10	362,562	36,115	562,939	323,881
Elizabeth.....	55,000	62,200	11	7	157,200	31,275	252,660	156,080
El Paso.....	11,025	26,550	7	8	49,599	36,754	93,691	131,980
Erie.....	52,650	40,626	15	7	29,603	27,301	195,121	124,707
Evansville.....	34,825	30,700	13	11	13,787	31,496	160,335	232,477
Fall River.....	16,400	14,700	7	5	10,851	90,133	101,095	221,061
Flint.....	15,151	19,132	7	8	68,267	154,862	150,258	347,474
Fort Wayne.....	32,700	25,355	6	6	20,857	60,471	105,001	201,986
Fort Worth.....	157,900	103,600	79	33	1,490,316	171,320	1,795,198	379,140
Gary.....	7,100	28,000	6	10	45,120	17,160	70,775	120,505
Grand Rapids.....	39,000	29,500	14	6	83,015	44,399	197,350	210,305
Hartford.....	33,200	37,000	7	6	74,033	150,695	302,122	568,347
Houston.....	667,186	970,855	316	253	300,660	1,428,350	1,055,542	2,548,082
Indianapolis.....	115,425	149,850	21	30	135,564	354,050	552,204	736,265
Jacksonville.....	126,750	128,750	80	61	60,430	392,456	444,744	1,226,578
Jersey City.....	147,100	134,000	43	53	357,800	110,300	652,119	432,495
Kansas City (Kans.).....	34,670	39,650	37	20	28,945	47,175	94,445	129,555
Kansas City (Mo.).....	222,000	304,500	62	78	73,100	114,900	415,000	628,288
Knoxville.....	53,820	11,160	26	12	46,968	589,189	220,843	741,165
Long Beach.....	201,965	121,075	89	67	392,196	236,500	3,965,235	1,117,364
Los Angeles.....	2,911,855	2,571,365	1,181	826	1,462,867	1,867,659	6,652,720	6,764,589
Louisville.....	128,800	154,250	33	35	134,705	454,490	582,565	988,246
Lowell.....	14,100	10,500	6	3	19,560	6,240	92,860	134,510
Lynn.....	25,980	13,000	9	3	36,598	14,775	158,457	154,085
Memphis.....	81,120	96,850	39	25	47,190	255,470	577,720	740,930
Miami.....	106,150	267,400	41	99	128,680	214,493	435,828	989,681
Milwaukee.....	168,750	205,750	34	37	339,673	220,015	1,084,198	1,152,337
Minneapolis.....	562,150	259,025	153	72	136,160	859,018	1,117,173	1,822,576
Nashville.....	70,500	46,575	46	37	1,236,293	452,843	1,519,107	653,750
Newark.....	682,670	22,000	382	4	412,773	225,743	1,547,973	1,143,365
New Bedford.....	9,500	14,500	3	3	23,490	92,125	120,395	188,425
New Haven.....	93,310	77,000	16	4	133,640	197,325	376,069	374,860
New Orleans.....	154,240	151,060	58	41	161,659	400,120	661,280	765,464
New York:								
The Bronx ¹	7,249,560	3,914,250	1,641	1,801	1,491,725	731,750	9,888,253	6,145,326
Brooklyn ¹	3,087,950	3,616,000	1,004	989	2,889,595	2,930,468	9,225,434	10,522,040
Manhattan ¹	48,000	356,000	3	74	8,646,510	15,968,100	14,992,243	22,848,411
Queens ¹	1,943,530	2,095,550	583	685	1,791,578	2,067,899	5,100,306	6,459,695
Richmond ¹	279,500	81,305	101	35	287,091	2,233,559	783,435	2,590,614
Norfolk.....	353,550	36,798	110	14	62,410	101,950	610,665	342,852
Oakland.....	276,425	384,783	94	79	262,535	723,353	894,648	1,716,979
Oklahoma City.....	110,100	268,875	23	56	582,971	485,965	793,439	867,953
Omaha.....	282,151	192,375	86	53	102,434	346,877	523,925	1,474,122
Paterston.....	59,600	10,000	17	1	80,805	95,671	340,550	321,517
Peoria.....	76,700	48,600	21	16	126,070	247,818	242,805	407,974
Philadelphia.....	1,004,250	1,851,100	291	365	3,337,640	1,260,824	6,640,183	4,554,313
Pittsburgh.....	260,050	189,655	80	57	163,255	209,499	921,166	1,048,298
Portland (Oreg.).....	269,700	273,250	78	83	193,190	589,367	792,820	1,405,342
Providence.....	128,500	175,500	28	31	902,350	100,550	1,476,235	756,900

¹Applications filed.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OF NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND OF TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 93 CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1934 COMPARED WITH THE FIRST HALF OF 1933—Continued

City	New residential buildings		Families provided for in new dwellings		New nonresidential buildings		Total construction (including alterations and repairs)	
	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934
Richmond (Va.).....	\$159,550	\$153,300	48	33	\$105,150	\$90,135	\$417,911	\$638,644
Rochester.....	73,100	71,800	11	12	1,002,122	2,710,419	1,345,597	3,086,573
St. Louis.....	532,750	1,224,105	132	404	3,327,055	816,891	4,484,944	2,553,592
St. Paul.....	442,800	207,084	90	42	2,050,877	250,429	2,950,791	822,620
Salt Lake City.....	46,500	36,025	19	18	78,254	566,667	223,156	829,918
San Antonio.....	157,006	76,648	141	63	312,727	692,729	590,846	930,458
San Diego.....	440,230	246,910	162	83	225,504	530,816	1,385,973	1,040,309
San Francisco.....	1,388,095	491,325	434	125	48,214,953	1,195,236	50,627,839	3,226,819
Scranton.....	41,556	50,100	11	15	87,270	226,444	216,768	420,971
Seattle.....	144,100	144,000	93	73	197,300	436,576	809,737	1,642,767
Somerville.....	14,000	0	1	0	49,460	37,105	123,910	130,307
South Bend.....	10,700	0	3	0	80,970	47,165	131,245	96,085
Spokane.....	110,600	90,050	53	48	29,527	161,446	248,725	463,468
Springfield (Mass.).....	42,600	13,475	20	7	34,445	77,700	152,611	285,753
Syracuse.....	121,700	66,200	25	14	83,960	429,211	325,889	667,851
Tacoma.....	56,430	35,785	37	19	41,670	102,946	154,351	248,685
Tampa.....	14,000	14,550	14	12	38,473	60,045	175,540	226,262
Toledo.....	31,350	32,250	5	4	33,098	702,945	173,074	941,873
Trenton.....	27,900	13,500	6	3	136,190	298,244	239,906	416,633
Tulsa.....	24,050	142,655	11	21	106,346	402,736	178,755	630,449
Utica.....	92,800	74,100	17	17	117,600	875,340	356,780	1,105,245
Washington.....	1,610,100	2,354,330	271	422	2,277,531	6,653,951	5,060,833	10,736,295
Waterbury.....	68,300	58,700	19	12	31,725	129,300	131,085	277,725
Wichita.....	15,750	11,000	11	6	66,490	229,195	126,137	325,720
Wilmington.....	136,850	255,800	37	48	152,592	246,291	442,111	648,556
Worcester.....	115,940	232,620	37	49	101,436	61,966	349,664	517,573
Yonkers.....	811,000	292,850	117	54	436,005	70,430	1,413,515	502,070
Youngstown.....	25,050	14,950	6	4	107,857	64,015	193,233	200,358
Total.....	34,162,842	30,770,788	10,156	8,821	97,986,555	68,507,306	175,835,830	151,668,011
Percent of change.....		-9.9		-13.1		-30.1		-13.7

Hawaii

Honolulu.....	\$439,084	\$436,279	310	229	\$110,847	\$273,511	\$669,396	\$870,310
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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufacture of Lumber and Lumber Products in Ohio, 1916 to 1932

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND FREDERICK E. CROXTON,
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IN THE manufacture of lumber and lumber products in Ohio, according to reports from practically all establishments employing three or more persons, the average number of persons employed declined 12,607, or 47.4 percent, from 1929 to 1932; total wage and salary payments decreased \$22,658,765, or 64.2 percent; and the average wage and salary payment decreased \$424, or 31.9 percent.

During the 17 years covered by this study the average number of employees (wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, office clerks; and salespeople—not traveling) reached the highest point in 1917 and both total and average wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1925. In 1932, the average number of persons employed and total wage and salary payments were at the lowest point during the 17 years and the average wage and salary payment was the lowest since 1917.

As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time earnings for any year, as such earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Source and Scope of Study

THE reports made annually, as required by law, to the division of labor statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of this study and of others relating to average wage and salary payments published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. The reports were furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year and show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the fifteenth of each month and total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning full-time, part-time, and overtime work and reduction of hours and other plans for spreading work during slack periods.

Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and of all employers of 3 or more beginning with 1924. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than the minimum indicated and all such reports are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning Government employment and interstate transportation.

Manufacture of Lumber and Lumber Products

TOTAL wage and salary payments are shown in table 1 for the 17 years, 1916-32. Payments to superintendents and managers are included in this table but data for that group are not included elsewhere in this study. In their annual returns to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics employers are requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1925, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in 1927, and to salespeople (not traveling) in 1929. Total wage and salary payments in 1932 to wage earners were the lowest for any year during the period covered; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks the lowest since 1918; and to salespeople the lowest since 1922.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS¹

Year	Number of establishments	Total wage and salary payments to—					Grand total
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total	Superintendents and managers	
1916	867	\$17,562,961	\$1,712,886	\$337,982	\$19,613,829	\$1,117,267	\$20,731,096
1917	901	20,967,472	1,919,356	368,303	23,255,131	1,254,873	24,510,004
1918	913	22,528,312	1,722,879	277,708	24,528,899	1,306,332	25,835,231
1919	² 923	25,501,658	2,209,712	283,818	27,995,188	1,590,221	29,585,409
1920	1,008	34,087,906	2,720,582	337,815	37,146,303	2,054,180	39,200,483
1921	914	25,013,240	2,720,895	406,120	28,140,255	1,931,289	30,071,544
1922	933	25,016,955	2,578,035	406,251	28,001,241	2,108,637	30,109,878
1923	1,007	32,751,129	3,091,756	592,431	36,435,316	2,701,727	39,137,043
1924	1,130	30,825,527	3,274,386	641,293	34,741,206	2,897,813	37,639,019
1925	1,175	36,067,047	3,866,868	711,229	40,645,144	2,932,257	43,577,401
1926	1,206	31,641,184	3,677,859	782,189	36,101,232	2,908,529	39,009,761
1927	1,175	32,452,919	4,178,851	710,020	37,341,790	3,147,804	40,489,594
1928	1,215	30,657,439	3,759,316	805,939	35,222,694	3,114,850	38,337,544
1929	1,231	30,401,272	4,025,948	869,472	35,296,692	3,040,814	38,337,506
1930	1,192	22,889,967	3,704,156	559,999	27,154,122	2,791,999	29,946,091
1931	1,104	16,332,758	2,871,244	536,340	19,740,342	2,234,576	21,974,918
1932	999	10,215,185	1,985,314	437,428	12,637,927	1,567,465	14,205,392

¹ Details by industries total 917 establishments.

² Details by industries total 924 establishments.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 2. The highest

average number of wage earners was employed in 1917 and the lowest in 1932. The average in that occupation group showed a decline each year since 1927. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1929 and the lowest in 1932. Comparatively few salespeople (not traveling) are reported in the manufacture of lumber and lumber products.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	860	28,452	1,975	197	30,623
1917	899	28,817	2,045	245	31,108
1918	913	25,268	1,619	144	27,031
1919	923	25,277	1,707	146	27,130
1920	1,003	26,828	1,867	143	28,839
1921	914	20,842	1,761	164	22,767
1922	932	22,974	1,794	165	24,932
1923	1,007	26,843	2,044	163	29,050
1924	1,130	25,307	2,024	259	27,590
1925	1,175	26,329	2,289	260	28,878
1926	1,206	25,014	2,258	278	27,549
1927	1,238	25,461	2,312	282	28,055
1928	1,215	23,949	2,276	288	26,512
1929	1,231	23,844	2,399	344	26,587
1930	1,192	19,426	2,157	241	21,824
1931	1,104	15,602	1,860	249	17,711
1932	999	12,255	1,461	264	13,980

¹ Details by industries total 8 less.

More than 85 percent of the employees in the manufacture of lumber and lumber products each year were classified as wage earners. Table 3 shows for that occupation group the fluctuation in employment from 1916 to 1932. The fluctuation from maximum within a year varied from 6.5 percent in 1926 to 23.3 percent in 1922. The fluctuation was less than 10 percent in 8 of the 17 years.

Maximum employment during the 17-year period was 29,911 in November 1916 and minimum employment 11,379 in December 1932.

Table 4 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and to all occupation groups combined. Chart 1 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners. Average wage or salary payments to salespeople (not traveling) were not computed, because of the small number involved.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1925. The average declined each year since 1928 and in 1932 it was the lowest since 1917. The average wage and salary payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks reached the

highest amount in 1927 and in 1932 it was at the lowest amount since 1919. The average payment to the three general occupation groups combined reached the highest amount in 1925 and in 1932 it was at the lowest amount since 1917.

TABLE 3.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	26,343	28,793	24,608	22,533	27,761	19,295	19,666	25,134	24,482
February	27,190	29,119	25,161	23,023	27,148	20,611	20,415	25,726	25,388
March	27,942	29,617	25,875	22,944	27,735	20,716	21,145	26,133	25,851
April	28,173	28,859	25,449	22,678	27,396	20,853	21,762	26,432	26,268
May	27,743	29,555	25,287	24,800	27,245	20,842	22,550	26,782	25,681
June	28,784	29,659	25,989	25,689	27,915	21,677	23,184	27,872	25,238
July	28,661	29,793	26,550	26,192	27,878	20,354	23,615	27,791	24,308
August	28,690	28,995	26,062	26,414	27,627	20,362	23,626	27,533	24,592
September	29,094	28,383	24,863	26,293	27,133	20,779	23,982	27,357	25,019
October	29,095	27,837	24,720	27,212	26,122	20,843	24,764	27,554	25,570
November	29,911	27,962	24,370	27,630	25,105	21,882	25,349	27,336	25,734
December	29,793	27,234	24,283	27,911	22,876	21,888	25,627	26,471	25,549
Maximum	29,911	29,793	26,550	27,911	27,915	21,888	25,627	27,872	26,268
Minimum	26,343	27,234	24,283	22,533	22,876	19,295	19,666	25,134	24,308
Variation from maximum—									
Number	3,568	2,559	2,267	5,378	5,039	2,593	5,961	2,738	1,960
Percent	11.9	8.6	8.5	19.3	18.1	11.8	23.3	9.8	7.5
Establishments reporting	860	899	913	923	1,003	914	932	1,007	1,130

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January	24,911	24,439	24,128	22,475	22,767	20,451	15,701	12,316
February	25,476	24,071	24,742	23,141	23,140	20,314	15,978	12,828
March	25,923	24,630	25,117	23,739	23,585	20,362	16,189	12,780
April	26,400	24,663	25,254	23,783	23,944	20,209	16,252	12,969
May	26,656	24,875	25,570	24,040	23,998	20,462	16,398	12,748
June	26,636	25,357	26,278	24,394	24,188	20,125	15,878	12,619
July	26,427	25,117	25,837	24,305	23,981	19,269	15,777	11,640
August	26,656	25,299	25,986	24,296	24,566	19,196	15,778	11,388
September	26,755	25,379	26,292	24,513	24,766	18,851	15,705	12,167
October	26,978	25,755	26,235	24,925	25,000	18,898	15,161	12,254
November	26,876	25,718	25,616	24,198	23,970	17,965	14,499	11,966
December	26,256	24,861	24,479	23,574	22,217	17,009	13,908	11,379
Maximum	26,978	25,755	26,292	24,925	25,000	20,462	16,398	12,969
Minimum	24,911	24,071	24,128	22,475	22,217	17,009	13,908	11,379
Variation from maximum—								
Number	2,067	1,684	2,164	2,450	2,783	3,453	2,490	1,590
Percent	7.7	6.5	8.2	9.8	11.1	16.9	15.2	12.3
Establishments reporting	1,175	1,206	1,238	1,215	1,231	1,192	1,104	999

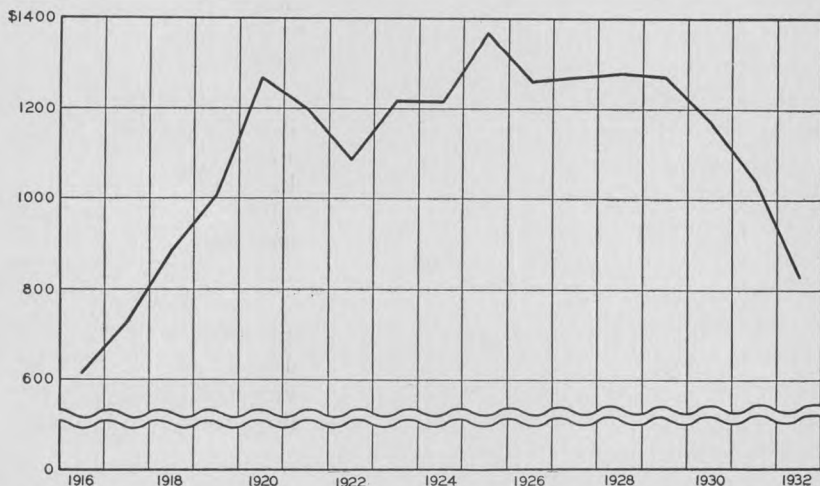


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS¹

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employ-ees			Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers and office clerks	All employ-ees
1916	2 860	\$617	\$867	\$640	1925	1, 175	\$1, 370	\$1, 689	\$1, 407
1917	3 899	728	939	748	1926	1, 206	1, 265	1, 629	1, 310
1918	913	892	1, 064	907	1927	1, 238	1, 275	1, 807	1, 331
1919	923	1, 009	1, 295	1, 032	1928	1, 215	1, 280	1, 652	1, 329
1920	1, 003	1, 271	1, 457	1, 288	1929	1, 231	1, 275	1, 678	1, 328
1921	914	1, 200	1, 545	1, 236	1930	1, 192	1, 178	1, 717	1, 244
1922	4 932	1, 089	1, 437	1, 123	1931	1, 104	1, 047	1, 544	1, 115
1923	1, 007	1, 220	1, 513	1, 254	1932	999	834	1, 359	904
1924	1, 130	1, 218	1, 618	1, 259					

¹ Average for salespeople (not traveling) not computed, owing to small number involved.

² Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 7.

³ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 2.

⁴ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.

Industries in the Manufacture of Lumber and Lumber Products

SEVERAL of the smaller industries classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under the manufacture of lumber and lumber products have been combined in this study under "lumber and lumber products, other." The manufacturing industries combined are: Baskets, wood, rattan, and willow; billiard tables and materials; boxes, cigar; furniture, wicker and reed; lasts; looking glass and picture frames; show cases and store fixtures; wood preserving; and lumber and lumber products, not otherwise classified.

Table 5 shows average wage and salary payments to the wage earners in each of 7 industries and the group "Lumber and lumber products, other." Average wage and salary payments were computed by dividing the total wage and salary payments for a given year by the average number employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

Considering the seven manufacturing industries and the group "other", average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1920 for boxes and packing crates, cooperage and related goods, and matches, in 1921 for wood bending, turning, and carving, in 1925 for sawmills and planing mills, in 1927 for furniture, and in 1929 for coffins and undertakers' goods and the group "other." The lowest average for each of the industries was in 1916, except for boxes and packing crates (with data not available for 1916 and 1917), which was in 1932.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURES OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Boxes and packing crates	Coffins and undertakers' goods	Cooperage and related goods	Furniture, including upholstering	Matches	Sawmill and planing-mill products	Wood bending, turning, and carving	Lumber and lumber products, other
1916	(1)	\$665	\$629	\$578	\$582	\$668	\$574	\$556
1917	(1)	730	691	745	753	746	628	596
1918	\$815	874	876	866	918	961	944	704
1919	863	995	950	1,036	1,072	1,033	949	946
1920	² 1,207	1,244	1,230	1,276	1,356	1,331	1,152	1,065
1921	940	1,100	1,119	1,255	1,167	1,234	1,332	1,082
1922	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1923	1,020	1,207	1,109	1,182	1,130	1,356	1,014	1,089
1924	1,047	1,152	1,194	1,216	1,226	1,256	1,097	1,207
1925	1,086	1,258	1,137	1,257	1,191	1,579	1,206	1,236
1926	1,084	1,321	1,197	1,258	1,184	1,327	1,120	1,226
1927	1,047	1,291	1,159	1,301	1,215	1,343	1,132	1,169
1928	1,138	1,330	1,152	1,288	1,188	1,344	1,159	1,231
1929	1,104	1,369	1,196	1,290	1,195	1,311	1,151	1,272
1930	1,062	1,348	1,095	1,149	1,146	1,231	1,052	1,154
1931	957	1,271	928	1,013	1,171	1,070	926	1,017
1932	743	1,054	759	753	987	855	602	843

¹ Data not available.

² In accord with Ohio Division of Labor Statistics; unable to make further verification as original schedules have been destroyed.

³ Data relating to total wage and salary payments not tabulated for individual industries by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

Indexes for Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES for average number of wage earners employed and for total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 6 and chart 2. The base for these indexes is 1926, as that has been the year used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in computing general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics annually requested reports from all employers of 3 or more persons. Indexes are shown in the table for the manufacture of lumber and lumber products and for each of the 7 industries under that classification.

In 1932, the index for average number of wage earners employed stood slightly above the base year (1926) in the manufacture of matches. For the general industry group, for furniture, and for sawmills and planing mills, the index for 1932 was below 50, the lowest index (35.5) being shown for sawmills and planing mills.

The 1932 index for total wage and salary payments to wage earners was below 50 for the general industry group and for each of the industries except coffins and undertakers' goods and matches. For sawmills and planing mills the index was 22.8. The 1932 index for average wage and salary payments to wage earners stood above 60, except for furniture and for wood bending, turning, and carving.

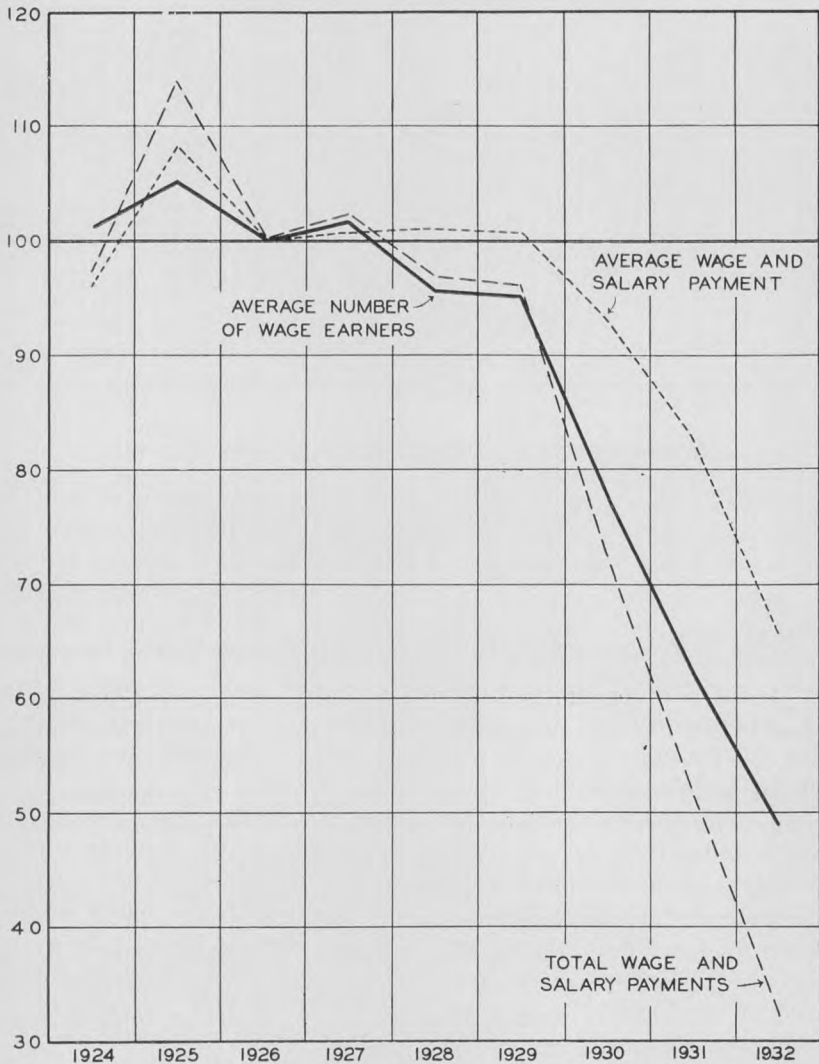


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

TABLE 6.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Lumber and lumber products			Boxes and packing crates			Coffins and undertakers' goods			Cooperage and related goods		
	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924.....	101.2	97.4	96.3	94.0	90.7	96.6	90.8	79.2	87.2	106.1	105.9	99.7
1925.....	105.3	114.0	108.3	95.9	96.0	100.2	111.6	106.3	95.2	106.8	101.5	95.0
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	101.8	102.6	100.8	100.8	97.3	96.6	105.4	103.1	97.7	98.3	95.2	96.8
1928.....	95.7	96.9	101.2	96.4	101.2	105.0	99.8	100.4	100.7	91.3	87.9	96.2
1929.....	95.3	96.1	100.8	96.2	97.9	101.8	117.7	122.0	103.6	83.1	83.1	99.9
1930.....	77.7	72.3	93.1	70.5	69.0	98.0	108.2	110.4	102.0	72.8	66.6	91.5
1931.....	62.4	51.6	82.8	73.6	65.0	88.3	77.0	74.1	96.2	64.9	50.3	77.5
1932.....	49.0	32.3	65.9	55.8	38.2	68.5	76.4	60.9	79.8	48.8	30.9	63.4
	Furniture, including upholstery			Matches			Sawmill and planing-mill products			Wood bending, turning, and carving		
1924.....	93.6	90.5	96.7	121.9	126.3	103.5	104.0	98.5	94.6	96.6	94.7	97.9
1925.....	100.7	100.6	99.9	119.6	120.3	100.6	107.2	127.5	119.0	91.4	98.4	107.7
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	102.2	105.7	103.4	102.0	104.7	102.6	100.3	101.5	101.2	105.9	107.0	101.1
1928.....	97.5	99.8	102.4	106.3	106.7	100.3	90.5	91.6	101.3	105.0	108.7	103.5
1929.....	99.2	101.7	102.5	99.4	100.4	100.9	89.7	88.6	98.8	111.0	114.1	102.8
1930.....	77.6	70.9	91.3	94.7	91.7	96.8	68.8	63.8	92.8	84.8	79.6	93.9
1931.....	58.7	47.2	80.5	98.1	97.1	98.9	51.5	41.5	80.6	61.5	50.9	82.7
1932.....	45.2	27.0	59.9	100.3	83.6	83.4	35.5	22.8	64.4	50.9	27.4	53.8

Rates of Wages of Common Labor on Public Works Projects

EARLY in the fall of 1933 the Public Works Administration began making allotments to the various Federal Departments for construction projects of various types. From these funds the Departments awarded contracts to private firms for the erection of the buildings, for river, harbor, and flood-control projects, for street and road work for the construction of water and sewerage systems, etc.

The table following shows, by type of project and by geographic division, the average hourly rates for common labor paid on Federal work financed from Public Works funds. The data were collected by the Bureau direct from all contractors and subcontractors, as well as from Government agencies doing work by force account (day labor) financed from P.W.A. funds.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES OF COMMON LABORERS ON FEDERAL WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS AS OF APR. 1, 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Type of project	Geographic division										
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	Hawaii
Building construction, River, harbor, and flood control.....	\$0.501	\$0.508	\$0.540	\$0.464	\$0.443	\$0.419	\$0.401	\$0.515	\$0.542	\$0.458	\$0.472
Streets and roads ¹.....	.500	.505	.503	.478	.420	.426	.421	.500	.559	.453	.478
Reclamation.....	-----	.505	.489	.459	.393	.332	.400	.492	.579	.424	.459
Forestry.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.404	-----	.400	.490	.508	.472	-----
Water and sewerage.....	-----	.500	-----	.500	.450	-----	.400	.567	.520	.514	.450
Miscellaneous.....	.492	.467	.511	.426	.442	.550	.400	-----	.513	.467	.454
Miscellaneous.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.395	.416	.400	.493	.542	.431	.454
All projects (weighted average) ¹.....	.499	.502	.507	.477	.424	.400	.416	.499	.546	.450	.469
Public roads (unweighted average) ².....	.460	.410	.510	.410	.310	.300	.350	.550	.570	.430	-----

¹ Other than work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.

² Work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads not subject to minimum wage restrictions.

Public Works construction contracts contain a clause specifying minimum rates for skilled and unskilled labor. The unskilled labor rates are as follows:

Southern zone.....	40 cents
Central zone.....	45 cents
Northern zone.....	50 cents

In order to expedite the employment of men, however, allotments had been made to the Bureau of Public Roads previous to the time of the insertion in the P.W.A. contract of the clause establishing minimum rates. Contractors on road work, therefore, were exempted from this minimum-wage provision.

The average labor rate for continental United States, excluding public road work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads, was 45 cents. The rate ranged from 40 cents in the East South Central States to approximately 55 cents in the Pacific States. The average rate for labor in forestry work was 51 cents, while workers on street paving received slightly more than 42 cents.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 23,347 manufacturing establishments employing 3,750,605 workers in June.

Three hundred and fifty-nine establishments in 58 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 9.8 percent and affecting 53,366 employees. Six establishments reported decreases which averaged 12.8 percent and affected 193 workers.

Forty-nine establishments in the canning and preserving industry reported increases which averaged 14.8 percent and affected 6,616 wage earners. Twenty-eight establishments in the automobile industry gave an average increase of 8.5 percent to 5,640 workers. In the paper and pulp industry, 16 establishments reported an average increase of 8 percent to 4,450 employees. An average increase of 10.1 percent was received by 3,326 workers in 4 ship-building establishments, while one of 12.3 percent was given to 2,846 employees in 2 establishments in the shirt and collar industry. Twenty-four foundries and machine shops reported wage-rate boosts averaging 10.4 percent and affecting 2,664 workers, while 2 cane-sugar refineries gave an average increase of 6.3 percent to 2,474 wage earners. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-three employees in the rayon industry, 2,200 in the cement industry, and 2,032 in the electrical machinery industry received average wage-rate boosts of 2 percent, 10.1 percent, and 5.8 percent, respectively. Five industries (locomotives; newspapers and periodicals; brass, bronze, and copper products; rubber tires and inner tubes; and leather) showed average wage-rate increases ranging from 10 percent to 5.8 percent and affecting a total of 6,908 wage earners. The increases reported in the remaining industries affected less than 1,000 each.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934

Industry	Estab-lish-ments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establish-ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases
All manufacturing industries.....	23,347	3,750,605	22,982	359	6	3,697,046	53,366	193
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.4	1.5	(1)	98.6	1.4	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	220	291,784	217	3		291,653	131	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	55	9,440	54	1		9,301	139	
Cast-iron pipe.....	46	8,112	45	1		7,612	500	
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	157	11,905	154	3		11,761	144	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	91	9,901	91			9,901		
Hardware.....	114	33,896	112	2		33,831	65	
Plumbers' supplies.....	85	9,820	84	1		9,778	42	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	88	20,410	86	2		20,224	186	
Stoves.....	227	27,756	222	5		27,328	428	
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	272	21,614	269	3		20,990	624	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	68	12,467	67	1		11,725	742	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	140	10,147	137	3		10,104	43	
Wirework.....	105	9,508	105			9,508		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	78	12,202	78			12,202		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	30	15,120	30			15,120		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	401	122,728	395	6		120,696	2,032	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	114	30,279	111	3		30,225	54	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,565	163,316	1,541	24		160,652	2,664	
Machine tools.....	207	22,262	200	7		22,209	53	
Radios and phonographs.....	52	35,648	52			35,648		
Textile machinery and parts.....	94	15,402	94			15,402		
Typewriters and parts.....	13	9,562	12	1		9,259	303	
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	32	11,100	32			11,100		
Automobiles.....	333	355,187	305	28		349,547	5,640	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	57	18,908	57			18,908		
Locomotives.....	11	4,127	9	2		2,306	1,821	
Shipbuilding.....	120	34,527	116	4		31,201	3,326	
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	375	20,612	370	5		20,434	178	
Steam railroad.....	576	83,342	576			83,342		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	32	7,122	32			7,122		
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	260	41,373	249	11		40,070	1,303	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	27	10,302	27			10,302		
Jewelry.....	188	9,896	185	3		9,729	167	
Lighting equipment.....	68	3,847	68			3,847		
Silverware and plated ware.....	65	9,001	65			9,001		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	42	15,369	42			15,369		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	196	25,049	192	4		24,803	246	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	581	54,689	574	7		53,698	991	
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	685	30,606	681	4		30,559	47	
Sawmills.....	820	95,364	817	3		94,740	624	
Turpentine and rosin.....	37	2,779	37			2,779		

Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	637	24, 111	630	7		23, 811	300	
Cement	131	19, 459	119	12		17, 259	2, 200	
Glass	184	53, 633	184			53, 633		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	267	5, 929	267			5, 929		
Pottery	138	19, 384	133	5		18, 688	696	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	34	17, 357	34			17, 357		
Cotton goods	723	306, 319	723			306, 319		
Cotton small wares	121	10, 982	120	1		10, 782	200	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	174	43, 321	173	1		43, 171	150	
Hats, fur-felt	45	7, 426	42	3		7, 329	97	
Knit goods	498	124, 475	496	2		124, 366	109	
Silk and rayon goods	300	49, 429	296	4		49, 357	72	
Woolen and worsted goods	263	66, 715	260	3		66, 638	77	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	500	69, 744	495	5		68, 780	964	
Clothing, women's	604	33, 073	601		3	33, 026		47
Corsets and allied gar- ments	28	4, 899	28			4, 899		
Men's furnishings	83	7, 868	81	2		7, 850	18	
Millinery	136	6, 897	136			6, 897		
Shirts and collars	160	24, 684	158	2		21, 838	2, 846	
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	330	104, 705	330			104, 705		
Leather	171	34, 386	167	4		33, 385	1, 001	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1, 190	77, 792	1, 172	18		77, 201	591	
Beverages	538	32, 409	533	5		32, 049	360	
Butter	351	6, 460	351			6, 460		
Canning and preserving	778	59, 292	729	49		52, 676	6, 616	
Confectionery	342	31, 455	340		2	31, 389		66
Flour	447	16, 958	444	3		16, 897	61	
Ice cream	371	14, 377	368	3		14, 363	14	
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing	311	115, 677	302	9		115, 102	575	
Sugar, beet	57	4, 349	57			4, 349		
Sugar refining, cane	15	9, 849	13	2		7, 375	2, 474	
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobac- co and snuff	39	10, 025	38	1		9, 278	747	
Cigars and cigarettes	248	50, 019	244	3	1	49, 907	32	80
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	405	29, 306	404	1		29, 285	21	
Paper and pulp	452	111, 641	436	16		107, 191	4, 450	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1, 536	61, 803	1, 503	33		61, 089	714	
Newspapers and period- icals	602	61, 178	585	17		59, 695	1, 483	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refin- ing:								
Chemicals	126	28, 919	123	3		28, 771	148	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	110	2, 796	110			2, 796		
Druggists' preparations	78	9, 372	76	2		9, 270	102	
Explosives	33	4, 762	33			4, 762		
Fertilizers	188	8, 142	188			8, 142		
Paints and varnishes	377	18, 846	375	2		18, 830	16	
Rayon and allied prod- ucts	31	41, 205	30	1		38, 772	2, 433	
Soap	118	15, 905	116	2		15, 899	6	
Petroleum refining	172	58, 760	172			58, 760		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	10, 002	7			10, 002		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	133	27, 797	133			27, 797		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	38	60, 234	37	1		58, 934	1, 300	

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 14 non-manufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, and crude-petroleum producing were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Increases were reported by 472 establishments in the telephone and telegraph industry, which averaged 3 percent and affected 3,000 employees. Eight establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry showed an average wage-rate advance of 10 percent to 2,670 workers. An average increase of 5.3 percent, which affected 2,482 employees, was reported by 9 establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry, while one of 2.8 percent was given to 1,940 wage earners in 13 metalliferous mines. Forty-two wholesale-trade establishments reported an average increase of 10.5 percent in wage rates to 913 employees, 25 establishments in the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group reported one of 10.3 percent to 643 employees, 83 retail trade establishments reported one of 9.1 percent to 528 employees, and 10 quarries and nonmetallic mines showed one of 8.1 percent to 412 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 114 or less employees each.

Among the 4 industries which reported wage-rate decreases was the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group with an average cut of 14.2 percent affecting 722 employees. The decreases reported in the remaining industries affected only 84 workers.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934

Industrial group	Estab-lish-ments report-ing	Total number of em-ployees	Number of establish-ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases
Anthracite mining	160	79,914	160			79,914		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,474	239,337	1,474			239,337		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	287	27,827	274	13		25,887	1,940	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	95.5	4.5		93.0	7.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,149	38,250	1,139	10		37,838	412	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.1	.9		98.9	1.1	
Crude-petroleum producing	262	30,799	262			30,799		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	8,245	263,315	7,773	472		260,315	3,000	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	94.3	5.7		98.9	1.1	
Electric light and power and manu-factured gas	2,532	243,516	2,523	9		241,034	2,482	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.0	1.0	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus opera-tion and maintenance	545	138,141	537	8		135,471	2,670	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.5	1.5		98.1	1.9	
Wholesale trade	12,493	226,108	12,450	42	1	225,177	913	18
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3	(¹)	99.6	.4	(¹)
Retail trade	36,851	590,791	36,757	83	11	590,201	528	62
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.2	(¹)	99.9	.1	(¹)
Hotels	2,712	146,286	2,709	2	1	146,228	54	4
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1	(¹)	100.0	(¹)	(¹)
Laundries	1,371	75,587	1,366	5		75,473	114	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.8	.2	
Dyeing and cleaning	706	17,949	703	3		17,909	40	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.8	.2	
Banks, brokerage, insurance and real estate	5,305	196,604	5,245	25	35	195,239	643	722
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.9	(¹)	1.0	99.3	.3	.4

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions Since April 1934

WAGE and hour changes reported to the Bureau by trade unions during the past month which occurred during the past 4 months and have not been previously reported are shown in the table following. The table covers organizations having a membership of 36,897 workers, of whom 7,273 are reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1934

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Bakery workers:					
Akron, Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio:			<i>Per hour</i>		
Handcraft shops.....	May 12	(1)	² \$0.40	(1)	48
Machine shops.....	do	(1)	² .50	(1)	40
Chicago, Ill.: Swedish bakers.....	June 1	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.45	<i>Per hour</i> .50 .80 .85	65	42
Cincinnati, Ohio:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Foremen or first hands.....	May 1	36.90	33.85	48	40
Oven men, mixers.....	do	33.30	30.55	48	40
Bench and machine hands.....	do	30.60	28.05	48	40
Helpers.....	do	22.50	21.00	48	40
Cleveland, Ohio: Polish bakers.....	May 23	7.00-18.00	20.00 30.00	72-80	48
Denver, Colo.....	May 26	27.00	36.00	48	40-42
Evansville, Ind., and vicinity:					
Foremen.....	do	33.00	36.30	44	40
Mixers and oven men.....	do	29.00	31.50	44	40
Bench and machine hands.....	do	24.00	26.40	44	40
Peoria, Ill.:					
Foremen.....	June 10	36.00	38.00	48	42-45
Mixers and oven men.....	do	30.00	33.00	48	42-45
Bench hands.....	do	28.00	30.00	48	42-45
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Cracker, cookie, and biscuit workers.....	Apr. 25	12.00-16.00	18.00	40	40
Sheboygan, Wis.....	May 14	13.20-25.00	16.00-32.00	44-48	44-48
Spokane, Wash., and vicinity:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Foremen, dough mixers, and oven men.....	May 1	.81	.90	48	36
Bench and machine hands.....	do	.76	.85	48	36
Brewery and soft-drink workers, Detroit and Pontiac, Mich.....	Apr. 25	.25-.40	.60-.90	48	40
Building trades:					
Carpenters:					
Peoria, Ill., and vicinity.....	May 1	1.00	1.12 ^{1/2}	40	40
Youngstown, Ohio.....	May 9	1.00	1.20	40	40
Electrical workers:					
Dayton, Ohio.....	May 31	1.25	1.25	44	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	May 17	.72	.77	(1)	40
Painters:					
Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 1	.70	.90	40	40
Portland, Oreg.....	June 4	.88	.88	40	50
Rochester, N.Y.....	June 1	.90	1.00	40	40
Do.....	July 15	1.00	1.05	40	40
St. Paul, Minn.....	Apr. 1	.80	1.00	44	35
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Des Moines, Iowa: Milk drivers and dairy workers.....	June 1	<i>Per month</i> 62.50-106.25	<i>Per month</i> 70.00-115.00	48	48
Detroit, Mich.: Furniture drivers and movers.....	May 3	<i>Per hour</i> .45	<i>Per hour</i> .65	(1)	(1)
Phoenix, Ariz.: Taxicab drivers.....	June 26	(3)	(4)	85	54
Rochester, N.Y.: Ice-wagon drivers.....	July 1	<i>Per week</i> 32.00	<i>Per week</i> 34.00	48	48
St. Paul, Minn.: Truck drivers.....	May 17	<i>Per hour</i> .40-.45	<i>Per hour</i> .50	60-65	48
Clothing trades:					
Chicago, Ill.: Coats, vests, and pants makers.....	May 1	(5)	(6)	36	36
Denver, Colo.: Tailors:			<i>Per week</i>		
Cutters.....	do	(1)	37.00	44	36
Coat workers.....	do	(1)	(7)	44	36
Pants and vest workers.....	do	(1)	(8)	44	36
Gloversville and Johnstown, N.Y.: Glove workers.....	May 14	(1)	(9)	55	40

Footnotes at end of table.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL, TO JULY 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Food workers: Cedar Rapids, Iowa, cereal workers.....	Apr. 1	<i>Per hour</i> (1)	<i>Per hour</i> 10¢.05	(1)	(1)
Furniture workers: Upholsterers, Sheboygan, Wis.....	Apr. 24	\$0.38	.50	(1)	(1)
Hotel and restaurant workers, Cheyenne, Wyo.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Head cooks or chefs.....	July 1	5.00	5.50	11 8-10	11 8
Second cooks.....	do.	3.50	3.85	11 8	11 8
Female cooks.....	do.	3.00	3.30	11 8	11 8
Night cooks.....	do.	3.00-3.50	3.30-3.85	11 8	11 8
Miscellaneous or kitchen help.....	do.	2.08	2.30	11 8	11 8
Waiters and waitresses.....	do.	2.08	2.30	11 8	11 8
Soda dispensers.....	do.	2.08	2.30	11 8	11 8
Light, heat, power, and water employees, Evansville, Ind.: Electrical workers.....	June 1	(1)	(1) ⁽²⁾	(1)	(1)
Lumber, timber, and mill workers, Hoquiam, Wash.: Plywood workers.....	Apr. 23	<i>Per hour</i> 2.40	<i>Per hour</i> 2.42½	40	40
Match workers, Long Island City, N.Y.:					
Male.....	June 1	.6033	.6636	40	40
Female.....	do.	.37	.40	40	40
Metal workers:					
Apollo, Pa.: Steel-drum workers.....	Apr. 30	2.40	2.46	40	40
Detroit, Mich.: Tool and die makers.....	May 30	.85	1.00	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis.: Machinists and helpers.....	June 1	.67-.72	.72-.77	40	40
United States: Molders, stove industry.....	June 18	(13)	(14)	48	48
Operating engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 1	.55-.90	.60-.95	40	40
Pottery workers, Sebring, Ohio.....	June 5	.45	.59	42	42
Printing and publishing trades:					
Compositors and machine operators:					
Albuquerque, N.Mex.: Job work.....	Apr. 1	.90	.95	44	40
Chicago, Ill.: Polish newspaper:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Day work.....	May 1	43.55	47.50	32½-36½	32½-36½
Night work.....	do.	43.55	49.50	32½-36½	32½-36½
Dallas, Tex.:					
Newspaper, day.....	June 5	46.41	50.00	36-48	36-45
Newspaper, night.....	do.	48.23	51.95	36-48	36-45
Jacksonville, Fla.: Newspaper.....	May 15	38.90	41.00	40	40
Knoxville, Tenn.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Newspaper, day.....	May 4	6.05	6.55	48	48
Newspaper, night.....	do.	6.55	7.00	48	48
Lincoln, Nebr.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Day work.....	Apr. 1	.847	.91½	36½-40	36½-40
Night work.....	do.	.906	.971½	36½-40	36½-40
Meadville, Pa.:					
Day work.....	do.	.92	.96	44-48	40
Night work.....	do.	1.00	1.06	44-48	40
Palo Alto, Calif.: Job work.....	do.	1.114	1.16	44	36-40
Passaic, N.J.: Newspaper work.....	do.	.93½	1.05	46	40
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Newspaper, day.....	May 7	1.08½	1.21	37½	37½
Newspaper, night.....	do.	1.21	1.35	38½	38½
Terre Haute, Ind.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Newspaper, day.....	May 1	7.50	7.50	48	40
Newspaper, night.....	do.	8.00	8.00	48	40
Wichita Falls, Tex.: Job work.....	Apr. 23	<i>Per hour</i> .85	<i>Per hour</i> .95	44	40
Mailers, St. Louis, Mo.....	May 21	<i>Per week</i> 39.05	<i>Per week</i> 41.21	48	48
Photo-engravers, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	July 1	51.50	50.00	44	40
Pressmen, Scranton, Pa.....	May 1	(1)	(1) ⁽⁵⁾	40	40
Rubber workers, Mansfield, Ohio.....	May 21	<i>Per hour</i> 16 .67	<i>Per hour</i> 16 .69	36	36
Shipbuilding workers, Seattle, Wash.: Mechanics, repair work.....	Apr. 28	<i>Per day</i> 7.38-9.84	<i>Per day</i> 7.36-9.79	44	36

Footnotes at end of table.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, APRIL TO JULY 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Slaughtering and meat-packing employees: Birmingham, Ala.: Packing-house workers.....	June 11	(1)	(17)	48	40-44
Detroit, Mich.: Meat cutters.....	Apr. 28	<i>Per week</i> \$18.00	<i>Per week</i> \$25.00	78	48
Mason City, Iowa: Packing-house workers.....	May 17	<i>Per hour</i> .44	<i>Per hour</i> .44	(1)	32
Piqua, Ohio.....	Apr. 25	.20-.60	.40-.65	40	40
Stoneworkers: Quarry workers, Woodville, Ohio.....	June 11	² .40	² .44	40	40
Street-railway workers: Evansville, Ind.....	June 1	.46	.51	48-53	48
Fairmont, W. Va.....	Apr. 25	(1)	(12)	(1)	(1)
Phoenix, Ariz.....	July 1	.56-.58	.68 ^{3/4}	48	43
Syracuse, N. Y.....	May 1	.50	.53	54	48
Textile workers, Scranton, Pa.: Lace Workers.....	June 23	(1)	(12)	40	40
Umbrella workers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Apr. 10	<i>Per doz.</i> 1.00	<i>Per doz.</i> 1.10	40	40

¹ Not reported.² Minimum.³ 27½ per cent commission.⁴ 33¼ percent commission; \$9 per week guaranty.⁵ Piecework; 10 percent deducted as loan to company.⁶ Piecework; 5 percent deducted as loan to company.⁷ 25 percent increase.⁸ 15 percent increase.⁹ 8 percent increase.¹⁰ Approximate amount of increase.¹¹ Hours per day.¹² 10 percent increase.¹³ 76 percent on dollar.¹⁴ 93.6 percent on dollar.¹⁵ 5 percent increase.¹⁶ Average.¹⁷ 7½ percent increase.

Wages in France, October 1933

THE annual wage study made by the General Statistical Bureau of France ¹ gives the average wages of certain classes of workers who are represented in nearly all localities and which furnish, therefore, uniform elements of comparison. The information is furnished by officers of trade councils, employers' organizations, and mayors or other competent persons.

Table 1 gives the hourly wages in different occupations in October 1932 and 1933 in Paris and in other cities.

Table 2 shows the average weekly wages paid to female workers in dressmaking and lingerie shops and the average monthly wages paid in fashionable dressmaking shops in 1931 to 1933. In the fashionable shops there has been no change in the wages; in the dressmaking and lingerie shops wages in 1932 were from 10 to 20 percent lower than in 1931 in the different grades of work, with a slight increase in 1933 over the average paid in 1932.

¹ France. Ministère du Travail. Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, January-March 1934, pp. 242-255.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES IN FRENCH CITIES IN OCTOBER 1932 AND 1933, BY OCCUPATION

[Value of franc in United States currency, October 1930=3.92 cents; October 1933=5.82 cents]

Occupation	Average hourly wages in—				Occupation	Average hourly wages in—			
	Paris and its environs		Cities other than Paris			Paris and its environs		Cities other than Paris	
	1932	1933	1932	1933		1932	1933	1932	1933
<i>Males</i>					<i>Males—Continued</i>				
	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>		<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
Brewers			3.50	3.41	Masons	6.25	6.35	4.20	4.06
Printers, compositors	6.70	6.50	4.43	4.34	Navvies	6.00	6.10	3.55	3.50
Bookbinders	5.35	5.35	4.25	4.23	Roofers	6.25	6.25	4.23	4.14
Tanners			3.70	3.57	House painters	5.85	6.00	4.02	3.97
Saddlers, harness makers			3.74	3.67	Ornamental-stone cutters	7.50	7.30	5.05	4.83
Shoemakers			3.56	3.48	Brickmakers			3.82	3.67
Tailors	5.75	5.75	4.81	3.82	Potters			3.80	3.71
Dyers, scourers			3.74	3.63	Glaziers	6.00	6.00	3.97	3.85
Weavers			3.08	2.94	Motormen (tramways)			4.02	3.95
Rope makers			3.38	3.37	Conductors (tramways)			3.87	3.87
Wheelwrights			3.87	3.82	Truck drivers			4.11	4.01
Wood turners	6.35	6.35	4.07	3.98	Laborers			3.04	2.91
Coopers			3.94	3.85	Average, all occupations	6.34	6.34	3.99	3.89
Cabinetmakers	6.35	6.35	4.16	4.07	<i>Females</i>				
Upholsterers			4.14	4.84	Ironers			2.44	2.33
Pit sawyers		6.25	3.94	3.94	Dressmakers			2.36	2.30
Carpenters	6.25	6.25	4.26	4.13	Seamstresses			2.22	2.16
Joiners	6.10	6.00	4.00	3.94	Waistcoat makers			2.38	2.33
Coppersmiths			4.39	4.26	Lace makers			2.38	2.20
Tinsmiths			4.02	3.93	Embroiderers			2.35	2.24
Plumbers	6.25	6.25	4.13	4.06	Milliners			2.31	2.23
Blacksmiths	6.10	6.10	4.08	4.00	Average, all occupations			2.35	2.26
Farriers			3.87	3.79					
Stove makers			4.10	3.98					
Locksmiths	6.25	6.25	3.97	3.92					
Fitters			4.23	4.07					
Metal turners	6.00	6.15	4.32	4.16					
Electrical fitters	6.00	6.00	4.30	4.18					
Watchmakers			4.41	4.40					
Quarrymen	6.25	6.25	3.80	3.74					
Stonecutters	9.25	9.25	4.43	4.35					

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WEEKLY AND MONTHLY WAGES IN FRENCH DRESSMAKING SHOPS, OCTOBER 1931 TO 1933

[Value of franc in United States currency, October 1931 and 1932=3.92 cents; October 1933=5.82 cents]

Occupation	Weekly rates		
	1931	1932	1933
	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
Dressmaking and lingerie shops:			
First hands	218.40	192.60	194.40
Second hands	163.20	138.00	139.20
Helpers	115.20	92.10	93.00
Apprentices	52.85-82.80	45.80-54.85	46.25-55.40
	Monthly rates		
Fashionable dressmaking shops:			
Skilled fitters	936.00	936.00	936.00
Workers of medium skill	748.50	748.50	748.50
Helpers	520.00	520.00	520.00
Apprentices	208.00-260.00	208.00-280.00	208.00-280.00

A comparison of wages and cost of living as represented by the cost of board and lodging for an unmarried worker in the same localities for which data for wages were secured shows that there is a close relationship between the curves of prices for board and lodging and the daily wages of men. From 1928 to 1931 the wages of males increased 18 percent while the cost of board and lodging increased 19 percent. From 1931 to 1932 both wages and cost of living for these workers decreased 3 percent, and from 1932 to 1933 wages decreased 2.6 percent and living costs 4.2 percent. Compared with the maximum wages recorded in 1930 the average wages in 1933 were reduced 5.8 percent and the cost of board and lodging 6.9 percent.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AND COST OF BOARD AND LODGING IN FRANCE, OCTOBER 1932 AND 1933

[Value of franc in United States currency, October 1932=3.92 cents; October 1933=5.82 cents]

Item	October 1932	October 1933	Index numbers (1911=100)	
			1932	1933
Daily wages:	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>		
Men	32.54	31.70	706	688
Women	19.03	18.18	831	794
Cost of board and lodging per month	522.00	500.00	746	714

Wages in French coal mines were at their maximum in 1930. Since that time they have been reduced at intervals because of the commercial difficulties of the companies and the necessity for reducing prices in localities where foreign competition was greatest. In the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts there were four wage reductions between April 1, 1931, and April 1, 1932, but no reductions have been made since the latter date and the average daily wages have remained stationary although there has been an appreciable decrease in the total number of days worked. Table 4 shows the average daily wages of underground and surface workers in 1932 and 1933, by quarters.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE WORKERS IN FRENCH COAL MINES, 1932 AND 1933, BY QUARTERS

[Value of franc in United States currency, 1932=3.92 cents; average, first quarter 1933, 3.92 cents; second quarter 1933, 4.50 cents; third quarter 1933, 5.54 cents; fourth quarter 1933, 6.07 cents]

Date	Average daily wages of—			Date	Average daily wages of—		
	Underground workers	Surface workers	Underground and surface workers		Underground workers	Surface workers	Underground and surface workers
1932	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	1933	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
First quarter	36.84	27.79	33.97	First quarter	35.35	26.65	32.55
Second quarter	35.27	26.24	32.35	Second quarter	35.35	26.72	32.53
Third quarter	35.31	26.27	32.52	Third quarter	35.37	26.71	32.51
Fourth quarter	35.43	26.63	32.61	Fourth quarter	35.40	26.67	32.51

A study is made of wages in the metallurgical, mechanical, and related industries in the region of Paris each year. Wages in these industries began to decrease in the last of 1930. The average wage reduction for all the workers between 1930 and the first part of 1932 was 7 percent, but there was a slight increase in 1933. Table 5 shows the average hourly wages of different classes of workers in these industries in the first quarter of 1932, and each quarter in 1933.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES (NOT INCLUDING FAMILY ALLOWANCES) OF WORKERS IN FRENCH METALLURGICAL AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES IN 1932 AND 1933

[Value of franc in United States currency, 1932=3.92 cents; average first quarter 1933, 3.92 cents; second quarter 1933, 4.50 cents; third quarter 1933, 5.54 cents; fourth quarter 1933, 6.07 cents]

Occupation	Average hourly wages in—				
	1932	1933			
	First quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
Highly skilled workers.....	6.18	6.34	6.41	6.47	6.48
Skilled workers.....	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
Ordinary workers.....	4.11	4.09	4.10	4.10	4.10
Average.....	5.45	5.53	5.57	5.71	5.72

Since 1930, the report states, the workers have suffered much more as a result of complete or partial unemployment than through the reduction in wage scales. In 1930 the total number of days worked by employees, including miners, was 79,400,000 for which the wages paid amounted to 2,935,800,000 francs. In 1933 the corresponding figures were 57,000,000 and 1,856,000,000 francs. In the mines the total wages paid in 1933 were 36 percent less than in 1930, while the average daily wages had been reduced only 12 percent.

Inquiry was made as to the hours of labor in establishments under the labor inspection service and the department of mines, employing at least 100 workers. The average number of workers employed at the weekly hours ranging from 48 or over to less than 40 shows the relative decrease in the working hours from 1930 to 1933. The average weekly hours for all workers were reduced from 47.8 in 1930 to 45 in 1933. Table 6 shows the number of workers, averaged over 12 months, working specified hours for the years 1930 to 1933.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF WORKERS WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1933

[Value of franc in United States currency, 1930 to 1932=3.92 cents; 1933=5.03 cents]

Hours	Average number of workers			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
48 hours and over.....	961,000	675,000	502,000	618,000
Over 40 and less than 48 hours.....	28,000	180,000	176,000	175,000
40 hours.....	7,000	71,000	101,000	81,000
Less than 40 hours.....	4,000	74,000	221,000	126,000

Wages of Farm Laborers in Western Australia

WAGE rates of workers in various occupations in the agricultural and pastoral industries of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1933, as shown in a recent official report,¹ are given in the following table. Except as noted, these rates are in addition to maintenance.

RATE OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL WORKERS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933, BY OCCUPATION AND DISTRICT

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=\$4.8665; shilling=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents. Average exchange rate of pound June 1933 was \$4.14]

Occupation and district	Highest		Lowest		Average	
	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency
Southwestern agricultural and pastoral districts:	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Teamsters, per week.....	2 10 0	\$12.17	1 0 0	\$4.87	10 10 0	\$7.30
Orchard and vineyard hands, per week.....	1 10 0	7.30	1 0 0	4.87	1 0 0	4.87
General farm laborers, per week.....	2 10 0	12.17	1 0 0	4.87	1 10 0	7.30
Boys under 20 years.....	15 0	3.65	5 0	1.22	10 0	2.43
Machine hands, harvester.....	2 10 0	12.17	1 0 0	4.87	1 10 0	7.30
Machine hands, other.....	2 10 0	12.17	1 0 0	4.87	1 10 0	7.30
Milkers.....	1 10 0	7.30	15 0	3.65	1 0 0	4.87
Married couples, per week.....	3 0 0	14.60	1 0 0	4.87	2 0 0	9.73
Northern pastoral districts:						
Shearers, per 100 sheep ¹	1 6 6	6.45	1 6 6	6.45	1 6 6	6.45
Shed hands, per week ¹	5 0 6	24.45	5 0 6	24.45	5 0 6	24.45
Shearer cooks.....	3 14 3	18.07	3 14 3	18.07	3 14 3	18.07
Station hands, per week.....	2 16 0	13.63	2 16 0	13.63	2 16 0	13.63

¹ Maintenance not provided.

¹ Western Australia (Australia). Government Statistician's Office. Statistical register for the year 1932-33. Pt. V, Land Settlement, Agriculture, Livestock and Meteorological Statistics. Perth, 1934, p. 73.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

June 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 15 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on public-works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in June 1934

FACTORY employment and pay rolls decreased 1.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, from May to June. These declines are in accord with the May-June trend shown in 8 of the preceding 15 years, 1919 to 1933, inclusive, for which data are available. However, they were accentuated by the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast, by sporadic labor disturbances in other localities, and the Cotton Code Authority's order curtailing plant operations under their jurisdiction. The general index of factory employment for June is 81.1, this being lower than the April and May indexes but higher than the indexes of any other month since December 1930. The June pay-roll index (64.9) is lower than the March, April, or May indexes but higher than those of any other month since August 1931.

A comparison of the June 1934 indexes with those of June 1933 shows gains of 21.2 percent in employment and 37.5 percent in pay rolls. A similar comparison with the March 1933 indexes shows gains in June 1934 of 37.9 percent in employment and 74.9 percent in pay rolls.

The Bureau recently revised its indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. The base now used in computing these index numbers is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-25, taken as 100. This new series of indexes has been adjusted to conform to census trends over the period 1919-31. Prior to March 1934, the indexes of factory employment and pay rolls published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on the 12-month average of 1926 and were not adjusted to conform to biennial census trends. A short discussion of this revision

appeared in the March 1934 Trend of Employment and a more complete bulletin on this subject is being prepared for publication. The June 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In June, reports were received from 23,347 establishments employing 3,750,605 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest June 15 totaled \$73,166,887. More than 50 percent of the wage earners in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

Increases in employment in June were shown in 35 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 36 industries. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33.5 percent in canning and preserving. The plumbers' supplies industry registered a gain of 18.9 percent, due mainly to greater activity in several large plants. The car building and locomotives industries showed gains in employment of 11.1 and 11 percent, respectively, largely because of orders placed through Public Works Administration allotments. The aircraft industry registered a gain of 12.6 percent due primarily to the settlement of a strike. Seasonal gains of 9 percent, 8.7 percent, and 8.2 percent were reported in ice cream, beet sugar, and beverages, respectively, while tin cans, engines, and butter had increases of 6 percent, 5.4 percent, and 5.2 percent, respectively. In 14 of the remaining 24 industries which showed increases in employment, the gains ranged from 2 to 4.9 percent. Industries of major importance included in this group are shipbuilding; slaughtering; brick; silk and rayon goods; steam fittings; blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills; cigars and cigarettes; and structural and ornamental metal work.

The most pronounced decline in employment from May to June was a seasonal falling off of 33.4 percent in the fertilizer industry. There was a further decrease of 18.2 percent in typewriters and seasonal declines of 17.2 percent in millinery and 11.7 percent in agricultural implements. Strikes in the fur-felt hats industry were responsible for a shrinkage in employment in this industry of 11.6 percent. The hardware industry showed a decrease of 11 percent in employment, due largely to recessions in factories manufacturing automobile hardware. The women's clothing and the cottonseed oil, cake, and meal industries showed seasonal declines of 10.4 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. Strikes caused a decline in employment of 9 percent in the cash register industry. The rubber goods

industry (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes) fell off 8.1 percent in employment and corsets, 7.7 percent. Decreases ranging from 7.2 to 7.5 percent were reported in woolen and worsted goods, pottery, cotton small wares, and men's furnishings. The curtailment of cotton-mill operations in compliance with orders of the code authority, together with strikes, resulted in a decrease of 7.1 percent in employment in that industry. Eleven industries showed decreases ranging from 3.6 to 6.7 percent, among them being automobiles, millwork, boots and shoes, and dyeing and finishing textiles, the latter also being affected by the Cotton Code Authority's curtailment order. In the remaining 28 industries, the decreases ranged from 0.3 percent to 2.9 percent.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in June 1934 and June 1933 shows more workers in 81 of the 90 industries in June of this year and larger pay rolls in 85 industries. The machine tool, car building, and locomotive industries show gains of over 100 percent in both employment and pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "non-durable" goods groups, the former group shows decreases in employment and pay rolls of 1.1 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. The latter group shows a falling-off of 1.8 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, NONFERROUS METALS, LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, and STONE-CLAY-GLASS.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 1.6 percent from May to June, and increased 13.5 percent from June 1933 to June 1934. Gains from May to June were shown in 41 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 percent to 8.5 percent.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table 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).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in May and June 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing industries combined of 2.2 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.5 percent. Thirty-seven of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 54 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of

manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries in which information covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry are available.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in June 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from May 1934 and June 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in June 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from June of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole, are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in June 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from May 1934 and June 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries in which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1934 AND JUNE 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index June 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—	
		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933
All industries.....	81.1	-1.6	+21.2	64.9	-3.3	+37.5	\$19.51	-1.6	+13.5	² 34.9	-2.2	-15.8	² 55.0	+0.5	+31.2
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	76.4	+1.6	+37.2	62.6	+2.1	+72.9									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	79.1	+3.0	+44.9	68.9	+4.2	+98.0	23.86	+1.2	+36.9	37.2	+1.6	-2.7	64.4	-1.3	+42.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	84.8	-2.6	+22.5	64.5	-5.3	+47.3	19.61	-2.8	+20.0	35.4	-4.1	-10.6	55.3	+1.3	+29.5
Cast-iron pipe.....	53.6	+4.9	+35.4	28.9	-3.6	+46.7	14.41	-8.2	+8.1	28.8	-9.1	-2.7	50.2	+2	+18.7
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	79.7	-2.0	+32.4	56.5	-4.8	+35.8	19.11	-2.9	+2.5	35.9	-3.8	-11.7	53.3	+8	+16.6
Forgings, iron and steel.....	59.0	-2.8	+51.7	42.9	-6.1	+71.6	21.45	-3.3	+13.6	35.7	-1.9	-10.9	60.4	-7	+26.6
Hardware.....	73.0	-11.0	+32.0	52.5	-15.1	+39.6	16.97	-4.6	+5.5	31.5	-3.4	-18.4	53.7	-1.3	+25.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	64.3	+18.9	-2.0	38.3	+25.9	-8.2	17.52	+5.9	-5.9	33.5	+4.0	-22.7	51.7	+2.2	+22.3
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	49.2	+3.2	-8	31.8	+4.1	+15.2	21.06	+9	+15.7	35.1	+1.4	-12.1	59.7	-5	+24.8
Stoves.....	94.2	-1.4	+51.7	66.2	-3.3	+60.7	19.33	-1.9	+6.5	35.7	-4.0	-10.7	53.7	+1.7	+21.3
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	59.7	+2.0	+42.1	42.7	+2.7	+87.3	20.23	+6	+31.5	34.7	-6	-5	58.4	+1.0	+27.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	96.7	+6.0	+24.0	94.1	+8.3	+27.3	19.96	+2.1	+2.6	38.0	+2.4	-15.2	51.8	-8	+15.4
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	61.1	-1.1	+37.0	52.7	-2.4	+58.3	19.76	-1.3	+15.5	39.4	+5.3	-3.2	49.7	-6.4	+19.0
Wirework.....	131.4	-2.5	+30.6	119.3	-3.1	+48.0	19.90	-6	+12.9	37.5	-2.6	-3.7	52.9	+1.7	+40.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	80.8	-6	+49.1	61.6	-1.0	+73.0									
Agricultural implements.....	73.3	-11.7	+90.4	76.1	-12.8	+129.9	19.88	-1.3	+20.5	36.1	(³)	-4	55.5	-2	+22.4
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	94.5	-9.0	+23.7	75.6	-8.1	+38.7	26.10	+1.0	+12.4	38.7	-8	-6.3	68.6	+2.4	+20.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	66.2	+1.3	+37.9	51.8	+3.9	+59.9	21.61	+2.6	+15.4	35.0	+2.3	-3.8	60.5	+8	+19.0
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	72.6	+5.4	+77.5	49.6	+9.7	+105.0	23.96	+4.1	+15.4	38.2	+1.6	+1.4	62.7	+2.6	+15.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	73.1	-7	+49.5	55.5	-2.4	+77.9	20.94	-1.6	+19.3	35.6	-2.7	+9	58.9	+9	+21.8
Machine tools.....	70.9	-1.3	+102.0	57.0	-3.9	+135.5	23.59	-2.6	+17.3	38.8	-2.5	+3.8	61.0	(³)	+13.7
Radios and phonographs.....	206.0	+2.4	+52.6	117.4	+4.5	+57.4	18.31	+2.0	+2.9	32.6	+3	-21.5	55.4	+3.7	+50.1
Textile machinery and parts.....	73.2	-3.6	+35.6	59.5	-5.4	+34.3	20.90	-1.9	-1.2	35.6	-2.5	-19.9	59.8	+8	+22.4
Typewriters and parts.....	64.5	-18.2	+25.0	53.4	-14.3	+71.2	20.66	+4.8	+37.2	37.4	+3.6	+6.6	55.3	+1.3	+28.4

Transportation equipment.....	95.1	-4.3	+83.9	75.1	-11.2	+92.4													
Aircraft.....	418.1	+12.6	+28.5	366.3	+16.3	+25.7	24.92	+3.2	-2.3	41.6	+4.3	-9.6	59.5	-2.0	+3.0				
Automobiles.....	106.8	-6.7	+83.5	85.8	-14.5	+86.9	22.54	-8.4	+2.0	32.3	-7.7	-20.9	69.9	-6	+28.2				
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	53.9	+11.1	+172.2	53.1	+12.3	+266.2	20.64	+1.1	+35.5	36.1	+1.7	+27.6	57.4	-5	+7.4				
Locomotives.....	32.5	+11.0	+177.8	14.6	+15.0	+231.8	22.09	+3.6	+19.9	35.5	+9	-12.4	62.2	+2.6	+20.6				
Shipbuilding.....	76.6	+4.8	+59.6	60.2	+2	+85.2	22.71	-4.4	+16.2	31.3	-1.9	+2.5	72.2	-1.2	+27.4				
Railroad repair shops.....	59.8	+3	+23.6	53.8	(3)	+41.2													
Electric railroad.....	66.7	+1	+1.7	59.6	+4	+10.2	26.66	+3	+8.4	44.7	-9	+1.2	59.3	+1.2	+7.8				
Steam railroad.....	59.3	+3	+25.9	53.5	-1	+45.0	25.04	-4	+14.9	40.3	-2	+13.2	61.9	+2	+1.9				
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	75.9	-2.4	+30.0	57.9	-4.5	+44.8													
Aluminum manufactures.....	76.0	-2.7	+12.3	59.1	-7.0	+17.3	18.74	-4.4	+4.7	37.1	-5	-14.8	54.2	+3.2	+35.0				
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	78.2	-3.7	+26.5	58.4	-6.0	+37.1	20.74	-2.3	+8.4	36.7	-2.4	-10.3	56.4	(3)	+27.8				
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	69.4	-3.8	+43.1	52.9	-9.9	+86.9	17.24	-6.4	+30.4	35.9	-8.4	-9.1	48.0	+2.1	+28.8				
Jewelry.....	64.6	-1.9	+23.3	48.3	-1.4	+34.5	18.18	+4	+9.5	33.8	-3.2	-9.4	53.4	+5.3	+26.1				
Lighting equipment.....	61.9	-5.5	+30.6	49.8	-5.5	+32.4	18.79	+1	+1.6	37.0	+1.4	-7.3	51.7	-1.7	+7.7				
Silverware and plated ware.....	69.3	-2.5	+31.3	49.8	-4.3	+46.9	19.80	-1.8	+11.9	36.4	-2.2	-6.4	54.1	(3)	+29.0				
Smelting and refining—copper, lead and, zinc.....	67.4	+3.2	+60.1	43.5	+3.5	+70.6	20.74	+3	+6.6	38.0	+5	-12.2	54.3	-2	+20.6				
Stamped and enameled ware.....	93.0	-2.7	+23.5	80.1	-4.2	+55.2	18.07	-1.6	+25.4	36.0	-1.9	+3.3	50.1	+2	+24.4				
Lumber and allied products.....	50.0	-2.0	+17.1	33.9	-2.0	+36.7													
Furniture.....	62.4	+1.9	+5.1	41.2	+1.8	+21.2	15.43	-1	+15.0	34.6	+9	-14.1	44.8	-9	+35.5				
Lumber:																			
Millwork.....	37.9	-6.2	+8.6	24.1	-4.9	+19.9	15.19	+1.3	+10.1	34.2	+3	-17.5	44.3	+7	+32.0				
Sawmills.....	35.1	-2.6	+28.6	23.2	-4.3	+61.1	14.62	-1.7	+24.4	34.1	-1.4	-20.1	43.5	(3)	+55.1				
Turpentine and rosin.....	98.6	-3.7	+21.6	51.0	-9	+53.6	12.28	+2.9	+26.4										
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	57.1	-1.0	+24.4	38.8	-1.8	+35.7													
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	34.4	+3.8	+23.3	19.3	+6.2	+54.4	14.70	+2.2	+24.2	33.1	+1.2	-10.3	44.2	+1.8	+38.1				
Cement.....	59.1	+2.6	+27.1	39.9	+11.4	+57.7	20.33	+8.5	+23.9	35.6	+8.9	-8.0	56.4	-9	+39.1				
Glass.....	93.6	-1.6	+31.6	73.4	-3.2	+30.6	18.42	-1.6	-8	33.5	-1.2	-17.0	55.0	-1.4	+19.6				
Marble granite, slate, and other products.....	33.8	-2.4	+1.5	22.8	-8.3	+10.1	21.39	-6.1	+8.6	32.1	-3.3	+1.9	66.1	-2.8	+24.3				
Pottery.....	69.4	-7.4	+20.5	43.7	-12.8	+33.6	15.97	-5.8	+10.9	31.4	-9.2	-7.8	49.7	+1.8	+24.9				
Textiles and their products.....	91.0	-5.3	+1.4	66.5	-10.3	+12.1													
Fabrics:																			
Carpets and rugs.....	68.5	+7	+21.2	56.6	+6.2	+35.1	19.35	+5.4	+11.2	34.5	+5.2	-20.3	55.9	+1.1	+40.4				
Cotton goods.....	94.2	-7.1	+4.6	65.3	-17.8	+7.0	11.17	-11.5	+2.2	28.8	-14.0	-40.9	38.1	+1.9	+69.3				
Cotton small wares.....	80.5	-7.5	+2.8	63.3	-10.7	+4.8	15.31	-3.5	+1.7	33.6	-5.1	-24.7	46.3	+1.8	+39.6				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	105.6	-6.6	+12.7	72.9	-17.0	-4.1	15.62	-11.1	-14.6	29.6	-11.9	-41.6	56.2	+2	+43.0				
Hats, fur-felt.....	74.8	-11.6	+3	68.8	-13.1	+7.7	20.33	-1.7	+7.1	33.2	+7.8	+5	66.3	-3.9	+41.4				
Knit goods.....	110.6	-2.9	+4.9	100.0	-6.0	+25.6	15.29	-3.2	+19.4	33.6	-4.5	-22.9	45.8	+1.6	+55.5				
Silk and rayon goods.....	75.4	+3.5	+3.9	59.0	+4.9	+23.4	14.60	+1.2	+18.4	32.9	+1.2	-24.9	44.2	+5	+48.5				
Woolen and worsted goods.....	69.9	-7.2	-17.7	49.7	-8.2	-19.2	16.26	-1.0	-1.8	32.2	-2.4	-31.7	50.5	+1.4	+14.7				
Wearing apparel:																			
Clothing, men's.....	81.6	+1	+2.5	54.6	+2.3	+30.6	15.73	+2.2	+27.6	29.3	-1.3	-23.0	53.5	+4.7	+56.7				
Clothing, women's.....	113.4	-10.4	+5	72.6	-18.1	+28.3	16.24	-8.6	+28.0										
Corsets and allied garments.....	87.5	-7.7	-2.2	76.4	-10.4	+5.5	14.84	-2.9	+8.4	33.1	-2.9	-12.8	47.4	-2	+29.4				
Men's furnishings.....	96.2	-7.5	-6.1	66.7	-7.3	+7.8	13.65	+2	+14.6	32.6	-2.1	-17.4	39.2	+1.8	+71.1				
Millinery.....	64.6	-17.2	-15.7	51.5	-24.1	-9.6	17.76	-8.4	+7.2										
Shirts and collars.....	104.6	-1.9	+3.9	94.1	(4)	+34.8	12.76	+1.9	+29.8	32.5	(3)	-20.8	38.5	+2.1	+60.1				
Leather and its manufactures.....	87.7	-4.0	+5.2	72.9	-7.6	+12.5													
Boots and shoes.....	86.8	-4.9	+3.3	70.5	-9.1	+11.7	17.20	-4.4	+7.7	35.8	-3.0	-32.3	50.5	-1.0	+49.7				
Leather.....	91.5	-6	+12.8	79.8	-2.7	+14.8	20.16	-2.2	+2.0	37.6	-3	-18.5	52.6	-9	+29.2				

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1934 AND JUNE 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹			
	Index June 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		
		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933	
Food and kindred products	105.1	+5.5	+17.2	91.9	+5.4	+25.0										
Baking.....	114.6	+1.2	+16.8	96.5	+1.3	+21.2	\$21.89	+0.1	+4.0	41.7	+0.5	-10.0	52.0	-0.2	+16.4	
Beverages.....	183.0	+8.2	+14.1	182.5	+9.3	+16.5	29.68	+9	+2.1	40.0	+1.5	-22.2	73.8	-8	+31.7	
Butter.....	88.8	+5.2	+12.5	68.0	+5.1	+13.7	20.95	-1	+1.2							
Canning and preserving.....	90.7	+33.5	+29.8	84.2	+22.7	+50.6	11.90	-8.0	+34.6	30.8	-7.8	-14.3	38.7	+1.6	+31.8	
Confectionery.....	68.9	-3.7	-3.6	58.0	-4.3	+18.9	14.95	-6	+23.3	36.3	+6	+5.9	41.0	+2	+21.2	
Flour.....	74.8	+1.1	+16.5	62.7	+2.4	+26.2	21.12	+1.3	+8.4	38.8	+1.0	-17.5	53.6	(3)	+29.2	
Ice cream.....	86.7	+9.0	+25.5	68.9	+8.2	+28.3	25.04	-8	+2.7	46.0	+1.5	-14.3	55.3	-2.5	+15.3	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	101.4	+4.9	+22.3	87.2	+8.0	+34.4	21.82	+3.0	+9.8	40.3	+2.0	-15.7	53.1	-2	+28.1	
Sugar, beet.....	47.6	+8.7	+7.4	38.9	+7.5	+14.4	22.07	-1.0	+6.3	38.9	+3.5	-14.8	59.5	-6.4	+24.3	
Sugar refining, cane.....	89.5	+3.6	+17.6	77.3	+9.6	+9.5	22.67	+5.8	-7.1	39.2	+4.0	-19.9	56.1	+2.7	+17.8	
Tobacco manufactures	62.4	+1.8	+2.0	47.5	+2.6	+8.7										
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	73.2	-4.8	-2.3	66.6	+2.0	+5.0	13.70	+7.1	+7.6	34.1	+4.0	-16.4	38.7	+2.9	+27.5	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	61.0	+2.8	+2.7	45.1	+2.9	+9.5	13.30	+1	+6.6	35.3	-1.7	-15.0	37.5	+1.4	+24.0	
Paper and printing	94.7	-1.3	+15.1	78.9	-2.1	+18.8										
Boxes, paper.....	83.9	-1.6	+15.1	73.8	-3.1	+20.8	18.08	-1.5	+5.2	36.2	-1.4	-18.0	49.6	+6	+28.6	
Paper and pulp.....	106.0	-1.2	+24.9	78.5	-1.6	+24.2	18.38	-4	-4	35.9	-1.4	-21.6	51.1	+1.2	+27.9	
Printing and publishing: Book and job.....	84.8	-2.1	+11.6	71.0	-3.2	+19.7	26.06	-1.2	+7.3	35.6	-1.9	-2.7	72.5	+1	+8.5	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	98.8	-3	+9.2	87.5	-1.0	+14.2	32.49	-8	+4.6	37.0	-1.9	-5.5	85.8	+2	+11.4	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	104.5	-1.5	+18.9	88.1	-2	+23.6										
Other than petroleum refining.....	102.9	-2.3	+20.2	86.6	-5	+27.0										
Chemicals.....	111.7	+4	+38.8	96.1	+1.8	+40.9	24.18	+1.5	+2.4	38.6	+8	-11.6	62.3	+8	+14.7	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	50.7	-10.3	-15.5	48.0	-5.1	-12.9	10.59	+5.8	+3.3	40.9	+4.1	-33.5	26.3	+3.5	+53.6	
Druggists' preparations.....	96.9	-9	+16.9	90.3	+2.0	+20.6	20.56	+2.9	+3.3	38.2	+2.7	-2.2	52.2	+1.8	+9.9	
Explosives.....	95.7	-2.6	+45.2	73.5	-2.3	+61.2	21.91	+4	+11.3	33.6	-1.8	-8.2	59.0	+7	+12.9	
Fertilizers.....	74.4	-33.4	+33.1	57.5	-31.6	+44.8	12.89	+2.6	+8.4	31.8	-2.8	-32.0	40.8	+6.3	+58.5	
Paints and varnishes.....	106.1	-1.2	+18.7	86.3	-1.8	+19.4	22.13	-6	+5	39.4	-1.3	-16.9	54.7	+6	+21.2	
Rayon and allied products.....	273.8	+2.3	+5.3	200.0	+4.6	+21.4	19.26	+2.2	+15.3	37.4	+3	-9.6	51.5	+1.8	+31.2	
Soap.....	99.9	-2.3	+15.2	86.0	-1.2	+18.1	21.23	+1.2	+2.3	37.9	-3	-17.0	55.0	+1.3	+20.9	
Petroleum refining.....	111.4	+1.7	+15.0	93.1	+5	+14.2	26.43	-1.2	-6	34.7	-1.4	-12.4	74.0	+3	+19.5	

Rubber products	85.6	-3.9	+23.5	66.5	-5.4	+24.8										
Rubber boots and shoes.....	46.6	-2.5	+18.6	41.1	-4.0	+20.2	17.98	-1.5	+4.4	35.6	-2.7	-12.4	46.4	-1.3	+34.3	
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	124.2	-8.1	+22.1	99.4	-6.1	+29.9	18.64	+2.2	+6.5	36.4	+2.5	-15.4	50.6	-.2	+22.0	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	81.7	-1.2	+25.7	61.1	-5.2	+22.9	23.48	-4.0	-2.1	30.3	-5.9	-29.0	77.4	+ .9	+34.9	

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentage changes over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "all industries" also computed from indexes.

² Weighted.

³ No change.

⁴ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

⁵ Percentage change from May 1933 to May 1934, which was published in the May 1934 Trend of Employment, should have been +23.5 instead of +12.3.

Estimated Total Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

IN the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 6 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923-25.) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with census trends over the period 1919-31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay roll for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufactured gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1934

Year and month	Total manufacturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not including transportation equipment	Transportation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their products
1919 average	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	6,899,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	7,592,700	722,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930	7,668,400	765,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	477,300	257,400	200,400
March	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April	6,897,800	623,700	705,100	558,400	278,700	217,300
May	6,904,300	646,000	713,900	590,100	287,300	219,900
June	6,799,900	656,400	709,500	535,900	288,300	214,500
Weekly pay rolls						
1919 average	\$198,145,000	\$23,937,000	\$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	165,406,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	\$18,532,000	\$14,856,000	(1)
1924	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925	204,665,000	24,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)

¹ Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1934—Continued

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
1928.....	\$208,334,000	\$24,740,000	\$26,334,000	\$17,494,000	\$11,817,000	(1)
1929.....	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)
1930.....	180,507,000	21,126,000	24,197,000	12,076,000	10,316,000	(1)
1931.....	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	\$4,622,000
1932.....	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,546,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933.....	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January.....	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February.....	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,394,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March.....	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,546,000	6,577,000	4,163,000
April.....	136,962,000	14,006,000	14,311,000	15,871,000	7,188,000	4,317,000
May.....	136,575,000	15,115,000	14,713,000	15,148,000	7,297,000	4,441,000
June.....	132,040,000	15,436,000	14,571,000	13,444,000	7,297,000	4,243,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manu- factures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
Employment						
1919 average.....	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920.....	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921.....	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922.....	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923.....	932,100	351,400	1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924.....	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925.....	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926.....	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,800	312,700
1927.....	844,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928.....	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929.....	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930.....	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931.....	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932.....	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933.....	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: January.....	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February.....	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March.....	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,300	1,629,400	299,900
April.....	453,700	193,700	1,070,200	474,100	1,614,700	298,600
May.....	468,400	202,100	1,049,200	440,000	1,565,900	295,700
June.....	459,200	200,000	995,000	423,400	1,482,800	283,700

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manu- factures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
Weekly pay rolls						
1919 average.....	\$16,549,000	\$6,397,000	\$17,494,000	\$10,121,000	\$28,440,000	\$6,978,000
1920.....	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921.....	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922.....	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923.....	18,236,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924.....	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925.....	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926.....	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927.....	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928.....	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929.....	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930.....	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931.....	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932.....	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933.....	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January.....	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February.....	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March.....	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000
April.....	6,168,000	3,445,000	16,152,000	7,866,000	25,277,000	5,736,000
May.....	6,409,000	3,507,000	15,256,000	7,039,000	23,472,000	5,512,000
June.....	6,279,000	3,445,000	13,647,000	6,377,000	21,065,000	5,093,000

¹ Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1934—Continued

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Employment				
1919 average	733, 600	157, 000	510, 100	(1)	(1)
1920	713, 000	154, 000	549, 100	(1)	(1)
1921	626, 400	149, 900	467, 100	(1)	(1)
1922	651, 400	146, 400	489, 400	(1)	(1)
1923	681, 900	146, 300	527, 400	342, 700	137, 800
1924	657, 800	136, 700	529, 200	322, 200	123, 200
1925	664, 400	132, 100	537, 100	334, 200	141, 800
1926	664, 400	125, 700	553, 600	355, 100	141, 200
1927	679, 400	129, 300	553, 500	346, 700	142, 000
1928	707, 100	125, 600	558, 300	342, 500	149, 200
1929	753, 500	116, 100	591, 500	384, 800	149, 100
1930	731, 100	108, 300	574, 100	364, 700	115, 500
1931	650, 500	99, 700	511, 800	316, 800	99, 200
1932	577, 100	88, 600	451, 000	279, 700	87, 800
1933	631, 000	82, 700	458, 400	315, 400	99, 300
1934: January	628, 700	75, 400	490, 700	359, 200	110, 100
February	627, 800	85, 900	494, 500	368, 300	113, 600
March	643, 100	89, 100	497, 600	375, 600	117, 000
April	649, 500	89, 500	505, 100	377, 400	120, 900
May	665, 400	84, 800	509, 300	353, 500	119, 700
June	702, 600	86, 400	503, 000	348, 100	115, 000
Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	\$14, 879, 000	\$2, 386, 000	\$10, 873, 000	(1)	(1)
1920	16, 698, 000	2, 772, 000	14, 729, 000	(1)	(1)
1921	14, 333, 000	2, 325, 000	12, 259, 000	(1)	(1)
1922	14, 142, 000	2, 206, 000	12, 762, 000	(1)	(1)
1923	15, 296, 000	2, 317, 000	14, 304, 000	\$8, 499, 000	\$3, 500, 000
1924	15, 155, 000	2, 213, 000	14, 797, 000	8, 013, 000	3, 223, 000
1925	15, 268, 000	2, 147, 000	15, 506, 000	8, 444, 000	3, 676, 000
1926	15, 503, 000	2, 049, 000	16, 478, 000	9, 055, 000	3, 707, 000
1927	15, 838, 000	2, 025, 000	16, 501, 000	8, 978, 000	3, 810, 000
1928	16, 388, 000	1, 916, 000	16, 691, 000	8, 997, 000	4, 069, 000
1929	17, 344, 000	1, 819, 000	17, 771, 000	10, 068, 000	3, 986, 000
1930	16, 593, 000	1, 617, 000	17, 036, 000	9, 334, 000	2, 934, 000
1931	14, 173, 000	1, 336, 000	14, 461, 000	7, 643, 000	2, 165, 000
1932	11, 308, 000	1, 052, 000	11, 126, 000	5, 861, 000	1, 555, 000
1933	11, 604, 000	944, 000	10, 299, 000	6, 179, 000	1, 740, 000
1934: January	12, 301, 000	886, 000	11, 045, 000	7, 035, 000	2, 036, 000
February	12, 352, 000	1, 012, 000	11, 297, 000	7, 257, 000	2, 261, 000
March	12, 522, 000	1, 019, 000	11, 550, 000	7, 417, 000	2, 445, 000
April	12, 663, 000	1, 028, 000	11, 847, 000	7, 683, 000	2, 546, 000
May	13, 296, 000	1, 030, 000	11, 981, 000	7, 352, 000	2, 438, 000
June	14, 008, 000	1, 057, 000	11, 728, 000	7, 333, 000	2, 306, 000

¹ Comparable data not available.

Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to June 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 6-month period, January to June 1934, inclusive, based on the 3-year average, 1923-25, as 100, are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO JUNE 1934, INCLUSIVE

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment															
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.3
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.4
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	-----
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	-----
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.6	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	-----
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.3	79.6	-----
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	-----
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	-----
Average	107.2	108.2	82.3	90.6	104.1	96.5	99.4	101.2	98.9	98.9	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	79.6
Month	Pay rolls															
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	-----
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	-----
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	-----
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	-----
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	-----
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	-----
Average	97.4	117.1	76.2	81.3	103.3	96.1	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.4	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5	63.1

1 Average for 6 months.

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for June 1934 based on the 12-month average for 1926 as 100. These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes from the previous month when compared with those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4.

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925=100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brandt, Jr.

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR 1928=100) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR JUNE 1934

Group	Employment index	Pay-roll index
All manufacturing.....	76.4	59.5
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	80.2	62.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	71.4	53.9
Transportation equipment.....	90.9	73.6
Railroad repair shops.....	55.6	49.1
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	73.4	55.8
Lumber and allied products.....	47.7	30.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	57.0	37.5
Textiles and their products.....	81.5	57.8
Fabrics.....	86.8	63.5
Wearing apparel.....	68.9	46.6
Leather and its manufactures.....	82.9	62.5
Food and kindred products.....	100.0	86.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	69.8	54.8
Paper and printing.....	90.7	73.3
Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining.....	95.9	80.6
Rubber products.....	87.1	67.6

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in June 1934

ELEVEN of the fourteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from May to June and nine reported larger pay rolls in June than in May. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls (4.4 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively), were in quarrying and nonmetallic mining, this being the fourth successive month in which gains have been registered in this industry. Employment in the crude-petroleum-producing industry rose 4.3 percent and pay rolls increased 1 percent. Laundries reported gains of 2.3 percent and 2 percent in employment and pay rolls, respectively. The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry showed a gain of 1.1 percent in employment, and the electric-railroad and motor-bus operations industry reported a gain of 0.9 percent. Employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry increased 0.7 percent from May to June and the hotels and metalliferous mining industries reported gains in employment of 0.6 percent each. The telephone and telegraph industry showed a gain of 0.3 percent and the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group reported a gain of 0.2 percent. Employment in the bituminous-coal mining industry showed practically no change, the gain being less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Of the three industries showing decreases in employment, the only pronounced change was in the anthracite-mining industry, in which employment declined 9.8 percent from May to June. The corresponding loss in pay rolls was 16.8 percent. Employment in wholesale-

trade establishments fell off 0.6 percent over the month interval and pay rolls increased 0.2 percent. Reports received from 36,851 retail trade establishments showed decreases of 0.7 percent in employment and 0.3 percent in pay rolls. The group of department stores, general-merchandise and limited-price stores, and mail-order houses showed a decrease of 1.4 percent in employment and 0.7 percent in pay rolls. The combined totals of the remaining 34,407 retail-trade establishments reporting, showed practically no changes in employment and pay rolls from May to June.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in June 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from May 1934 and June 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for this group have been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1934 AND JUNE 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹			
	Index June 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index June 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in June 1934	Percentage change from—		
		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933		May 1934	June 1933	
Coal mining:																
Anthracite.....	57.5	-9.8	+45.6	53.3	-16.8	+55.4	\$26.98	-7.8	+6.8	² 31.7	² -8.6	² +1.6	<i>Cents</i> ² 82.3	² -0.2	² +2.2	
Bituminous.....	76.7	+3	+25.1	55.1	+1.3	+88.7	18.54	+1.3	+50.8	26.2	-1.1	-4.3	71.3	+1.4	+52.4	
Metalliferous mining.....	41.0	+6	+30.2	26.7	+4.2	+45.9	20.99	+3.6	+12.0	37.4	+3.6	-5.8	55.5	(⁴)	+18.7	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	56.6	+4.4	+19.7	37.0	+5.5	+34.5	16.96	+1.1	+12.6	35.8	+1.4	-11.9	48.0	+8	+30.1	
Crude-petroleum producing.....	80.0	+4.3	+37.9	56.9	+1.0	+40.1	26.87	-3.2	+1.6	34.0	-2.6	-22.4	79.2	+6	+24.3	
Public utilities:																
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.4	+3	+1.7	71.3	-.2	+7.1	26.80	-.4	+5.3	38.3	+5	+2.4	71.2	-.7	+2.9	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	84.0	+1.1	+8.7	77.8	+3	+11.3	29.35	-.7	+2.4	38.8	-1.3	-8.1	75.7	+4	+12.1	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	73.2	+9	+5.6	63.2	+4	+9.0	27.61	-.5	+3.1	45.8	-.2	-1.7	59.8	-.3	+10.1	
Trade:																
Wholesale.....	84.1	-.6	+11.1	66.5	+2	+16.1	26.38	+8	+4.5	41.2	+2	-10.7	63.8	(⁴)	+17.6	
Retail.....	88.2	-.7	+12.6	71.6	-.3	+18.3	20.03	+4	+5.0	39.7	-1.0	-13.3	50.8	+2.0	+19.8	
Hotels (cash payments only) ⁵	86.2	+6	+17.1	66.2	+5	+26.6	13.22	-.1	+8.0	47.1	-.8	-6.1	27.4	(⁴)	+16.6	
Laundries.....	⁶ 84.0	+2.3	+6.1	⁶ 68.3	+2.0	+15.0	15.30	-.3	+8.4	39.9	(⁴)	-4.8	37.8	-.3	+14.2	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	⁶ 84.9	+7	+7.3	⁶ 64.1	-1.5	+19.4	18.39	-2.2	+11.2	41.0	-.7	-14.7	44.5	-1.8	+27.4	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	(⁷)	⁸ +2	⁸ +3.1	(⁷)	⁸ -1.1	⁸ +4.3	31.94	⁸ -1.3	⁸ +1.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments, as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

² May data revised—Average hours in May 1934 are 34.6, percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933 are +3.9 and +37.8, respectively. Average hourly earnings in May 1934 are 83.2 cents, percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933 are +2.6 and +2.9, respectively.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

⁴ No change.

⁵ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁶ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

⁷ Not available.

⁸ Weighted.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through June 1934.

A revision of the indexes, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries, was made for the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries in March 1934. The indexes of employment and pay rolls in these industries were adjusted to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports and this new series will be continued until further adjustments, if necessary, are made when 1933 census data become available.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JUNE 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April	85.2	70.1	51.6	58.2	75.2	72.0	37.4	51.7	85.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	58.6	33.9	26.6	51.4
May	80.3	66.9	43.2	63.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	64.0	82.4	62.6	61.2	76.7	54.4	30.7	26.9	54.4
June	76.1	53.0	39.5	57.5	66.7	37.4	34.3	53.3	78.4	60.5	61.3	76.7	52.4	27.3	29.2	55.1
July	65.1	44.5	43.8	---	53.7	34.5	38.2	---	76.4	58.6	63.2	---	50.4	24.4	33.6	---
August	67.3	49.2	47.7	---	56.4	41.4	46.6	---	77.0	59.4	68.6	---	50.6	26.4	43.3	---
September	80.0	55.8	56.8	---	64.9	47.0	60.7	---	80.4	62.4	71.8	---	53.6	30.2	44.1	---
October	86.8	63.9	56.9	---	91.1	66.7	61.6	---	81.3	67.0	68.0	---	56.2	37.8	44.1	---
November	83.5	62.7	61.0	---	79.5	51.0	47.8	---	81.1	69.4	74.8	---	54.6	38.0	50.7	---
December	79.8	62.3	54.5	---	78.4	56.2	44.3	---	81.2	70.0	75.4	---	52.3	37.7	50.8	---
Average	80.5	62.5	51.7	62.4	75.4	53.7	45.8	65.1	83.2	67.4	67.9	75.9	57.5	35.6	37.8	54.3
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May	62.4	38.3	30.0	40.8	49.3	23.8	17.0	25.6	75.0	50.6	43.4	54.3	62.3	32.3	23.8	35.0
June	60.0	32.2	31.5	41.0	46.1	20.1	18.3	26.7	72.3	49.5	47.3	56.6	60.1	30.0	27.5	37.0
July	56.2	29.5	33.0	---	41.3	16.9	19.0	---	71.0	49.5	49.5	---	57.3	29.1	28.4	---
August	55.8	28.6	36.8	---	40.2	16.5	21.9	---	68.9	51.1	51.6	---	55.1	29.7	29.9	---
September	55.5	29.3	38.9	---	40.2	17.0	23.9	---	68.6	52.4	52.6	---	51.2	30.5	29.3	---
October	53.8	30.5	40.7	---	37.4	18.0	25.9	---	64.5	52.4	53.2	---	48.7	30.1	31.2	---
November	52.8	31.9	40.6	---	35.1	18.7	25.6	---	59.3	49.4	51.1	---	43.3	27.1	28.3	---
December	51.2	33.3	40.6	---	34.3	18.7	26.2	---	53.9	42.3	45.3	---	36.9	22.1	24.4	---
Average	59.1	36.5	34.6	40.5	44.8	21.6	20.6	26.1	67.4	49.0	44.9	46.7	53.4	29.1	24.7	28.1
	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April	69.8	54.9	56.7	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May	67.8	54.5	51.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.0	82.8	68.5	71.4
June	65.0	54.2	58.0	80.0	62.7	44.8	40.6	56.9	86.9	79.9	69.2	70.4	95.0	82.1	66.6	71.3
July	65.3	55.4	59.5	---	59.2	44.6	42.2	---	86.6	79.1	68.5	---	93.3	79.6	66.7	---
August	62.4	57.4	60.8	---	56.3	42.9	42.5	---	85.9	77.1	68.1	---	92.3	79.1	66.1	---
September	61.2	56.2	66.2	---	55.2	41.9	44.4	---	85.0	78.4	68.3	---	92.1	75.9	64.6	---
October	60.4	56.8	70.6	---	54.4	42.5	50.1	---	84.1	76.2	68.9	---	91.6	75.7	67.0	---
November	57.6	56.5	72.2	---	52.0	42.4	50.3	---	83.5	75.5	68.9	---	89.7	74.3	67.7	---
December	58.2	57.2	75.0	---	54.9	41.7	53.2	---	83.1	74.8	69.4	---	92.7	73.5	67.7	---
Average	65.7	55.3	62.2	74.9	61.7	44.1	44.1	53.8	86.6	79.1	70.4	70.1	93.7	81.1	68.2	69.8

¹ Average for 6 months.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

461

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JUNE 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ²							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	85.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April	97.1	84.8	76.9	82.4	97.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	86.8	78.0	69.5	72.2	86.6	71.8	58.1	62.9
May	97.6	84.0	76.9	83.1	98.7	84.2	69.9	77.6	85.9	76.9	69.1	72.6	85.1	72.2	58.2	63.0
June	97.2	83.2	77.3	84.0	98.3	80.5	69.9	77.8	85.3	76.5	69.3	73.2	84.8	70.2	58.0	63.2
July	96.7	82.3	77.5	84.0	97.4	78.7	70.0	75.6	85.6	75.6	69.4	73.2	83.3	66.4	57.4	63.2
August	95.9	81.5	78.1	82.2	96.2	76.7	70.9	74.7	84.8	74.1	69.5	73.2	81.9	63.8	58.2	63.2
September	94.7	81.0	80.3	84.3	94.3	74.7	71.8	74.7	84.0	73.5	69.7	73.2	81.2	62.5	57.8	63.2
October	92.7	79.9	82.2	82.2	93.2	74.4	76.2	74.4	82.7	72.0	70.6	73.2	79.0	61.5	59.8	63.2
November	91.3	79.1	82.6	82.6	93.3	73.2	74.5	74.5	81.5	71.8	71.0	73.2	79.7	61.7	59.4	63.2
December	90.3	78.4	81.8	81.8	91.2	73.2	74.4	74.4	79.9	71.4	70.8	73.2	77.8	61.9	59.6	63.2
Average	95.6	83.0	78.8	82.4	96.7	79.8	72.0	75.8	84.7	75.5	70.0	71.9	83.4	68.0	58.9	61.8
	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
January	89.5	81.8	75.3	82.4	87.5	74.1	61.7	63.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	84.6	89.4	78.0	62.7	68.8
February	88.2	80.9	74.1	83.0	88.4	72.5	58.1	64.6	87.1	80.5	73.4	83.8	86.7	73.7	58.4	67.7
March	87.4	79.8	73.1	83.6	89.1	71.3	57.1	65.7	87.8	81.4	71.4	87.2	87.5	73.4	55.1	69.5
April	87.4	78.9	73.3	83.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	66.8	90.1	81.6	78.6	88.2	88.3	72.7	60.4	71.5
May	87.1	77.9	74.0	84.6	84.7	69.7	57.4	66.3	89.9	80.9	77.0	88.8	88.3	71.1	59.5	71.8
June	87.1	77.0	75.7	84.1	84.1	66.2	57.3	66.5	91.1	79.4	78.3	88.2	87.6	68.2	60.5	71.6
July	86.8	76.6	76.9	83.3	83.3	64.7	59.1	63.9	83.9	74.6	74.6	83.3	83.3	63.3	58.1	63.2
August	86.5	76.4	79.7	82.1	82.1	63.2	60.8	63.2	81.8	72.6	78.1	80.3	80.3	60.7	62.7	63.2
September	86.1	77.1	82.1	81.4	81.4	63.1	62.3	62.3	86.6	77.8	86.0	83.5	83.5	64.6	69.2	63.2
October	85.2	77.8	83.5	83.5	79.9	63.9	65.0	65.0	89.8	81.3	89.6	85.4	85.4	67.1	72.3	63.2
November	84.1	77.6	83.4	83.4	79.7	63.3	64.1	64.1	90.9	81.7	91.6	85.4	85.4	66.9	72.6	63.2
December	83.7	77.0	83.3	83.3	77.8	62.6	64.5	64.5	106.2	95.2	105.4	85.4	85.4	73.6	80.3	63.2
Average	86.6	78.2	77.9	83.6	83.6	67.0	60.4	65.6	89.4	80.9	81.7	86.8	86.6	69.4	64.3	70.2
	Laundries ³								Dyeing and cleaning ³							
January	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8
February	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3
March	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	86.6	75.0	55.4	62.7	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7
April	94.3	85.4	76.5	80.5	90.9	74.7	56.6	64.4	88.4	76.9	74.9	79.9	81.9	62.5	51.7	60.8
May	94.1	84.8	76.6	82.1	90.5	73.9	57.1	66.9	89.3	78.0	75.7	84.3	82.1	63.8	51.0	65.1
June	94.8	84.4	79.2	84.0	91.2	71.8	59.4	68.3	91.4	78.6	79.1	84.9	84.5	62.4	53.7	64.1
July	95.6	83.6	79.5	81.5	91.5	69.4	58.7	63.2	91.1	76.1	76.6	81.8	81.8	56.9	50.0	63.2
August	94.0	82.2	81.1	81.1	88.6	66.9	60.3	60.3	86.4	73.4	76.8	75.9	75.9	53.4	50.0	63.2
September	93.0	81.9	82.6	82.6	88.0	65.8	63.5	63.5	88.0	76.9	81.9	78.3	78.3	57.9	57.1	63.2
October	91.8	80.7	81.3	81.3	85.6	64.1	62.5	62.5	87.0	76.0	81.6	77.2	77.2	55.8	57.4	63.2
November	89.8	79.4	78.4	78.4	82.6	61.9	60.7	60.7	83.2	72.0	76.1	70.8	70.8	49.6	52.5	63.2
December	88.8	79.1	78.4	78.4	81.0	61.4	61.1	61.1	78.4	69.5	70.5	64.4	64.4	45.9	47.3	63.2
Average	93.1	83.5	78.8	80.5	88.3	70.1	59.5	64.3	85.6	75.2	74.3	76.3	76.1	57.3	49.5	55.8
	Hotels															
January	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8								
February	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2								
March	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6								
April	95.9	82.7	71.9	86.6	89.9	69.6	51.7	66.5								
May	92.5	80.1	71.9	85.7	87.7	67.9	51.8	65.9								
June	91.6	78.0	73.6	86.2	85.4	63.8	52.3	66.2								
July	93.3	78.4	75.6	85.2	85.2	61.8	53.3	53.3								
August	92.8	77.6	77.1	83.8	83.8	59.6	54.0	54.0								
September	90.6	77.0	78.7	81.9	81.9	59.1	55.6	55.6								
October	87.4	75.4	77.0	79.7	79.7	58.6	56.2	56.2								
November	84.9	74.3	75.8	77.1	77.1	57.5	55.2	55.2								
December	83.1	73.2	77.6	75.4	75.4	56.6	57.6	57.6								
Average	91.7	79.0	74.9	85.2	85.4	64.5	54.4	65.2								

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 1.³ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Employment in Building Construction in June 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction in June, as compared with May, were as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Total employment.....	-0.3
Total pay rolls.....	-1.2
Total man-hours worked.....	+1.2
Average weekly earnings.....	-.9
Average hours per week per man.....	+1.4
Average hourly earnings.....	-1.3

The following table is based on returns made by 11,346 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by public-works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In June the weekly pay roll for 80,546 workers amounted to \$1,856,143 as compared with \$1,878,986 earned by 80,802 workers employed by the identical firms in May.

In June the average weekly earnings were \$23.04 as compared with \$23.25 for May. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Reports from 10,727 firms—94.5 percent of the 11,346 cooperating firms gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,156,873 in June as compared with 2,131,466 in May.

The average hours per week per man—29.9 in June and 29.5 in May—were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings—77.2 cents in June and 78.2 cents in May—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Number June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934
All localities.....	11,346	80,546	-0.3	\$1,856,143	-1.2	\$23.04	-0.9	29.9	+1.4	<i>Ct.</i> 77.2	-1.3
Alabama: Birmingham.....	88	320	-27.6	4,840	-32.0	15.13	-6.1	24.8	-9.2	60.9	+3.2
California:											
Los Angeles ²	23	1,088	+51.5	23,859	+57.6	21.93	+4.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
San Francisco Oakland ²	26	700	+1.0	16,088	+1.9	22.98	+9	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other localities ²	23	459	+14.8	10,279	+11.9	22.39	-2.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
The State ²	72	2,247	+24.1	50,226	+25.2	22.35	+9	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Colorado: Denver.....	227	651	-2.5	13,891	-1.4	21.34	+1.1	26.4	-2.6	81.8	+3.9
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	119	573	+16.9	12,650	+22.3	22.08	+4.6	31.7	+2.9	70.3	+2.0
Hartford.....	269	1,084	+6.4	24,027	+13.8	22.17	+7.0	32.4	+4.2	68.1	+2.4
New Haven.....	180	984	-10.2	23,677	-5.5	24.06	+5.2	33.5	+5.0	71.9	+1.1
The State.....	568	2,641	+1.4	60,354	+6.8	22.85	+5.3	32.7	+4.1	70.0	+1.2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	106	930	+3.0	19,121	+3.9	20.56	+9	32.9	-2.1	62.5	+3.0
District of Columbia.....	427	3,974	-10.7	102,013	-14.9	25.67	-4.8	31.2	-6	81.5	-4.1
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	53	210	-9	3,430	+1.1	16.33	+2.1	26.1	-4.0	62.6	+6.6
Miami.....	79	986	+21.9	19,139	+24.7	19.41	+2.3	29.4	+8.5	66.0	-5.7
The State.....	132	1,196	+17.1	22,569	+20.5	18.87	+2.8	28.8	+6.3	65.5	-3.1
Georgia: Atlanta.....	153	913	-11.7	15,305	-4.5	16.76	+8.1	27.6	+3.8	60.5	+4.0
Illinois:											
Chicago ²	131	1,680	-30.4	49,803	-37.8	29.64	-10.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other localities ²	96	1,709	+3.8	38,731	+9.1	22.66	+5.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
The State ²	227	3,389	-16.5	88,534	-23.4	26.12	-8.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	64	279	-10.6	5,179	-16.7	18.56	-6.8	27.1	-9.1	68.7	+2.4
Fort Wayne.....	93	259	+2.8	5,267	+2.3	20.34	-4	26.7	-3.3	76.1	+3.0
Indianapolis.....	173	1,019	+2.9	20,032	-4	19.66	-3.3	27.5	-2.8	71.6	+1.1
South Bend.....	41	285	-7	6,470	+8.6	22.70	+9.3	29.3	-2.0	77.6	+11.3
The State.....	371	1,842	(⁴)	36,948	-1.3	20.06	-1.4	27.6	-3.8	72.8	+3.0
Iowa: Des Moines.....	103	574	+7.3	12,562	+1.1	21.89	-5.8	27.6	-8.0	80.6	+3.6
Kansas: Wichita.....	73	309	+4.0	5,309	+18.0	17.18	+13.4	27.6	+10.8	62.5	+2.1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	145	858	-13.3	15,866	-15.3	18.49	-2.3	31.0	+2.3	60.8	-1.8
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	118	734	+12.4	13,066	+23.4	17.80	+9.8	29.3	+9.3	60.8	+1.8
Maine: Portland.....	97	472	+17.7	10,348	+16.0	21.92	-1.4	32.1	+1.3	68.4	-2.6
Maryland: Baltimore ²	120	1,404	-4.9	29,575	-5.9	21.06	-1.1	35.1	+2.6	63.3	-4.5
Massachusetts: All localities ²	688	4,903	+1	124,089	+2.3	25.31	+2.2	32.5	+1.6	77.8	+1.4
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	467	3,536	+4.6	83,991	+6	23.75	-3.8	31.2	-3.1	76.3	-4
Flint.....	62	358	+32.1	8,291	+52.3	23.16	+15.3	33.9	+20.2	68.1	-2.9
Grand Rapids.....	106	359	+1.7	6,647	(⁵)	18.52	-1.7	29.8	-4.5	62.0	+2.6
The State.....	635	4,253	+6.2	98,929	+3.5	23.26	-2.5	31.3	-1.9	74.4	-1.5

Footnotes at end of table

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Number June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	53	206	+8.4	\$4,004	+12.8	\$19.44	+4.1	25.4	-2.3	<i>Ct.</i>	+5.5
Minneapolis.....	226	1,691	+9.9	40,114	+12.7	23.72	+2.6	32.3	+4.5	73.3	-2.3
St. Paul.....	170	669	-15.0	15,814	-18.1	23.64	-3.6	30.4	-1.3	77.7	-2.4
The State.....	449	2,566	+2.0	59,932	+2.5	23.36	+ .6	31.3	+2.6	74.6	-2.2
Missouri:											
Kansas City ⁶	304	1,433	-11.2	36,663	-6.1	25.58	+5.7	29.6	+3.9	87.8	+2.0
St. Louis.....	600	2,675	-3.6	73,163	-2.3	27.35	+1.4	26.9	+ .4	101.4	+1.0
The State.....	904	4,108	-6.4	109,826	-3.6	26.73	+3.0	27.8	+1.5	96.5	+1.5
Nebraska: Omaha.....											
	161	1,117	+10.0	23,583	+2.7	21.11	-6.7	30.8	-2.2	68.3	-4.9
New York:											
New York City ²	438	6,642	-6.5	205,632	-7.2	30.96	- .7	28.7	+ .7	107.9	-1.3
Other localities ²	320	7,336	+8.0	163,800	+8.9	22.34	+ .9	29.5	+ .7	75.7	+ .3
The State ²	758	13,978	+ .6	369,492	- .7	26.43	-1.3	29.1	+ .7	90.8	-1.9
North Carolina: Charlotte.....											
	55	371	+15.2	6,482	+26.1	17.47	+9.5	31.1	+1.3	56.4	+9.1
Ohio:											
Akron.....	91	368	-8.7	8,137	- .9	22.11	+8.6	36.5	+4.9	60.6	+3.6
Cincinnati ⁷	440	1,736	-4.4	40,572	-9.3	23.37	-5.2	28.0	-6.7	83.7	+1.7
Cleveland.....	648	2,592	- .5	72,503	- .9	27.97	- .4	27.6	-1.8	101.4	+ .2
Dayton.....	149	588	+ .5	12,786	+15.6	21.74	+15.0	30.6	+12.9	71.2	+2.2
Youngstown.....	85	394	+8.2	9,498	+4.1	24.11	-3.9	26.9	-6.9	89.4	+3.0
The State.....	1,413	5,678	-1.6	143,496	-1.9	25.27	- .3	28.6	-1.7	88.2	+1.1
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	97	528	+18.9	9,965	+13.2	18.87	-4.8	25.9	-7.2	73.2	+2.7
Tulsa.....	52	251	-7.4	4,592	-10.5	18.29	-3.4	28.0	+2.6	66.5	-4.7
The State.....	149	779	+9.0	14,557	+4.5	18.69	-4.1	26.5	-4.3	71.1	+ .6
Oregon: Portland.....											
	209	1,037	+10.8	20,249	+3.7	19.53	-6.4	25.3	-9.3	77.4	+3.5
Pennsylvania:⁸											
Erie area ²	20	314	-31.9	3,449	-14.6	10.98	+25.3	13.6	+20.4	70.3	+8.2
Philadelphia area ²	398	3,673	-3.3	76,370	+1.3	20.79	+4.8	30.3	+4.5	70.1	+ .3
Pittsburgh area ²	230	1,638	-5.0	45,068	-6.2	27.51	-1.3	29.7	-2.0	95.1	- .9
Reading-Lebanon area ²	44	292	- .7	6,147	+ .6	21.05	+1.3	32.8	-1.5	64.1	+2.1
Scranton area ²	32	186	-35.9	4,445	-35.2	23.90	+1.1	40.6	+30.5	59.8	-21.6
Other areas ²	290	2,447	- .1	47,013	+8.6	19.21	+8.7	31.0	+9.9	60.9	-2.6
The State.....	1,014	8,580	-4.8	182,492	- .7	21.27	+4.4	30.2	+6.0	71.5	-1.9
Rhode Island: Providence.....											
	251	1,884	+15.5	41,353	+13.8	21.95	-1.5	33.0	+3.4	66.7	-4.7
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga.....	39	204	-5.6	3,913	+10.6	19.18	+17.1	34.1	+18.8	55.2	-1.4
Knoxville.....	46	358	+3.2	5,584	-1.2	15.60	-4.2	25.1	-11.3	62.2	+8.0
Memphis.....	78	623	+19.8	10,144	+ .5	16.28	-16.2	26.8	-13.3	60.6	-3.2
Nashville.....	81	718	-11.5	11,235	-17.5	15.65	-6.8	29.3	-4.6	52.1	-4.6
The State.....	244	1,903	+ .5	30,876	-6.2	16.22	-6.7	28.1	-6.6	57.0	-1.0

Footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	Number June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934	June 1934	Percentage of change from May 1934
Texas:											
Dallas.....	199	827	+16.0	\$13,022	+6.1	\$15.75	-8.5	26.3	-5.7	<i>Ct.</i> 60.9	-2.1
El Paso.....	30	86	-12.2	1,576	+6.7	18.33	+21.6	30.4	+30.5	60.3	-6.8
Houston.....	198	1,054	+4.4	17,977	-5.8	17.06	-9.7	25.3	-11.8	65.5	(*)
San Antonio.....	115	349	-.3	4,634	-4.1	13.28	-3.8	23.8	-5.9	54.9	+ .4
The State.....	542	2,316	+6.7	37,209	-1.2	16.07	-7.4	25.6	-6.9	61.9	-1.0
Utah: Salt Lake City.....											
	90	214	-37.4	4,240	-34.1	19.81	+5.3	24.0	+1.7	81.9	+3.1
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	80	536	+4.1	9,975	+ .4	18.61	-3.5	29.5	+2.3	63.0	-1.1
Richmond.....	133	897	+12.5	18,190	+14.6	20.28	+1.8	31.1	-1.9	65.9	+3.6
The State.....	213	1,433	+9.2	28,165	+9.1	19.65	-.1	30.4	-2.3	64.7	+1.7
Washington:											
Seattle.....	184	785	+4.5	16,622	+4.2	21.17	-.4	23.6	+6.7	90.0	+7.3
Spokane.....	56	190	-22.4	4,398	-15.8	23.15	+8.6	27.0	+4.7	85.6	+2.9
Tacoma.....	94	174	+9.4	3,507	+4.6	20.16	-4.4	22.4	-11.5	89.8	+7.7
The State.....	334	1,149	-.5	24,527	(*)	21.35	+ .5	24.0	-5.5	89.1	+6.7
West Virginia: Wheeling...											
	49	180	+19.2	3,692	+25.9	20.51	+5.6	29.0	+8.2	71.5	-1.8
Wisconsin: All localities ² ...											
	161	1,643	+11.2	32,427	+11.4	19.74	+ .3	37.1	+22.8	52.7	+15.3

¹ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,727 firms.

² Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent increase.

⁵ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent decrease.

⁶ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

⁷ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

⁸ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

⁹ No change.

Trend of Employment in June 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in June 1934, as compared with May 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. 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, which are shown by city and State totals in the section "Building construction." 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, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate 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.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted—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.

The anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, showed decreases from May to June of 9.8 percent in employment and 16.8 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines which employed in June 79,914 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15th were \$2,155,932.

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 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama.....	914	75,780	-3.4	\$1,045,351	-7.0	263	51,845	-4.5	\$678,686	-9.2
Arizona.....	517	12,362	+3.4	248,965	+4.6	58	2,656	+6.8	47,740	+7.2
Arkansas.....	<i>1,649</i>	<i>21,153</i>	-3.0	<i>344,663</i>	-2.0	<i>253</i>	<i>13,003</i>	-16.8	<i>149,863</i>	-1.7
California.....	<i>21,835</i>	<i>365,790</i>	+4	<i>6,337,187</i>	-1.3	<i>1,054</i>	<i>149,118</i>	-1.2	<i>3,337,548</i>	-1.2
Colorado.....	1,192	40,553	+2.8	855,905	+1.7	189	15,785	+6.8	322,455	+2.8
Connecticut.....	2,197	176,564	-2.0	3,546,457	-2.4	740	145,382	-2.5	2,779,314	-3.5
Delaware.....	214	13,274	+4.9	270,048	+6.7	71	9,240	+7.5	172,482	+9.9
Dist. of Columbia.....	902	34,746	-(*)	815,667	+7	54	3,718	-1.4	118,084	+2.0
Florida.....	1,089	35,965	-9.7	585,616	-10.2	237	20,039	-2.3	275,268	-8.0
Georgia.....	1,261	97,594	-4.3	1,294,235	-9.1	387	75,535	-6.1	865,671	-13.2
Idaho.....	456	11,229	+3.6	228,553	+15.1	65	5,400	+6.1	111,268	+24.7
Illinois.....	<i>4,233</i>	<i>446,757</i>	+3	<i>9,793,284</i>	+9	<i>2,029</i>	<i>274,951</i>	+9	<i>5,780,147</i>	+1.7
Indiana.....	2,481	171,807	+2.9	3,467,929	+5.3	710	126,911	+3.4	<i>2,573,019</i>	+7.2
Iowa.....	1,810	57,655	-4	1,120,756	-4	461	31,429	-4	601,024	+5
Kansas.....	<i>2,117</i>	<i>59,191</i>	+2.0	<i>1,224,955</i>	+2.6	<i>471</i>	<i>32,531</i>	+3.6	<i>692,117</i>	+2.8
Kentucky.....	1,384	83,932	+8	1,452,340	-1.8	318	32,154	-1.0	566,404	-7
Louisiana.....	1,000	42,577	-1.3	689,051	-3.0	233	24,080	-2.4	329,017	-4.9
Maine.....	847	48,588	-2.9	812,818	-6.4	274	39,751	-3.8	623,937	-8.1
Maryland.....	<i>1,487</i>	<i>107,470</i>	-5	<i>2,238,455</i>	+2.1	<i>656</i>	<i>74,041</i>	6 -2.1	<i>1,480,472</i>	6 +1.1
Massachusetts.....	<i>3,893</i>	<i>423,074</i>	-3.0	<i>8,900,288</i>	-3.4	<i>1,552</i>	<i>229,717</i>	-5.8	<i>4,512,874</i>	-7.6
Michigan.....	3,268	459,119	-5.8	10,339,739	-12.2	<i>1,122</i>	<i>417,644</i>	-7.8	<i>9,644,558</i>	-9.4
Minnesota.....	1,931	85,727	+7	1,840,648	+2.4	408	39,761	+1.9	813,099	+4.5
Mississippi.....	538	16,181	+1.3	219,698	-9	119	10,555	+2.3	127,518	+1.0
Missouri.....	3,695	153,431	+1	3,202,319	+1.4	869	77,709	+1.0	1,529,919	+4.1
Montana.....	653	10,540	+1.6	257,056	+2.1	95	3,626	+3.0	80,318	+4.6
Nebraska.....	1,586	31,946	+3.4	668,753	+2.3	176	13,486	+8.2	280,748	+6.5
Nevada.....	187	2,942	+2.6	70,957	+3.6	33	886	+1.6	22,430	+2.3
New Hampshire.....	742	43,191	-3.8	739,117	-1	211	36,560	-5.3	589,038	-8
New Jersey.....	2,493	244,789	+8	5,466,050	-2	<i>772</i>	<i>212,264</i>	+7	<i>4,542,083</i>	+4
New Mexico.....	333	6,064	+1.3	106,913	+3	29	573	+2	9,701	-2
New York.....	11,570	659,276	-9	16,593,451	-1.5	<i>8,139</i>	<i>373,090</i>	-1.5	<i>8,667,799</i>	-2.1
North Carolina.....	1,025	138,690	-4.7	1,670,090	-11.8	609	129,826	-4.7	1,523,162	-12.6
North Dakota.....	396	4,431	+2.1	92,293	+4.3	57	1,032	+4.1	23,375	+9.5
Ohio.....	8,083	541,265	-8	11,808,397	-1.2	2,601	393,837	-1.1	8,588,065	-1.9
Oklahoma.....	1,510	36,823	+4.0	731,150	+2	175	11,708	-2	219,225	+1.0
Oregon.....	1,149	43,805	+4.0	857,095	-2.0	294	27,069	+6.8	464,141	-3.5
Pennsylvania.....	8,294	746,747	-(*)	16,218,736	-8	<i>1,969</i>	<i>415,800</i>	+7	<i>8,200,600</i>	-9
Rhode Island.....	1,172	73,644	-3.9	1,389,648	-5.3	381	56,394	-5.1	976,760	-7.6
South Carolina.....	605	65,874	-3.6	735,716	-15.7	229	59,370	-3.9	631,391	-17.8
South Dakota.....	455	7,839	+3.5	176,100	+1.4	55	2,401	+4.2	47,896	+4.2
Tennessee.....	1,314	84,011	-3.6	1,332,664	-2.6	338	58,978	-4.5	882,068	-3.3
Texas.....	<i>1,731</i>	<i>90,868</i>	+1.1	<i>1,977,189</i>	+2.1	<i>651</i>	<i>49,388</i>	+1	<i>1,020,423</i>	+2.2
Utah.....	541	15,975	+4.5	322,907	+9	111	6,009	+17.4	111,572	+7.8
Vermont.....	537	13,023	-7.0	257,627	-7.9	146	5,960	-15.6	116,311	-17.8
Virginia.....	1,786	96,126	-8	1,602,585	-4.0	490	67,490	-1.9	1,056,873	-5.6
Washington.....	3,184	73,951	-1.2	1,540,222	-4.1	515	40,302	-3.0	760,358	-7.7
West Virginia.....	1,203	147,553	+1.5	3,062,142	+2.8	263	59,082	-6	1,207,440	-2
Wisconsin.....	<i>1,047</i>	<i>161,128</i>	-2	<i>3,166,003</i>	+8	<i>772</i>	<i>128,415</i>	+1	<i>2,501,411</i>	6 +9
Wyoming.....	327	6,621	-(*)	148,634	-3.8	46	1,674	+3.0	37,176	-12.3

1 Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

2 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

3 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

4 Includes building and contracting.

5 Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.

6 Weighted percent of change.

7 Includes laundries.

8 Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.

9 Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama.....	101	1,923	-1.7	\$42,871	+4.3	303	4,751	-1.9	\$79,673	-0.1
Arizona.....	55	877	+6.7	16,288	+4.0	253	2,734	-2.7	51,702	-0.7
Arkansas.....	52	1,037	-7	26,602	+1.0	212	2,600	-2.5	48,837	+1
California.....	99	5,744	+7	156,984	-1.2	112	25,404	-4.5	522,190	-4.5
Colorado.....	120	3,042	+1.7	76,452	+2.0	448	7,096	+2.2	136,327	-1.4
Connecticut.....	186	3,621	-2.0	88,219	-1.2	958	12,349	+1.2	251,346	+1.8
Delaware.....	16	535	-2.4	12,213	+3.2	73	1,243	-4.2	25,835	-2.5
Dist. of Columbia.....	52	1,083	+8	34,385	+5.6	669	11,861	+3	236,521	+4
Florida.....	194	2,928	-47.3	59,791	-31.7	334	4,586	-7.1	85,746	-6.5
Georgia.....	87	950	+1.2	24,255	+1.4	432	6,637	-3	113,634	-1.0
Idaho.....	50	259	+2.4	6,619	-1	219	1,817	+2.0	34,055	+3.8
Illinois.....	362	12,298	-2	329,421	+1	1,112	56,038	-2.4	1,143,130	+1.6
Indiana.....	342	5,261	-7	123,363	+1.1	962	15,301	+3.0	282,355	+1.8
Iowa.....	136	2,951	+2.8	73,695	+2.3	613	6,692	-4	124,330	-1.1
Kansas.....	164	2,722	+2.1	61,894	+4	1,020	8,504	-9	159,410	+1
Kentucky.....	124	1,785	+5	37,099	+1.3	358	6,940	+3	122,374	-1.1
Louisiana.....	184	2,778	+2.4	60,479	-2.9	365	5,934	+3	97,510	-9
Maine.....	84	1,368	+1.9	32,417	+1.5	235	2,479	+1.3	46,135	+4
Maryland.....	190	3,028	+2	74,356	+2.2	459	13,236	+4.3	255,588	+2.4
Massachusetts.....	865	18,514	+1.1	490,075	+5	4,594	72,367	+1	1,432,863	+1.0
Michigan.....	248	5,326	+1.6	130,772	-5	1,260	25,633	-2.7	536,555	-2.0
Minnesota.....	235	7,086	-4	185,694	+3	813	13,248	+3	244,641	-3.1
Mississippi.....	61	873	+2.1	17,470	+2.4	157	1,500	-2.7	22,976	-3
Missouri.....	608	12,777	+2	323,272	-4	1,579	23,255	-4.4	478,174	-1.4
Montana.....	68	666	+1.2	18,085	+1.6	261	1,770	+3	39,566	+6
Nebraska.....	411	3,006	+1.2	76,338	+1.3	592	5,777	-1.7	110,235	-1.3
Nevada.....	17	158	+4.6	4,737	+7.6	57	456	+4.8	10,943	+4.8
New Hampshire.....	36	397	-3	10,377	-7	270	2,458	+3.3	49,664	+3.1
New Jersey.....	200	3,685	+2	107,314	+1	819	16,035	-5	351,668	-4
New Mexico.....	23	220	+11.7	5,657	+4.3	158	979	+2.0	19,732	+2.1
New York.....	2,447	44,190	+1	1,359,605	+5	5,235	90,908	-8	2,010,829	-1.7
North Carolina.....	51	697	-5.4	17,311	-3.4	161	2,769	-2.6	45,070	-1.0
North Dakota.....	53	322	+3	7,231	+2.3	38	499	-3.3	8,669	-2.8
Ohio.....	970	14,552	+2	375,810	+1.1	3,211	55,570	+3	1,059,188	+4
Oklahoma.....	140	2,070	-1.8	48,634	+4	724	6,023	-1.4	111,291	-5
Oregon.....	175	2,442	-1.5	65,087	-1.4	383	5,931	+6	122,153	+9
Pennsylvania.....	1,071	17,285	+6	472,716	+1.0	2,620	51,245	+1.8	1,045,807	+2.7
Rhode Island.....	82	1,621	+2.4	41,693	+3.3	545	7,069	-3.0	132,438	-6
South Carolina.....	65	852	+1	19,361	-1.1	190	2,494	-1.5	34,895	-4
South Dakota.....	32	287	+1.1	6,879	+2.3	166	1,024	-3.0	18,338	-1.5
Tennessee.....	189	2,802	+1.6	58,878	-1.6	395	8,149	-7.6	141,685	-3.6
Texas.....	287	6,000	+6	146,989	+1.9	574	14,955	+7	291,329	-3.3
Utah.....	65	846	+1	22,808	-2	194	1,772	-2	37,564	-7
Vermont.....	17	341	+2.4	7,191	+1.3	140	1,395	+3	25,978	+1.6
Virginia.....	182	3,234	+2.1	67,640	-3	708	7,363	-1	134,792	-7
Washington.....	422	6,170	+7.2	159,844	+2.9	1,847	10,588	-1.4	214,058	-7
West Virginia.....	92	1,572	+2.4	40,660	+2.9	222	2,516	+1.6	46,288	+2.0
Wisconsin.....	45	772	+2.1	39,880	+8.1	53	10,690	+3	148,000	+1.2
Wyoming.....	19	180	+2.3	5,122	+2.1	136	800	+1.4	18,199	+3.1

* Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama	16	764	+19.4	\$10,118	+31.1	9	684	-51.7	\$3,632	-67.0
Arizona						23	3,454	+12.5	80,353	+12.1
Arkansas	9	236	+2.2	3,464	+6.0	3	408	+3.0	5,614	-3.2
California	37	1,192	+7.5	24,987	+10.9	33	3,129	+3.8	80,931	+6.1
Colorado	5	28	-31.7	486	+30.3	14	1,100	-0.9	28,818	-3.5
Connecticut	23	278	-13.1	5,744	+2.4					
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida	17	858	+6	10,149	-3.6					
Georgia	28	1,464	-5.4	14,747	-6.6					
Idaho						9	2,088	+3	47,903	+12.8
Illinois	19	738	+14.4	14,448	+19.6					
Indiana	61	1,817	+9.5	31,194	+7.4					
Iowa	27	549	-5.0	9,350	+1.3					
Kansas	33	1,264	+3.4	27,105	+12.9	18	1,536	+3.8	26,303	+7.7
Kentucky	40	1,158	-2	13,927	-4					
Louisiana	7	722	+4.9	9,284	+6.2					
Maine	11	492	-20.0	10,922	-21.5					
Maryland	14	408	+6.8	6,691	+12.8					
Massachusetts	21	481	-5.1	10,714	-5.8					
Michigan	44	1,842	-1.2	35,072	-9	38	4,877	+1	82,775	+3.8
Minnesota	20	361	+16.8	5,520	+9.9	32	2,001	+9.6	44,677	+18.3
Mississippi	8	150	-30.6	1,543	-56.9					
Missouri	57	1,425	-1.5	19,309	-3.1	13	1,843	+4.9	20,423	-3.1
Montana	8	67	+8.1	1,047	-3.4	17	455	-2	23,967	+17.8
Nebraska	11	425	+106.3	5,203	+77.0					
Nevada						15	658	+1.1	15,314	+1.7
New Hampshire	10	356	+67.1	9,194	+71.1					
New Jersey	34	570	-2	11,508	+8.5	3	17	(¹⁰)	339	+7.6
New Mexico						3	887	+4.0	16,825	+2.1
New York	79	2,836	+4.6	61,947	+10.4					
North Carolina	13	339	-11.7	4,637	-14.1					
North Dakota										
Ohio	139	4,095	+3.0	70,718	+4.1					
Oklahoma	14	176	-8.3	1,795	+4.2	32	1,379	+10.2	21,692	+23.0
Oregon	5	114	-1.7	2,083	-9.2	6	90	(¹⁰)	1,668	-13.5
Pennsylvania	186	15,057	-8.7	404,318	-15.2					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	4	120	+2.6	1,378	+1.0					
South Dakota	6	82	+1.2	1,275	+10.8					
Tennessee	22	839	-1.3	9,382	-3.5	4	312	-1.0	6,597	-2.6
Texas	21	1,600	+12.8	28,197	+4.4					
Utah	8	113	-31.1	2,034	-7.4	12	2,158	+8	44,155	-1.8
Vermont	38	2,157	-2.1	41,641	-4.8					
Virginia	30	1,230	+7.8	15,559	+4.0					
Washington	15	577	+22.8	9,609	+9.6	3	22	-81.2	408	-83.7
West Virginia	23	1,113	+14.0	16,686	+9.5					
Wisconsin	14	386	+5	5,924	-17.4	(¹¹)	647	+7.8	13,924	+5.2
Wyoming										

¹⁰ No change.¹¹ Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama	55	11,099	+5.4	\$153,424	-3.2					
Arizona										
Arkansas						9	562	+4.5	\$12,620	-3.7
California						43	9,767	+4.8	289,988	+2.7
Colorado	48	2,885	-13.4	48,482	-4.9					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	31	5,478	-10.9	88,514	-19.1	8	206	+1.0	4,244	-1.0
Indiana	51	5,163	+6	93,060	-5.8	4	23	+4.5	340	(¹⁰)
Iowa	21	1,288	-26.3	16,597	-39.0					
Kansas	10	531	+10.9	10,545	+15.9	29	1,701	-2.9	39,714	-2.1
Kentucky	149	30,192	+4.1	434,493	-3.7	6	267	+1.5	3,624	-2.0
Louisiana						8	273	+1.1	7,423	-5.0
Maine										
Maryland	17	1,480	-7.3	16,320	-1.7					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	3	367	-50.1	6,161	-31.5					
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	19	616	-4.5	10,830	+26.4					
Montana	11	529	+3.5	11,924	-16.4	4	42	-10.6	1,102	(¹⁰)
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	14	1,755	+2.0	27,617	-5.4	5	110	+23.6	2,632	+32.5
New York						3	87	+4.8	2,154	-3
North Carolina										
North Dakota	8	453	+3.2	8,546	+4.4					
Ohio	76	14,101	-4.0	250,557	-1	6	56	-8.2	689	-4.7
Oklahoma	18	362	+26.6	6,214	+7.0	58	5,938	+3.0	137,050	-2.1
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	456	76,212	-1.9	1,417,476	+3.9	18	824	+3.5	19,495	-1.7
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	17	2,775	+11.8	47,209	+4.3					
Texas	5	349	+1.7	6,284	+7.8	5	7,116	+6.8	233,918	+8.9
Utah	20	1,396	-11.5	27,953	-13.5					
Vermont										
Virginia	25	4,748	+3.8	81,139	-4.8					
Washington	13	1,001	-5.6	22,590	-9.4					
West Virginia	360	73,570	+3.0	1,532,081	+6.0	8	475	+5.8	8,563	-5.4
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	32	2,828	-5.3	62,230	-5.1	5	207	+53.3	5,691	+40.4

¹⁰ No change.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

471

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in *italic* 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama	89	1,717	-2.1	\$37,427	-5.6	22	1,265	-3.1	\$10,954	-4.8
Arizona	61	1,817	-5.4	30,610	-9	21	562	-1.7	7,678	-3.0
Arkansas	<i>28</i>	<i>1,996</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>40,929</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>7,766</i>	<i>-7.7</i>
California	<i>46</i>	<i>46,414</i>	<i>+6</i>	<i>1,254,095</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>9,070</i>	<i>+4</i>	<i>141,307</i>	<i>+8</i>
Colorado	202	5,922	+5.1	148,363	+5.8	58	1,295	+3.4	16,396	+6.0
Connecticut	131	9,735	+7	301,892	+2.3	33	1,345	+1.7	17,258	+1.3
Delaware	28	1,133	+2.0	31,635	+3.7	4	267	+2.7	3,590	+6
Dist. of Columbia	21	9,356	+1.7	262,003	+1.0	44	4,626	-5.9	70,439	-5.1
Florida	163	4,259	+1.0	103,911	-3.3	81	1,222	-24.4	12,424	-24.1
Georgia	184	6,925	+2.0	181,205	-1.9	39	1,548	-1.0	12,745	+1.5
Idaho	56	791	+5.9	15,486	+7.3	22	412	-3.5	4,834	+2.5
Illinois	<i>86</i>	<i>78,186</i>	<i>+4</i>	<i>2,017,482</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>12,232</i>	<i>16,187</i>	<i>+8.4</i>	<i>242,256</i>	<i>+6.6</i>
Indiana	135	9,862	+7	244,640	+1.6	66	3,243	-8	33,476	-5.1
Iowa	424	9,438	+1.6	215,209	+2.8	59	2,626	-5.2	24,961	-6.6
Kansas	<i>13</i>	<i>7,338</i>	<i>+5</i>	<i>173,924</i>	<i>+3.1</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>8,347</i>	<i>-5</i>
Kentucky	278	6,322	+1.3	144,881	-5	37	2,118	-14.6	21,115	-16.6
Louisiana	150	5,722	-3	139,865	-1.6	20	2,011	-2.5	23,124	-3
Maine	169	2,758	+2.2	72,271	+8	23	746	+20.3	8,957	+16.9
Maryland	<i>95</i>	<i>12,447</i>	<i>+1.1</i>	<i>362,113</i>	<i>+5.8</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>8,799</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
Massachusetts	<i>13</i>	<i>47,212</i>	<i>+9</i>	<i>1,337,740</i>	<i>+7</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>5,349</i>	<i>+8</i>	<i>74,075</i>	<i>+1</i>
Michigan	414	28,977	+8	880,724	-9	100	5,714	+3.9	71,218	+8
Minnesota	226	12,517	+1	325,708	+1.0	79	3,429	+9	41,502	+6.1
Mississippi	190	1,761	+3.5	35,101	-4.8	21	702	-6	5,660	+5
Missouri	207	20,818	+9	547,638	-1.5	97	5,307	-7	63,848	-2.4
Montana	105	2,112	+6	58,192	-8	35	566	+1.6	8,211	+3.3
Nebraska	301	5,765	+2	142,684	-5	44	1,680	-2.9	17,335	-2.5
Nevada	37	416	-2.1	11,624	+2.1	20	289	+15.1	4,062	+18.9
New Hampshire	140	2,258	+1.8	60,117	+1.7	12	256	+9.4	2,839	-4.0
New Jersey	265	21,568	+8	627,875	+3	94	4,508	+8.3	55,467	+6.4
New Mexico	53	606	⁽¹⁰⁾	12,345	+2.8	23	636	+3	6,582	+5
New York	874	123,055	+3	3,910,889	+8	207	27,647	+4	443,681	+ ⁽³⁾
North Carolina	94	1,770	-3	37,424	-2.5	43	1,760	-13.3	16,453	-9.9
North Dakota	170	1,306	+4.1	30,892	+4.1	18	293	+7	3,010	+9
Ohio	481	34,967	+4	949,801	+1.3	138	9,049	+7	121,234	+2.7
Oklahoma	230	5,772	⁽⁹⁾	131,464	-2.0	53	1,571	-6.7	16,533	-3.4
Oregon	181	5,524	-9	149,930	-7	71	1,466	+1.2	18,498	+1.5
Pennsylvania	<i>761</i>	<i>65,958</i>	<i>+4</i>	<i>1,579,758</i>	<i>+1.7</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>9,469</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>126,345</i>	<i>+2.5</i>
Rhode Island	45	4,838	+1.5	139,141	+1.1	17	457	+20.3	6,140	+18.1
South Carolina	72	1,746	+1.2	35,877	+6	15	446	-4.7	3,935	-6.3
South Dakota	129	1,144	+9.5	25,828	+8	23	364	-1.4	4,126	-2.9
Tennessee	235	4,701	-5	107,278	-2.7	41	2,475	-8	21,685	-1.1
Texas	<i>145</i>	<i>8,237</i>	<i>+2.4</i>	<i>214,768</i>	<i>+2.9</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>3,374</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>41,565</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Utah	70	1,865	+2.6	38,951	+2.7	13	405	-4.0	5,173	-2.8
Vermont	126	1,499	+3.6	36,054	+4.6	23	523	+16.2	5,287	+21.6
Virginia	179	6,138	+1.6	144,605	-8	41	2,407	+1	25,274	+1.9
Washington	196	9,821	+6	271,976	-2	94	2,875	+9	34,146	+2
West Virginia	120	6,240	+1.0	162,303	-2.5	40	1,311	⁽¹⁰⁾	13,829	-8
Wisconsin	<i>14</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>10,887</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>516,807</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>+3.6</i>	<i>(11)</i>
Wyoming	48	471	+1.5	11,195	+1.9	15	145	+5.8	1,888	+2.7

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹¹ Not available.¹² Includes restaurants.¹³ Includes steam railways.¹⁴ Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama	19	1,043	+2.6	\$10,436	+3.9	7	120	+6.2	\$1,596	-1.4
Arizona	11	379	-4.3	5,314	-6.8	3	30	(10)	535	-7.4
Arkansas	26	696	+1.6	6,854	+3.2	6	63	-10.0	866	-2.3
California	15 64	5,002	-1	91,016	-1.1					
Colorado	36	1,558	+3.5	21,362	+3.6	19	281	-2.4	5,247	-4.3
Connecticut	41	1,535	+4.6	25,967	+5.5	15	317	+3.9	6,790	+4.3
Delaware	3	246	+5.1	4,377	+7.1					
Dist. of Columbia	19	2,638	+1.2	41,595	-2.3	4	109	+4.8	2,281	+5.0
Florida	23	1,052	-3.0	10,236	-8.3	16	161	-1.8	2,238	-6.6
Georgia	27	2,749	+15.1	33,089	+25.3	11	223	+14.4	2,925	+8.0
Idaho	14	290	+1.8	4,309	+2.5					
Illinois	15 71	3,326	+7.2	55,267	(3)					
Indiana	48	2,167	+1.8	30,090	-2.6	44	656	-8	10,938	-4.4
Iowa	38	1,511	+9	21,312	-1.8	12	181	-5.7	3,036	-11.6
Kansas	15 47	1,143	+2.3	15,525	+2.7					
Kentucky	40	1,786	+1.1	22,130	+2.4	9	302	-1.9	4,528	-3.7
Louisiana	8	545	+4.2	6,019	+7.2	7	123	+6.0	1,831	+12.1
Maine	26	688	+1.4	8,503	+2.5	6	166	-6	3,218	+2.8
Maryland	24	1,890	+2.6	29,887	+3.2	12	234	-7.9	4,229	-7.7
Massachusetts	132	5,467	+1.0	91,423	+1.4	78	2,261	+5.0	43,672	+5.7
Michigan	69	3,286	+3.7	47,343	+4	28	1,100	+1.2	23,161	-4.7
Minnesota	41	1,799	+1.0	28,477	-4.3	20	564	-1.6	10,142	-3.2
Mississippi	8	341	+9	3,811	+3.5	8	95	-1.0	1,355	-4.0
Missouri	55	3,359	+4.1	45,520	+1.7	31	782	+2.2	13,756	-7
Montana	18	408	+2.3	6,648	+1.6	7	50	+2.0	965	-7.0
Nebraska	16	944	-6.2	13,179	-10.3	15	318	-6.5	5,312	-13.6
Nevada	3	36	-2.7	664	+1.8					
New Hampshire	21	363	+7.1	5,208	+3.0	4	68	+3.0	1,179	+4.9
New Jersey	42	4,812	+3.8	92,017	+5.0	13	286	-1.0	7,463	+2.7
New Mexico	4	153	-1.3	2,238	+1.5	3	13	-27.8	215	-12.2
New York	75	7,287	+9	128,949	+1.7	13	457	+2.9	8,914	-4.4
North Carolina	12	733	+3.1	8,183	+5.8	14	227	+9.7	2,924	+7.3
North Dakota	10	215	+9	3,325	+5.1					
Ohio	75	4,050	+1.0	65,565	+1.0	86	2,655	-3.9	50,250	-6.2
Oklahoma	19	924	+3.1	12,929	+9.5	14	211	+3.4	3,134	+4.5
Oregon	11	312	+2.6	4,877	+6.6	5	62	-4.6	1,215	+9
Pennsylvania	44	3,042	+3.0	47,115	+1.8	45	1,938	+5	37,659	-3.6
Rhode Island	20	1,001	+2.0	17,582	+4.1	6	421	(10)	7,813	+7.0
South Carolina	7	390	+1.6	3,867	+9	12	141	-1.4	1,603	+3
South Dakota	9	233	+8.9	3,051	+1	3	42	+5.0	742	+1.2
Tennessee	17	1,570	+4	15,728	+1.9	13	218	+2.8	2,705	+3
Texas	20	1,010	+1.5	13,136	+4.0	17	404	+3.1	6,880	+1.5
Utah	11	639	-1.7	9,235	-2.7	12	150	-1.3	2,670	-2.0
Vermont	10	205	+2.0	2,671	+4.1	6	90	+4.7	1,326	+6.4
Virginia	25	1,331	+2.5	16,489	+6.0	41	610	+6.6	9,734	+5.1
Washington	15	706	+4.6	12,352	+3.3	13	230	-1.7	4,451	-3.1
West Virginia	18	714	+3.8	10,256	+5.0	11	285	+1.4	4,357	-6
Wisconsin	15 28	1,011	-6	13,988	-2.1					
Wyoming	7	122	+3.4	2,062	-1.1	4	26	-7.1	504	-7.5

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹⁵ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

473

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, 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 1934	Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934	Percentage change from May 1934
Alabama.....	30	569	+1.4	\$16,534	+2.7
Arizona.....	30	319	-5.3	8,218	-1.8
Arkansas.....	17	235	+1.3	5,658	+3.0
California.....	1,198	22,947	+ ⁽³⁾	756,139	+3
Colorado.....	52	1,649	+2	51,086	+5
Connecticut.....	70	2,002	+3	69,927	-4
Delaware.....	15	504	+6	17,692	+1.4
District of Columbia.....	39	1,355	+1	50,359	+1.2
Florida.....	24	826	+5	25,853	-4
Georgia.....	66	1,563	+1.0	45,964	- ⁽³⁾
Idaho.....	19	153	-1.9	3,754	-1.3
Illinois.....	93	11,052	+6	384,470	-1.2
Indiana.....	58	1,403	+4	45,454	-5
Iowa.....	19	990	+1	31,242	+1
Kansas.....	16 38	811	+1	24,795	+5
Kentucky.....	25	908	+9	31,765	+5.8
Louisiana.....	18	389	⁽¹⁰⁾	14,499	+1.2
Maine.....	19	240	+8	6,458	-2
Maryland.....	33	1,120	+9	39,821	+4
Massachusetts.....	16 227	7,670	+ ⁽³⁾	223,947	-7
Michigan.....	142	5,182	+1.4	161,828	+1.6
Minnesota.....	57	4,961	+1.0	141,188	+2.5
Mississippi.....	16	201	+1.0	4,264	+1.2
Missouri.....	159	5,528	+2.3	149,450	+5
Montana.....	24	249	⁽¹⁰⁾	7,031	+4
Nebraska.....	20	545	+4	17,719	-2.8
Nevada.....	3	39	+2.6	1,101	+3.6
New Hampshire.....	38	475	+1.5	11,501	-17.2
New Jersey.....	131	13,030	+4	379,336	+2.4
New Mexico.....	17	124	⁽¹⁰⁾	3,352	-2.9
New York.....	1,050	66,790	-1.3	2,170,768	-3.6
North Carolina.....	28	569	⁽¹⁰⁾	14,926	+6
North Dakota.....	39	281	-4	6,714	+2.2
Ohio.....	300	8,333	+2	276,520	+5
Oklahoma.....	33	689	+4	21,189	+5
Oregon.....	18	795	+6	27,443	+3
Pennsylvania.....	16 735	21,430	-5	672,046	-3
Rhode Island.....	74	1,809	⁽¹⁰⁾	67,505	-1.0
South Carolina.....	11	115	⁽¹⁰⁾	3,409	+8
South Dakota.....	31	237	+1.3	5,996	-5
Tennessee.....	43	1,192	+1	39,449	+4.7
Texas.....	30	1,409	+2	39,479	+1.6
Utah.....	25	622	+5	20,792	-4
Vermont.....	29	219	⁽¹⁰⁾	6,270	+1
Virginia.....	65	1,575	+7	50,480	+1
Washington.....	51	1,659	+9	50,430	-1.5
West Virginia.....	46	675	+1.0	19,679	+5
Wisconsin.....	37	1,145	-3	38,025	-1.5
Wyoming.....	13	117	+4.5	3,422	+3.8

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹⁶ Does not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in June 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1934 as compared with May 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, 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 ROLLS IN JUNE 1934 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from May 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from May 1934
		May 1934	June 1934		May 1934	June 1934	
New York City.....	8,623	499,079	490,824	-1.7	\$13,231,131	\$12,887,737	-2.6
Chicago, Ill.....	2,123	280,827	286,909	+2.2	6,867,801	7,030,286	+2.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,322	185,757	187,165	+0.8	4,251,444	4,299,563	+1.1
Detroit, Mich.....	1,431	323,857	300,349	-7.3	8,390,716	7,020,531	-16.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,632	97,118	95,482	-1.7	2,298,733	2,239,598	-2.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,853	132,865	129,630	-2.4	3,047,197	2,970,479	-2.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,985	110,698	111,081	+0.3	2,328,743	2,395,729	+2.9
Baltimore, Md.....	1,050	83,946	83,546	-0.5	1,769,283	1,772,568	+0.2
Boston, Mass.....	3,360	128,879	127,577	-1.0	3,007,088	2,960,104	-1.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,210	120,596	122,372	+1.5	2,683,936	2,734,800	+1.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,221	70,799	70,410	-0.5	1,738,684	1,708,243	-1.8
Buffalo, N.Y.....	665	60,667	60,260	-0.7	1,412,225	1,347,556	-4.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	639	55,461	55,775	+0.6	1,194,358	1,224,300	+2.5

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 1,032,042 on May 15, 1934, to 1,042,034 (preliminary) on June 15, 1934, or 1 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for June 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from \$118,345,337 in April 1934 to \$124,953,597 in May 1934, or 5.6 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to June 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in table 1. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO JUNE 1934

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1
February.....	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6
March.....	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9
April.....	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9
May.....	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5
June.....	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0
July.....	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	-----
August.....	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	-----
September.....	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	-----
October.....	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	-----
November.....	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	-----
December.....	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	-----
Average.....	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	256.5

¹ Preliminary.² Average for 6 months.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, APRIL TO JUNE 1934, AND PAY ROLLS FOR APRIL AND MAY 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for June 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Professional, clerical, and general	165,643	166,338	166,517	\$22,161,658	\$22,663,039
Clerks.....	86,938	87,250	-----	10,968,247	11,292,774
Stenographers and typists.....	15,529	15,603	-----	1,858,222	1,890,625
Maintenance of way and structures	202,140	227,552	236,584	15,792,994	18,185,599
Laborers, extra gang and work train	17,449	25,804	-----	947,631	1,523,058
Laborers, track and roadway section	107,082	118,565	-----	5,938,714	6,989,497
Maintenance of equipment and stores	287,186	290,302	288,812	31,695,714	33,199,924
Carmen	60,208	61,104	-----	7,480,174	7,949,138
Electrical workers.....	8,532	8,706	-----	1,143,744	1,219,067
Machinists.....	40,374	40,396	-----	5,233,858	5,446,810
Skilled trades helpers.....	63,786	64,885	-----	5,904,886	6,236,577
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,609	21,502	-----	1,603,363	1,657,059
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	19,039	19,326	-----	1,148,567	1,214,730
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard	125,164	125,121	126,111	13,493,162	14,066,002
Station agents.....	23,909	23,930	-----	3,263,128	3,388,27
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,748	14,790	-----	1,984,898	2,053,975
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	18,753	18,353	-----	1,365,553	1,431,487
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gate-men	16,876	16,893	-----	1,109,046	1,120,782
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,576	12,589	12,553	2,064,775	2,114,157
Transportation, train and engine	212,241	210,140	211,457	33,137,034	34,724,876
Road conductors.....	22,991	22,891	-----	4,669,549	4,903,816
Road brakemen and flagmen	48,539	47,446	-----	6,308,846	6,651,184
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	37,282	36,065	-----	4,513,363	4,705,199
Road engineers and motormen	28,372	28,102	-----	6,228,183	6,554,167
Road firemen and helpers.....	30,908	30,682	-----	4,498,534	4,729,294
All employees.....	1,004,950	1,032,042	1,042,034	118,345,337	124,953,597

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of April and May 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of June 1934; also pay-roll totals for the entire months of April and May 1934. Total compensation for the month of June is not yet

available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in table 2 therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, June 1934

THERE was an increase of 2,008 employees in the executive departments of the United States Government comparing June with May 1934. Comparing June 1934 with the same month of the previous year, employment increased 95,315 or 16.8 percent.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for the District of Columbia is shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branches of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1933, AND MAY AND JUNE 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
June 1933.....	63, 279	2, 495	65, 774	466, 443	33, 562	500, 005	529, 722	36, 057	565, 779
May 1934.....	77, 483	8, 456	85, 939	492, 659	80, 488	573, 147	570, 142	88, 944	659, 086
June 1934.....	78, 302	8, 894	87, 196	495, 686	78, 212	573, 898	573, 988	87, 106	661, 094
Gain or loss:									
June 1933-June 1934.....	+15, 023	+6, 399	+21, 422	+29, 243	+44, 650	+73, 893	+44, 266	+51, 049	+95, 315
May 1934-June 1934.....	+819	+438	+1, 257	+3, 027	-2, 276	+751	+3, 846	-1, 838	+2, 008
Percent of change:									
June 1933-June 1934.....	+23. 7	+256. 5	+32. 6	+6. 3	+133. 0	+14. 8	+8. 4	+141. 6	+16. 8
May 1934-June 1934.....	+1. 1	+5. 2	+1. 5	+6	-2. 8	-1	+7	-2. 1	+3
Labor turnover-June 1934:									
Additions ²	2, 466	1, 717	4, 183	8, 888	26, 590	35, 478	11, 354	28, 307	39, 661
Separations ²	1, 578	1, 180	2, 758	6, 018	28, 845	34, 863	7, 596	30, 025	37, 621
Turnover rate per 100.....	2. 02	13. 60	3. 19	1. 22	33. 51	6. 08	1. 33	32. 16	5. 70

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.

² Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over, or loss of 32 due to recount, but not actual separations.

Comparing June 1934 with the previous month, there was an increase of 819 or 1.1 percent in the number of employees in the District of Columbia. The number of temporary employees increased 5.2 percent. Federal employment in the city of Washington increased 1,257 or 1.5 percent comparing June with May 1934. Comparing June 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was an increase of 23.7 percent in the number of permanent employees. The number of temporary employees was 3½ times as great in June 1934 as in June 1933. The total of Federal employment in the District of Columbia increased nearly one-third comparing these 2 months.

The turn-over rate for permanent employees in the District of Columbia was 2.02, for temporary employees, 13.60, and for the executive departments as a whole, 3.19.

Employment in the executive departments outside of the Capital City increased 0.1 percent comparing June with May. Comparing June 1934 with the same month of last year there was an increase of 14.8 percent in total employment outside the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to June 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January.....	78,045	530,094	608,139	April.....	83,850	560,258	644,108
February.....	79,913	531,839	611,752	May.....	85,939	573,147	659,086
March.....	81,569	541,990	623,559	June.....	87,196	573,898	661,094

There were over 9,000 more employees in the city of Washington in June than in January 1934. The number of employees outside of the District increased 43,804 over this period.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll in the various branches of the United States Government during May and June 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MAY AND JUNE 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	May	June	May	June
Executive service.....	659,086	661,094	\$89,577,479	\$91,540,229
Military service.....	266,864	267,038	19,216,150	19,539,020
Judicial service.....	1,913	1,881	442,896	439,170
Legislative service.....	3,862	3,878	940,666	944,758
Total.....	931,725	933,891	110,177,191	112,463,177

Increases in employment were registered in the executive, military, and legislative services comparing June with May. A slight decrease was shown in judicial service.

Table 4 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll for all branches of the United States Government for the months, December 1933 to June 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 THROUGH JUNE 1934

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December.....	608,670	\$82,011,601	263,622	\$17,656,909	1,872	\$432,435	3,864	\$886,781
1934								
January.....	608,139	1 77,450,498	262,942	18,499,516	1,780	417,000	3,845	871,753
February.....	611,752	1 83,524,296	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	430,843	3,852	926,363
March.....	623,559	1 84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	443,505	3,867	928,368
April.....	644,108	1 85,090,283	266,923	18,816,636	1,904	432,401	3,865	926,484
May.....	659,086	89,577,479	266,864	19,216,150	1,913	442,896	3,862	940,666
June.....	661,094	91,540,229	267,038	19,539,020	1,881	439,170	3,878	944,758

¹ Revised.

Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, June 1934

DURING the month ending June 15 there were nearly 583,000 workers engaged on construction projects financed either wholly or partially from the Public Works fund. This is an increase of nearly 100,000 as compared with May. The workers earned nearly \$32,000,000 during the month ending June 15.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

TABLE 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of June¹ 1934 on Federal projects financed from the Public Works fund.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, DURING JUNE 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	37,850	\$2,295,118	3,149,729	\$0.729	\$3,611,508
Public roads.....	322,368	15,375,274	30,519,058	.504	27,000,000
River, harbor, and flood control.....	41,127	2,599,712	4,219,262	.616	5,528,278
Streets and roads *.....	11,731	471,528	978,533	.482	549,523
Naval vessels.....	13,426	1,459,884	1,791,433	.815	1,633,063
Reclamation.....	13,916	1,502,881	3,337,971	.450	4,704,637
Forestry.....	21,814	1,337,331	2,346,141	.570	407,423
Water and sewerage.....	1,689	95,850	138,166	.694	130,119
Miscellaneous.....	13,657	1,105,814	1,894,674	.584	2,883,467
Total.....	477,578	26,243,392	48,374,967	.542	46,448,018

* Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

¹ Whenever the month of June is spoken of in this study, it is assumed to mean the month ending June 15.

Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various Federal agencies. The construction work is performed either by commercial firms to whom contracts are awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal departments.

During the month ending June 15, over 477,000 workers were engaged on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works fund. Over 67 percent of these workers were engaged in road building. Over 40,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 30,000 on building construction.

Monthly pay rolls for workers on all types of projects amounted to over \$26,000,000. Road work accounted for over \$15,000,000 of this total. The workers on Federal projects earned over 54 cents per hour. The highest earnings, 81.5 cents per hour, were earned by workers on naval vessels. Workers on reclamation projects averaged only 45 cents per hour.

Material orders valued at over \$46,000,000 were placed during the month ending June 15 by contractors and Government agencies doing force account work.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during June on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by type of project.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	18,784	\$1,150,808	1,431,128	\$0.804	\$2,632,087
Streets and roads.....	15,276	757,526	1,228,192	.617	818,977
Water and sewerage.....	17,024	924,265	1,367,215	.676	1,710,014
Railroad construction.....	33,258	1,308,166	2,911,052	.448	1,575,389
Miscellaneous.....	699	43,108	65,834	.655	111,847
Total.....	85,041	4,178,873	7,003,421	.597	6,848,314

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works fund to a State or political subdivision thereof or, in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost of the construction project, and the public agency to whom the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. In some cases this 70 percent is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. This loan bears interest and must be repaid within a given period.

Funds allotted to commercial firms are wholly loans. Practically all of the commercial allotments to date have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under the following headings: First, construction

such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Data concerning railroad construction employment is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 481.

During the month ending June 15 there were over 85,000 employees working on non-Federal projects. These workers were paid over \$4,000,000 for their month's work. They worked over 7,000,000 hours and their hourly earnings averaged nearly 60 cents. The hourly earnings ranged from less than 45 cents in the case of railroad construction workers to over 80 cents for building workers. Orders were placed for materials valued at over \$6,800,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	23,339	22,564	\$1,565,566	2,637,479	\$0.594	\$780,338
Middle Atlantic.....	53,820	52,141	3,113,714	5,714,525	.545	1,337,355
East North Central.....	68,527	67,295	3,796,533	6,198,237	.613	2,995,705
West North Central.....	74,560	72,699	3,415,553	6,577,117	.519	1,961,634
South Atlantic.....	62,945	60,175	3,115,051	5,947,240	.524	2,518,354
East South Central.....	40,518	39,498	2,053,197	4,551,212	.451	997,986
West South Central.....	59,311	56,975	2,293,264	5,074,391	.452	1,305,777
Mountain.....	54,683	53,792	4,215,775	7,606,178	.554	5,715,094
Pacific.....	32,695	31,679	2,387,635	3,388,202	.705	1,431,868
Total continental United States.....	470,398	456,818	25,956,288	47,694,581	.544	14,044,171
Outside continental United States.....	7,180	6,557	287,104	680,386	.422	403,847
Grand total.....	477,578	463,375	26,243,392	48,374,967	.542	46,448,018

¹ Includes \$27,000,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Nearly 75,000 people were working on Federal construction projects in the West North Central States during June, and over 60,000 in both the East North Central States and the South Atlantic States. In the Pacific States the average earnings were over 70 cents per hour. In the East South Central States and the West South Central States the hourly earnings averaged only slightly in excess of 45 cents. These were the only two geographic divisions in which the average earnings per hour totaled less than 50 cents.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	8,835	7,006	\$457,997	792,308	\$0.578	\$450,644
Middle Atlantic.....	11,476	9,839	598,521	949,203	.631	1,692,559
East North Central.....	16,750	14,276	988,616	1,432,648	.690	1,035,874
West North Central.....	14,314	12,121	585,993	992,356	.591	970,019
South Atlantic.....	13,450	11,716	767,427	1,324,361	.579	1,749,459
East South Central.....	3,157	2,689	145,233	277,278	.524	161,453
West South Central.....	2,766	2,395	118,713	226,920	.523	310,185
Mountain.....	6,514	5,425	216,266	467,102	.463	156,691
Pacific.....	7,223	6,480	268,636	483,632	.555	258,820
Total continental United States.....	84,485	71,947	4,147,402	6,945,808	.597	6,785,704
Outside continental United States.....	556	474	31,471	57,613	.546	62,612
Grand total.....	85,041	72,421	4,178,873	7,003,421	.597	6,848,314

More than 10,000 employees were working on non-Federal projects in each of the following geographic divisions: Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic. Average hourly earnings ranged from 46 cents in the Mountain States to 69 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on jobs financed from the Public Works fund during June 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
New England.....	985	\$103,752	162,431	\$0.639	\$67,533
Middle Atlantic.....	5,883	466,381	727,980	.641	515,134
East North Central.....	2,899	237,190	366,690	.647	1,201,917
West North Central.....	966	47,873	74,243	.645	230,396
South Atlantic.....	93	6,769	13,427	.504	29,030
East South Central.....	2,363	242,933	401,370	.605	1,009,430
West South Central.....	2,423	153,351	262,083	.585	277,339
Mountain.....	829	40,012	65,358	.612	132,586
Pacific.....	3,612	226,697	373,244	.607	384,398
Total.....	20,053	1,524,958	2,446,826	.623	3,847,763

Of the 20,000 railroad shop workers, nearly 6,000 were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, over 3,600 in the Pacific States, and over 2,000 in each of the following geographic divisions: East North

Central, East South Central, and West South Central. There was a variance of over 14 cents in the average earnings per hour, comparing the geographic divisions. In the South Atlantic States wage earners in railroad shops earned slightly more than 50 cents per hour and in the East North Central States 64.7 cents per hour.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending June 15, 1934, by type of material.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed ¹
Aircraft (new).....	\$269, 039
Airplane parts.....	1, 552, 834
Ammunition and related products.....	18, 702
Boat building, steel and wooden (small).....	175, 062
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	260, 925
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	866, 277
Cement.....	4, 601, 543
Chemicals.....	10, 456
Clay products.....	567, 847
Coal.....	85, 240
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	16, 677
Concrete products.....	637, 880
Copper products.....	39, 241
Cordage and twine.....	11, 773
Cork products.....	12, 858
Cotton goods.....	19, 421
Creosote.....	261, 709
Crushed stone.....	94, 896
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	145, 890
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	2, 047, 887
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills.....	170, 551
Explosives.....	68, 926
Felt goods.....	33, 814
Forgings, iron and steel.....	113, 798
Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	2, 793, 690
Fuel oil.....	304, 855
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	246, 473
Gasoline.....	303, 664
Glass.....	28, 658
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	226, 777
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	25, 408
Lighting equipment.....	146, 082
Lime.....	14, 716
Lubricating oils and greases.....	90, 326
Lumber and timber products.....	2, 765, 444
Machine tools.....	189, 672
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	650, 572
Motor vehicles, trucks.....	49, 035
Nails and spikes.....	15, 420
Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified.....	45, 690
Paints and varnishes.....	178, 409
Paving materials and mixtures.....	241, 727
Planing-mill products.....	206, 675
Plumbing supplies.....	644, 781
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	143, 728
Radio apparatus and supplies.....	98, 655
Rail fastenings.....	18, 592
Railway cars, freight.....	232, 000
Railway cars, passenger.....	213, 800
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators.....	136, 204
Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint.....	121, 928
Rubber goods.....	23, 811

¹ Subject to revision.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL—Continued

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed
Sand and gravel.....	\$792, 526
Sheet-metal work.....	121, 249
Springs, steel.....	35, 874
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	258, 257
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	70, 127
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	3, 991, 133
Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm air furnaces.....	37, 850
Tools, other than machine tools.....	87, 418
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified.....	16, 469
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	143, 355
Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	129, 897
Wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	79, 791
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted.....	93, 467
Other.....	2, 492, 454
Public road projects ²	27, 000, 000
Total.....	57, 589, 895

² Not available by type of material.

Orders were placed for materials during the month of May valued at over \$57,500,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 180,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during each of the 9 months elapsing since work started on construction projects financed by Public Works funds.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO JUNE 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed ¹
1933					
October.....	114, 098	\$7, 006, 680	14, 077, 752	\$0. 498	\$22, 005, 920
November.....	254, 784	14, 458, 364	28, 168, 280	. 513	24, 605, 055
December.....	270, 808	15, 724, 700	29, 866, 297	. 527	24, 839, 098
1934					
January.....	273, 583	14, 574, 960	27, 658, 591	. 527	23, 522, 929
February.....	295, 722	15, 245, 381	28, 938, 177	. 527	24, 562, 311
March.....	292, 696	15, 636, 545	29, 171, 634	. 536	69, 334, 754
April.....	369, 234	17, 732, 234	31, 247, 248	. 567	66, 639, 862
May.....	486, 166	24, 637, 889	44, 130, 618	. 558	49, 720, 378
June.....	582, 672	31, 947, 223	57, 825, 214	. 553	57, 589, 895
Total.....		156, 963, 976	291, 083, 811		362, 820, 202

¹ Includes new equipment purchased by railroads.

The total earnings for the 9 months amounted to over \$156,000,000. The men employed have worked nearly 300,000,000 hours.

Orders have been placed during this 9-month period for materials valued at over \$362,000,000. It is estimated that the manufacture of this material will create over 900,000 man-months of labor.

Emergency Work Program

AT THE present time there are nearly 1,000,000 employees on the pay roll of the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Table 8 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending May 31 and June 28.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, MAY 31 AND JUNE 28, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ending—		Amount of pay roll, week ending—	
	May 31	June 28	May 31	June 28
New England.....	92,021	92,287	\$1,186,844	\$1,129,025
Middle Atlantic.....	281,083	243,564	3,865,641	3,954,740
East North Central.....	145,518	162,933	1,347,586	1,589,340
West North Central.....	108,704	127,171	857,897	976,466
South Atlantic.....	97,151	126,928	677,456	867,841
East South Central.....	35,236	62,200	215,015	351,061
West South Central.....	57,760	69,375	453,210	522,629
Mountain.....	34,791	53,368	393,364	586,031
Pacific.....	14,095	33,358	182,449	423,429
Total.....	866,359	971,184	9,179,462	10,400,562
Percent of change.....		+12.1		+13.3

There was an increase of 12.1 percent in the number of employees comparing the last week in June with the last week in May. Pay rolls for the same period increased 13.3 percent.

Emergency Conservation Work

DUE to June being the end of the enlistment period, there was a decrease of 45,000 workers in the Civilian Conservation camps. The 280,000 workers engaged in emergency conservation work during the month ending June 30 drew over \$12,600,000 for their month's pay. In addition to pay, these workers are given board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 9 shows the employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of May and June 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, MAY AND JUNE 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	May	June	May	June
Enrolled personnel.....	¹ 299,508	246,498	¹ \$9,353,631	\$7,698,133
Reserve officers.....	5,591	5,640	1,302,417	1,411,132
Educational advisors.....	1,081	1,104	164,343	167,760
Supervisory and technical ²	³ 29,691	⁴ 27,029	3,227,121	3,364,376
Total.....	335,871	280,271	14,047,512	12,641,401

¹ Revised.² Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.³ Revised; 23,900 included in the executive service table.⁴ 24,432 included in the executive service table.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, and the Interior Department.

The pay of the enlisted personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45 per month, 8 percent \$36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent \$30 per month.

Table 10 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to June 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 10.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO JUNE 1934

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			1934		
May.....	191,380	\$6,388,760	January.....	¹ 331,594	¹ \$13,581,506
June.....	283,481	9,876,780	February.....	¹ 321,829	¹ 13,081,393
July.....	316,109	11,482,262	March.....	¹ 247,591	¹ 10,792,319
August.....	307,100	11,604,401	April.....	¹ 314,664	¹ 13,214,018
September.....	242,968	9,759,628	May.....	¹ 335,871	¹ 14,047,512
October.....	294,861	12,311,033	June.....	280,271	12,641,401
November.....	344,273	14,554,695			
December.....	321,701	12,951,042			

¹ Revised.

Employment on Public Roads (Other Than Public Works)

THERE was a gain of over 18 percent in the number of road employees paid from Federal carry-over appropriations and a gain of over 7 percent in the number of State road workers, comparing June with May. Most of the road building, is now being financed from the public-works fund. Data concerning road workers who are paid from this fund are shown in table 1, page 478.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund, engaged in the building and maintaining of Federal and State public roads during the months of May and June 1934.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June
New England.....	0	13	0	\$738	11,970	14,969	\$849,494	\$1,025,807
Middle Atlantic.....	421	1,098	\$21,046	66,566	63,397	62,648	3,341,437	3,079,118
East North Central.....	727	455	44,251	39,683	25,409	35,717	1,378,771	1,783,164
West North Central.....	247	184	11,012	7,142	15,585	16,692	836,310	892,335
South Atlantic.....	342	155	9,247	5,950	39,705	37,305	1,373,297	1,487,812
East South Central.....	67	59	2,834	2,187	9,828	11,087	462,734	686,554
West South Central.....	964	808	28,701	30,319	12,219	13,963	789,587	939,616
Mountain.....	597	1,066	32,927	64,161	5,503	5,811	449,954	506,360
Pacific.....	576	840	35,321	60,430	10,819	10,329	793,555	820,533
Total.....	3,941	4,678	185,339	277,176	194,435	208,521	10,275,139	11,221,299
Percent of change.....		+18.7		+49.6		+7.2		+9.2

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Fund.

Over 200,000 road workers were employed by the various State governments during the month of June. Of these workers 82 percent were employed in maintaining existing roads and 18 percent in building new roads.

Over 30 percent of the State workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, while less than 3 percent were working in the Mountain States.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public roads by months, January to June 1934.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO JUNE 1934¹

Month	Number of employees working on—			
	Federal roads	State roads		
		New	Maintenance	Total
January.....	7,633	25,345	136,440	161,785
February.....	2,382	22,311	126,904	149,215
March.....	1,396	19,985	132,144	152,129
April.....	1,932	21,510	136,038	157,548
May.....	3,941	27,161	167,274	194,435
June.....	4,678	37,642	170,879	208,521

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

DURING the month ending June 15 there were approximately 20,000 people working on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Over \$207,000,000 was loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects. These loans were all of the self-liquidating type.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JUNE 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners ¹	Amount of pay roll ¹	Number of man-hours worked ¹	Average earnings per hour ¹	Value of material purchased ¹
Building construction.....	2,787	\$277,444	248,998	\$1.110	\$314,949
Bridges.....	6,507	461,497	588,794	.784	733,240
Reclamation.....	2,310	136,598	276,823	.493	56,619
Water and sewerage.....	5,340	629,088	932,860	.674	601,733
Miscellaneous.....	2,274	238,691	364,867	.654	482,997
Total.....	19,218	1,743,318	2,412,342	.723	2,189,538

¹ Subject to revision.

The 19,218 employees working at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects drew over \$1,700,000 for their month's pay. The men worked over 2,400,000 hours. The average earnings per hour for all types of projects amounted to 72 cents, ranging from slightly more than 49 cents for reclamation projects to \$1.11 for building construction. Contractors placed purchase orders for material to cost over \$2,000,000 during the month ending June 15.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Number of wage earners ¹	Amount of pay roll ¹	Number of man-hours worked ¹	Average earnings per hour ¹	Value of materials purchased ¹
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	4,065	\$413,240	422,828	\$0.977	\$572,549
East North Central.....	231	21,956	21,791	1,010	46,328
West North Central.....	155	9,199	19,199	.479	12,928
South Atlantic.....	1,098	44,378	103,992	.427	40,935
East South Central.....	144	6,176	21,759	.284	6,242
West South Central.....	1,439	112,548	164,887	.683	76,081
Mountain.....	2,460	148,311	289,251	.513	71,381
Pacific.....	9,626	987,510	1,368,635	.722	1,363,144
Total.....	19,218	1,743,318	2,412,342	.723	2,189,538

¹ Subject to revision.

Over 50 percent of the workers engaged in Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects were working in the Pacific States. The two large bridges in the San Francisco harbor accounted for a

large part of this employment. Average earnings per hour varied greatly in the different geographic divisions. In the East South Central States the men earned only slightly more than 28 cents per hour. In the East North Central States the average earnings exceeded \$1.01 cents per hour.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April, May, and June on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of materials purchased
April.....	1 18, 638	1 \$1, 518, 479	1 2, 302, 739	1 \$0. 659	1 \$2, 297, 479
May.....	1 19, 274	1 1, 636, 503	1 2, 334, 060	1 1. 701	1 2, 120, 498
June.....	2 19, 218	2 1, 743, 318	2 2, 412, 342	2 0. 723	2 2, 189, 538

¹ Revised.

² Subject to revision.

Table 4 shows, by types, the material purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is estimated that 5,600 man-months of labor were created in fabricating this material.

TABLE 4.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of materials purchased ¹
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	\$60, 683
Cement.....	174, 727
Clay products.....	81, 753
Coal.....	3, 319
Compressed and liquefied gas.....	3, 377
Concrete products.....	159, 957
Copper products.....	74, 676
Crushed stone.....	16, 823
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	136, 059
Explosives.....	133, 431
Felt goods.....	1, 082
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	197, 560
Fuel oil.....	13, 947
Gasoline.....	32, 563
Glass.....	2, 151
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	64, 071
Lime.....	1, 973
Lubricating oils and greases.....	7, 440
Lumber and timber products.....	124, 924
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	2, 818
Nails and spikes.....	1, 527
Paints and varnishes.....	2, 906
Plumbing supplies.....	18, 150
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	1, 576
Rubber goods.....	4, 831
Sand and gravel.....	56, 427
Sheet-metal work.....	8, 745
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	694, 609
Tools, other than machine tools.....	12, 546
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	2, 475
Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	26, 686
Wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	3, 467
Other.....	62, 259
Total.....	2, 189, 538

¹Subject to revision

Index Numbers of Unemployment for Industrial Countries

THE International Labor Office has for the first time published national index numbers of the general level of unemployment for the period of 1929 to 1933, as well as an international index.¹ The computations cover 16 of the principal industrial countries of the world with a population of about 450 million persons in 1930-31. The series are in most cases calculated on the basis of unemployment percentages, and the original series as well as indexes adjusted for seasonal fluctuations are shown.

The International Labor Office makes public these indexes to indicate the relative fluctuations in the level of unemployment without reflecting either the absolute volume of unemployment or the magnitude of fluctuations occurring. In most instances available statistics represent only unemployment among wholly unemployed industrial workers, and the definitions of wholly unemployed vary. As the general population trends, legislative changes, etc., are not taken into account, more importance should be attached to the direction of movement of the indexes than to the magnitude of the changes. While the international index is regarded by the authors of the study here reviewed "as wholly tentative and approximate, * * * it is nevertheless likely to be less influenced by chance circumstances than the individual indexes of which it is composed; for the errors in the individual series tend, in the average, to some extent to balance each other."

Methods by which the indexes were constructed will not be discussed here, but may be found in the original article.¹ The year 1929 was used as a base, as current unemployment series are in many instances of recent origin. In addition to the fact that 1929 is about the earliest year for which adequate figures could be obtained it has the advantage of being regarded as being as "normal" as any other post-war year and increasingly used as a basis for economic indexes.

Table 1 shows international index numbers of unemployment by months for the years 1929 to 1933. Both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series are reproduced.

¹ International Labor Office. *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1934, pp. 557-71: National and international index numbers of the general level of unemployment.

TABLE 1.—INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929 TO 1933
[1929=100]

Month	Unadjusted series					Seasonally adjusted series				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	128	147	233	287	303	89	118	195	256	276
February.....	131	153	235	289	302	89	125	200	261	273
March.....	103	146	228	281	290	89	131	206	266	270
April.....	86	141	214	275	277	90	138	211	269	¹ 267
May.....	75	138	203	272	268	92	146	217	273	¹ 264
June.....	70	138	202	269	255	95	154	224	276	¹ 262
July.....	72	148	208	277	246	97	162	230	279	-----
August.....	73	155	215	274	241	99	169	234	280	-----
September.....	74	157	221	266	230	100	175	237	280	-----
October.....	85	164	227	269	¹ 228	103	180	241	279	-----
November.....	98	183	243	275	¹ 232	107	185	245	278	-----
December.....	124	209	268	289	¹ 247	112	190	251	-----	-----
Index for year.....	100	168	241	297	279	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Provisional.

Similar data are shown for Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Italy, in table 2. In addition, indexes for Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States are contained in the original article.

TABLE 2.—NATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929 TO 1933
[1929=100]

Month	Unadjusted series					Seasonally adjusted series				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Belgium: Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics— Percentages of wholly unemployed										
January.....	269	269	854	1538	1700	92	131	585	1215	1400
February.....	354	200	900	1615	1615	92	146	631	1284	1369
March.....	69	169	869	1485	1546	92	162	669	1331	1331
April.....	31	169	769	1438	1400	92	185	715	1377	1308
May.....	31	146	608	1454	1262	92	223	762	1415	-----
June.....	31	146	692	1438	1108	108	269	831	1446	-----
July.....	46	185	692	1508	1054	115	323	892	1477	-----
August.....	38	231	762	1500	1038	108	369	954	1485	-----
September.....	38	277	785	1408	1062	92	423	992	1477	-----
October.....	38	331	854	1346	1115	100	462	1038	1469	-----
November.....	85	469	969	1346	1215	108	500	1092	1461	-----
December.....	185	708	1308	1431	¹ 1531	123	538	1154	1431	-----
Average.....	100	277	838	1462	¹ 1304	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Germany: Employment exchange statistics—Number of unemployed registered										
January.....	149	168	255	316	314	87	122	201	270	274
February.....	159	176	260	320	313	88	124	207	275	269
March.....	130	159	248	315	292	89	135	213	279	264
April.....	89	146	228	300	278	91	143	220	282	258
May.....	71	138	212	292	263	95	151	227	285	253
June.....	66	138	207	286	254	100	160	235	288	248
July.....	65	144	208	282	² 233	104	168	241	289	240
August.....	66	151	220	273	² 215	106	175	246	289	-----
September.....	69	157	227	267	² 201	106	181	250	287	-----
October.....	92	170	241	267	² 196	107	186	254	284	-----
November.....	106	193	264	280	² 194	111	191	259	281	-----
December.....	149	229	296	302	² 212	116	196	265	278	-----
Average.....	100	164	239	291	247	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Provisional.² Excluding persons employed in labor camps.

TABLE 2.—NATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929 TO 1933—Continued
[1929=100]

Month	Unadjusted series					Seasonally adjusted series				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics—Percentages of totally unemployed (including casuals) and temporarily stopped										
January.....	117	119	203	215	221	101	115	181	201	199
February.....	116	124	205	212	218	99	119	184	202	197
March.....	96	132	202	200	211	98	125	188	202	194
April.....	94	137	196	206	205	97	131	192	202	190
May.....	93	144	195	213	196	97	138	194	202	187
June.....	92	148	204	214	187	96	144	195	202	184
July.....	93	161	212	219	188	97	151	196	204	182
August.....	95	164	212	221	184	97	157	197	204	-----
September.....	96	169	217	219	177	99	162	197	204	-----
October.....	99	180	211	211	174	102	168	197	204	-----
November.....	105	182	206	214	172	106	172	198	204	-----
December.....	106	191	201	209	169	109	176	200	201	-----
Average.....	100	154	205	213	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italy: Social insurance fund statistics—Number of totally unemployed										
January.....	154	155	240	350	407	97	111	187	297	332
February.....	163	152	254	382	409	96	115	196	304	331
March.....	98	128	235	350	360	96	119	205	311	330
April.....	86	124	223	333	341	96	125	216	316	331
May.....	76	122	211	322	333	98	131	227	322	333
June.....	64	107	191	301	294	100	139	238	328	336
July.....	67	114	212	310	³ 274	103	147	248	334	337
August.....	72	125	231	315	³ 295	102	154	259	339	-----
September.....	76	131	249	316	³ 302	100	160	266	337	-----
October.....	99	148	266	318	³ 320	102	168	273	337	-----
November.....	111	178	292	345	³ 354	105	174	281	337	-----
December.....	136	214	327	376	³ 376	107	179	288	334	-----
Average.....	100	141	244	335	339	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

³ Employment exchange statistics.

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

SINCE 1913 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933, and prices are being collected every other Tuesday.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, June 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, June 5 and 19. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, 1933, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach,

canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

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 No. 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin No. 300 (p. 61).

For a number of years the Bureau has issued an index number of retail food prices for the groups of cereals, meats, and dairy products in addition to the index for all foods. These three groups did not include all the items covered by the Bureau and comprising the index for all foods. An index has been computed for the group of "Other foods", which includes the remainder of the items not incorporated in the three former groups.

The groups of items, together with the list of the items included in each group, are:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Other foods.—Lard, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, coffee, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, navy beans, onions, cabbage, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, prunes, raisins, bananas, and oranges.

The index numbers for each of the groups and for all foods are based on average prices for the year 1913 as 100, and are comparable throughout the period. The indexes have been computed by the same method and based upon the same weighting factors as those appearing in former reports of the Bureau.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of four groups of these items, namely, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO JUNE 19, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933—Con.					
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	June 15.....	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	July 15.....	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	Aug. 15.....	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	Aug. 29.....	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Sept. 12.....	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Sept. 26.....	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Oct. 10.....	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Oct. 24.....	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Nov. 7.....	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	Nov. 21.....	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	Dec. 5.....	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Dec. 19.....	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9						
1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	1934					
1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	Jan. 2.....	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Jan. 16.....	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Jan. 30.....	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Feb. 13.....	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Feb. 27.....	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1933.....	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	Mar. 13.....	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
						Mar. 27.....	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
1933						Apr. 10.....	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
Jan. 15.....	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	Apr. 24.....	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
Feb. 15.....	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	May 8.....	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
Mar. 15.....	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	May 22.....	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7
Apr. 15.....	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	June 5.....	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2
May 15.....	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0	June 19.....	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes on June 19, 1934, compared with June 15, 1933, and May 22 and June 5, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, JUNE 19, 1934, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 22 AND JUNE 5, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change June 19, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19	June 15	May 22	June 5
All food.....	96.7	108.2	108.4	108.4	109.1	+12.8	+0.6	+0.6
Cereals.....	117.2	144.2	144.4	145.7	146.5	+25.0	+1.5	+1.5
Meats.....	103.7	114.9	115.3	116.1	117.8	+13.6	+2.2	+1.5
Dairy products.....	93.5	99.9	99.9	100.4	101.1	+8.1	+1.2	+1.7
Other foods.....	94.9	102.4	102.7	101.2	101.2	+6.6	-1.5	(¹)

¹ No change.

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to June 19, 1934, inclusive.

RETAIL PRICES of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

Index
Numbers

225

200

175

150

125

100

75

0

Index
Numbers

225

200

175

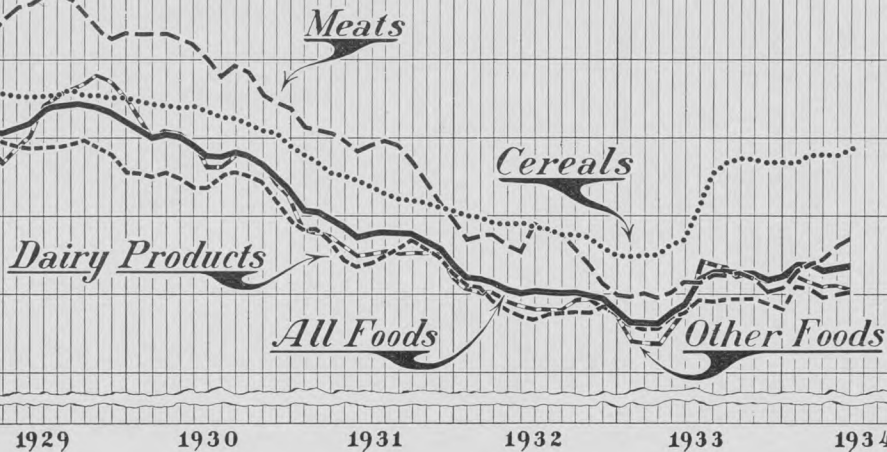
150

125

100

75

0



December, 1933

Jack Brant Jr.

The 51 cities covered by the Bureau have been divided into five geographical regions. Index numbers of retail food prices have been calculated for these regions to meet the many requests for this type of information.

The regional divisions and the cities included in each are:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D.C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield, Ill.

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 3 shows index numbers of retail food prices for these regions by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.9	102.4
1915.....	101.0	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.7	101.3
1916.....	112.7	110.6	113.6	111.8	106.7	113.7
1917.....	146.1	146.2	149.9	147.6	134.8	146.4
1918.....	169.3	174.3	167.2	169.0	157.0	168.3
1919.....	184.7	191.7	187.2	188.5	171.6	185.9
1920.....	203.2	204.5	206.9	201.3	187.0	203.4
1921.....	154.9	155.8	151.2	149.8	139.4	153.3
1922.....	143.1	142.9	139.1	138.4	130.2	141.6
1923.....	149.7	146.4	143.8	141.9	134.3	146.2
1924.....	146.8	146.0	144.6	142.9	134.9	145.9
1925.....	156.7	159.1	156.2	155.8	144.4	157.4
1926.....	160.9	164.7	160.8	157.6	142.7	160.6
1927.....	156.5	157.8	155.1	152.7	140.1	155.4
1928.....	156.2	156.1	153.4	152.4	139.7	154.3
1929.....	157.5	157.5	156.6	155.0	143.1	156.7
1930.....	147.8	147.9	146.1	144.9	133.7	147.1
1931.....	123.9	122.8	120.4	116.1	111.6	121.3
1932.....	105.1	102.5	99.1	96.6	95.6	102.1
1933.....	101.9	98.7	97.2	94.5	93.0	99.7
Jan. 15.....	97.9	95.1	90.8	89.1	90.6	94.8
Feb. 15.....	93.0	89.8	87.6	85.5	86.3	90.9
Mar. 15.....	91.9	88.7	87.1	86.0	86.3	90.5
Apr. 15.....	91.9	88.8	88.0	86.2	86.2	90.4
May 15.....	95.1	92.2	91.1	89.2	89.7	93.7
June 15.....	98.4	94.8	94.7	91.7	92.1	96.7
July 15.....	107.6	101.8	105.0	98.1	97.4	104.8
Aug. 15.....	109.0	105.3	106.1	101.7	98.4	106.7
Aug. 29.....	110.0	106.1	106.1	101.8	97.8	107.1
Sept. 12.....	109.4	106.8	104.9	102.2	98.5	107.0
Sept. 26.....	110.3	107.4	105.2	102.1	98.1	107.4
Oct. 10.....	110.3	107.6	104.5	101.5	97.8	107.3
Oct. 24.....	109.5	107.3	103.6	101.3	98.0	106.6

¹ Revised.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934—Continued

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1933:						
Nov. 7 ⁹	109.5	107.2	104.0	101.4	97.8	106.7
Nov. 21.....	109.4	106.8	104.3	101.7	97.3	106.8
Dec. 5.....	108.4	106.1	101.7	101.0	96.7	105.5
Dec. 19.....	106.6	105.2	101.2	100.7	94.5	103.9
1934:						
Jan. 2.....	107.7	104.9	102.3	100.2	95.4	104.5
Jan. 16.....	108.1	105.1	103.7	101.4	94.5	105.2
Jan. 30.....	108.9	105.1	104.1	102.4	95.9	105.8
Feb. 13.....	111.1	107.4	106.0	102.8	97.6	108.3
Feb. 27.....	111.4	107.9	106.2	103.4	97.4	108.1
Mar. 13.....	111.6	108.4	106.7	103.6	97.7	108.5
Mar. 27.....	110.8	107.8	106.5	103.5	97.2	108.0
Apr. 10.....	110.2	107.3	105.8	103.1	96.9	107.4
Apr. 24.....	110.4	107.6	106.0	102.9	97.0	107.3
May 8.....	111.3	108.1	106.3	103.3	96.6	108.2
May 22.....	112.0	108.5	106.4	102.9	97.1	108.4
June 5.....	111.3	108.1	107.2	103.1	98.0	108.4
June 19.....	112.6	108.5	108.1	103.1	98.7	109.1

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for June 15, 1933, May 8 and 22, and June 5 and 19, 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 8 AND 22, AND JUNE 5 AND 19, 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1933	1934			
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19
Sirloin steak.....pound..	116.9	122.8	123.6	125.2	126.0
Round steak.....do....	115.7	122.0	123.8	125.1	126.5
Rib roast.....do....	107.6	111.1	112.1	112.1	113.1
Chuck roast.....do....	96.3	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.5
Plate beef.....do....	82.6	86.8	85.1	86.0	86.0
Pork chops.....do....	88.1	115.7	113.8	113.3	116.7
Bacon, sliced.....do....	83.3	95.9	96.3	98.9	101.5
Ham, sliced.....do....	117.1	126.0	127.9	132.3	138.7
Lamb, leg of.....do....	120.1	146.0	147.1	148.7	143.9
Hens.....do....	100.5	119.2	119.2	114.1	113.6
Milk, fresh.....quart..	114.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	125.8
Butter.....pound..	73.4	77.3	77.3	78.6	79.1
Cheese.....do....	104.5	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.8
Lard.....do....	61.4	63.9	63.9	63.9	65.2
Eggs, fresh.....dozen	58.0	67.5	67.8	68.7	71.3
Bread, white, wheat.....pound..	117.9	142.9	142.9	144.6	144.6
Flour.....do....	103.0	142.4	142.4	145.5	148.5
Corn meal.....do....	120.0	143.3	150.0	143.3	146.7
Rice.....do....	69.0	90.8	90.8	90.8	93.1
Potatoes.....do....	135.3	158.8	158.8	147.1	135.3
Sugar, granulated.....do....	98.2	98.2	98.2	96.4	98.2
Tea.....do....	116.7	128.5	129.0	130.0	129.4
Coffee.....do....	90.6	92.3	92.6	92.6	92.6

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for June 15, 1933, May 8 and 22, and June 5 and 19, 1934.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 8 AND 22, AND JUNE 5 AND 19, 1934

Article	1933		1934			
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19	
Beef:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	29.7	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.0	
Round steak.....do.....	25.8	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.2	
Rib roast.....do.....	21.3	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.4	
Chuck roast.....do.....	15.4	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	
Plate.....do.....	10.0	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	
Lamb:						
Leg.....do.....	22.7	27.6	27.8	28.1	27.2	
Rib chops.....do.....		35.6	35.7	36.0	35.5	
Breast.....do.....		11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4	
Chuck or shoulder.....do.....		20.2	20.2	20.4	19.8	
Pork:						
Chops.....do.....	18.5	24.3	23.9	23.8	24.5	
Loin roast.....do.....		19.5	19.2	18.8	19.5	
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	22.5	25.9	26.0	26.7	27.4	
Ham, smoked, sliced.....do.....	31.5	33.9	34.4	35.6	37.3	
Ham, smoked, whole.....do.....		18.8	19.3	20.5	21.8	
Picnic, smoked.....do.....		13.8	13.9	14.0	14.6	
Salt pork.....do.....		15.1	15.4	15.4	15.8	
Veal:						
Cutlets.....do.....		30.9	30.9	30.6	30.7	
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens.....do.....	21.4	25.4	25.4	24.3	24.2	
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink.....16-oz. can.....		14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	19.0	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure.....pound.....	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	
Lard, compound.....do.....		9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	
Oleomargarine.....do.....	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.3	
Dairy products:						
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	20.0	23.3	23.4	23.7	24.6	
Butter.....pound.....	28.1	29.6	29.6	30.1	30.3	
Cheese.....do.....	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	10.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	
Cream.....½-pint.....		14.2	14.2	14.0	14.1	
Cereal foods:						
Flour, wheat, white.....pound.....	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	
Corn meal.....do.....	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	
Rolled oats.....do.....	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	8.2	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.4	
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	22.4	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	
Rice.....pound.....	6.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	
Macaroni.....do.....	14.4	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat.....do.....	6.6	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	
Bread, rye.....do.....		8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	
Bread, whole wheat.....do.....		8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	
Cake, pound.....do.....		22.2	22.2	22.3	22.6	
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples.....pound.....		6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	
Bananas.....dozen.....	23.6	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.9	
Lemons.....do.....		27.2	29.2	30.9	32.2	
Oranges.....do.....	28.0	29.7	32.9	34.2	39.4	
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green.....pound.....		12.3	8.8	7.4	7.6	
Cabbage.....do.....	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	
Carrots.....bunch.....		5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Celery.....stalk.....		9.8	10.6	11.5	12.8	
Lettuce.....head.....		10.1	10.8	10.5	9.5	
Onions.....pound.....	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	
Potatoes.....do.....	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	
Sweet potatoes.....do.....		5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	
Spinach.....do.....		6.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	
Fruits, canned:						
Peaches.....no. 2½ can.....		18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	
Pears.....do.....		21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Pineapples.....do.....		22.0	22.0	22.0	22.1	
Vegetables, canned:						
Asparagus.....no. 2 can.....		23.5	23.5	23.4	23.5	
Beans, green.....do.....		11.7	11.8	11.7	11.8	
Corn.....do.....	9.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	
Peas.....do.....	12.8	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.6	
Tomatoes.....do.....	9.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.5	
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can.....	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 8 AND 22, AND JUNE 5 AND 19, 1934—Con.

Article	1933	1934			
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Fruits, dried:					
Peaches..... pound		15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5
Prunes..... do	9.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Raisins..... do	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Vegetables, dried:					
Black-eyed peas..... do		7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Lima beans..... do		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Navy beans..... do	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sugar and sweets:					
Sugar..... do	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4
Corn sirup..... 24-oz. can		12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5
Molasses..... 18-oz. can		13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Beverages:					
Coffee..... pound	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.6
Tea..... do	63.5	69.9	70.2	70.7	70.4
Miscellaneous foods:					
Peanut butter..... do		16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6
Salt, table..... do		4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Soup, tomato..... 10½-oz. can		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice..... 13½-oz. can		8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7

Table 6 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 percentage of change on June 19, 1934, compared with June 15, 1933, and May 22 and June 5, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, JUNE 19, 1934, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 22 AND JUNE 5, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change June 19, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19	June 15	May 22	June 5
United States.....	96.7	108.2	108.4	108.4	109.1	+12.8	+0.6	+0.6
Atlanta.....	95.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.9	+10.6	+3	+5
Baltimore.....	99.6	114.5	115.5	114.2	114.6	+15.0	-8	+3
Birmingham.....	97.6	106.3	103.7	103.8	104.0	+16.5	+3	+1
Boston.....	98.1	108.0	107.9	109.5	110.4	+12.6	+2.4	+9
Bridgeport.....						+12.4	+3	+2
Buffalo.....	100.4	111.9	113.0	113.8	115.5	+15.0	+2.2	+1.5
Butte.....						+7.1	+3.6	+2.0
Charleston, S.C.....	94.5	107.1	106.7	105.9	107.1	+13.4	+3	+1.1
Chicago.....	102.4	109.0	107.5	110.9	112.5	+9.9	+4.7	+1.5
Cincinnati.....	96.7	108.2	109.3	108.2	108.7	+12.3	-6	+5
Cleveland.....	92.1	105.8	106.6	106.2	105.8	+14.9	-8	-3
Columbus.....						+15.6	(1)	-4
Dallas.....	94.0	103.6	103.9	104.6	104.9	+11.6	+9	+3
Denver.....	93.1	100.1	100.8	102.1	103.9	+11.6	+3.1	+1.8
Detroit.....	94.0	110.8	110.0	111.8	114.0	+21.2	+3.7	+2.0
Fall River.....	93.6	106.3	107.5	106.7	107.5	+14.9	(1)	+7
Houston.....						+14.8	-4	-2
Indianapolis.....	92.8	103.9	105.4	104.7	104.3	+12.4	-1.0	-4
Jacksonville.....	87.6	98.3	98.8	98.7	100.2	+14.4	+1.4	+1.6
Kansas City.....	98.2	107.5	106.4	107.0	107.9	+9.9	+1.4	+9
Little Rock.....	83.3	98.0	98.5	98.7	97.2	+16.7	-1.3	-1.5
Los Angeles.....	88.4	92.5	93.6	94.9	94.3	+6.8	+8	-6
Louisville.....	94.0	106.2	104.8	105.9	105.2	+11.8	+4	-6

¹ No change.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, JUNE 19, 1934, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 22 AND JUNE 5, 1934—Continued

City	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change June 19, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	June 15	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 19	June 15	May 22	June 5
Manchester.....	97.0	108.2	108.7	108.0	109.1	+12.5	+4	+1.0
Memphis.....	89.3	101.7	101.7	102.4	102.2	+14.4	+5	-2
Milwaukee.....	100.0	110.0	110.8	111.2	111.2	+11.3	+4	+1
Minneapolis.....	93.9	110.9	110.6	111.1	112.6	+19.9	+1.8	+1.3
Mobile.....						+10.2	-2	+0
Newark.....	96.5	112.4	112.7	110.1	111.2	+15.2	-1.3	+1.1
New Haven.....	100.1	113.5	116.1	114.6	114.8	+14.6	-1.2	+1
New Orleans.....	93.9	107.0	106.3	103.8	106.0	+12.8	-3	+2.1
New York.....	103.4	117.3	118.5	116.5	118.5	+14.6	+1	+1.7
Norfolk.....						+16.1	-1.0	-8
Omaha.....	92.2	103.0	103.2	104.5	105.0	+13.9	+1.8	+5
Peoria.....						+14.3	+3.7	+1.1
Philadelphia.....	99.0	118.3	118.2	117.9	117.4	+18.6	-7	-4
Pittsburgh.....	94.1	109.6	111.0	111.2	110.3	+17.2	-6	-9
Portland, Me.....						+13.4	+3.1	+3.8
Portland, Oreg.....	90.2	94.9	95.6	95.6	97.0	+7.6	+1.4	+1.4
Providence.....	99.3	17.3	108.3	107.6	108.3	+9.1	(¹)	+6
Richmond.....	97.8	113.3	114.9	113.8	114.3	+16.9	-5	+4
Rochester.....						+19.3	+2.4	+4.7
St. Louis.....	99.9	109.6	108.4	108.8	111.6	+11.6	+2.9	+2.6
St. Paul.....						+20.2	+2.0	+1.2
Salt Lake City.....	87.7	92.2	92.8	93.2	94.4	+7.7	+1.7	+1.3
San Francisco.....	103.4	108.9	108.9	110.8	110.8	+7.2	+1.8	(¹)
Savannah.....						+15.5	+9	+1.3
Scranton.....	102.2	115.3	115.0	114.4	114.7	+12.2	-3	+2
Seattle.....	100.3	102.9	103.8	104.2	103.5	+3.2	-3	-7
Springfield, Ill.....						+11.1	+2.1	+1
Washington.....	102.7	116.0	117.1	118.1	116.9	+13.9	-2	-1.0

¹ No change.

Retail prices of food for Hawaii were first secured in February 1930 and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

On June 1, 1934, retail prices of foods as a whole showed an increase of 9.3 percent for Honolulu and 8 percent for other localities in Hawaii compared with June 1, 1933. As compared with May 1, 1934, an increase of 0.5 percent was shown for Honolulu and a decrease of 0.2 percent for other localities.

Retail Prices of Coal, June 15, 1934

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 prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to June 15, 1934. 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 index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO JUNE 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous				
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)		Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)			
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)				Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 =100)					
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1927: Jan....	Dol.	15.66	202.7	Dol.	15.42	194.8	Dol.	9.96	183.3
Jan....	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July....	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9	9.30	171.1	
July....	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1928: Jan....	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1	8.91	163.9	
1914: Jan....	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July....	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9	9.09	167.2	
July....	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1929: Jan....	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2	8.62	158.6	
1915: Jan....	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July....	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6	9.11	167.6	
July....	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1930: Jan....	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6	8.65	159.1	
1916: Jan....	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July....	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1	8.87	163.2	
July....	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1931: Jan....	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2	8.09	148.9	
1917: Jan....	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July....	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9	8.17	150.3	
July....	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1932: Jan....	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3	7.50	138.0	
1918: Jan....	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	July....	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0	7.46	137.3	
July....	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	1933: Jan....	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3	7.45	137.0	
1919: Jan....	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Feb....	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0	7.43	136.7	
July....	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	Mar....	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7	7.37	135.6	
1920: Jan....	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	Apr....	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6	7.17	132.0	
July....	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	May....	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0	7.14	132.1	
1921: Jan....	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	June....	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.14	132.1	7.68	143.0	
July....	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	July....	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.68	143.0	7.77	143.0	
1922: Jan....	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Aug....	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0	7.94	146.0	
July....	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Sept....	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0	8.08	148.7	
1923: Jan....	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Oct....	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7	8.18	150.6	
July....	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	Nov....	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6	8.18	150.6	
1924: Jan....	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Dec....	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6	8.24	151.6	
July....	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	1934: Jan....	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6	8.22	151.3	
1925: Jan....	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Feb....	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3	8.23	151.5	
July....	15.14	196.4	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	Mar....	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5	8.18	150.5	
1926: Jan....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	Apr....	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5	8.13	149.5	
July....	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1	May....	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	8.13	149.5	8.18	150.5	
							June....	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7	8.18	150.5			

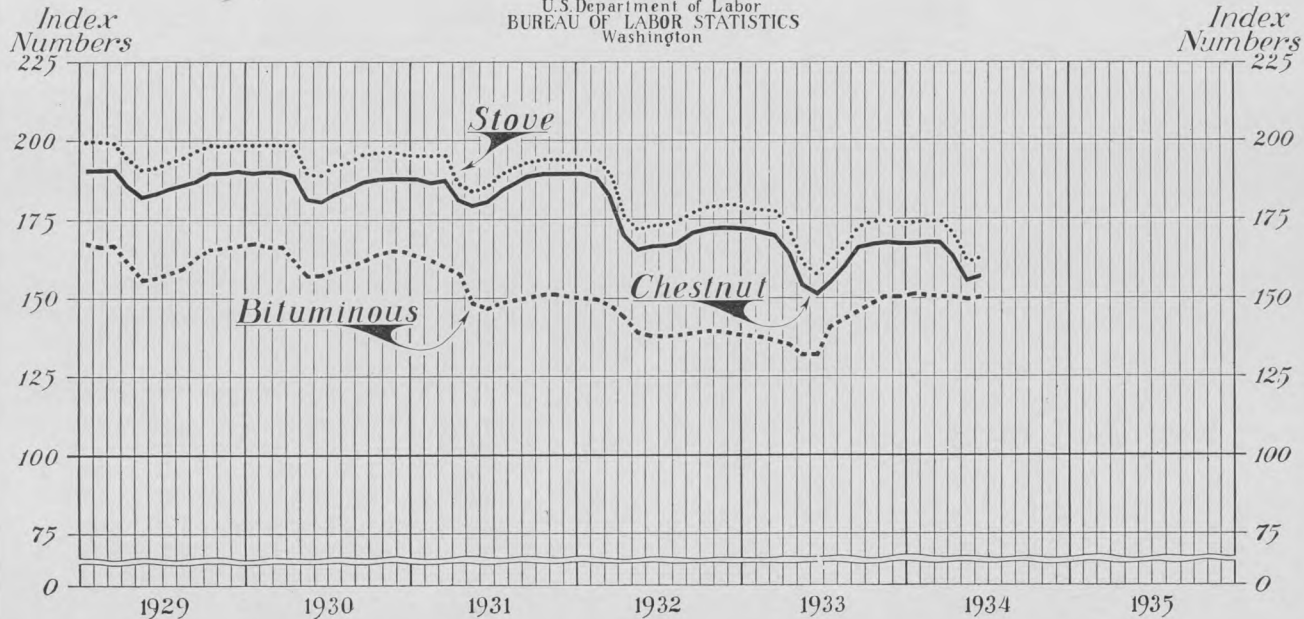
¹ Insufficient data.

RETAIL PRICES *of* COAL

BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and of bituminous coal in the United States. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to June 15, 1934, inclusive.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on June 15, 1933, May 15, 1934, and June 15, 1934, and percentage of change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE ON JUNE 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number			Percentage of change, June 15, 1934, compared with—	
	June 15, 1933	May 15, 1934	June 15, 1934	June 15, 1933	May 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.18	\$12.53	\$12.60	-----	-----
Index (1913=100).....	157.6	162.2	163.0	+3.4	+0.5
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.00	\$12.34	\$12.40	-----	-----
Index (1913=100).....	151.6	155.9	156.7	+3.4	+1.5
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$7.18	\$8.13	\$8.18	-----	-----
Index (1913=100).....	132.1	149.5	150.5	+13.9	+1.7

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on June 15, 1933, May 15 and June 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933			1934		
	June 15	May 15	June 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Atlanta, Ga.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$5.55	\$6.52	\$6.52			
Baltimore, Md.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	11.50	12.25	12.33			
Chestnut.....	11.25	12.00	12.08			
Bituminous:						
Prepared sizes:						
Low volatile.....	8.44	8.94	9.06			
Run of mine:						
High volatile.....	6.79	7.36	7.43			
Birmingham, Ala.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.46	5.94	6.12			
Boston, Mass.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	12.75	13.00	13.00			
Chestnut.....	12.50	12.75	12.75			
Bridgeport, Conn.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	13.00	13.00	13.00			
Chestnut.....	13.00	13.00	13.00			
Buffalo, N.Y.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	11.65	11.85	12.15			
Chestnut.....	11.40	11.60	11.90			
Butte, Mont.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$9.71	\$9.76	\$9.80			
Charleston, S.C.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.67	9.92	9.92			
Chicago, Ill.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	12.16	12.45	12.73			
Chestnut.....	11.95	12.20	12.48			
Bituminous:						
Prepared sizes:						
High volatile.....	7.02	7.90	7.87			
Low volatile.....	8.63	9.63	9.66			
Run of mine:						
Low volatile.....	6.52	7.71	7.66			
Cincinnati, Ohio:						
Bituminous:						
Prepared sizes:						
High volatile.....	4.75	5.83	5.85			
Low volatile.....	6.25	7.46	7.50			
Cleveland, Ohio:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	12.06	11.63	11.63			
Chestnut.....	11.81	11.38	11.38			

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Con.

City and kind of coal	1933			1934			
	June 15	May 15	June 15	City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
					June 15	May 15	June 15
Cleveland, Ohio—Contd.				Minneapolis, Minn.—Contd.			
Bituminous:				Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes:			
High volatile.....	\$5.26	\$6.81	\$6.81	High volatile.....	\$9.05	\$10.31	\$10.29
Low volatile.....	7.46	8.75	8.75	Low volatile.....	11.50	12.78	12.78
Columbus, Ohio:				Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	6.50	7.75	7.73
Prepared sizes:				Newark, N.J.:			
High volatile.....	4.61	5.75	5.94	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile.....	5.54	7.00	7.21	Stove.....	11.38	11.75	11.83
Dallas, Tex.:				Chestnut.....	11.13	11.50	11.58
Arkansas anthracite, egg...	13.00	13.50	14.00	New Haven, Conn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	10.00	10.00	10.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Denver, Colo.:				Stove.....	12.90	13.15	13.15
Colorado anthracite:				Chestnut.....	12.90	13.15	13.15
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed...	14.50	15.50	15.50	New Orleans, La.:			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed....	14.50	15.50	15.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.07	10.10	9.80
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.21	8.07	8.10	New York, N.Y.:			
Detroit, Mich.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove.....	11.55	11.30	11.30
Stove.....	11.25	11.59	11.59	Chestnut.....	11.30	11.05	11.05
Chestnut.....	11.25	11.59	11.59	Norfolk, Va.:			
Bituminous:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Prepared sizes:				Stove.....	12.00	12.50	12.50
High volatile.....	5.83	7.17	7.17	Chestnut.....	12.00	12.50	12.50
Low volatile.....	6.67	8.52	8.52	Bituminous:			
Run of mine:				Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	5.88	7.98	7.98	High volatile.....	6.00	8.00	8.00
Fall River, Mass.:				Low volatile.....	7.00	8.50	8.50
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Run of mine:			
Stove.....	13.50	13.50	13.50	Low volatile.....	6.00	7.50	7.38
Chestnut.....	13.25	13.25	13.25	Omaha, Nebr.:			
Houston, Tex.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.37	8.59	8.59
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	9.70	10.80	10.80	Peoria, Ill.:			
Indianapolis, Ind.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	5.92	6.57	6.49
Bituminous:				Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile.....	5.06	5.84	6.14	Stove.....	10.88	11.25	11.25
Low volatile.....	6.70	7.70	7.95	Chestnut.....	10.63	11.00	11.00
Run of mine:				Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Low volatile.....	5.94	6.88	7.00	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Jacksonville, Fla.:				Stove.....		12.75	12.88
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.75	10.13	10.00	Chestnut.....	12.25	12.75	12.88
Kansas City, Mo.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	3.47	4.64	4.54
Arkansas anthracite:				Portland, Maine:			
Furnace.....	10.33	10.41	10.41	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove, No. 4.....	12.25	12.30	12.22	Stove.....	13.49	13.75	13.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	5.59	5.95	5.99	Chestnut.....	13.24	13.50	13.50
Little Rock, Ark.:				Portland, Oreg.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg...	10.25	10.50	10.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	11.53	12.75	12.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.50	8.33	8.28	Providence, R.I.:			
Los Angeles, Calif.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	15.13	16.27	16.66	Stove.....	13.20	14.25	14.25
Louisville, Ky.:				Chestnut.....	12.95	14.00	14.00
Bituminous:				Richmond, Va.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile.....	4.42	5.36	5.98	Stove.....	12.25	12.56	12.50
Low volatile.....	6.75	7.50	7.75	Chestnut.....	12.25	12.56	12.50
Manchester, N.H.:				Bituminous:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Stove.....	14.00	14.50	14.50	High volatile.....	6.67	7.42	7.50
Chestnut.....	14.00	14.50	14.50	Low volatile.....	7.15	8.37	8.37
Memphis, Tenn.:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	5.68	7.15	7.06	Low volatile.....	6.25	7.00	7.00
Milwaukee, Wis.:				Rochester, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	12.36	12.55	12.69	Stove.....	11.85	12.73	12.73
Chestnut.....	12.11	12.30	12.44	Chestnut.....	11.60	12.48	12.48
Bituminous:				St. Louis, Mo.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile.....	6.94	7.96	7.96	Stove.....	13.94	13.91	13.48
Low volatile.....	8.90	10.39	10.36	Chestnut.....	13.69	13.72	13.23
Minneapolis, Minn.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	4.39	5.52	6.26
Pennsylvania anthracite:				St. Paul, Minn.:			
Stove.....	13.75	14.55	14.80	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Chestnut.....	13.50	14.30	14.55	Stove.....	13.80	14.55	14.80
				Chestnut.....	13.55	14.30	14.55

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JUNE 15, 1933, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Con.

City and kind of coal	1933			1934		
	June 15	May 15	June 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
St. Paul, Minn.—Contd.						
Bituminous:						
Prepared sizes:						
High volatile.....	\$8.92	\$10.19	\$10.14			
Low volatile.....	11.51	12.94	13.06			
Salt Lake City, Utah:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.06	7.37	7.32			
San Francisco, Calif.:						
New Mexico anthracite:						
Cerillos egg.....	25.00	25.63	25.63			
Colorado anthracite:						
Egg.....	24.50	25.11	25.11			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	15.00	15.04	15.04			
Savannah, Ga.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.04	9.70	9.70			
Scranton, Pa.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	7.88	8.06	8.25			
Chestnut.....	7.63	7.81	8.00			
Seattle, Wash.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$9.33	\$9.91	\$9.92			
Springfield, Ill.:						
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	3.68	4.09	4.09			
Washington, D. C.:						
Pennsylvania anthracite:						
Stove.....	\$12.92	\$13.10	\$13.40			
Chestnut.....	\$12.66	\$12.80	\$13.10			
Bituminous:						
Prepared sizes:						
High volatile.....	\$7.97	\$8.56	\$8.56			
Low volatile.....	\$9.31	\$10.00	\$10.00			
Run of mine:						
Mixed.....	\$7.40	\$8.02	\$8.02			

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, June 1934

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 1934 FOR THE UNITED STATES

Date	Average net price	Index (April 1913=100)	Date	Average net price	Index (April 1913=100)
1913—April.....	\$0.95	100.0	1932—June.....	\$1.15	121.1
1928—December.....	1.22	128.4	December.....	1.15	121.1
1929—December.....	1.21	127.4	1933—June.....	1.14	120.0
1930—June.....	1.21	127.4	December.....	1.14	120.0
December.....	1.18	124.2	1934—June.....	1.14	120.0
1931—June.....	1.18	124.2			
December.....	1.15	121.1			

Table 2 shows the net price of manufactured gas on December 15, 1933, and June 15, 1934, by cities. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 3,000 cubic feet per month.

TABLE 2.—NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF MANUFACTURED GAS BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET ON DEC. 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934	City	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934
Baltimore.....	\$0.85	\$0.85	Norfolk.....	\$1.18	\$1.18
Birmingham.....	.80	.80	Omaha.....	.79	.76
Boston.....	1.16	1.16	Philadelphia.....	.88	.88
Charleston, S.C.....	1.45	1.40	Portland, Maine.....	1.42	1.42
Cleveland.....	1.25	1.25	Portland, Oreg.....	1.17	1.17
Detroit.....	.79	.79	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.....	1.42	1.48
New Haven.....	1.13	1.13	Washington.....	.85	.85
New York.....	1.22	1.21	Honolulu, T.H.....	1.68	1.68

¹ Price based on 24 therms which is the equivalent of 3,000 cubic feet of gas of a heating value of 800 B. t. u. per cubic foot.

Table 3 shows by cities net prices in December 1933 and June 1934, 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 DEC. 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934	City	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934
Atlanta.....	\$1.09	\$1.09	Little Rock.....	\$0.65	\$0.65
Buffalo.....	.65	.65	Los Angeles.....	.79	.79
Butte.....	.70	.70	Louisville.....	.45	.56
Chicago.....	¹ 1.30	¹ 1.30	Memphis.....	.95	.95
Cincinnati.....	.75	.75	Mobile.....	1.24	1.24
Cleveland.....	.60	.60	New Orleans.....	.95	.95
Columbus.....	.55	.55	Peoria.....	² 1.95	² 1.95
Dallas.....	.79	.79	Pittsburgh.....	.60	.60
Denver.....	.99	.99	Salt Lake City.....	1.01	1.01
Houston.....	.75	.75	San Francisco.....	.97	.97
Kansas City.....	.95	.95	Springfield.....	² 2.00	² 1.28

¹ Price based on 40 therms which is the equivalent of 5,000 cubic feet 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 a heating value of 1,000 B. t. u. per cubic foot.

Retail Prices of Electricity, June 1934

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt-hour of electricity used for household purposes in December 1933 and June 1934. 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 schedule 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." Footnotes applicable to these cities are shown in the table.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DEC. 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15,	June 15,
		1933	1934
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Atlanta.....	First 25 kilowatt-hours.....	6.5	6.5
	Next 35 kilowatt-hours.....	5.0	5.0
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours.....	3.0	3.0
Baltimore.....	Excess.....	1.5	1.5
	First 50 kilowatt-hours.....	5.0	5.0
	Next 175 kilowatt-hours.....	3.4	3.4
Birmingham.....	First 4 kilowatt-hours per room.....	6.5	6.5
	Next 6 kilowatt-hours per room.....	5.0	5.0
	Next 300 kilowatt-hours.....	2.5	2.5
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 15 kilowatt-hours or less.....	1 5.0	75.0
	Next 45 kilowatt-hours.....	2 4.0	3.8
	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 30 kilowatt-hours.....	8.5	8.5
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours.....	6.0	6.0
	Excess.....	7.0	7.0
Chicago.....	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room.....	5.0	5.0
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per room.....	3.0	3.0
	Excess.....	10.0	10.0
Cincinnati.....	Service charge per room.....	5.0	5.0
	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum 4 rooms.....	3.0	3.0
	Excess.....	4.0	4.0
Cleveland:	Company A.....	2.8	2.8
	Company B.....	15.0	15.0
	Service charge.....	2.9	2.9
Columbus.....	First 50 kilowatt-hours.....	3 6.0	6.0
	Next 75 kilowatt-hours.....	5.0	5.0
	First 800 kilowatt-hours.....	5.8	5.8
Dallas.....	First 40 kilowatt-hours.....	6.0	6.0
	Excess.....	5.0	5.0
	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum 3 rooms.....	9.0	9.0
Detroit 4.....	Next 50 kilowatt-hours.....	3.6	3.6
	Excess.....	2.3	2.3
	First 25 kilowatt-hours.....	8.0	8.0
Fall River.....	Next 75 kilowatt-hours.....	5.0	5.0
	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum 4 rooms.....	7.0	6.0
	Next 100 kilowatt-hours.....	4.0	4.0
Indianapolis.....	First 100 kilowatt-hours.....	5 6.3	5.8
	Next 100 kilowatt-hours.....	6 6.0	5.0
	First 500 kilowatt-hours.....	7.0	7.0
Jacksonville.....	First 5 kilowatt-hours per 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 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
Los Angeles.....	Excess.....	3.0	3.0
	First 35 kilowatt-hours.....	4.8	4.8
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours.....	2.5	2.5
Louisville.....	First 40 kilowatt-hours.....	7 7.6	5.0
	Excess.....	3.0	3.0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DEC. 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934	
		Cents	Cents	
Manchester.....	First block: Residence of 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	
	Second block: Number of kilowatt-hours equal to first step....	6.0	6.0	
Memphis.....	First 10 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum 4 rooms.....	⁸ 7.0	5.5	
	Next 500 kilowatt-hours.....	⁹ 5.0	3.0	
	Excess.....	3.0	1.5	
Milwaukee.....	First 9 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 6 active rooms plus first 7 kilowatt-hours for each additional room.	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 room; minimum 2 rooms.....	7.6	7.6	
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours, per room.....	7.1	7.1	
	Excess.....	2.9	2.9	
Mobile.....	First 4 kilowatt-hours per room.....	¹⁰ 8.0	6.5	
	Next 6 kilowatt-hours, per room.....	5.0	5.0	
	Next 300 kilowatt-hours.....	¹² 3.0	2.5	
Newark.....	First 20 kilowatt-hours.....	9.0	9.0	
	Next 20 kilowatt-hours.....	7.0	7.0	
	Next 10 kilowatt-hours.....	6.0	6.0	
New Haven.....	Excess of 50 kilowatt-hours.....	3.0	3.0	
	First 400 kilowatt-hours.....	5.3	5.3	
New Orleans.....	Service charge.....	25.0	25.0	
	First 50 kilowatt-hours.....	¹³ 9.1	7.5	
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours.....	¹⁴ 7.8	4.0	
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours.....	6.5	2.5	
New York:	10 kilowatts 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.....	95.0	95.0
	Next 24 kilowatt-hours.....	¹⁶ 9.0	8.0	
	Next 86 kilowatt-hours.....	¹⁷ 4.0	4.0	
	Company C ¹⁵	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	6.5
	Omaha.....	First 10 kilowatt-hours per room.....	5.5	5.5
	Peoria.....	Next 160 kilowatt-hours.....	3.0	3.0
First 10 kilowatt-hours or less.....		75.0	75.0	
Next 6 kilowatt-hours per active room.....		5.0	5.0	
Philadelphia:	Next 24 kilowatt-hour per active room.....	3.0	3.0	
	Company A.....	10 kilowatt-hours or less.....	75.0	75.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours.....	5.5	5.5	
Company B.....	Next 150 kilowatt-hours.....	3.0	3.0	
	First 20 kilowatt-hours.....	9.0	9.0	
	Next 20 kilowatt-hours.....	7.0	7.0	
	Next 10 kilowatt-hours.....	6.0	6.0	
	Excess.....	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, Maine....	First step: 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	
	Second step: 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.	¹⁸ 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.....	3 kilowatt-hours or less.....	50.0	50.0
		Next 60 kilowatt-hours.....	6.5	6.5
Next 30 kilowatt-hours.....		4.0	4.0	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON DEC. 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	Dec. 15, 1933	June 15, 1934
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Richmond.....	First 100 kilowatt-hours.....	7.0	6.5
Rochester.....	12 kilowatt-hours or less.....	100.0	100.0
	Next 48 kilowatt-hours.....	5.0	5.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours.....	4.0	4.0
St. Louis:			
Company A.....	First 32 kilowatt-hours.....	4.8	4.8
	Next 168 kilowatt-hours.....	2.4	2.4
Company B.....	First 25 kilowatt-hours.....	4.3	4.3
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours.....	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 ¹⁹	Service charge including 11 kilowatt-hours.....	90.0	90.0
	Excess.....	7.0	7.0
San Francisco.....	Service charge.....	40.0	40.0
	First 30 kilowatt-hours for 6 rooms or less, 5 kilowatt-hours added for each additional room.....	4.5	4.5
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours.....	3.5	3.5
Savannah.....	First 25 kilowatt-hours.....	²⁰ 100.0	6.5
	Next 35 kilowatt-hours.....	6.0	5.0
	Next 140 kilowatt-hours.....	12.0	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.....	First 50 kilowatt-hours.....	3.9	3.9
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours.....	3.6	3.3
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	First 100 kilowatt-hours.....	7.5	7.5

¹ First 60 hours use of demand. The demand shall be calculated at 25 percent of the total number of lamp sockets rated at 40 watts each, minimum 250 watts, plus 2½ percent of the rating of heating and cooking devices of 1,500 watts or over and 25 percent of other devices larger than one-half horsepower.

² Next 120 hours use of demand as shown in note 1.

³ Rates for December 1933 are subject to a State tax of 2.35 percent.

⁴ Rates are subject to 3 percent State tax.

⁵ First 50 kilowatt-hours.

⁶ Next 50 kilowatt-hours.

⁷ First 30 kilowatt-hours plus balance of consumption up to 6 kilowatt-hours per room.

⁸ First 6 kilowatt-hours per room, minimum 4 rooms.

⁹ Next 6 kilowatt-hours per room.

¹⁰ Service charge including consumption of 5 kilowatt-hours for 3 rooms or less. Each additional room 10 cents extra; maximum 10 rooms.

¹¹ Next 45 kilowatt-hours.

¹² Next 150 kilowatt-hours.

¹³ First 20 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁴ Next 30 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁵ Rates are subject to adjustment under coal clause. For December 1933 there was a deduction of 0.5 mills per kilowatt-hour. In June 1934 there was no adjustment.

¹⁶ Next 21 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁷ Next 89 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁸ Rates for December 1933 are subject to a city tax of 3 percent.

¹⁹ Rates are subject to a State tax of 2 percent.

²⁰ Service charge.

Table 2 shows the percent of decrease in the price of electricity since December 1913. This utility decreased 27.2 percent since that time. A decrease of 3.3 percent was reported for the current 6-month period ending June 1934.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE IN THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY AT SPECIFIED PERIODS AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 1913

Date	Percent- age of decrease from De- cember 1913	Date	Percent- age of decrease from De- cember 1913	Date	Percent- age of decrease from De- cember 1913
December 1914.....	3.7	September 1922.....	6.2	December 1927.....	12.3
December 1915.....	6.2	December 1922.....	7.4	June 1928.....	13.6
December 1916.....	8.6	March 1923.....	7.4	December 1928.....	14.8
December 1917.....	11.1	June 1923.....	7.4	June 1929.....	17.3
June 1918.....	11.1	September 1923.....	8.6	December 1929.....	17.3
December 1918.....	6.2	December 1923.....	8.6	June 1930.....	18.5
June 1919.....	6.2	March 1924.....	8.6	December 1930.....	18.5
December 1919.....	7.4	June 1924.....	8.6	June 1931.....	19.8
June 1920.....	7.4	September 1924.....	8.6	December 1931.....	19.8
December 1920.....	4.9	December 1924.....	8.6	June 1932.....	21.0
May 1921.....	4.9	June 1925.....	8.6	December 1932.....	19.8
September 1921.....	4.9	December 1925.....	9.9	June 1933.....	19.8
December 1921.....	4.9	June 1926.....	11.1	December 1933.....	24.7
March 1922.....	4.9	December 1926.....	11.1	June 1934.....	27.2
June 1922.....	6.2	June 1927.....	12.3		

WHOLESALE PRICES

Method of Computing Price Indexes

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the country's markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating this index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of related commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for a period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the Report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the "Aldrich report." The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are also contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the

¹ Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to June 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities by years, from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months, from January 1933 to June 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for June 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
[1926=100]

Period	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
By years:											
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
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
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
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September.....	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.9	70.8
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934:											
January.....	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February.....	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March.....	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April.....	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May.....	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June.....	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
By weeks ending—											
June 2, 1934.....	60.6	67.7	87.7	72.7	73.7	88.7	87.6	75.3	83.6	69.6	73.9
June 9, 1934.....	60.7	67.6	87.2	72.7	73.8	87.8	87.8	75.4	83.4	70.0	73.8
June 16, 1934.....	63.7	70.2	87.6	72.5	73.7	88.0	87.7	75.4	83.4	70.3	74.6
June 23, 1934.....	65.8	71.3	88.1	72.5	73.4	87.1	87.6	75.5	83.2	70.5	75.0
June 30, 1934.....	64.8	70.9	88.2	71.8	73.3	87.0	87.8	75.8	83.2	70.1	74.8

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to June 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to June 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in June 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 74.6. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01340 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.340. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.340 in June 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month will be found on page 522.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=\$1]

Period	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
By years:											
1913	\$1.399	\$1.558	\$1.468	\$1.745	\$1.631	\$1.101	\$1.764	\$1.247	\$1.776	\$1.074	\$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.704	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.930	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.590	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.367	1.563	1.451
August	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
By weeks ending:											
June 2, 1934	1.650	1.477	1.140	1.376	1.357	1.127	1.142	1.328	1.196	1.437	1.353
June 9, 1934	1.647	1.479	1.147	1.376	1.355	1.139	1.139	1.326	1.199	1.429	1.355
June 16, 1934	1.570	1.425	1.142	1.379	1.357	1.136	1.140	1.326	1.199	1.422	1.340
June 23, 1934	1.520	1.403	1.135	1.379	1.362	1.148	1.142	1.325	1.202	1.418	1.333
June 30, 1934	1.543	1.410	1.134	1.393	1.364	1.149	1.139	1.319	1.202	1.427	1.337

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups
of Commodities, 1913 to June 1934

IN TABLE 3 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods."

TABLE 3.—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	1933:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January....	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February....	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September..	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November..	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December..	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January....	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February....	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						

Table 4 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 3. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to June 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 513.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN TERMS OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

[1926=\$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	\$1.453	\$1.335	\$1.441	\$1.449	\$1.429	1933:					
1914.....	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January....	\$1.992	\$1.757	\$1.499	\$1.541	\$1.486
1915.....	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February....	2.066	1.776	1.522	1.570	1.515
1916.....	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March.....	2.024	1.757	1.522	1.567	1.520
1917.....	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April.....	2.000	1.745	1.522	1.570	1.531
1918.....	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May.....	1.862	1.631	1.488	1.529	1.504
1919.....	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June.....	1.779	1.631	1.449	1.484	1.451
1920.....	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July.....	1.618	1.447	1.385	1.414	1.385
1921.....	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August.....	1.650	1.395	1.362	1.389	1.350
1922.....	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September..	1.621	1.372	1.337	1.357	1.314
1923.....	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October....	1.618	1.374	1.326	1.344	1.295
1924.....	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November..	1.603	1.401	1.330	1.348	1.295
1925.....	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December..	1.616	1.383	1.337	1.351	1.290
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1934:					
1927.....	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January....	1.560	1.391	1.316	1.333	1.277
1928.....	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February....	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1929.....	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	March.....	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1930.....	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	April.....	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1931.....	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333	May.....	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1932.....	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425	June.....	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
1933.....	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404						

Wholesale Price Trends During June 1934

THE Bureau's index number of wholesale commodity prices advanced 1.2 percent from May to June. The general level rose to 74.6 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.7 percent for May.

The present index stands at the highest point reached since April 1931 when the index was 74.8. Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau, 6 showed an increase, 3 recorded decreases, and 1, house-furnishing goods, remained unchanged. The upward trend in prices was well distributed with 182 items showing price advances. Declining prices were reported for 161 or less than 20 percent of the commodities carried in the Bureau's index. More than one-half of the items, 441 in all, showed no change in average prices. Changes in prices by groups of items are indicated in the following table:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ITEMS CHANGING IN PRICE FROM MAY TO JUNE 1934

Group	Increases	Decreases	No change
Farm products.....	41	23	3
Foods.....	64	20	38
Hides and leather products.....	3	12	26
Textile products.....	6	37	69
Fuel and lighting materials.....	12	5	7
Metals and metal products.....	18	23	89
Building materials.....	15	12	59
Chemicals and drugs.....	9	8	72
House-furnishing goods.....	6	11	44
Miscellaneous.....	8	10	34
Total.....	182	161	441

Raw materials, including basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered approximately a 3.5 percent advance. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other like goods, declined by slightly more than 1 percent. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, moved upward by one-half of 1 percent.

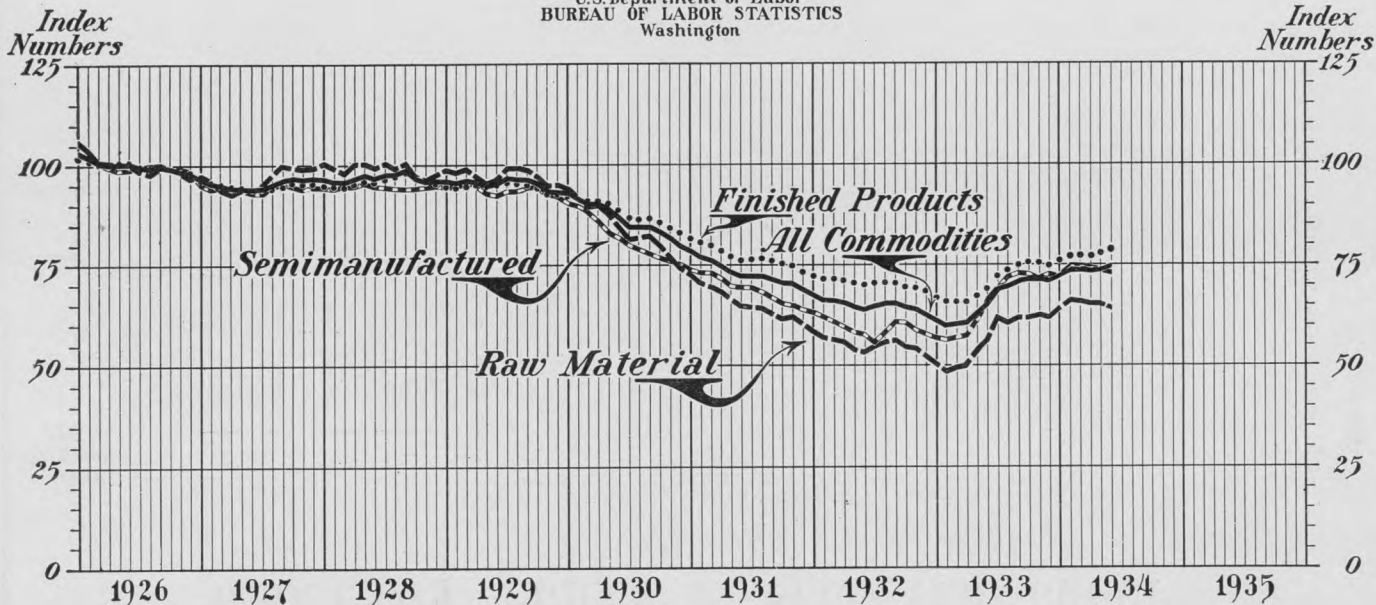
The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced nearly one-half of 1 percent. The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, decreased by slightly less than 1 percent between May and June.

The index as a whole shows an increase of more than 14.5 percent over June 1933 when the level was 65 percent of the 1926 average. The advance which has occurred over the past 2 years, since June 1932, when the index was 63.9, amounts to nearly 17 percent. The increase over June 1931 is nearly 3.5 percent. When compared with June 1930 present prices are lower by 14 percent and as compared with June 1929 they are down by slightly more than 21.5 percent. The general level in June was nearly 25 percent above the low point of (February) 1933, when the index was 59.8.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

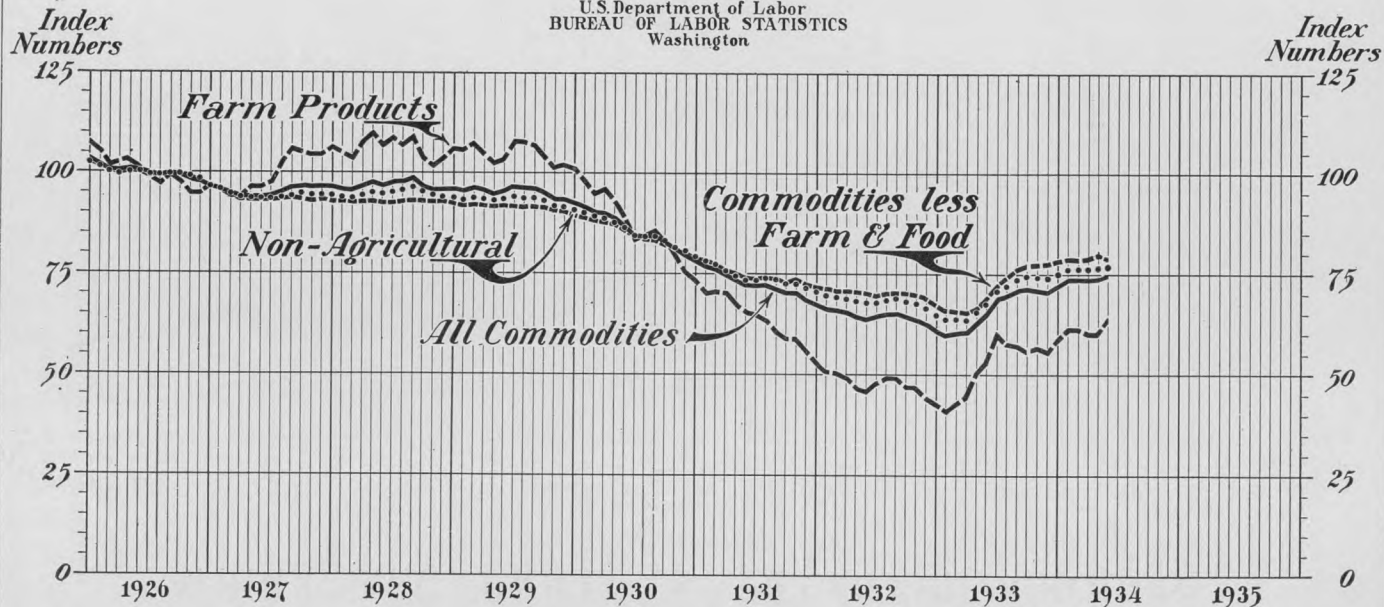


Jack Brandt, Jr.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brandt, Jr.

The largest increase from May to June of any of the major groups was recorded by farm products, with the average advancing more than 6 percent. The more than 13-percent rise in market prices of grains and decided advances in prices of hogs, cotton, fresh milk, and other farm products, were largely responsible for the upward movement. The price of hogs rose by 16.5 percent, hay more than 10 percent, hops nearly 9 percent, fresh milk at Chicago more than 12 percent, and fresh milk at New York 16 percent. The present level of market prices of farm products is 19 percent above 1 year ago, and is 38.5 percent higher than in June 1932. As compared with June 1929 present prices of farm products are lower by nearly 39 percent. Important items showing price decreases in this group were sheep, calves, flaxseed, potatoes, and wool.

The foods group rose slightly more than 4 percent and registered the second largest increase. The present level for this group is 69.8 percent of the 1926 average, and shows an advance of 14 percent over June 1933, when the index was 61.2. Important price advances were reported for butter, cheese, flour, hominy grits, corn meal, fresh beef, bacon, ham, lard, oleomargarine, oleo oil, raw and granulated sugar, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, lower average prices were reported for dried fruits, mess pork, coffee, copra, cocoa beans, and pepper.

Higher prices for cement, lumber, and plumbing and heating supplies were largely responsible for the one-half of 1 percent advance in the general average for building materials. Indexes for brick and tile, paint and paint materials, structural steel, and other building materials showed practically no change from the month before. The index for the group as a whole is 17.5 percent above 1 year ago and 24 percent higher than 2 years ago. Present prices are only 7.5 percent lower than the general average for June 1929.

The approximately 20 percent rise in cattle feed prices more than offset minor decreases for paper and pulp and other miscellaneous items, resulting in slightly more than one-half of 1 percent increase in the general index for the miscellaneous group. No change took place in average prices of tires and tubes and crude rubber. Average prices for the miscellaneous group are 15.5 percent higher than 1 year ago. Advancing prices in anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, gas, and electricity were responsible for the nearly one-half of 1 percent increase in the general index for the fuel and lighting materials group. Present prices are on the average 18.5 percent above June 1933. The upward movement in the prices of mixed fertilizer, fertilizer materials, and drugs and pharmaceuticals accounted for the one-fourth of 1 percent advance in the chemicals and drugs group. The subgroup of chemicals remained at the level of the month before.

Lower prices for motor vehicles and iron and steel products more than counter-balanced stationary prices for agricultural implements and higher prices for nonferrous metals and plumbing and heating materials, and caused the metals and metal products group to decrease more than 1.5 percent during the month. The June 1934 index, 87.7, is 10.5 percent above that for June 1933, when the index registered 79.3. Present prices are approximately 10 percent higher than in June 1932 and nearly 4 percent over June 1931, when the indexes were 79.9 and 84.4, respectively. The index for the month is nearly 13.5 percent below the level for June 1929, when the index was 101.2.

Average prices in each of the subgroups classified under "Textile products" were lower in June than in May. Continued price declines in this group caused the general average to show a downward movement of 1.3 percent. Current prices are 38 percent over June 1932 and more than 18 percent over June 1933. The 4.5 percent decline in average prices of hides and skins and smaller decreases for boots and shoes and leather accounted largely for the decline of nearly 1 percent in the hides and leather-products group. The present index, 87.1, is nearly 6 percent over the level for June 1933, when the index was 82.4. In the house-furnishing goods group, furnishings increased and furniture decreased, resulting in an unchanged level for the group as a whole.

The index of raw materials, which rose nearly 3.5 percent during the month, is now nearly 20 percent over June 1933. The average for semimanufactured articles, which showed a further recession in June, is at present slightly more than 11.5 percent higher than in June 1933. Finished products, with a fractional increase during the month, is now at a level 13.5 percent above 1 year ago. Nonagricultural commodities are higher by 14 percent than in June 1933, while all commodities other than farm products and foods show an increase of 13.5 percent during the year.

The index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the wholesale markets, is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100. Table 6 shows index numbers of groups and subgroups for the last 5 successive months of June and for May 1934.

WHOLESALE PRICES

521

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	June 1934	May 1934	June 1933	June 1932	June 1931	June 1930	June 1929
All commodities.....	74.6	73.7	65.0	63.9	72.1	86.8	95.2
Farm products.....	63.3	59.6	53.2	45.7	65.4	88.9	103.3
Grains.....	72.4	63.9	57.4	37.7	56.0	78.7	91.0
Livestock and poultry.....	48.3	47.8	46.6	46.7	61.9	88.5	111.0
Other farm products.....	69.4	65.0	56.2	48.2	70.8	92.7	102.3
Foods.....	69.8	67.1	61.2	58.8	73.3	90.8	99.1
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	73.0	67.1	63.1	57.4	78.8	90.2	105.2
Cereal products.....	89.2	87.3	70.7	66.8	74.3	82.9	85.1
Fruits and vegetables.....	70.1	68.2	63.9	62.4	76.4	109.0	97.4
Meats.....	62.2	60.0	52.4	56.0	71.3	99.9	111.5
Other foods.....	62.8	60.8	61.1	55.4	68.5	78.1	90.3
Hides and leather products.....	87.1	87.9	82.4	70.8	88.0	102.4	107.9
Boots and shoes.....	98.4	98.5	85.5	87.5	94.6	103.0	106.1
Hides and skins.....	70.1	73.5	81.4	58.7	65.5	99.0	110.9
Leather.....	75.3	76.3	74.3	58.7	87.8	102.9	110.3
Other leather products.....	86.8	86.8	78.5	96.4	101.4	105.5	105.9
Textile products.....	72.7	73.6	61.5	52.7	66.6	81.6	90.1
Clothing.....	82.6	82.7	64.5	62.2	76.3	86.7	90.0
Cotton goods.....	86.0	86.3	67.1	51.0	67.6	87.2	97.8
Knit goods.....	62.8	65.3	50.9	49.6	59.8	81.8	88.7
Silk and rayon.....	25.0	26.5	35.2	27.5	41.9	60.5	79.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	80.8	81.0	68.8	55.0	68.0	79.7	88.3
Other textile products.....	74.8	77.3	73.6	66.7	75.5	86.2	92.6
Fuel and lighting materials.....	72.8	72.5	61.5	71.6	62.9	78.9	84.5
Anthracite.....	76.9	75.7	76.8	85.3	88.8	85.8	88.1
Bituminous coal.....	95.0	94.6	78.3	81.8	83.2	88.6	89.6
Coke.....	85.0	84.5	75.3	76.9	81.5	84.0	84.7
Electricity.....	(1)	88.9	91.4	105.5	98.6	97.5	94.4
Gas.....	(1)	94.6	101.7	106.3	101.9	99.7	94.4
Petroleum products.....	50.6	50.7	34.4	48.2	30.7	63.6	76.6
Metals and metal products.....	87.7	89.1	79.3	79.9	84.4	91.9	101.2
Agricultural implements.....	91.1	91.1	83.0	84.9	94.2	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel.....	88.6	90.2	76.2	79.8	83.5	89.0	95.5
Motor vehicles.....	95.0	97.3	90.4	93.8	94.2	100.8	107.8
Nonferrous metals.....	68.5	68.1	63.2	47.5	61.2	79.8	105.5
Plumbing and heating.....	75.1	75.0	67.4	66.7	86.6	88.3	95.7
Building materials.....	87.8	87.3	74.7	70.8	79.3	89.9	95.2
Brick and tile.....	91.1	91.2	77.0	76.1	83.7	88.5	93.1
Cement.....	93.9	89.4	81.8	77.1	77.7	91.7	94.6
Lumber.....	86.3	85.9	67.4	57.6	68.5	85.6	94.0
Paint and paint materials.....	80.3	80.3	71.9	73.3	80.0	92.4	92.6
Plumbing and heating.....	75.1	75.0	67.4	66.7	86.6	88.3	95.7
Structural steel.....	94.5	94.5	81.7	81.7	84.3	86.8	99.6
Other building materials.....	92.0	92.0	80.6	77.6	85.4	93.0	97.4
Chemicals and drugs.....	75.6	75.4	73.7	73.1	79.4	89.4	93.4
Chemicals.....	78.6	78.6	81.5	78.6	82.5	94.0	97.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	73.1	72.8	55.5	58.3	62.6	68.5	70.8
Fertilizer materials.....	67.9	66.4	68.0	68.0	79.8	85.3	92.6
Mixed fertilizers.....	73.4	73.2	63.0	69.0	82.4	94.1	96.7
Housefurnishing goods.....	82.0	82.0	73.4	74.7	86.4	93.4	94.6
Furnishings.....	85.1	84.1	73.6	75.4	83.4	92.3	93.8
Furniture.....	79.0	80.1	73.4	74.0	89.8	94.6	95.5
Miscellaneous.....	70.2	69.8	60.8	64.2	69.7	78.4	82.4
Automobile tires and tubes.....	44.6	44.6	40.1	39.6	46.0	50.3	54.5
Cattle feed.....	86.9	72.5	55.8	42.1	61.1	102.0	106.2
Paper and pulp.....	83.5	83.7	73.5	76.2	80.7	86.4	89.2
Rubber, crude.....	27.7	27.7	12.6	5.8	13.3	25.9	42.7
Other miscellaneous.....	83.1	83.6	75.0	84.6	88.2	96.9	90.2
Raw materials.....	67.3	65.1	56.2	53.2	64.7	84.9	96.6
Semimanufactured articles.....	72.9	73.7	65.3	57.6	69.3	81.7	92.4
Finished products.....	78.2	77.8	69.0	70.0	76.0	88.4	95.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	76.9	76.6	67.4	67.8	73.4	86.3	93.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.2	78.9	68.9	70.1	74.1	85.7	91.9

¹ Data not yet available.

TABLE 7.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JUNE 1933 AND MAY AND JUNE 1934

[1926=\$1]

Groups and subgroups	June 1933	May 1934	June 1934
All commodities.....	\$1.538	\$1.357	\$1.340
Farm products.....	1.880	1.678	1.580
Grains.....	1.742	1.565	1.381
Livestock and poultry.....	2.146	2.092	2.070
Other farm products.....	1.779	1.538	1.441
Foods.....	1.634	1.490	1.433
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.585	1.490	1.370
Cereal products.....	1.414	1.145	1.121
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.565	1.466	1.427
Meats.....	1.908	1.667	1.608
Other foods.....	1.637	1.645	1.592
Hides and leather products.....	1.214	1.138	1.148
Boots and shoes.....	1.170	1.015	1.016
Hides and skins.....	1.229	1.361	1.427
Leather.....	1.346	1.311	1.328
Other leather products.....	1.274	1.152	1.152
Textile products.....	1.626	1.359	1.376
Clothing.....	1.550	1.209	1.211
Cotton goods.....	1.490	1.159	1.163
Knit goods.....	1.965	1.531	1.592
Silk and rayon.....	2.841	3.774	4.000
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.453	1.235	1.238
Other textile products.....	1.359	1.294	1.337
Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.626	1.379	1.374
Anthracite.....	1.302	1.321	1.300
Bituminous coal.....	1.277	1.057	1.053
Coke.....	1.328	1.183	1.176
Electricity.....	1.094	1.125	(1)
Gas.....	983	1.057	(1)
Petroleum products.....	2.907	1.972	1.976
Metals and metal products.....	1.261	1.122	1.140
Agricultural implements.....	1.205	1.098	1.098
Iron and steel.....	1.312	1.109	1.129
Motor vehicles.....	1.106	1.028	1.053
Nonferrous metals.....	1.582	1.468	1.460
Plumbing and heating.....	1.484	1.333	1.332
Building materials.....	1.339	1.145	1.139
Brick and tile.....	1.299	1.096	1.098
Cement.....	1.222	1.119	1.065
Lumber.....	1.484	1.164	1.159
Paint and paint materials.....	1.391	1.245	1.245
Plumbing and heating.....	1.484	1.333	1.332
Structural steel.....	1.224	1.058	1.058
Other building materials.....	1.241	1.087	1.087
Chemicals and drugs.....	1.357	1.326	1.323
Chemicals.....	1.227	1.272	1.272
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.802	1.374	1.368
Fertilizer materials.....	1.471	1.506	1.473
Mixed fertilizers.....	1.587	1.366	1.362
House-furnishing goods.....	1.362	1.220	1.220
Furnishings.....	1.359	1.189	1.175
Furniture.....	1.362	1.248	1.266
Miscellaneous.....	1.645	1.433	1.425
Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.404	2.242	2.242
Cattle feed.....	1.792	1.379	1.151
Paper and pulp.....	1.361	1.195	1.198
Rubber, crude.....	7.937	3.610	3.610
Other miscellaneous.....	1.333	1.196	1.203
Raw materials.....	1.779	1.536	1.486
Semimanufactured articles.....	1.531	1.357	1.372
Finished products.....	1.449	1.285	1.279
Nonagricultural commodities.....	1.484	1.305	1.300
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.451	1.267	1.279

¹ Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, June 1934

THE index number of cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the United States, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 136.4 for June 1934. This index is based on 1913 as 100, and shows the total cost of living to be 36.4 percent higher than in 1913. Data on changes in cost of living were collected in 32 cities.

The indexes of cost of living herein shown present changes in cost between different dates of the items purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the cities studied. Because of the wide variation from one part of the country to another in purchasing habits and kinds and qualities of articles available, comparisons of living costs in different localities cannot be made from these data, and therefore the Bureau has not attempted to compare the cost of living in one city with that of another.

For the United States as a whole, cost of living increased 1 percent between December 1933 and June 1934. Three of the 6 major groups of items included in the family budget increased during the 6-month period, 2 decreased, and 1 reported no change. Food increased 2.7 percent, clothing 2.1 percent, and house-furnishing goods 1.8 percent. Rents decreased 1.7 percent and fuel and light 2.1 percent. The miscellaneous group of items showed no change.

Comparing June 1933 and June 1934, cost of living for wage earners increased 6.3 percent. Food increased 12.1 percent; clothing 13.9 percent, fuel and light 5.1 percent; house-furnishing goods 13.6 percent and miscellaneous items 0.7 percent. Rents declined 6 percent.

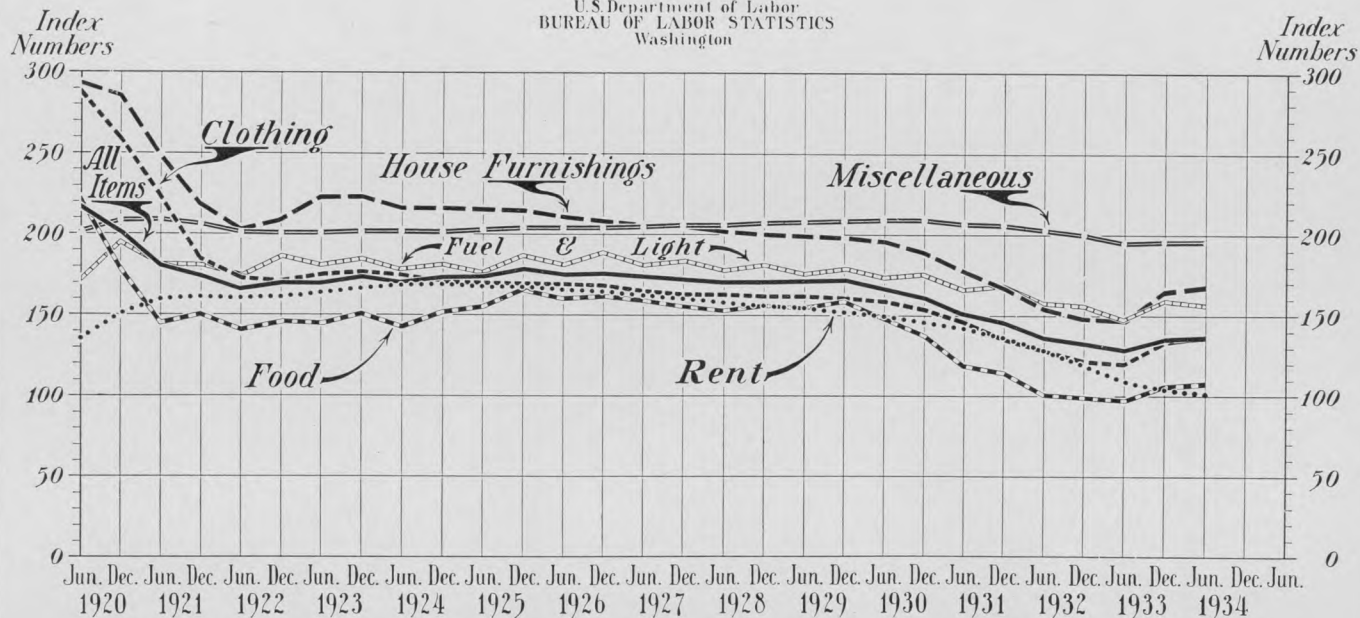
Between the peak period of June 1920 and June 1934, the cost of living decreased 37 percent. Food decreased 50.5 percent, clothing 52.6 percent, rents 24.2 percent, fuel and light 9.2 percent, house-furnishing goods 42.7 percent, and miscellaneous 2.7 percent.

During the 6-month period ending June 1934, food increased in all of the 32 cities with the exception of 3. The increases ranged from 0.4 percent in Savannah and Scranton to 7 percent in Detroit. Jacksonville showed a decrease of 0.7 percent, New Orleans 1.1 percent, and Los Angeles 3.1 percent. Clothing showed an increase in all cities covered, Buffalo having the smallest increase, 0.8 percent. The largest increase was for Jacksonville where an advance of 3.8 percent was reported.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



January 1934

Jack Brandt, Jr.

With the exception of Detroit, which showed an increase of 2.8 percent, rents decreased in all cities included in the survey. The decreases for this group ranged from 0.1 percent in Birmingham to 3.4 percent in Pittsburgh. Fuel and light costs increased in 6 cities, and these increases ranged from 0.1 percent in Detroit to 7.8 percent in St. Louis. The decreases shown in 24 cities ranged from 0.2 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 5.9 percent in Savannah. No change was reported for Denver and Indianapolis. Of the 29 cities reporting increases in house-furnishing goods, San Francisco showed the smallest, 0.4 percent, and Cleveland the largest, 5 percent. Seattle reported no change. Eighteen of the 32 cities covered showed higher costs for the miscellaneous items. The increases ranged from 0.1 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 1.6 percent in Norfolk. Of the 13 cities reporting decreases, Los Angeles showed the smallest, 0.1 percent, and Minneapolis the largest, 1.5 percent. No change was reported for Seattle.

These data were based on actual prices of articles of major importance in the purchases of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The prices of these articles were weighted according to their relative importance in the family expenditures (see p. 535).

The food prices used in this compilation were drawn from retail-price quotations secured in 51 cities. These quotations were obtained from a representative number of grocers, meat dealers, bakers, and dairymen in each city and covered 42 articles of food. Fuel and light prices, including gas, electricity, coal and other fuel, and light items, were obtained by mail from regular correspondents. All other data were secured in 32 cities by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau.

Prices of men's and boys' clothing were secured on 31 articles. The principal articles were suits, overcoats, hats, caps, overalls, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, underwear, and furnishings. Prices of women's and girls' clothing were taken on 37 articles, including coats, dresses, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, kimonos, hosiery, underclothing, and yard goods used in making dresses and aprons.

The 20 furniture and house-furnishing articles on which prices were obtained include livingroom furniture, diningroom and bedroom suites, rugs, linoleum, household linens, bedding, sewing machines, stoves, brooms, refrigerators, and kitchen tables.

Rental prices were secured from real estate agents on from 500 to 2,500 unfurnished houses and apartments in each of the 32 cities.

The miscellaneous group of items includes street-car fares, motion pictures, newspapers, physicians' and dentists' services, hospital ward rates, spectacles, laundry, cleaning supplies, barber service, toilet articles and preparations, telephone rates for residential service, and tobacco.

For each of the items included in the clothing, house-furnishing goods and the miscellaneous groups, four quotations were secured in

each city except in New York where five quotations were obtained. For items such as street-car fares, telephone rates, and newspapers, four quotations were not always possible.

Table 1 shows index numbers which represent changes in the cost of the six groups of items entering into living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the United States from 1913 to June 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS, 1913 TO JUNE 1934

Date	Index numbers (1913=100)						
	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	160.0	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	170.1
June 1924.....	142.4	174.2	168.0	177.3	216.0	201.1	169.4
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
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
December 1933.....	105.5	133.6	104.1	159.3	164.8	195.9	135.0
June 1934.....	108.4	136.4	102.3	156.0	167.8	195.9	136.4

Table 2 shows the percent of change in cost of living in each of 32 cities in the United States from June 1920, June 1929, and June 1933, and December 1933 to June 1934.

Between June 1920, the peak period, and June 1934 all cities showed decreases ranging from 32.2 percent in San Francisco to 44

percent in Detroit. The average decline for 32 cities as a whole was 37 percent.

In the period from June 1929 to June 1934 the average decrease for the United States was 19.9 percent. The smallest decrease shown in this period was for Washington, D.C., 16.2 percent, and the largest, 25.8 percent, was for Detroit.

Comparing June 1934 with June of a year ago all of the 32 cities showed increases, with an advance of 6.3 percent in the general index. These increases ranged from 2.6 percent in Seattle to 9.5 percent in Norfolk.

In the 6-month period from December 1933 to June 1934 the trend of cost of living was not the same in all cities; however, increases were shown in all but 4 of the cities. The average for the United States showed an increase of 1 percent. The range in the 28 cities which reported increases was from 0.1 percent in Portland, Maine, to 2.7 percent in Detroit.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE 1920, JUNE 1929, JUNE 1933, AND DECEMBER 1933 TO JUNE 1934

City	Percentage of decrease from—		Percentage of increase from—		City	Percentage of decrease from—		Percentage of increase from—	
	June 1920 to June 1934	June 1929 to June 1934	June 1933 to June 1934	December 1933 to June 1934		June 1920 to June 1934	June 1929 to June 1934	June 1933 to June 1934	December 1933 to June 1934
Atlanta.....	39.8	22.3	6.6	1.4	New Orleans....	33.8	20.2	4.9	10.2
Baltimore.....	33.3	17.7	6.8	.8	New York.....	34.6	18.3	5.8	.8
Birmingham...	41.1	25.6	6.4	.7	Norfolk.....	35.8	17.2	9.5	1.4
Boston.....	35.8	18.2	6.3	.9	Philadelphia...	34.3	19.0	7.8	1.4
Buffalo.....	35.3	19.9	5.8	.9	Pittsburgh....	35.4	21.8	6.8	2.1
Chicago.....	40.1	25.4	3.6	1.2	Portland, Maine.	34.1	16.9	6.1	.1
Cincinnati....	34.3	20.6	4.5	.4	Portland, Oreg.	39.8	19.9	4.5	.8
Cleveland.....	35.6	19.2	5.7	1.7	Richmond.....	34.4	17.3	7.4	.9
Denver.....	38.1	19.5	4.0	1.0	St. Louis.....	36.7	21.8	4.2	.5
Detroit.....	44.0	25.8	9.3	2.7	San Francisco..	32.2	17.1	5.8	.9
Houston.....	38.4	21.3	6.9	1.2	Savannah.....	39.4	19.3	6.9	.5
Indianapolis...	37.7	20.6	6.1	1.4	Scranton.....	32.3	18.8	6.9	.4
Jacksonville..	38.2	19.8	8.3	.8	Seattle.....	35.5	19.0	2.6	.5
Kansas City...	40.2	18.6	3.4	.8	Washington....	33.4	16.2	8.5	1.9
Los Angeles...	35.0	22.3	4.4	1.5	Average, United States.....	37.0	19.9	6.3	1.0
Memphis.....	36.0	19.8	6.5	1.4					
Minneapolis...	35.2	19.5	5.8	.5					
Mobile.....	37.5	21.1	6.0	1.3					

¹ Decrease.

For 19 cities data are available back to December 1914 and for 13 cities back to 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 6 groups of items from December 1914 to June 1934 and specified intervening dates for 19 cities are shown in table 3.

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 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934

City and date	Percentage 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 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	11.0	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	13.8	24.0	29.8	62.8	47.4	114.5	33.9
December 1933	7.8	39.0	24.5	75.7	64.5	115.1	41.9
June 1934	10.3	42.6	22.1	69.7	66.0	116.4	43.0
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 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	86.9	91.3	44.1
June 1932	14.8	49.5	35.1	70.7	72.6	87.9	32.6
December 1932	12.8	40.5	28.1	73.1	59.3	85.5	30.4
June 1933	16.2	39.7	21.7	64.6	62.6	84.0	27.3
December 1933	1.6	56.5	17.2	71.7	83.6	85.1	34.1
June 1934	4.7	59.0	15.0	66.4	84.5	85.7	35.3
Buffalo, N. Y.:							
June 1920	115.7	210.6	46.6	69.8	199.7	101.9	121.5
December 1920	78.5	168.7	48.5	74.9	189.2	107.4	101.7
June 1929	54.6	71.2	67.0	123.2	104.4	118.9	78.8
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	12.9	25.7	19.6	111.7	52.4	100.0	35.5
December 1933	6.5	39.9	14.7	119.5	67.8	100.6	42.0
June 1934	10.1	41.0	12.8	114.7	73.7	101.2	43.3
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 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
December 1933	6.5	17.0	2.1	41.0	60.0	89.7	28.7
June 1934	8.1	20.3	1.1	33.2	52.1	87.0	28.5
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 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	16.4	30.2	29.9	156.4	41.6	121.2	42.7
December 1932	110.3	25.3	18.2	155.4	36.1	114.8	36.9
June 1933	110.1	24.3	6.1	150.3	39.6	111.8	34.3
December 1933	1.7	33.7	1.1	156.1	52.6	112.4	39.5
June 1934	3.6	36.6	11.1	156.6	60.2	114.1	41.9

1 Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934—Con.

City and date	Percentage 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 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
December 1933	1.3	37.1	¹ 16.2	48.2	46.3	103.6	28.7
June 1934	8.4	40.4	¹ 13.9	48.3	52.0	102.2	32.2
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 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
December 1933	1.0	43.4	¹ 18.1	6.5	92.2	82.1	29.3
June 1934	4.5	45.7	¹ 18.4	4.2	95.3	81.6	30.8
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 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
December 1933	¹ 4.3	50.8	¹ 27.5	53.6	81.9	84.7	32.8
June 1934	¹ 5.0	56.5	¹ 28.0	55.1	80.3	86.0	33.8
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 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
December 1933	¹ 4.0	40.8	¹ 10.5	38.8	67.8	86.4	31.9
June 1934	¹ 7.0	46.0	¹ 13.4	38.2	69.6	86.2	31.2
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 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
December 1933	¹ 4.0	31.3	¹ 8.6	39.4	64.9	96.6	20.8
June 1934	¹ 3.2	32.7	¹ 10.3	31.6	65.7	94.8	20.4

¹ Decrease.

² The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934—Con.

City and date	Percentage of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishings 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 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
December 1933	8.9	51.0	29.0	80.3	56.3	107.7	42.1
June 1934	11.6	55.5	26.4	71.3	58.5	108.1	43.3
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 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
December 1933	1.7	45.4	7.5	70.3	56.9	108.2	40.6
June 1934	3.6	50.1	6.1	64.0	60.2	111.5	42.6
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 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
December 1933	6.0	36.8	12.8	75.7	46.7	106.1	38.2
June 1934	12.8	38.7	10.5	66.4	50.5	104.7	40.2
Portland, Maine:							
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 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
December 1933	7.7	39.8	3.8	74.3	87.6	95.6	36.7
June 1934	8.9	43.0	1.5	68.9	92.3	93.6	36.9
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 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
December 1933	¹ 6.8	21.8	¹ 27.2	35.4	50.8	67.2	19.8
June 1934	¹ 5.4	24.4	¹ 27.7	35.1	52.8	67.4	20.7

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934—Con.

City and date	Percentage 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 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	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
December 1933.....	4.8	59.2	.5	25.2	64.3	72.5	31.6
June 1934.....	6.1	63.7	1.2	23.4	65.0	73.0	32.8
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 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	44.6	9.5	40.9	89.0	82.3	33.9
June 1932.....	118.1	35.2	4.0	39.6	79.0	76.8	25.0
December 1932.....	116.8	29.0	14.3	37.6	67.7	75.2	22.0
June 1933.....	120.8	28.9	19.7	36.6	67.9	70.8	18.7
December 1933.....	110.0	44.0	112.7	43.3	80.8	70.8	26.3
June 1934.....	9.6	47.9	13.5	34.8	84.2	71.5	26.9
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 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.....	13.1	35.2	25.3	56.3	83.4	90.5	38.2
December 1932.....	15.1	28.7	15.4	48.5	77.7	88.8	33.7
June 1933.....	13.6	28.8	8.0	45.6	82.1	85.8	32.5
December 1933.....	12.0	42.1	3.1	47.2	98.5	85.4	35.1
June 1934.....	.1	45.4	1.1	46.0	98.5	85.4	35.8
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 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.....	1.4	20.7	22.5	29.2	57.3	72.7	25.8
June 1933.....	1.0	17.1	17.2	23.5	55.4	70.1	23.6
December 1933.....	8.4	35.7	14.3	28.3	72.8	72.1	31.6
June 1934.....	13.9	39.1	13.7	24.8	74.5	72.4	34.1

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 for 13 cities from December 1917 to June 1934 and specified intervening dates are reported in table 4. This table is constructed in the same manner as table 3 and differs only in the base period.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934

City and date	Percentage 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	36.7	38.5
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	17.9	12.8	32.8	² 11.6	11.2	31.8	7.9
December 1930	¹ 13.1	16.4	30.8	11.6	8.0	30.5	4.5
June 1931	124.2	18.5	28.3	3.6	1.7	28.2	17.7
December 1931	129.2	116.7	19.6	4.8	15.7	28.7	16.2
June 1932	136.6	121.4	14.6	¹ 2.7	112.3	28.2	111.5
December 1932	139.8	124.9	.2	.4	116.4	25.4	115.4
June 1933	139.4	125.7	15.8	16.6	116.1	21.8	117.2
December 1933	135.9	115.9	¹ 11.2	4.6	13.0	23.6	112.9
June 1934	133.3	114.4	112.0	.8	1.5	22.7	111.7
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 1929	13.9	14.3	50.8	35.5	10.6	26.1	12.3
December 1929	12.8	15.0	40.8	38.8	10.5	27.2	11.8
June 1930	18.9	15.9	35.9	33.2	9.3	26.4	8.2
December 1930	114.0	19.1	23.5	38.5	2.7	25.1	3.8
June 1931	130.6	113.1	15.1	25.3	15.4	24.2	15.6
December 1931	133.2	120.1	1.5	24.9	11.0	24.1	19.6
June 1932	140.8	125.5	17.6	9.0	123.4	21.6	116.4
December 1932	139.9	128.2	122.7	9.2	124.4	21.0	118.7
June 1933	140.8	128.6	128.4	2.3	126.4	15.6	121.4
December 1933	137.3	117.7	130.8	15.9	115.9	17.0	117.0
June 1934	137.0	116.5	130.9	16.6	114.2	18.2	116.4
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 1929	2.5	15.8	56.9	60.8	13.6	49.7	21.8
December 1929	4.5	16.4	56.7	70.9	13.1	51.2	23.1
June 1930	11.2	17.1	54.5	63.6	11.6	51.5	20.1
December 1930	18.0	18.7	52.8	69.7	8.7	49.4	16.6
June 1931	120.4	117.5	49.3	59.2	1.4	51.5	9.1
December 1931	124.2	122.4	43.9	64.6	15.1	50.3	5.8
June 1932	137.3	124.3	34.1	54.7	111.3	48.6	12.3
December 1932	138.3	126.9	25.2	60.0	115.8	47.6	14.5
June 1933	138.7	128.7	13.8	51.2	112.3	45.1	17.3
December 1933	133.5	123.5	11.3	65.7	13.9	45.6	13.7
June 1934	131.5	121.7	8.9	61.9	11.1	44.3	13.3
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 1929	17.4	8.0	52.3	² 19.0	17.4	38.8	15.6
December 1929	16.8	7.9	51.1	29.2	16.0	38.7	16.1
June 1930	111.9	7.0	49.4	22.6	15.3	38.0	13.0
December 1930	119.9	5.5	47.8	27.4	12.4	37.6	9.7
June 1931	128.7	2.3	43.1	7.9	8.1	36.9	3.8
December 1931	130.6	16.5	37.1	7.1	1.2	36.5	.3
June 1932	138.6	115.3	28.2	1.2	19.1	35.8	16.3
December 1932	137.7	119.7	20.5	14.8	110.7	34.2	18.3
June 1933	138.8	119.9	11.3	13.2	110.9	31.2	110.5
December 1933	135.0	114.0	5.7	5.0	11.4	31.2	17.8
June 1934	132.9	112.8	3.1	5.0	.3	31.9	16.9
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 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	12.7	1.2	25.9	24.8	9.0	51.8	16.1
December 1930	114.2	11.6	23.9	30.2	5.6	50.4	10.8
June 1931	126.5	10.4	16.8	23.8	13.6	49.5	3.0
December 1931	129.1	11.4	11.3	23.7	12.4	49.2	1.8
June 1932	137.6	122.9	3.4	12.1	117.0	48.5	16.6
December 1932	139.0	125.5	16.6	17.3	119.1	44.8	19.5
June 1933	139.4	125.9	114.7	14.1	116.5	40.3	111.9
December 1933	135.0	117.6	117.3	26.3	116.6	41.0	17.8
June 1934	131.7	116.4	119.2	26.3	14.9	40.6	16.5

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 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934—
Continued

City and date	Percentage 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 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
December 1933.....	¹ 36.0	¹ 15.2	¹ 10.4	9.1	¹ 11.9	32.9	¹ 10.5
June 1934.....	¹ 33.0	¹ 13.8	¹ 12.6	11.2	¹ 12.9	31.6	¹ 9.7
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 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 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 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
December 1933.....	¹ 38.1	¹ 11.0	¹ 12.2	43.3	¹ 4.3	31.0	¹ 7.6
June 1934.....	¹ 35.8	¹ 9.9	¹ 12.7	40.3	¹ 4	32.2	¹ 6.3
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 1929.....	1.8	¹ 1.8	25.6	41.9	10.5	36.7	15.4
December 1929.....	3.9	1.8	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	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	12.7	22.4	¹ 13.8	27.2	¹ 12.2
December 1933.....	¹ 30.5	¹ 20.1	16.2	31.5	¹ 3.9	26.3	¹ 7.6
June 1934.....	¹ 27.5	¹ 18.5	¹ 8.6	29.4	¹ 3.1	24.4	¹ 7.1
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 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	¹ .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
December 1933.....	¹ 34.8	¹ 11.5	16.3	4.9	1.2	39.1	¹ 5.8
June 1934.....	¹ 35.5	¹ 9.9	14.1	2.0	3.1	39.8	¹ 6.0
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 1929.....	¹ .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	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
December 1933.....	¹ 33.6	¹ 16.2	7.1	82.6	¹ 7.9	39.7	¹ 5.7
June 1934.....	¹ 29.1	¹ 14.1	3.5	81.7	¹ 5.3	40.5	¹ 3.7

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 13 CITIES, JUNE 1920 TO JUNE 1934—
Continued

City and date	Percentage 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 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
December 1933.....	¹ 34.4	¹ 17.8	¹ 1.3	27.6	12.9	33.0	¹ 6.4
June 1934.....	¹ 32.2	¹ 6.1	¹ 2.5	22.1	14.3	33.4	¹ 5.6
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 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
December 1933.....	¹ 33.7	¹ 17.8	4.8	13.5	¹ 2.2	36.4	¹ 6.3
June 1934.....	¹ 32.9	¹ 16.4	2.2	22.4	.7	35.6	¹ 5.8
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 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
December 1933.....	¹ 27.6	¹ 4.3	26.5	47.4	8.0	49.9	2.1
June 1934.....	¹ 27.3	¹ 1.7	23.8	38.9	11.7	50.8	2.5

¹ Decrease.³ No change.

Table 5 shows the relative weights of the groups of items entering into the cost-of-living index. These weights were derived from a study made by the Bureau in 1918-19 of the disbursements of 12,096 families in 92 cities.

TABLE 5.—RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF GROUPS OF ITEMS IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS IN 32 CITIES AND THE UNITED STATES

City	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Atlanta.....	38.5	18.6	10.4	5.6	5.6	21.4
Baltimore.....	42.0	15.1	14.0	5.0	4.3	19.7
Birmingham.....	38.1	16.5	12.2	4.6	5.3	23.3
Boston.....	44.5	15.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3
Buffalo.....	36.1	17.5	15.4	4.9	5.6	20.6
Chicago.....	37.8	16.0	15.0	6.1	4.4	20.6
Cincinnati.....	40.6	15.2	14.5	4.2	5.2	20.3
Cleveland.....	35.6	16.0	16.4	4.1	6.0	21.8
Denver.....	38.3	16.2	12.0	5.7	5.5	22.4
Detroit.....	35.2	16.6	17.5	6.4	5.9	18.3
Houston.....	38.4	15.2	13.2	4.2	5.6	23.4
Indianapolis.....	37.0	15.8	13.1	5.9	5.9	22.2
Jacksonville.....	34.6	16.8	12.3	4.6	5.4	26.3
Kansas City.....	38.7	15.2	13.6	5.7	4.9	21.8
Los Angeles.....	35.8	14.9	13.4	3.1	5.1	27.7
Memphis.....	36.2	16.3	13.5	5.1	4.5	24.4
Minneapolis.....	35.4	15.5	15.6	6.8	4.8	20.5
Mobile.....	39.1	18.6	10.3	5.1	4.3	22.5
New Orleans.....	42.6	15.0	12.0	4.8	3.9	21.8
New York.....	42.0	16.6	14.9	4.5	3.3	18.7
Norfolk.....	34.9	21.1	11.8	5.4	6.7	20.2
Philadelphia.....	40.2	16.3	13.2	5.1	4.4	20.8
Pittsburgh.....	40.2	17.8	14.5	3.2	5.4	18.9
Portland, Maine.....	41.2	17.4	12.3	6.4	4.1	18.5
Portland, Oreg.....	34.3	16.1	12.8	4.9	6.1	25.7
Richmond.....	41.6	15.9	10.5	5.6	4.8	21.5
St. Louis.....	38.5	15.0	13.4	4.9	5.6	22.6
San Francisco.....	37.9	16.6	14.8	4.1	4.2	22.4
Savannah.....	34.3	18.8	12.9	5.7	5.1	23.2
Scranton.....	42.6	18.4	10.9	4.6	4.9	18.5
Seattle.....	33.5	15.8	15.4	5.4	5.1	24.7
Washington, D.C.....	38.2	16.6	13.4	5.3	5.1	21.3
United States.....	38.2	16.6	13.4	5.3	5.1	21.3

Changes in the Cost of Living, First Six Months of June 1928 to June 1934

THE Economy Act of March 20, 1933 (H.R. 2820), directed the President of the United States to reduce salaries of Federal employees in accordance with the reduction in the cost of living until that reduction equaled 15 percent of basic salaries or salaries in effect when the act was passed. The act further empowered the President then to eliminate that portion of the reduction and restore salaries when the changes in the cost of living warranted such action. The base period selected in accordance with the act was the 6 months ending June 30, 1928. From these figures the President was authorized to determine an index figure of the cost of living to be used as the base and from future investigations to determine index figures upon which shall be based further changes in employees' salaries. The period to be covered by each survey was 6 months.

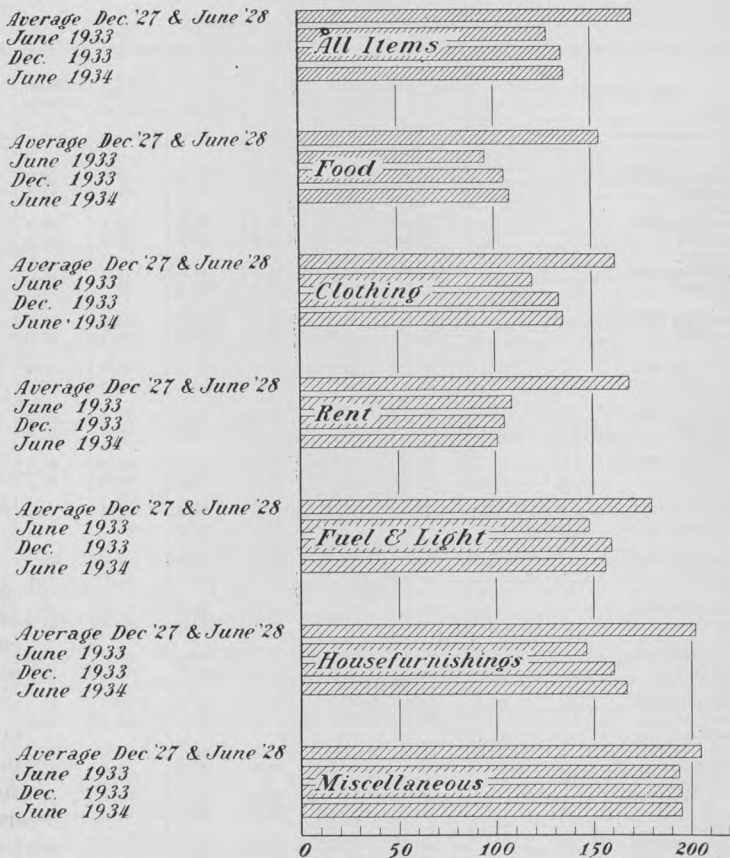
Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

In the following table there are given index numbers of cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried workers by groups of

COST OF LIVING BY GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR SPECIFIED DATES

Index Numbers (1913 = 100)

U. S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



items and by cities for December 1933 and June 1934, using the index for the base period (average December 1927 to June 1928) as 100 percent.

The index for the United States as a whole for December 1933 was 78.9, showing that the general cost of living was 21.1 percent below the average for December 1927 and June 1928. In the same period rents decreased 34.5 percent, food 31.6 percent, house furnishings 18.8 percent, clothing 17.9 percent, fuel and light 11.6 percent, and the miscellaneous group of items 4.6 percent.

Comparing June 1934 with this base (average December 1927 and June 1928) rents showed a decrease of 35.6 percent, food 29.7 percent, house-furnishing goods 17.3 percent, clothing 16.2 percent, fuel and light 13.4 percent, and miscellaneous 4.6 percent. The general cost of living for the United States for June 1934 was 20.2 percent below that of the first 6 months of 1928.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING BY GROUPS OF ITEMS, DECEMBER 1933 AND JUNE 1934

[Average December 1927 and June 1928=100]

City and date	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
Atlanta:							
December 1933.....	64.0	83.9	63.8	77.5	83.9	92.5	76.3
June 1934.....	66.6	85.4	63.2	74.7	87.8	91.8	77.4
Baltimore:							
December 1933.....	69.6	82.6	74.4	95.6	80.6	99.8	81.5
June 1934.....	71.3	84.7	72.9	92.3	81.4	100.4	82.1
Birmingham:							
December 1933.....	64.6	85.9	43.1	81.9	73.8	91.1	72.4
June 1934.....	64.9	87.2	43.0	82.4	75.3	92.1	72.9
Boston:							
December 1933.....	67.9	86.8	77.0	88.7	82.0	97.0	80.2
June 1934.....	69.9	88.2	75.5	86.0	82.4	97.3	80.9
Buffalo:							
December 1933.....	69.2	81.6	66.2	96.4	81.6	92.4	79.1
June 1934.....	71.6	82.2	65.1	94.3	84.4	92.7	79.8
Chicago:							
December 1933.....	66.2	76.2	54.2	90.9	74.9	95.3	74.4
June 1934.....	67.2	78.3	53.1	85.8	76.0	93.9	74.3
Cincinnati:							
December 1933.....	67.0	79.6	70.7	101.0	82.8	97.1	79.5
June 1934.....	69.0	81.5	69.1	98.7	85.3	96.3	79.8
Cleveland:							
December 1933.....	64.9	80.6	61.6	97.5	78.6	97.9	78.5
June 1934.....	67.8	82.3	60.3	97.6	82.5	98.7	79.9
Denver:							
December 1933.....	70.4	79.1	67.3	80.8	81.6	98.1	79.6
June 1934.....	72.7	80.2	65.6	80.8	83.0	98.6	80.4
Detroit:							
December 1933.....	65.1	83.5	46.1	84.6	79.9	89.1	72.4
June 1934.....	69.7	85.5	47.4	84.7	83.0	88.5	74.4
Houston:							
December 1933.....	67.7	77.1	62.5	80.8	82.5	95.4	77.9
June 1934.....	70.1	78.3	62.2	79.1	83.8	95.2	78.8
Indianapolis:							
December 1933.....	66.1	79.0	62.5	95.9	80.8	92.5	77.7
June 1934.....	69.4	80.2	61.0	95.9	82.3	92.2	78.8
Jacksonville:							
December 1933.....	68.9	81.4	51.1	85.7	82.0	90.2	77.8
June 1934.....	68.4	84.5	50.8	86.6	81.3	90.8	78.4
Kansas City:							
December 1933.....	68.2	82.2	70.8	84.6	82.1	97.9	80.2
June 1934.....	71.4	83.5	69.0	86.3	81.2	96.9	80.9
Los Angeles:							
December 1933.....	69.7	82.1	57.4	88.6	78.2	89.8	78.0
June 1934.....	67.5	85.1	55.5	88.2	79.0	89.7	77.6
Memphis:							
December 1933.....	67.3	87.6	59.8	85.3	82.5	95.8	79.0
June 1934.....	69.8	88.7	59.5	83.5	85.9	96.6	80.2
Minneapolis:							
December 1933.....	68.9	80.9	72.9	90.4	84.6	94.4	79.9
June 1934.....	71.9	82.5	71.1	89.0	85.3	93.0	80.4

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING BY GROUPS OF ITEMS, DECEMBER 1933 AND JUNE 1934—Continued

City and date	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
Mobile:							
December 1933.....	64.7	89.0	64.6	72.9	84.4	95.6	78.9
June 1934.....	65.3	89.9	63.4	68.9	84.8	94.7	78.7
New Orleans:							
December 1933.....	69.2	78.1	74.5	76.8	84.4	94.4	79.1
June 1934.....	68.5	79.5	73.1	74.7	86.0	94.9	78.9
New York:							
December 1933.....	71.4	79.1	76.0	92.4	78.0	95.0	80.4
June 1934.....	73.2	81.5	74.4	87.8	79.1	95.2	81.1
Norfolk:							
December 1933.....	66.5	84.9	75.3	86.5	83.9	97.5	81.5
June 1934.....	67.8	87.6	74.4	83.3	85.6	99.0	82.7
Philadelphia:							
December 1933.....	69.0	77.3	66.5	94.5	78.6	93.1	78.2
June 1934.....	73.4	78.4	65.2	89.5	80.7	92.5	79.3
Pittsburgh:							
December 1933.....	67.2	80.6	61.7	97.8	77.5	95.3	76.3
June 1934.....	71.8	82.6	59.6	97.3	79.6	95.8	77.9
Portland, Maine:							
December 1933.....	68.6	83.9	84.9	87.0	87.1	103.5	82.6
June 1934.....	69.3	85.8	83.0	84.3	89.2	102.5	82.8
Portland, Oreg.:							
December 1933.....	68.0	80.7	58.8	85.3	82.3	94.6	79.0
June 1934.....	69.0	82.4	58.4	85.1	83.4	94.7	79.6
Richmond:							
December 1933.....	67.8	87.6	75.4	85.6	83.9	94.3	80.8
June 1934.....	70.1	89.3	74.5	81.9	84.9	94.6	81.4
St. Louis:							
December 1933.....	68.3	79.6	59.1	89.7	79.8	99.5	77.6
June 1934.....	69.1	80.9	57.6	96.7	82.2	98.9	78.0
San Francisco:							
December 1933.....	72.9	87.1	73.6	85.0	81.1	96.2	82.4
June 1934.....	73.8	89.6	72.4	83.8	81.4	96.4	83.1
Savannah:							
December 1933.....	67.6	85.4	64.0	90.5	81.7	94.2	80.2
June 1934.....	67.9	87.7	63.4	85.1	83.2	94.5	80.6
Scranton:							
December 1933.....	69.8	82.3	73.3	85.6	82.4	96.0	80.0
June 1934.....	70.1	84.5	71.7	80.7	85.2	96.6	80.3
Seattle:							
December 1933.....	71.3	84.0	66.0	92.9	84.8	93.7	81.2
June 1934.....	72.9	85.9	64.0	92.1	84.8	93.7	81.6
Washington:							
December 1933.....	69.2	81.3	85.7	91.9	85.2	99.1	82.1
June 1934.....	72.7	83.3	85.3	89.4	86.1	99.3	83.7
Average, United States:							
December 1933.....	68.4	82.1	65.5	88.4	81.2	95.4	78.9
June 1934.....	70.3	83.8	64.4	86.6	82.7	95.4	79.8

Federal Employees Living in Washington, D.C.

The special cost-of-living index for employees of the Federal Government living in Washington, D.C., was 86.5 for June, 1934, using the first 6 months of 1928 as a base period of 100. The index was 85.2 for December 1933 and 82.7 for March 1933. During the last 6 months the cost of living for Federal employees living in Washington has increased 1.5 percent. During the 15 months from March 1933 to June 1934, the increase was 4.6 percent. This index has been computed as the result of an investigation of the disbursements of Federal employees living in Washington, conducted in the fall of 1933. The selection of employees whose disbursements were studied and the methods used in computing the index were explained in articles in the Monthly Labor Review for March and July 1934.

As compared with the first 6 months of 1928 the cost-of-living index for Federal employees living in Washington was 86.5, for wage earners and lower salaried workers living in Washington 83.7, and for wage earners and lower salaried workers throughout the United States 79.8. During the last 6 months the cost of living for Federal employees in Washington increased 1.5 percent, for wage earners and lower salaried workers living in Washington 1.9 percent, and for wage earners and lower salaried workers in the United States as a whole, 1 percent. These comparisons with the year 1928 and of the increases during the last 6 months would indicate a higher level and a slower movement of the index for Federal employees. This is accounted for by the relative stability of the costs of a number of items included in the index for Federal employees, such as life insurance, education, and retirement fund.

Separate indexes of cost of living have been computed for the families of three categories of Federal employees and for single individuals living in rented rooms and eating their meals in restaurants and boarding houses.

The index number of cost of living for custodial employees with basic salaries of less than \$2,500 was the lowest at both periods, 82.8 for December 1933, and 83.9 for June 1934. This is the group reporting the smallest average income, \$1,558, and the largest average size of family, 5.25 persons. Consequently a larger percentage of expenditures went for food prepared at home and a smaller percentage for transportation, education, life insurance, and the retirement fund than was the case for the other groups of employees studied. Prices for food prepared at home declined more from the first 6 months of 1928 to December 1933 than have prices for many other items in the index. Prices for the items entering into the subindexes of transportation, education, life insurance, and retirement fund, which have a smaller weight in the index for custodial employees than in those for the other groups, have been relatively more stable.

Cost-of-living indexes for the families of Federal employees other than custodial with basic salaries under \$2,500 were 84.8 for December 1933, and 86.5 for June 1934. Living costs for this group showed a 2 percent increase from December 1933 to June 1934. For the families of Federal employees with basic salaries of \$2,500 and over the index numbers rose from 84.9 for December 1933, to 86.3 for June 1934, a 1.6 percent increase.

For single individuals living in rented rooms and eating their meals in restaurants and boarding houses, cost of living has changed less since the first 6 months of 1928 than it has for family groups. The index of cost of living for single individuals, based on the first 6 months of 1928, was 88 for December 1933, and 88.8 for June 1934. Prices for meals eaten in restaurants and boarding houses declined less from

1928 to 1933 than did prices for foods. The index of food costs for single individuals was 82.4 in December 1933, while the food indexes for family groups were 69.6, 71.6, and 70.6. Food costs for single individuals, which are chiefly the costs of meals at restaurants and boarding houses, increased 0.8 percent from December 1933 to June 1934. Larger increases, 4, 5.4, and 3 percent, were shown by the food indexes for family groups, in which the less stable prices of foods purchased and prepared at home are more important.

The all-employees' index is constructed by combining the indexes for employees living in family groups at different salary levels and for employees living as single individuals, weighted according to the distribution of Federal employees living in Washington, D.C., among these categories. The weights used in constructing the all-employees' index were presented in an article in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1934.

In the 15 months from March 1933 to June 1934, the outstanding price increases among the groups of items purchased by Federal employees occurred in clothing and house furnishings. Clothing prices increased 26.8 percent in that period and prices of furnishings and household equipment increased 28.1 percent. For this period the only subindexes which showed decreases were housing, household operation, and personal care.

In the 6-month period from December 1933 to June 1934, furnishings and equipment showed the greatest increase, 4.6 percent. Transportation costs, in which the cost of automobiles and gasoline play an important part, increased 4.1 percent. Food costs, including the cost of meals eaten in restaurants and boarding houses, increased 3.7 percent from December 1933 to June 1934. Education costs and deductions for the retirement fund remained the same. The only subindexes which decreased were those for household operation, which dropped 1.6 percent and personal care which was 3.7 percent lower in June 1934 than in December 1933.

Index numbers, based on the first 6 months of 1928, for families of three categories of Federal employees and for Federal employees living as single individuals are shown for December 1933 and June 1934, and for all employees for March 1933, December 1933, and June 1934, in table 7. The indexes for March 1933 for the separate groups of Federal employees were published in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1934.

TABLE 7.—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR MARCH 1933, DECEMBER 1933, AND JUNE 1934

[First 6 months of 1928=100]

Commodity group	Employees living in family groups						Employees living as single individuals		All employees		
	Custodial employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500 ¹		Other employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500 ²		Employees with basic salaries of \$2,500 and over ³						
	December 1933 ⁴	June 1934	December 1933 ⁴	June 1934	December 1933 ⁴	June 1934	December 1933 ⁴	June 1934	March 1933	December 1933 ⁴	June 1934
Food.....	69.6	72.4	71.6	75.5	70.6	72.7	82.4	83.1	70.9	72.8	75.5
Clothing.....	85.3	87.5	83.1	85.0	83.8	85.5	82.4	83.7	67.1	83.4	85.1
Housing.....	88.3	87.7	89.0	89.2	89.2	90.0	85.8	85.9	91.6	88.6	88.8
Household operation.....	88.5	86.1	88.0	86.5	86.5	85.1	95.2	94.9	87.2	87.9	86.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	87.3	91.2	87.3	91.2	87.2	91.3	87.9	92.7	71.3	87.3	91.3
Transportation.....	94.8	96.9	88.0	91.8	86.4	90.7	94.6	96.3	87.7	88.6	92.2
Personal care.....	93.1	86.6	87.8	84.2	89.7	86.5	86.9	85.3	89.9	88.5	85.2
Medical care.....	97.9	98.2	95.8	96.0	95.3	95.5	96.5	96.6	96.0	95.9	96.0
Recreation.....	94.4	97.4	91.7	93.8	90.3	93.3	93.7	95.7	91.4	91.9	94.3
Formal education.....	110.1	110.1	108.7	108.7	107.1	107.1	108.7	108.7	107.8	108.1	108.1
Life insurance.....	105.5	106.1	105.5	106.1	105.5	106.1	105.5	106.1	105.3	105.5	106.1
Retirement fund.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total.....	82.8	83.9	84.8	86.5	84.9	86.3	88.0	88.8	82.7	85.2	86.5

¹ Average size of family 5.25 persons.² Average size of family 2.56 persons.³ Average size of family 3.30 persons.⁴ Revised figures.

Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and certain foreign countries for June and December, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and June 1934, is shown in the following table. In cases where data for June 1934 are not available, the latest information is given and the month noted. The number of countries included varies according to the available information.

A general index and index numbers for the individual groups of items are presented for all countries shown with the exception of Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, and South Africa. Four countries publish a general index and an index number for food only. Fuel and light is not shown separately for Australia but is included in the miscellaneous group index, while the same is true of Peru.

Caution should be observed in the use of the figures because of differences in the base periods in the number and kind of articles included and the number of localities represented. There are also very radical differences in the method of the construction and calculation of the indexes.

The table shows the trend in the general cost of living and for the groups of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent for the countries for which such information is published in original sources.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country.....	United States	Australia (30 towns)	Austria, Vienna	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China, Shanghai	Czechoslovakia, Prague
Commodities included.....	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, house-furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries ¹	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, sundries (revised)	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries ¹
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Federal Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Office of Statistics
Base period.....	1913=100	1923-1927=1,000	July 1914=100	1921=100	1926=100	1926=100	1926=100	July 1914=100
General:								
1930-June.....	166.6	² 991	113	224.0	³ 93.7	100.2	120.2	111.1
December.....	160.7	² 926	108	222.5	³ 93.7	95.9	113.8	105.8
1931-June.....	150.3	² 880	106	204.5	³ 81.1	88.7	121.0	106.8
December.....	145.8	² 845	108	193.1	³ 81.1	85.9	121.2	103.6
1932-June.....	135.7	² 835	109	179.7	75.3	81.0	121.3	101.6
December.....	132.1	² 811	107	187.9	74.1	79.5	108.0	103.8
1933-June.....	128.3	² 803	106	177.2	68.6	77.0	105.4	102.7
December.....	135.0	² 805	106	183.3	68.2	78.2	102.6	99.6
1934-June.....	136.4	⁴ 809	105	⁵ 167.9	-----	78.4	98.5	⁶ 83.3
Food:								
1930-June.....	147.9	968	121	201.1	³ 86.7	100.4	119.2	118.1
December.....	137.2	871	111	200.1	³ 86.7	91.5	100.8	109.4
1931-June.....	118.3	833	108	176.5	³ 68.0	75.0	99.6	109.3
December.....	114.3	809	110	160.7	³ 68.0	71.2	97.0	99.1
1932-June.....	100.1	803	113	143.8	65.1	62.1	107.3	101.4
December.....	98.7	759	109	156.9	62.1	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933-June.....	96.7	759	106	143.4	59.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
December.....	105.5	769	104	153.6	61.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934-June.....	108.4	⁶ 774	102	⁵ 132.1	-----	67.6	75.4	⁵ 76.8
Clothing:								
1930-June.....	158.9	-----	183	262.0	³ 97.3	95.0	99.1	133.2
December.....	153.0	-----	177	259.8	³ 97.3	88.3	99.0	119.9
1931-June.....	146.0	-----	162	250.8	³ 86.8	81.1	110.2	111.9
December.....	135.5	-----	166	246.4	³ 86.8	76.4	108.8	105.8
1932-June.....	127.8	-----	162	236.1	77.5	71.9	98.3	100.5
December.....	121.5	-----	162	231.9	77.2	69.2	92.0	96.1
1933-June.....	119.8	-----	159	225.2	59.7	66.1	89.5	95.4
December.....	133.6	-----	157	222.3	57.9	69.2	87.4	95.4
1934-June.....	136.4	-----	157	⁵ 218.4	-----	70.1	⁷ 82.7	⁵ 81.0
Fuel and light:								
1930-June.....	172.8	-----	104	204.6	³ 89.8	94.9	120.5	121.6
December.....	175.0	-----	104	198.3	³ 89.8	95.7	119.6	121.6
1931-June.....	165.4	-----	104	184.0	³ 82.6	93.3	128.3	119.7
December.....	168.0	-----	104	182.4	³ 82.6	93.9	140.8	119.7
1932-June.....	157.1	-----	104	173.8	85.3	90.9	131.7	117.5
December.....	156.9	-----	105	177.0	82.6	89.3	128.7	117.4
1933-June.....	148.4	-----	105	164.9	76.0	87.6	115.9	114.7
December.....	159.3	-----	112	161.7	76.6	87.2	114.4	114.7
1934-June.....	156.0	-----	109	⁵ 154.4	-----	87.2	⁷ 120.3	⁵ 95.6
Rent:								
1930-June.....	149.6	-----	22	406.0	³ 99.5	105.5	104.5	49.6
December.....	146.5	-----	25	405.0	³ 99.5	105.5	104.5	52.8
1931-June.....	142.0	-----	25	402.5	³ 91.3	103.3	105.6	54.4
December.....	136.2	-----	27	401.0	³ 91.3	99.3	107.3	54.4
1932-June.....	127.8	-----	28	398.5	84.3	93.9	107.3	54.4
December.....	118.0	-----	28	397.5	84.3	90.0	108.8	54.4
1933-June.....	108.8	-----	28	394.8	83.8	84.0	109.8	54.9
December.....	104.1	-----	28	393.1	81.6	80.4	110.2	54.9
1934-June.....	102.3	-----	29	⁵ 392.1	-----	79.7	⁷ 110.3	⁵ 45.7

¹ Gold.² Quarter.³ Yearly only.⁴ February.⁵ May.⁶ March.⁷ April.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Estonia, Tallin	Finland	France, Paris	Germany	Hungary	India, Bombay	Ireland	Italy, Milan
Commodities included.....	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, light, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Statis- tics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commis- sion for study of cost of living	Federal Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Depart- ment of Industry and Com- merce	Municipal adminis- tration
Base period.....	1913=100	January- June 1914= 100	January- June 1914= 100	1913-14= 100	1913=100	July 1914= 100	July 1914= 100	January- June 1914=100
General:								
1930—June.....	102	1108.3	572	147.6	104.8	140	2 168	530.9
December.....	99	1083.2	597	141.6	99.7	121	2 168	508.3
1931—June.....	104	1019.9	589	137.8	100.0	109	2 156	488.0
December.....	95	1048.0	531	130.4	99.9	109	2 165	472.7
1932—June.....	95	1003.4	535	121.4	98.9	107	2 159	471.7
December.....	89	1021.1	516	118.4	94.8	110	2 155	468.0
1933—June.....	85	985.3	516	118.8	92.1	104	2 148	446.7
December.....	90	990.6	526	120.9	87.8	98	2 156	449.9
1934—June.....	5 89	971.7	4 526	5 120.3	7 88.6	5 94	2 149	419.6
Food:								
1930—June.....	101	937.2	593	142.7	102.4	137	2 156	522.5
December.....	96	903.3	636	134.8	95.0	116	2 156	499.0
1931—June.....	93	842.4	642	130.9	96.5	101	2 139	456.6
December.....	80	918.8	555	119.9	93.0	101	2 155	437.8
1932—June.....	80	871.0	567	113.4	93.3	99	2 144	438.0
December.....	75	910.2	531	109.0	86.7	103	2 135	433.9
1933—June.....	74	881.7	532	110.7	84.4	95	2 126	402.9
December.....	79	881.2	548	114.2	74.3	88	2 140	408.9
1934—June.....	5 79	850.5	-----	5 113.3	7 76.1	5 83	2 129	383.3
Clothing:								
1930—June.....	150	1045.6	626	166.8	127.5	138	-----	508.8
December.....	147	1033.6	610	149.8	117.8	125	-----	447.7
1931—June.....	147	1004.1	552	139.9	114.8	123	-----	421.2
December.....	145	975.7	508	129.1	116.7	117	-----	390.3
1932—June.....	141	979.1	499	117.2	111.2	115	-----	371.8
December.....	136	978.2	499	112.4	109.1	116	-----	366.1
1933—June.....	120	963.6	499	110.6	101.3	115	-----	347.7
December.....	134	958.6	504	112.8	104.4	111	-----	347.6
1934—June.....	5 129	957.2	-----	5 115.0	7 101.7	5 110	-----	7 347.6
Fuel and light:								
1930—June.....	96	1407.1	607	149.4	129.4	143	-----	473.0
December.....	94	1290.1	633	151.1	129.4	141	-----	457.3
1931—June.....	80	1066.8	596	145.4	128.6	143	-----	424.3
December.....	76	913.5	619	143.8	141.0	145	-----	404.3
1932—June.....	65	865.9	592	133.8	136.6	137	-----	403.6
December.....	64	857.4	617	136.6	133.7	137	-----	394.4
1933—June.....	57	878.1	585	133.4	128.8	136	-----	393.3
December.....	60	897.1	613	136.3	133.7	136	-----	392.2
1934—June.....	5 60	905.0	-----	5 133.2	7 135.2	5 136	-----	7 392.2
Rent:								
1930—June.....	52	1467.0	350	129.8	86.3	172	-----	410.2
December.....	52	1467.0	350	131.3	86.3	172	-----	422.2
1931—June.....	145	1373.1	350	131.6	86.3	158	-----	473.1
December.....	145	1373.1	360	131.6	86.3	158	-----	482.7
1932—June.....	144	1263.9	360	121.4	86.3	158	-----	445.1
December.....	135	1252.0	375	121.4	86.3	158	-----	490.5
1933—June.....	120	1132.1	375	121.3	86.3	158	-----	488.9
December.....	114	1132.1	375	121.3	86.3	158	-----	491.0
1934—June.....	5 112	5 1132.1	-----	5 121.3	7 86.3	5 158	-----	7 489.8

² Quarter.

⁴ February.

⁵ May.

⁷ April.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands, Amsterdam	New Zealand	Norway	Peru, Lima	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 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	Office of investigations	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	1913 = 100	1914 = 1,000	July 1914 = 100	June 1914 = 100	July 1914 = 100
General:								
1930—June	162.1	990	161	170	1293	165	158	154
December	156.6	963	159	162	1258	163	156	155
1931—June	153.5	913	151	160	1233	160	150	145
December	145.2	888	150	153	1206	158	145	148
1932—June	140.9	839	149	152	1179	157	138	142
December	140.2	806	148	150	1146	156	134	143
1933—June	137.4	798	147	149	1148	153	131	136
December	142.5	800	146	148	1174	154	131	143
1934—June	⁶ 141.5	⁵ 809	⁵ 147	⁷ 148	⁷ 1167	⁷ 153	⁵ 129	138
Food:								
1930—June	151.6	988	151	158	1120	140	151	138
December	144.8	922	149	151	1085	137	149	141
1931—June	140.6	839	138	150	1064	130	141	127
December	125.5	835	136	145	1004	128	134	132
1932—June	119.2	778	133	144	963	125	125	123
December	119.2	713	132	137	926	125	120	125
1933—June	116.5	723	130	138	989	119	116	114
December	128.3	751	129	140	1050	123	117	126
1934—June	⁶ 125.5	⁷ 777	⁵ 130	⁷ 145	⁷ 1054	⁷ 120	⁵ 115	117
Clothing:								
1930—June	-----	952	153	200	-----	181	160	213
December	-----	924	148	186	-----	178	155	205
1931—June	-----	877	143	177	-----	175	145	195
December	-----	849	142	166	-----	170	137	190
1932—June	-----	826	144	159	-----	168	127	190
December	-----	784	143	147	-----	167	122	188
1933—June	-----	821	142	150	-----	163	117	185
December	-----	823	143	150	-----	163	115	185
1934—June	-----	⁴ 828	⁶ 144	⁷ 153	-----	⁷ 165	⁵ 116	188
Fuel and light:								
1930—June	-----	990	157	-----	-----	160	132	170
December	-----	994	150	-----	-----	156	131	175
1931—June	-----	990	148	-----	-----	155	127	170
December	-----	975	146	-----	-----	150	125	175
1932—June	-----	978	146	-----	-----	149	121	170
December	-----	954	142	-----	-----	144	121	173
1933—June	-----	894	139	-----	-----	139	118	168
December	-----	849	137	-----	-----	136	119	170
1934—June	-----	⁴ 846	⁵ 136	-----	-----	⁷ 136	⁵ 117	168
Rent:								
1930—June	-----	1012	174	190	-----	205	185	153
December	-----	998	174	180	-----	205	185	154
1931—June	-----	964	173	171	-----	206	187	154
December	-----	922	173	163	-----	206	187	154
1932—June	-----	816	172	155	-----	206	187	154
December	-----	795	172	155	-----	206	187	155
1933—June	-----	768	172	150	-----	202	184	156
December	-----	761	168	150	-----	202	184	156
1934—June	-----	⁴ 759	⁶ 168	⁷ 146	-----	⁷ 202	⁵ 182	156

⁴ February.⁵ May.⁶ March.⁷ April.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ILLINOIS.—Department of Mines and Minerals. *Fifty-second coal report of Illinois, 1933. [Springfield, 1934?] 259 pp.*

Statistical summary of the coal and other industries falling under the supervision of the Department of Mines and Minerals. Employment, accident, and production statistics are given prominence.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. *Report No. 998 (73d Congress, 2d session): To protect labor in its old age. Report [to accompany H.R. 8641] of Mr. Connery, Committee on Labor. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

— Senate. *Report No. 744 (73d Congress, 2d session): To protect labor in its old age. Report [to accompany S. 493] of Mr. McGill, Committee on Pensions. Washington, 1934. 3 pp.*

— *Report No. 993 (73d Congress, 2d session): Old-age pensions in the District of Columbia. Report [to accompany S. 1578] of Mr. Reynolds, Committee on the District of Columbia. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

— *Report No. 1184 (73d Congress, 2d session): To create a national industrial adjustment board. Report [to accompany S. 2926] of Mr. Walsh, Committee on Education and Labor. Washington, 1934. 12 pp.*

— Committee on Banking and Currency. *National Housing Act. Hearings (73d Congress, 2d session) on S. 3603, a bill to improve nation-wide housing standards, provide employment, and stimulate industry, etc., May 16–24, 1934. Washington, 1934. 447 pp.*

— Committee on Education and Labor. *To create a national labor board. Hearings (73d Congress, 2d session) on S. 2926, a bill to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, to create a national labor board, and for other purposes, March and April 1934. Washington, 1934. In 3 parts. 1028 pp.*

— Committee on Interstate Commerce. *Six-hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. Hearings (73d Congress, 2d session) on S. 2519, a bill to establish a six-hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, March 1, 2, 6, and 7, 1934. Washington, 1934. 306 pp.*

— Committee on Pensions. *Old-age pensions. Hearing (73d Congress, 2d session) on S. 493, a bill to protect labor in its old age, April 17, 1934. Washington, 1934. 17 pp.*

— Department of Agriculture. *Circular No. 312: Rural factory industries, by T. B. Manny and Wayne C. Nason. Washington, 1934. 34 pp., illus.*
Reviewed in this issue.

— *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1733: Planning a subsistence homestead, by Walter W. Wilcox. Washington, 1934. 19 pp., illus.*

Practical instructions on selection of the land, layout of homestead, planting, etc.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *World economic review, 1933. Washington, 1934. 290 pp.*

— Bureau of Mines. *Coal (detailed statistics), by W. H. Young and others. Washington, 1934. 82 pp. (Statistical appendix to Minerals Yearbook, 1932–33.)*

Production, employment, productivity, etc., for the year 1932, in the anthracite and bituminous coal industries.

UNITED STATES.—Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. *Bulletin No. 2 (non-Federal projects): P.W.A. requirements as to bids, contractors' bonds, and contract, wage, and labor provisions, and general instructions as to applications and loans and grants (revised March 3, 1934)*. Washington, 1934. 13 pp. These instructions supersede any previously issued orders that may conflict.

— National Recovery Administration. *What is the NRA? A guide for study and discussion*. Washington, 1934. 29 pp.

A discussion of the reasons for and the aims and methods of the National Recovery Administration, with a description of its work and the effects of codes on labor and consumers.

Official—Foreign Countries

GERMANY.—Statistisches Reichsamt. *Die Lebenshaltung von 2000 Arbeiter-, Angestellten- und Beamtenhaushaltungen, vom Jahre 1927/28*. Berlin, 1932. Teil I, 238 pp., charts; Teil II, 180 pp.

Contains the results of an investigation of the cost of living of 2,000 wage earners, salaried employees, and officials in Germany during the year 1927-28.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Board of Trade. *Final report on the fourth census of production (1930): Part II—The iron and steel trades; the engineering, shipbuilding, and vehicle trades; the nonferrous metal trades*. London, 1934. 506 pp.

Contains statistical data on volume of employment and total pay rolls in 1924 and 1930.

— Ministry of Health. Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. *Handbook on the welfare of the blind in England and Wales*. London, 1934. 50 pp. (Revised edition.)

Outlines the functions and activities of organized agencies, official and voluntary, responsible for the welfare of the blind. Appendixes give legislation and administrative orders dealing with blind persons.

— Ministry of Labor. *Report for the year 1933*. London, 1934. 130 pp. (Cmd. 4543.)

The accounts given in this report of the transfer system for training insured unemployed workers and of progress of placement work of employment exchanges in Great Britain are reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds*. (Sixth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, report VI, first discussion.) Geneva, 1933. 38 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

— *Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works*. (Third item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, report III.) Geneva, 1934. 71 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

— *Some problems in the construction of index numbers of unemployment, by John Lindberg*. National and international index numbers of the general level of unemployment. Geneva, 1934. 45 pp., charts. Reprinted from *International Labor Review*, April 1934. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

This is the first published report of the International Labor Office dealing with national and international indexes of unemployment.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Service. *World production and prices, 1925-1932*. Geneva, 1933. 155 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

SCOTLAND.—Department of Agriculture. *Twenty-second report, being for the year ended December 31, 1933*. Edinburgh, 1934. 96 pp. (Cmd. 4572.)

SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF.—Department of Mines. *Annual report of the government mining engineer, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1933*. Pretoria, 1934. (Various paging.) Charts.

Sections of this report are devoted to labor, wages and hours, miners' phthisis, accidents, and machine installations.

STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN).—Statistiska Kontor. *Statistisk årsbok för Stockholms stad, 1933. Stockholm, 1933. 234 pp., maps.*

This yearbook contains statistical information for the city of Stockholm, Sweden, for 1933 and some earlier years, including data on the activities of the City Commission on Unemployment, public welfare work, wages, etc. There are French translations of the table of contents and table heads.

SWITZERLAND.—Volkswirtschaftsdepartement. *Bericht des Bundesrates über seine Geschäftsführung im Jahre 1933: III, Bundesamt für Sozialversicherung. [Berne, 1934?] 36 pp.*

Annual report on social insurance in Switzerland in 1933, including sickness insurance, accident insurance, and various relief activities.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA).—Government Statistician's Office. *Statistical register for the year 1932-33 and previous years: Part V, Land settlement, agriculture, livestock, and meteorological statistics. Perth, 1934. 80 pp., map.*

Statistics of agricultural wage rates, taken from this report, are given in this issue.

Unofficial

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS. Educational Department. *Mastering the tools of the trade: Suggestive material for experimental use in the teaching of English in workers' classes, by Jean Carter. New York, 302 East 35th Street, 1933. 44 pp.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, INC. *Social security in the United States, 1934: A record of the Seventh National Conference on Social Security, New York City, April 19 and 20, 1934, together with a census of old-age security in the United States. New York, 22 East Seventeenth Street, 1934. 193 pp.*

A short account of the proceedings of this conference was given in the June 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

ASHTON, T. S. *Economic and social investigations in Manchester, 1833-1933. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1934. 179 pp., illus.*

A historical review of the social surveys covering working conditions, housing and sanitation, educational facilities, vital statistics, public health, etc., conducted by the Manchester Statistical Society during its century of existence.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, INC. *The employment of Negroes in the District of Columbia, by Lorenzo J. Greene and Myra Colson Callis. Washington, D.C., [1931]. 89 pp.*

BAKER, PAUL E. *Negro-white adjustment: An investigation and analysis of methods in the interracial movement in the United States. New York, Association Press, 1934. 272 pp.*

Gives the history, principles, programs, and techniques of ten national interracial agencies, and illustrates the techniques and records of achievement by specific cases of race conflict or race adjustments.

BERLE, A. A., JR., AND OTHERS. *America's recovery program. New York, Oxford University Press, 1934. 253 pp.*

Lectures delivered, by Government officials and others, on the William J. Cooper Foundation at Swarthmore College in the latter part of 1933.

BROOKE, MILTON. *Other people's labor and material in the building industry of Greater New York: A study of the utility of the New York mechanics' lien law. New York, Central Book Co., 1933. 63 pp.*

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE. *Organization; some services rendered, 1926-1933; publications; board of governors. Ottawa, 1934. 12 pp.*

CHAFFEE, EDMUND B. *The Protestant churches and the industrial crisis. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 243 pp.*

CHEADLE, JOHN B., AND OTHERS. *No more unemployed. Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma Press, 1934. 124 pp.*

Proposes the stabilization of industry through the device of an industrial stabilization corporation, the objective of which would be to make it possible for idle men and idle machines to "work for themselves" when economic conditions are such that they cannot find employment in ordinary channels of production and distribution.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. Joint Committee on Research. *Publication No. 7: Women without work—A study of 1,654 unemployed destitute women living alone in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1934. 47 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS IN WORKERS' EDUCATION. Continuation Committee on the Pooling of Material for Workers' Education. *Annotated list of material for workers' classes. New York, Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East 35th Street, 1934. 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

COOPERATIVE UNION, LTD. *Sixty-fourth Annual Cooperative Congress, held in Glasgow, May 16-18, 1932. Manchester, England, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, 1932. 806 pp.*

— *Sixty-fifth Annual Cooperative Congress, held in Birmingham, June 5-7, 1933. Manchester, England, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, 1933. 709 pp.*

DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE. *Report to the President of the United States on national recovery and employment, May 14, 1934. Washington, 1934. 97 pp., charts.*

This report shows the degree to which unemployment is concentrated in the durable-goods industries and points out measures through which employment may be extended. One section discusses the "fundamentals of recovery."

FISK, HELEN I. *Statistical recording and reporting in family-welfare agencies. New York, Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22d Street, 1934. 120 pp.*

A handbook of recommended standard practices in the recording and reporting of statistical data on the work of family welfare agencies.

HALL, O. MILTON. *Attitudes and unemployment: A comparison of the opinions and attitudes of employed and unemployed men. New York, March 1934. 65 pp. (Archives of Psychology, No. 165.)*

Attitudes toward employers, religion, and occupational morale are measured and compared, for a group of employed and unemployed professional engineers, matched as regards age, normal earning power, marital status, and a number of other matters. The study brings out the adverse effects of unemployment on attitudes and opinions, and the fact that younger men are less affected by the experience of unemployment than older men.

ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DELLE ASSICURAZIONI. *Atti, Vol. VI: Conferenze di Cultura Assicurativa dell'anno 1933. Rome, 1934. 198 pp., charts.*

Proceedings of the National Institute of Insurance. Includes addresses made by various persons on such topics as insurance against tuberculosis, actuarial technique of insurance against unemployment, public authority in relation to insurance, calculation of insurance risks, etc.

JORDAN, GARRET LOWELL. *Changing food habits in relation to land utilization in the United States. Urbana, Ill. [University of Illinois?], 1933. 42 pp.*

KAGAN, E. M. *Rheumatismus der bergarbeiter. Charkow, Ukrainischer und Donetz-Institute für Arbeitspathologie und Arbeitshygiene, Ukrerrheumacomitée, 1934. 168 pp. (In German.)*

Deals with rheumatism of miners as an industrial disease, with special reference to the Donetz coal basin in Soviet Russia.

KELLOR, FRANCES. *Arbitration in the new industrial society. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1934. 256 pp.*

Reviews the value and use of arbitration in the commercial field and outlines suggestions for wide adoption of the arbitral process, in the belief that arbitration, properly used and developed, would constitute the greatest single contribution to the success of the new industrial structure contemplated under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

KRAUS, HERTHA. *Work relief in Germany. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1934. 93 pp., illus.*

An account of work relief in Germany, which the director of the charity organization department of Russell Sage Foundation states, in a foreword, "should contain many valuable suggestions for those in charge of unemployment-relief programs in this country." General policies as to wages and hours, personnel practices, and the various types of special projects are described.

- MANSBRIDGE, ALBERT. *Brick upon brick: Fifty years (of the) Cooperative Permanent Building Society, 1884-1934.* London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., [1933?]. 236 pp., illus.
- MARQUAND, H. A. *Industrial relations in the United States of America.* Cardiff, Wales, University Press Board, 1934. 105 pp.
A series of four analytical lectures on labor and industrial relations in the United States, given at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, by the Montague Burton professor of industrial relations, based upon impressions and information received during a year spent in the United States (September 1932-August 1933), and an earlier lecture on industrial relations in Great Britain.
- MUMFORD, LEWIS. *Technics and civilization.* New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934. 495 pp., illus.
A history of technology since primitive times, with emphasis on the interactions of technological change and other aspects of civilization. The later portions deal with the problems of contemporary "orientation" to modern technology.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS. *Demolition of unsafe and insanitary housing, by Coleman Woodbury.* Chicago, 1934. 35 pp., illus.
Written for the information of city officials, civic organizations, and interested citizens. Covers city ordinances, procedures to be followed, etc.
- NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION. *The leisure hours of 5,000 people: A report of a study of leisure time activities and desires.* New York City, 315 Fourth Avenue, 1934. 83 pp. (Mimeographed.)
Reviewed in this issue.
- NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, INC. *Accident facts, 1934 edition.* Chicago, 20 North Wacker Drive, 1934. 63 pp., charts.
Reviewed in this issue.
- PACIFIC COAST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of the twelfth annual conference, at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., December 1933, edited by John B. Canning, at Stanford University, Calif. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros., Inc. [printers], 1934. 64 pp. (Multigraphed.)*
Includes papers on various aspects of the recovery program, industrial codes, Farm Credit Administration, etc.
- PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION. *Seventh annual report, 1933.* New York, 40 Exchange Place, [1934]. 67 pp.
Contains data on agricultural settlements, loans to cooperative societies, statistics of development of the cooperative movement in Palestine, etc.
- PHILLIPS, M. C., AND SCHLINK, F. J. *Discovering consumers.* New York, John Day-Co., 1934. 31 pp.
- 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 III, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Sweden.* Geneva, Switzerland, 15 Rue Lévrier, 1934. 109 pp.
- SCHMIDT, CARL T. *German business cycles, 1924-1933.* New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (Publication No. 25), 1819 Broadway, 1934. 283 pp., charts.
An analysis of cyclical fluctuations in German economy, 1924-1933, based upon statistical and historical sources.
- SIMPSON, GEORGE. *Emile Durkheim on the division of labor in society.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. xlv, 439 pp.
This is a translation and critical discussion of the first and fifth editions of Emile Durkheim's *De la Division du Travail Social* (1893-1926). The principal thesis is that division of labor produces solidarity, and that "greater societies cannot be formed except through the development of the division of labor." In higher civilization "our duty is not to spread our activity over a large surface but to concentrate and specialize it. * * * Far from being trammled by the progress of specialization, individual personality develops with the division of labor."

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. Division of Industry and Trade. *Railway labor survey. Prepared by J. Douglas Brown and associates. New York, 230 Park Avenue, 1933. 153 pp.*

A survey of collective bargaining methods and experience of Federal intervention in labor policy, and of current problems and trends.

THORNDIKE, EDWARD L., AND OTHERS. *Prediction of vocational success. New York, Commonwealth Fund, 1934. 284 pp., illus.*

Report on a follow-up study of the educational and industrial careers, over a 10-year period, of 1,807 persons who, as school children, were given psychological and vocational tests and vocational guidance in 1922.

UNCLAIMED WEALTH UTILIZATION COMMITTEE (GENEVA, SWITZERLAND). *Economic readjustment in 1933: The third series of bulletins issued under the chairmanship of A. H. Abbat. London, P. S. King & Sons, Ltd., 1934. 109 pp.*

Six bulletins, which deal with the major features of the final phase of economic readjustment in the present world crisis, brought together in this volume. The "main and decisive feature" of this final phase, in the opinion of the editors, "is the big advance with reflationary forces undertaken by President Roosevelt."

UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS. Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *Recherches relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture pendant l'exercice 1932-33. Berne, 1933. 70 pp., map, charts. (1^{re} partie, Rapport du Secrétariat des Paysans suisses au Département fédéral de l'Economie publique.)*

General survey of conditions in agriculture in Switzerland, with detailed data on cost of production of crops (including cost of labor).

WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. Committee on Housing. *Some housing questions and the answers. Washington, 1934. 7 pp. [Mimeographed.]*

WOOTTON, BARBARA. *Plan or no plan. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1934. 360 pp.*

A comparative study of economic systems, typified by an unplanned capitalist society on one hand and the planned economy of the Soviet Union on the other, bringing out their essential differences, and discussing the possible future development of both systems.

