UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ISADOR LUBIN, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

VOLUME 39 NUMBER 5

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

NOVEMBER 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

This Issue in Brief

Net savings of $1,935,996 were made in 1933 by the more than 500 local consumers' cooperative associations covered by the recent survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These societies had a business during that year amounting to more than $40,000,000. Their aggregate membership at the end of the year was over 225,000. Refunds to members on the basis of patronage—the outstanding characteristic of the consumers' cooperative movement—on the 1933 business of 265 societies amounted to $1,229,975. During the 4-year period 1929 to 1933 the sum of nearly 4½ million dollars was returned to the members in such rebates. The largest expansion during the past few years has taken place among the societies dealing in gasoline and motor oils. Page 1041.

A recent study of dismissal compensation plans shows that 212 plants have paid compensation to dismissed employees up to April 1934. These 212 plants normally employed before the depression about 2,300,000 persons, but not all employees were eligible for compensation, as in most cases various factors enter into eligibility. In many cases information was not available concerning the amount paid to dismissed workers, but it was estimated that in 60 plants the total paid to more than 81,000 workers was approximately $8,820,000. Formal dismissal-compensation plans have the largest representation among public utilities, department stores, oil refineries, paper manufacturers, and financial institutions. Page 1067.

A study of accidents to employed minors under 18 in California in 1932, based on 618 cases reported to the State industrial accident commission, shows that vehicles constitute the most serious hazard to minors, particularly to children under 16. Four of the six fatalities reported during the year occurred in this younger group, all due to vehicles. Among the nonfatal accidents from all causes the most serious permanent disabilities occurred to minors between 16 and 18 years old. A sharp decline since 1927 in accidents caused by machinery is ascribed to the greater decline in manufacturing employment compared with other occupations in which minors are engaged. Page 1078.

Earnings of workers employed in the cigar industry of York County, Pa., in August 1934 ranged from 23.3 cents to 58.4 cents per hour, according to a study recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

for the National Labor Relations Board. In the manufacture of 5-cent cigars all of the hand wrapper strippers and half of the machine wrapper strippers earned less than 30 cents per hour during the pay period covered by the survey. In the manufacture of 3-for-10-cent cigars the workers earning less than 30 cents an hour included all of the hand wrapper strippers, 40 percent of the machine wrapper strippers, and 50 percent of the machine binder strippers. Page 1195.

A review of recent legislation relating to prison labor in the United States brings up to November 1, 1934, the information on this subject contained in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, published in 1933. A complete compendium of prison labor laws is thus available by the combined use of this supplement and the bulletin. Page 1122.

Twenty-eight resident camps and schools for unemployed women have been conducted under various State relief administrations since such projects were authorized in the spring of 1933. These interesting educational experiments met the relief needs of 1,800 women and offered them constructive opportunities for training. Twenty-four States have tentatively requested Federal assistance from relief funds to continue such schools the coming winter. Page 1110.

Bonuses paid to workers in the cotton-textile industry prior to adoption of the National Industrial Recovery Act are to be considered as a part of wages. This position was taken in an administrative ruling of the National Recovery Administration in September 1934 in connection with an order under the cotton-textile code that wages as of July 17, 1933, be raised by a fixed percentage. Page 1096.

Labor turn-over in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry is much greater than in most other lines of manufacturing. Thus, the turn-over rates for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry were 73.89 in 1932 and 68.75 in 1933, as compared with rates of 40.50 in 1932 and 38.27 in 1933 for all manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau's survey. Page 1164.

Minimum wage rates have now been fixed in practically all of the municipalities in Mexico, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal labor code. The rates range from 0.50 peso to 3.50 pesos per day. Page 1234.

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW
U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOL. 39, NO. 5 WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 1934

Operation of Local Consumers' Cooperative Societies in 1933

By Florence E. Parker, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

A REMARKABLE resistance to unusually adverse conditions is revealed by the returns from the local consumers' cooperative societies in a study recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

At the time when the Bureau's last previous survey was made (covering the year 1929[1]) the societies were just recovering from the losses sustained during the depression of 1921. Even in 1929, however, societies in the textile, mining, and railroad centers were reporting difficulties caused by unemployment of their members, with its accompanying loss of buying power. Discord over political questions, notably communism, was causing considerable trouble and resulting in loss of membership and business in some places; this came to a head in 1930, causing a schism in a number of societies and the formation of several new organizations by dissenting minority groups.

The reports received in connection with the present survey show the now-familiar conditions of sudden and unexpected losses by both societies and their members from bank failures, the consequent unusual demands upon the societies for credit, the continuously increasing unemployment, and the loss of purchasing power of members due to short-time work or total unemployment or to wage cuts. These conditions have caused the failure of a considerable number of the societies. Nevertheless, the sounder and more stable societies have survived, and these, it is worthy of note, have even been able to effect substantial savings for their members. In spite of or perhaps because of the depression, which has necessitated recourse to any measures which promise a way out, many new societies have been formed.

[1] The 1933 study is the fourth such study made by the Bureau, the 3 others covering the years 1920, 1925, and 1929. The results of those surveys were published in Bulletins Nos. 313, 437, and 531.

The present report covers only the local consumers' organizations, i.e., those carrying on a retail distributive or service business. Most of these societies are owned and operated by individual consumers. A recent development has been the cooperative society owned by other local cooperative organizations, such as a gasoline and oil association, a burial association, a sausage factory, etc., operated as the joint enterprise of a number of cooperative stores or other associations. Many of the local consumers' organizations are federated into district, regional, and national organizations, either educational or commercial, which will be covered in a future article.[2]

All the data were obtained by questionnaire. Tabulatable replies were received from 695 societies.[3] Most of the data relate to the year 1933, but information for the intermediate years since 1929 was requested as regards business done, net earnings, interest returned on share capital, and amounts returned as patronage refunds.

The returns show a combined membership of 225,441 at the end of 1933, some 90 percent of the membership being in the retail store societies and the associations retailing gasoline and motor oil. While the average membership per society was 389 persons, over two-fifths of the societies had fewer than 200 members and only 38 had 1,000 or more members. As compared with 1929, the average membership per society showed a considerable rise, that of the store societies having risen by one-third. Of 142 societies for which membership data are available for both 1929 and 1933, there were 65 which added to their membership, 73 whose roster fell, and 4 in which it remained unchanged. Notwithstanding the fact that the societies which had been able to expand in size were fewer than those which had lost members, the gains made were so great that the total membership for all 142 societies showed a 9.5 percent increase.

Total resources of $19,907,569 were reported at the end of 1933, or about $40,000 per society reporting. More than half of the societies had assets of less than $25,000 each and 85 percent less than $50,000; 2 societies, however, each had resources amounting to a million dollars or more. The share capital of the societies totaled $6,867,951, or slightly over $12,000 per society, and $37 per member. Reserves to cover unexpected losses amounted to $3,882,805, or $9,956 per society.

The business done in 1933 by the local consumers' societies aggregated $40,431,308, nearly three-fourths of which was done by organizations in the North Central States. The store societies and the oil

[2] Data on the operations of cooperative credit societies (credit unions) were given in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1934, p. 551.

[3] This number does not include either the insurance or housing societies or a cooperative hospital which, because they do not lend themselves to the same tabulation as the other consumers' societies, will be treated separately. The Bureau takes this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the assistance rendered by Mr. R. H. Elsworth, of the Farm Credit Administration, in making available data for the cooperative oil associations.

associations, being the two largest groups, naturally accounted for the greatest proportion of sales (about 88 percent of the total). While there were 5 societies each of which had sales of more than half a million dollars, nearly 60 percent of the organizations reporting had a business for the year amounting to less than $50,000. During the 4-year period 1930–33, the local consumers' societies covered by the study had total sales of more than $158,000,000. As might be expected during this depression period, average sales per society decreased each year, falling from $109,000 in 1930 to $60,000 in 1933.

Of 534 societies which reported the results of their trading operations for 1933, 449 had a gain of $2,072,302, while 85 sustained a loss of $136,306. There was therefore a net saving of $1,935,996, which represented 5.5 percent if figured on sales and 23.5 percent if figured on capital stock. The importance of the oil associations is shown by the fact that whereas their business formed 52 percent of the total consumers' cooperative business, their net earnings formed about 87 percent of the total earnings. In spite of the adverse business conditions the societies were able to effect, during the 4-year period, trading gains amounting to $7,419,999; of this amount $5,609,601 was accounted for by the oil associations.

Many societies paid no interest on share capital for 1933; 259, however, were able to do so, but of these 56 failed to report the amount paid in interest. The 203 societies reporting paid the sum of $157,186. During the period 1930–33 interest paid on stock amounted to $631,423.

Refunds on patronage—the outstanding feature of the consumers' cooperative movement—were paid on the 1933 business by 265 societies, in the sum of $1,229,975. During the 4-year period $4,438,619 was paid in this way.

Thus, as the figures show, during the worst depression that the present generation has known, when most investments have made little or no return, the cooperative societies have been able to save for their members, in interest and patronage rebates, more than 5 million dollars.

During 1933, the societies reporting employed 3,252 full-time and 41 part-time workers, and had a pay roll for the year of $3,423,973. The per capita earnings varied considerably according to the line of cooperative business in which employment was had, ranging from $814 in general merchandise societies to $1,753 in the one creamery society reporting. The average earnings during 1933, all types of societies combined, were $1,129.

That working hours required by the societies in 1933 were long, and in one case shockingly so, is shown by the returns on that point. While the average weekly hours in the bakeries and miscellaneous group [4] were 48 or under, the average in the store societies was 56.1

[4] Including a creamery, a laundry, a water-supply society, and a publishing association.

hours and that for all types combined was 54.0. The lowest weekly hours reported by any society were 36, found in the oil group, while the highest were 101.5, required in a general store. Classification of the societies by weekly hours shows that two-fifths of the associations had a 48-hour week or shorter, while 28 percent worked their employees 10 hours or more per day.

Characteristics of Consumers' Cooperative Societies

THE consumers' society in its organization varies little from country to country. The following fundamentals laid down by the Rochdale weavers have been adopted as guiding principles wherever the movement has spread:

1. Unrestricted membership, with capital shares of low denomination which may be paid for in installments.
2. Limitation of the number of shares to be held by any one member.
3. Democracy in government, with officers elected by and responsible to the members, and each member entitled to one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares he holds.
4. Sale of goods at prevailing market prices.
5. Cash sales to avoid the loss attendant upon the extension of credit and to enable the society to make the best use of its capital.
6. Return of dividends to each member, not on the stock held, but in proportion to the amount of his patronage with the store.

Types of Societies Included in Study

THE great majority of the societies reporting were either retail store societies or associations selling gasoline and motor oil. Reports were received from 35 associations whose principal business is the marketing of the members' farm produce, livestock, etc.; in addition to the marketing business, however, these organizations have a store department which supplies the members with groceries, work clothing, general farm supplies, etc. There are many farmers' marketing organizations which have a retail department dealing in supplies used for the business (i.e., production) of the farm, but as such goods cannot be regarded as consumers' goods, nor such societies as consumers' societies, the associations in this category were therefore excluded from this study.[5] The statistics in the present report relate only to organizations handling consumers' goods (groceries, clothing, house furnishings, notions, etc.); in the case of the distributive departments of the marketing associations, the figures cover only the retail, not the marketing, business.

The other societies are classified in table 1 according to their main business activity. Thus, an organization which runs a store business

[5] The Federal Farm Board statistics cover such associations.

may also operate a bakery, a dairy, a restaurant, etc., but if the merchandising business is the principal line the organization is here classed with the retail store societies; notations are made, however, where several lines of activity are carried on.

Some data were received from 695 societies [6] classified (on the above basis) according to type as follows:

Retail store societies	235
Distributive departments of marketing associations	35
Gasoline and oil associations	398
Bakeries	4
Creameries	1
Restaurants and boarding houses	8
Laundries	1
Burial associations	9
Water-supply societies	2
Publishing associations	1
Trucking associations	1
Total	695

In addition, returns were received from 7 insurance societies, 22 housing associations, and a cooperative hospital. These are also consumers' societies, but as they do not lend themselves to the same computations as the other consumers' societies they will be treated separately.

The gasoline and oil associations are a development of the past decade. They are found mainly in the Middle West, and chiefly in the rural and farming sections where the cost of gasoline and motor oils forms a considerable factor in the cost of crop production. The cooperative boarding houses are formed among single men and are found particularly in towns on the Mesabi Range, in the copper district of Michigan, and in the Great Lakes ports. Both of the water-supply associations reporting are on the Pacific coast in a region where water is scarce and the supply must be piped in from a distance.

The burial associations, a comparatively recent development and one mainly in the Middle West States, have some interesting features. In most cases the membership certificate entitles the member's entire family to burial service. Some societies provide that the certificate becomes void upon the death of the person to whom it was issued but in others it becomes void only when all the single children under 30, the parents, and all other dependent relatives have died. Practically all of the societies have a "free burial fund" from which assistance can be given in cases in which the member's family is unable to pay the cost of burial. The sources of revenue for this fund consist of lapsed membership fees and an assessment of 25 cents per member per year. One organization which increased its

[6] Reports were also received, but too late for use, from 5 store societies and a creamery.

membership from 273 to 313 members from 1932 to 1933 reports that it is handling some two-thirds of the funerals in its territory; 1933 was regarded as a poor year, however, because of "the low death rate and low-cost funerals." Another reports that it conducts about 85 funerals a year at an average cost of $220 per burial.

Table 1 shows, for the 458 societies which reported regarding business carried on, the number of establishments operated in the society's main and auxiliary lines of business. As the table shows, the 211 store societies reporting operate a total of 284 stores and 42 other establishments. Altogether the 458 societies covered in the table run 894 establishments, including 284 stores, 499 gasoline filling stations, 12 fuel yards, 19 restaurants or boarding houses, 10 bakeries, 9 undertaking establishments, and 8 dairies. Other enterprises operated by these societies include a pasteurizing plant, a garage, a trucking business, a printing plant, a laundry, a bar, a dance hall, a club room, an ice-cream parlor, a bean-cleaning plant, a tailor shop, a huckster truck, and a workers' center.

In addition to the usual lines of goods generally carried in their particular line of business, 4 societies carry dairy products, 1 society carries delicatessen goods, 6 bakery goods, 1 beverages, 2 ice cream, 1 medicine, 30 dry goods, 15 shoes, 4 clothing, 4 men's furnishings, 2 notions, 2 furniture, 1 rugs, 2 crockery, 34 hardware, 18 machinery and/or implements and tools, 44 farm supplies, 7 building materials, 4 paint, 4 "forest products", 1 explosives, 12 produce, 2 wool, 4 tires, 30 coal and/or wood, and 30 gasoline and oil.

Very little production is engaged in by the consumers' societies. Only 24 societies reported any activities in this line. Of these, 8 manufacture poultry and/or stock feeds, 1 does wheat and rye milling, 7 manufacture bakery goods [7], 3 make sausage or smoked meats, 1 makes ice cream, 1 butter and cheese [8], 1 biscuits and rye hardtack, 1 bread, and 1 custom-made clothing.

[7] Does not include the bakery societies whose main line of business is the manufacture of bakery products.

[8] Does not include the creamery society in which the manufacture of these products is one of the main lines of business.

TABLE 1.—LINES OF BUSINESS ENGAGED IN BY CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number of societies reporting	Establishments operated in main line of business	Other establishments
Retail store societies dealing in—			
Groceries	54	[1] 58	9
Groceries and meat	26	[2] 52	17
General merchandise	126	[3] 164	15
Fuel	1	1	
Students' supplies	4	[4] 9	1
Total	211	284	42
Distributive departments of marketing associations	30	[5] 40	5
Gasoline and oil associations	192	[6] 486	1
Bakeries	4	4	1
Creameries	1	[7] 1	1
Restaurants and boarding houses	8	17	
Laundries	1	1	
Funeral associations	9	9	
Publishing societies	1	1	
Trucking associations	1	1	
Grand total	458	844	50

[1] In addition to groceries, 3 societies handle coal, 22 dry goods, 12 shoes, 1 rugs, 6 produce, 21 one or more items of farm supplies (such as feed, seed, fertilizer, etc.), 12 hardware, 5 gasoline and oil, 2 machinery, 1 building materials, 2 crockery, 1 medicine, 1 clothing, 1 paint, 1 delicatessen goods, 1 notions, and 1 men's furnishings.

[2] In addition to groceries and meat, 4 societies handle 1 or more items of farm supplies (such as feed, seed, fertilizer, etc.), 4 dairy products, 1 paints, 5 hardware, 3 fuel, 1 men's furnishings, 4 dry goods, 1 notions, 5 bakery products, 2 machinery and/or implements, 1 building materials, 2 gasoline and oil, and 1 beverages.

[3] In addition to general merchandise, 1 society handles paint, 19 handle 1 or more items of farm supplies (such as feed, seed, fertilizer, etc.), 11 machinery and/or implements, 12 hardware, 4 dry goods, 6 coal, 11 gasoline and oil, 1 men's furnishings, 2 shoes, 1 bakery goods, 6 produce, 4 forest products, 2 building materials, 3 clothing, 1 furniture, 1 explosives, and 1 society does trucking.

[4] In addition to students' supplies, 1 society handles men's furnishings and clothing, and 1 furniture.

[5] Stores operated; in addition, 18 societies handle coal, 12 gasoline and oil, 3 lumber and/or other building materials, 3 farm machinery and/or implements, 1 shoes, 1 paint, and 5 hardware.

[6] Includes both bulk and retail stations, but does not include 25 truck routes. 1 society also handles merchandise, 2 wool, 4 tires, and 1 society operates a garage.

[7] This society also manufactures butter and ice cream.

Membership

IN THE consumers' cooperative movement the aim is to reach as many persons as possible, open membership being one of the fundamental tenets of consumers' cooperation. In the cooperative society the more members the more business, the greater the savings effected, and the greater the returns to the purchasers. For these reasons limitations on membership are very uncommon. There are many societies whose membership is mainly of one nationality, but this is almost always due not to a definite limitation on membership but to the natural tendency of persons to associate with those from their own country of origin.

Of the societies which made returns in the present study only 39 had any membership restrictions. Of these the farmers' organizations were most numerous; 6 of these societies restricted their membership to "producers", 8 to farmers, and 7 to members of the Farmers' Union. The only other restrictions on the occupational basis were those of 4 students' supply societies whose membership is limited to the students and faculty of the university, and 1 society which accepts into membership only railroad men.

Numerical restrictions were reported by 2 societies, one of which limits its membership to 32 members and the other to 200 members. Three others are accepting no new members.

Nationality or race restrictions were reported by 4 societies, 2 accepting whites only, 1 Finns only, and 1 only Italian-speaking persons of good character.

To qualify for membership in 2 societies the applicant must reside in the locality or trading area, and one society also requires that the member must give the cooperative business his patronage.

One society reports that it regards persons with "extreme left wing" views as not "desirable" for membership purposes, but does not say definitely that admission is refused to such persons. Another organization which is the joint enterprise of several local cooperative store societies accepts into membership only "genuine cooperative organizations."

At the end of 1933 the 579 consumers' societies which furnished reports had a combined membership of 225,441, an average of 389 persons per society. Some 76,000 persons were members of store societies and about 127,000 were members of gasoline and oil associations. There is probably some duplication in these figures, as the same person may be a member of several different societies.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, END OF 1933

Type of society	Number of societies reporting	Membership	
		Total	Average per society
Retail store societies dealing in—			
Groceries	45	8,857	197
Groceries and meat	25	12,671	507
General merchandise	112	23,532	210
Fuel	1	100	100
Students' supplies	4	31,000	7,750
Total	187	76,160	407
Distributive departments of marketing associations	33	6,590	200
Gasoline and oil associations	336	127,243	379
Bakeries	4	2,618	655
Restaurants and boarding houses	7	4,752	679
Water-supply societies	2	368	184
Funeral associations	7	3,321	474
Other societies	[1] 3	[1] 4,389	[1] 1,463
Grand total	579	225,441	389

[1] Not including 1 society whose members are 14 retail societies.

That the largest proportion of the societies have a small membership is shown by table 3. Over two-fifths of the societies reporting had fewer than 200 members, and over 80 percent had fewer than 500 at the end of 1933. Only 38 (6.6 percent) were what would in Europe be considered fair-sized societies, i.e., with 1,000 members or more; over half of these were oil associations.

Among the gasoline and oil associations the largest in point of membership were the following:

	Number of members
McLean County Service Co., Bloomington, Ill	2,720
Montgomery County Farm Bureau Oil Association, Inc., Crawfordsville, Ind	2,000
Consumers Oil Cooperative, Inc., Greeley, Colo	1,745
Cooperators' Union Oil Co. of Boise Valley, Caldwell, Idaho	1,688
Knox County Oil Co., Galesburg, Ill	1,597
Consumers Oil Co., Maryville, Mo	1,500

Among the other associations the largest organizations (omitting the students' societies) were the following:

	Number of members
Franklin Cooperative Creamery, Minneapolis, Minn	3,950
Cooperative Trading Association, Brooklyn, N.Y	2,800
Cooperative Trading Co., Waukegan, Ill	2,096
Cloquet Cooperative Society, Cloquet, Minn	1,725
Newmanstown Cooperative Association, Newmanstown, Pa	1,589
Tamarack Cooperative Association, Calumet, Mich	1,516
Rockingham Cooperative Farm Bureau, Harrisonburg, Va	1,400
Workingmen's Cooperative Co., Cleveland, Ohio	1,150
Minnesota Valley Burial Association, New Ulm, Minn	1,030
Cooperative Bakery of Brownsville & East New York, Brooklyn, N.Y	1,000

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP AT END OF 1933

Type of society	Number of societies having classified number of members								Total
	Under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 200	200 and under 300	300 and under 500	500 and under 750	750 and under 1,000	1,000 and over	
Retail store societies dealing in—									
Groceries	7	12	9	7	6	2	2		45
Groceries and meat	2	4	7	4	1	3		4	25
General merchandise	12	30	35	19	8	3	2	3	112
Fuel			1						1
Students' supplies								4	4
Total	21	46	52	30	15	8	4	11	187
Distributive departments of marketing associations	3	7	10	6	5	1	1		33
Gasoline and oil associations	8	35	73	71	72	32	22	23	[1] 336
Bakeries					1	1	1	1	4
Restaurants and boarding houses	2	2		1	1			1	7
Water-supply societies			1	1					2
Funeral associations		1			3	2		1	7
Other societies [2]	1				1			1	[3] 3
Grand total	35	91	136	109	98	44	28	38	[4] 579

[1] Not including 7 societies owned by 41 retail societies.
[2] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.
[3] Not including 1 society owned by 14 retail societies.
[4] Not including 8 societies owned by 55 retail societies.

Table 4 shows, by States and by geographic divisions, the membership of the principal groups of societies. The table shows that over 70 percent of the membership is in the North Central States.

TABLE 4.—MEMBERSHIP OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT END OF 1933, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

State and geographic division	Store societies		Distributive departments of marketing associations		Gasoline and oil associations		Other societies		Total	
	Number reporting	Members	Number reporting	Members	Number reporting	Members	Number reporting	Members	Number reporting	Members
Alaska	1	238							1	238
Arkansas	1	150							1	150
California	2	12,000							2	12,000
Colorado	1	33	1	500	8	4,005			10	4,538
Connecticut	1	180					1	20	2	200
Idaho	2	237			1	1,688			3	1,925
Illinois	10	3,976	2	218	36	29,048			48	33,242
Indiana	2	240			11	5,337	1	50	14	5,627
Iowa	3	376	2	595	38	15,504	3	1,563	46	18,038
Kansas	14	2,067	8	1,269	26	4,037			48	7,373
Kentucky	1	200			1	500			2	700
Maine	6	908							6	908
Massachusetts	11	13,723					3	1,618	14	15,341
Michigan	16	6,368	4	576			1	5	21	6,949
Minnesota	39	8,543			[1] 51	[1] 18,967	[2] 5	[2] 5,738	[3] 95	[3] 33,248
Missouri	2	300	4	478	3	2,293			9	3,071
Montana	1	60			22	2,902			23	2,962
Nebraska	8	730	4	578	53	16,665	1	65	66	18,038
New Hampshire	1	56							1	56
New Jersey	3	1,399							3	1,399
New Mexico					2	478			2	478
New York	1	2,800					2	4,959	3	7,759
North Carolina	1	75							1	75
North Dakota	4	359			19	5,264			23	5,623
Ohio	8	10,139	1	45					9	10,184
Oklahoma					6	816			6	816
Oregon	1	145			3	370	1	220	5	735
Pennsylvania	8	2,086	1	230					9	2,316
South Dakota	5	703	2	955	13	5,408	1	350	21	7,416
Tennessee	2	557							2	557
Texas	1	54	2	787	17	5,544			20	6,385
Virginia	2	1,466							2	1,466
Washington	13	2,418			1	500	1	148	15	3,066
Wisconsin	15	3,382	2	359	[4] 23	[4] 7,572	3	712	[4] 43	[4] 12,025
Wyoming	1	192			2	345			3	537
Total	187	76,160	33	6,590	[5] 336	[5] 127,243	[2] 23	[2] 15,448	[6] 579	[6] 225,441
Geographic division [7]										
New England	19	14,867					4	1,638	23	16,505
Middle Atlantic	12	6,285	1	230			2	4,959	15	11,474
East North Central	51	24,105	9	1,198	70	41,957	5	767	135	68,027
West North Central	75	13,078	20	3,875	203	68,138	10	7,716	308	92,807
South Atlantic	3	1,541							3	1,541
East South Central	3	757			1	500			4	1,257
West South Central	2	204	2	787	23	6,360			27	7,351
Mountain	5	522	1	500	35	9,418			41	10,440
Pacific	16	14,563			4	870	2	368	22	15,801
Total	186	75,922	33	6,590	336	127,243	23	15,448	578	225,203
Alaska	1	238							1	238

[1] Not including 4 societies owned by 24 retail stores.
[2] Not including 1 society owned by 14 retail stores.
[3] Not including 5 societies owned by 38 retail stores.
[4] Not including 3 societies owned by 17 retail stores.
[5] Not including 7 societies owned by 41 retail stores.
[6] Not including 8 societies owned by 55 retail stores.
[7] In all cases in this report the census classification as to geographical districts has been used. This classification is as follows: New England division includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Middle Atlantic division includes New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. East North Central division includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central division includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South Atlantic division includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. East South Central division includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. West South Central division includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mountain division includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Pacific division includes Washington, Oregon, and California.

Age of Societies

THE great majority of the 516 societies which reported the year of establishment were formed since the war, 82.7 percent being in this category. The gasoline and oil associations have been of especially recent growth, about 85 percent having been started since 1926, and considerably over one-third since the depression began. The store societies are considerably older, about 30 percent having been inaugurated before the war and more than half in the period 1916–20.

The oldest societies reporting in the present study are the Harvard Cooperative Society formed in 1882, and the Associated Students of the University of California formed in 1884. Other societies of long standing are the following:

	Year of formation
Tamarack Cooperative Association, Calumet, Mich	1890
Washingtonville Cooperative Society, Washingtonville, Ohio	1891
Nelson and Albin Cooperative Mercantile Association, St. James, Minn	1894
Lily Creamery Co., Lake Crystal, Minn	1895
Germania Fruit Growers' Union and Cooperative Society, Cologne, N.J	1896
Union Mercantile Co., Isanti, Minn	1897

Table 5 shows the distribution of the societies according to the period in which established.

TABLE 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO PERIOD IN WHICH ESTABLISHED

Year in which established	Retail store societies	Distributive departments of marketing associations	Gasoline and oil associations	Other types of societies	Total	
					Number	Percent
1881–85	2				2	0.4
1886–90	1				1	.2
1891–95	4				4	.8
1896–1900	3				3	.6
1901–05	5	1	1		7	1.4
1906–10	12	2	1		15	2.9
1911–15	43	9	4	1	57	11.0
1916–20	120	15	4	12	151	29.3
1921–25	24	6	23	4	57	11.0
1926–29	7	1	110	3	121	23.4
1930–33	7	1	83	7	98	19.0
Total	228	35	226	27	516	100.0

Table 6 shows the distribution of the societies by age groups.

91302—34——2

TABLE 6.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Type of society	Number of societies of classified age									Total
	Under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 years and over	
Retail store societies	8	9	78	83	28	10	7	3	2	228
Distributive departments of marketing associations	1	1	12	13	5	3	------	------	------	35
Gasoline and oil associations	106	100	11	5	2	1	1	------	------	226
Bakeries	------	------	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	4
Restaurants and boarding houses	------	1	4	2	1	------	------	------	------	8
Water-supply societies	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	2
Funeral associations	7	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	9
Other societies [1]	1	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	4
Total	123	113	110	107	36	14	8	3	2	516

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.

Resources

TOTAL resources of nearly $20,000,000 were reported by 494 societies. These funds are built up by members' subscriptions for the capital stock of the society and by appropriations from the net earnings of the society from year to year. One of the purposes for which appropriations are thus made is the reserve fund designed to protect the society against unexpected losses. The reserves thus built up by the 390 societies reporting aggregated nearly 4 million dollars, or an average of $9,956 per society. A reserve fund larger than the amount of share capital was reported by 116 societies; 4 societies have reserves of more than $100,000 each.

Share capital amounting to nearly 7 million dollars was reported by 556 societies. This was an average of $12,352 per society and $37 per member.

TABLE 7.—SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES, AND TOTAL RESOURCES AT END OF 1933, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

Type of society	Share capital				Reserves		Total resources	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Average per society	Average per member [1]	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Retail store societies	214	$2,774,664	$12,966	$43	149	$1,865,751	214	$10,881,422
Distributive departments of marketing associations	32	635,826	19,870	98	19	240,728	29	1,224,170
Gasoline and oil associations	285	2,395,677	8,406	23	208	1,378,571	227	5,710,907
Bakeries	4	33,845	8,461	13	3	19,701	4	228,825
Restaurants and boarding houses	8	92,233	11,529	19	4	214,262	6	324,350
Water-supply societies	1	14,800	14,800	100	[2]	[2]	2	19,631
Funeral associations	8	29,001	3,625	28	4	7,451	8	58,334
Other societies [3]	4	891,905	225,976	------	3	156,341	4	1,399,930
Total	[4] 556	6,867,951	12,352	37	[5] 390	[5] 3,882,805	494	19,907,569

[1] Based on societies reporting both membership and capital.
[2] 1 society had a deficit of $3,250.
[3] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.
[4] Not including 2 nonstock associations.
[5] Not including 7 societies which reported deficits amounting to $42,630 and 2 societies which had deficits but did not report amount.

Table 8 classifies the societies according to the amount of their assets. As it shows, more than half of the societies had resources of less than $25,000, while 85 percent had resources of less than $50,000. On the other hand, 2 societies had assets of $1,000,000 or more.

TABLE 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BY AMOUNT OF ASSETS AT END OF 1933

Type of society	Number of societies with classified amount of assets, 1933								Total
	Under $25,000	$25,000 and under $50,000	$50,000 and under $100,000	$100,000 and under $200,000	$200,000 and under $300,000	$300,000 and under $500,000	$500,000 and under $1,000,000	$1,000,000 and over	
Retail store societies	111	71	20	9	1		1	1	214
Distributive departments of marketing associations	12	8	7	2					29
Gasoline and oil associations	142	59	21	5					227
Bakeries		1	3						4
Restaurants and boarding houses	5				1				6
Water-supply societies	2								2
Funeral associations	8								8
Other societies [1]	2				1			1	4
Total	282	139	51	16	3		1	2	494

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.

Business Done by Cooperative Societies

THE business done by the consumers' societies in 1933 amounted to somewhat over $40,000,000, nearly three-fourths of which was done by societies in the East and West North Central States. Here the Minnesota societies lead, that State accounting for about one-fifth of the total sales. Table 9 shows the amount of business done by the different types of societies in 1933, by State and geographic division.

TABLE 9.—AMOUNT OF BUSINESS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1933, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

State and geographic division	Retail store societies		Distributive departments of marketing associations		Gasoline and oil associations		Other societies		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alaska	1	$13,109							1	$13,109
Arkansas	1	16,428							1	16,428
California	3	362,380							3	362,380
Colorado	1	28,538	1	$51,133	8	$503,364			10	583,035
Connecticut	1	86,411					1	$8,005	2	94,416
Idaho	3	188,880			1	92,242			4	281,122
Illinois	10	882,742	2	241,455	42	4,058,872	1	30,675	55	5,213,744
Indiana	2	77,776			14	1,723,583	1	11,000	17	1,812,359
Iowa	4	106,476	3	439,746	38	2,086,963	5	28,744	50	2,661,929
Kansas	14	612,112	7	574,473	27	793,701			48	1,980,286
Kentucky	1	36,926			1	28,542			2	65,468
Maine	6	184,688							6	184,688
Massachusetts	12	1,818,505					3	162,346	15	1,980,851
Michigan	26	1,776,335	2	143,575	1	19,751			29	1,939,661
Minnesota	55	2,818,974			74	3,712,212	5	1,807,900	134	8,339,086
Missouri	5	246,266	4	131,901	3	107,575			12	485,742
Montana	1	32,516			21	685,119			22	717,635
Nebraska	8	291,273	4	205,732	59	2,550,273	1	1,750	72	3,049,028
New Hampshire	1	33,581			20	1,155,291			21	1,188,872
New Jersey	3	251,670							3	251,670
New Mexico					2	168,000			2	168,000
New York	1	181,026					2	583,315	3	764,341
North Carolina	1	18,600							1	18,600
North Dakota	4	228,587							4	228,587
Ohio	8	715,386	1	19,000					9	734,386
Oklahoma					5	150,001			5	150,001
Oregon	1	64,000			3	99,266	1	3,275	5	166,541
Pennsylvania	8	297,759	1	4,000					9	301,759
Rhode Island	1	44,424							1	44,424
South Dakota	5	206,138	1	55,455	14	754,587	1	2,824	21	1,019,004
Tennessee	2	23,593							2	23,593
Texas			2	296,731	17	882,066			19	1,178,797
Virginia	2	448,900							2	448,900
Washington	16	1,185,183			1	91,934	1	3,250	18	1,280,367
West Virginia	1	52,189							1	52,189
Wisconsin	20	957,001	3	162,233	31	1,304,606	3	72,817	57	2,496,657
Wyoming	1	83,746			2	49,907			3	133,653
Total	229	14,372,118	31	2,325,434	384	21,017,855	25	2,715,901	669	40,431,308
Geographic division [1]										
New England	21	2,167,609			20	1,155,291	4	170,351	45	3,493,251
Middle Atlantic	12	730,455	1	4,000			2	583,315	15	1,317,770
East North Central	66	4,409,240	8	566,263	88	7,106,812	5	114,492	167	12,196,807
West North Central	95	4,509,826	19	1,407,307	215	10,005,311	12	1,841,218	341	17,763,662
South Atlantic	4	519,689							4	519,689
East South Central	3	60,519			1	28,542			4	89,061
West South Central	1	16,428	2	296,731	22	1,032,067			25	1,345,226
Mountain	6	333,680	1	51,133	34	1,498,632			41	1,883,445
Pacific	20	1,611,563			4	191,200	2	6,525	26	1,809,288
Total	228	14,359,009	31	2,325,434	384	21,017,855	25	2,715,901	668	40,418,199
Alaska	1	13,109							1	13,109

[1] For States included in the respective geographic divisions, see footnote 7 to table 4.

That the business done by the individual cooperative societies is generally on a moderate scale is shown in table 10. Thus 400 of the 669 societies had sales of less than $50,000 during 1933. Five societies, however, did a business of $500,000 or more. These societies were the following:

Franklin Cooperative Creamery, Minneapolis, Minn	$1,773,582
Harvard Cooperative Society, Cambridge, Mass	947,744
Montgomery County Farm Bureau Oil Association, Inc., Crawfordsville, Ind	872,776
Cloquet Cooperative Society, Cloquet, Minn	566,006
Cooperative Trading Co., Waukegan, Ill	534,478

TABLE 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE IN 1933

Type of society	Number of societies with classified amount of business, 1933							Total
	Under $25,000	$25,000 and under $50,000	$50,000 and under $100,000	$100,000 and under $200,000	$200,000 and under $300,000	$300,000 and under $500,000	$500,000 and over	
Retail store societies dealing in—								
Groceries	24	19	6	5				54
Groceries and meat	2	5	8	6	2		2	25
General merchandise	47	45	37	12	2	2		145
Fuel		1						1
Students' supplies				2	1		1	4
Total	73	70	51	25	5	2	3	229
Distributive departments of marketing associations	6	7	10	6	2			31
Gasoline and oil associations	104	121	117	35	5	1	1	384
Bakeries	1		2		1			4
Restaurants and boarding houses	4	1				1		6
Water-supply societies	2							2
Funeral associations	9							9
Other societies [1]	2		1				1	4
Grand total	201	199	181	66	13	4	5	669

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.

Comparative sales figures for the 4 years 1930 to 1933 are given in table 11.

TABLE 11.—AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE BY CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1930 TO 1933

Type of society	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Retail store societies dealing in—								
Groceries	43	$2,993,308	45	$2,462,322	50	$2,025,346	54	$2,006,765
Groceries and meat	21	4,652,997	22	3,970,964	25	3,409,625	25	3,289,256
General merchandise	114	10,143,913	114	7,641,836	131	7,202,203	145	7,662,768
Fuel	1	36,779	1	34,920	1	29,056	1	35,290
Students' supplies	4	1,990,074	4	1,965,715	4	1,747,343	4	1,378,039
Total	183	19,817,071	186	16,075,757	211	14,413,573	229	14,372,118
Distributive departments of marketing associations	21	4,652,482	22	4,064,540	26	2,178,477	31	2,325,434
Gasoline and oil associations	164	12,999,550	229	15,281,571	314	17,574,237	384	21,017,855
Bakeries	4	457,373	4	461,748	4	384,418	4	408,366
Restaurants and boarding houses	5	707,472	6	641,824	6	489,836	6	398,942
Water-supply societies	2	7,386	2	7,599	2	7,332	2	6,525
Funeral associations	1	2,200	2	17,940	5	32,633	9	56,276
Other societies [1]	3	3,260,533	3	2,732,064	3	2,075,596	4	1,845,792
Grand total	383	41,904,067	454	39,283,043	571	37,156,102	669	40,431,308
Average per society		109,410		86,527		65,072		60,435

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.

Operating Expenses

DETAILED reports as to operating expenses for 1933 were furnished by 173 societies—83 store societies, 89 gasoline and oil associations, and a bakery. Table 12 shows the expense (in percent of net sales) incurred for specified items.

TABLE 12.—OPERATING EXPENSES OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1933

Item	Percent of sales spent for specified item by—						
	Retail stores handling—				Total, stores (83)	Gasoline and oil associations (89)	Bakeries (1)
	General merchandise (52)	Groceries (19)	Groceries and meat (10)	Students' supplies (2)			
Sales expense:							
Wages	7.54	21.47	11.12	19.04	9.15	9.87	42.04
Advertising	.30	.37	.48	1.45	.38	.19	.17
Wrappings	.21	.14	.36	----	.23	----	.54
Total	8.05	21.98	11.96	20.49	9.76	10.03	42.76
Miscellaneous delivery expense (except wages)	.57	.76	.98	.04	.65	.98	2.23
Rent	.48	1.18	.57	.45	.51	.26	----
Light, heat, power, and water	.57	1.64	.93	.24	.67	.24	3.10
Insurance and taxes	1.22	4.00	1.25	1.09	1.27	.91	2.64
Interest on borrowed money	.31	1.08	.39	----	.34	.13	.65
Office supplies and postage	.12	.54	.12	.71	.15	.28	.07
Telephone and telegraph	.10	.23	.18	.20	.13	.13	.15
Repairs	.20	.23	.35	.05	.23	.15	.73
Depreciation	1.17	2.01	1.54	2.09	1.28	1.47	2.16
Bad debts	.37	.31	.53	.13	.38	.25	.07
Auditing	.09	.32	.09	.21	.10	----	.12
Legal service	.02	----	.04	----	.02	----	.35
Freight, drayage, and express	.98	2.37	.97	2.09	1.02	----	----
Miscellaneous	1.12	1.87	1.36	.96	1.15	1.72	1.08
Grand total	15.36	38.52	21.25	28.75	17.66	16.60	56.15

Net Savings or "Profits"

LOSSES aggregating $136,306 were reported by 85 societies, while 10 other societies reported that they had sustained a loss but did not give the amount. The trading operations of 449 societies, on the other hand, resulted in combined savings of $2,072,302. For the 534 societies which reported on this point, therefore, there was a net saving of $1,935,996, which represented 5.5 percent figured on sales and 23.5 percent figured on share capital. As consumers' cooperative societies almost universally sell their goods at the current prices,[9] the net saving is affected by the prevailing margin of profit in the line of business carried on, as well as by the efficiency of the individual society. It is evident that the margin is considerable in certain lines,

[9] Of 435 societies which reported on this point, only 21 did not operate on the current-price basis. Of these, 6 made a practice of selling their goods at prices slightly lower than the market price, 1 sold at 5 percent below the current prices, and 1 allowed a discount of 10 percent on all cash purchases; 1 operated on the "cost-plus" basis, and 1 set its prices at cost plus 2 percent.

notably in the students' supply stores and in the gasoline and oil associations. Of the 293 oil associations which reported, only 13 had a loss, while the net profit of the others aggregated more than 1½ million dollars.

TABLE 13.—NET LOSS OR SAVINGS ON 1933 BUSINESS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of society	Loss		Savings		Total net savings		Rate of total net gain based on—	
	Number of societies having	Amount	Number of societies having	Amount	Number of societies having	Amount	Sales [1]	Share capital [2]
							Pct.	*Pct.*
Retail store societies dealing in—								
Groceries	11	$11,386	31	$33,182	42	$21,796	1.2	5.0
Groceries and meat	9	27,423	14	70,587	23	43,164	1.3	8.5
General merchandise	34	23,130	93	135,446	127	112,316	1.7	6.6
Students' supplies	2	11,156	2	58,047	4	46,891	3.4	109.5
Total	56	73,095	140	297,262	196	224,167	1.7	8.9
Distributive departments of marketing associations	8	3,459	19	40,711	27	37,252	1.5	4.2
Gasoline and oil associations	13	23,822	280	1,722,799	293	1,698,977	9.8	59.4
Bakeries	2	8,538	2	571	4	[3] 7,967	[4] 1.9	[4] 23.5
Restaurants and boarding houses	1	146	2	7,307	3	7,161	1.9	8.7
Water-supply societies	2	603			2	[3] 603	[4] 9.2	[4] .1
Funeral associations			5	2,496	5	2,496	7.1	15.3
Other societies [5]	3	26,643	1	1,156	4	[3] 25,487	[4] 1.4	[4] 2.9
Grand total	[6] 85	[6] 136,306	449	2,072,302	[6] 534	[6] 1,935,996	5.5	23.5

[1] Calculated on basis of societies reporting both sales and net loss or gain.
[2] Calculated on basis of societies reporting both share capital and net loss or gain.
[3] Loss.
[4] Percent of loss.
[5] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.
[6] Not including 10 societies which reported a loss but did not state amount.

Table 14 shows for 1933 the combined gains or losses of the societies, by States and by principal society groups.

TABLE 14.—NET EARNINGS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1933, BY STATES

State	Retail store societies		Distributive departments of marketing associations		Gasoline and oil associations		Other societies		Total	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Alaska	1	[1] $67							1	[1] $67
Arkansas	1	[1] 711							1	[1] 711
California	3	[1] 8,155							3	[1] 8,155
Colorado	(2)	(2)	1	[1] $465	6	$9,997			[3] 7	[3] 9,532
Connecticut	1	[1] 1,072					1	[1] $140	2	[1] 1,212
Idaho	[3] 2	[3] 2,325			1	8,136			[3] 3	[3] 10,461
Illinois	9	14,122	2	4,659	34	500,820	1	766	46	520,367
Indiana	2	5,736			12	89,941			14	95,677
Iowa	3	1,520	3	2,300	31	145,961	2	334	39	150,115
Kansas	12	16,683	7	18,684	22	32,665			41	68,032
Kentucky	1	200							1	200
Maine	[3] 3	[3] 1,015							[3] 3	[3] 1,015
Massachusetts	[3] 11	[3] 69,554					3	[1] 6,456	[3] 14	[3] 63,098
Michigan	24	10,187	1	2,654	1	540			26	13,381
Minnesota	49	67,249			72	343,010	5	[1] 22,493	126	387,766
Missouri	5	3,212	4	695	3	5,705			12	9,612
Montana	1	141			8	25,288			9	25,429
Nebraska	[3] 7	[4] 458	3	1,403	41	128,069			[3] 51	[3] 129,014
New Hampshire	1	[1] 261							1	[1] 261
New Jersey	3	560							3	560
New Mexico					1	498			1	498
New York	1	[1] 9,719					2	5,029	3	[1] 4,690
North Carolina	1	306							1	306
North Dakota	3	3,306			14	131,309			17	134,615
Ohio	6	8,115							6	8,115
Oklahoma					4	7,301			4	7,301
Oregon					1	637	1	[1] 584	2	53
Pennsylvania	[3] 6	[3] 16,301							[3] 6	[3] 16,301
South Dakota	2	[1] 376	2	5,858	12	164,742	1	65	17	170,289
Tennessee	2	[1] 765							2	[1] 765
Texas			1	[1] 685	5	15,208			6	14,523
Virginia	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)
Washington	15	8,540			1	6,119	1	[1] 18	17	14,641
West Virginia	1	237							1	237
Wisconsin	19	14,657	3	2,149	22	78,233	1	[1] 903	45	94,136
Wyoming	1	1,785			2	4,798			3	6,583
Total	[5] 196	[5] 224,167	27	37,252	293	1,698,977	18	[1] 24,400	[5] 534	[5] 1,935,996

[1] Loss.
[2] Society reported a loss but did not state amount.
[3] Not including 1 society which reported a loss but did not state amount.
[4] Loss; does not include 1 society which reported a loss but did not state amount.
[5] Not including 7 societies which reported a loss but did not state amount.

The net savings or "profits" made by the consumers' cooperative societies for their members in each of the 4 years 1930 to 1933 are shown in table 15. During this period the societies reporting made savings through their trading operations amounting to $7,419,999.

TABLE 15.—NET SAVINGS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1930 TO 1933

Type of society	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Retail store societies dealing in—								
Groceries	39	$52,153	36	$30,854	42	$1,981	42	$21,796
Groceries and meat	20	160,378	21	86,524	22	13,203	23	43,164
General merchandise	104	230,373	97	132,662	104	20,012	127	112,316
Fuel	1	9,110	1	264	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Students' supplies	4	197,670	4	155,685	4	88,800	4	46,891
Total	168	649,684	159	405,989	172	123,996	196	224,167
Distributive departments of marketing associations	22	83,832	22	80,057	22	11,894	27	37,252
Gasoline and oil associations	127	1,429,858	173	1,326,865	185	1,153,901	293	1,698,977
Bakeries	4	11,178	4	1,900	4	[2] 11,562	4	[2] 7,967
Restaurants and boarding houses	3	33,100	3	26,531	3	16,877	3	7,161
Water-supply societies	1	1,027	2	909	2	256	2	[2] 603
Funeral associations	1	[2] 125	2	1,919	3	2,438	5	2,496
Other societies [3]	3	120,125	3	49,025	3	[2] 35,671	4	[2] 25,487
Grand total	[4] 329	[4] 2,328,679	[5] 368	[5] 1,893,195	[5] 394	[5] 1,262,129	[6] 534	[6] 1,935,996

[1] Society reported a loss but did not state amount.
[2] Loss.
[3] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.
[4] Not including 3 societies which reported a loss but did not state amount.
[5] Not including 12 societies which reported a loss but did not state amount.
[6] Not including 10 societies which reported a loss but did not state amount.

Division of Earnings

IT IS characteristic of the consumers' cooperative movement that a moderate fixed rate of interest is paid on capital, while the remainder of the net earnings, after provision is made for reserve, educational fund, etc., is returned to the purchasers in proportion to their business with the society. The more money spent at the cooperative store, therefore, the greater the amount of refund at the end of the year. There are, however, some exceptions to the above statement. Some societies pay no interest on share capital, and others, instead of returning patronage dividends, use any earnings for social or general welfare purposes.

Interest on share capital.—Interest on share capital, amounting to $157,186, was paid in 1933 by the 203 societies reporting; 56 other societies paid interest at varying rates but failed to report the amount paid. The sum so paid during the 4-year period 1930 to 1933 amounted to $631,423. Table 16 shows by type of society the amount paid as interest on share capital for the 4 years.

TABLE 16.—INTEREST PAID ON SHARE CAPITAL BY CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1930 TO 1933

Type of society	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Retail store societies	80	$81,404	75	$69,628	53	$43,580	61	$46,381
Distributive departments of marketing associations	13	20,265	10	14,051	8	9,965	11	13,698
Gasoline and oil associations	82	59,048	108	78,078	115	80,879	127	91,906
Bakeries	(1)	(1)	1	1,679	(1)	(1)		
Restaurants and boarding houses	3	3,614	3	3,812	3	4,017	3	4,016
Other societies	1	1,524	1	1,404	1	1,289	1	1,185
Total	[2] 179	[2] 165,855	[3] 198	[3] 168,652	[4] 180	[4] 139,730	[5] 203	[5] 157,186

[1] 1 society paid 5 percent but did not report amount.

[2] Not including 1 society which paid 1½ percent, 3 which paid 3 percent, 2 which paid 4 percent, 19 which paid 5 percent, 20 which paid 6 percent, 4 which paid 7 percent, and 26 which paid 8 percent but did not report amount.

[3] Not including 1 society which paid 1½ percent, 1 which paid 2 percent, 1 which paid 3 percent, 3 which paid 4 percent, 10 which paid 5 percent, 13 which paid 6 percent, 3 which paid 7 percent, 31 which paid 8 percent, and 1 which paid 10 percent but did not report amount.

[4] Not including 2 societies which paid 1 percent, 1 which paid 3 percent, 5 which paid 4 percent, 6 which paid 5 percent, 6 which paid 6 percent, 2 which paid 7 percent, 30 which paid 8 percent, and 1 which paid 10 percent but did not report amount.

[5] Not including 1 society which paid 1 percent, 4 which paid 3 percent, 3 which paid 4 percent, 7 which paid 5 percent, 11 which paid 6 percent, 4 which paid 7 percent, and 26 which paid 8 percent but did not report amount.

Patronage refunds.—Table 17 shows the amount returned in purchase rebates in each of the 4 years 1930 to 1933. As is shown, nearly 4½ million dollars was thus returned, a most welcome addition to the incomes of the members during these depression years. In addition, many societies returned rebates but failed to state the amount so returned. The gasoline and oil associations' showing is particularly gratifying, some 85 percent of the total rebates in 1933 having been returned by them.

One general-store society points out that it has been able to return a patronage dividend in every year but one since 1920, and another states that it has never missed paying a patronage rebate since its formation in 1920. A third has paid rebates on purchases every year since it was started in 1921 and in addition has accumulated reserves more than eight times the amount of its capital stock.

An eastern society reports that in spite of the depression it has made progress every year and has been able to pay patronage dividends; these have, during the 4 years 1930 to 1933, amounted to $27,891.

A Michigan society which pays its employees a bonus on wages at the same rate as the patronage refund to members, has, since its organization in 1913, returned in dividends, interest, and wage bonuses the sum of $341,102.

A Kansas association has paid 8 percent interest on stock and from 2 to 12 percent as purchase dividend every year since its formation in 1919.

One Massachusetts society which operates a grocery store has arrangements with clothing, furniture, and shoe merchants in a nearby town whereby its members are allowed a 10 percent discount on their purchases. Another, which has paid no dividends since the depression began, reports that the savings have been placed in a "surplus fund" to cover outstanding accounts. This was done as a measure of protection. A record is being kept of each member's business with the society, however, so that when conditions improve each patron will receive his pro rata share.

The record of some of the oil associations is truly remarkable. Thus, one association which started business with $4,000 in capital in 1927 has, since that time, returned more than $25,000 in dividends. Another has paid dividends amounting to $101,548, in 8 years' operation. Two others which have been in business 7½ years each have paid in rebates on purchases $134,236 and $162,450, respectively.

TABLE 17.—PATRONAGE REFUNDS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1930 TO 1933

Type of society	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Retail store societies dealing in—								
Groceries	17	$30,428	13	$15,706	10	$10,403	12	$10,667
Groceries and meat	11	107,108	12	73,356	10	46,546	9	37,327
General merchandise	35	107,721	35	82,522	26	39,787	35	62,140
Students' supplies	3	118,174	3	110,910	3	92,235	2	59,567
Total	66	363,431	63	282,494	49	188,971	58	169,701
Distributive departments of marketing associations	7	24,557	6	56,324	6	14,077	5	4,302
Gasoline and oil associations	97	773,912	124	775,501	134	710,654	201	1,054,590
Restaurants and boarding houses	1	7,669	1	6,680	1	4,364	1	1,382
Grand total	[1] 171	[1] 1,169,569	[2] 194	[2] 1,120,999	[3] 190	[3] 918,076	[4] 265	[4] 1,229,975

[1] Not including 1 society which returned 2 percent, 1 which returned 6 percent, 1 which returned 9 percent, and 1 which returned 10 percent but did not report amount, and 1 society which allowed 2½ percent on cash purchases, and 1 which allowed 10 percent.

[2] Not including 2 societies which returned 2 percent, 1 which returned 5 percent, 1 which returned 5.3 percent, 1 which returned 8 percent, 1 which returned 9 percent, 1 which returned 10 percent, 1 which returned 14 percent, and 1 which returned 17 percent but did not report amount, and 1 society which allowed 2½ percent on cash purchases, and 1 which allowed 10 percent.

[3] Not including 1 society which returned 2 percent, 1 which returned 3 percent, 2 which returned 4 percent, 1 which returned 5 percent, 1 which returned 10 percent, 1 which returned 12 percent, and 1 which returned 15 percent but did not report amount, and 1 society which allowed 2½ percent on cash purchases, and 1 which allowed 10 percent.

[4] Not including 2 societies which returned 2 percent, 1 which returned 3 percent, 1 which returned 4 percent, 3 which returned 5 percent, 2 which returned 6 percent, 1 which returned 7 percent, 1 which returned 9 percent, 3 which returned 10 percent, and 1 which returned 20 percent but did not report amount, and 1 society which allowed 2½ percent on cash purchases, and 1 which allowed 10 percent.

The practice as regards purchase refunds to nonmembers varies considerably. There were 301 societies which reported on this point. Of these, 95 pay no rebates whatever to nonmember patrons; 2 of these put into the reserve fund any earnings from business with them;

1 puts such earnings into an educational reserve fund, and another society retains such earnings in the company treasury. Four societies report that they do no business with nonmembers. Nonmembers receive the same rate of dividend as the members in 179 societies, but in 2 societies the dividend must be traded out and in 107 the dividend is not paid in cash but is applied toward the purchase of a share of stock in the patron's name, so that when the share is paid for he becomes a member of the organization. Twelve associations pay dividends to nonmembers at half the members' rate, while 2 societies pay 2 percent, 3 pay 2 percent on cash purchases, 1 pays 2 percent on accounts paid within 30 days and 1 on accounts paid within 90 days, 2 pay 3 percent, and 2 pay 5 percent.

Wages and Working Hours in Consumers' Cooperative Societies

EACH society was requested to report the number of employees, the amount spent in wages in 1933, and the weekly working hours of the employees.

Employment and pay roll.—In addition to 41 part-time workers, 456 societies reported the employment of 3,252 employees.

TABLE 18.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1933

Type of society	Employment		Wages paid, 1933		
	Number of societies reporting	Number of full-time employees	Number of societies reporting	Amount paid	Average annual wage per employee [1]
Retail store societies dealing in—					
Groceries	50	177	48	$165,250	$955
Groceries and meat	26	370	24	366,747	1,057
General merchandise	118	661	113	504,176	814
Students' supplies	3	106	4	196,170	1,526
Total	197	1,314	189	1,232,343	962
Distributive departments of marketing associations	32	139	30	121,760	922
Gasoline and oil associations	202	1,117	173	1,047,088	1,110
Bakeries	4	116	4	161,578	1,393
Restaurants and boarding houses	6	133	6	132,693	998
Water-supply societies	2	[2]	2	[2]	
Funeral associations	9	13	8	14,185	1,182
Other societies [3]	4	420	4	714,326	1,701
Grand total	456	[4] 3,252	416	3,423,973	1,129

[1] Based on societies reporting both employees and wages.
[2] 4 part-time employees, paid $1,400.
[3] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a publishing association, and a trucking association.
[4] Not including 41 part-time employees.

A pay roll of $3,423,973 was reported by 416 societies, or an average of $1,129 per worker during 1933. It is evident from table 18 that the average annual wage varies considerably according to type of society. The miscellaneous group has the highest average wage, due to the high scale (average $1,753) of a creamery society in that group. The students' societies come next, and the bakeries third.

One society reports that wages were cut in half in 1932 and 1933 in the attempt to lower overhead expenses, but in spite of this action a loss was incurred in both years.

One Michigan society pays to its employees a bonus on wages at the same rate as the patronage refund to members. This is the only cooperative association of which the Bureau has knowledge, which follows this practice.

Working hours.—The weekly hours worked by employees were reported by 326 societies. As table 19 shows, the hours so reported ranged in the various societies from 36 to 101.5 per week, and averaged, for all societies reporting 54 hours. The lowest average hours were those in the laundry and water-supply societies, but 4 of the 10 classes of societies shown in the table had average weekly hours of 48 or under. It is seen that the average in the store societies was somewhat above the average for all societies.

TABLE 19.—AVERAGE AND RANGE OF WORKING HOURS IN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1933

Type of society	Number of societies reporting	Weekly working hours	
		Range	Average
Retail store societies dealing in—			
Groceries	47	44–86	57.2
Groceries and meat	26	42–66	52.8
General merchandise	100	43½–101½	57.0
Fuel	1	48	48.0
Students' supplies	4	40–44¾	43.2
Total	178	40–101½	56.1
Distributive departments of marketing associations	29	40–79	54.0
Gasoline and oil associations	106	36–86	51.2
Bakeries	3	48	48.0
Restaurants and boarding houses	6	41–56	49.5
Other societies [1]	4	40–48	43.3
Grand total	326	36–101½	54.0

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a water-supply society, and a publishing association.

The distribution of societies according to their weekly working hours is shown in table 20. Although in 1933 over two-fifths of the societies had working hours of 48 or less, unduly long hours were reported in a number of cases. [10] As the table shows, 20 of the societies (6.1 percent) worked their employees 12 hours or longer per day, and 90 (27.6 percent) 10 hours or longer per day.

[10] The code for retail trade, providing for working hours ranging (according to store hours) from 40 to 48 per week, did not go into effect until Oct. 30, 1933.

TABLE 20.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO WEEKLY WORKING HOURS OF EMPLOYEES IN 1933

Type of society	Number of societies in which weekly working hours were—									Total
	Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72	
Retail store societies dealing in—										
Groceries	3	6	12	2	7	2	11	1	3	47
Groceries and meat	1	10	5		5	1	4			26
General merchandise	4	12	23	11	11	5	29	1	4	100
Fuel		1								1
Students' supplies	4									4
Total	12	29	40	13	23	8	44	2	7	178
Distributive departments of marketing associations	1	10	4	2	3	4	4		1	29
Gasoline and oil associations	19	55	6	2	4	8	2	1	9	106
Bakeries		3								3
Restaurants and boarding houses	1	3			2					6
Other societies[1]	3	1								4
Grand total	36	101	50	17	32	20	50	3	17	326

[1] Includes a creamery, a laundry, a water-supply society, and a publishing association.

Cooperative Policies

Policy as regards credit.—Because of the fact that the granting of credit has been one of the most frequent and potent causes of business failure among cooperative societies, each association was asked regarding its credit policy. On this point 440 societies responded, of which 117 replied flatly that they extend no credit whatever; 2 other societies stated that they "try not" to give credit. Credit is extended by 321 societies, but 5 societies report that this is "restricted", 2 grant it only in certain departments, 2 only to certain members, 1 only when the account is guaranteed, 2 societies only occasionally, and 1 society which operates 7 stores runs 3 of these on a cash basis.

One society, now operating on the cash basis, reports as follows:

Since 1929 the business has steadily declined until it had become practically nonexistent last year. This was caused through failure of the two banks, one closing in August 1931 and the other in August 1932. One payment of 18 percent was made by the first bank, but the money was deposited in the second bank, and there have been no dividends paid by either since, with no prospects of any unless a Government loan can be had. These banks closing with nearly a million dollars of deposits has bankrupted this entire community, and as this is a farming town, there has been no opportunity for the people to recuperate. I am making this statement in order that you can get an idea of the impossibility of adhering to a sound credit policy when a community finds itself without funds suddenly, and the danger a business of this type runs at such a time. The usual thing happened in this case, credit was given to any and all, without limit, until the already meager funds of the society were exhausted; stocks were depleted, debts accumulated, until the directors finally awakened to the fact that their business was practically bankrupt, the manager having concealed the true condition as long as possible.

Another society reports that it put its business on a cash basis September 15, 1932. This resulted in a falling off in sales at first, but after a year's trial the society has found the new policy to be to its advantage.

A third states: "We are selling to quite a few of the unemployed, hoping for prosperity. Result: We are in the red." Another with the same policy states: "We have extended credit to our members during the depression and have helped many of our unemployed members."

A Middle West society reports: "While we do some credit business, there is no open account to anyone. Credit is given only if secured by timber, cream, etc."

An eastern society keeps down its credit accounts by a rule that dividends are denied to members owing accounts of over $25, and interest on share capital is withheld if the account goes over $50.

Voting.—Reports as to their voting methods were received from 447 associations. Of these, 396 allow only 1 vote per member regardless of the number of shares owned, but 1 of these societies makes an exception to this general policy in the election of directors, and another allows a single vote to members who contribute "loan capital" to the association, but denies voting privileges to the so-called "customer members" who pay only a $3 fee each year for the trading privilege. Of the 51 societies in which voting is by shares, 1 society restricts the votes to a maximum of 5 per member.

Reports as to proxy voting were received from 413 societies, of which 268 prohibit such voting, 142 allow it, 1 allows proxy voting "at times", and 2 limit the number of proxies voted to 1 per person.

Development Since 1920

TABLE 21 gives comparative data for each of the years in which the Bureau has made a general survey of the consumers' cooperative movement. As the remarkable development of the gasoline and oil associations since 1925 affects the averages decidedly, the table shows separately data for all types of societies (including the oil associations) and for retail store societies which form the other most important group of organizations.

Average membership per society has, as the table shows, shown a steady increase. A considerable rise is shown from 1929 to 1933. Whether this was due to the hard times of the past few years, impressing upon purchasers the need of making the family income stretch as far as possible or to increased efforts by societies to bring in new members, the data at hand do not indicate. The store societies showed a particularly gratifying increase, the average membership increasing by one-third during the 4-year period.

Share capital per society shows a continuous fall since 1920, for all societies combined. That of the store societies, however, increased

somewhat from 1929 to 1933. A decline was also registered in share capital per member. For both groups of societies shown in the table average reserve funds increased during the period 1929–33, due possibly to the desire of the societies to insure the business stability of the organization in these uncertain times.

While average volume of business in dollars decreased from 1929 to 1933, this was to a large extent due to a lower price level. It is seen that the high point of sales occurred in 1925.

For all societies combined the peak of net earnings occurred in 1929. The earnings per society of the store societies fell very considerably in 1933 as compared with 1929. A decrease was shown for all types combined, but the savings effected by the oil associations resulted in keeping up the average for the whole group, so that the decrease was not so great.

The average amount returned in patronage refunds has not varied greatly since 1925 for all societies combined. That it was the dividends of the increasingly important oil associations, however, which operated to keep up the average is shown by the fact that the average for the retail store societies alone fell from $4,564 in 1929 to $2,926 in 1933.

TABLE 21.—DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1920 TO 1933

Item	1920	All societies			Retail store societies		
		1925	1929	1933	1925	1929	1933
Number of societies reporting	1,009	479	656	695	431	422	235
Membership:							
Total	260,060	139,301	204,368	225,441	119,760	123,317	76,160
Average per society	269	310	336	389	293	303	407
Share capital:							
Total	$11,290,973	$6,499,574	$7,987,090	$6,867,951	$5,255,534	$4,653,197	$2,774,664
Average per society	17,056	16,455	13,607	12,352	14,518	12,149	12,966
Average per member [1]	59	68	45	37	63	46	43
Reserve funds:							
Total	1,614,483	2,407,676	4,324,375	3,882,805	2,168,190	2,875,296	1,865,751
Average per society	5,142	9,442	7,379	9,956	9,266	7,261	12,522
Amount of business:							
Total	80,104,935	49,710,788	64,665,369	40,431,308	40,745,610	37,697,560	14,372,118
Average per society	103,751	100,964	100,725	60,435	96,647	90,619	62,760
Net earnings: [2]							
Total	446,824	1,582,100	2,980,481	1,935,996	1,291,309	1,305,671	224,167
Average per society	2,828	4,753	5,257	3,625	4,262	3,637	1,144
Rate (percent) computed on—							
Sales	[3]	3.0	[3]	5.5	4.0	3.8	1.7
Share capital	[3]	[3]	[3]	23.5	[3]	26.8	8.9
Interest paid on share capital:							
Amount	[3]	[3]	$337,587	$157,186	[3]	$173,217	$46,381
Average per society	[3]	[3]	895	774	[3]	568	760
Patronage refunds:							
Total	$350,354	$753,791	1,408,879	1,229,975	$683,726	693,777	169,701
Average per society	5,092	4,562	4,943	4,641	4,440	4,564	2,926
Employees:							
Number	[3]	[3]	[4] 4,046	[5] 3,252	[3]	2,222	1,314
Average per society	[3]	[3]	7	7	----------	5	7

[1] Based on societies which reported both capital and membership.
[2] After deducting losses of those societies which sustained a loss.
[3] No data.
[4] And 7 part-time employees.
[5] And 41 part-time employees.

Dismissal Compensation in American Industry [1]

By Everett D. Hawkins, Princeton University

TWO hundred and twelve companies in this country have been reported as paying dismissal compensation at some time before April 1934. These firms, together with their subsidiaries, normally employed before the depression between 2¼ and 2½ million men. Although most of the companies have not announced the number of dismissed employees or the amount of compensation, reports from 60 firms definitely state that they have compensated more than 80,000 men. On the basis of actual reports and a conservative estimate of the amount of compensation in relation to the terms of the particular plans, over 8½ million dollars have been paid to these 80,000 employees permanently laid off. Individual payments have sometimes been as large as 1 or 2 years' pay. A few factory workers have received compensation up to $3,000, while the amounts paid to salaried employees and executives have at times been even larger.

Number of Dismissal-Compensation Plans

In stating that at least 212 companies have at some time before April 1934 paid dismissal compensation to employees for permanently terminating the employment relationship, primarily for reasons beyond the control of the employee, the attempt has been made to eliminate all subsidiary companies except where a real difference in plans exists. Thus 16 subsidiary, affiliated, or merged companies are not included in this list of 212 firms, although there has been some public discussion of their experience.

These 212 companies have used 221 plans. This number does not include changes in their procedure from time to time, but includes only those cases in which a company operates two separate schemes to meet different situations; for example, a general policy for salaried employees, and a special plan for all employees when closing a plant.

Table 1 classifies 182 plans last used by 175 firms about which complete information is available. Approximately 30 percent of these plans provide for small payments, in lieu of notice, ranging from only a few days' pay to 2 weeks' wages. Another 15 percent

[1] The information for this article has largely been secured through interviews or correspondence with officers of the firms which have paid dismissal compensation. Visits to 111 companies were made during the summers of 1932 and 1933. Letters from 32 additional firms reported their plans. These sources have been supplemented by published statements and information gathered by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. The Bureau of Labor Statistics aided in securing certain data incorporated in this article. Joint trade-union plans are not included in this article.

91302—34——3

are informal plans without definite eligibility requirements or scales of compensation. Over half the plans, however, can be classified as formal plans, with rather definitely formulated rules, which are designed to meet all contingencies or such particular problems as the closing of a plant, lay-offs due to depression conditions, and separations because of individual obsolescence. Over a fifth of the plans have been adopted as standard procedure for meeting all dismissal contingencies.

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISMISSAL-COMPENSATION PLANS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLAN

Type of plan	Number of plans	Percent of total
Formal plans used for—		
Standard procedure	39	21.4
Closing a plant	25	13.7
Business depression	26	14.3
Individual obsolescence	8	4.4
Total	98	53.8
Informal plans	28	15.4
Small notice payment	56	30.8
Grand total	182	100.0

Type and Size of Companies Paying Dismissal Compensation

THE adoption of dismissal-compensation plans by companies in this country has been concentrated in certain industries and usually in the larger firms of these industries. Table 2 classifies, by industries, not only the 212 companies paying dismissal compensation, but also the 93 firms with formal plans. Public utilities, department stores, oil refiners, paper manufacturers, and financial institutions head the list of industries having formal dismissal-compensation plans. The companies in these industries deal rather directly with the public, and so are especially desirous of maintaining good public relations through progressive industrial relations. Food and meat packers, textile, chemical and drug, and machinery manufacturers also stand high in the total number of plans, but many of their schemes are unconfirmed, informal, or offer only small payments, so that few remain among the formal plans.

Dismissal compensation, like other industrial-relations practices, is used comparatively infrequently in the great number of small plants, and relatively more often applied in the large corporations. The median number of employees in the 212 plants which have used some form of dismissal compensation is 2,563. The average is 11,912 workers, but this figure is influenced largely by the 9 large corporations (see table 3) which employed over 50 percent of the total number of employees. Only 16 firms with fewer than 250 employees and only 50 firms with between 251 and 1,000 employees have used dismissal

compensation. The employees of these small firms form only 1.5 percent of the 2,372,697 workers in companies paying compensation. The modal class includes the companies with from 1 to 5,000 employees.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE USED DISMISSAL COMPENSATION, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Companies		Industry	Companies	
	Total number	Number with formal plans		Total number	Number with formal plans
Automobiles	6	2	Plumbing supplies	5	3
Chemicals and drugs	11	4	Public utilities	21	11
Clothing and shoes	8	5	Publishing	9	3
Department and other stores	18	9	Rubber	7	4
Electrical products	8	5	Steel	5	4
Financial institutions	15	7	Textiles	14	3
Food and meat packers	15	5	Tools and instruments	8	1
Machinery	11	4	Miscellaneous	25	7
Oil	12	8			
Paper	14	8	Totals	212	93

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE USED DISMISSAL COMPENSATION, AND OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED

Number of workers	All plans				Formal plans			
	Companies		Employees		Companies		Employees	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Under 250 employees	16	7.6	2,732	0.1	4	4.3	504	0.0
251 to 1,000 employees	50	23.6	32,213	1.4	12	12.9	8,461	.5
1,001 to 5,000 employees	80	37.7	210,794	8.9	42	45.2	111,660	6.8
5,001 to 50,000 employees	57	26.9	840,148	35.4	27	29.0	465,484	28.4
50,001 employees and over	9	4.2	1,286,810	54.2	8	8.6	1,053,524	64.3
Total	212	100.0	[1] 2,372,697	100.0	93	100.0	[2] 1,639,633	100.0

[1] Includes an estimate of 24,200 employees in companies for which exact records were not available.
[2] Includes an estimate of 6,500 employees.

If the informal, small-payment, and unconfirmed plans are eliminated, there is an increase both in the average and median size of companies, to 17,630 and 3,500 employees respectively, indicating very clearly that it is the larger plants which have adopted formal plans for dismissal compensation. The modal group again contains from 1 to 5,000 employees. Only 16 firms with formal plans, however, have fewer than a thousand employees. Of the employees in companies with formal plans, 99.5 percent are in firms with over a thousand employees.

Coverage of Dismissal-Compensation Plans

NOT all the 2,300,000 employees normally employed by the 212 firms before the depression are eligible for compensation. Although a degree of flexibility is sometimes allowed, most plans definitely specify the factors—class of employment, the length of service, the reason for termination, and possibly the age of the employee—which are required in order to be eligible for compensation. Practically all plans state or follow the rule that no payment shall be made in case of voluntary quits, discharges for cause, or temporary lay-offs. Employees receiving workmen's compensation are usually excluded, as are also those eligible for other employee benefit plans.[2]

Although a few of the older plans have been broadened to include all employees, and a fair proportion of the newer standard-procedure plans include both factory and salaried workers, many firms pay compensation only to office and salaried employees. The figures in table 4 for 182 plans, about which information is available, indicate that 60.4 percent of the plans include all employees in the company,[3] 7.2 percent cover only wage earners, and 32.4 percent only salaried employees. Of the 98 formal plans 70.4 percent include all employees, 11.2 percent only wage earners, and 18.4 percent only salaried employees.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF COMPANY PLANS FOR DISMISSAL COMPENSATION COVERING VARIOUS TYPES OF EMPLOYEES

Employees covered	All plans		Formal plans	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Wage earners only	13	7.2	11	11.2
All employees in the company	79	43.4	52	53.0
All in the company (but no wage earners employed [1])	31	17.0	17	17.4
Salaried (office) employees only	59	32.4	18	18.4
Total	182	100.0	98	100.0

[1] Financial institutions and mercantile establishments employ clerks. Factory wage earners have been sharply contrasted with clerks in the past, although many of the old distinctions have been breaking down.

Practically all the more definitely formulated plans require a certain length of service in the employ of the firm before a worker becomes eligible for dismissal compensation. A few companies, however, starting with small payments, have no service requirement.

[2] Exceptions, however, can be found to all these generalizations. Under 2 plans pay is given even to those who voluntarily leave; in 3 cases, the companies, instead of themselves choosing men to dismiss, have asked for volunteers. In 5 cases dismissal pay is given even for discharge for serious cause, although in one company such payments are discretionary. Several plans providing for very short notice, or payments in lieu thereof, make no distinction between temporary and more permanent lay-offs. Another plan definitely supplements a sick-benefit scheme. A few firms make payments to women who resign or are dismissed because of marriage.

[3] Sometimes all employees are eligible for compensation, except those hired temporarily or for a specific undertaking. Nine plans definitely exclude temporary workers while 2 state that they are included. Most plans do not mention temporary workers, since their length-of-service requirement ordinarily solves the problem. In a few plans contributions to a savings or insurance fund are necessary eligibility requirements.

In the case of informal plans, no rule is announced but usually only employees of some service, especially in the case of hourly paid workers, are considered. Short-service requirements may be considered as trial periods in which both the employer and the employee are discovering whether the relation should be continued.

Table 5 shows that service requirements tend to be considerably higher for wage earners than for salaried employees. Over one-half of the plans for salaried employees have service requirements of a year or less, while less than one-third of those for wage earners have such a short period. In the long-service group are found 38.4 percent of the plans for wage earners and only 14 percent covering salaried workers.

TABLE 5.—LENGTH-OF-SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN DISMISSAL-COMPENSATION PLANS

Length of service	Number with specified length of service requirements		Length of service	Number with specified length of service requirements	
	Plans covering wage earners	Plans covering salaried employees		Plans covering wage earners	Plans covering salaried employees
Long period			*Medium period*—Contd.		
20 years	1		3 years	2	1
20 years, but only 10 if over 40 years old	1		2 years	3	4
18 years	1		1½ years		1
15 years	4	2	Total	16	12
15 years, but only 10 if over 45 years old	4	3	*Short period*		
10 years	4		1 year	14	15
10 years, but only 5 if over 50 years old	1		1 season	1	1
10 years but only 5 if over 45 years old	1	1	6–8 months		1
Period not specified	3		6 months	1	6
Total	20	6	3 months		1
Medium period			2 months		1
5 years	9	6	Total	16	25
4–5 years	1		Grand total	52	43
4 years	1				

These service and position requirements greatly limit the coverage of dismissal-compensation plans. Records from 60 companies, however, showed that 81,434 employees had been paid dismissal compensation up to 1934. The number compensated by the remaining 152 firms would probably equal the number of announced payments.

Amount of Dismissal Compensation

MOST companies have hesitated to make any announcement about the amount of money paid in dismissal compensation. Twenty companies, however, which compensated 50,710 employees paid $4,616,927.81. Although the average was $91.05 per person, this

figure is of little significance, since there was a tendency for payments to be quite small or to amount, at the other extreme, to several hundred dollars.

For 40 additional companies, information is available concerning 30,724 dismissal payments. Using a conservative estimate of the average payments given by each company in the light of the terms of its plan, about $4,202,725 was paid in compensation by these companies. This gives a higher average, $136.79, than the average of the 20 plans above mentioned.

For all 60 companies the average payment to the 81,434 workers who received $8,819,652.81 in compensation is $108.30. Since some individual payments were well over a thousand dollars, probably more than half the dismissal payments in these 60 companies were less than $100.

Use of an over-all average does not reveal the fact that in certain companies as the depression deepened the average amount of compensation increased because employees of longer service were displaced. In other companies, cuts were made in the scale of compensation or weekly earnings were lowered to such an extent that the average payments actually declined. The comparison of average payments made by any two companies is not a satisfactory guide of the relative effectiveness of their plans, since the averages may be raised or lowered because of the service requirements. Thus under a plan in which only long-service older workers are eligible to compensation, fewer employees may be assisted than under one having only a 1-year service requirement and a lower average compensation. The eligibility requirements and scales of compensation are more trustworthy measures for comparing plans.

In determining the amount of dismissal benefits, scales of compensation are used which consider, as a rule, earnings and length of service. Age, type of position, reason for separation, and number of dependents are sometimes used as factors in determining the amount of compensation. Several ways have been developed to combine these various factors.

The easiest method of figuring dismissal compensation is a simple service rule such as 1 week's pay for each year of service. Fifteen firms utilize the 1-week rule. If combined plans using both service classes and rules are considered, the 1-week rule and its minor variants are found in at least 30 plans. Since there is such a wide variety of scales of benefits, 30 plans with practically the same benefits form by far the most numerous class of plans arranged according to scales of payment. Of course, minimum service requirements or maximum payments may modify either end of the scale, but the simplicity of the rule has converted more industrialists to this scale than any other.

Because of its wide adoption, the 1-week rule for each year of service is the modal class of payments.

More complex than service rules are mathematical formulas which combine service, earnings, age, and sometimes need. Table 6 compares the amount of compensation given at definite ages and years of service in the two plans using formulas.

TABLE 6.—DISMISSAL COMPENSATION AT VARIOUS AGES AND YEARS OF SERVICE IN TWO SELECTED PLANS USING FORMULAS

Age at dismissal	Number of weeks' pay given as dismissal compensation after service of—						
	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years	30 years
Formula 1 [1]							
30 years	0.6	3.0	6.0	9.0			
40 years	1.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	
50 years	1.4	7.0	14.0	21.0	28.0	35.0	42.0
60 years	1.8	9.0	18.0	27.0	36.0	45.0	54.0
Formula 2 [2]							
30 years	2.1	3.8	9.0	17.8			
40 years	2.1	5.1	14.5	30.1	52.0	52.0	
50 years	2.2	6.9	21.5	45.9	52.0	52.0	52.0
60 years	2.3	9.0	30.1	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0

[1] Formula 1: $\frac{(\text{Age } 15) \times \text{years of service}}{25} \times$ week's pay.

[2] Formula 2: $\frac{\left(\frac{\text{Age}}{40}\right)^2 \times (\text{years of service})^2}{8}$ plus 2 weeks' pay; maximum, 52 weeks.

Other firms, instead of using a formula or a service rule, have adopted certain service classes or steps which combine several years of service and offer a fixed amount of compensation to any employee within the group, for example:

Service of—	Pay for—
Less than 2 years	2 weeks
2 to 5 years	3 weeks
6 to 10 years	4 weeks
11 to 15 years	6 weeks
16 to 20 years	12 weeks

Although the variety in steps and the amounts of compensation make generalization difficult, a comparison is afforded in table 7, in which the number of weeks' wages at various years of service is given for 20 plans using service classes as a basis for compensation.

A few plans combine both service rules and classes, but the number is relatively small in comparison with those using either service rules or service classes alone. More plans use service classes than service rules or formulas, as is shown in table 8. Some companies give flat or equal payments to all eligible workers, but in all but seven cases the payments are rather small.

TABLE 7.—DISMISSAL COMPENSATION AT VARIOUS YEARS OF SERVICE IN 20 SELECTED PLANS USING SERVICE CLASSES

Plan	Plan coverage	Number of weeks' pay given as dismissal compensation after service of—							
		1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years	30 years
Plan no. 1	All in store	0.3	0.7	2.0	3.0	4.0	------	------	------
Plan no. 2	do	1.0	2.0	3.0	------	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 3	All	(1)	1.0	3.0	4.0	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 4	Office employees	1.6	1.6	2.4	5.6	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 5	All	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.5	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 6	Office employees	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	12.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plan no. 7	Hourly employees	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.5	9.0	11.5	14.0
	Salaried employees	2.2	2.2	4.3	8.7	14.1	19.5	24.9	30.4
Plan no. 8	Under 45 years:								
	Hourly employees	(1)	(1)	1.0	2.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	------
	Weekly employees	(1)	(1)	3.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	------
	Monthly employees	(1)	(1)	6.5	8.7	13.0	17.3	21.7	------
	Over 45 years:								
	Hourly employees	(1)	(1)	2.0	3.0	6.0	10.0	12.0	14.0
	Weekly employees	(1)	(1)	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0
	Monthly employees	(1)	(1)	8.7	13.0	17.3	21.7	26.0	30.3
Plan no. 9	Foreman	(1)	(1)	4.3	6.5	------	------	------	------
	Superintendent	(1)	(1)	6.5	8.7	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 10	All in store	1.0	2.0	4.0	8.3	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 11	Lay-off	2.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	15.0	20.0	------	------
	Monthly employees, single.	4.3	4.3	8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	------	------
	Monthly employees, married.	8.7	8.7	13.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	------	------
Plan no. 12	All	4.3	4.3	6.5	8.7	------	------	------	------
Plan no. 13	do	(1)	(1)	4.3	8.7	13.0	(3)	(3)	(3)
Plan no. 14	Hourly and weekly employees.	(1)	1.0	4.0	10.0	20.0	(4)	(4)	(4)
	Monthly employees	(1)	2.2	5.4	10.8	21.7	(4)	(4)	(4)
Plan no. 15	Salaried employees	1.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	35.0	55.0	75.0
Plan no. 16	do	2.2	3.1	7.2	14.4	21.7	------	------	------
Plan no 17	All	1.0	2.0	5.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	37.5	45.0
Plan no 18	do	1.0	2.0	5.0	15.0	30.0	------	------	------
Plan no. 19	All in office	1.0	2.0	5.0	15.0	30.0	45.0	65.0	85.0
Plan no. 20	Salaried employees	8.7	8.7	17.3	[5]26.0	------	------	------	------

[1] No compensation paid.
[2] Discretionary—maximum, 26 weeks.
[3] Maximum, 34.7 weeks.
[4] Special consideration.
[5] Add 13 weeks if over 45 years.

TABLE 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE PLANS WITH DEFINITE PAYMENTS, BY METHOD OF CALCULATING DISMISSAL COMPENSATION

Method of calculation	Companies	
	Number	Percent of total
Service rules	25	21.9
Formulas	7	6.1
Service classes	35	30.7
Combined rules and classes	14	12.3
Small payments	26	22.9
Large payments	7	6.1
Total	114	100.0

Method of Financing Dismissal Compensation

DISMISSAL compensation payments have been financed rather largely on a pay-as-you-go basis. A few of the combined plans have savings or profit-sharing funds which also serve for dismissal payments in case of permanent lay-off, but as yet such plans are the

exception and not the rule. The most common method of accounting is to include the dismissal payments in the same account with the salary or wages of the department or unit. In some companies other funds of the department are charged with the dismissal payments. Over 70 percent of the companies whose plans were studied (see table 9) debit the unit dismissing the employee, while the remaining companies charge the cost to general operations or special company dismissal accounts or funds. The reason for charging dismissal compensation to the operating unit is to make the supervisors careful in keeping at a minimum the number of employees dismissed.

Serious accounting problems may arise, however, if many lump-sum payments have to be made at one time. In such cases some companies spread the cost of compensation over a number of weeks equal to that used in calculating the amount of dismissal payments. In a few cases costs have been allocated over several years, and one company set up an account to be amortized in 20 years.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF COMPANIES USING SPECIFIED METHODS OF ACCOUNTING FOR DISMISSAL COMPENSATION

Method of accounting	Companies	
	Number	Percent of total
Salary or pay-roll account	25	44.6
Other department accounts	15	26.8
General operations of company	3	5.4
Special company accounts	10	17.8
Special funds	3	5.4
Total	56	100.0

Method of Paying Dismissal Compensation

THE most debated feature of dismissal compensation is the relative advantages of granting benefits in a lump sum or in periodic payments. The major contention of those favoring the periodic method is that payments should be spread over a period of time so that they will really help carry the worker during the period between jobs. The advocates of lump-sum payments emphasize the desirability of definitely terminating the employment relationship; the employees should know that their jobs are over and not be encouraged to stay around the plant to collect weekly payments in the vain hope of securing work again.

A combination of the two methods, which recognizes certain advantages of each, seems to be growing. A study of 94 companies which have plans (see table 10) with medium or large payments shows that 33.3 percent use both methods, 42.9 percent the lump-sum method, and 23.8 percent, periodic payments The group using

both methods is divided into three almost equal parts: Those definitely utilizing both methods, depending on the individual case and the size of compensation; those usually giving lump sums, but using periodic payments where the money might quickly be dissipated; and those normally following the periodic method but allowing a lump sum if an employee needs it. These plans which recognize differences in individuals and circumstances better meet the needs of employees.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE PLANS WITH MEDIUM AND LARGE PAYMENTS, USING SPECIFIED METHOD OF PAYING DISMISSAL COMPENSATION

Method of payment	Companies	
	Number	Percent of total
Lump sum	36	42.9
Lump sum, a few periodic	11	13.1
Both lump sum and periodic	6	7.1
Lump sum for small amounts, periodic for large amounts	3	3.6
Periodic, a few lump sum	18	9.5
Periodic [1]	20	23.8
Total	94	100.0

[1] In plans using periodic payments, the usual period is the normal pay period, a week, 2 weeks, or twice a month. Often the full amount of the wages is given, while in seven plans one-half the wages are paid. In a few others less than one-half pay is used for periodic payments.

Recent Changes in Dismissal-Compensation Plans

THROUGH 1929 the aim of most dismissal-compensation plans was to assist those squeezed out by mergers, consolidations of offices and plants, or changes in working rules. As the depression deepened, various activities and units were decreased in size, or abandoned. Forces had to be pared, including in many instances officials and long-service workers. The depression greatly accelerated the growth of plans. The largest number of new plans was adopted in 1931. By 1933 the rate of growth had slackened, as employment and pay-roll indexes began to move upward.

In addition to the great increase in the number of plans adopted since the start of the depression, important changes were made in dismissal-compensation plans. A number of informal schemes have been converted into formal plans with definite requirements and scales of compensation. Ten existing plans increased their coverage to include hourly or wage workers, and a large share of the newly adopted plans compensate all classes of employees. As a rule, the newer plans have shorter service requirements. Although during 1931 and 1932 five plans raised short-service requirements from 6 months to 4 years, none of these plans went beyond 5 years in their new requirements. All the new plans and 10 others raised their scales of compensation during the depression because of greater need. Three plans, none of which was definitely formulated, have been

discontinued and two others changed from a formal to an informal status. Fifteen companies, because of financial conditions, reduced compensation for some or all classes of employees, while two reduced the maximum benefit from 1 year to 6 months. Over half of these reductions were made in informal plans.

The comparatively good record of dismissal compensation in relation to other industrial relations plans[4] during the depression can be explained by their relative newness. Since many of the plans were not started until the depression was well under way, they were adopted after a careful examination of their cost in relation to the financial condition of the company. The need for some or higher payments became more apparent as the depression deepened and it took longer for the worker to find a new position. Probably the large size of the corporations paying dismissal compensation may also have accounted for the continuance of payments in spite of worsened business conditions.

Although the number of dismissal-compensation plans will tend to increase in cases of rationalization or another depression, unless a wide-spread plan for unemployment protection becomes law, some companies will probably be forced to decrease the dismissal payments previously established, as they have reduced other types of benefits in the past 4 years.

[4] E. S. Cowdrick, in a paper on the "Status and Trends in Industrial Relations", presented in September 1933 at the Third Conference Course in Industrial Relations at the Graduate College, Princeton, N. J., reported no company that had given up a dismissal-compensation plan (pp. 3–4) or was likely to discontinue it (p. 12), but "lay-off allowance" headed the list of plans adopted since the beginning of the depression (pp. 5–6).

Industrial Accidents to Employed Minors in California in 1932 [1]

By Marian Faas Stone

EACH year minors in considerable numbers are injured in the course of their employment, with resulting loss of health, time, and wages, and even of life. When an injury to a minor results in permanent disability he suffers a lifelong handicap which may affect him not only physically and financially, but psychologically. Efforts to protect minors against occupational hazards through improved child-labor legislation must be based on information concerning industrial hazards and the severity of injuries. As late as 1930 only about a dozen States published any reports concerning injured minors, and still fewer published the information concerning occupations of the injured and causes and types of injury which is essential to a real knowledge of conditions; since that time economy programs have cut down still further the statistical material published. In the present study, based on records of accidents filed with the California Industrial Accident Commission, information was obtained concerning minors under 18 years of age who were injured in the course of employment in California during the calendar year 1932—age, sex, occupation, cause of injury, nature and severity of injury, cost of medical care, and amount of compensation paid.

California offers an especially interesting field for a survey of this kind for several reasons: The compensation law requires detailed reports of all accidents (including agricultural accidents) causing disability lasting beyond the day of injury, or requiring medical treatment other than first aid. California is one of the few States in which minors who sustain permanent injuries receive compensation based upon what they would probably have earned in the future had they not been injured, rather than upon their earnings at the time of their injury. Finally, California accident statistics show what happens to minors between 16 and 18 years in a State in which the child-labor law fails to protect this group from hazardous employ ment. Although the California child-labor law prohibits minors under 16 from employment in a fairly comprehensive list of dangerous occupations and processes, once a child is past 16 years of age any occupation, no matter how dangerous, is open to him.

[1] This study was made in consultation with the Industrial Division of the U. S. Children's Bureau, which has also condensed and prepared the report for publication in its present form.

Provisions of California Compensation Law

IF AN employee in California sustains "any injury or disease arising out of his employment", he is entitled to medical and surgical treatment and hospital care at the employer's expense up to an amount deemed reasonable by the industrial accident commission which administers the workmen's compensation act. If his disability lasts more than 7 days, he is entitled to compensation—65 percent of his average weekly wages (but not less than $4.17 nor more than $25 a week) for a period varying according to the nature and duration of the injury. In certain cases of permanent and severe disability the payments continue for life. No distinction is made by the law between injuries sustained by minors in the course of legal employment and those sustained in the course of illegal employment.

In California, therefore, the illegally employed minor who is injured is in a better position than he would be in those States in which the compensation laws exclude him, but in a worse position than he would be in those States in which provision is made for extra compensation in such cases.

If injury to a minor results in a permanent disability—loss of fingers, toes, arms or legs—or results in impairing the use of a member, compensation is based upon the degree to which his future earning power is impaired. "Average weekly earnings" in such cases are deemed to be the weekly sum that under ordinary circumstances the injured person would probably earn at the age of 21 in the occupation in which he was employed at the time of the injury or in any occupation to which he would reasonably have been promoted if he had not been injured. Although an injured minor is never fully compensated for his loss, the "probable future earnings" clause often results in doubling or tripling the amount he would otherwise have received.

In case of a fatal accident the employer is required to pay burial expenses, not over $150, and if the deceased person has dependents these are to receive a death benefit proportionate to his earnings, but not, in any case, less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. The families of some of the minors fatally injured in 1932 failed to obtain this death benefit because, as decided in two of the cases here reported, the young worker's earnings were so small as to indicate that his parents were not dependent on his wages.

The California workmen's compensation law is broader in coverage than many State compensation laws. It is compulsory upon all employers, irrespective of the number of their employees, except employers of farm labor and of domestic servants. However, employers of farm labor whose yearly pay rolls amount to $500 or more are presumed to come under the law unless they file or post a written notice of rejection. Watchmen, casual employees, and "independ-

ent contractors", including persons engaged in selling or delivering newspapers and periodicals "when the title to such newspaper, magazine, or periodical has passed to the person so engaged", are excluded. Under this provision a number of boys who were killed or injured while engaged in newspaper distribution in 1932 were declared ineligible for compensation.

Number, Age, and Sex of Injured Minors

THE total number of accidents reported to minors under 18 in 1932 was 618. All but 10 of the 618 cases reported during the calendar year 1932 were closed by April 1, 1933, and it is the 608 closed cases that are considered in the accompanying tables. In six of these cases compensation was denied on grounds that the accident was nonindustrial, and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the compensation law.

Of the 608 injuries to minors, 535 were sustained by boys and 73 by girls. Of these injuries, 76 percent occurred to young people 16 or 17 years of age, 15 percent to children 14 or 15, 7 percent to children 12 or 13, and 3 percent to children under 12. (See table 1.) Four of the injured children were less than 10 years old; the youngest was a girl of 8 years.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY BOYS AND GIRLS OF SPECIFIED AGES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Age of minor	Boys injured		Girls injured		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 12 years	8	1	8	11	16	3
12 and 13 years	35	6	5	7	40	7
14 and 15 years	86	16	6	8	92	15
16 and 17 years	404	76	53	74	457	76
Total	533	100	72	100	605	100
Age not reported	2		1		3	
Grand total	535		73		608	

The chief dangers to girls seemed to be in manufacturing industries, in which 63 percent of all the injuries to girls occurred, followed by domestic and personal service with 12 percent of the total and trade with 11 percent. It is probable that not all the accidents occurring in domestic service were reported. (See table 2.) As far as is known, none of the girls suffered permanent disability. Among the boys there were 6 deaths and 13 cases of permanent partial disability ranging from a 1-percent to a 37-percent disability.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY BOYS AND GIRLS EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Industry or occupational group	Boys injured		Girls injured		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	124	23	4	5	128	21
Manufacturing and mechanical	112	21	46	63	158	26
Trade	84	16	8	11	92	15
Clerical, messenger, and delivery service, and transportation	168	32	1	1	169	28
Public and professional service	24	5	5	7	29	5
Personal and domestic service	18	3	9	12	27	4
Total	530	100	73	100	603	100
Industry not reported	5				5	
Grand total	535		73		608	

Of the 504 temporary disabilities 48 percent lasted more than 1 week; 34 percent longer than 2 weeks; 19 percent longer than 4 weeks; and 6 percent 8 weeks or more. (See table 3.) In 85 cases the degree or duration of disability was not reported.

TABLE 3.—EXTENT AND DURATION OF DISABILITY FROM INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY MINORS OF SPECIFIED AGES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Extent and duration of disability	Industrial accidents to minors—						
	Under 16 years		16 and 17 years		Age not reported	Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Fatal	4		2			6	
Permanent partial disability	3		10			13	
Temporary disability:							
Less than 8 days	59	48	204	54	1	264	52
8 and less than 15 days	20	16	51	13	1	72	14
15 and less than 28 days	16	13	58	15		74	15
28 and less than 56 days	17	14	46	12		63	13
56 days or more	10	8	21	6		31	6
Total	122	100	380	100	2	504	100
Extent of disability not reported	19		65		1	85	
Grand total	148		457		3	608	

In spite of the greater legal protection afforded to the boys and girls under 16 than to those of 16 and 17, accidents to minors under 16 were often more serious than those to the older ones.[2] Four of the 6 deaths occurred in the younger group. The proportion disabled for more than 7 days was somewhat higher for those under 16 than for those over 16. Evidently there are still gaps in the measures designed to protect the younger group. The most serious permanent disabilities, however, occurred in the older group.

[2] A similar conclusion was reached in a study of accidents to minors in Illinois. See Child Labor: Report of Subcommittee on Child Labor, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, p. 330 (New York, Century Co., 1932).

Causes of Accidents

THE most serious accidents, judged by the fatalities, permanent disabilities, duration of temporary disabilities, and amounts paid for medical service and for compensation, were attributed to the following causes: Vehicles, machines, "explosions, burns, etc.", handling objects, and falls of persons. (See table 4.) Although fewer serious injuries resulted from hand tools, stepping on or striking against objects, falling objects, animals, and miscellaneous causes, a third of all the accidents reported as occurring to minors during the year were ascribed to these causes, and one of these accidents left a permanent partial disability. Taken together, this group of hazards should not be dismissed lightly.

TABLE 4.—CAUSE OF INJURY AND EXTENT AND DURATION OF DISABILITY FROM INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY MINORS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Cause of injury	Number of industrial injuries resulting in—									Grand total
	Death	Permanent partial disability	Temporary disability of—					Total	Disability, extent not reported	
			Less than 8 days	8 and less than 15 days	15 and less than 28 days	28 and less than 56 days	56 days or more			
Machinery:										
Working machines:										
Food products		4	2	2	3	4	1	12	3	19
Wood working		1		2	6	1		9	1	11
Paper products		3			1	1	1	3		6
Metal working			4		1			5	1	6
Other			1				1	2		2
Total, working machines		8	7	4	11	6	3	31	5	44
All other machines				1	1	2	2	6	2	8
Total, machinery		8	7	5	12	8	5	37	7	52
Vehicular accidents	4		50	17	16	23	12	118	16	138
Handling objects		2	48	11	15	8	1	83	14	99
Falls of persons		1	20	5	9	9	6	49	11	61
Explosions, burns, etc	2	1	12	3	3	4	1	23	9	35
Stepping on or striking against objects			57	7	5	2	2	73	9	82
Hand tools		1	39	13	4	3	1	60	8	69
Falling objects			4			1		5	1	6
Animals			9	5	4	2	3	23	5	28
Miscellaneous			7	1	3	2		13	3	16
Causes not reported			11	5	3	1		20	2	22
Grand total	6	13	264	72	74	63	31	504	85	608

Information on causes of injuries and age of minors injured is given in table 5. It will be seen that vehicles constitute the outstanding hazard to the younger children and also cause a large percentage of the accidents occurring among the older group.

TABLE 5.—CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY BOYS AND GIRLS OF SPECIFIED AGES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Age of minor and cause of injury	Industrial injuries to—			
	Boys	Girls	Total	
			Number	Percent
Minors under 16 years:				
Machinery	7	1	8	6
Vehicles	54		54	37
Handling objects	11	1	12	8
Falls of persons	15	1	16	11
Explosions, burns, etc	3		3	2
Stepping on or striking against objects	12	4	16	11
Hand tools	10	8	18	12
Falling objects	1		1	1
Animals	8	2	10	7
Miscellaneous	4	2	6	4
Total reported	125	19	144	100
Not reported	4		4	
Total under 16 years	129	19	148	
Minors 16 and 17 years:				
Machinery	36	8	44	10
Vehicles	84		84	19
Handling objects	74	11	85	19
Falls of persons	38	7	45	10
Explosions, burns, etc	25	7	32	7
Stepping on or striking against objects	58	7	65	15
Hand tools	45	6	51	12
Falling objects	4	1	5	1
Animals	17	1	18	4
Miscellaneous	10		10	2
Total reported	391	48	439	100
Not reported	13	5	18	
Total, 16 and 17 years	404	53	457	
Age not reported	2	1	3	
Grand total	535	73	608	

Occupational Distribution of Injured Minors

IN DISCUSSING accident statistics for 1932 the abnormally low volume of employment in that year must be borne in mind, together with the fact that certain industries were affected more than others by the decline. Thus, employment in construction work and in manufactures declined more than did employment in agriculture, or in trade, or in clerical, messenger, and delivery service. Again, certain manufacturing industries, such as machine shops, metal manufactures, and lumber mills suffered more than canneries and clothing factories. When comparison is made with accident statistics in the more prosperous year ending June 30, 1927, it is at once obvious that the depression has produced a distorting effect. The total number of accidents in 1932 was only two-thirds of the total number in 1927 and furthermore certain industries in which the accident rate appears to be very low are industries in which employment also declined sharply. It cannot be expected that the present low accident rate in certain industries known to be very hazardous will continue when employment in those industries increases.

The five principal hazards that have been enumerated occurred in 1932 chiefly in the following occupations: Clerical, messenger and delivery service and transportation, manufacturing and mechanical industries, agriculture, and trade. (See table 6.)

TABLE 6.—CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY MINORS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Cause of injury	Number of industrial injuries to minors in—							
	Agriculture	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Trade	Clerical, messenger, and delivery service, and transportation	Public and professional service	Personal and domestic service	Industry or occupation not reported	Total
Machinery:								
Working machines	3	26	9	4	-------	2	-------	44
Other	1	4	1	2	-------	-------	-------	8
Total	4	30	10	6	-------	2	-------	52
Vehicles	19	7	5	103	2	-------	2	138
Handling objects	22	31	26	12	1	7	-------	99
Falls of persons	16	7	4	17	9	5	3	61
Explosions, burns, etc	7	15	1	4	5	3	-------	35
Stepping on or striking against objects	22	24	15	11	8	2	-------	82
Hand tools	15	27	20	3	-------	4	-------	69
Falling objects	2	1	2	-------	-------	1	-------	6
Animals	16	2	-------	7	3	-------	-------	28
Miscellaneous	1	5	3	4	1	2	-------	16
Cause not reported	4	9	6	2	-------	1	-------	22
Grand total	128	158	92	169	29	27	5	608

Clerical, messenger, and delivery service, and transportation.—Of the 169 accidents in the clerical, messenger, delivery, and transportation group, 70 happened to newspaper carriers, 47 to "outside" messengers, and 32 to boys working on trucks. (See table 7.) Four newspaper carriers, all under 16 years of age, were killed. Two were hit by trains and two by automobiles. Three were riding bicycles at the time. All four of these cases were declared ineligible for death benefits, and the reasons are worth noting, for they point to significant weaknesses in the compensation law. One case was barred under a clause in the law that exempts independent contractors, including persons engaged in selling or delivering newspapers and periodicals, when the title to such newspapers and periodicals has passed to the person so engaged. Three cases were declared ineligible on the ground that the minor left no dependents. The decision in one of these cases was protested by the mother of a 13-year-old boy. This mother testified at the hearing that the boy had turned over to her $8 monthly out of his salary of $13. Since this amount was declared insufficient to cover the boy's board, the decision was upheld, and the mother received nothing. (The provision in the compensation law that takes into consideration probable future earnings has never been interpreted to apply to fatal cases.)

TABLE 7.—EXTENT AND DURATION OF DISABILITY FROM INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY MINORS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Industry or occupational group	Number of industrial injuries to minors, resulting in—									
	Death	Permanent partial disability	Temporary disability of—						Disability, extent not reported	Grand total
			Less than 8 days	8 and less than 15 days	15 and less than 28 days	28 and less than 56 days	56 days or more	Total		
Agriculture	1		51	16	15	11	11	104	23	128
Manufacturing and mechanical:										
Building and hand trades			2	2	3			7	3	10
Food products:										
Canning and packing		1	28	6	4	9		47	7	55
All other		3	5	4	3	1	1	14	2	19
Lumber and allied products			7		4			11	2	13
Metal industries			2	1	4			7	1	8
Printing and publishing		2	2	1	1	1	1	6		8
All other		1	22	4	8	6	1	41	3	45
Total, manufacturing and mechanical		7	68	18	27	17	3	133	18	158
Trade		2	40	11	9	12	1	73	17	92
Clerical, messenger, and delivery service, and transportation:										
Outside messenger			28	5	5	5	3	46	1	47
News carriers	4	1	22	8	8	10	6	54	11	70
Truck drivers and helpers on trucks			15	6	3	2	2	28	4	32
Cartage and trucking		1	2				2	4		5
All other			8	2		2	1	13	2	15
Total, clerical, etc	4	2	75	21	16	19	14	145	18	169
Public and professional service	1	1	11	2	3	3	1	20	7	29
Personal and domestic service		1	17	3	3		1	24	2	27
Not reported			2	1	1	1		5		5
Grand total	6	13	264	72	74	63	31	504	85	608

Four newsboys who received serious injuries in the course of their employment were declared ineligible for compensation on the ground that they were independent contractors, not employees. The accidents happened as follows:

A 10-year-old newsboy, jumping from the running board of a delivery car, fell, and the rear wheel passed over his right leg, breaking it. A 15-year-old boy, delivering newspapers on a bicycle, collided with a truck, fracturing his right ankle and left knee. A 17-year-old newsboy riding a bicycle was struck by a truck and received internal injuries. Another 17-year-old newsboy was struck by an automobile when he was running across an intersection to sell a paper.

One 13-year-old newsboy sustained a permanent partial disability, and this, curiously enough, was due to a machine accident. While waiting in the pressroom for his papers, he caught his foot in an

unguarded drive-wheel gear, which resulted in his losing two toes. His permanent disability was rated at 6¼ percent. He received surgical treatment and other medical care costing $260, and 25 weeks' compensation at $11.70 per week. The "probable future earnings" clause had the effect of more than doubling his compensation benefits. This boy probably was illegally employed, because a safety order requiring guards on drive wheels had been violated. Had the California law required double compensation for minors injured during illegal employment, the boy would have received close to $600 in compensation instead of $292.

A large number of the temporary disabilities lasting more than 8 days occurred in the clerical, messenger, and delivery group, involving newspaper carriers, outside messengers, and truck helpers. Of the disabilities lasting 8 weeks or longer, about half (14 out of 31) occurred in this occupational group.

A large number of accidents occurred to boys riding bicycles. Of 27 telegraph messengers who were injured, 23 were injured while riding bicycles and 2 while riding motorcycles. Of 20 delivery boys employed by stores, offices, etc., who were injured, 11 were riding bicycles at the time of the injury and 3 were riding motorcycles; of 70 newspaper carriers reported injured, 33 were riding bicycles when the accident occurred. Of a total of 138 vehicular accidents reported 65 happened to boys who were riding bicycles at the time of the accident. Three deaths resulted, and 10 temporary disabilities lasting more than 4 weeks. Twenty-eight of the 65 boys in bicycle accidents were under 16, and 40 were 16 or 17 years old. The 5 motorcycle accidents all happened to 17-year-old boys.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries.—In spite of sharply reduced employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the group still ranked second among the major occupational groups in the number of accidents occurring to minors in 1932. But whereas in 1927, 44 percent of all reported accidents occurred in manufacturing or construction industries, in 1932 only 26 percent occurred in these industries. Although the decline is due in large measure to decreased employment, some of it is no doubt due to an order of the California Industrial Accident Commission made effective May 1, 1928, excluding children under 16 from all occupations in which they may come in close proximity to moving machinery, and from all building and construction work.

It is significant that in the food-products industries—which in general have been affected relatively little by unemployment—about the same number of minors were injured in 1932 as in 1927. In 1932 most of these accidents occurred in canneries.

In 1932, four of the injuries in food industries left permanent partial disabilities. The most serious of these, rated as a 14¾ percent dis-

ability, happened to a 17-year-old apprentice in a bakery while he was cleaning a dough mixer in motion. His weekly wage at the time of injury was $11.50. He was awarded compensation at $25 a week for 59 weeks; this was more than three times what he would have received if the law had not contained the "probable future earnings" clause.

Another 17-year-old boy, working as laborer and box maker in a dried-fruit packing establishment, lost parts of two fingers when his right hand was caught in the gears of a nailing machine that he was operating. He received compensation of $10.84 a week for 19 weeks. His compensation was almost 40 percent greater than it would have been in the absence of the "probable future earnings" clause.

Most of the cases of occupational disease reported were forms of dermatitis caused by handling fruit or vegetables in the process of canning.

Whereas in 1932 food processing ranked as the most dangerous manufacturing industry for minors in California, in 1927 it was outranked by woodworking, machine-shop work, and building and construction work.

The small number of accidents occurring in building and hand trades in 1932 (10) contrasts sharply with the large number occurring in 1927 (122). Thirteen accidents occurred in work on lumber and allied products in 1932, and 141 in 1927; 8 injuries occurred in metal industries in 1932, compared to 135 in machine-shop work alone in the earlier year. There is no reason to suppose that, given increased employment opportunities, metalworking and woodworking machines will not again exact a toll similar to that of former years unless protective measures are taken.

The most serious disability to any minor whose injury was reported in this study occurred to a printer's apprentice, aged 16. While operating a printing press the boy caught his right hand in the press, crushing the hand and rendering it almost useless. After a formal hearing, requested by the minor, he was given a permanent-disability rating of 37¼ percent and was paid compensation for 149 weeks. The total amount paid to the boy, $3,389.75, was two-thirds greater than what he could have received if his earnings at the time of injury had formed the basis for the award. In addition to the compensation award, this case necessitated one of the largest bills reported for surgical and hospital treatment, $612. Apparently this boy was incapacitated for further press-room work, for there is no record of his having returned to work.

Agriculture.—Agriculture, an important occupation in California, is an occupation for which accident statistics are available in few States. The number of accidents reported in 1932 (128) shows some decline when compared with those in 1927 (188). In point of num-

ber of accidents agriculture was in 1932 the third most dangerous industry; for boys alone it ranked second. In 1932 no permanent partial disabilities were reported in agriculture, but a large proportion of the minors who lost more than 8 weeks' working time were injured in agriculture, and there was one fatality—a 16-year-old boy fatally burned when the gasoline tank of a farm tractor exploded. This case was declared outside the jurisdiction of the compensation law and neither burial expense nor death benefit was allowed.

Agricultural hazards were varied, as is shown by the fact that among the principal causes of injury were handling objects and stepping on and striking against objects (44 cases), vehicles (19), falls of persons (16), animals (16), hand tools (15), "explosions, burns, etc." (7). Machines caused 4 accidents. Agriculture includes a large number of distinct occupations, and the reported accidents occurred in connection with such diverse activities as herding cattle, picking fruit, cultivating cotton, sawing wood, and felling trees. Typical of the more serious injuries that may be sustained in agricultural employment are the following cases:

A 16-year-old boy employed as a cotton-field laborer developed blisters on his feet and legs as the result of irritation from alkali mud and dust. He was disabled for 40 days; he received $27 in compensation and his medical treatment cost $31.25.

A 14-year-old boy employed as an agricultural laborer was thrown from a horse; his thigh bone was fractured and he was disabled for 8 weeks. The cost of medical care, $58.50, and the disability indemnity, $40.75, were paid.

A 14-year-old chore boy on a farm fell from a horse while at work, fracturing both bones in the left forearm. He was disabled for 9 weeks. Disability indemnity of $46.96 and medical bills amounting to $67.25 were paid.

While riding a horse to drive cattle, a 16-year-old boy was thrown and trampled by the horse. He was disabled for 4 months and apparently failed to receive compensation.

A 17-year-old peach picker was bitten by a spider and the swollen bite became infected. The case was contested by the employer, but the industrial accident commission ruled in favor of the injured worker and ordered payment of medical cost and of compensation.

Trade.—Ninety-two accidents, 15 percent of all those reported in 1932, occurred to minors employed in trade. Although mercantile establishments are commonly thought of as safe, it is a curious fact that the chief hazards in manufacturing also occur with marked frequency in trade. Handling objects, hand tools, stepping on or striking against objects, and machinery caused the most numerous and most serious accidents. A boy aged 16 lost several fingers through catching them in a meat grinder. The injury was rated as a 13½

percent permanent disability, and the boy was awarded $1,350, or $25 a week for 54 weeks. He was earning only $7.50 a week when injured, and but for the "probable future earnings" clause he would have received only $264.

"Outside" delivery boys employed by stores have been classified as employed in messenger, delivery, and clerical service, not in trade.

Public and professional, personal and domestic service.—Although the accidents occurring in public and professional, personal and domestic service for the most part caused disabilities of short duration, they were responsible for 1 fatality and for 2 permanent partial disabilities. A 17-year-old boy employed in a municipal water and power department sustained multiple injuries in a powder explosion, resulting in his death. The insurance company denied the claim; a hearing was requested by the boy's parents, resulting in a compromise settlement for $1,000, which was approved by the commission.

Both of the permanent disabilities were due to gross negligence on the employers' part. The first of these cases was that of a boy aged 10 years, a resident of an industrial home for boys, where he worked in a kitchen in return for board and lodging, who cut off a part of the index finger on the left hand while operating a bread-slicing machine. The second case was that of a 16-year-old boy, employed as general helper around a theater, who was severely injured in a fall from the roof. In order to reach a sign that he was repairing he had to jump from a fire escape to an adjoining building. In this case the compensation award was increased 10 percent because of serious and willful misconduct on the part of the employer. The extent of permanent disability had not been determined finally by the disability rating commission at the time the records were obtained.

Cost of Accidents

THE total number of cases covered by this study for which expenditures for medical, surgical, and hospital care were reported was 493; the total expenditure was $16,105.13, or $32.66 per child. (See table 8.) Accidents caused by machinery cost the most for treatment—$51.71 per case. Next came accidents caused by vehicles, with an average expenditure of $46.61 per case. It should be borne in mind, however, that in a number of cases of serious accident caused by vehicles no compensation was paid because it was held that they were not covered by the law. Accidents caused by hand tools and by falls also necessitated per capita expenditures slightly above the average for accidents as a whole.

TABLE 8.—CAUSE OF INJURY AND COST OF MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE FOR MINORS SUSTAINING INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Cause of injury	Medical and hospital expenditures reported			Medical or hospital expenses not reported	Total cases
	Number of cases	Cost			
		Total	Average per case [1]		
Machinery	39	$2,016.87	$51.71	13	52
Vehicular accidents	110	5,127.66	46.61	28	138
Handling objects	81	1,811.01	22.35	18	99
Falls of persons	50	1,698.22	33.96	11	61
Explosions, burns, etc	22	666.95		13	35
Stepping on or striking against objects	72	1,402.57	19.48	10	82
Hand tools	60	2,122.71	35.37	9	69
Falling objects	6	174.34			6
Animals	22	537.75		6	28
Miscellaneous	12	308.75		4	16
Cause not reported	19	238.30		3	22
Total	493	16,105.13	32.66	115	608

[1] Averages not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

Fifty-two percent of all the reported injuries in employments covered by the law were compensable injuries; that is, the disability lasted longer than 7 days. However, in the case of 44 minors, the amount of compensation was not reported. It may be that some of these minors failed on technical grounds to receive compensation due them. In the 222 cases for which the amounts paid in compensation were reported, a total of $13,874.22 was paid, or $62.50 per case. (See table 9.) The largest amounts were paid in compensation for 31 injuries caused by machines—close to $8,000, or more than half the total disability indemnities. Minors injured in accidents caused by vehicles received less in compensation, a total of $2,000 distributed over 67 cases, but this is in part due to the fact that the law permitted many accidents to carriers to go uncompensated. "Explosions, burns, etc.", occasioned compensation payments totaling $1,288 for 12 cases.

Accidents causing permanent partial disabilities involved the largest expenditures, as 5 of the fatal accidents, in which cases payments under the law would have been large, were declared ineligible for death benefit. Eight of the permanent partial disabilities were caused by machinery. One such disability resulted from a slipping knife, 1 from a fall, 2 from handling heavy objects, 1 from a bottle's bursting under pressure.

TABLE 9.—CAUSE OF INJURY AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION ALLOWED FOR COMPENSABLE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES SUSTAINED BY MINORS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

Cause of injury	Compensable industrial injuries			
	Reporting compensation		Amount of compensation not reported	Total
	Number of cases	Amount		
Machinery	31	$7,986.07	7	38
Vehicular accidents	67	2,019.03	9	76
Handling objects	29	889.58	9	38
Falls of persons	30	654.96	1	31
Explosions, burns, etc.	12	1,288.36	1	13
Stepping on or striking against objects	13	338.18	4	17
Hand tools	19	257.96	4	23
Falling objects	1	57.60		1
Animals	8	161.12	6	14
Miscellaneous	5	104.96	1	6
Cause not reported	7	116.40	2	9
Total	222	13,874.22	44	266

Minors Injured While Illegally Employed

AS HAS been pointed out, no distinction is made by the California workmen's compensation act between injuries sustained by minors in the course of legal and of illegal employment. Since no extra compensation is paid in cases of minors injured while employed illegally, no investigation is made to determine the legality of the minor's employment, and the accident records do not yield information sufficiently full to show accurately whether the employment of the injured minors was legal in all particulars. It is possible to say, however, that some accident cases probably involved violations of the minimum-age or hazardous-occupations provisions of the law.

Fifteen boys under 16 years of age were injured while driving or cranking motor vehicles or delivering goods from them—employment which is prohibited by an order of the industrial commission under the child-labor law. Of these 15 boys, 5 were employed by farmers or ranchers, 7 by dairies, 2 by grocery stores, and 1 by a distributor of magazines.

Five minors who were injured by machinery appear to have been illegally employed. A 15-year-old printing-trades apprentice had his hand crushed while operating a press; a 13-year old newspaper carrier fractured a toe while repairing a paper folder; a 15-year-old helper in a bakery was cleaning pie rolls when his left hand was pulled into the rolls; an 8-year-old girl, employed by a brickmaking plant, caught her right hand in a cable sheave. A 10-year-old boy, a resident of an industrial home for boys and employed in the kitchen of the home for 3 hours a day, was injured while slicing bread by machine; he lost part of his left index finger—a disability rated at 2½ percent. His employment in the kitchen was legal, because domestic service is exempted from the minimum-age provision of the California law, but it is

questionable whether domestic service is also exempted from the ruling prohibiting employment of children under 16 from work "in close proximity to moving machinery." It is at least arguable that a boy of this age is prohibited from operating a machine in any employment.

In addition to these 20 cases, in which violations seem fairly well established, several accidents occurred which appeared to involve illegal employment but cannot be satisfactorily classified as such, as the necessary facts are not fully established.

Cases Pending Decision

TEN accidents occurring to minors under 18 years of age during the year 1932 have been excluded from the tables because the cases had not been closed by April 1, 1933. None of these minors was employed in an occupation prohibited in California, but all sustained serious injuries involving prolonged temporary disability or permanent partial disability. Since all but one of these minors were between 16 and 18 years of age, these cases illustrate the need for raising the age limit for hazardous employment. The working time lost by these minors ranged from 4 weeks to more than a year. Details of some of these cases follow:

A 16-year old boy, employed by a wood-turning company at $14 weekly, was sawing wood on a ripsaw when the wood "kicked back", drawing his hand into the saw. He suffered compound fractures of two fingers and an amputation was necessary. At the time of the last report he had received $267.84 disability indemnity and $113.10 had been paid for medical care. He was still disabled and was receiving treatment, and the percentage of permanent disability had not been determined.

Another boy, 17 years old, was employed at $3 a week to pick up balls on a golf range, and was paid $3 a week. While he was taking balls from the top of the net that served to catch them, the net broke. The safety rope that was tied about the boy's waist broke, and he fell through the net 25 feet to the ground, sustaining multiple injuries. The probable period of disability has been estimated at 18 months and the permanent disability at about 30 percent. He was still disabled when the last search was made; at that time he had received compensation totaling $129.27 and medical costs of $1,501.40 had been paid.

A newsboy 11 years of age slipped and fell down a staircase while delivering papers. He sustained a contusion of the scalp, fracture of the base of the skull, and concussion of the brain. He was reported to have returned to work 1 month later, having received $16.68 disability indemnity and $152.50 for medical costs. Shortly afterward he discontinued work and requested a hearing before the commission,

citing a continuance of disability and requesting further benefits and compensation for permanent disability.

A 17-year-old messenger boy working for a telegraph company at $10.08 per week ran his bicycle into a parked truck. He was thrown to the pavement and suffered a fracture of the right radius. He returned to work approximately 2½ months later, but continued to receive treatment. Disability payments totaling $62.20 and medical cost of $110.90 had been paid when the last search was made.

A 17-year-old boy employed as a ranch hand at $6 a week was wiring trees when he fell from a ladder, spraining his right ankle and foot. When the last search was made he had received $29.19 disability indemnity and $363.07 medical costs had been paid. A year after the accident he was still disabled.

Conclusions

THIS study of accidents occurring to minors reenforces the findings of earlier studies to the effect (1) that prohibition of employment in occupations shown by experience to be hazardous should be extended up to age 18, (2) that more attention should be paid to safety work in connection with nonmechanical as well as mechanical hazards, and (3) that compensation laws should be made more inclusive as to types of employment.

The number of accidents to minors caused by machinery was relatively small in 1932—one-fifth of what it had been in 1927—mainly on account of reduced employment in mechanical and manufacturing industries. The proportion of such accidents was almost twice as large among the 16-to-18 group in 1932 as among the group under 16. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that by an order of the industrial commission children under 16 are kept out of employment in which they would come in contact with machinery; it points to the need for extending this protection up to age 18. The present, when few minors between 16 and 18 hold jobs that would be affected, is a favorable time for raising the age limit for hazardous employment, since few workers will be actually displaced.

Machines have often been regarded as the principal industrial hazard, and insufficient attention has been paid to other causes of accidents. The present study should serve to focus attention upon vehicular accidents, since it showed that vehicles constituted the largest and most serious hazard to employed minors, particularly to children under 16. Thirty-seven percent of the accidents that occurred to children under 16, and 19 percent of the accidents that occurred to persons between 16 and 18, were due to trains, automobiles, and bicycles. It should be emphasized that 4 of the 6 fatalities and a large proportion of the serious temporary disabilities were caused by vehicles. Newspaper carriers, messengers, and delivery boys comprise the group most exposed to vehicular accidents.

Other hazards which are both wide-spread and difficult to guard against include handling objects, stepping on or striking against objects, falling objects, falls of persons, explosions, burns, and hand tools. In order to reduce accidents from these causes, greater attention should be paid to the construction and arrangement of work places whether in industry, trade, or transportation, and to their maintenance in a safe condition.

Accidents, whether due to machines or to nonmechanical causes, can be reduced, and their seriousness mitigated, by closer attention to the upkeep of tools and equipment, the provision of guards, protective clothing, and other safety devices, proper methods of handling and storing materials, and adequate first-aid treatment of minor injuries to prevent secondary infections.

The study also points to the need of making certain that workmen's compensation laws cover commercialized agriculture and newspaper-circulation work. Large numbers of minors are engaged in these occupations, and this study has shown that they run considerable risk of injury.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Basic Code for Grocery Manufacturing Industries

A BASIC code was drawn up by the National Recovery Administration in September 1934, under which all uncodified grocery manufacturing industries and those already having individual codes have the option of operating.[1] The introduction of the grocery manufacturing code is in line with the Administration's policy of simplification that started with the proposal for a basic code for all uncodified industries,[2] and takes the place of the latter basic code insofar as manufacturing of groceries is concerned. Adoption of the grocery code will mean not only a reduction in cost of code administration but will also obviate many of the difficulties that arise when kindred industries operate under more than one code. Industries are not compelled to apply for coverage under the grocery manufacturing code, but if they do not do so the order approving the code states that hearings will be held within 30 days to determine the need for codification.

The maximum hours under the grocery code include provisions for a 40-hour week for employees in general; one of 44 per week for engineers and firemen; one of 48 per week for deliverymen, outside truck drivers, and chauffeurs; and one of 56 per week for watchmen. Overtime of 6 hours per week during 8 weeks in any calendar year is permissible provided the compensation for the extra work is at the rate of time and a third. Wages for clerical workers range from $14 to $15 per week according to population in the place where operations are carried on. A $2 per week differential below the minimum is allowed for office boys. For watchmen the weekly wage is $18. Other employees are authorized to receive 35 cents per hour in 13 Southern States and 40 cents per hour elsewhere, except those employed in light work, who may be paid 5 cents per hour less than the applicable rate.

Industries electing to come under the code preserve autonomy through their respective code authorities. The order provides for a National Food and Grocery Manufacturing Advisory Board made up of one representative each from the respective industries operating under individual codes.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Blue Eagle, vol. I, no. 16, Sept. 24, 1934, p. 1.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 621.

Bonus to be Considered as Part of Wage

BY AN administrative ruling of the National Recovery Administration made in September 1934 [1] bonuses paid to workers in the cotton-textile industry prior to adoption of the Recovery Act are to be calculated as a part of the employee's wages. The question arose in connection with an order requiring a certain mill to raise wages as of July 17, 1933, by a fixed percentage. In complying, the mill did not take into consideration the 5 and 10 percent bonuses allowed to employees in addition to the fixed rate of pay.

The National Recovery Administration ruled as follows:

1. By wage is meant the total compensation received for the class of work performed by the employee. Hence the bonus must be included in the calculation of the wage.

2. The week immediately prior to July 17, 1933, is to be used in determining the wage received for the longer work-week. The wage for that week should be taken to mean the total compensation the employee received that week, or would have received that week had he worked the full number of hours customarily worked in said mill.

Sheltered Workshops not to Exceed Work Quota in Strike Periods

SHELTERED workshops, in which contract work is done for manufacturers involved in labor disputes, will hereafter not undertake to produce more than their average quota of work during periods of industrial conflict. This agreement was reached between the National Sheltered Workshop Committee, representing 200 institutions and 25,000 mentally or physically handicapped workers, and the National Recovery Administration in the fall of 1934. [2]

It will be remembered that "sheltered workshops" are those operated by welfare or charitable institutions to give employment to persons handicapped physically, mentally, or socially. Such establishments are exempt from code provisions, and while the employees are paid for their labor the workshops are not operated for profit.[3]

Reorganization of N. R. A. Advisory Council

THE reorganization of the Advisory Council and an extension of its duties were announced by the National Recovery Administration on October 7, 1934.[4] The council, originally formed to bring together the views of the National Recovery Administration's three

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7757, Sept. 12, 1934.
[2] Idem, Press release no. 8054, Oct. 2, 1934.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 804, and July 1934, p. 44.
[4] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 8142, Oct. 7, 1934.

advisory boards—the Industrial, Labor, and Consumers' Advisory Boards [5]— was composed of three representatives from each. The new council retains the same total membership of nine, but each of the advisory bodies is allowed one representative less and the three positions left open are filled by one representative chosen from the legal division, one from the research division, and a third, known as a special assistant, designated by the National Industrial Recovery Board. The special assistant is designated as chairman and transmits to the Board the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

The duties of the Advisory Council are to act in an advisory capacity, as the name of the council implies, and to make specific recommendations on matters of policy, the latter having formerly come within the province of the Assistant Administrator for Policy.

Special committees may be formed to expedite action and to handle cases on reference. If it is sought to hasten the handling of a case, the special assistant in charge and two or more executive secretaries may dispose of a matter or refer it to either the Advisory Council or a special committee. If a special committee is named, it must have at least five members of whom at least one is chosen from each of the divisions or boards represented on the Advisory Council. Among the five persons so chosen there must be members of boards as well as experts on the staffs of these bodies.

Minorities have the right to make reports. It is also provided that majority views sponsored by the Advisory Council or its committees do not bind the boards or divisions of the National Recovery Administration included in their membership.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During September 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during September 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

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 618.

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, as for example, apprentices, learners, and handicapped workers. 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. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

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

91302—34——5

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Adhesive and ink (Oct. 1)	32½ cents per hour for employees on light work, and 40 cents per hour for others, general. $14 per week, office. $12 per week, office and laboratory boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of plant employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 64 additional in 26 weeks), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen and engineers. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1⅓ regular rate after 44 hours, emergency work, firemen and engineers. 1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours per week (but 10 hours in 24 permissible), employees processing perishable raw materials.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Alloys (Sept. 15)	30 cents per hour in South and 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week, office. $12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of total office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance, preparation, maintenance, stock and shipping, chauffeurs, and truckmen. 40 per week (48 per week in 1 week in 4 or 5 weeks corresponding as nearly as possible with calendar month) (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, office. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), watchmen. 45 per week, 9 per day, power-house operators, engineers, firemen and pumpmen. 48 per week, skilled workers in continuous processes. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, preparation, etc., office, emergency work, skilled workers in continuous processes.	Under 16, office, sales, service, technical and engineering departments. Under 18, others.
Automotive chemical specialties manufacturing (Oct. 7).	35 cents per hour, employees on light work, and 40 cents per hour, others. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods, 48 per week, 9 per day, during 12 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, batch workers on continuous operations, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
China clay producing (Oct. 2).	24 cents per hour in South and 35 cents per hour in North, general. $15 per week, office. $12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 4 or 5 weeks corresponding to calendar month insofar as possible (maximum 48 in 1 week), employees engaged in open-pit mining. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 per week during 1 week in 5 weeks), office. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, employees engaged in open-pit mining, 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, office, sales, service, technical and engineering department office duties. Under 18, others.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Flavoring products (Sept. 17).	27½ cents per hour in South and 32½ cents per hour in North for females; 35 cents per hour in South and 40 cents per hour in North for males, general. $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 if more than 1 employee is so rated). $18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week (in peak periods 46 per week during 16 weeks in 1 year), 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, 8 in 24, engineers and firemen. 44 per week, 9 in 24, cooks and cooks' helpers. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 44 hours per week, general. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and specified holidays (watchmen, pharmacists, etc., receiving above certain weekly salaries excepted).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Natural cleft stone (Sept. 21).	30–40 cents per hour, according to population and geographic area.	40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum, 48 in 1 week), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day or 48 per week, emergency work.	Under 18.
Ring traveler manufacturing (Sept. 17).	35 cents per hour	40 per week (in peak periods 54 per week)	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Shuttle manufacturing (Sept. 17).	35 cents per hour, general. $14 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, maintenance crews, firemen, truckmen, shipping clerks, and delivery employees. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, maintenance crews, etc.	Do.
Amended codes [1]				
Knitted outerwear (Jan. 1, 1934; amended Sept. 25, 1934).	32½ cents per hour, South; 35 cents per hour, North.	40 per week, *8 in 24*, general. 40 per week average, 480 in 12 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. *44 per week, 9 in 24, repair shop and shipping crews. 56 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 13 days in 14, firemen and watchmen. 10 percent tolerance over maximum for department supervisory employees earning less than $35 per week. 2 shifts of 40 per week, productive machinery, and 1 shift of 40 per week, other machinery; or 1 shift of 40 per week, all machinery. Under latter option Code Authority may authorize 32 additional in 6 months (maximum 48 per week, 10 in 24).*	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours per week.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Silk textile (Oct. 16, 1933; amended July 17, 1934).	$12 per week, South; $13 per week, North.	40 per week; productive employees. 10 percent tolerance, repair-shop crews, etc., *outside crews (truck drivers excepted)*. 40 per week or 480 in any 12 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. Operation limited to 2 shifts.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, repair-shop crews, etc., *outside crews (truck drivers excepted)*.	Under 16.
Textile processing (Feb. 5, 1934; amended Sept. 25, 1934).	30 cents per hour in South and 32½ cents per hour elsewhere, cotton and rayon yarn processing; 32½ cents per hour in South and 35 cents per hour elsewhere, other processing.	40 per week averaged over 12 months (48 per week during 20 weeks), general. 4 per week tolerance, supervisors, receiving and shipping crews, etc. 56 per week, firemen and watchmen. Cone winding machines used in producing cotton mercerized yarn subject to machine limitations of cotton textile code. *Machine operation limited to 80 per week, winders, warpers, coppers, or quillers, section beamers, and/or slashers when used in commission winding, warping, slashing, and/or beaming of yarns made of silk, rayon, and/or other synthetic yarns and/or combinations thereof in preparation for use on looms 16 inches wide or over.*	No provision.	Under 16, general. Under 18, wet processing.
Used textile bag (Feb. 18, 1934; amended Aug. 29, 1934).	22½ cents per hour for females and 27½ cents per hour for males in South; 27½ cents per hour for females, and 32½ cents per hour for males in North.	40 per week (*in peak periods in 8 consecutive weeks in 1 year 48 per week*), 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers and shipping crews. 40 per week averaged over 2 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office.	1½ regular rate after hours specified, *general*, emergency maintenance and repair.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Wholesale tobacco trade (June 25, 1934; amended Sept. 5, 1934).	*20 percent increase over rate as of June 1, 1933, but not less than $10 nor over $10.50 to* $15 per week, according to population, in South, and *20 percent increase over rate as of June 1, 1933, but not less than $11, nor over $11.50 to* $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.

[1] Amendments given in italics.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Activities of the United States Employment Service, July and August 1934

A SUMMARY report of activities of the United States Employment Service for the year ended June 30, 1934, was published in the October issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The present article summarizes the activities of the Service during the months of July and August 1934. Subsequent articles appearing monthly will present a picture of current activities in the National Reemployment Service, the District of Columbia Employment Center, and the State employment services in 21 States.

The National Reemployment Service is a federally supported placement service which operates in localities not served by a regular State employment service. Although the National Reemployment Service operates in every State, in no locality does it duplicate or compete with a State employment service.

A uniform system of statistical reporting is now in effect throughout all units of the United States Employment Service. For each applicant detailed information is recorded concerning age, sex, length of unemployment, color, veteran status, and occupation and industry in which last employed. Information for openings and placements covers the same details, with the exception of length of unemployment, and also includes initial wage rates and hours of work. Reports on the industrial and occupational classification, veteran status, sex and color of applicants, openings, and placements will be published from time to time. In addition, detailed reports covering length of unemployment, the ages of applicants and persons placed, hours of work, initial wage rates, and similar data will be available from the United States Employment Service. Current reports, however, will be confined to significant major operating totals.

Operations During July and August 1934

OPERATING totals for the offices of the United States Employment Service for July and August reveal continued pressure by the unemployed upon public placement facilities and reflect a slight decline in employment opportunities coincident with the midsummer months.

Applications from persons registering with the Service for the first time continued the moderate upward trend which has been evident since May. The volume of renewals and reregistrations also rose. Increases in original applications were confined to 12 States, being largest in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and New Jersey. Renewals and reregistrations, on the other hand, increased in 23 States and the District of Columbia. Contrary to this sustained volume of current applications, a 2-percent decline in the total number of applications in active file occurred in August. Aside from placement through the public employment service, cancelations of active applications are generally caused either by notification by the applicant that employment has been secured elsewhere or by his failure to get in touch with the office.

Placements in employment again declined moderately in both months. Declines were general, being reported in 36 States. During July there were roughly 5½ new registrations for every 5 placements made. During August there were approximately 6 new applications for each 5 placements. In 30 States July placements exceeded new applications. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Utah reported approximately 3 placements per new application during this month. During August the number of placements exceeded new applications in 28 States. Montana reported over 4 placements per new application in this month, while Idaho and South Dakota approximated 3 placements per new application. These figures are exclusive of placements made on relief projects.

The high level of placements of veterans through the public employment system continued during the summer. In both July and August veteran placements exceeded new veteran registrations by a large margin. In the former month, 44 of the 47 States for which reports are available recorded an excess of placements over new veteran registrations, while in the latter month this condition prevailed in 41 States. Nine States reported July veteran placements exceeding new registrations by a ratio of from 4 or 5 to 1. Veteran placements for the country as a whole in both months averaged nearly twice the number of veterans registering for work with the United States Employment Service.

In an effort to increase employment opportunities in private industry, offices of the employment system have conducted an active campaign to locate new openings. Toward this end over 100,000 visits to employers were reported in both July and August. These efforts have been reflected by a rise in private placements to a major position in public employment office totals.

TABLE 1.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	July	August	Percent of change[1]	July	August	July	August
Alabama	5,146	4,238	−17.7	1.34	1.27	22.8	26.2
Arizona	1,792	1,312	−26.8	.62	.67	15.2	25.9
Arkansas	9,950	5,358	−46.2	.87	1.15	4.0	7.5
California	14,527	13,886	−4.4	.65	.89	14.0	15.1
Colorado	4,256	3,217	−24.4	.80	1.01	17.2	21.7
Connecticut	4,489	3,755	−16.4	1.40	1.65	10.7	13.2
Delaware	954	954	0.0	.84	.70	15.5	13.7
Florida	7,235	5,685	−21.4	.62	.68	19.0	24.7
Georgia	5,396	6,271	16.2	1.57	1.28	37.7	25.6
Idaho	4,877	2,983	−38.8	.31	.36	6.9	9.9
Illinois	15,784	13,137	−16.8	1.15	1.83	11.9	14.1
Indiana	5,074	5,768	13.7	1.49	1.40	45.6	39.0
Iowa	7,834	7,935	1.3	.65	.67	9.7	9.2
Kansas	6,452	5,409	−16.2	.60	.70	22.7	26.6
Kentucky	4,061	3,900	−4.0	1.07	.85	62.3	59.3
Louisiana	4,137	3,447	−16.7	1.18	.81	36.4	43.3
Maine	2,489	748	−69.9	1.23	3.82	6.5	26.8
Maryland	3,908	3,962	1.4	1.31	1.28	24.8	21.9
Massachusetts	6,345	5,879	−7.3	1.71	1.63	48.8	52.3
Michigan	8,690	6,199	−28.7	.95	1.46	37.2	52.5
Minnesota	14,011	15,114	7.9	.74	.66	11.6	9.9
Mississippi	5,262	4,361	−17.1	.72	.63	17.8	20.4
Missouri	8,941	9,848	12.4	2.24	2.25	23.6	22.4
Montana	8,628	6,919	−19.9	.33	.24	5.7	7.1
Nebraska	5,144	6,100	18.6	.82	.75	13.2	11.0
Nevada	1,610	1,377	−14.5	1.23	1.19	5.9	5.0
New Hampshire	2,406	1,888	−21.5	.69	.81	7.5	9.0
New Jersey	3,937	3,292	−16.4	1.79	2.78	24.5	28.9
New Mexico	2,055	1,235	−39.9	.61	.98	17.0	14.9
New York	14,604	13,661	−6.5	1.78	2.33	59.5	64.3
North Carolina	8,508	7,288	−14.3	.93	.90	9.9	11.5
North Dakota	2,374	2,866	20.7	.83	.64	15.2	9.5
Ohio	13,350	13,191	−1.2	1.53	2.00	19.8	21.5
Oklahoma	4,033	3,740	−7.3	.84	.85	61.9	66.8
Oregon	7,086	4,245	−40.1	.39	.56	13.4	21.1
Pennsylvania	21,575	42,701	98.0	2.03	1.63	44.1	20.3
Rhode Island	993	843	−15.1	1.42	1.33	51.3	60.5
South Carolina	6,586	4,739	−28.0	.73	.75	22.1	19.5
South Dakota	3,857	4,726	22.5	.55	.36	26.0	20.4
Tennessee	3,977	2,934	−26.2	.96	1.15	43.5	61.4
Texas	24,432	16,725	−31.5	.68	.71	7.3	9.7
Utah	3,991	3,833	−4.0	.39	.54	7.8	8.4
Vermont	1,760	1,421	−19.3	.60	.55	7.8	9.3
Virginia	8,314	6,323	−24.0	.78	.78	14.0	12.5
Washington	6,073	5,592	−7.9	.68	.71	25.1	27.4
West Virginia	4,476	2,753	−16.2	.91	1.14	23.3	26.8
Wisconsin	8,813	7,603	−13.7	1.08	.89	9.6	11.4
Wyoming	1,858	1,467	−21.0	.53	.65	5.8	7.3
District of Columbia	1,306	1,312	.5	2.63	2.21	32.5	33.1
Total	323,356	303,140	−6.3	1.10	1.21	23.1	23.2

[1] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

TABLE 2.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	July	August	Percent of change [2]	July	August	Percent of change [2]	July	August	Percent of change [2]
Alabama	6,919	5,388	−22.1	25,912	19,839	−23.3	117,532	111,171	−5.4
Arizona	1,118	884	−20.9	3,419	2,607	−23.7	27,200	26,008	−4.4
Arkansas	8,613	6,157	−28.5	21,373	17,588	−17.7	40,006	47,767	19.4
California	9,394	12,297	30.9	21,107	20,399	−3.4	202,670	209,127	1.4
Colorado	3,425	3,254	−5.0	9,046	8,953	−1.0	68,936	69,940	1.4
Connecticut	6,274	6,190	−1.3	10,836	9,795	−9.6	48,247	49,543	2.7
Delaware	806	672	−16.6	1,719	2,279	32.6	14,746	13,077	−11.3
Florida	4,485	3,858	−14.0	15,764	9,350	−40.7	138,956	140,152	.9
Georgia	8,457	8,005	−5.3	[3] 8,457	21,245	--------	203,532	160,313	−21.2
Idaho	1,501	1,077	−28.3	4,354	3,938	−9.6	33,557	29,508	−12.1
Illinois	18,141	24,041	32.5	43,180	59,163	37.0	188,387	185,559	−1.5
Indiana	7,566	8,100	7.1	29,364	20,142	−31.4	231,391	225,040	−2.7
Iowa	5,098	5,280	3.6	18,126	19,446	7.3	73,628	72,875	−1.0
Kansas	3,846	3,786	−1.6	13,494	15,999	18.6	146,327	144,009	−1.6
Kentucky	4,346	3,320	−23.6	8,683	6,481	−25.4	252,978	231,365	−8.5
Louisiana	4,879	2,789	−42.8	9,576	6,271	−35.0	150,734	149,129	−1.1
Maine	3,064	2,855	−6.8	11,171	9,928	−11.1	16,203	20,061	23.8
Maryland	5,115	5,064	−1.0	8,913	10,292	15.5	97,019	86,824	−10.5
Massachusetts	10,842	9,562	−11.8	16,628	15,799	−5.0	309,719	307,711	−.7
Michigan	8,277	9,040	9.2	18,647	20,341	9.1	323,208	325,426	.7
Minnesota	10,376	9,999	−3.6	26,704	30,273	13.4	163,139	149,564	−8.3
Mississippi	3,795	2,760	−27.3	9,139	8,259	−9.6	93,896	88,870	−5.4
Missouri	20,070	22,145	10.3	40,733	42,132	3.4	211,307	220,766	4.5
Montana	2,882	1,649	−42.8	9,345	9,461	1.2	48,912	49,460	1.1
Nebraska	4,240	4,586	8.2	14,055	15,416	9.7	67,812	66,959	−1.3
Nevada	1,974	1,635	−17.2	3,335	2,969	−11.0	9,573	6,881	−28.1
New Hampshire	1,660	1,527	−8.0	4,269	3,847	−9.9	18,151	16,955	−6.6
New Jersey	7,062	9,158	29.7	12,890	17,329	34.4	96,629	94,962	−1.7
New Mexico	1,245	1,205	−3.2	6,462	3,939	−39.0	35,006	30,734	−12.2
New York	25,988	31,807	2.2	57,821	67,647	17.0	868,394	878,579	1.2
North Carolina	7,889	6,556	−16.9	20,754	18,483	−10.9	84,039	83,828	−.3
North Dakota	1,959	1,836	−6.3	7,028	5,803	17.4	36,080	27,117	−24.8
Ohio	20,448	26,350	28.9	47,024	58,522	12.4	263,911	283,778	8.0
Oklahoma	3,318	3,161	−4.7	17,052	19,050	11.7	249,811	249,995	.1
Oregon	2,741	2,395	−12.6	5,500	6,293	14.4	94,994	89,697	−5.6
Pennsylvania	43,798	69,542	58.8	124,383	143,941	15.7	951,037	996,952	4.8
Rhode Island	1,414	1,118	−20.9	2,092	1,873	−10.5	50,966	51,037	.1
South Carolina	4,782	3,576	−25.2	11,571	6,901	−40.4	145,503	92,515	−36.4
South Dakota	2,125	1,693	−20.3	4,281	5,406	26.3	100,259	96,517	−3.7
Tennessee	3,830	3,387	−11.6	13,728	14,113	2.8	172,908	180,147	4.2
Texas	16,560	11,884	−28.2	60,784	45,273	−25.5	178,306	161,795	−9.3
Utah	1,546	2,073	34.1	12,290	11,741	−4.5	31,185	32,166	3.2
Vermont	1,051	787	−25.1	2,569	2,103	−18.1	13,661	13,198	−3.4
Virginia	6,455	4,902	−24.1	15,302	15,594	1.9	116,668	78,710	−3.3
Washington	4,150	3,976	−4.2	10,595	10,044	−5.2	152,347	153,117	.5
West Virginia	4,094	4,270	4.3	11,641	9,876	−13.7	104,321	100,715	−3.5
Wisconsin	9,474	6,799	−28.2	26,126	27,226	4.2	84,540	86,928	2.8
Wyoming	991	959	−3.2	3,067	3,649	19.0	10,787	10,757	−.3
District of Columbia	3,440	2,899	−15.7	5,517	4,300	−22.0	42,396	43,396	2.4
Total	341,523	366,253	7.2	885,826	911,318	[4] 1.4	7,181,514	7,040,700	−2.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[3] Incomplete.
[4] Excluding States with incomplete reports.

TABLE 3.—VETERAN ACTIVITIES OF OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	Veteran placements			New veteran applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement, August	New veteran applications			Veteran active file, August
	July	August	Per cent of change[a]	July	August		July	August	Per cent of change[a]	
Alabama	743	627	−15.6	0.43	0.49	10.3	321	310	−3.4	6,476
Arizona	234	169	−27.8	.85	.45	15.7	199	76	−61.8	2,654
Arkansas	473	389	−17.8	.99	.80	8.6	469	310	−33.9	3,335
California	3,244	2,532	−40.0	.40	.68	4.4	1,300	1,724	32.6	11,227
Colorado	638	447	−29.9	.38	.66	18.5	241	299	24.0	8,297
Connecticut	439	374	−14.8	1.40	1.10	11.7	614	396	−35.5	4,360
Delaware	73	90	23.3	.27	.27	7.3	20	25	25.0	661
Florida	762	451	−40.8	.26	.38	22.2	195	170	−12.8	10,029
Georgia	551	644	16.9	.66	.53	16.9	366	340	−7.1	10,922
Idaho	428	257	−40.0	.23	.37	10.0	100	95	−5.0	2,580
Illinois	1,652	1,239	−25.0	.95	1.40	15.9	1,571	1,732	10.2	19,704
Indiana	1,273	1,189	−6.6	.50	.38	15.5	632	456	−27.8	18,482
Iowa	1,457	1,271	−12.8	.25	.26	4.8	364	332	−8.8	6,110
Kansas	1,062	858	−19.2	.19	.32	11.5	205	277	35.1	9,861
Kentucky	662	704	16.9	.43	.34	23.6	258	240	−6.9	16,582
Louisiana	1,133	564	−50.2	.95	.34	19.2	1,073	190	−82.3	10,808
Maine	246	130	−47.2	.72	1.17	39.1	178	152	−14.6	5,086
Maryland	476	564	18.5	.54	.51	9.2	256	286	11.7	5,208
Massachusetts	1,090	774	−29.0	.69	.90	29.2	748	695	−7.0	22,592
Michigan	799	662	−17.1	.76	1.09	12.5	605	724	19.7	8,288
Minnesota	1,505	1,575	4.7	.35	.33	6.4	527	512	−2.8	10,077
Mississippi	532	477	−10.3	.26	.34	14.2	136	161	18.4	6,778
Missouri	1,508	1,700	12.7	.81	.73	8.8	1,221	1,234	1.1	14,946
Montana	581	573	−1.4	.36	.29	4.8	210	166	−20.9	2,751
Nebraska	848	959	13.1	.31	.25	4.7	267	243	−8.9	4,493
Nevada	[1]	405				1.1	[2] 446			453
New Hampshire	232	173	−25.4	.41	.61	9.4	96	105	9.4	1,632
New Jersey	624	373	−40.2	1.12	2.17	17.2	698	809	15.9	6,425
New Mexico	706	338	−52.1	.21	.36	9.0	150	120	−20.0	3,052
New York	1,757	1,658	−5.6	.92	1.01	39.8	1,609	1,681	4.5	66,015
North Carolina	1,088	1,011	−7.0	.38	.29	5.5	414	296	−28.5	5,560
North Dakota	200	258	29.0	.36	.28	6.1	72	71	−1.4	1,576
Ohio	1,866	2,053	10.2	.63	.73	10.3	1,172	1,503	28.2	21,225
Oklahoma	666	747	12.2	.52	.38	26.8	349	282	−19.2	20,001
Oregon	630	781	24.0	.32	.29	9.1	202	228	12.9	7,109
Pennsylvania	4,078	3,061	−24.9	.61	.92	16.5	2,506	2,817	12.4	50,617
Rhode Island	160	135	−15.6	.56	.48	17.8	90	65	−27.7	2,405
South Carolina	522	366	−29.9	.39	.41	13.0	202	151	−25.2	4,772
South Dakota	649	751	15.7	.20	.16	8.9	129	121	−6.2	6,681
Tennessee	440	587	33.4	1.08	.36	21.4	474	211	−55.5	12,590
Texas	3,195	2,669	−16.5	.38	.26	5.2	1,203	704	−41.7	13,812
Utah	459	402	−12.4	.19	.23	6.1	86	94	9.3	2,458
Vermont	144	95	−34.0	.39	.42	8.5	56	40	−28.6	809
Virginia	766	618	−19.3		.46	7.9	[2] 60	286		4,879
Washington	983	956	−2.7	.36	.34	12.8	356	324	−9.0	12,229
West Virginia	543	492	−9.4	.54	.65	13.4	293	322	9.9	6,589
Wisconsin	1,488	1,142	−23.3	.58	.50	6.6	864	567	−34.3	7,489
Wyoming	206	205	−.5	.38	.34	5.5	79	70	−11.4	1,133
District of Columbia	176	181	2.8	1.31	1.11	20.7	231	195	−15.6	3,740
Total	43,927	38,676	[3] −12.9	[3] .53	[3] .58	[3] 12.6	23,918	22,207	[3] −6.4	485,558

[a] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[1] Not reported.
[2] State employment service figures only.
[3] Excluding States with incomplete reports.

TABLE 4.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	July	August	Percent of change [a]	July	August	July	August
Arizona	351	308	−12.2	1.12	1.28	27.80	29.31
Colorado	1,189	753	−36.7	.80	1.57	26.67	43.37
Connecticut	3,173	2,865	−9.7	1.49	1.72	8.46	10.02
Illinois	7,132	6,326	−11.3	1.82	2.66	8.40	10.93
Indiana	2,372	2,699	13.8	1.92	1.66	37.69	33.35
Iowa	2,860	2,080	−27.2	.82	1.05	7.44	10.60
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,395	1,447	3.7	.86	.83	27.16	21.78
Massachusetts	2,245	1,975	−12.0	2.51	2.58	69.43	77.74
Michigan	3,192	1,995	−37.5	1.58	2.89	74.04	120.77
Minnesota	3,755	4,400	17.2	1.62	1.10	20.33	15.09
Missouri	1,991	1,810	−9.1	2.81	3.39	21.03	19.68
Nevada	563	978	73.7	2.29	1.47	7.54	4.42
New Jersey	2,275	1,968	−13.5	2.20	3.68	24.81	38.83
New Mexico [1]		61			1.40		84.02
New York	6,974	6,289	−9.8	2.37	2.86	73.71	82.09
Ohio	5,333	5,768	8.2	2.15	2.60	14.27	15.45
Oklahoma	1,323	1,053	−20.4	.86	1.28	9.48	8.53
Pennsylvania	11,226	25,991	131.5	2.52	1.42	46.24	20.60
Virginia	594	645	8.6	1.39	1.14	37.10	28.20
West Virginia [1]		583			1.43		28.38
Wisconsin	4,012	3,632	−9.4	1.64	1.05	9.68	10.83
Total	61,955	73,626	[2] 17.8	[2] 1.95	[2] 1.88	[2] 32.78	[2] 28.38

[a] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[1] First month of operation as affiliated State employment service was August.
[2] Excluding States with incomplete reports.

TABLE 5.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	July	August	Percent of change [a]	July	August	Percent of change [a]	July	August	Percent of change [a]
Arizona	396	395	−0.3	1,044	692	−33.7	9,759	9,028	−7.5
Colorado	956	1,185	23.9	2,581	2,999	16.0	31,715	32,660	3.0
Connecticut	4,752	4,943	4.0	8,172	7,664	6.0	26,846	28,723	7.0
Illinois	13,011	16,881	29.7	24,522	30,050	22.5	59,978	69,161	15.3
Indiana	4,577	4,482	−2.1	14,101	9,860	−30.0	89,409	90,018	.7
Iowa	2,359	2,186	−7.3	8,673	8,291	−4.4	21,295	22,065	3.6
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,206	1,205	−.1	2,417	2,997	24.0	37,891	31,527	−16.8
Massachusetts	5,656	5,110	−9.6	8,142	7,886	−3.1	155,882	153,553	−1.5
Michigan	5,063	5,764	13.8	8,223	8,479	3.1	236,354	240,943	1.9
Minnesota	6,103	4,880	−20.0	10,481	10,850	3.5	76,342	66,424	−12.0
Missouri	5,602	6,145	9.7	14,339	14,560	1.5	41,878	35,626	−14.9
Nevada	1,290	1,436	11.3	1,315	2,122	61.3	4,256	4,330	1.7
New Jersey	4,996	7,244	45.0	8,536	12,949	51.7	56,440	76,408	36.4
New Mexico [2]		86			203			5,125	
New York	16,551	18,049	9.1	42,541	47,043	10.6	514,118	516,318	.4
Ohio	11,498	15,042	30.8	28,245	37,454	32.6	76,119	89,124	17.1
Oklahoma	1,147	1,346	17.3	4,376	4,815	10.0	12,544	8,992	−28.3
Pennsylvania	28,262	36,846	30.4	65,671	85,110	29.6	519,172	535,512	3.1
Virginia	829	741	−10.6	1,494	1,225	−18.0	22,043	18,186	−17.5
West Virginia [2]		837			1,865			16,545	
Wisconsin	6,583	3,819	−41.9	15,101	13,472	−10.7	58,857	39,333	1.2
Total	120,837	138,622	[3] 14.0	269,974	310,586	[3] 15.0	2,030,898	2,089,599	[3] 1.8

[a] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] First month of operation as affiliated State employment service was August.
[3] Excluding States with incomplete reports.

TABLE 6.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	July	August	Percent of change [1]	July	August	July	August
Alabama	5,146	4,238	−17.7	1.34	1.27	22.80	26.20
Arizona	1,441	1,004	−30.3	.50	.49	12.10	16.91
Arkansas	9,950	5,358	−46.2	.87	1.15	4.00	8.92
California	14,527	13,886	−4.4	.65	.89	13.95	15.06
Colorado	3,067	2,464	−19.7	.81	.84	12.14	15.13
Connecticut	1,316	890	−32.4	1.15	1.40	16.26	23.40
Delaware	954	954	0.0	.84	.70	15.50	13.71
Florida	7,235	5,685	−21.4	.62	.68	19.20	24.65
Georgia	5,396	6,271	16.2	1.57	1.28	37.70	25.56
Idaho	4,877	2,983	−38.8	.31	.36	6.90	9.89
Illinois	8,652	6,811	−21.3	.59	1.05	14.84	17.09
Indiana	2,702	3,069	13.6	1.11	1.18	52.55	44.00
Iowa	4,974	5,855	17.7	.55	.53	10.52	8.68
Kansas	5,057	3,962	−21.7	.52	.65	21.44	28.39
Kentucky	4,061	3,900	−4.0	1.07	.85	62.30	59.32
Louisiana	4,137	3,447	−16.7	1.18	.81	36.43	43.30
Maine	2,489	748	−69.9	1.23	3.82	6.50	26.82
Maryland	3,908	3,962	1.4	1.31	1.28	24.82	21.91
Massachusetts	4,100	3,904	−4.8	1.26	1.14	37.52	39.49
Michigan	5,498	4,204	−23.5	.58	.78	15.80	20.10
Minnesota	10,256	10,714	4.5	.42	.48	8.46	7.76
Mississippi	5,262	4,361	−17.1	.72	.63	17.80	20.38
Missouri	6,950	8,038	15.7	2.08	1.99	24.37	23.03
Montana	8,628	6,919	−19.9	.33	.24	5.70	7.15
Nebraska	5,144	6,100	18.6	.82	.75	13.20	10.98
Nevada	1,047	399	−61.9	.65	.50	5.08	6.39
New Hampshire	2,406	1,888	−21.5	.69	.81	7.50	8.98
New Jersey	1,662	1,324	−20.3	1.24	1.45	24.18	14.01
New Mexico	2,055	1,174	−42.9	.61	.95	17.03	21.81
New York	7,630	7,372	−3.4	1.24	1.87	46.43	49.14
North Carolina	8,508	7,288	−14.3	.93	.90	9.90	11.50
North Dakota	2,374	2,866	20.7	.83	.64	15.20	9.46
Ohio	8,017	7,423	7.4	1.12	1.52	23.42	26.22
Oklahoma	2,710	2,687	−.9	.80	.68	87.55	89.70
Oregon	7,086	4,245	−40.1	.39	.56	13.40	21.13
Pennsylvania	10,349	16,710	61.4	1.50	1.96	41.70	27.61
Rhode Island	993	843	−15.1	1.42	1.33	51.30	60.54
South Carolina	6,586	4,739	−28.0	.73	.75	22.10	19.52
South Dakota	3,857	4,726	22.5	.55	.36	26.00	20.42
Tennessee	3,977	2,934	−26.2	.96	1.15	43.50	61.40
Texas	24,432	16,725	−31.5	.68	.71	7.30	9.70
Utah	3,991	3,833	−4.0	.39	.54	7.80	8.39
Vermont	1,760	1,421	−19.3	.60	.55	7.80	9.29
Virginia	7,720	5,678	−26.4	.73	.73	12.26	10.66
Washington	6,073	5,592	−7.9	.68	.71	25.10	27.38
West Virginia	4,476	3,170	−29.2	.91	1.08	23.31	26.55
Wisconsin	4,801	3,971	−17.3	.60	.75	9.52	11.99
Wyoming	1,858	1,467	−21.0	.53	.65	5.80	7.33
District of Columbia	1,306	1,312	.5	2.63	2.21	32.50	33.08
Total	261,401	229,514	−12.2	.84	.97	19.70	21.57

[1] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

TABLE 7.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	July	August	Per-cent of change[a]	July	August	Per-cent of change[a]	July	August	Per-cent of change[a]
Alabama	6,919	5,388	−22.1	25,912	19,839	−23.3	117,532	111,171	−5.4
Arizona	722	489	−32.3	2,375	1,915	−19.4	17,441	16,980	−2.6
Arkansas	8,613	6,157	−28.5	21,373	17,588	−17.7	40,006	47,767	19.4
California	9,394	12,297	30.9	21,107	20,399	−3.4	202,670	209,127	3.2
Colorado	2,469	2,069	−16.2	6,465	5,954	−7.9	37,221	37,280	.2
Connecticut	1,522	1,247	−18.1	2,664	2,131	−20.0	21,401	20,820	−2.7
Delaware	806	672	−16.6	1,719	2,279	32.6	14,746	13,077	−11.3
Florida	4,485	3,858	−14.0	15,764	9,350	−40.7	138,956	140,152	.9
Georgia	8,457	8,005	−5.3	[2] 8,457	21,245	-------	203,532	160,313	−21.2
Idaho	1,501	1,077	−28.3	4,354	3,938	−9.6	33,557	29,508	−12.1
Illinois	5,130	7,160	39.6	18,658	29,113	56.0	128,409	116,398	−9.4
Indiana	2,989	3,618	21.0	15,263	10,282	−32.5	141,982	135,022	−4.9
Iowa	2,739	3,094	13.0	9,453	11,155	18.0	52,333	50,810	−2.9
Kansas	2,640	2,581	−2.2	11,077	13,002	17.4	108,436	112,482	3.7
Kentucky	4,346	3,320	−23.6	8,683	6,481	−25.4	252,978	231,365	−8.5
Louisiana	4,879	2,789	−42.8	9,576	6,271	−35.0	150,734	149,129	−1.1
Maine	3,064	2,855	−6.8	11,171	9,928	−11.1	16,203	20,061	23.8
Maryland	5,115	5,064	−1.0	8,913	10,292	15.5	97,019	86,824	−10.5
Massachusetts	5,186	4,452	−14.2	8,486	7,913	−6.8	153,837	154,158	.2
Michigan	3,214	3,276	1.9	10,424	11,862	13.8	86,854	84,483	−2.7
Minnesota	4,273	5,119	19.8	16,223	19,423	19.7	86,797	83,140	−4.1
Mississippi	3,795	2,760	−27.3	9,139	8,259	−9.6	93,896	88,870	−5.4
Missouri	14,468	16,000	10.6	26,394	27,572	4.5	169,429	185,140	9.3
Montana	2,882	1,649	−42.8	9,345	9,461	1.2	48,912	49,460	1.1
Nebraska	4,240	4,586	8.2	14,055	15,416	9.7	67,812	66,959	−1.3
Nevada	684	199	−70.9	2,020	847	−58.1	5,317	2,551	−52.0
New Hampshire	1,660	1,527	−8.0	4,269	3,847	−9.9	18,151	16,955	−6.6
New Jersey	2,066	1,914	−7.4	4,354	4,380	−.6	40,189	18,554	−53.8
New Mexico	1,245	1,119	−10.1	6,462	3,736	−42.2	35,006	25,609	−26.8
New York	9,437	13,758	45.8	15,280	20,604	34.8	354,276	362,261	2.3
North Carolina	7,889	6,556	−16.9	20,754	18,483	−10.9	84,039	83,828	−.3
North Dakota	1,959	1,836	−6.3	7,028	5,803	17.4	36,080	27,117	−24.8
Ohio	8,950	11,308	26.4	18,779	21,068	12.2	187,792	194,654	3.7
Oklahoma	2,171	1,815	−16.4	12,676	14,235	12.3	237,267	241,003	1.6
Oregon	2,741	2,395	−12.6	5,500	6,293	14.4	94,994	89,697	−5.6
Pennsylvania	15,536	32,696	110.5	58,712	58,831	.2	431,865	461,440	6.8
Rhode Island	1,414	1,118	−20.9	2,092	1,873	−10.5	50,966	51,037	.1
South Carolina	4,782	3,576	−25.2	11,571	6,901	−40.4	145,503	92,515	−36.4
South Dakota	2,125	1,693	−20.3	4,281	5,406	26.3	100,259	96,517	−3.7
Tennessee	3,830	3,387	−11.6	13,728	14,113	2.8	172,908	180,147	4.2
Texas	16,560	11,884	−28.2	60,784	45,273	−25.5	178,306	161,795	−9.3
Utah	1,546	2,073	34.1	12,290	11,741	−4.5	31,185	32,166	3.2
Vermont	1,051	787	−25.1	2,569	2,103	−18.1	13,661	13,198	−3.4
Virginia	5,626	4,161	−26.0	13,808	14,369	4.1	94,625	60,524	−36.0
Washington	4,150	3,976	−4.2	10,595	10,044	−5.2	152,347	153,117	.5
West Virginia	4,094	3,433	−16.2	11,641	8,011	−31.2	104,321	84,172	19.3
Wisconsin	2,891	2,980	3.1	11,025	13,754	24.8	45,683	47,595	4.2
Wyoming	991	959	−3.2	3,067	3,649	19.0	10,787	10,757	−.3
District of Columbia	3,440	2,899	−15.7	5,517	4,300	−22.0	42,396	43,396	2.4
Total	220,686	227,631	3.1	[2] 615,852	600,732	[3]−4.6	5,150,616	4,951,101	−4.0

[a] Increase except where minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[1] Includes new registrations, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Incomplete.
[3] Excluding States with incomplete reports.

Resident Schools and Camps for Unemployed Women

THE resident schools and camps authorized in the spring of 1933 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration proved an interesting educational experiment last summer, according to a circular letter of October 3, 1934, from the Federal Administrator, addressed to all State relief administrators.

Under the various State relief administrations 28 schools and camps have been conducted. These educational undertakings have met the relief needs of 1,800 women and have also offered them constructive opportunities for training. Reports received at the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from various States indicate that 20 percent of these woman students have been placed in positions. General improvement in the health of this group is also reported, as well as a change in mental attitude. The vocational-counseling program, the classes in home economics, and the discussion groups have been appreciated by these students, who will, no doubt, the Federal Administrator states, put their recent training to good use in their homes and communities.

Twenty-four States have made tentative requests for Federal assistance from relief funds to continue these schools for unemployed women this coming winter. While the Federal Emergency Relief Administration believes that such schools are needed and should be extended, it cannot at present appropriate special "ear-marked" funds for these projects. However, "in States where the need for resident schools for unemployed women has been ascertained, and there is interest in the continuation of the program this winter, general relief funds allocated to the States may well be used for this purpose, with the approval of the State relief administration."

The circular letter above referred to also announces that the Division of Emergency Education of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will be pleased to render advisory services, on request, as it did last summer, on school organization, the selection of personnel, and plans for curriculum and teaching.

Labor Standards for Domestic Employees

DOMESTIC service has always been peculiarly unresponsive to movements to improve standards of labor. Besides being a wholly unorganized occupation, it is almost universally excluded from the benefits of protective labor legislation. Practically the only step toward introducing standards of wages, hours, and working conditions for domestic employees has been taken by some of the placement agencies which deal with employers of household labor. This effort is the entirely informal and advisory one of making recommen-

dations to prospective employers as to conditions they should maintain and to applicants for work as to minimum provisions for wages, hours, and living arrangements which they should accept.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently completed a survey,[1] the purpose of which was to find out just what standards are recommended by these placement agencies. The Women's Bureau addressed its request for information about the standards used in placing domestics to a selected list of placement workers in colleges, universities, and secondary schools; to employment secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., and to placement workers of several other social agencies; to State and other public employment agencies; and to a few fee-charging agencies. Replies were received from 217 agencies in 10 States, but only 15 agencies were found to have standards for placing adult workers whose regular occupation is housework. Much of the data received refer to standards set for girls and young women working their way through secondary schools and colleges.

Summary of Standards

A MINIMUM wage was set by most of the standards for full-time workers, both adult and junior. For adult workers this commonly ranged from $13 to $40 a month, with board and room furnished the employee in most cases. Hourly rates ordinarily varied from 35 to 50 cents. Other provisions frequently occurring were definite specifications as to the amount of time the worker should have off, the payment of carfare if the worker does not live in, and the furnishing of a private room if she does stay at the home of her employer.

For full-time adult workers a definite limit to the hours of work expected is included in only two sets of standards. For part-time workers, however, the standards deal largely with the number of hours of work, since they generally apply to girls working in return for their board and room. In most of the standards set for college students 21 to 28 hours of work in a week is considered equivalent to board and room. Between 21 and 28 hours is set by 7 of the 9 placement agencies for girls attending secondary schools, and several require in addition a cash payment of about $10 a month.

With reference to standards specifically for regular workers in household occupations, two commercial agencies covered by the study make definite efforts to improve working conditions for their applicants. One of these, by charging a fee to both employer and employee, assumes the responsibility of supplying reliable help to employers and

[1] U.S. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 112: Standards of placement agencies for household employees. Washington, 1934.

secures work at a certain wage for employees. The hourly wage scale for various jobs which this agency requires is—

	Hourly rate (cents)
General houseworker	40
Expert cook (not to be employed less than 6 hours)	60
Expert waitress (not to be employed less than 4 hours)	50
Cook and serve (1 worker)	50
House opening; heavy cleaning	50
Dressmaking	50

The second commercial agency not only aids household employers to solve their household problems but sets the following employment standards, and follows up placements by talks with the employer and the employee, separately, about 2 weeks after placement and by a further check about 3 months later.

1. Wage—"A living wage for every employee" with additional compensation for skilled workers.
2. Time off—At least 1 hour a day and 1 whole day or 2 half days or the equivalent a week. (A 54-hour week is recommended.)
3. Living conditions—A private room and access to a modern bathroom.

Among State employment agencies, two reported that they investigate the homes of prospective employers before making a placement, and others reported that they make specific recommendations, while many of them undertake some follow-up work. In some cases this takes the form of personal interviews in which inquiries about wages and working conditions are made.

Conclusions

As interpreted by the Women's Bureau, the study indicates that in spite of the lack of legal regulations for household employment, some placement agencies are helping to improve the terms and conditions of employment of household employees, and that in some communities a number of employment agencies are cooperating in this respect. At the same time the Bureau points out that most of the standards which have been formulated are inadequate for the protection of domestic workers.

One of the most difficult of their problems—the length of the working day and week—is not even mentioned in several of the standards for full-time workers. However, the existence of standards of any sort is of itself encouraging and the fact that standards are used by various types of placement agencies in many parts of the country suggests that more such agencies could take action of this kind. The cooperation of several agencies in a community in the use of standards is an especially promising development. Finally, conditions in this employment show the need of legislative regulation for household employees.

Priority in Jobs Given to Certain Classes of Unemployed in Austria

A GOVERNMENT order issued to the district industrial commissions in Austria on June 16, 1934, provides for preferential treatment, by the public employment offices, of the unemployed workers seeking employment on public works or with private concerns.[1]

Public works.—Preference for employment on all public works is to be given to the following classes of the unemployed workers in order of priority:

1. Members of the Defense Corps, when not in actual military service and when in the possession of a registry card for employment.

2. Workers receiving unemployment relief, including those who are receiving emergency relief and those who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit, and among these:

(a) Members of the Patriotic Front and of the Federation of Trade Unions.

(b) Members of the Patriotic Front, but not members of the Federation of Trade Unions.

(c) Unorganized persons.

3. All other workers not classified above are to be treated in the same order of priority.

In cases of work requiring special qualifications, however, such qualifications form the deciding factor for preference.

Private employment.—Vocational qualifications are to be the deciding factor for preference in private employment, but members of the Defense Corps having registry cards for employment shall have the right of priority up to 4 percent of the workers employed by the establishment. For all other workers, their qualifications being equal, employment is to be given in the same order of priority as in the case of public works—paragraphs 2 (a), (b), and (c).

Changes in Belgian Unemployment-Insurance System

A REORGANIZATION of the unemployment funds and claims commissions in Belgium was provided for in a royal decree[2] dated July 27, 1934. Changes made in the unemployment-insurance system by four decrees[3] promulgated in 1933 provided that further amendments should be made in order to insure more satisfactory operation of the system and its extension to include the placement of unemployed workers. The present decree, therefore, provides for the termination of the existing unemployment funds and their replacement by new administrative entities.

[1] Austria. Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung. Amtliche Nachrichten, Vienna, July 1934, pp. 153, 154.

[2] Report from Manson Gilbert, American vice consul, Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 3, 1934; Bulletin du Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, Aug. 8, 1934, p. 806.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 280.

The system as reorganized will function through bureaus of employment and unemployment, the costs of which will be borne by the State. These offices, which may not exceed three in any Province, will be set up by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, and auxiliary bureaus may be set up in the communes in addition to those in the principal city of the Province.

The duties of the bureaus of employment and unemployment are to insure insofar as possible the employment of available labor either directly or through the employment offices created by or endorsed by the Government, and to control the operation of the insurance funds, especially upon questions of the insurability of members of accepted funds, the continuation of unemployment among members receiving benefits, declarations of a state of need, the failure of unemployed persons to accept work offered them, etc. Each bureau of employment and unemployment is authorized to allocate to the accepted unemployment funds and their local branches the amounts allotted by the National Crisis Fund and is held responsible for unlawful payments to the unemployed.

The official free employment offices of the country are placed under the jurisdiction of the employment and unemployment office of the district in which they are established, and the latter office is required to report to the Minister of Labor each week the demands for and offers of employment and the number of placements effected in the preceding week. A central employment office will be created to coordinate the work of all the offices.

A claims commission, consisting of the employer and three worker members and a chairman appointed by the Minister of Labor, will be established in connection with each employment and unemployment office.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Labor Information Service of Bureau of Labor Statistics

BEGINNING with the September number, which is now available for distribution, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will publish each month a Labor Information Bulletin which will attempt briefly to summarize current labor and economic conditions in the country.

This publication has been inaugurated in response to the ever-increasing demand from workers and labor organizations for information on labor and business conditions in the industry in which they are engaged and on general labor and economic conditions in the country. Commenting upon the new labor service, in the September issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, the Secretary of Labor says: "Workers must have unbiased and scientific information which covers not only conditions in their own particular industry, but also on the larger issues affecting the welfare of all labor and the Nation as a whole. As the Secretary of Labor, one of my duties is to make such information available to the 40,000,000 wage earners of the country."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics hopes in the course of time to be able to supply copies to every union local, to every shop or plant committee, to all workers' colleges and other institutions devoted to the interests of labor. In the meantime, distribution of the Labor Information Bulletin will be on a request basis only.

Suggestions and requests for information should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Report of Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry

THE creation of a permanent impartial board of three members, to be known as the "Textile Labor Relations Board", with all the power of the National Labor Relations Board and the Steel Labor Relations Board in their respective fields, was proposed by the Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry in its report to the President of the United States, on September 17, 1934. The Board also proposed that a Textile Work Assignment Control Board be appointed to deal with the stretch-out, this board to be composed of a representative of labor, a representative of the employers, and an impartial chairman.

This Board of Inquiry was appointed on September 5, 1934, 2 days after the beginning of the textile strike.

The strike had been formally voted at the convention of the United Textile Workers in New York about the middle of August. Later in August the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board offered its services as mediator. This offer was rejected by the union, which stated it had no further confidence in the ability of that Board to meet the situation. The National Labor Relations Board undertook to bring about an agreement before the strike was called, and invited representatives of the union and of the Cotton Textile Institute to a joint conference in Washington. The union accepted the invitation, but the Cotton Textile Institute declined. Later the National Labor Relations Board held a series of conferences with each side separately in the hope of finding a means of averting the strike. In this it was unsuccessful.

The fundamental issues involved in the strike were as follows:

(1) Recognition of the union and methods of collective bargaining.
(2) Machinery for handling complaints of violation of section 7 (a) and other labor provisions of the code.
(3) Hours and wages.
(4) The stretch-out.

The Board of Inquiry, composed of John G. Winant, chairman, Marion Smith, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, was "authorized and directed to inquire into complaints of the workers and the problems of the employers in the cotton, wool, silk, rayon, and allied textile industries; to consider ways and means of meeting such problems and complaints; and, upon request by the parties, to act as a board of voluntary arbitration."

The Board organized and held its first meeting on September 7. On September 8, the United Textile Workers offered to submit all issues in controversy to arbitration by the Board on certain terms and conditions. The Board immediately called the heads of the Cotton Textile Institute to Washington to consider the possibilities of this proposal. On September 11 and 12, the Board conferred with a group of representative employers, and urged them to agree to arbitration and offered to attempt to work out mutually satisfactory terms for such arbitration. The employers, however, refused to arbitrate, whereupon the Board proceeded to complete its inquiry of the basic issues involved.

The Board conferred with representatives of parties to the controversy and received from them such statistical and other information as they desired to submit, and also conferred with officials of the National Recovery Administration, the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other governmental agencies. A committee of technical experts was

engaged by the Board to make an independent study of the technical features of the stretch-out system.

Following is a summary of the recommendations of the Board:

1. For the more adequate protection of labor's rights under the collective bargaining and other labor provisions of the code, there shall be created under Public Resolution No. 44 an impartial board of three to be known as the Textile Labor Relations Board which shall be provided with an adequate staff and other facilities. This board shall have powers and duties in the textile field similar to those exercised by the National Labor Relations Board and the Steel Labor Relations Board in their respective fields, and shall have authority to administer, in addition to section 7 (a), other labor provisions of the cotton, silk, and wool codes.

2. In order to obtain necessary data upon the ability of the cotton, silk, and wool textile industries to support an equal or a greater number of employees at higher wages, it is recommended that the President direct the Department of Labor and, in accordance with section 6 (c) of the Recovery Act, the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report on these matters at the earliest possible time.

3. For the purpose of regulating the use of the stretch-out system in the cotton, wool, and silk industries it is recommended that the respective codes be amended to provide that a special committee be created under the Textile Labor Relations Board to supervise the use of the stretch-out; that until February 1, 1935, no employer shall extend the work load of any employee, except in special circumstances with the approval of the stretch-out committee; that the stretch-out committee shall have power to investigate present work assignments and where it finds improper speeding up of work require reduction accordingly; that the stretch-out committee shall recommend to the President not later than January 1, 1935, a permanent plan for regulation of the stretch-out, under which employers shall be required to secure approval of an impartial agency prior to increasing the work load of the employees, which plan when approved by the President after such notice and public hearing as he may prescribe shall become effective as part of the code.

4. To aid in the enforcement of code provisions relating to wages above the minimum and to serve as an aid and guide in making collective agreements, it is recommended that the Department of Labor be directed to study definitions and classifications of occupations and existing wages for such occupations, and that the information thus collected be made available to labor and management of the industry.

Inquiries Into Conditions in the Textile Industry

UPON the report of the Winant Board, described in the preceding article, the United Textile Workers called off the strike and the President initiated action to carry out the recommendations of the board. The steps taken were as follows:

1. A Textile Labor Relations Board was named by the President, and was given the authority to investigate alleged violations of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to arbitrate questions voluntarily submitted, and to exercise such functions as may be granted by code provision. (See Monthly Labor Review for October 1934, p. 871.) This board appointed a special committee to investigate the subject of the stretch-out.

2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics on October 1 began a survey of hours of labor, earnings, and occupations in the principal textile industries—cotton, woolen and worsted, and silk and rayon.

3. The Federal Trade Commission initiated a survey of the financial condition of the textile plants in order to throw light on the question of the ability of such plants to meet the requests of the workers for shorter hours and higher wage rates.

Meeting of International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, 1934

THE twentieth annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials was held in Boston, Mass., on September 27 to 29, 1934.

Following the appointment of the usual convention committees and the reading of the secretary-treasurer's report, three reports of committees on uniform labor laws were presented by the chairmen as follows: Child Labor, by Clara M. Beyer; Minimum Wage, by Ethel M. Johnson; Women in Industry, by Mary Anderson. Elmer F. Andrews, of the New York Department of Labor, reported for the committee on enforcement of N. R. A. and State labor regulations.

The afternoon session of the first day was a joint one with the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and the subjects of accident prevention, statistics, occupational diseases, and safety were discussed. James L. Gernon, director of inspection, New York State Department of Labor, in outlining the progress made in the prevention of industrial injuries, stated that while progress in industrial legislation has been advancing slowly in many States, in some States little progress had been made, and "even in the States with the most advanced industrial regulations there is still necessity for considerable improvement if we hope to prevent or reduce industrial injuries to the lowest possible number." Sidney W. Wilcox of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed the great value of statistical analysis and technique in their relation to the prevention of industrial injuries. Dr. J. Newton Shirley, of Duxbury, Mass., presented the problem of occupational diseases, and two experts in the field of safety engineering, David S. Beyer, chief engineer, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., and John H. Vogt, Department of Labor of New York, discussed the efforts being made to control dangerous dusts and fumes.

On the second day of the meeting, Governor Ely, of the Massachusetts Commonwealth, made an address in which he advocated interstate compacts to make secure such reforms as minimum wages and abolition of child labor, temporarily made under N. R. A. codes. The problem of administrative personnel was considered by Leonard

D. White, United States Civil Service Commission, while Joseph M. Tone of Connecticut discussed the problem of financing a State labor department.

The afternoon session of the second day was devoted to consideration of the N. R. A. and the administration of State laws. The Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, A. J. Altmeyer, considered the principles and implications of N. R. A. as social legislation. He told of the difficulties which would be encountered if code enforcement were turned over to 48 separate State departments and pleaded for better and more effective cooperation by State labor departments. A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina, discussed the subject of what would follow if the codes adopted under N. R. A. were abandoned.

The subject of social legislation was reserved for the last day of the meeting. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, though unable to be present, submitted a paper dealing with the place of the State in social legislation. Senator Wagner emphasized his belief that "above all, we must preserve and stimulate the initiative of the States themselves in social legislation."

The subject of "Federal-State Cooperation under the Wagner-Peyser Act" was also considered prior to the adjournment of the meeting. W. Frank Persons, Director, United States Employment Service, delivered an address on the development of that Service during the preceding 15 months, and stated that 21 State employment services have become affiliated with the Service and are operating 168 employment offices in 140 cities.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Joseph M. Tone, commissioner, department of labor and factory inspection, Connecticut; first vice president, A. W. Crawford, deputy minister, department of labor, Ontario; second vice president, William E. Jacobs, commissioner, department of labor, Tennessee; third vice president, Gerard Tremblay, deputy minister, department of labor, Quebec; fourth vice president, A. L. Fletcher, commissioner, department of labor, North Carolina; fifth vice president, Beatrice McConnell, director, bureau of women and children, department of labor and industry, Pennsylvania; secretary-treasurer, Isador Lubin, Commissioner, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

The time and place of the next meeting were left to the determination of the executive committee.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Norris-LaGuardia Act Held Constitutional

THE Supreme Court of the United States has denied a petition for the review of a case in which the Norris-LaGuardia Act was held constitutional. The case originated in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, which by a decree issued October 14, 1933, enjoined members of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers from—

> * * * inducing or attempting to induce owners, architects, or general contractors to let no subcontracts to plaintiffs for the erection of structural iron and steel on buildings now being or to be erected in the Metropolitan District of New York by sending to them circulars or other writing, stating, threatening, warning, or intimating * * * that members of the unions associated with the International may or will refuse to work on buildings upon which plaintiffs have or may have subcontracts, or by ordering, instigating, carrying on, or supporting sympathetic strikes, on buildings upon which plaintiffs have or may have subcontracts, or from otherwise attempting by coercive pressure, threats, or intimidation, or such other unlawful means, to compel or influence owners, architects, and general contractors not to patronize the plaintiffs.

An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, which rendered the opinion discussed below. (*Levering & Garrigues Co. et al.* v. *Morrin et al.*, 71 Fed. (2d) 284.) A master found that the dispute arose from the workers' effort to gain union recognition and the closed shop. This struggle had been going on for a period of years and had resulted in a number of strikes, as well as several sympathetic strikes. Owners, architects, and contractors in the building business were notified that union members would not work for employers who let subcontracts which did not provide for the closed shop, and that they would also urge others to leave their employment. It was developed during the case that members of the International Union were not employees of the appellees in the case and that the controversy had involved no fraud or violence.

The circuit court held that the instant case arose from a labor dispute within the meaning of section 113 (c) of the Norris-LaGuardia Act which reads:

> (c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

The Court then went on to say:

Now, under the statute, a district court cannot restrain the notifying of parties by interested individuals (sec. 104 (g)) [1] of an intention to refuse to work; nor can the court prevent, in the absence of fraud or violence, the giving of publicity to the facts in the controversy (sec. 104 (e)) [2] or encouraging others to refuse to work (sec. 104 (i)).[3] The fact that the notification and the publicity will result in coercing the parties informed and cause them to refrain from contracting with the appellees cannot be taken into consideration, for the court is without the power to prevent such notification. The court has not the power or authority to issue an injunction against these appellants who are engaged in a controversy arising out of an attempt to establish a closed shop by notifying general contractors and architects of an intention of members of a union to refuse to work, nor can these appellees prevent these appellants from refusing to work or inciting sympathetic strikes.

Then the constitutionality of the act was considered and upheld. Congress under the Constitution may give entire or limited jurisdiction to the district courts. The statute which the Supreme Court in *Traux* v. *Corrigan* (257 U. S. 312, 42 Sup. Ct. 124) held invalid as a violation of the due-process clause was distinguished on the ground that it granted complete immunity from both civil and criminal process, while the act in the present case merely restricts the use of the injunction and limits remedial rights but does not infringe upon property rights. Although an inseparable attribute which inheres on a grant of power cannot be nullified, the court pointed out that "the power to issue an injunction is not necessarily within the class of inherent attributes." Finally, the opinion stated that—

Since Congress may curtail this remedy or withdraw the jurisdiction of the district court, no constitutional rights based upon the withdrawal of remedial rights can be successfully raised, since the litigant never had an absolute constitutional right to have a Federal court take jurisdiction.

The decree granting the injunction was reversed in accordance with this reasoning.

[1] (g) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified.

[2] (e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by adver tising, speaking, patroling, or by any other method not involving fraud or violence.

[3] (i) Advising, urging, or otherwise causing or inducing without fraud or violence the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in sec. 103.

Laws Relating to Prison Labor in the United States Enacted in 1933 and 1934

SINCE the publication, in the fall of 1933, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, relating to prison labor in the United States, several changes have been made in the laws. The purpose of the present article is to bring the material in Bulletin No. 596 up to November 1, 1934.[a]

California

ACTS OF 1933—CHAPTER 102

[Section 4 amends section 1586 of the penal code so that it reads as follows:] [1]

SECTION 1586. All convicts may be employed by authority of the board of directors, under charge of the wardens respectively and such skilled foremen as they may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. Such needlework as the female prisoners may make from time to time may be sold. The money received from the sale of said needlework shall be paid to the warden and placed to the credit of the female who made the same. Upon the release of such female the money shall be paid to her. The convicts at the female department of the State prison at San Quentin at the California Institution for Women may perform such work as authorized by section 13 of the act establishing the said California Institution for Women and for that purpose the State board of prison directors are authorized to cause such work to be done within a radius of 3 miles from such female department at the California Institution for Women of the State prison at San Quentin.

At Folsom after the completion of the dam and canal, the board may commence the erection of structures for jute manufacturing purposes. The board of directors are hereby authorized to purchase from time to time such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured, and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.

Florida

[On page 25, Bulletin No. 596, chapter no. 16182 (Acts of 1933) should be inserted.]

Georgia

ACTS OF 1933—ACT NO. 135 (p. 122) [2]

[This act prohibits the use on public works of convicts sentenced for either felonies or misdemeanors in certain counties of the State whenever recommended by two successive grand juries. It provides for the resumption of use of convicts whenever recommended by two successive grand juries.]

---

a West Virginia, ch. 22, Special Session 1933-34, received subsequently, amends ch. 4, Acts of 1933 (Bul. No. 596, p. 124) and authorizes the State road commissioner instead of the commission to manufacture road signs, etc., at penitentiary.

[1] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, p. 14.

[2] To be considered in relation to Georgia act, pp. 26-29, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596.

Kentucky [3]

SPECIAL SESSION, 1934—CHAPTER 5

[The department of public welfare is charged with the duty of providing employment for all State prisoners. A prison revolving fund is established, and the department is required to sell all products of prison labor to State departments, and such departments are required to obtain their supplies through the department of public welfare.]

Minnesota

ACTS OF 1933—CHAPTER 342

[This act provides that, during the years 1933 and 1934, the maximum price charged for agricultural machinery manufactured in the State prison shall not exceed 80 percent of the price charged for similar items in the year 1932. During the same years the prices of similarly manufactured binder twine shall not exceed 1 cent per pound less than the price charged for such twine in the year 1932.] [4]

Mississippi

ACTS OF 1934—CHAPTER 147

[This chapter repeals chapter 145 (secs. 5717–5806) Code, 1930, and chapters 242, 321, and 327, Acts of 1932, and enacts a new chapter. Sections 5717–5804 (see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, pp. 60–62) are therefore superseded by new sections which are given below.]

SEC. 2. *Penitentiary.*—The plantation known as Parchman owned by the State, in Sunflower County, and such other places as are now or may be hereafter owned or operated by the State in the enforcement of penal servitude, shall constitute the penitentiary for the custody, punishment, confinement at hard labor, and reformation of all persons convicted of felony in the courts of the State and sentenced thereto.

SECS. 3–20. [These sections provide for the appointment of a board of prison commissioners by the Governor and specify their duties, compensation, qualifications, and terms of office. The Governor is also authorized to appoint a superintendent of the penitentiary who may appoint certain employees of the penitentiary.]

SEC. 21. *Shops established.*—The superintendent, in his discretion, for the use of the penitentiary, may establish and maintain a blacksmith shop for doing iron work, and also a wood shop for the manufacture of wagons, carts, plows, harrows, singletrees, hames, and other wooden implements and structures; a shoe and harness shop for making and mending shoes and harness; a laundry for washing and ironing the clothes of the convicts; a sawmill and grist mill for sawing lumber and grinding meal and hominy and chops; a tailoring shop for cutting, making, and mending clothes; a brick and tile factory; all of which shall be operated by convicts, in case competent foremen can be found among the convicts.

SEC. 23. *Female convicts.*—The superintendent shall have on the Sunflower farm a suitable building in which to house the female convicts, in which building the said convicts shall live and shall manufacture from stripes and other cloth the necessary clothing for the convicts, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the superintendent.

[3] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, pp. 43–45.
[4] Idem, pp. 57, 58.

SEC. 25. *Place of employment.*—It shall be unlawful for any State convict to be leased or hired out or worked on any land not owned by the State of Mississippi in fee simple and operated by it as a State farm, except they may be worked on public roads, public levees, or other public works as provided in section 224 of the constitution: *Provided, however,* They may be worked, but not by contract, on lands other than State land for the purpose of procuring firewood and other timber for the exclusive use of the State farm, and for no other purpose.

Any employee who shall work or allow to be worked any convict contrary to the above prohibition shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term of not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years.

SEC. 26. *Road work.*—Those having charge of convicts on farms owned and operated by the State are authorized and required to keep the road through such farms leading to the railroad depots from which supplies for such farms are obtained in good condition; and also to work on the roads, if any, leading from such farms to such depots, though through land not owned by the State, where such roads are used in hauling merchandise or agricultural products to or from such depots.

SEC. 27. *Same.*—It shall be lawful for the respective boards of supervisors of Hinds, Holmes, Sunflower, and Quitman Counties, and of any other counties where State convict farms may be located, at their discretion, to require annually all of the able-bodied male convicts over the age of 21 years and under the age of 50 years on each of said farms to work for a period of 6 days on the public roads in the counties in which the said farms are situated. The convicts in each county shall work only upon the roads of the county where they are held as prisoners. Said work shall be laid out and designated in each of said counties respectively by the board of supervisors therein, and the said work shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the superintendent of the penitentiary and his assistants, and is made their duty so to do, as other work is done by them on the said farms.

SEC. 42. *State-use system.*—The convicts shall be worked in the penitentiary and under the sole control of the officers and employees thereof. The word "penitentiary", wherever used in this chapter, shall be understood to embrace the State farm in Sunflower County and other penitentiary farms owned by the State, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State that it shall be self-supporting, and to that end the superintendent is required in the administration of its affairs to produce on the State farm all foodstuffs, both for man and beast, that the soil will produce, in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the convicts, including beef, pork, bacon, milk, and butter, and to breed and raise all work animals as far as practicable, such as horses, mules, and oxen needed in carrying on the State farm; and all land not required for the production of foodstuffs as herein provided shall be devoted to the production of cotton and such other salable products as may seem practical. The superintendent shall also, as far as practicable, have manufactured all farm implements, tools, clothing, and shoes by the convicts.

SEC. 75. *Seed offered to cotton planters of the State.*—The seed from the cotton produced as provided in last section shall be offered to such of the cotton planters of the State of Mississippi as may want them, but no sale of such seed shall be made to any person who is not an actual planter of cotton, until after May 1, in any year.

CHAPTER 296 [5]

[This act was approved on March 15, 1934, and amends section 5735, Code of 1930. While it would appear that this act was repealed by a law (ch. 147) approved at a later date, nevertheless it also appears that the legislature intended to authorize the State to take advantage of the Federal convict-labor law (Hawes-Cooper Act). It is for this reason that the text is included in this supplement.]

SECTION 1. *Establishment of shops, etc.*—The superintendent, with the approval of the trustees, for use of the penitentiary, may establish and maintain a blacksmith shop for doing ironwork, and also a wood shop for the manufacture of wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, plows, harrows, singletrees, hames, and other wooden implements and structures; a shoe and harness shop for making and mending shoes and harness; a laundry for washing and ironing the clothes of the convicts; a sawmill and gristmill for sawing lumber and grinding meal and hominy and chops; a tailoring shop for cutting, making and mending clothes; a brick and tile factory; all of which shall be operated by convicts, in case competent foremen can be found among the convicts. The sale of all goods manufactured in any penal and/or reformatory institutions to other than agencies purchasing in whole or in part with tax money is hereby prohibited, but agricultural products are exempt from this restriction.

SEC. 2. *Goods divested of interstate character.*—All goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal and/or reformatory institution transported into the State of Mississippi, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival and delivery in the State of Mississippi, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of the State of Mississippi, to the same extent, and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in the State of Mississippi and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package, or otherwise.

Montana

SPECIAL SESSION 1933—CHAPTER 9

[Amends sec. 1, ch. 172, Acts of 1933, by providing that "where farm machinery now owned in this State requires repairs, and repairs for such machinery is manufactured in whole or in part without the State of Montana, the sale and transportation into the State of such repairs shall not be prohibited by this act."] [6]

New Jersey [a]

ACTS OF 1934—CHAPTER 118

SECTION 1. *Sale of prison-made products of other States restricted.*—All goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured and produced, wholly or in part, outside of this State by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal or reformatory institution, transported into this State, and remaining herein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall upon arrival or delivery in this State be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of this State to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured or produced in the penal institutions of this State, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package or otherwise.

[5] Should be added to list of States with such laws at end of p. 139, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596.

[6] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, p. 140.

[a] Idem, p. 142.

SEC. 2. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed and adjudged to be a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 or by imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days or both.

SEC. 3. *Form of procedure.*—All proceedings for violations hereof shall conform to the procedure and practice obtained in an act entitled "An act concerning disorderly persons" (Revision of 1898), and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereof.

[This act supplements chapter 235, Acts of 1931. See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, page 142.]

New York

ACTS OF 1934—CHAPTER 326

[This act amends section 69, chapter 136, Acts of 1930, as amended by chapter 26, Acts of 1933 so as to read as follows:] [7]

SECTION 69. *Sale of convict-made goods forbidden.*—No goods, wares, or merchandise, manufactured, produced, or mined wholly or in part by convicts, or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, shall be sold in this State to any person, firm, association, or corporation except that nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the sale of such goods produced in the prison institutions of this State to the State, or any political division thereof, or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof as provided in section 184 of the correction law.

A violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

Rhode Island [8]

ACTS OF 1934—CHAPTER 2106

SECTION 1. *Title.*—This act shall be known as "an act to promote the State-use system of industries in the public welfare institutions" and shall be so interpreted as to encourage the production of goods and merchandise in the public welfare institutions of this State.

SEC. 2. *Definition.*—The words "public welfare institutions" as used in this act shall mean the Rhode Island State Prison, Providence County jail, and the State reformatory for men and State reformatory for women.

SEC. 3. *Sale on open market prohibited.*—The sale on the open market in this State of all goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners (except prisoners on parole or probation) or in any penal and/or reformatory institution is hereby prohibited. The provisions of this act, and all other regulations and laws in this State in effect at that time and not inconsistent with this act, shall apply to all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners (except prisoners on parole or probation) or in any penal and/or reformatory institution and transported into the State for use or distribution, to the same extent and in the same manner as if such goods and merchandise were so manufactured, produced, or mined within the State.

SEC. 4. *Contracts forbidden.*—It is hereby declared unlawful for the State or any of its officers or agencies or any of the towns or cities thereof, to enter into

[7] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, p. 142.
[8] Idem, pp. 103 and 104.

any contract or other arrangement for the labor of any of the several penal and/or reformatory institutions of this State, except as herein provided.

SEC. 5. *Goods produced in public welfare institutions.*—For the purposes of this act the provisions of section 3 relating to sales on the open market shall not include the sale and/or the exchange of convict-made goods produced in the public welfare institutions of this State to or with other reformatory and/or custodial institutions for their own consumption or use nor the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise to any department, institution, or agency of any State or its political subdivisions.

SEC. 6. *Kinds of articles produced.*—The State public welfare commission shall cause such articles and materials as are used in the offices, departments, or institutions of the State and of the several cities and towns to be produced by the labor of inmates in the public welfare institutions and from time to time shall notify the State purchasing agent, managing officer of any State office, department, or institution having the duty of purchasing articles and materials for any city or town, what articles and materials are being produced in the public welfare institutions. This notification shall describe in detail such articles and materials, giving the style, size, design, or quality and any other information necessary to properly describe such articles and materials.

SEC. 7. *Requisitions.*—When the State purchasing agent or managing officer of any State office, department, or institution, shall have had occasion to purchase any article or materials similar to those produced in the public welfare institutions and notification of such production had been given him, he shall make requisition therefor to the State public welfare commission, the provisions of any statute, resolution, rule, or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding. The requisition shall conform to specifications and description previously submitted by the commission unless it appears that special style, design, or quality is needed, and shall be on forms provided by the commission. If said articles or materials are needed immediately and are not on hand the commission shall forthwith notify the requisitioner and he may purchase elsewhere.

SEC. 8. *Bill to be accompanied by certificate.*—No bill for any such articles or materials purchased for the use of State offices, departments, or institutions, otherwise than from a public welfare institution, shall be allowed or paid unless it is accompanied by a certificate from the commission showing that a requisition therefor has been made and that such goods cannot be supplied by it, the provisions of any statute, resolution, rule, or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 9. *Price of articles supplied by public welfare institutions.*—The price of all articles and materials supplied by the public welfare institutions shall conform as nearly as practicable to the wholesale market rates for similar goods manufactured elsewhere. Any difference of opinion in regard to price shall be submitted for arbitration to a representative of the commission, a representative of the requisitioner, and the State commissioner of finance, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final.

SEC. 10. *Committee to be appointed.*—The governor shall appoint in pursuance to this act, a committee on prison industries, consisting of 2 representatives of industry, 2 of labor, and 2 of the public to serve without pay and at the pleasure of the governor of the State, the chairman of the State public welfare commission, or agent delegated by him, shall be a member ex-officio, their duties and responsibilities to be as the governor shall from time to time designate, but shall always be for this general purpose:

To find ways and means of employing prisoners without increasing the tax burden and without unfair competition with free labor and free industry; and

To provide through such employment, practical training in the industrial, farm, and maintenance activities, with proper emphasis upon the necessity for coordination with the general program of the prison for rehabilitation of the inmates.

SEC. 11. *Purchase of commodities by subdivisions of the State.*—The committee on prison industries shall call from time to time meetings of the purchasing agents of subdivisions of this State with the State purchasing agent and the State public welfare commission to develop standards for commodities manufactured and produced by penal industries and to prepare and secure compacts or agreements as to the purchase of commodities by them from the penal institutions so as to aid the service afforded them in the conduct of the institutions under the State public welfare commission.

SEC. 12. *Standards of production.*—The State public welfare commission and the committee on prison industries shall cooperate in establishing certain standards of production and shall by consultation and meeting with the managing officers and purchasing agents of State and municipal offices, departments, and institutions, determine the style, design, and quality of articles and materials to be made.

SEC. 13. *Special orders.*—If articles or materials of a different design, style, or quality than those produced are needed, by any State department or institution, the State public welfare commission may, if a sufficient quantity is needed, arrange for the manufacture thereof on special order.

SEC. 14. *Penalty.*—Any officer who willfully neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this act relative to the purchase of articles and materials from the public welfare institutions shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 for each violation.

SEC. 15. *Effective date.*—[July 1, 1934.]

South Carolina

[The act number assigned to session laws of South Carolina 1933, as shown on page 105, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, should read no. 380 instead of 582, the latter number being merely for use of the clerk of the State senate.]

Virginia

SPECIAL SESSION, 1933—CHAPTER 32 [9]

SECTION 1. *Purchase of machinery.*—The State prison board be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered subject to the approval of the governor to expend not in excess of $75,000 of the funds heretofore appropriated for per diem allowance to prisoners and not yet expended therefor, for the purpose of purchasing equipment and machinery for the manufacture and production of articles, pursuant to the provisions of section 2073 of the Code of Virginia, but no money shall be used in the purchase of machinery or equipment for the manufacture of brooms or mattresses. For the purpose of repaying any money expended under the provisions of this act the State prison board may, subject to the approval of the governor being first obtained, and for such length of time as may be necessary for said purpose, include as a part of the charge allowed to be made for articles manufactured and produced under the provisions of the aforesaid section of the Code of Virginia, an amount sufficient to defray the cost of such machinery and equipment, purchased pursuant to the provisions of this act and used in manufacturing and producing such articles. That part of all charges allowed and collected pursuant to this act shall, until all sums used by the State prison board under this act have been repaid to the fund from which expended, be used for the payment of the per diem allowed prisoners, for which purpose it is hereby appropriated.

[9] See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, note, pp. 115 and 144.

[The blank chapter number used for Virginia, Acts of 1933, as shown on pages 144, 145, 146, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, should read "62".]

ACTS OF 1934—CHAPTER 319

SECTION 1. *Sale of convict-made goods prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful for any person within this State to buy or acquire by exchange on the open market, either for his own use or for the purpose of resale, or for any person to sell or exchange on the open market, within this State, any goods, wares, or merchandise prepared in whole or in part, or manufactured, by convicts or prisoners, other than convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, of any other State.

SEC. 2. *Penalty for violation.*—Any person, or any agent or manager for any person, who shall violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case.

Wisconsin

[In lieu of Acts of 1933 (Wisconsin) as shown on pages 126, 127, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, the following should be substituted and considered as the present law in this State]

STATUTES, 1931

SECTION 132.13. *Labels on prison-made goods.*—All goods, wares, and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other establishment in which convict labor is employed in any State except this State, and imported, brought, or introduced into this State shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled, or marked as herein provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in this State without such brand, label, or mark. Such brand, label, or mark shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict-made", followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer roman condensed capitals. The brand or mark shall in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the box, crate, or other covering in which such goods, wares, or merchandise may be packed, shipped, or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark, or label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate, or covering.

SEC. 132.14. *Enforcement of law.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor statistics and the district attorneys of the several counties to enforce the foregoing section, and when upon complaint or otherwise, such commissioner has reason to believe that the same has been violated he shall advise the district attorney of the county wherein such alleged violation has occurred, of the fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and such district attorney shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance therewith.

United States [10]

Compact of Fair Competition for the Prison Industries

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT on April 19, 1934, by Executive order, approved the compact of fair competition for the prison industries of the United States.

[10] See also Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 596, pp. 131–134.

The compact has been signed by the governors or prison executives of 30 States and by the proper authorities of the District of Columbia and the Department of Justice of the United States. It covers products mined, manufactured, produced, or distributed by prison labor in the signatory States, limiting the hours of labor in prison industries to not more than those prescribed in the code adopted for each industry, and providing that in no case shall prison labor be permitted to work more than 40 hours per week. It forbids the employment of persons under 16 years of age in prison industries, and of persons under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations or those dangerous to life. It also provides that prison products shall be sold at prices not lower than the fair current prices prevailing in the market in which the product is customarily sold.

On November 1, 1934, the following States had become signatory to the compact: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the District of Columbia and the United States Department of Justice.

Federal Prison Industries

The Seventy-third Congress passed a law (Pub. No. 461) which became effective on June 23, 1934, authorizing the creation of the "Federal Prison Industries." The act supplements an act of Congress approved on May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. L. 391), providing for the diversification of employment of Federal prisoners and for their training and schooling in trades and occupations. The Federal Prison Industries Corporation shall have the duty of determining in what manner and to what extent industrial operations shall be carried on in Federal penal and correctional institutions, diversifying as far as practicable prison industrial operations so that no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition from the products of prison workshops.

The Corporation is authorized to use the "Prison Industries Fund" for the purposes enumerated in the act of May 27, 1930, and also for the payment of compensation to inmates of penal institutions or their dependents for injuries suffered in any industry. Compensation paid shall not be greater than that provided in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916.

Other Prison Labor Provisions

By an act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. L. 382) the legislative appropriations act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, provides that no

Government department, etc., shall place any orders for material, supplies, equipment, work, or services where such is furnished or performed by convict labor.

All contracts under the Federal Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (47 Stat. L. 709) also stipulate that no convict shall be directly employed on any such project.

A similar provision is also carried in the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. L. 195) as follows:

> All contracts let for construction projects pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project: * * *

Registration of Labor Contracts in Cuba [1]

ALL labor contracts between employers and employees in Cuba must hereafter be registered in the Department of Labor, according to a decree-law no. 446, signed by the President of Cuba on August 24, 1934. A period of 30 days is granted for the registration of agreements already in effect on the date of the promulgation of this measure.

A preamble to the law expresses the hope that the relations between employer and laborers will be adjusted by labor contracts fixing the salaries and hours of work and incorporating the rights and duties already obtained by the working classes and any others mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties.

The law requires that until labor courts are established, the Department of Labor shall report to the correctional courts any violations of labor contracts. Infringements of this law are punishable by a fine of from $50 to $500 or by imprisonment of from 31 to 180 days, or both, according to the seriousness of the offense or of the damage caused.

The amounts collected by reason of the application of this law are to be placed in the Working Women's Maternity Fund, created by decree-law no. 152.

Contracts which have no fixed duration may be amended by either of the contracting parties on 30-day notice to the other party. A signed copy of this notice is to be filed in the proper office of the Department of Labor. Parties executing a labor contract for a definite term may, before its expiration, in an affidavit signed before the proper chief of office or bureau of the Department of Labor, agree to amend or annul the agreement. If, 30 days after the expiration of the period of the agreement, neither of the contracting parties expresses a desire to withdraw from the agreement, the latter automatically continues in force.

[1] Report of Sept. 3, 1934, from H. Freeman Matthews, first secretary of the American Embassy at Habana.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation Award Held Permissible, Lacking Evidence that Unemployment of Injured was Due to Business Conditions

IN A case recently before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, the industrial accident board and the superior court, Suffolk County, agreed that the employee had been totally incapacitated for work since December 9, 1932, through an injury which occurred on December 15, 1931. The insurance carrier had appealed from a decision of the county court finding that the employee was totally disabled and ordering the payment of compensation. The question presented to the supreme court for its determination was whether, upon the evidence submitted, it was possible to find that the claimant's present condition resulted from the injury and that he was totally incapacitated thereby.

Testimony was presented showing that the fall of a steel beam upon his foot had caused a fracture of the first metatarsal of the claimant's left foot. Since then, with the exception of 2 days, he was unable to practice his occupation of blacksmith. The impartial physician, after an examination of the employee's foot on December 1, 1932, stated that "the fracture has long since healed, but there still remains a tenderness over this metatarsal below the fracture. * * * It probably represents a nerve ending that was caught in the callus from adhesions." He added that neurological factors might cause the symptoms of which complaint was made.

Three orthopedic surgeons testified that there was some restriction of motion in the great toe joint of the left foot. One of them, called by the insurer, stated that on July 26, 1932, when he examined the employee there still was disability. Another examination on October 13, 1932, indicated that "at that time the examination differed slightly from July 26 in that there was little or no sensitiveness under the first metatarsal and no complaints when rising on the ball of the foot or rolling to the outer border." He added, however, that he could not contradict the employee's statement that he could not stand all day and do the heavy work of a blacksmith. Another witness testified that he did not think that the then condition of the employee was a "proximate result of the broken bone above the toe. There is a possibility, because of the fracture, that the nerves coming along the metatarsal bone would become adhered to the joint that would cause

trouble, but not a probability." The third surgeon testified that the great toe joint of the left foot was enlarged as much as one-fourth inch and that there was "a good deal of local tenderness throughout the joint." Further, he stated that he doubted whether the claimant "can do hard work at the present time" though "he might be able to do some light work" since he is probably not totally disabled.

The court resolved the conflict in the testimony by stating that "the evidence must be considered in its aspect most favorable to the employee." With this in mind, it was held that the industrial accident commission and the superior court were warranted in finding a causal relation between the injury and the disability, and further that the condition of claimant's foot "at the time of the hearing was a continuance of the previous condition."

The court also held, in the face of conflicting medical opinion as to whether the employee should be operated upon to improve his condition, that the industrial accident board was not compelled as a matter of law to find that the employee had unreasonably refused to submit to an operation for his physical benefit.

Testimony showed that the employee had looked for light jobs which he could perform despite his disability. It was held that, in the absence of evidence of business conditions during the period in question and in view of claimant's disability, the board could find his inability to obtain work was attributable to the injury rather than to business conditions. The decree of the lower court was therefore affirmed. (*Sheppard's Case*, 192 N. E. 4.)

Meeting of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1934

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions opened a 4-day meeting at the Statler Hotel in Boston on September 24, 1934. Joseph A. Parks, chairman, Department of Industrial Accidents of Massachusetts, as president of the association opened the meeting, and traced the development of workmen's compensation, with particular reference to the growth of the system in Massachusetts. After the appointment of convention committees and the presentation of the report of the secretary-treasurer, the reports of the following regular committees were presented: Statistics and costs, medical, safety and safety codes, electrical safety code, forms, rehabilitation, and workmen's compensation legislation. A special committee report on constitutional changes was also presented.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to discussing the effect of N. R. A. codes on workmen's compensation administration, and

special attention was given to the question as to the extent to which the Federal Emergency Relief Program places the responsibility for compensation on the locality.

In the absence of Hal M. Stanley, of Georgia, who was to have discussed the subject of whether beneficiaries under the made-work relief programs are employees within the workmen's compensation act, Charles F. Sharkey, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, presented the legal status of such workers in the light of the court decisions recently rendered in the various States.[1]

A report on the American Remarriage Table was presented by Swen Kjaer, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The convention later adopted a resolution approving the American Remarriage Table compiled and published by the Casualty Actuarial Society, based on data collected by the National Council on Compensation Insurance, as a basis for remarriage rates. It was also the opinion of the members that the association should take steps to obtain additional data on remarriage of widows for the purpose of establishing a larger exposure record.

At the evening session the delegates were addressed by Governor Ely of Massachusetts, United States Senator David I. Walsh, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Miss Perkins stressed the need of accident prevention measures in factories and urged a greater cooperation between the Federal Department of Labor and the State industrial accident commissions.

The morning session of the second day consisted of group discussions on problems of exclusive State fund and private and competitive insurance. The afternoon program was devoted entirely to the subjects of the control of medical and hospital fees, the selecting of the employee's own physician, and merit rating as an incentive for accident prevention.

The third day was set aside as medical day. The early morning session consisted of a clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The medical program for the balance of the day was conducted by well-known medical men of Massachusetts and included papers on the cause of increasing disabilities in fracture cases; shortening the period of disability in intracapsular-type fractures of the hip; low back strains and their treatment; the crippled shoulder; curing the crippled hand; kidney and urinary conditions simulating back trouble; the effect of work on the diseased heart; and the importance of pathological examinations.

At the closing day of the meeting, the reports of the convention committees were received and adopted. The special committee on constitutional changes, headed by Ethelbert Stewart, also reported several amendments to the bylaws of the association. A report was

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, pp. 660–671.

also made of the results of a study, authorized by the 1933 meeting, of the methods of the various States for determining the average weekly wage, used as a basis for compensation payments. A recommendation that the committee on workmen's compensation legislation prepare a uniform provision for adoption by all of the States was approved.

After electing J. Dewey Dorsett, North Carolina Industrial Commission, as president for the coming year, and George T. Watson, commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Department of West Virginia, as vice president, the convention adjourned to join the meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials.[1] The next annual meeting will be held in North Carolina in September 1935.

[1] See p. 1118 of this issue.

COOPERATION

Status of Building and Loan Associations, 1933

DATA furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Building and Loan League (Cincinnati) show that at the end of 1933 there were in the United States 10,727 building and loan associations with a combined membership of 9,224,105, and resources aggregating $6,977,531,676. From 1932 to 1933 there was a decline of 270 societies, 890,687 members, and $772,959,408 in assets.

The following table shows the number of associations and their membership and resources in 1933:

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSETS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of associations	Number of members	Total assets	State	Number of associations	Number of members	Total assets
Alabama	39	33,480	$23,843,533	Nevada	5	2,281	$1,246,345
Arizona	2	1,600	600,000	New Hampshire	29	16,152	13,761,730
Arkansas	55	30,213	25,794,298	New Jersey [1]	1,532	970,000	1,050,000,000
California	182	350,000	359,894,896	New Mexico	16	4,500	4,316,562
Colorado	52	50,000	35,340,471	New York	293	481,928	394,643,465
Connecticut	44	31,534	25,607,678	North Carolina	209	74,182	68,439,937
Delaware	43	19,430	15,257,369	North Dakota	22	22,251	12,054,641
District of Columbia	28	96,785	90,533,000	Ohio	737	1,968,129	895,028,774
Florida	59	10,370	13,129,227	Oklahoma	90	129,339	99,238,441
Georgia	40	18,443	6,891,548	Oregon	22	31,400	18,228,564
Hawaii	11	28,012	5,288,989	Pennsylvania	2,908	884,065	957,791,288
Idaho	14	9,550	6,272,313	Rhode Island	8	47,898	33,691,232
Illinois	889	782,300	394,648,000	South Carolina [1]	98	18,000	20,000,000
Indiana	380	341,700	246,333,779	South Dakota	20	9,650	5,844,910
Iowa	74	60,072	41,789,377	Tennessee	42	25,640	18,993,047
Kansas	150	155,152	106,960,685	Texas	139	137,700	100,393,588
Kentucky	164	170,300	110,937,465	Utah	21	34,000	23,029,669
Louisiana	99	166,241	143,656,771	Vermont	14	5,600	5,418,676
Maine	36	25,930	23,967,428	Virginia	89	59,100	53,652,977
Maryland [1]	1,000	283,000	185,000,000	Washington	66	200,000	61,510,158
Massachusetts	227	436,920	502,873,869	West Virginia	60	50,200	33,612,941
Michigan	65	185,267	142,693,028	Wisconsin	184	238,238	245,291,106
Minnesota	75	96,179	39,038,245	Wyoming	8	14,850	7,889,189
Mississippi	44	6,274	10,943,600				
Missouri	233	207,950	169,255,761	Total, 1933	10,727	9,224,105	6,977,531,676
Montana	27	25,800	15,026,454	Total, 1932	10,997	10,114,792	7,750,491,084
Nebraska	83	176,500	111,876,652				

[1] Figures estimated.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Union Control of Actors' Salary Reductions

THEATRICAL managers and producers who seek to cut salaries of actors below the scale provided in their agreement with the Actors' Equity Association must prove their inability to pay the scale, under regulations recently adopted by the association.

One of the measures taken to meet the acute depression in the theater business has been to reduce salaries, and because this practice has in some instances enabled a production to continue and has thus meant longer employment it has been accepted by the actors and their association as the less of two evils. But abuses have developed, according to the September 1934 issue of Equity, the official organ of the Actors' Equity Association. Temporary cuts have not been rescinded when business improved, and some companies which have had long, successful runs have reduced salaries as soon as patronage diminished, even though that may have been a passing occurrence.

The Actors' Equity Association has now adopted measures to control this situation and to enforce its contracts. It has instituted a permanent "cuts board" at the headquarters of the union in New York City, to which any theatrical manager or producer desiring reduction in salaries for a current production must apply. The burden of proving the necessity for reducing expenses rests upon the management, and must be substantiated by books and written statements. Members of the association are prohibited from agreeing to salary reductions without the consent of Equity. While cuts are in operation, weekly statements of box-office receipts must be delivered to Equity by the management.

In no case may the salaries of actors having speaking or individual parts be cut below $50 a week, and no decrease will be permitted in the case of performers of that grade who receive $50 or less a week.

No actor is required to accept a salary reduction, even though the association has approved, "since it is not the policy of Equity to order a member to reduce his salary." On the other hand no member may accept a decrease which the cuts board of the union has refused to sanction.

These regulations apply immediately in New York, and will be extended to Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles as soon as machinery is devised to carry them into effect.

Reorganization of Labor Unions into Smaller Units in the Soviet Union

AN ORDER was issued by the All-Union Central Committee of Labor Unions on September 9, 1934, providing for reorganization, into smaller units, of the labor unions in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.).[1]

The labor unions are a part of the Soviet Government. In addition to the improvement of labor conditions, they perform the functions which in other countries are usually assigned to the labor and industrial departments or ministries.

There have been 47 of these labor unions. These are now being reorganized into 154 unions. The purpose of this step is to bring them closer to actual production activities in the establishments and occupations for the purpose of better technical training, so as to improve the quantity and quality of output and decrease the cost per unit. It is also thought that the smaller unions will be better able to improve labor conditions, raise wages, improve the provisioning and feeding, raise the level of care for health, social insurance against sickness, disability, and old age, etc., and be more effective in the struggle against short weights and measures, bureaucracy, and other factors directly affecting the interest of the workers and their productive activities.

The central committee of each union is divided into 7 divisions dealing, respectively, with social insurance, wages, technical instruction, inspection, education, recreation, and statistics, bookkeeping, and general administration.

The intermediary or district committees are being abolished altogether in a number of the unions. Those remaining are to deal principally with wages and the technical instructors attached to definite groups of establishments.

The paid personnel of the central committees and the remaining intermediary committees is to be decreased from 20,393 to 13,075 persons, that is, by 36 percent. The sums saved through this change are to be used for the improvement of the educational and material condition of the members of the unions. The setting up of new provincial or district committees or the increasing of the personnel of the existing administrative organizations without specific permission by the All-Union Central Committee of Labor Unions, in each particular case, is strictly prohibited.

For the purpose of improving the service in certain important leading trades, special sections are to be formed—for instance, in the union of coal miners, a section of machinists; in the metal trades, a section of miners, a section of rollers, etc.

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). Central Executive Committee. Izvestiia, Moscow, Sept. 9, 1934, p. 1.

In addition to the paid workers of the central and intermediary committees, volunteers are to be appointed from the workers of the corresponding trades and occupations. All members of the sectional staffs are to be volunteers elected by the members.

The All-Union Central Committee is to concentrate its activities principally upon a systematic control over the enforcement of the decisions of the party and Government and upon regulation of the work of the central committees of the unions. The All-Union Central Committee consists of the following divisions: (1) Responsible technical instructors, (2) wage-scale planning, (3) social insurance, (4) labor inspection, (5) recreation inspection, (6) accountancy statistics, (7) finances, (8) general administration, and (9) recreation.

The order provides for a decrease of the paid personnel of the staff of the All-Union Central Committee from 502 to 388 persons, that is, by 33 percent.

The Soviets of the locals are to consist of the representatives of their members, elected by their convention. These Soviets are to exercise the control over the fulfillment of the decisions of the party, Government, All-Union Central Committee, and central committees, and over financial transactions by the local unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industrial Disputes in the United States in September 1934

DATA concerning industrial disputes in the United States for September 1934 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Preliminary figures regarding industrial disputes for August and September 1934 with final figures for preceding months and years are shown in table 1. Subsequent tables give more detailed data for July, this being the latest month for which verified data are available. In all of these tabulations disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to September 1934, as well as the number of strikes carried forward from preceding months and the number in progress during each month.

Table 2 shows in detail by city and industrial group, the number of strikes in July 1934, the number of workers involved, and the man-days lost.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY YEARS, 1927 TO 1933, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1933 TO SEPTEMBER 1934

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	Carried forward to month	In progress during month	Beginning in month	Carried forward to month	In progress during 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	------	------	14,818,847
1933							
January	75	12	87	20,172	997	21,169	251,829
February	67	32	99	11,114	8,875	19,989	113,215
March	98	35	133	40,548	6,915	47,463	348,459
April	80	39	119	23,793	13,081	36,874	551,930
May	140	47	187	44,589	20,302	64,891	664,689
June	137	50	187	42,233	19,097	61,330	576,535
July	240	52	292	111,051	28,048	139,099	1,505,408
August	246	84	330	157,953	53,571	211,524	1,570,512
September	223	99	322	244,636	53,844	298,480	3,873,662
October	129	125	254	56,164	163,682	219,846	3,659,502
November	67	98	165	38,062	101,146	139,208	1,298,113
December	60	52	112	21,822	23,790	45,612	404,993
1934							
January	70	30	100	38,311	13,152	51,463	[1] 616,465
February	73	31	104	69,834	30,618	100,452	789,553
March	134	39	173	87,497	18,627	106,124	1,091,023
April	174	54	228	132,596	37,700	170,296	2,280,164
May	182	81	263	155,714	73,035	228,749	2,221,390
June	126	94	220	37,264	73,355	110,619	1,903,450
July	116	103	219	148,108	67,859	215,967	2,076,334
August [2]	134	83	217	66,307	54,697	121,004	1,775,814
September [2]	99	101	200	461,703	69,198	530,901	8,133,859

[1] Revised.

[2] Preliminary figure subject to revision.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Bakers:					
Massachusetts: Lowell					[1] 341
Ohio:					
Cincinnati	1	1	6	6	54
Cleveland	3	1	32	16	352
Pennsylvania: Allentown		1		17	425
Wisconsin:					
Janesville					[1] 32
Milwaukee					[1] 22
Do	2	2	171	171	1,503
Total	6	5	209	210	2,729
Brick and tile workers:					
Ohio: Uhrichsville		1		42	1,050
Pennsylvania:					
Kittanning					[1] 500
Patton					[1] 432
Interstate: Ohio (Midvale) and Pennsylvania (Clearfield)		1		800	20,000
Total		2		842	21,982
Building trades:					
District of Columbia: Washington					[1] 1,125
Indiana: South Bend and Mishawaka	1	1	40	40	80
Massachusetts:					
Holyoke	1		10		20
Quincy and Weymouth	1		400		5,200
Missouri:					
Carthage		1		100	2,100
Kansas City	1		443		886
New York:					
New York City and vicinity	1	1	9,000	9,000	18,000
Rochester	1		24		72
Pennsylvania:					
Fort Mifflin	1	1	16	16	64
Scranton					[1] 1,400
Rhode Island: Pawtucket	1		20		20
Texas: East Texas field	1		500		4,500
Washington: Coulee Dam	1		51		153
Wisconsin: Milwaukee					[1] 333
Interstate: New York (New York City) and New Jersey (Wehawken)	1	1	244	244	1,708
Total	11	5	10,748	9,400	35,661
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
California: Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco	1		1,250		10,000
Maryland: Baltimore	1	1	18	18	252
Michigan: Detroit	1		10		20
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1	1	6,000	6,000	84,000
New York:					
Buffalo	1		6		36
New York City	1		18		54
Rochester		1		16	400
Tompkinsville	1		102		714
Yonkers	1		50		150
Ohio:					
Cleveland					[1] 9,500
Columbus, Marion, and Toledo	1		150		2,550
Oregon: Portland	1		450		450
Total	10	3	8,054	6,034	108,126
Clothing trades:					
California: Los Angeles					[1] 2,000
Connecticut: Danbury					[1] 9,100
Massachusetts:					
Middleboro	1		30		570
Whitman		1		456	11,400
Worcester	1	1	20	20	420

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Clothing trades—Continued.					
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1		2,000		2,000
New Jersey: Woodbine	1		150		1,200
New York:					
Albany					[1] 200
Brooklyn		1		24	600
Long Island City					[1] 539
New York City					[1] 12,000
Do	1	1	26	26	208
Rochester					[1] 600
Ohio:					
Akron					[1] 375
Cincinnati					[1] 840
Do		1		200	4,200
Pennsylvania:					
Mount Carmel	1		15		60
Quakertown	1		15		90
Washington: Seattle	1		86		172
Wisconsin:					
Milwaukee					[1] 1,440
Sheboygan					[1] 686
Total	8	5	2,342	726	48,700
Coopers:					
Pennsylvania: Reading		1		35	875
Electric and gas appliance workers:					
Illinois: Belleville					[1] 3,600
Missouri: St. Louis					[1] 24,000
Total					[1] 27,600
Farm labor:					
California: Arvin	1		250		1,500
New Jersey: Bridgeton					[1] 1,200
Ohio: McGuffey		1		600	15,000
Total	1	1	250	600	17,700
Food workers:					
Illinois:					
East St. Louis	1		24		72
Pekin					[1] 4,270
Indiana:					
South Bend and Mishawaka	1		150		450
Vincennes	1		110		1,210
Michigan: Detroit	1		300		600
Minnesota: Duluth					[1] 253
Missouri: St. Louis	1	1	150	150	2,100
New York:					
Brooklyn		1		85	2,125
New York City and vicinity		1		190	3,990
Ohio: Toledo and Rossford	1	1	106	106	424
Pennsylvania: Uniontown	1		18		54
Tennessee: Chattanooga	1		119		476
Wisconsin:					
Milwaukee, Hartford, and Green Bay					[1] 386
Racine					[1] 725
Total	8	4	977	531	17,135
Furniture workers:					
Indiana: Marion	1	1	33	33	132
New York: Albany					[1] 297
Total	1	1	33	33	429
Hotel and restaurant workers:					
California: Los Angeles	2		92		356
Indiana: Indianapolis		1		6	150
Total	2	1	92	6	506

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Iron and steel workers:					
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	1	1	118	118	118
Laundry workers:					
Michigan: Detroit	1	1	35	35	70
Pennsylvania: Jeannette					[1] 98
Total	1	1	35	35	168
Light, heat, power, and water employees:					
Illinois: East St. Louis	1	1	30	30	120
Longshoremen and freight handlers:					
Alabama: Mobile					[1] 5,000
Massachusetts: New Bedford	1		50		100
Interstate: California, Oregon, and Washington					[1] 240,000
Total	1		50		245,100
Lumber, timber, and mill workers:					
Alabama: Green Pond and Yolande					[1] 260
Metal trades:					
Alabama:					
Birmingham		1		14	350
Bridgeport	1	1	150	150	2,250
Gadsden					[1] 210
Holt	1	1	170	170	1,360
Georgia: Rome	1	1	541	541	4,328
Illinois:					
Chicago	1	1	220	220	1,100
Peoria	1		750		5,250
Indiana: East Chicago	1	1	100	100	1,100
Maryland: Baltimore	1		66		396
Michigan:					
Detroit					[1] 2,190
Milan					[1] 1,000
Owosso	1		40		280
New York: Long Island City and Corona	1	1	330	330	6,930
Ohio:					
Ashtabula		1		403	10,075
Cincinnati					[1] 1,170
Cleveland		1		174	3,654
Do	2	1	380	155	1,915
Portsmouth	1		31		124
Pennsylvania: Latrobe		1		100	2,500
West Virginia:					
Huntington	1	1	19	19	304
Moundsville	1		133		2,261
Parkersburg	1	1	600	600	6,000
Wisconsin:					
Kohler	1	1	1,005	1,005	12,060
Milwaukee and West Allis	1	1	177	177	3,009
Total	17	15	4,712	4,158	69,816
Miners:					
Alabama:					
Birmingham					[1] 105,300
Nauvoo	2	1	500	250	4,000
Winfield	1		210		1,890
California: Grass Valley	1		30		30
Colorado: Rugby		1		50	1,250
Montana:					
Butte		1		4,717	117,925
Butte and Anaconda		1		950	19,950
Pennsylvania:					
Export	1		280		840
Jeddo	1	1	236	236	3,304
Lattimer mines	1	1	813	813	8,943
Locust Gap	1	1	1,100	1,100	22,000
Nanticoke	1		1,950		9,750

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Miners—Continued.					
Pennsylvania—Continued.					
Pringle	1	1	460	460	6,440
Swoyersville					[1] 4,400
Wanamie	1		1,320		2,640
Washington: Cedar Mountain					[1] 62
Total	11	8	6,899	8,576	308,724
Musical instrument workers:					
Ohio: Cincinnati		1		250	6,250
Oil and chemical workers:					
Indiana: East Chicago	1		620		3,100
Oklahoma: Enid					[1] 1,408
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia					[1] 6,456
Total	1		620		10,964
Paper and paper-goods workers:					
Michigan: Watervliet	1	1	254	254	3,048
Printing and publishing trades:					
Illinois: Chicago					[1] 560
Montana: Helena		1		45	945
Total		1		45	1,505
Rubber workers:					
Ohio:					
Akron					[1] 16,800
Massillon		1		28	588
Sandusky		1		100	2,500
Wisconsin: La Crosse					[1] 2,700
Total		2		128	22,588
Shipbuilding workers:					
California: San Pedro					[1] 15,000
Slaughtering and meat-packing employees:					
Illinois:					
Chicago	1	1	1,200	1,200	8,400
Madison	1	1	60	60	660
Indiana:					
Terre Haute	1		90		1,260
Do					[1] 1,843
Iowa: Cedar Rapids	1		50		50
New Jersey: Newark		1		262	6,550
New York: New York City and Brooklyn		1		600	15,000
Ohio: Toledo					[1] 765
Texas: Houston		2		100	2,500
Utah: Salt Lake City	1		50		300
Interstate: New Jersey (Newark) and New York (New York City)		1		500	12,500
Total	5	7	1,450	2,722	49,828
Steamboat men:					
California: San Francisco and vicinity					[1] 360,000
Wisconsin: Milwaukee					[1] 500
Interstate: Great Lakes district, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania		1		2,000	50,000
Total		1		2,000	410,500
Stone workers:					
Ohio:					
Carey		1		44	924
Forest					[1] 1,300
Total		1		44	2,224

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Street-railway workers:					
California: San Francisco	1		1,200		14,400
Nebraska: Omaha	1		331		1,655
Total	2		1,531		16,055
Municipal workers:					
Arizona: Bisbee					[1] 900
District of Columbia: Washington					[1] 1,000
Illinois:					
Buckner	1		51		255
Danville	1		600		2,400
Venice and Madison County	1	1	250	250	3,500
New Jersey: Perth Amboy	1		35		105
New York: Granville	1	1	180	180	1,080
Total	5	2	1,116	430	9,240
Textile workers:					
Alabama	1	1	11,550	11,550	161,700
Connecticut:					
Killingly	1		400		4,800
Norwich	1		58		290
Portland		1		32	672
Georgia:					
Columbia		1		50	1,250
Do	1		125		1,375
Massachusetts:					
Fall River		1		45	1,125
Do	1		1,350		13,500
North Bellingham	1		175		350
New Hampshire: Tilton	1	1	330	330	3,300
New York: Long Island City	1		50		150
North Carolina:					
Gastonia					[1] 1,500
Do	1		275		1,100
Laurinburg					[1] 4,800
Monroe	1	1	41	41	820
Selma	1	1	140	140	140
Ohio: Lockland					[1] 2,808
Pennsylvania:					
Latrobe					[1] 1,035
Mauch Chunk	1		52		104
Weissport					[1] 2,400
York					[1] 85
Rhode Island:					
Peace Dale	1		79		1,422
Stillwater	1		85		340
South Carolina:					
Piedmont					[1] 6,000
Rock Hill	1		80		240
Walhalla					[1] 5,225
Tennessee: Knoxville	1		423		2,115
Vermont: Burlington					[1] 11,500
Virginia: Hopewell		1		1,850	46,250
Total	16	8	15,213	14,038	276,396
Tobacco workers:					
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia		1		202	4,242
York, Red Lion, and vicinity	1	1	3,000	3,000	63,000
Total	1	2	3,000	3,202	67,242
Other occupations:					
Basket workers:					
New Jersey: Vineland	1		50		150
Caddies:					
Pennsylvania: Johnstown	1	1	45	45	180
Rhode Island: East Providence	1		75		75
Creosote workers:					
Mississippi: Hattiesburg	1	1	160	160	800
Filling-station workers:					
Oklahoma: Tulsa	1	1	45	45	450

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JULY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in July
	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	Beginning in July	In effect at end of July	
Other occupations—Continued.					
Fishing-tackle workers:					
Ohio: Akron					[1] 4,970
Light-fixture workers:					
New York: New York City					[1] 540
Refrigerator workers:					
Wisconsin: Cudahy					[1] 380
Woodenware workers:					
Wisconsin: Menasha					[1] 2,200
All trades:					
California: Oakland and San Francisco	1		90,000		270,000
Total	6	3	90,375	250	279,745
Grand total	116	83	148,108	54,697	2,076,334

[1] I. e., in strikes which began prior to July and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of disputes beginning in July 1934 by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1934

State	Total number of disputes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in July 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	5,000 workers and over
Alabama	6	12,580			5			1
California	7	92,822		3	1		2	1
Connecticut	2	458		1	1			
Georgia	2	666			1	1		
Illinois	9	3,185		4	2	2	1	
Indiana	7	1,143		3	3	1		
Iowa	1	50		1				
Maryland	2	84	1	1				
Massachusetts	7	2,035	1	3	2		1	
Michigan	5	639	1	2	2			
Minnesota	2	8,000					1	1
Mississippi	1	160			1			
Missouri	2	593			2			
Nebraska	1	331			1			
New Hampshire	1	330			1			
New Jersey	3	235		2	1			
New York	10	9,786	2	4	3			1
North Carolina	3	456		1	2			
Ohio	9	705	4	1	4			
Oklahoma	1	45		1				
Oregon	1	450			1			
Pennsylvania	14	9,320	4	2	3	1	4	
Rhode Island	4	259		4				
South Carolina	1	80		1				
Tennessee	2	542			2			
Texas	1	500				1		
Utah	1	50		1				
Washington	2	137		2				
West Virginia	3	752	1		1	1		
Wisconsin	5	1,471	1		3		1	
Interstate	1	243			1			
Total	116	148,108	15	37	43	7	10	4

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 4 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in July 1934 classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JULY 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in July 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	5,000 workers and over
Bakers	5		1			
Building trades	2	4	3	1		1
Chauffeurs and teamsters	4	1	3		1	1
Clothing	2	4	1		1	
Farm labor			1			
Food workers	1	1	6			
Furniture		1				
Hotel and restaurant workers		2				
Iron and steel			1			
Laundry		1				
Light, heat, and power		1				
Longshoremen and freight handlers		1				
Metal trades	1	3	9	3	1	
Miners		1	6	1	3	
Oil and chemical workers				1		
Paper and paper-goods workers			1			
Slaughtering and meat packing		4			1	
Street-railway workers			1		1	
Municipal workers		2	2	1		
Textiles		7	7		1	1
Tobacco					1	
Other occupations		4	1			1
Total	15	37	43	7	10	4

Table 5 gives by industrial groups the number of disputes beginning in July 1934 and the number of workers involved.

TABLE 5.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JULY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in July	Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in July
Bakers	6	209
Building trades	11	10,748
Chauffeurs and teamsters	10	8,054
Clothing	8	2,342
Farm labor	1	250
Food workers	8	977
Furniture	1	33
Hotel and restaurant workers	2	92
Iron and steel	1	118
Laundry	1	35
Light, heat, and power	1	30
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1	50
Metal trades	17	4,712
Miners	11	6,899
Oil and chemical workers	1	620
Paper and paper-goods workers	1	254
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,450
Street-railway workers	2	1,531
Municipal workers	5	1,116
Textiles	16	15,213
Tobacco	1	3,000
Other occupations	6	90,375
Total	116	148,108

91302°—34——8

In table 6 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in July 1934 by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN JULY 1934, BY INDUSTRY AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of disputes ending in July 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
Bakers	4	1			
Brick and tile workers	1		1		
Building trades	6	2	2		
Chauffeurs and teamsters	7	1		1	
Clothing	9	2	3	2	
Electric and gas appliance workers		1			1
Farm labor	2				
Food workers	8	1	1		
Furniture	1				
Hotel and restaurant workers	2				
Laundry			1		
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1	1		1	
Lumber, timber, and millwork	1				
Metal trades	5	2	2	1	
Miners	9			1	
Oil and chemical workers	1	2			
Printing and publishing		1			
Rubber	1		1		
Shipbuilding			1		
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	3	2		
Steamboatmen			1	1	
Stone				1	
Street-railway workers	2				
Municipal workers	3		1	1	
Textiles	12	1	5	3	
Other occupations	3	1	3		
Total	80	19	24	12	1

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in September 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 55 labor disputes during September 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 30,716 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, the commissioners of conciliation also assisted in handling 16 violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act; also elections were held among the employees of 12 railroads and 20 oil companies to determine the manner of representation among their employees.

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
					1934	1934		
Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.	Controversy	Machinists and building laborers.	Wages and nonunion men employed.	Pending	Sept. 1		25	
Fuller Shirt Co., Kingston, N. Y.	Strike	Pressers	Asked 20 percent increase and recognition	Adjusted. Allowed wage increase and union recognition.	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	60	360
American Hard Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	do	Rubber workers	Wage increase, union recognition, and seniority rights.	Pending	Aug. 30		414	100
High School project, Helena, Mont.	Controversy	All building crafts except laborers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; arbitration for future disputes.	Aug. 31	Sept. 14	140	5
Huntington Stove & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.	Strike	Foundry workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 15 percent; returned to work without discrimination.	July 24	Sept. 22	50	200
West Virginia Stove & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Increase of 28 percent; returned to work without discrimination.	do	Sept. 23	48	192
West Virginia Armature Co., Bluefield, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers	Asked union recognition and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Agreement signed covering collective bargaining and seniority rights; wages under negotiations.	Sept. 7	Sept. 11	125	500
Bruce Lumber Co., Little Rock, Ark.	Strike	Lumber workers	Refused to meet for conference with workers.	Pending	Sept. 6		101	59
Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Packing-house workers.	Wages, working conditions, and closed shop.	Adjusted. Signed agreement for 3 months.	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	600	
American Vitrified Power Co., Akron, Ohio.	Strike	Employees	Working conditions	Pending	Sept. 9		(1)	
Landers, Fray & Clark Co., New Britain, Conn.	Threatened strike.	Molders	Asked wage increase	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Sept. 12	Sept. 25	90	
Taylor Department Store, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Wrappers and packers	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed $2 per week increase.	Sept. 13	Sept. 29	16	
Cotton pickers, Phoenix, Ariz.	do	Cotton pickers	Wages, and nonresident workers employed.	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitration; board of 3 selected.	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	1,000	10,000
Smallwood Lowe Stone Co., Flaggy Meadow, W. Va.	Threatened Strike	Quarry workers	Violation of wage agreement; discharges.	Pending	Sept. 10		(1)	
Paramount, Pathe, and Fox Cos., New England.	Controversy	News-reel cameramen.	Nonunion cameramen employed to take news-reel pictures of striking textile workers.	Unclassified. Settled by parties at interest.	do	Sept. 20	(1)	
Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Rayon workers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted. Recognition of shop committee and seniority rights.	Sept. 13	Sept. 30	400	1,687
Curtis Bay Towing Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	Towboat and harbor workers.	Alleged violation of agreement with International Longshoremen's Association.	Pending	Sept. 5		100	
Baltimore Casing Co., Baltimore, Md.	Controversy	Meat-packing workers.	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increased 5 cents per hour.	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	12	59
Scrap-rubber truck drivers, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.	do	Truck drivers	Drivers not unionized; union teamsters object.	Unable to adjust	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	8	

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 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
					1934	1934		
Filling-station attendants, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy.	Filling-station attendants.	Asked increase and vacations with pay.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	600	100
Shell Petroleum Co., Houston, Tex.	do	Oil workers	Renewal of working agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; provision for handling future disputes with Department of Labor as arbiter.	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	517	
U. S. Reduction Co., East Chicago, Ind.	Strike	Metal workers	Asked increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Part returned to work accepting 5 percent as offered by company; 50 and 45 cents per hour.	do	Sept. 25	65	8
Wilderness Lumber Co., Nallen, W. Va.	do	Timber workers	Wages and living quarters	Adjusted. Increased 3½ cents per hour; all returned.	Sept. 14	Sept. 27	200	800
Carpenters, New Haven, Conn	Controversy.	Carpenters	Effort to maintain $8.50 per day; contractors offered 87½ cents per hour.	Adjusted. Rate fixed at $1.06¼ per hour.	Sept. 17	do	500	
Halle Bros., Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Packers and wrappers.	Wages	Adjusted. Increased $2 per week	Sept. 14	Sept. 29	16	
Painters, Knoxville, Tenn	Controversy.	Painters	Wage scale	Adjusted. Increased to 70 cents per hour Oct. 1; 75 cents Jan. 1, 1935; and 82½ cents Apr. 1, 1935.	Sept. 5	Sept. 20	115	30
Morrell Packing Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Threatened strike.	Packing-plant workers.	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 17	Oct. 9	(1)	
Des Moines Electric Light Co. and Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	do	Electric-light workers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory working conditions.	Sept. 19	Sept. 29	(1)	
Red River Barge Line, Lake Charles, La.	Strike	Longshoremen	do	Unable to adjust	July 15	Sept. 27	300	100
School building, Independence, Mo.	Controversy.	Building workers	Union or nonunion builders	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; union men to be employed.	Sept. 22	Sept. 28	8	15
Boulevard garden housing project, New York City, N. Y.	do	Steamfitters *v.* carpenters.	Jurisdiction of certain work	Pending	do		(1)	
Public buildings, Washington, D. C.	Strike	Lathers and ironworkers.	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	10	1,100
Northwest Brewing Co., Portland, Oreg.	Controversy.	Teamsters	Working conditions; jurisdiction of teamsters and brewery workers.	Adjusted. All returned pending decision as to jurisdiction.	Sept. 1	Sept. 25	100	
United Dry Dock, Staten Island, N. Y.	Strike	Welders	Wage increase and conditions	Pending	Sept. 20		107	
Haddon Press, Philadelphia, Pa	do	Bookbinders	Wage increase	Adjusted. Recognition; wage negotiations continued.	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	130	
Carpenters, Miami, Fla	do	Carpenters	Fixing of wage scale for this area	Adjusted. Agreed on 75 cents per hour until Oct. 15; then 87½ cents which will be used as base wage for area.	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	200	800

Printing companies, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Printing and bookbinding.	Asked recognition; working conditions.	Adjusted. Signed label agreement; closed shop for all trades.	Sept. 19	Oct. 4	200	-------
Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Ry.	Strike-------	Railway workers----	Wage increase, hours, and conditions.	Adjusted. Increased 2½ cents per hour, overtime pay, and pay for time used going to assigned work.	Sept. 21	Sept. 25	115	315
Allanna Knitting Co., Quakertown, Pa.	-----do-------	Knitters-----------	Wages and conditions----------	Adjusted. Returned to work; wage negotiations to continue.	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	80	-------
Building, Winston-Salem, N. C---	Controversy.	Building workers----	Violation of agreement----------	Pending----------	Sept. 26	----------	(1)	-------
Shelbourne Shirt Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.	Strike-------	Shirt workers-------	Asked union recognition--------	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 6	Sept. 27	400	-------
New Bedford Underwear Manufacturers, New Bedford, Mass.	-----do-------	Underwear workers.	Recognition and improved conditions.	-----do----------	Sept. 13	---do-----	200	-------
Trucking companies, Boston, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers-------	Asked employers to sign an amended arbitration award.	Adjusted. Employers agreed to sign award as asked.	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	800	100
American Record Corporation, Scranton, Pa.	Controversy.	Workers-----------	Asked 54 cents per hour----------	Pending----------	Sept. 20	----------	40	900
Montgomery Ward Co., Denver, Colo.	Threatened strike.	Employees----------	Asked increase in compliance with findings of Industrial Commission of Colorado.	Unable to adjust. Company refused to comply with findings of commission.	Sept. 18	Sept. 26	1,141	35
Marietta Silk Co., Waverly, N. Y.; and Athens, Marietta, and Columbia, Pa.	Strike-------	Silk workers-------	Wages, working conditions, and reinstatement of discharged workers.	Pending----------	Sept. 28	----------	1,000	-------
Birmingham street railway, Birmingham, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Street-railway workers.	Asked 15 percent increase-------	Adjusted. Two-year agreement providing 4 cents per hour increase for first year; 1½ cents for second year.	---do-----	Oct. 6	627	-------
School building, Bloomington, Ill.	Controversy.	Carpenters----------	Jurisdiction of carpenter and iron work.	Pending----------	Sept. 24	----------	8	15
Automobile mechanics, Denver, Colo.	Threatened strike.	Mechanics----------	Wages, working conditions, and union agreement.	Unable to adjust----------	Sept. 15	Sept. 29	154	70
Lincoln Furniture Co., Elite Furniture Co., and Linn Furniture Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike-------	Upholsterers-------	Wages, closed shop, and improved conditions.	Pending----------	Sept. 24	----------	64	-------
Street railway and bus men, Beaumont, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Street-railway workers.	Asked collective bargaining; wages and hours.	-----do----------	Sept. 20	----------	97	23
Babcock Coal & Coke Co., Glade, W. Va.	Strike-------	Lumber workers----	Signed agreement providing collective bargaining and wage increase.	Adjusted. All increased 3½ cents per hour; all returned; signed agreement.	Aug. 6	Sept. 28	150	600
New River Lumber Co., Longbottom, W. Va.	-----do-------	-----do----------	Wages and working conditions---	Adjusted. All increased 3½ cents per hour; arbitration provided for future disputes; Department of Labor as final arbiter.	---do-----	Oct. 2	125	500
Painters, Tampa, Fla----------	Threatened strike.	Painters----------	Wage scale for this area--------	Adjusted. Present rate continued until area rate is approved, which will be 80 cents per hour.	July 1	Oct. 3	110	300
Kaufman Packing Co., Baltimore, Md.	Controversy.	Meat-packing workers.	Asked check-off system--------	Adjusted. Local withdrew request for check-off as not being usual in this industry.	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	375	-------
Total----------							11,743	18,973

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Recent Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board

REINSTATEMENT of discharged employees in their former positions was ordered in 13 of 21 decisions rendered by the National Labor Relations Board between August 18, 1934, and October 2, 1934, while in 3 decisions it ruled that the complaint of the unions that discharges were made in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act was not adequately supported by the evidence.

Companies should recognize the union or organization receiving the majority vote as the exclusive bargaining agency for the whole group of employees eligible to vote in the election, the Board declared in three decisions.

In two cases where the companies had formed company unions and the union complained that the companies had interfered with the self-organization of the employees, the Board ordered that elections by secret ballot be held under the supervision of the Board for the purpose of determining what person or organization the workers desire to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Brief summaries of the decisions of the Board follow.

Maujer Parlor Frame Co. et al. and Furniture Workers Industrial Union

THE Maujer Parlor Frame Co., which had a collective labor agreement with the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, ceased doing business in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December 1933. At about the same time, Sam Miller, the nature of whose connection with the Maujer Co., is disputed, organized a New Jersey corporation called the Miller Parlor Furniture Co., and began in Jersey City the same sort of business as that formerly conducted by the Maujer Co.

The union contended that Miller abandoned the Brooklyn business and transferred operations to Jersey City for the purpose of destroying self-organization of his employees; and that Miller, through the Miller Parlor Furniture Co., denied employment to former employees of the Brooklyn plant because they would not agree to abandon their union membership, or employed them only upon their promise to abandon it.

The Board, in its decision rendered August 8, 1934, held that section 7 (a) was violated by the discharge of certain employees of

the Brooklyn plant because of their union membership and activities; that the discharge was effected by Miller through the instrumentality of the Maujer and Miller companies, and that each company, as well as Miller, is accountable. The Board further held that section 7 (a) was violated by requiring certain employees, as a condition to their employment in Jersey City, to relinquish their union affiliations and activities, and by denying employment there to others because they would not do so.

The Board ruled that unless the Miller Parlor Furniture Co. reinstated all persons who were employed by the Maujer Parlor Frame Co. during the last 3 months of 1933, and who established their previous employment and their desire for reinstatement before the regional labor board, within 5 days after the receipt of the list of such employees from the Board and notified the Board accordingly, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

American Federation of Government Employees ex rel. John L. Donovan and Administrator for National Recovery

On June 18, 1934, John L. Donovan, who had been serving as president of the National Recovery Administration Union which was affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employees, was discharged by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson from his position as technical adviser to the Labor Advisory Board. The Government maintained the discharge was because of inefficiency and other sufficient reasons, while Donovan and the union contended it was because of union activity.

The decision of the Board, on August 21, 1934, was that John L. Donovan had been discharged for union activity, and that he should be immediately reinstated in his former position.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. and Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' Local No. 91

Four members, three of them officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' Local No. 91, were discharged by the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., on June 5, 1934. Neither the seniority nor the efficiency of the men seem to have been considered, as 2 of the men had service of 11 years, 1 of 4 years, and the other of more than 2 years.

The company had expressed its readiness to reinstate 2 of these men in their old posts at their former rate of pay, but offered the other 2, who had been employed as engineers at $5 a day and who hold ratings as such, jobs as muckers at $3.90 per day.

The Board decided, on August 23, 1934, that the four employees were discharged for union membership and activity in violation of

section 7 (a), and ordered their reinstatement in their former positions with the same rights as previously enjoyed within 10 days from the date of the decision, or enforcement measures would be taken.

Tubize-Chatillon Co. and Textile Workers Local No. 2170

THREE principal issues arose out of a strike which occurred at the Hopewell plant of the Tubize-Chatillon Co., on June 29, 1934:

(1) Whether the company had violated section 7 (a) in the discharge of certain employees prior to the strike; (2) by what formula the strikers should be restored to their positions upon resumption of business; (3) by whom the workers should be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining in the event of such resumption.

With respect to discrimination, nine cases were presented. The Board held that eight employees had been discharged because of union activity. The discharge of the other, while suspicious under the circumstances, was not proven to the satisfaction of the Board to have been due to union activity. With respect to the restoration of the strikers to their former positions upon the resumption of any part of the company's business, the company agreed to a formula which the Board regarded as satisfactory.

The issue of the representation of the workers was decided by an election held on August 13, 1934, which was conducted under the joint supervision of representatives of the United Textile Workers of America, the Tri-City Progressive Association, and the Board. The United Textile Workers of America received the majority of the votes and was duly selected to represent the company's workers for purposes of collective bargaining.

The decision of the Board on August 23, 1934, made no order concerning enforcement, stating that if the company upon resuming operations fails to comply therewith an appropriate order would be entered.

Fischer Press and Fischer Press, Inc., and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 et al.

THIS case arose out of complaints that Leon Fischer, proprietor of the Fischer Press, had discharged certain employees because of their affiliation with the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and New York Typographical Union No. 6. Fischer claimed to have made a bona fide transfer of his business, and that two of the discharged employees had wrongfully utilized plant equipment and supplies to do printing work for their private profit.

The Board found that Fischer discharged one of the employees in question because of his union membership or activity in violation of section 7 (a), and that the others struck in protest against this violation. The transfer of the business was brought about by Fischer and others, acting in his behalf, for the purpose of evading reinstatement of the employees involved. Fischer Press, Inc., was controlled by

Fischer and those acting in his behalf and was utilized by them for the purposes of the transfer.

On September 22, 1934, the Board ordered the immediate reinstatement of the discharged employees within 10 days from the date of the decision, with all rights previously enjoyed, or the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

Other Cases Involving Discharge of Employees in Violation of Section 7 (a)

THE following cases, upon which the National Labor Relations Board held hearings, involved the discharge of employees because of union membership or union activities: Jos. S. Wernig Express Co. and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, Local No. 355—decision, September 7, 1934; Venus Shoe Co. and Wilfred Therrein—decision, September 8, 1934; Davidson Transfer & Storage Co. and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, Local No. 355—decision, September 8, 1934; Kawneer Co. and Federal Labor Union No. 19319—decision, September 8, 1934; K. O. Lee & Son Co. and three employees—decision, September 8, 1934; International Furniture Co. and Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics International Union—decision, September 11, 1934; Kugler's Restaurant and Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local No. 59—decision, September 11, 1934; Emery Bird Thayer Drygoods Co. and Department and Furniture Store Drivers' Union, Local No. 6—decision, September 22, 1934.

The Board held in each case that the discharges were in violation of section 7 (a), and ordered the reinstatement of the employees in their former positions within a given number of days, or the cases would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

The Board's decisions in the following three cases held that the complaint of the unions that discharges were made in violation of section 7 (a) was not adequately supported by the evidence: Baltimore Transfer Co. and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, Local No. 355—decision, September 7, 1934; Coleman Bronze Co. and Federal Labor Union No. 19103—decision, September 8, 1934; Century Electric Co. and employees of the company—decision, September 17, 1934.

Columbian Steel Tank Co. and Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers Local No. 83

THE main point at issue in this case related to an election conducted in the plant of the Columbian Steel Tank Co. by the Kansas City Regional Labor Board on July 10, 1934. The National Labor Rela-

tions Board, after reviewing the evidence, found that 91 out of 172 employees eligible to vote had voted for Lodge No. 83 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers as their representative for collective bargaining and none had voted for any other representative.

The Board, on October 1, 1934, applying the majority rule, declared that the union was the exclusive bargaining agency of the employees eligible to participate in the election.

Ames Baldwin Wyoming Co. and Federal Labor Union No. 18658

EMPLOYEES of the Ames Baldwin Wyoming Co., of Parkersburg, W. Va., in September 1933 formed a local labor union and secured a charter from the American Federation of Labor. In June 1934, the local union presented to the company a request for recognition, that its members be granted seniority rights as of September 1, 1933, and that it be permitted to have a bulletin board in the factory.

The president of the company, in discussing the union requests, stated that he did not care about the bulletin board, but that under the law he could not recognize the union unless it represented 100 percent of the employees in the plant. Employees were handed a ballot which contained, among other things, the question, "Do you wish to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining under the N. R. A. by Employees' Representation Plan (A. B. W. Company Union)?"

The Board found that the company had interfered with the self-organization of its employees in violation of section 7 (a); and ordered on September 15, 1934, an election to determine by what person or organization the employees desired to be represented.

Kohler Co. and Federal Labor Union No. 18545

EMPLOYEES of the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., in August 1933, obtained charter no. 18545 from the American Federation of Labor. The next month the Kohler Workers Association was formed in the Kohler plant. Representatives of the union met with the management of the Kohler Co. on four occasions for the purpose of endeavoring, through collective bargaining, to arrive at an agreement with the company concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment. No agreement resulted from these conferences and on July 16, 1934, the union declared a strike.

At a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board the union presented three complaints against the company: (1) Certain employees were discharged by the company for union activity; (2) the company failed and refused to bargain collectively with the representatives of the union; and (3) the company interfered with the self-organization of its employees. The union also petitioned that an election be ordered, and that the Kohler Workers Association be dissolved.

On September 15, 1934, the Board ordered that an election be held under its supervision by a secret ballot of those employees who were on the pay roll of the company on September 7, 1933, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. and Wholesale House Workers Local No. 8316

THE employees of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., in July 1933, organized Local No. 18316 of the Wholesale House Workers Union, which by September represented all but 8 or 9 of the 134 employees in the cooper shop and the packing, shipping, and receiving rooms of the company's plant in St. Louis.

Following a very brief strike, the St. Louis National Recovery Administration mediation board negotiated on September 6 an agreement prescribing the rates of pay and certain conditions of work in the four departments concerned, effective for 6 months beginning September 15. On September 27, the company issued, as approved, an employee representation plan by the name of the Ely & Walker Employee and Management League. A copy of the plan of this organization was sent to each employee, together with a letter expressing the hope that "We may see enrolled on the membership list * * * the name of every employee in our organization."

On September 25, 1934, following testimony, the Board recommended that the company withdraw all financial support from the company organization and cease from soliciting the employees to join it, and to withdraw recognition thereof as a collective bargaining agency; that the company recognize the Wholesale House Workers Union as the exclusive agency for collective bargaining in the four departments; and that notice be given the employees of such action and that no discrimination will be shown against members resigning from the company organization. In case of notice by the company within 7 days of the decision of intention to take such steps, enforcement measures would not be taken. The decision of the Board stated that a petition for modification of the decision might later be entertained if the company organization be shown to be a bona fide association for welfare activities and not to represent the employees for purposes of collective bargaining.

North Carolina Granite Corporation et al. and Granite Cutters International Association

IN THIS case the Board found that the North Carolina Granite Corporation had failed to bargain collectively with the Mount Airy branch of the Granite Cutters International Association when it represented a large majority of its employees, had discriminated against the members of the union, bribed one of its officers, and by these and other

unlawful tactics had induced a large number of the employees to join a company union.

The Board ruled in its decision on September 24, 1934, that the company union be disqualified to serve as an agency for collective bargaining and that the company recognize the Granite Cutters International Association as the representative of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining until such time as the employees, without the interference, restraint, or coercion of the company or its agents, choose some other representative. The Board also ordered that four employees who had been discharged because of union activity be reinstated in their former positions within 7 days of the date of the decision. Unless the company complied with these requirements the case would be transmitted to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Decision of Petroleum Labor Policy Board on Provision of Uniforms for Filling-Station Employees

THE Gasoline Filling Station Employees' Union No. 18617 entered into an agreement with several oil companies of Milwaukee, Wis., concerning working conditions. The following provisions of the agreement became the subject of controversy between the union and the Shell Petroleum Corporation of Milwaukee:

ARTICLE. 11. Employers asking service-station employees to wear uniforms must furnish and launder same at no expense to employees.

ART. 16, PAR. 2. All local controversies as to policy changes involving general working conditions and additions to or deletions from existing or future general rules for employee conduct, which cannot be amicably settled first between the company and representatives of the employees concerned, shall be submitted for conciliation to the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

The union took the position that since the Shell Petroleum Corporation required its employees to wear uniforms prior to the agreement and did not now do so, thus avoiding the necessity of furnishing uniforms and the expense of laundering, this was a change in policy as contemplated by article 16.

The company maintained that it was not acting counter to the agreement; that even if prior to the agreement it required the men to wear uniforms, it was not bound to continue or be liable for the expense since the article in question clearly states that such responsibility attaches when the company makes its men wear uniforms; and that the company gave its employees due notice that from the date of the agreement they would not be required to wear standard uniforms.

The Board found that under the provisions of the agreement the company had the right to refrain from asking its employees to wear

uniforms and thus avoid an expense which both sides agreed need not be assumed. If the company, or any other company bound by the agreement, should adopt a policy of exerting pressure on employees to wear uniforms in spite of the fact that the company was on record as not asking them, the Board would hold that the action had been improper. The Board found, however, that there was no evidence of such impropriety in this case.

The Board's decision on September 4, 1934, was as follows:

A consideration of the contract and the surrounding circumstances compels this Board to rule that the complaint was not justified; that the company is not under a duty to continue to require its employees to wear uniforms; and that the company's present procedure is not in violation of the agreement.

Increased Wages for Printers in Syracuse, N. Y.

THE wage scale of members of Typographical Union No. 55 employed by three newspapers of Syracuse, N. Y., was increased by the award of Fred C. Gause, on July 18, 1934. Other questions submitted to arbitration were the expiration date of the new contract, number of work hours per week, pay for work performed on holidays, ratio of apprentices, and pay of apprentices.

The publishers proposed September 30, 1936, as the date of expiration, and the union September 30, 1934. The arbitrator, however, decided that the date of expiration should be September 30, 1935.

The union asked that the wage scale be increased for daywork to $44 for 40 hours' work, an hourly rate of $1.10; and for nightwork to $47 for 40 hours' work, an hourly rate of $1.17½. The publishers asked that the present scale be retained, as follows: Day scale, $44 for 48 hours' work, an hourly rate of 91⅔ cents; nightwork, $47 for 48 hours' work, an hourly rate of approximately 97 11/12 cents.

The contract, prior to April 1932, provided a scale for daywork of $49 for a 48-hour week, the night scale being $3 per week more. In April 1932 a reduction of $3 per week was made as a result of arbitration. On October 1, 1932, effective to October 1, 1933, a further reduction of $2 a week was made through conciliation. Since January 1933, as a result of a law of the International Typographical Union, the purpose of which is to furnish work to a greater number of union members, the journeymen have worked and drawn pay only for 40 hours per week.

The chairman, in awarding an increase in the wage scale, said that the evidence disclosed the following facts which tended to justify some increase in the wages agreed to in the contract of October 1932:

(1) There has been an increase in the cost of living since that time.

(2) There has been an increase in the advertising lineage of the publishers during 1934, which apparently will exceed 1932.

(3) There has been no decrease in the advertising rates charged by the Syracuse publishers.

(4) The wages paid the members of the union in Syracuse are lower, with one exception, than in any other city in New York of over 50,000 population. In that one other city the wages are the same.

The chairman, therefore, awarded a day scale at the rate of $1 per hour and a night scale at the rate of $1.06¼ per hour; 8 hours, exclusive of 30 minutes for lunch, to constitute a day or night; and 48 hours to constitute a week's work. He explained that he favored defining the work week as 48 hours, but only as a means of defining the term "week", and that it would not have the effect of compelling the men to work to exceed the 40-hour limit set either in the code or by the International Typographical Union law. The wage increase was made retroactive to July 1, 1934.

Under the contract of October 1, 1932, when a member was called to work on Sundays or holidays on which no regular edition was issued he was paid at double the time rate. The chairman awarded time and one-half rate for such work.

By the terms of the award the pay of apprentices during the first 2 years of their apprenticeship is to be fixed by the employers. During the third year apprentices are to receive 40 percent, during the fourth year 55 percent, and during the fifth year 75 percent of the prevailing journeymen's scale; provided that apprentices now employed shall be governed as to rate of pay by the terms of the 1932 contract. The award made no changes in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen.

Award of Wage Increase to Printers in Kansas City, Mo.

MEMBERS of Typographical Union No. 80, employed on the Kansas City newspapers, were awarded an increase in their hourly rates of 6¼ cents for daywork, and 6¾ cents for nightwork, by Brown Harris, chairman of the local board of arbitration.

Only the question of wages was involved in the controversy, as the 5-day (40-hour) week had been in force since February 1, 1933, and both parties had agreed upon hours and conditions.

The 1929 scale for Kansas City newspapers was $52 for daywork, and $55 for nightwork, for a week of 48 hours, or $1.08 per hour for daywork and $1.14½ per hour nightwork. The 1933 contract provided $39.20 for daywork and $41.70 for nightwork, for a week of 40 hours, or 98 cents per hour for daywork, and $1.04¼ per hour for nightwork.

The award was as follows:

Journeymen working nights shall be paid a scale of $1.11 per hour from March 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935, both inclusive.

Journeymen working days shall be paid a wage scale of $1.04¼ per hour from March 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935, both inclusive.

We are making this award retroactive and effective as of March 1, 1934. True, employees made an excessive demand, but just as true is it that publishers did not make what we think a just counter-proposal. If the publishers had made a proposal in keeping with the award here made, or had since yielded to that extent, it would be our opinion that the award should not be made retroactive beyond the date when a fair counter-proposal was made.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over In Manufacturing Establishments, Third Quarter of 1934

THE total accession rate for manufacturing as a whole for the third quarter of 1934 was 10.31. The total separation rate for the same period was 13.09.

The all-industry quit rate for the third quarter of 1934 was higher than for the second quarter of the same year but lower than for the third quarter of the previous year. The discharge and accession rates were lower than for the second quarter of 1934 or the third quarter of 1933. The lay-off rate, while lower than for the second quarter of 1934, was higher than for the third quarter of 1933.

Table 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole the total separation rate, subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and the net turn-over rate for each quarter of 1933 and the first three quarters of 1934.

TABLE 1.—QUARTERLY TURN-OVER RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN 144 INDUSTRIES

Period	Separation rates								Accession rate		Net turn-over rate	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Total separation					
	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	3.00	.78	.56	6.31	9.53	11.25	13.09	22.88	10.31	11.25	10.31
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 September 30, 1934. These rates are compiled by reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by more than 5,000 establishments in 144 industry classifications, employing more than 1,000,000 people. In the industries for which individual indexes are shown in table 2, 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 rate 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, a net turn-over rate is the same as a separation rate, because while more people are being hired

than separated from their jobs, the number hired over those leaving is due to expansion and cannot be 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 their jobs 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 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		
	Third quarter 1933	Second quarter 1934	Third quarter 1934	Third quarter 1933	Second quarter 1934	Third quarter 1933	Third quarter 1933	Second quarter 1934	Third quarter 1934
Quits	4.82	6.91	2.49	5.35	2.70	2.23	2.58	4.44	3.15
Discharges	1.74	1.59	.67	1.16	.56	.69	.73	.43	.36
Lay-offs	12.05	25.83	28.12	4.27	6.22	5.71	22.05	15.09	30.38
Total separations	18.61	34.33	31.28	10.78	9.48	8.63	25.36	19.96	33.89
Accessions	28.76	20.62	8.34	15.20	7.98	7.47	29.32	28.38	18.47
Net turn-over	18.61	20.62	8.34	10.78	7.98	7.47	25.36	19.96	18.47
	Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quits	5.53	3.19	8.10	2.42	2.34	1.59	2.23	1.61	2.55
Discharges	1.25	.79	.96	.72	.84	.47	1.09	.73	.72
Lay-offs	9.68	13.07	6.72	5.84	9.28	12.46	5.56	13.50	10.16
Total separations	16.46	17.05	15.78	8.98	12.46	14.52	8.88	15.84	13.43
Accessions	21.30	8.18	9.85	27.14	15.12	9.14	36.56	16.76	16.85
Net turn-over	16.46	8.18	9.85	8.98	12.46	9.14	8.88	15.84	13.43
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing			Sawmills		
Quits	2.51	2.77	1.86	3.10	2.87	2.76	3.00	3.46	3.53
Discharges	.33	.29	.32	.58	.36	.25	1.26	1.16	1.10
Lay-offs	2.33	2.60	10.82	6.85	7.46	9.63	10.38	21.83	22.15
Total separations	5.17	5.66	13.00	10.53	10.69	12.64	14.64	26.45	26.78
Accessions	22.70	14.44	3.23	13.26	7.68	7.60	27.05	25.20	20.24
Net turn-over	5.17	5.66	3.23	10.53	7.68	7.60	14.64	25.20	20.24
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quits	4.21	3.30	5.03						
Discharges	1.11	.92	1.51						
Lay-offs	13.96	17.76	18.17						
Total separations	19.28	21.98	24.71						
Accessions	36.99	30.19	46.37						
Net turn-over	19.28	21.98	24.71						

The cotton-manufacturing industry showed the highest quit rate for the third quarter of 1934. This was caused by the large number of strikes in this industry during the month. More than 60 percent of the workers who had gone on strike were back on their jobs by the last day of September.

The lowest quit rate was shown by the foundry and machine-shop industry. The highest discharge rate occurred in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry and the lowest in men's clothing. The brick industry showed the highest lay-off rate and boots and shoes the lowest. The highest hiring rate occurred in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry where nearly twice as many people were hired as were separated from their jobs. The lowest hiring rate was shown by the iron and steel industry. The slaughtering and meat-packing industry had the highest and the iron and steel industry the lowest net turn-over rate.

Labor Turn-Over in the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry, 1932 and 1933[1]

THE annual turn-over rate for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was 73.89 in 1932 and 68.75 in 1933. For manufacturing as a whole, the corresponding rates were 40.50 for the year 1932 and 38.27 for the year 1933. It will be seen, therefore, that the turn-over rate for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was approximately 80 percent higher in each of these years than the turn-over rate for manufacturing generally.

Table 1 shows, by rate groups, for the years 1932 and 1933, the number of employees and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs, and accessions in 141 identical slaughtering and meat-packing plants, from which reports were received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms had an average of 57,811 employees for the year 1932 and an average of 65,805 employees during the year 1933.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 141 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, 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	38	35	2,903	3,966	26	22
2.5 and under 5 percent	22	21	7,351	6,420	271	232
5 and under 7.5 percent	30	23	23,347	11,354	1,483	769
7.5 and under 10 percent	15	14	5,201	4,925	427	437
10 and under 15 percent	16	22	4,995	28,298	625	3,543
15 and under 20 percent	15	10	12,847	5,889	2,334	996
20 and under 25 percent	3	7	319	3,899	70	804
25 and under 30 percent	1	3	684	232	187	65
30 and under 35 percent	0	1	0	30	0	10
35 percent and over	1	5	164	792	87	401
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	5,510	7,279

[1] This is the seventh of a series of articles on labor turn-over in manufacturing 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), iron and steel industry (June 1934, p. 1393), and furniture (August 1934, p. 400).

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 141 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS—Con.

Discharges

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of discharges	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 0.5 percent	40	37	4,273	7,037	2	10
0.5 and under 1 percent	9	5	7,179	3,932	47	21
1 and under 2 percent	14	16	9,462	8,199	130	127
2 and under 3 percent	11	21	7,568	11,093	178	286
3 and under 4 percent	14	5	10,471	2,195	349	71
4 and under 5 percent	9	11	8,290	4,608	365	201
5 and under 7 percent	11	18	3,776	14,897	224	873
7 and under 9 percent	11	9	2,327	2,962	181	214
9 and under 11 percent	11	6	3,226	8,452	323	839
11 percent and over	11	13	1,239	2,430	250	446
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	2,049	3,088

Lay-offs

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of lay-offs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent	36	41	3,399	3,281	69	72
5 and under 10 percent	20	16	3,097	3,009	248	191
10 and under 20 percent	31	19	8,228	4,949	1,062	637
20 and under 30 percent	12	21	3,953	7,412	974	1,815
30 and under 40 percent	8	6	2,376	8,229	847	3,076
40 and under 60 percent	13	15	12,835	6,625	6,649	3,087
60 and under 90 percent	7	9	6,997	11,369	5,104	8,539
90 and under 120 percent	4	5	3,272	6,276	3,253	6,616
120 and under 150 percent	5	4	3,507	8,942	4,956	12,749
150 percent and over	5	5	10,147	5,713	20,229	11,298
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	43,391	48,080

Total separations

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Total separations	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent	21	22	1,296	1,659	61	88
10 and under 20 percent	37	23	4,956	3,037	706	457
20 and under 30 percent	18	22	5,179	7,964	1,351	1,950
30 and under 40 percent	12	12	4,240	1,271	1,408	433
40 and under 60 percent	25	28	8,510	15,086	4,200	7,698
60 and under 90 percent	13	15	15,766	10,556	11,182	8,039
90 and under 120 percent	4	9	3,859	10,039	4,008	10,863
120 and under 150 percent	4	3	1,672	2,426	2,350	3,284
150 and under 180 percent	2	2	2,186	8,054	3,416	13,262
180 percent and over	5	5	10,147	5,713	22,268	12,373
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	50,950	58,447

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 141 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS—Con.

Accessions

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of accessions	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent	25	2	2,780	87	62	21
5 and under 10 percent	17	6	2,003	222	166	17
10 and under 20 percent	21	13	2,254	715	337	100
20 and under 30 percent	15	21	6,508	3,299	1,613	841
30 and under 40 percent	17	16	6,905	4,767	2,518	1,656
40 and under 50 percent	8	16	1,473	3,700	789	1,688
50 and under 70 percent	18	20	13,738	4,778	7,895	2,793
70 and under 110 percent	9	27	8,123	20,921	6,872	18,363
110 and under 150 percent	5	8	3,821	10,245	5,225	13,680
150 percent and over	6	12	10,206	17,071	21,193	36,807
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	46,670	75,966

Net turn-over

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Net turnover	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent	42	26	4,481	1,833	222	99
10 and under 20 percent	25	21	3,022	2,960	442	447
20 and under 30 percent	16	24	5,971	8,160	1,462	1,990
30 and under 40 percent	16	13	6,877	1,673	2,434	590
40 and under 50 percent	9	14	2,410	6,269	1,046	2,837
50 and under 60 percent	10	11	9,898	8,368	5,390	4,633
60 and under 70 percent	6	7	3,852	4,096	2,508	2,568
70 and under 100 percent	5	8	6,131	8,566	5,001	7,551
100 and under 130 percent	3	9	2,188	9,300	2,360	10,695
130 percent and over	9	8	12,981	14,580	25,043	26,853
Total	141	141	57,811	65,805	45,908	58,263

The annual quit rate for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was 10.64 in 1932 and 11.35 in 1933. However, in 1932, 38 firms, employing approximately 3,000 workers, and in 1933, 35 firms, employing nearly 4,000 workers, had a quit rate of less than 2.5 percent. At the other end of the scale, 5 firms in 1932 and 16 firms in 1933 had a quit rate of over 20 percent.

In 1932, 40 firms and in 1933, 37 firms had a discharge rate of less than one-half of 1 percent. However, 22 firms in 1932 and 19 firms in 1933 had discharge rates of over 9 percent.

Fifty-six firms had an annual lay-off rate of less than 10 percent in 1932, while in 1933, 57 firms were in that group. In contrast, there were 10 firms in 1932 and 9 in 1933 having annual lay-off rates of over 120 percent.

Comparing accession rates during 1932 and 1933, 11 firms during the former year had an annual hiring rate of over 110 percent; in 1933, 20 firms exceeded this rate. As further indicating better conditions, comparing 1933 with 1932, only 8 firms in 1933 had accession rates

of less than 10 percent, while in 1932, 42 firms showed accession rates of less than 10 percent.

Of the 141 firms from which reports were received for the years 1932 and 1933, 67 had a net turn-over rate of less than 20 percent during 1932, while 12 firms had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent. In 1933, 47 firms had a net turn-over rate of less than 20 percent and 17 firms had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 141 identical firms in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry for the years 1932 and 1933, by size of establishment.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE LABOR TURN-OVER RATES, 1932 AND 1933, IN SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING FIRMS HAVING FEWER THAN 100 EMPLOYEES AND IN THOSE HAVING 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

Item	Firms having—			
	Under 100 employees, 1932	100 or more employees, 1932	Under 100 employees, 1933	100 or more employees, 1933
Quits	5.49	9.74	8.61	11.18
Discharges	4.84	3.48	4.80	4.69
Lay-offs	11.59	78.27	12.90	76.06
Total separations	21.92	91.49	26.31	91.93
Accessions	19.09	83.85	42.51	119.08
Net turn-over	16.18	82.61	25.21	91.70

Of the 141 firms from which reports were received for the years 1932 and 1933, 66 firms in 1932 had fewer than 100 employees on their pay rolls. The total employment of the 66 firms was 2,787 in 1932 and 3,126 in 1933. The 75 firms having 100 or over employees employed 55,024 in 1932 and 62,679 in 1933.

The turn-over experience of the smaller firms was much better than that of the larger firms for both the years under discussion. The net turn-over rate for the larger firms was nearly four times as great in both 1932 and 1933 as that for the smaller firms. The lay-off rate for the larger firms for both 1932 and 1933 was more than five times as great as that for the smaller firms. Only in discharges has the experience of the larger firms bettered that of the smaller firms.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, September 1934

THERE was a decrease of eight-tenths of 1 percent in the number and a decrease of 12.6 percent in the value of buildings for which permits were issued, comparing September with August.

The information shown in the following tables is collected from local building officials on blank forms mailed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the data to the Federal Bureau. The following tables include the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these 776 cities. The estimated cost of these buildings in August was $2,662,580 and in September $3,753,165. The cost figures shown in the following tables are the estimates made by prospective builders on 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, August and September, 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 776 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 776 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change	August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change
New England	$1,267,363	$828,240	−34.6	$1,798,423	$1,345,318	−25.2
Middle Atlantic	2,980,794	3,623,591	+21.6	6,687,970	2,979,338	−55.5
East North Central	1,212,486	1,711,650	+41.2	3,617,683	2,919,462	−19.3
West North Central	735,918	650,091	−11.7	1,368,490	1,574,445	+15.0
South Atlantic	966,207	879,460	−9.0	2,197,382	3,269,343	+48.8
East South Central	119,030	168,862	+41.9	850,613	436,319	−48.7
West South Central	707,679	431,542	−39.0	765,810	875,682	+14.3
Mountain	128,406	161,350	+25.7	387,026	132,336	+241.9
Pacific	956,204	1,205,357	+26.1	2,694,131	1,532,850	−43.1
Total	9,074,087	9,660,143	+6.5	20,367,528	15,065,093	−26.0

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change	August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change	
New England	$1,660,171	$1,819,322	+13.7	$4,665,957	$3,992,880	−14.4	111
Middle Atlantic	5,787,265	4,341,952	−25.0	15,456,029	10,944,881	−29.2	171
East North Central	2,253,484	2,281,392	+1.2	7,083,653	6,912,504	−2.4	179
West North Central	798,379	814,656	+2.0	2,902,787	3,039,192	+4.7	74
South Atlantic	2,002,718	2,283,529	+14.5	5,166,307	6,442,332	+24.7	74
East South Central	396,011	487,464	+23.1	1,365,654	1,092,645	−20.0	33
West South Central	773,107	637,139	−17.6	2,246,596	1,944,363	−13.5	50
Mountain	261,817	279,680	+6.8	777,249	573,366	−26.2	23
Pacific	1,621,166	1,602,014	−1.2	5,271,501	4,340,221	−17.7	61
Total	15,494,118	14,557,148	−6.1	44,935,733	39,282,384	−12.6	776

There was an increase of 6.5 percent in the value of residential buildings for which permits were issued comparing September with August. Increases were shown in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings decreased 26 percent, comparing these 2 months, with only 2 divisions showing increases.

The indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs decreased 6.1 percent. Six of the nine geographic divisions, however, showed increases in this class of structure. The decrease in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs was caused entirely by the falling off in New York City where the September totals for repairs were $1,400,000 less than the August totals.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	272	188	787	769	2,841	2,651	3,900	3,608
Middle Atlantic	371	341	1,120	1,189	6,666	6,153	8,157	7,683
East North Central	286	271	1,374	1,466	4,158	3,805	5,818	5,542
West North Central	224	212	684	741	1,606	1,725	2,514	2,678
South Atlantic	258	237	463	481	3,540	3,318	4,261	4,036
East South Central	55	69	114	188	1,268	1,264	1,437	1,521
West South Central	301	195	320	350	1,621	1,740	2,242	2,285
Mountain	42	54	173	169	633	785	848	1,008
Pacific	292	327	1,006	958	3,933	4,475	5,231	5,760
Total	2,101	1,894	6,041	6,311	26,266	25,916	34,408	34,121
Percentage change		−9.9		+4.5		−1.3		−0.8

Comparing September and August, there were decreases in the number of new residential buildings and of additions, alterations, and repairs. There was, however, an increase in the number of new nonresidential buildings.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 776 identical cities, 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 776 IDENTICAL CITIES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$1,213,863	$773,940	264	179	$44,500	$48,300	14	15
Middle Atlantic	1,598,094	1,291,691	340	295	164,200	166,800	41	56
East North Central	1,142,386	1,267,850	279	261	41,000	66,800	8	13
West North Central	709,218	634,991	217	206	9,900	15,100	8	12
South Atlantic	889,472	831,664	239	223	28,235	37,296	23	21
East South Central	119,030	135,362	55	66	0	0	0	0
West South Central	622,080	378,792	286	183	30,600	20,250	19	14
Mountain	115,270	158,850	39	53	2,000	2,500	2	1
Pacific	790,079	1,020,844	270	301	89,635	108,513	34	36
Total	7,199,492	6,493,984	1,989	1,767	410,070	465,559	149	168
Percentage change		−9.8		−11.2		+13.5		+12.8

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$9,000	$6,000	4	4	$1,267,363	828,240	282	198
Middle Atlantic	1,218,500	1,664,500	367	521	2,980,794	3,122,991	748	872
East North Central	12,000	0	4	0	1,195,386	1,334,650	291	274
West North Central	16,800	0	6	0	735,918	650,091	231	218
South Atlantic	48,500	10,500	28	4	966,207	879,460	290	248
East South Central	0	20,000	0	14	119,030	155,362	55	80
West South Central	34,000	32,500	26	32	686,680	431,542	331	228
Mountain	0	0	0	0	117,270	161,350	41	54
Pacific	64,140	61,000	41	28	943,854	1,190,357	345	365
Total	1,402,940	1,794,500	476	603	9,012,502	8,754,043	2,614	2,537
Percentage change		+27.9		+26.7		−2.9		−2.9

One-family dwellings decreased both in number and estimated value comparing September with the previous month. However, there was a decided increase in the number of families accommodated in two-family dwellings as well as for indicated expenditures for this type of dwelling.

The value of apartment houses and the number of families provided therein increased by more than 25 percent, comparing September with August.

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 nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
1929					
September	70.2	63.7	81.3	95.0	73.7
1930					
August	48.7	43.4	67.2	58.6	54.4
September	51.3	44.4	73.8	64.2	58.2
1931					
August	36.6	33.5	63.9	48.3	47.3
September	30.1	24.8	41.8	41.0	33.5
1932					
August	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6
September	10.8	7.5	11.4	21.7	10.7
1933					
August	8.9	7.1	10.4	29.4	11.9
September	11.8	8.6	12.8	25.5	13.1
1934					
August	7.6	5.4	17.0	34.1	14.1
September	7.4	5.7	12.6	32.0	12.3

The index numbers of families provided for, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building construction, were lower than for either August 1934 or September 1933.

The index number of new residential buildings, while higher than for August, was lower than for September of the previous year.

The index number of additions, alterations, and repairs, while lower than for August, was higher than for either September 1933 or September 1932.

Comparisons, September 1934 with September 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 during September 1933 and September 1934, with percentage change, in 768 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 768 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	September 1933	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1933	September 1934	Percentage change
New England	$1,530,626	$826,025	−46.0	$2,096,788	$1,338,593	−36.2
Middle Atlantic	7,466,498	3,629,691	−51.4	7,276,083	2,985,473	−59.0
East North Central	1,121,848	1,698,150	+51.4	2,852,415	2,915,882	+2.2
West North Central	631,205	586,591	−7.1	673,681	1,572,945	+133.5
South Atlantic	808,987	879,460	+8.7	1,006,739	3,269,393	+224.8
East South Central	164,005	168,862	+3.0	384,055	436,319	+13.6
West South Central	336,104	430,542	+28.1	376,451	851,117	+126.1
Mountain	164,175	161,350	−1.7	80,033	132,036	+65.0
Pacific	1,432,092	1,205,357	−15.8	1,411,071	1,532,850	+8.6
Total	13,655,540	9,586,028	−29.8	16,157,316	15,034,608	−6.9

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	September 1933	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1933	September 1934	Percentage change	
New England	$1,127,338	$1,804,972	+60.1	$4,754,752	$3,969,590	−16.5	109
Middle Atlantic	4,006,118	4,343,427	+8.4	18,748,699	10,958,591	−41.6	175
East North Central	2,230,893	2,271,142	+1.8	6,205,156	6,885,174	+11.0	177
West North Central	650,844	810,936	+24.6	1,955,730	2,970,472	+51.9	71
South Atlantic	1,133,777	2,291,752	+102.1	2,949,503	6,440,605	+118.4	74
East South Central	232,049	487,464	+110.1	780,109	1,092,645	+40.1	33
West South Central	504,020	626,904	+24.4	1,216,575	1,908,563	+56.9	46
Mountain	186,795	275,585	+47.5	431,003	568,971	+32.0	22
Pacific	1,406,028	1,602,014	+13.9	4,249,191	4,340,221	+2.1	61
Total	11,477,862	14,514,196	+26.5	41,290,718	39,134,832	−5.2	768

There was a decrease of nearly 30 percent in the permit valuation of new residential buildings, comparing September 1934 with the same month of the previous year. The value of new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued decreased 6.9 percent during the same period.

The indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase of 26.5 percent. Increases occurred in each of the nine geographic divisions, ranging from 1.8 percent in the East North Central States to 110.1 percent in the East South Central States. This increase probably represents the stimulation to repairs caused by the Federal Housing Administration. Total construction decreased 5.2 percent in value comparing September 1934 with September 1933.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations during September 1933 and September 1934 in 768 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 768 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	Sepember 1933	September 1934
New England	297	186	860	762	2,545	2,628	3,702	3,576
Middle Atlantic	408	343	1,347	1,204	6,229	6,168	7,984	7,715
East North Central	233	268	1,438	1,455	3,018	3,797	4,689	5,520
West North Central	203	199	733	736	1,459	1,692	2,395	2,627
South Atlantic	197	237	474	482	2,885	3,312	3,556	4,031
East South Central	38	69	141	188	757	1,264	936	1,521
West South Central	121	194	377	341	1,394	1,717	1,892	2,252
Mountain	46	54	223	167	617	776	886	997
Pacific	378	327	876	958	3,765	4,475	5,019	5,760
Total	1,921	1,877	6,469	6,293	22,669	25,829	31,059	33,999
Percentage change		−2.3		−2.7		+13.9		+9.5

Decreases were shown in the number of new residential buildings and the number of new nonresidential buildings. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs for which permits were issued during the month increased by nearly 14 percent as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The total number of building construction projects increased by nearly 10 percent comparing the two periods under discussion.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in new dwellings for which permits were issued in 768 identical cities during September 1933 and September 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 768 IDENTICAL CITIES IN SEPTEMBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934
New England	$1,417,326	$771,725	279	177	$79,300	$48,300	22	15
Middle Atlantic	1,779,348	1,292,291	374	296	146,850	172,300	42	57
East North Central	1,085,548	1,254,350	228	258	36,300	66,800	9	13
West North Central	612,205	571,491	199	193	19,000	15,100	8	12
South Atlantic	783,087	831,664	190	223	17,900	37,296	11	21
East South Central	160,005	135,362	37	66	4,000	0	2	0
West South Central	308,304	377,792	114	181	20,300	20,250	10	14
Mountain	160,175	158,850	45	53	4,000	2,500	2	1
Pacific	1,294,902	1,020,844	360	301	61,390	108,513	22	36
Total	7,600,900	6,414,369	1,826	1,748	389,040	471,059	128	169
Percentage change		−15.6		−4.3		+21.1		+32.0

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 768 IDENTICAL CITIES IN SEPTEMBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934	September 1933	September 1934
New England	$34,000	$6,000	15	4	$1,530,626	$826,025	316	196
Middle Atlantic	5,540,300	1,664,500	1,802	521	7,466,498	3,129,091	2,218	874
East North Central	0	0	0	0	1,121,848	1,321,150	237	271
West North Central	0	0	0	0	631,205	586,591	207	205
South Atlantic	8,000	10,500	4	4	808,987	879,460	205	248
East South Central	0	20,000	0	14	164,005	155,362	39	80
West South Central	7,500	32,500	4	32	336,104	430,542	128	227
Mountain	0	0	0	0	164,175	161,350	47	54
Pacific	75,800	61,000	33	28	1,432,092	1,190,357	415	365
Total	5,665,600	1,794,500	1,858	603	13,655,540	8,679,928	3,812	2,520
Percentage change		−68.3		−67.5		−36.4		−33.9

Decreases were shown in both the estimated cost and the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings and apartment houses, comparing September 1934 with the same month of last year, and there was a decided increase in the estimated cost of 2-family dwellings and the number of family-dwelling units provided therein in comparison with the same periods.

Detailed Estimated Cost of Building Operations by Cities, September 1934

TABLE 8 shows for the month of September 1934 the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations, together with the number of family-dwelling units provided, in all cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics receives reports.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT				
Bridgeport	$8,000	3	$104,430	$121,155
Bristol	0	0	8,605	23,100
Danbury	1,000	1	1,805	12,205
Derby	0	0	0	2,600
East Hartford	8,000	2	625	14,795
Fairfield	12,300	4	1,375	29,481
Greenwich	32,500	3	48,800	128,950
Hamden	12,500	4	7,930	24,180
Manchester	0	0	4,000	15,785
Meriden	0	0	1,635	8,655
Middletown	14,000	1	1,046	18,396
Milford	0	0	775	6,050
Naugatuck	0	0	4,895	6,150
New Britain	2,000	1	2,875	19,547
New Haven	26,000	6	25,811	82,891
Norwalk	13,700	3	5,100	27,324
Norwich	0	0	5,155	18,299
Stamford	0	0	11,080	30,085
Stratford	5,800	2	11,175	18,798
Torrington	0	0	2,840	5,335
Wallingford	0	0	0	1,445
Waterbury	7,000	3	13,200	27,450
West Hartford	47,500	9	1,823	82,102
Willimantic	1,000	1	6,805	7,955
MAINE				
Auburn	9,500	3	1,825	13,225
Lewiston	12,000	4	1,200	14,200
Portland	2,000	1	21,091	38,334
Sanford	2,215	2	225	4,890
South Portland	3,200	3	351	8,726
Westbrook	0	0	175	400
MASSACHUSETTS				
Arlington	8,000	2	20,425	30,445
Attleboro	2,300	2	320	3,720
Belmont	25,000	2	1,725	30,005
Beverly	8,500	2	2,750	13,750
Boston [1]	34,900	11	401,820	973,743
Braintree	14,800	3	1,975	23,110
Brockton	13,700	3	1,200	30,555
Brookline	40,500	5	925	48,075
Cambridge	0	0	22,350	47,391
Chelsea	4,000	2	0	7,925
Chicopee	4,500	2	6,600	22,900
Dedham	0	0	2,775	8,305
Easthampton	0	0	85	85
Everett	0	0	39,000	40,475
Fall River	0	0	720	11,976
Fitchburg	2,400	1	6,480	14,930
Framingham	0	0	1,275	2,425
Gardner	0	0	1,025	4,445
Gloucester	4,000	1	2,500	11,125
Haverhill	8,075	6	900	14,875
Holyoke	0	0	4,250	154,600
Lawrence	0	0	425	17,235
Leominster	0	0	19,324	22,719
Lowell	0	0	4,725	16,425
Lynn	8,750	3	5,700	128,500
Malden	2,500	1	40,640	48,650
Marlborough	4,500	2	200	4,700
Medford	5,500	1	1,175	10,150
Melrose	32,400	6	5,000	40,225
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued				
Methuen	0	0	$3,685	$4,495
Milton	$50,800	10	3,775	59,035
Natick	5,000	1	550	7,150
Needham	13,000	2	2,250	17,650
New Bedford	0	0	4,050	18,600
Newburyport	0	0	23,000	26,700
Newton	68,000	7	1,650	107,366
North Adams	4,000	2	2,900	10,120
Northampton	0	0	975	4,625
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0
Norwood	5,000	2	485	7,550
Peabody	4,500	1	1,285	6,735
Pittsfield	0	0	12,975	24,300
Plymouth	0	0	600	600
Quincy	7,500	2	6,300	27,460
Revere	0	0	63,000	67,500
Salem	3,500	2	5,100	31,685
Saugus	2,500	1	350	6,650
Somerville	0	0	16,700	24,002
Southbridge	14,000	3	1,250	15,950
Springfield	4,000	1	37,990	118,885
Stoneham	0	0	1,300	3,500
Swampscott	0	0	0	100
Taunton	1,500	1	5,350	14,279
Waltham	11,000	3	1,355	20,760
Watertown	4,200	1	3,625	12,945
Wellesley	54,200	7	5,700	64,500
Westfield	0	0	27,300	28,013
West Springfield	0	0	93,195	95,010
Weymouth	0	0	1,950	9,535
Winchester	8,500	1	0	13,846
Winthrop	0	0	200	1,000
Woburn	5,000	1	16,510	23,103
Worcester	31,300	7	10,672	83,698
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Berlin	4,400	2	0	7,310
Keene	2,500	1	975	8,325
Manchester	8,500	4	2,985	34,306
Portsmouth	0	0	6,500	18,400
RHODE ISLAND				
Central Falls	0	0	60	710
Cranston	11,000	3	12,275	25,475
East Providence	2,000	2	39,410	55,990
Newport	6,000	2	1,800	46,260
North Providence	0	0	0	170
Pawtucket	10,700	2	2,260	29,420
Providence	15,500	4	20,250	155,700
Warwick	10,200	6	3,500	20,300
Westerly	2,000	1	2,025	7,650
West Warwick	900	1	100	1,050
Woonsocket	1,500	1	2,000	4,620
VERMONT				
Barre	4,000	1	1,600	12,425
Bennington	7,000	2	0	7,000
Burlington	0	0	600	4,450
Total	828,240	198	1,345,318	3,992,880

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NEW JERSEY				
Asbury Park	0	0	0	$1,160
Atlantic City	0	0	$800	24,156
Bayonne	$5,000	2	2,200	14,170
Belleville	4,000	1	6,800	17,415
Bloomfield	15,000	3	0	22,000
Bridgeton	3,300	2	1,175	4,625
Burlington	0	0	5,400	7,358
Camden	0	0	11,700	103,856
Cartaret [2]	0	0	0	50
Clifton	22,500	9	14,975	44,330
Dover	0	0	0	1,200
East Orange	0	0	20,275	60,623
Elizabeth	0	0	7,575	26,720
Englewood	0	0	200	3,400
Garfield	7,500	1	8,650	18,000
Hackensack	0	0	1,050	14,444
Harrison [2]	5,500	1	4,000	10,250
Hillside T	0	0	7,300	11,210
Hoboken	0	0	0	10,323
Irvington	0	0	3,750	8,475
Jersey City	0	0	800	19,325
Kearny	0	0	4,900	6,800
Long Branch	850	1	600	10,865
Lyndhurst T	0	0	21,550	23,125
Maplewood T	0	0	1,850	5,050
Montclair	12,500	1	4,820	29,519
Morristown	5,000	1	500	12,182
Neptune T	0	0	0	0
Newark	9,500	3	5,490	65,565
New Brunswick	0	0	900	5,325
Nutley	0	0	17,690	20,878
Orange	0	0	470	83,770
Passaic	0	0	5,430	33,154
Paterson	5,750	1	14,070	53,585
Perth Amboy	500	1	21,478	42,261
Phillipsburg	3,000	1	950	3,950
Plainfield	10,200	2	2,290	20,628
Pleasantville	0	0	400	990
Red Bank	0	0	400	400
Ridgefield Park [2]	0	0	950	1,650
Ridgewood	8,500	1	1,179	15,015
Rutherford	3,500	1	2,375	9,956
South Orange	0	0	2,600	3,600
Summit	11,000	1	1,250	16,650
Teaneck T	28,800	5	15,000	47,520
Trenton	0	0	55,690	98,400
Union City	0	0	38,480	50,689
Union T	15,300	4	3,475	18,775
Weehawken T	0	0	0	33,685
Westfield	0	0	545	3,100
West New York	0	0	0	1,125
West Orange	24,000	4	1,150	26,916
NEW YORK				
Albany	91,000	6	11,250	143,902
Amsterdam	14,000	3	300	22,100
Auburn	0	0	5,250	11,050
Batavia	$2,750	1	$725	$5,425
Binghamton	8,300	4	1,620	39,209
Buffalo	10,500	3	66,557	127,298
Cohoes	0	0	25	1,746
Corning	3,000	2	1,900	5,850
Dunkirk	0	0	1,775	4,888
Elmira	0	0	980	8,860
Endicott	19,675	5	46,175	78,720
Freeport	5,000	1	775	15,100
Fulton	0	0	300	725
Glen Cove	5,000	1	6,321	16,296
Glens Falls	10,200	2	6,190	17,095
Hempstead	17,000	3	15,195	34,380
Herkimer [2]	0	0	500	500
Irondequoit	16,500	3	1,500	18,325
Ithaca	12,300	1	1,050	18,175
Jamestown	0	0	2,670	8,160
Johnson City	4,000	1	78,673	84,673
Kenmore	0	0	200	200
Kingston	5,200	1	7,300	50,550
Lockport	0	0	2,250	7,760
Lynbrook	3,500	1	710	8,575
Mamaroneck	0	0	0	3,475
Massena	0	0	0	0
Middletown	1,500	1	25	3,425
Mount Vernon	17,500	2	495	22,725
New Rochelle	0	0	11,300	23,075
New York City:				
The Bronx [1]	41,900	13	41,700	406,695
Brooklyn [1]	625,750	242	214,660	1,522,042
Manhattan [1]	1,556,600	268	175,100	2,496,680
Queens [1]	527,000	179	345,301	1,281,300
Richmond [1]	21,950	8	15,748	110,963
Niagara Falls	1,000	1	174,125	195,785
North Tonawanda [2]	600	1	685	2,470
Ogdensburg	800	1	1,040	1,965
Oneonta	8,000	1	7,500	51,453
Ossining	0	0	1,100	1,800
Oswego	0	0	7,525	8,065
Peekskill	0	0	1,300	4,700
Plattsburg	4,000	1	20,800	28,400
Port Jervis	0	0	0	0
Poughkeepsie	0	0	350	6,220
Rensselaer	0	0	8,790	13,401
Rochester	9,780	3	22,525	77,214
Rockville Center	54,000	9	200	60,990
Saratoga Springs	2,000	1	2,750	6,250
Schenectady	0	0	3,279	41,168
Syracuse	18,000	3	43,785	73,890
Tonawanda	0	0	0	705
Troy	0	0	41,460	68,448
Utica	11,000	2	21,140	38,870
Valley Stream	1,900	1	9,879	12,225
Watertown	1,900	2	1,515	12,310
Watervliet	0	0	650	1,115
Yonkers	31,986	3	6,100	75,099

[1] Applications filed.

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934

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					PENNSYLVANIA—Continued				
Abington T	$26,400	2	$3,325	$32,466					
Allentown	7,000	1	11,900	29,925	Monessen	$4,500	3	0	$4,850
Altoona	0	0	0	32,734	Mount Lebanon T	47,000	4	$1,250	49,825
Bellevue	0	0	0	250	Munhall	0	0	200	410
Berwick	0	0	16,600	16,600	Nanticoke	0	0	0	3,200
Bethlehem	0	0	800	1,805	New Castle	0	0	1,145	1,875
Braddock	0	0	500	500	New Kensington	5,500	1	600	6,100
Bradford	3,000	1	531,280	549,678	Norristown	0	0	225	5,150
Bristol	0	0	800	1,500	North Braddock	0	0	0	300
Canonsburg	0	0	50	1,050	Oil City	0	0	0	2,500
Carlisle	800	1	6,975	7,805	Philadelphia	35,300	5	187,460	463,990
Chambersburg	0	0	0	0	Phoenixville	0	0	500	5,500
Charleroi	0	0	0	0	Pittsburgh	31,400	8	67,428	348,422
Chester	0	0	1,974	5,699	Pittston	0	0	150	3,150
Clairton	2,000	1	45	3,335	Plymouth	0	0	0	0
Coatesville	0	0	2,000	2,000	Pottstown	4,000	1	2,550	12,300
Connellsville	0	0	0	0	Pottsville	0	0	5,750	23,250
Conshohocken	0	0	350	1,850	Reading	0	0	240,950	270,790
Coraopolis	0	0	0	0	Scranton	2,500	1	16,905	48,305
Donora	0	0	0	2,800	Sharon	0	0	0	0
Dubois	0	0	0	7,000	Steelton	0	0	0	225
Duquesne	0	0	50	1,300	Sunbury	0	0	1,800	1,850
Easton	0	0	35	14,244	Swissvale	0	0	0	100
Erie	4,000	1	19,600	37,362	Tamoqua	0	0	11,437	11,437
Greensburg	0	0	0	5,600	Uniontown	0	0	327	14,554
Harrisburg	0	0	4,000	16,461	Upper Darby	14,000	2	26,070	42,610
Haverford	6,000	1	1,585	11,751	Vandergrift	0	0	0	0
Hazleton	0	0	0	200	Warren	0	0	0	1,750
Jeannette	0	0	300	450	Washington	0	0	0	0
Johnstown	0	0	555	19,309	Waynesboro	0	0	0	0
Kingston	6,500	2	1,180	7,880	West Chester	0	0	0	500
Lancaster	10,500	2	850	24,545	Wilkes-Barre	12,600	6	35,501	104,548
Latrobe	0	0	0	0	Wilkinsburg	5,600	1	0	9,200
Lower Merion T	20,500	1	7,805	84,158	Williamsport	0	0	2,255	11,082
McKeesport	0	0	1,510	10,664	York	8,000	1	3,710	20,374
McKees Rocks	0	0	0	0					
Meadville	6,300	2	1,050	10,030	Total	3,623,591	872	2,979,338	10,944,881

East North Central States

ILLINOIS					ILLINOIS—contd.				
Athol	$3,625	2	$175	$11,536	Granite City	0	0	0	0
Aurora	0	0	49,575	60,247	Harvey	0	0	$450	$2,275
Belleville	1,500	3	22,932	24,432	Highland Park	$16,200	1	550	28,275
Berwyn	0	0	850	1,650	Joliet	0	0	3,366	15,174
Bloomington	1,000	1	2,000	6,300	Kankakee	0	0	0	3,900
Blue Island	0	0	7,340	12,758	La Grange	0	0	300	500
Brookfield	0	0	8,250	8,375	Maywood	0	0	68,795	71,395
Cairo	0	0	150	150	Melrose Park	0	0	1,070	1,470
Calumet City	0	0	0	450	Moline	0	0	300	6,220
Canton	5,000	1	285	5,820	Mount Vernon	8,600	4	0	8,600
Centralia	0	0	0	0	Oak Park	0	0	9,025	11,850
Champaign	10,000	1	0	13,225	Ottawa	4,000	1	0	5,000
Chicago	57,000	10	400,481	785,375	Park Ridge	0	0	0	3,750
Chicago Heights	0	0	120	970	Peoria	7,000	2	8,715	27,550
Cicero	0	0	23,970	28,470	Quincy	5,500	1	19,110	24,660
Danville	0	0	0	8,256	Rockford	35,000	1	800	45,125
Decatur	0	0	88,550	91,050	Rock Island	6,500	1	395	20,848
East St. Louis	1,200	1	865	9,990	Springfield	4,000	2	350	12,682
Elgin	0	0	1,625	5,710	Sterling	2,000	1	100	7,485
Elmhurst	0	0	3,482	3,482	Streator	0	0	3,500	5,000
Elmwood Park	0	0	0	300	Urbana	12,800	3	4,800	20,420
Evanston	0	0	16,250	36,250	Waukegan	0	0	0	6,101
Forest Park	0	0	195	720	Wilmette	2,000	1	3,225	10,560
Freeport	13,500	2	1,016	15,066	Winnetka	31,000	2	680	32,805

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
INDIANA				
Anderson	$2,500	1	$2,080	$14,830
Bedford	0	0	1,000	2,000
Connersville	0	0	0	0
Crawfordsville	0	0	1,165	2,564
Elkhart	0	0	840	17,455
Elwood	0	0	300	4,700
Evansville	2,500	1	83,340	161,108
Fort Wayne	0	0	4,205	16,717
Frankfort	700	1	25	1,425
Gary	0	0	1,915	34,225
Goshen	0	0	500	650
Hammond	0	0	3,835	10,385
Huntington	0	0	100	340
Indianapolis	27,700	8	9,912	73,365
Jeffersonville	0	0	0	6,500
Kokomo	0	0	75	2,905
La Fayette	0	0	450	850
La Porte	1,000	1	125	2,005
Logansport	0	0	400	2,815
Marion	0	0	5,700	7,100
Michigan City	1,500	1	3,145	5,630
Mishawaka	0	0	1,085	4,030
Muncie	0	0	38,641	44,879
Newcastle	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Richmond	4,500	1	1,050	9,900
Shelbyville	0	0	0	0
South Bend	10,200	2	6,900	31,010
Terre Haute	0	0	41,285	46,697
Vincennes	0	0	400	4,160
Whiting	0	0	0	850
MICHIGAN				
Adrian	0	0	900	1,900
Ann Arbor	17,500	3	17,075	53,615
Battle Creek	0	0	2,100	169,580
Bay City	5,000	2	1,750	21,636
Benton Harbor	0	0	0	1,015
Dearborn	6,500	2	2,590	19,190
Detroit	213,230	35	330,489	790,584
Ferndale	4,500	2	11,300	16,800
Flint	1,200	1	41,595	80,430
Grand Rapids	0	0	8,020	31,100
Grosse Pointe Park	12,750	1	0	14,050
Hamtramck	0	0	2,550	8,283
Highland Park	5,000	2	150	8,045
Holland	0	0	285	4,225
Ironwood	0	0	8,000	9,812
Jackson	0	0	5,235	10,638
Kalamazoo	3,800	1	1,775	13,356
Lansing	4,300	1	1,600	20,835
Lincoln Park	5,200	1	660	7,500
Marquette	1,500	3	200	2,075
Monroe	6,680	2	12,135	19,215
Muskegon	2,800	1	6,475	17,025
Muskegon Heights	0	0	178	1,288
Pontiac	0	0	21,620	45,570
River Rouge	1,900	1	250	2,425
Royal Oak	0	0	500	4,125
Saginaw	0	0	12,945	27,880
Traverse City	0	0	800	800
Wyandotte	11,000	2	250	14,600
OHIO				
Akron	22,500	6	32,410	76,484
Alliance	0	0	100	100
Ashland	12,000	3	11,200	48,700
Ashtabula	2,000	1	475	6,053
OHIO—continued				
Barberton	$5,500	2	$100	$8,000
Bucyrus	0	0	75	75
Cambridge	0	0	0	0
Canton	4,000	1	6,835	23,100
Cincinnati	190,555	40	268,000	617,265
Cleveland	46,000	8	39,200	292,550
Cleveland Heights	39,000	4	790	40,440
Columbus	20,700	4	22,350	69,200
Cuyahoga Falls	0	0	1,250	1,250
Dayton	3,000	2	265,882	280,225
East Cleveland	10,000	1	125	12,350
Elyria	0	0	470	3,350
Euclid	21,800	4	0	22,400
Findlay	0	0	450	1,050
Fostoria	0	0	150	3,350
Fremont	0	0	2,700	3,100
Garfield Heights	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	272,920	274,845
Ironton	0	0	786	1,846
Lakewood	0	0	24,110	26,310
Lima	0	0	11,720	12,195
Lorain	0	0	1,645	5,061
Mansfield	44,500	7	975	49,265
Marion	0	0	9,500	10,700
Massillon	1,000	1	450	13,276
Middletown	0	0	2,650	5,470
Newark	6,500	4	700	8,500
Norwood	0	0	800	5,615
Parma	18,200	5	2,680	22,950
Piqua	0	0	0	150
Portsmouth	0	0	1,115	9,611
Salem	0	0	0	1,000
Sandusky	0	0	75	1,085
Shaker Heights	43,000	4	600	45,010
Springfield	0	0	3,220	11,178
Steubenville	15,000	4	450	17,500
Struthers	0	0	400	400
Tiffin	0	0	60,275	63,275
Toledo	384,000	1	34,780	491,605
Warren	0	0	6,030	16,390
Wooster	3,000	1	1,650	4,750
Youngstown	0	0	5,470	29,790
Zanesville	0	0	575	7,775
WISCONSIN				
Ashland	11,000	2	1,500	12,500
Beloit	0	0	1,020	24,460
Cudahy	0	0	3,900	5,400
Eau Claire	26,500	7	9,495	48,395
Fond du Lac	2,400	1	20,275	27,230
Green Bay	23,350	7	59,121	86,046
Janesville	0	0	1,200	2,500
Kenosha	0	0	10,730	21,965
Madison	22,000	4	58,517	105,233
Manitowoc	3,600	2	95,910	108,410
Marinette	2,810	2	300	3,175
Milwaukee	54,050	10	81,625	219,752
Oshkosh	6,800	3	4,775	12,675
Racine	0	0	4,425	16,651
Sheboygan	0	0	200	6,541
Shorewood	5,000	1	0	6,280
South Milwaukee	0	0	0	0
Stevens Point	3,500	1	3,785	16,735
Superior	3,000	1	2,890	10,624
Two Rivers	4,500	2	75	8,140
Waukesha	4,500	1	4,450	11,040
Wausau	0	0	0	2,300
Wauwatosa	59,500	9	200	63,145
West Allis	6,000	1	5,389	19,794
Total	1,711,650	274	2,919,462	6,912,504

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

West North Central States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
IOWA				
Ames	$8,700	3	$5,700	$17,750
Boone	0	0	0	350
Burlington	0	0	786	1,136
Cedar Rapids	19,400	3	4,275	45,571
Council Bluffs	0	0	14,053	22,260
Davenport	0	0	3,802	28,356
Des Moines	30,700	6	29,665	77,480
Dubuque	0	0	7,480	13,876
Fort Dodge	0	0	155,015	156,454
Iowa City	19,500	7	525	20,025
Marshalltown	0	0	6,785	8,285
Mason City	7,966	4	5,480	53,729
Muscatine	1,150	2	850	4,033
Oskaloosa	0	0	0	0
Ottumwa	0	0	4,700	13,700
Sioux City	12,450	8	5,875	19,325
Waterloo	20,300	5	22,702	52,417
KANSAS				
Arkansas City	0	0	510	845
Atchison	1,400	2	0	1,400
Coffeyville	0	0	875	3,520
Dodge City	0	0	250	250
Eldorado	0	0	0	285
Emporia	0	0	0	150
Fort Scott	2,000	1	0	3,600
Hutchinson	10,800	12	350	14,541
Independence	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	21,970	26,510
Lawrence	0	0	500	2,460
Leavenworth	3,000	1	300	5,000
Manhattan	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	370	4,388
Pittsburg	0	0	2,000	3,300
Salina	4,600	2	420	8,270
Topeka	0	0	2,650	5,220
Wichita	0	0	16,855	31,874
MINNESOTA				
Albert Lea	6,000	1	0	7,000
Duluth	0	0	10,750	31,346
Faribault	0	0	100	1,100
Hibbing	4,000	1	2,350	10,925
Mankato	0	0	12,600	20,350
Minneapolis	24,350	9	196,510	366,370
MINNESOTA—con.				
Rochester	$4,700	1	0	$7,100
St. Cloud	4,780	3	$14,390	21,320
St. Paul	21,600	5	266,274	466,800
South St. Paul	8,000	4	1,100	11,600
Winona	3,500	1	250	8,750
MISSOURI				
Cape Girardeau	14,300	5	431	15,615
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Hannibal	4,250	2	2,300	6,550
Independence	3,300	3	177,000	182,300
Jefferson City	32,600	9	32,076	67,701
Joplin	1,000	1	650	12,700
Kansas City	29,500	9	4,500	74,600
Maplewood	0	0	8,800	8,800
Moberly	0	0	7,700	8,900
St. Charles	6,185	2	1,200	7,385
St. Joseph	1,500	1	8,080	13,880
St. Louis	153,550	37	90,031	321,353
Springfield	5,000	6	4,576	27,807
University City	63,500	13	625	65,200
NEBRASKA				
Beatrice	17,500	5	0	17,500
Fremont	8,400	3	1,000	16,104
Grand Island	3,000	1	1,300	5,530
Hastings	0	0	700	950
Lincoln	6,500	3	22,924	57,519
Omaha	44,200	12	12,630	81,967
NORTH DAKOTA				
Bismarck	8,400	4	373,745	385,445
Fargo	9,770	2	200	12,465
Grand Forks	0	0	100	1,150
Minot	0	0	0	5,150
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Aberdeen	0	0	550	1,255
Huron	0	0	0	0
Rapid City	7,690	12	2,805	12,925
Sioux Falls	11,050	7	1,455	29,420
Total	650,091	218	1,574,445	3,039,192

South Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
DELAWARE				
Wilmington	$38,000	7	$500	$56,303
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Washington	284,240	52	2,439,124	3,588,340
FLORIDA				
Gainesville	1,800	1	1,500	9,130
Jacksonville	35,800	16	17,365	167,719
Miami	101,425	23	27,360	222,790
Orlando	7,000	4	4,150	50,678
Pensacola	8,560	7	30,760	67,728
St. Augustine	0	0	0	7,365
St. Petersburg	6,800	2	7,100	45,600
Sanford	0	0	75	75
Tallahassee	15,075	7	10,685	32,839
Tampa	0	0	10,265	34,281
West Palm Beach	9,871	4	200	14,716
GEORGIA				
Athens	$6,500	1	0	$13,045
Atlanta	14,773	13	$21,965	87,747
Augusta	0	0	0	11,214
Brunswick	0	0	0	4,520
Lagrange	800	1	0	3,800
Macon	31,750	3	5,100	72,004
Savannah	0	0	13,675	34,305
Valdosta	0	0	0	2,177
MARYLAND				
Annapolis	2,500	1	0	27,220
Baltimore	15,000	4	154,000	577,600
Cumberland	0	0	1,515	8,890
Frederick	6,000	1	1,310	9,225
Hagerstown	0	0	258,198	295,423
Salisbury	6,800	5	7,775	15,575

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NORTH CAROLINA				
Asheville	$2,500	1	$18,490	$25,565
Charlotte	4,000	3	625	11,390
Concord	2,800	3	2,000	6,425
Durham	10,616	4	5,750	17,441
Gastonia	0	0	8,000	8,300
Goldsboro	0	0	3,500	4,250
Greensboro	17,000	3	57,355	81,442
High Point	0	0	4,120	4,120
Kinston	0	0	4,300	4,300
New Bern	0	0	0	1,050
Raleigh	1,050	2	4,840	7,940
Rocky Mount	7,000	1	275	7,325
Salisbury	0	0	350	470
Shelby	0	0	1,000	1,150
Statesville	0	0	3,150	3,350
Wilmington	1,800	1	0	17,005
Wilson [2]	0	0	50	450
Winston-Salem	10,700	3	4,965	25,208
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Anderson	10,650	7	2,400	13,250
Charleston	2,200	2	22,835	33,321
Columbia	9,200	4	100	14,643
Florence	1,500	1	100	4,300
Greenville	6,500	1	675	15,790
Greenwood	8,600	3	15,590	27,471
Rock Hill	19,600	8	25,120	47,835
Spartanburg	0	0	400	5,049
Sumter	10,000	4	0	10,000
VIRGINIA				
Charlottesville	$2,100	2	$900	$8,821
Danville	0	0	3,840	7,480
Hopewell	0	0	0	10
Lynchburg	5,000	2	0	12,896
Newport News	0	0	375	24,881
Norfolk	16,550	7	2,225	58,489
Petersburg	0	0	1,180	2,330
Portsmouth	4,000	2	15,692	141,311
Richmond	59,200	5	24,755	156,450
Roanoke	7,400	4	1,550	15,570
Staunton	10,500	3	0	11,135
Suffolk	0	0	125	2,075
Winchester	11,200	4	400	11,600
WEST VIRGINIA				
Bluefield	6,500	2	425	8,165
Charleston	25,800	8	825	50,831
Clarksburg	0	0	2,455	26,445
Fairmont	0	0	2,500	5,850
Huntington	6,800	4	2,853	14,728
Martinsburg	6,000	2	350	6,980
Morgantown	0	0	286	3,546
Wheeling	0	0	10,045	14,040
Total	879,460	248	3,269,343	6,442,332

East South Central States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ALABAMA				
Anniston	0	0	0	$5,071
Bessemer	0	0	0	6,913
Birmingham	0	0	$2,980	73,014
Decatur	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	0	0	0	3,242
Gadsden	$1,462	3	4,250	7,148
Mobile	7,600	5	8,400	36,976
Montgomery	17,600	10	800	53,625
Selma	0	0	100	4,402
Tuscaloosa	19,750	1	3,150	40,900
KENTUCKY				
Ashland	650	1	1,000	1,950
Covington	3,000	1	19,300	28,025
Fort Thomas	0	0	0	0
Frankfort	3,500	3	0	4,500
Henderson	0	0	0	0
Lexington	10,000	6	52,656	107,482
Louisville	38,900	20	301,265	360,818
Newport	0	0	275	3,775
Owensboro	0	0	985	5,026
MISSISSIPPI				
Clarksdale	0		0	$2,000
Columbus	0	0	0	0
Greenwood	$1,525	3	$2,250	4,541
Gulfport	0	0	1,500	1,500
Hattiesburg	1,500	1	0	1,800
Jackson	45,325	3	0	65,315
Laurel	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE				
Chattanooga	6,000	7	400	49,889
Jackson	600	1	0	4,400
Kingsport	1,200	2	1,500	2,700
Knoxville	0	0	2,820	18,675
Memphis	3,250	5	15,860	102,700
Nashville	7,000	8	16,828	96,258
Total	168,862	80	436,319	1,092,645

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

West South Central States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ARKANSAS				
Blytheville	0	0	$465	$5,708
El Dorado	0	0	0	4,815
Fort Smith	$4,000	1	2,352	21,879
Hot Springs	4,000	2	0	8,100
Little Rock	0	0	7,400	38,868
North Little Rock	0	0	0	4,485
LOUISIANA				
Alexandria	1,000	2	350	9,646
Lafayette	21,729	5	0	35,538
New Orleans	6,850	4	2,300	42,348
Shreveport	10,729	5	121,416	273,628
OKLAHOMA				
Ada	3,300	2	1,600	4,900
Ardmore	0	0	40	3,040
Enid	0	0	1,493	7,023
McAlester	0	0	0	0
Muskogee	0	0	1,375	5,557
Oklahoma City	15,500	10	11,730	38,915
Ponca City	0	0	340	15,460
Sapulpa	0	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	300	300
Shawnee	0	0	150	4,350
Tulsa	2,500	2	74,475	99,171
Wewoka	0	0	1,000	1,000
TEXAS				
Amarillo	$15,000	2	$2,775	$28,160
Austin	23,532	24	122,764	164,634
Beaumont	500	1	3,388	13,309
Big Spring	0	0	141	1,207
Cleburne	0	0	0	2,055
Corpus Christi	1,000	1	22,190	27,913
Corsicana	1,000	1	0	2,425
Dallas	46,785	24	26,727	136,666
Del Rio	2,125	2	9,200	13,400
Denison	0	0	0	1,330
El Paso	2,500	1	1,012	21,111
Fort Worth	22,900	8	17,800	84,200
Galveston	18,073	9	2,836	55,975
Greenville	0	0	150	150
Harlingen	0	0	3,500	4,447
Houston	104,306	26	188,650	319,801
Lubbock	0	0	0	9,770
Palestine	4,550	3	500	8,866
Pampa	10,400	8	5,350	15,750
Paris	0	0	1,500	7,410
Port Arthur [1]	2,900	2	1,640	10,855
San Angelo	1,925	2	0	4,825
San Antonio	19,326	14	107,861	153,949
Sherman	0	0	21,365	24,650
Sweetwater	0	0	0	2,150
Temple	0	0	10,000	10,500
Tyler	73,112	60	3,057	83,833
Waco	4,900	8	5,060	10,885
Wichita Falls	10,000	1	93,070	110,261
Total	431,542	228	875,682	1,944,363

Mountain States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ARIZONA				
Phoenix	$800	1	$6,590	$14,840
Tucson	0	0	3,548	92,994
COLORADO				
Boulder	0	0	450	6,025
Colorado Springs	2,500	1	465	4,730
Denver	87,300	23	20,380	155,565
Fort Collins	6,900	3	250	11,760
Grand Junction	1,600	1	145	3,095
Greeley	0	0	300	4,640
Pueblo	0	0	20,745	24,563
IDAHO				
Boise	9,100	4	2,610	27,589
Pocatello	1,000	1	0	4,411
MONTANA				
Anaconda	0	0	$150	$150
Billings	$10,000	6	2,000	19,000
Butte	0	0	100	5,690
Great Falls	1,050	1	26,680	31,395
Helena	2,900	3	1,230	7,805
Missoula	4,500	1	3,135	10,405
NEVADA				
Reno	19,500	4	150	27,620
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque	13,000	3	40,673	68,318
Roswell	0	0	300	4,395
UTAH				
Ogden	0	0	0	925
Provo	0	0	1,675	3,175
Salt Lake City	1,200	2	850	44,276
Total	161,350	54	132,336	573,366

[1] Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

Pacific States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CALIFORNIA				
Alameda	$2,850	1	$850	$15,070
Alhambra	19,987	6	1,100	29,831
Anaheim	4,000	1	0	6,905
Bakersfield	7,000	2	1,250	23,186
Berkeley	25,725	5	6,060	60,550
Beverly Hills	109,350	16	28,000	170,350
Brawley	0	0	350	750
Burlingame	9,500	2	0	15,926
Compton	0	0	21,560	22,270
Eureka	5,150	3	11,850	23,250
Fresno	29,545	8	9,295	60,782
Fullerton	0	0	2,575	5,756
Gardena	0	0	925	3,393
Glendale	33,200	11	11,161	55,863
Huntington Park	0	0	5,370	15,627
Inglewood	8,750	4	33,353	46,008
Long Beach	28,500	9	5,845	116,530
Los Angeles	429,405	119	219,274	1,086,518
Modesto	6,800	3	38,657	47,650
Monrovia	3,700	2	0	7,472
Oakland	19,485	8	38,958	149,898
Ontario	1,075	2	3,100	5,400
Palo Alto	8,500	1	14,300	106,005
Pasadena	17,700	4	277,200	328,836
Pomona	1,000	2	1,000	8,014
Riverside	3,000	1	79,685	97,021
Sacramento	3,000	1	19,015	63,031
Salinas	39,270	9	17,211	59,031
San Bernardino	0	0	29,370	44,320
San Diego	31,550	7	10,785	91,637
San Francisco	105,225	29	167,407	422,254
San Jose	10,985	3	51,965	80,255
San Leandro	18,950	6	700	21,468
San Mateo	6,000	2	0	6,000
Santa Ana	0	0	0	10,367
CALIFORNIA—con.				
Santa Barbara	0	0	$29,125	$56,590
Santa Cruz	$6,850	3	3,970	14,445
Santa Monica	11,500	5	176,614	194,004
Santa Rosa	3,000	1	1,600	8,900
South Gate	12,350	7	800	16,194
South Pasadena	9,000	1	2,000	15,181
Stockton	1,000	1	10,624	40,346
Vallejo	19,300	5	2,400	33,775
Whittier	5,000	1	0	8,302
OREGON				
Astoria	0	0	175	5,696
Eugene	18,000	1	1,200	28,389
Klamath Falls	0	0	6,500	15,203
Medford	0	0	1,250	7,094
Portland	55,550	13	128,575	266,417
WASHINGTON				
Aberdeen	0	0	370	4,790
Bellingham	3,250	2	65	7,470
Bremerton	15,795	12	540	42,936
Hoquiam	0	0	0	5,815
Longview	2,800	2	675	4,275
Olympia	7,200	9	9,195	19,044
Port Angeles	3,500	2	415	3,915
Seattle	17,835	18	31,700	114,416
Spokane	11,325	9	14,276	61,651
Tacoma	6,100	4	2,400	26,909
Walla Walla	6,800	2	60	29,290
Wenatchee	0	0	150	1,950
Total	1,205,357	365	1,532,850	4,340,221

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu	50,868	37	81,289	161,423

Permits were issued during September for the following important building projects: In Boston, Mass., for mercantile buildings to cost over $350,000; in Brooklyn, N. Y., for apartment houses to cost nearly $600,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for apartment houses to cost over $1,000,000; in Bradford, Pa., for school buildings to cost over $500,000; in Bismarck, N. Dak., for a school building to cost nearly $400,000; in Washington, D. C., for a junior high-school building to cost nearly $400,000; in Hagerstown, Md., for a hospital to cost over $250,000; in Louisville, Ky., for a school building to cost over $200,000; and in Pasadena, Calif., for school buildings to cost over $250,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for an annex to the

Internal Revenue Building in Washington, D. C., to cost over $1,300,000, for an addition to the Interior Department building to cost nearly $500,000, and for miscellaneous changes in the new Department of Agriculture extensible building to cost over $550,000.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 1 shows for the months of August and September the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$35,484	$60,380	0	$93,491	$981,010	0
Middle Atlantic	228,650	182,512	$669,076	4,143,649	724,337	$58,999
East North Central	636,148	518,667	813,776	1,013,549	178,773	1,506,108
West North Central	276,307	203,596	401,622	4,544,341	12,713,731	852,072
South Atlantic	807,553	2,372,263	1,138,205	2,439,881	6,893	2,839,272
East South Central	386,165	31,314	1,350,154	795,209	376,400	12,000
West South Central	101,681	53,917	836,475	193,875	942,153	1,136,380
Mountain	180,839	80,036	1,454,338	4,115,410	209,664	138,295
Pacific	86,603	109,833	450,560	649,457	124,229	853,247
Total	2,739,430	3,612,518	7,114,206	17,988,862	16,257,190	7,396,373
Outside continental United States	52,957	755,846	0	0	32,192	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$4,210	$3,972	0	$3,010	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1,050	39,182	$1,084,011	63,295	0	0	0	0
East North Central	0	4,980	0	0	$1,500	0	$6,734	$41,861
West North Central	22,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	117,746	208,628	224,193	24,309	0	0	0	0
East South Central	85,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	2,600	1,291	0	0	42,899	$600	0	0
Mountain	89,396	282,475	0	0	1,702,987	3,802,775	0	0
Pacific	35,751	147,758	0	0	5,179,772	29,684,032	3,105	0
Total	359,140	688,286	1,308,204	90,614	6,927,158	33,487,377	9,839	41,861
Outside continental United States	102,341	34,350	0	0	120,600	3,500	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	0	$3,125	$62,453	$22,490	$1,083,157	$186,468
Middle Atlantic	0	1,200	12,663	95,660	2,719,787	4,584,497
East North Central	0	0	143,426	87,970	1,780,357	3,173,135
West North Central	$1,977	39,413	22,503	3,789	13,438,964	5,643,211
South Atlantic	9,788	8,050	177,988	194,089	2,482,366	8,086,492
East South Central	0	0	36,381	25,712	2,234,663	864,235
West South Central	6,802	0	175,259	24,322	2,107,869	1,410,385
Mountain	41,537	1,000	32,075	28,214	3,710,836	8,448,205
Pacific	2,080	0	362,767	42,653	6,244,867	31,486,950
Total	62,184	52,788	1,025,515	524,899	35,802,866	63,883,578
Outside continental United States	2,000	0	29,716	46,895	339,806	840,591

[1] Preliminary—Subject to revision. [2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

During September, contracts valued at nearly $65,000,000 were awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from the public-works fund. This is an increase of nearly $30,000,000 as compared with August awards. Reclamation projects accounted for more than half of the September contract valuation, a contract having been awarded for the Grand Coulee Dam and power plant in the Columbia River Basin. The value of the contract awarded for this project was over $29,000,000.

Comparing September with August there were increases in the value of contracts awarded for the following types of construction: Building construction, road building, street paving, reclamation projects, and forestry. Contracts awarded totaled $5,000,000 or over in each of the following geographic divisions: The West North Central, the South Atlantic, the Mountain, and the Pacific.

Table 2 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works Administration funds for all non-Federal projects during August and September 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [2]		Water and sewage systems	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$1,146,330	$2,918,265	$1,009,018	$600,107	$1,143,726	$195,127
Middle Atlantic	10,574,707	4,527,897	1,119,952	510,076	583,667	823,056
East North Central	1,024,220	1,713,777	116,832	860,694	1,878,612	1,661,284
West North Central	783,204	3,600,735	1,108,646	541,252	1,784,865	1,163,260
South Atlantic	965,932	948,514	1,924,304	350,000	825,873	310,694
East South Central	80,974	504,848	56,690	142,950	609,424	361,489
West South Central	1,005,254	531,438	8,970	124,198	381,096	992,881
Mountain	755,412	54,500	0	0	2,276,821	449,017
Pacific	1,390,192	408,093	256,786	155,930	2,400,653	3,884,445
Total	17,726,225	15,208,067	5,601,198	3,285,207	11,884,737	9,841,253
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$934,364	0	0	$158,908	$4,233,438	$3,872,407
Middle Atlantic	1,462,910	0	$9,400	34,200	13,750,636	5,895,229
East North Central	528,227	0	17,524	388,257	3,565,415	4,624,012
West North Central	162,133	0	719,019	658,493	4,557,867	5,963,740
South Atlantic	0	0	411,190	638,586	4,127,299	2,247,794
East South Central	0	0	2,200	0	749,288	1,009,287
West South Central	0	0	8,624	13,487	1,403,944	1,662,004
Mountain	0	0	0	8,685	3,032,233	512,202
Pacific	0	0	0	9,980	4,047,631	4,458,448
Total	3,087,634	0	1,167,957	1,910,596	39,467,751	30,245,123
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	0	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 from loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part these awards are made to State governments or to political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full within the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

The value of construction projects for which awards were made from non-Federal Public Works Administration funds during September totaled over $30,000,000. This is a decrease of over $9,000,000, as compared with August.

Contracts were awarded during the month for the following large projects: In Rochester, N. Y., for a memorial building to cost nearly $1,000,000. In New York City for work on the new subway to cost over $4,200,000, and for pier and bulkhead sheds to cost over $1,600,000.

Table 3 shows the value of contracts awarded or force account work started on Federal construction projects financed from appropriations made by Congress direct to the Federal departments, August and September 1934.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934 BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$9,397	$121,662	0	0	0	$50,749
Middle Atlantic	132,965	70,996	0	0	0	39,543
East North Central	760,655	445,571	0	$461,255	$5,160	283,138
West North Central	110,638	19,397	$2,982	46,642	3,696	36,617
South Atlantic	924,310	1,139,500	0	0	25,674	3,126
East South Central	13,600	56,425	144,005	54,270	327,935	190,129
West South Central	115,271	22,200	0	0	129,061	883,084
Mountain	37,475	3,140	0	381,072	0	3,178
Pacific	39,073	39,324	0	423,013	6,356	121,656
Total	2,143,384	1,918,215	146,987	1,366,252	497,882	1,611,220
Outside continental United States	0	8,475	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	0	0	$24,143,700	$7,161	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	23,574,600	0	0	0
East North Central	0	$2,670	0	0	0	0
West North Central	0	3,088	0	0	$14,000	$13,000
South Atlantic	$80,522	115,934	22,993,000	0	8,200	7,700
East South Central	4,563	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	0	0	0	13,000	11,000
Mountain	6,785	0	0	0	88,000	84,987
Pacific	0	50,834	16,742,370	0	45,700	52,279
Total	91,870	172,526	87,453,670	7,161	[3] 175,800	[4] 175,166
Outside continental United States	0	3,614	75,000	0	0	0

[1] Preliminary—subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $6,900 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[4] Includes $6,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934	August 1934	September 1934
New England	0	0	$7,691	$5,115	$24,160,788	$184,687
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	23,707,565	110,539
East North Central	0	0	0	1,577	765,815	1,194,211
West North Central	0	0	0	0	131,316	118,744
South Atlantic	$2,400	$58,594	29,358	165,833	24,063,464	1,490,687
East South Central	0	0	0	0	490,103	300,824
West South Central	0	0	0	7,880	257,332	924,164
Mountain	0	0	0	0	132,260	472,377
Pacific	0	0	1,625	6,455	16,835,124	693,561
Total	2,400	58,594	38,674	186,860	90,550,667	[1] 5,495,994
Outside continental United States	0	6,450	68,500	15,570	143,500	34,109

[1] Table includes $6,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during September totaled nearly $6,000,000. This compares with the more than $90,000,000 contract valuation shown in August.

Exclusive of building construction, reclamation projects, and naval vessels there was an increase in the value of all types of construction projects, comparing September with August. Nearly $87,500,000 of the August total was to be spent for naval vessels. Contracts shown in table 3 are in additoin to work financed from the Public Works Administration fund. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Table 4 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments September 1933 and August and September 1934.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF PUBLIC-BUILDING AND HIGHWAY-CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, SEPTEMBER 1933 AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, by GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	September 1933	August 1934	September 1934	September 1933	August 1934	September 1934
New England	$308,750	$77,064	$237,191	$381,605	$571,751	$639,544
Middle Atlantic	366,542	518,370	840,235	513,291	1,146,746	3,522,968
East North Central	237,626	334,578	167,096	240,440	3,038,877	4,462,838
West North Central	61,420	155,446	182,087	877,699	1,199,277	281,544
South Atlantic	201,518	117,129	321,268	392,441	164,882	446,959
East South Central	6,697	5,680	200,747	67,373	94,393	258,267
West South Central	496,037	188,475	412,647	815,426	3,615,375	1,015,147
Mountain	0	5,801	2,811	51,606	137,340	349,104
Pacific	626,093	4,984	264,702	1,901,332	1,601,733	852,302
Total	2,304,683	1,407,527	2,628,784	5,241,213	11,570,374	11,828,673

The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments for public buildings totaled over $2,600,000. This was an increase of more than 50 percent as compared with August, with a slight increase as compared with September 1933. Contracts awarded for road building by the State governments totaled over $11,800,000, a slight increase as compared with August and an increase of over 100 percent as compared with September 1933. The values shown in table 3 do not include projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Regulation of Building Contractors on Public Works

THE serious consequences of irresponsibility and inexperience on the part of some building contractors who have been awarded contracts on public works have brought the financial integrity and trade practices of builders under official review in Massachusetts. Several bills dealing with the subject, introduced into the General Court in 1933, proposed measures for control. One house bill called for the licensing of all building contractors doing business within the Commonwealth, while two senate bills would have confined the field to public improvements and established means of determining responsibility and fitness. As the result of the movement thus started a special commission was created (ch. 33, Resolves of 1933) "to investigate the advisability of licensing contractors and builders and relative to certain matters relating to contracts for and the employment of persons on public works."

This commission was composed of four State officials representing, respectively, the office of the attorney general, the department of labor and industries, the department of public works, and the department of public safety, and three persons appointed by the Governor—a contractor, an architect, and a representative of labor. The commission held public hearings and assigned to subcommittees detailed investigation of various aspects of its problem. Its report,[1] covering findings and recommended remedial legislation, was submitted in December 1933, in accordance with the instructions in the resolution creating the commission.

The commission reached the conclusion from the evidence adduced that the problem presented in the bills which had been introduced was a very real and vital one, and that "the customary procedure of bidding and awarding public works contracts has created a situation permitting the use in some instances of unsound and questionable methods, which it appears has not only seriously crippled the construction industry, but has also brought about an economic loss that is reflected in retarded business recovery and affects directly or indirectly every taxpayer living in the Commonwealth."

Failure on the part of officials awarding contracts on public works to require definite and standard information concerning the financial resources, integrity, ability, and experience of bidders was held responsible for the fact that awards frequently go to contractors who cannot live up to the terms of the agreement. Insufficiently financed, organized, and equipped, these contractors "take work at prices so low that they find themselves unable to meet payment of wages at

[1] Massachusetts. Special Commission to Investigate the Advisability of Licensing Contractors and Builders and Relative to Certain Matters Relating to Contracts for and the Employment of Persons on Public Works. Report. [Boston], January 1934. (House No. 1250.)

the accepted local scale, abandon the project, or leave behind a trail of unpaid bills for labor and materials."

Surety companies were also charged with a considerable degree of responsibility because of the practices of some of them. The tendency to bond contractors of doubtful financial reliability or trade standing and the efforts made by some bonding companies to discount legitimate claims when contracts are forfeited are practices specifically mentioned in the report.

In the opinion of the commission, one of the most serious of the unsound and questionable methods followed by some contractors is the "shopping" of subcontractors' bids by the general contractor after the award is made. This practice involves bringing pressure to bear upon a subcontractor to lower his price by securing from other subcontractors offers to handle the job at a figure lower than the original price. Frequently that means that the original bidder, in order to hold the work he had expected to get, will reduce his price below the margin of safety, and by so doing place both his workers and his material dealers in danger of loss.

On the question of licensing contractors and builders the commission, with the exception of the labor member, took a negative stand. Its position was that poor or faulty construction already comes within the province of building codes which, since they provide penalties, can and should control; and that a licensing system would require the creation of a special board. Because of the increased public expenditure involved, the commission felt that any increase in the number of administrative agencies at the present time would be unwarranted. The labor representative, in a supplemental report, dissented from this position and expressed the belief that a licensing system under an administrative State bureau should be created in the interest of the Commonwealth and its citizens.

Proposed Remedial Legislation

THE committee, as part of its report, drafted a bill which, in its judgment, embodies the necessary measures for the correction of the conditions it found in the course of its investigation.

Dealing with the point of financial responsibility, the bill provides that each bidder on public works involving more than $1,000 shall submit with his proposal a certified check, a certificate of deposit, or cash, in accordance with a schedule incorporated in the bill. This collateral is to be returned to all except the successful bidder within 5 days after the award is made. His money is to be held in a special fund and is to be forfeited if he fails to execute and deliver the job in accordance with the terms of his contract. A contractor receiving a public works award who fails to fulfill the terms of the agreement, including the payment of all claims for labor and material, is to be debarred from further bidding on public jobs for a period of 3 years.

Sworn statements are called for on forms which are part of the bill itself, setting forth detailed information on assets, liabilities, equipment, and qualifications for the performance of the work sought, previous building record, both public and private, and pending judgments, lawsuits, or liens for labor or material. Any contractor making a fraudulent statement in these affidavits is to be prohibited from submitting bids on any public work in the State for a period of 3 years.

The problem of "bid shopping" would, under the proposed legislation, be controlled by requiring all bidders on public works who intend to sublet any part of the job to submit with their proposals a list of subcontractors with whom they expect to deal, the type of work to be done by each one so listed, and the amount of money to be paid for that work, "and thereafter no change in subcontractors or prices shall be made except with the previous written consent of the awarding authority."

This bill did not become law, but the legislature left the whole subject open for further action by instructing the special commission to continue its study.

Regulatory Legislation in Other States

ALTHOUGH the Massachusetts commission definitely rejected the policy of licensing building contractors for either private or public construction, that plan is followed in a few States for purposes of regulation.

A California law (acts of 1929, ch. 791; amended, 1931, ch. 578, and 1933, ch. 573) places the contracting business under the jurisdiction of the State department of professional and vocational standards, the contractors' license bureau of which issues licenses to all contractors subject to the law. Before the license is granted the bureau must be satisfied that the applicant is of good reputation and that he has never been refused a license. Refusal to issue a license is subject to review. Complaint may be entered against a licensed contractor on the grounds (1) that he abandoned the project without legal excuse; (2) that he diverted the funds from the specific contract; (3) that there was a fraudulent departure from specifications; or (4) a willful disregard of the building code, building or labor laws. A contractor operating without a license is subject to a fine not to exceed $500, imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

Utah has a law (acts of 1933, ch. 58) very similar to that of California, administered by the department of registration. North Carolina (acts of 1925, ch. 318) and Tennessee (acts of 1931, ch. 70) require applicants for license as building contractors to submit to an examination to determine qualifications. Licenses may be revoked for fraud, gross negligence, or incompetency.

Federal Aid to Housing in the United States [1]

WITHIN the past several years Congress has passed three measures designed to improve housing conditions, relieve distressed home owners, and stimulate building. These are the Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act, and the Federal Housing Act.

Home Loan Bank Act [2]

THE Home Loan Bank Act created a new method of financing home building and home loans. Under this act a home owner wanting a loan to pay off a debt on his house could obtain one from specified associations, provided the debt did not exceed 40 percent of the value of the property. These two restrictions—the fact that only specified types of loan associations were authorized to make these loans and that the debt already existing on the property must not exceed 40 percent of its value—seriously reduced the benefits of the act to the individual home owner and it was partly to remedy this situation that the Home Owners' Loan Act was passed. Other important modifications were made by the Federal Housing Act of 1934. Advances on amortized home loans of 8 years' maturity or more may now be made up to 65 percent of the unpaid principal of the loan and 60 percent of the value of property securing the loan. Under the original act, advances on such collateral were limited to 60 percent of unpaid principal and 40 percent of property value.

On other home-mortgage collateral under the new act, advances, while still restricted to 50 percent of unpaid principal, may be made up to 40 percent of underlying property value, instead of 30 percent as under the original act. Moreover, if a mortgage furnished as collateral for an advance from a Federal home-loan bank has been insured under the National Housing Act, the bank may now lend up to 90 percent of the unpaid principal, contrasted with a maximum of 60 percent under the earlier act.

A statement issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, July 13, 1934, reports that, up to July 7, loans authorized by the 12 Federal home loan banks to building and loan associations, insurance companies, Federal savings and loan associations, and other financing institutions amounted to $128,053,333. At that date loans had been repaid in the amount of $30,945,982.

[1] This article is based upon reports and press releases of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration.

[2] A summary of this act was given in the September 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 551).

Home Owners' Loan Act [3]

THE Home Owners' Loan Corporation was set up under authority of an act signed June 13, 1933. The Corporation was given $200,000,000 in cash, appropriated by the Government, and $2,000,000,000 in bonds to be issued by the Corporation, bearing 4 percent interest, which interest was to be guaranteed by the Federal Government for 18 years. This money was to be used to make loans to distressed home owners unable to meet the obligations on the home properties being purchased by them.

Within the year after the signing of the Home Owners' Loan Act, on June 13, 1933, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had advanced in bonds and cash for distressed home owners the sum of $923,416,733, on 306,887 dwellings. At the end of the first full year of operation (Sept. 7, 1934) the Corporation had closed 505,070 loans, and had advanced $1,513,100,612, of which about $150,000,000 was paid in cash in the various communities. Some $103,300,000 had been paid into local treasuries to liquidate arrears of taxes and assessments, and the Corporation pointed out, in a statement issued September 19, 1934, that "these sums have reduced tax delinquencies which were serious in some instances, permitting countless communities to meet their pay rolls for schools, police, and other services and to take care of other obligations." More than $20,274,000 had been expended for the repair and remodeling of the homes on which loans were made, "providing employment for thousands of men in the building trades and stimulating transportation and the manufacture and sale of construction materials of many kinds." More than $200,000,000 of the loans closed represented mortgages taken over from closed and restricted banks and building and loan associations in exchange for bonds of the Corporation. "This operation has placed those institutions in a position to make substantial payments to depositors and in many instances to reopen."

The passage of legislation guaranteeing the principal as well as the interest of the bonds, early in 1934, facilitated the work of the Corporation and during the late spring and early summer loans were concluded at the rate of about 15,000 per week.

Under the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934, an additional $900,000,000 in bonds for the refunding of past mortgages—making a total of $3,100,000,000 in resources of the Corporation—was made available.

The following table shows, for the year ending June 15, 1934 (i. e., the year immediately following the signing of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Act), and for subsequent weeks as specified, the number of homes on which loans were closed and the amount advanced; cumulative data are also shown.

[3] A summary of the provisions of this act was given in the July 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 92).

HOME-FINANCING ACTIVITIES OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION IN SPECIFIED PERIODS

Period	During specified period		During whole period of operation (cumulative)			
	Number of homes financed	Amount advanced	Number of applications	Amount applied for	Applications granted	
					Number	Amount
Year ending June 15, 1934	306,887	$923,416,733	1,465,941	$4,702,441,796	306,887	$923,416,733
Week ending—						
June 22, 1934	16,765	52,663,142	1,488,473	(1)	323,652	976,079,875
June 29, 1934	17,510	51,911,690	1,510,750	4,856,269,830	341,162	1,027,991,565
July 6, 1934	16,576	50,353,406	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
July 13, 1934	18,233	56,110,571	(1)	(1)	375,971	1,134,455,542
Aug. 10, 1934	16,146	46,936,940	1,601,008	(1)	447,848	1,346,382,489
Sept. 7, 1934	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	505,070	1,513,100,612

[1] No data.

The peak of applications for loans—146,989—occurred during the 4-week period February 9 to March 9, 1934. The lowest rate occurred during the week ending August 10, when the number dropped to 14,091.

The average amount of loan per dwelling, up to July 1934, was $3,013.

Federal Housing Act [4]

THE Federal Housing Act, signed June 27, 1934, provided for Government assistance in two new fields: (1) In the making of loans for property improvements, and (2) in the development of a program of mutual mortgage insurance. Thus far the Federal Housing Administration has taken action only on modernization loans.

Loans for repairs, alterations, and additions.—Under the act the Government does not itself make loans. It merely insures lending institutions against any losses incurred up to 20 percent of the total so loaned by any one lending institution. The underlying idea is that such Government insurance will take the place of the property security ordinarily demanded by financial organizations, thus reducing the cost to both borrower and lender. The total liability that may be incurred by the Federal Housing Administration is limited to $200,000,000.

The home-modernization credit plan depends primarily on the personal character and earning power of the would-be borrower. The procedure, from the point of view of the borrower, is simple. Having obtained an estimate from the contractor as to the cost of making the repairs, etc., he desires to make on his house, he may go to any lending institution (bank, building and loan association, finance company, etc.) and fill out a statement giving information about the ownership of the property involved, his income, etc. The lending institution is not required to make any loan, but the Federal Housing Adminis-

[4] A summary of the provisions of this act was given in the August 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 369).

tration will insure the lending agency against loss on such loans, provided the following requirements are met:

(1) The borrower must own the property on which the improvements are to be made.

(2) There must be no liens against the property. As regards tax liens the original regulation was amended in a ruling of September 6, permitting the lending agency to use its own judgment as to whether unpaid taxes should bar the making of the loan.

(3) Any mortgage on the property must be in "good standing", i. e., the property owner must be fulfilling the terms of the mortgage. Exceptions are permitted, even in case of delinquent owners, however, provided there is written agreement between mortgagor and mortgagee that foreclosure will not take place during the term of loan.

(4) The prospective borrower's annual income must be at least five times the amount of the annual payments which he agrees to make.

(5) The borrower must agree that the money will be used entirely for repairs, alterations, and improvements to his property and that he will repay the loan in monthly installments. (A farmer borrower may arrange to pay off the loan when he receives the proceeds of the sale of his crops, livestock, etc.)

No security is required. The term of the loan runs from 1 to 3 years, and in exceptional cases to as long as 5 years. A maximum finance charge is set by the Administration, which may not exceed $5 for each $100 of a 1-year loan, $9.19 for each $100 of a 2-year loan, and $13.03 for each $100 of a 3-year loan. Loans insured may not exceed $2,000 each.

The Federal Housing Administration announced on October 5, 1934, that up to that time more than 8,000 lending institutions had signed contracts of insurance with the Administration, and that loans were being made at the rate of $1,500,000 per week. Up to that date 10,480 loans had been made, aggregating $4,600,000. The average loan was $443.

Mutual mortgage insurance.—A mutual insurance fund was created under the Housing Act, for the purpose of insuring first mortgages on dwelling houses for not more than four families. Its purpose is 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, the whole not to exceed $1,000,000,000.

The Administrator may also insure, up to the amount of $10,000,000, first mortgages on low-cost housing projects of Federal, State, or municipal corporate bodies, or private limited-dividend corporations.

In a statement issued October 5, 1934, it was announced that regulations governing the insurance of loans for new construction and the set-up of a new Federal mortgage corporation would be ready November 1.

Rent-Relief Program in Leeds, England

THE city council of Leeds, England, has evolved a plan by which it hopes to overcome the most serious obstacle in the way of its slum-clearance and rebuilding program. That difficulty, encountered in most workers' housing projects, is the practical one of finding means by which decent living quarters may be provided at a cost that will make it possible to fix rental charges at a price that workers can pay.

According to an account of the Leeds housing experiment given in the September 11, 1934, issue of "Planning", that city has made a courageous attack on what is "perhaps the most difficult housing problem to be found in any English provincial town." It has undertaken to demolish 30,000 houses within the next 6 years and to rehouse their occupants on new housing estates and in multiple dwellings. The most important and novel feature of its program, however, is the system of differential rents it has adopted to meet the needs of the low-income tenant. This system applies to the municipal houses already erected under various Government housing subsidies, and will be extended to the new projects as they are completed.

The scale of rents for municipal houses and flats has been fixed as "the average economic rent of each type of house and flat, estimated by the city treasurer on April 1 each year." Government and municipal building subsidies for housing purposes have been pooled to provide a fund to be used as rent relief for tenants who cannot pay the standard rent. This fund is administered by a rent assessment committee which grants rent relief according to the results of a needs test. A recent review of the plan showed that 12 percent of the tenants were paying the normal fixed rent, 81 percent were receiving partial relief, and 7 percent were receiving full relief—that is, they paid no rent at all, but met the taxes and water charges assessed by the city. Compared with the position of these tenants before the plan was introduced, 53 percent were paying more, 30 percent were paying the same, and 17 percent were paying less.

As a further encouragement to good housing and living standards, the city government of Leeds is now trying to inaugurate a plan whereby tenants from clearance areas will be offered the opportunity to buy new furniture for their new homes on a time-payment basis.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Costs in the Cigar Industry of York County, Pa.[1]

IMMEDIATELY following the adoption of the code of fair competition for the cigar industry on July 2, 1934, the workers contended that the manufacturers in York County, Pa., endeavored to employ only the cigarmakers who could make the code minimum. In an effort to settle the dispute, a bipartisan board, composed of a representative of labor and a representative of the manufacturers, was chosen by the code authority to investigate the cost of manufacturing 2-for-5-cent cigars. Attempts to establish wage rates on the basis of the findings and recommendations of this board, however, were unsuccessful. When no agreement could be reached, arbitration by the National Labor Relations Board was agreed to by the employees and employers.

Before attempting to settle the controversy, the National Labor Relations Board requested the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to make a study of the cost of manufacturing 5-cent and 3-for-10-cent cigars and to obtain data on the hourly earnings of employees engaged in the manufacture of these two types of cigars. Although this study covered only a small branch of the cigar-manufacturing industry, the results of the survey are believed to be of general interest.

Coverage of survey.—The plants included in the study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were selected by representatives of labor and the cigar manufacturers of York County in a conference with the agents of the Bureau. All of the factories selected produced cigars by what is known as the "hand method." The number of workers covered in the survey included 728 employees making 5-cent cigars and 162 making 3-for-10-cent cigars. The number of employees in the different plants varied considerably, ranging from 26 to 164 on 5-cent cigars and from 25 to 74 on 3-for-10-cent cigars.

The 6 months ending June 30, 1934, was used in determining the cost of manufacture. However, since the most active period of the year in the cigar business is the Christmas holiday season, the results cannot be accepted as representative of annual operations.

The wage data are based on records kept for 1 week since August 13, 1934, when work was resumed after the strike. Previously no

[1] From an unpublished report prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Nationa Labor Relations Board.

record was maintained of hours of work and, consequently, hourly earnings could not be calculated.

Average Hourly Earnings

IN COMPUTING average hourly earnings of employees, supplementary payments to meet code minimums and wages earned in the manufacture of cigars other than 5-cent and 3-for-10-cent cigars were excluded. A few cellophaners and banders had their piecework earnings supplemented by additional payments in order to bring their wages up to the minimum rates prescribed by the code. Such instances, however, were exceptional and because of the difficulty in prorating these supplemental payments between the different types of cigars produced they were omitted entirely.

Earnings of workers making 5-cent cigars.—Table 1 gives the average hourly earnings for the major occupations in the manufacture of 5-cent cigars. Earnings of employees in each occupational group are shown for the 9 factories separately, as well as an average for all 9 factories combined. It will be noted that factory no. 6 has all stripping done at the workers' homes and that factory no. 9 has binder stripping done in the same way.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF 5-CENT CIGARS AT 9 FACTORIES IN YORK COUNTY, PA., BY OCCUPATIONS [1]

Occupation	Factory no. 1	Factory no. 2	Factory no. 3	Factory no. 4	Factory no. 5	Factory no. 6	Factory no. 7	Factory no. 8	Factory no. 9	Average, 9 factories
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Wrapper strippers, hand	------	------	------	------	25.6	(2)	------	------	------	25.6
Wrapper strippers, machine	29.5	44.0	------	30.5	------	------	34.3	27.1	25.0	31.4
Binder strippers, hand	------	33.0	36.1	------	------	(2)	------	------	(2)	33.6
Binder strippers, machine	29.2	------	------	23.3	39.2	------	30.7	27.5	------	29.4
Bunchers	37.6	39.4	41.0	49.4	47.0	42.4	43.2	40.5	47.0	44.3
Rollers	29.8	36.8	28.9	38.9	37.2	32.4	37.8	33.2	41.0	36.3
Packers	33.5	50.0	58.4	45.6	38.0	34.1	44.8	41.6	32.9	42.3
Cellophaners, banders, and foilers, hand and machine	26.7	32.7	33.9	42.8	39.0	30.2	35.1	35.3	32.8	34.5

[1] Excludes supplementary payments made in order to meet code minimums and wages earned in the manufacture of cigars other than the 5-cent type.
[2] Work done at workers' homes.

During the pay period covered by the survey approximately 98 percent of the bunchers employed by the factories included earned 30 cents or more per hour, while about 80 percent of the rollers earned 30 cents or more per hour. On the other hand, all of the hand wrapper strippers and half of the machine wrapper strippers earned less than 30 cents per hour.

Earnings of workers making 3-for-10-cent cigars.—The average hourly earnings of workers engaged in the manufacture of 3-for-10-cent cigars are given in table 2. This table shows that the average earnings in this branch of the industry ranged from 25 cents per hour for machine wrapper strippers at factory no. 3 to 43.6 cents per hour for bunchers at factory no. 2.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF 3-FOR-10-CENT CIGARS AT 3 FACTORIES IN YORK COUNTY, PA., BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Factory no. 1	Factory no. 2	Factory no. 3	Average of 3 factories
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Wrapper strippers, hand	25.7			25.7
Wrapper strippers, machine		33.0	25.0	30.6
Binder strippers, hand			(1)	
Binder strippers, machine	34.7	29.4		30.8
Bunchers	41.7	43.6	30.9	36.6
Rollers	31.9	36.0	29.7	32.9
Packers	36.9	35.6	29.2	33.7
Cellophaners and banders, hand and machine	40.3	30.3	33.4	33.4

[1] Work done at workers' homes.

In the manufacture of 3-for-10-cent cigars the hourly earnings of 88 percent of the bunchers and 82 percent of the rollers amounted to 30 cents or more. The workers earning less than 30 cents per hour included all of the hand wrapper strippers, 40 percent of the machine wrapper strippers and 50 percent of the machine binder strippers.

Cost of Manufacture

IN THE manufacture of 5-cent cigars during the first half of 1934, the difference between the total cost and selling price at the 9 factories ranged from a profit of $2.20 to a loss of 79.4 cents per 1,000 cigars. The average profit was 55.7 cents per thousand. All 3 plants covered showed a loss in the manufacture of 3-for-10-cent cigars. This loss ranged from 23.2 cents to $5.368 per 1,000 cigars.

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Various Industries in Ohio, 1916 to 1932: Part 1

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND FREDERICK E. CROXTON, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THIS study covers the following industry groups: Manufacture of paper and printing, of rubber products, of stone, clay, and glass products, and of vehicles, and transportation and public utilities.

These five industry groups have been combined, due to the necessity of economizing space in publication. This study is a continuation of the series published in the Monthly Labor Review, beginning in January 1934.

As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide 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. Full-time 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 published in recent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. 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 15th of each month and total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such reports, information concerning full-time, part-time, and overtime work and reduction of hours and other plans for spreading work during slack periods.

Prior to 1924, reports were requested of all employers of five or more persons, and beginning with 1924 reports have been requested of all employers of three or more. 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.

Employers in their annual reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month. The average was computed by dividing by 12 the sum of the numbers employed on the 15th of each month.

In their annual returns, employers were 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.

Average wage and salary payments were computed by dividing total wage and salary payments by average number of persons employed.

Manufacture of Paper and Printing

IN THE manufacture of paper and printing in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment for all occupation groups combined was $1,605 in 1928, the second highest was $1,545 in 1929, and the lowest was $735 in 1916. The average in 1932 was $1,250, which was the lowest since 1919.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 was $321, or 21.2 percent, for wage earners; $194, or 12.5 percent, for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; $310, or 13.4 percent, for salespeople (not traveling); and $295, or 19.1 percent, for the three general occupation groups combined.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the general occupation groups is shown in table 1.

The year 1929 shows the highest average number employed of wage earners, of salespeople (not traveling), and of the general occupation groups combined. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1930. The lowest average number of wage earners was employed in 1918, of salespeople (not traveling) in 1917, and of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and of the general occupation groups combined in 1916. In 1932 the average number of wage earners employed was the lowest since 1923 and the average for the general occupation groups combined was the lowest since 1924.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 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	928	29,339	4,367	820	34,526
1917	930	29,627	4,383	764	34,774
1918	939	29,032	4,685	951	34,668
1919	924	31,230	5,072	903	37,205
1920	977	34,862	5,605	1,029	41,496
1921	869	29,946	5,776	1,061	36,783
1922	886	32,207	5,787	1,047	39,041
1923	913	34,766	6,096	1,235	42,097
1924	980	37,182	6,936	1,357	45,475
1925	1,037	38,851	7,292	1,451	47,594
1926	1,075	40,540	7,676	1,518	49,734
1927	1,110	41,352	8,005	1,591	50,948
1928	1,130	41,004	6,439	1,508	48,951
1929	1,158	43,871	8,651	1,764	54,286
1930	1,151	42,022	9,462	[1] 968	52,451
1931	1,160	39,933	7,866	1,596	49,395
1932	1,139	36,817	7,696	1,726	46,238

[1] In accord with tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

TABLE 2.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1930 TO 1932 [1]

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—			Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—		
	1930	1931	1932		1930	1931	1932
January	42,267	40,899	38,172	November	41,072	38,934	36,530
February	42,352	40,956	38,115	December	40,892	38,389	35,968
March	42,999	40,936	38,074				
April	43,142	40,809	37,735	Maximum	43,142	41,035	38,172
May	42,708	41,035	37,198	Minimum	40,892	38,389	35,447
June	42,597	40,701	36,425	Variation from maximum:			
July	41,966	39,425	35,781	Number	2,250	2,646	2,725
August	41,514	38,935	35,447	Percent	5.2	6.4	7.1
September	41,410	39,225	36,196	Number of establishments	1,151	1,160	1,139
October	41,341	38,954	36,159				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553.

In 16 of the 17 years covered in this study more than 80 percent of the employees were classified as wage earners. Table 2 shows for that occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment for the 17-year period was 45,024 in October 1929, and minimum employment was 27,881 in January 1916.

Table 3 shows average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of paper and printing.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was made in 1929 and to each of the other occupation groups and to the three groups combined in 1928. The lowest average was paid in 1916 to each classification except salespeople (not traveling), where the lowest average was paid in 1918. The 1932 average payment to wage earners and to the occupation groups combined was the lowest since 1919, the 1932 payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks the lowest since 1922, and to salespeople (not traveling) the lowest since 1921. Chart 1 shows graphically the trend of average payments to wage earners.

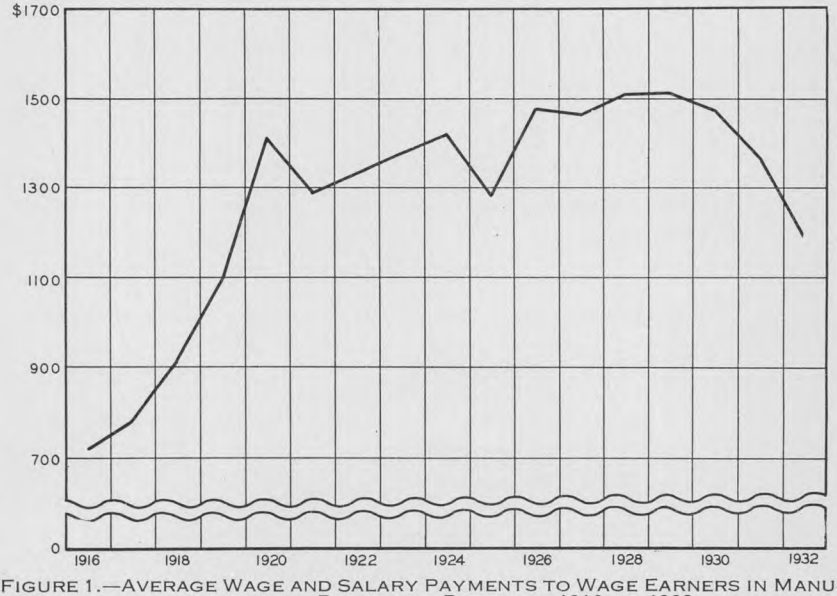


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1916 TO 1932

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	[1] 928	$720	$741	$1,204	$735
1917	930	781	833	1,478	803
1918	939	909	835	1,200	907
1919	924	1,100	1,052	1,707	1,109
1920	977	1,412	1,295	1,939	1,409
1921	869	1,292	1,323	1,790	1,311
1922	[2] 886	1,328	1,319	2,002	1,345
1923	913	1,376	1,476	2,075	1,411
1924	980	1,420	1,446	2,116	1,445
1925	1,037	1,282	1,309	2,334	1,319
1926	1,075	1,478	1,466	2,354	1,503
1927	1,110	1,464	1,554	2,341	1,506
1928	1,130	1,508	1,979	2,637	1,605
1929	1,158	1,513	1,550	2,307	1,545
1930	1,151	1,473	1,621	2,354	1,516
1931	1,160	1,362	1,536	2,112	1,414
1932	1,139	1,192	1,356	1,997	1,250

[1] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 7.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

Industries in Manufacture of Paper and Printing

IN THIS study the following industries have been combined under "Paper and printing, other": Card cutting and designing, engraving and die sinking, type founding and printing materials, wall paper, and paper and printing, not otherwise classified.

Table 4 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 8 industries and in the group "Paper and printing, other." These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Bags, paper	Boxes, fancy and paper, and drinking cups	Envelops	Labels and tags	Paper, including stationery	Photo-engraving	Printing and publishing	Stereotyping and electrotyping	Paper and printing, other
1916	$534	$469	[1]	[1]	$666	$1,015	$790	$842	$564
1917	659	516	$607	[1]	775	1,172	822	983	705
1918	770	635	726	$803	1,010	1,232	930	1,068	835
1919	940	766	863	905	1,182	1,569	1,156	1,239	895
1920	1,107	918	1,024	1,311	1,564	1,920	1,489	1,482	1,194
1921	941	941	970	1,367	1,244	1,862	1,393	1,606	1,186
1922	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1923	1,122	1,037	983	999	1,308	2,017	1,518	1,741	1,245
1924	1,117	1,094	1,012	1,246	1,343	2,124	1,545	1,840	1,241
1925	1,041	1,124	1,000	1,386	1,345	2,115	[2]	1,828	1,336
1926	990	1,130	1,046	1,330	1,345	2,298	1,631	1,926	1,328
1927	1,047	1,143	1,028	1,367	1,318	2,394	1,593	1,980	1,270
1928	993	1,158	1,043	1,282	1,371	2,491	1,648	2,012	1,399
1929	1,111	1,237	1,085	1,147	1,386	2,610	1,622	2,001	1,331
1930	1,099	1,149	1,061	1,167	1,337	2,384	1,580	1,915	1,431
1931	1,038	1,103	1,011	1,317	1,240	2,158	1,436	2,000	1,338
1932	874	900	907	1,204	1,027	1,960	1,289	1,730	1,018

[1] Data not available.
[2] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was made in 1920 in 1 industry, in 1923 in 1, in 1925 in 1, in 1928 in 2, in 1929 in 3, and in 1930 in 1. The lowest average payment was made in 1916 in 7 industries, in 1917 in 1, and in 1918 in 1.

Indexes of Employment and of Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 5. The base is 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics requested reports from all employers of 3 or more persons. Indexes are shown for manufacture of paper and printing as a whole and for each of 8 industries.

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Paper and printing			Bags, paper			Boxes, fancy and paper, and drinking cups		
	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	91.7	88.1	96.1	78.5	88.5	112.8	93.6	90.6	96.8
1925	95.8	83.1	86.8	82.1	86.4	105.2	96.3	95.7	99.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	102.0	101.0	99.1	98.0	103.6	105.8	93.8	94.9	101.2
1928	101.0	103.2	102.0	107.7	108.1	100.3	90.5	92.7	102.5
1929	108.2	110.7	102.4	90.4	101.5	112.2	111.6	122.2	109.5
1930	103.7	103.3	99.7	93.0	103.2	111.0	89.8	91.3	101.7
1931	98.5	90.8	92.2	110.2	115.6	104.8	86.8	84.7	97.6
1932	90.8	73.3	80.6	90.4	79.9	88.3	82.4	65.6	79.6
	Envelops			Labels and tags			Paper, including stationery		
1924	95.1	92.0	96.7	95.6	89.6	93.7	95.1	94.9	99.9
1925	97.3	93.0	95.6	97.6	101.7	104.2	98.7	98.7	100.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	102.7	101.0	98.3	98.6	101.3	102.8	101.4	99.4	98.0
1928	98.9	98.6	99.7	109.1	105.1	96.4	104.8	106.9	101.9
1929	96.6	100.2	103.7	114.1	98.4	86.2	101.5	104.6	103.0
1930	98.6	100.1	101.4	96.4	84.7	87.7	98.3	97.7	99.4
1931	90.9	87.9	96.7	38.9	38.7	99.0	84.5	77.9	92.2
1932	84.4	73.3	86.7	35.1	31.8	90.5	77.5	59.2	76.4
	Photo-engraving			Printing and publishing			Stereotyping and electrotyping		
1924	83.1	76.8	92.4	90.6	85.8	94.7	91.8	87.7	95.5
1925	94.3	86.8	92.0	95.1	(1)	(1)	104.0	98.7	94.9
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	120.5	125.5	104.2	103.7	101.2	97.7	108.4	111.4	102.8
1928	125.5	136.0	108.4	100.5	101.6	101.0	116.1	121.3	104.5
1929	144.9	164.6	113.6	111.2	110.6	99.4	105.3	109.4	103.9
1930	142.5	147.8	103.7	110.3	106.8	96.9	99.8	99.2	99.4
1931	138.2	129.8	93.9	109.1	96.0	88.0	80.7	83.8	103.8
1932	111.0	94.7	85.3	101.5	80.2	79.0	78.4	70.4	89.8

[1] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Considering the industry group as a whole, the index in 1932 was 90.8 for average number of wage earners employed, 73.3 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and 80.6 for average wage and salary payments.

Labels and tags show the lowest 1932 index for average number of wage earners employed and for total wage and salary payments, and manufacture of paper the lowest 1932 index for average payments. Two of the 8 industries show a higher average number of wage earners employed in 1932 than in the base year (1926). The 1932 index for average wage and salary payments to wage earners was above 85 in 5 of the 8 industries.

Chart 2 shows graphically the indexes for the industry as a whole.

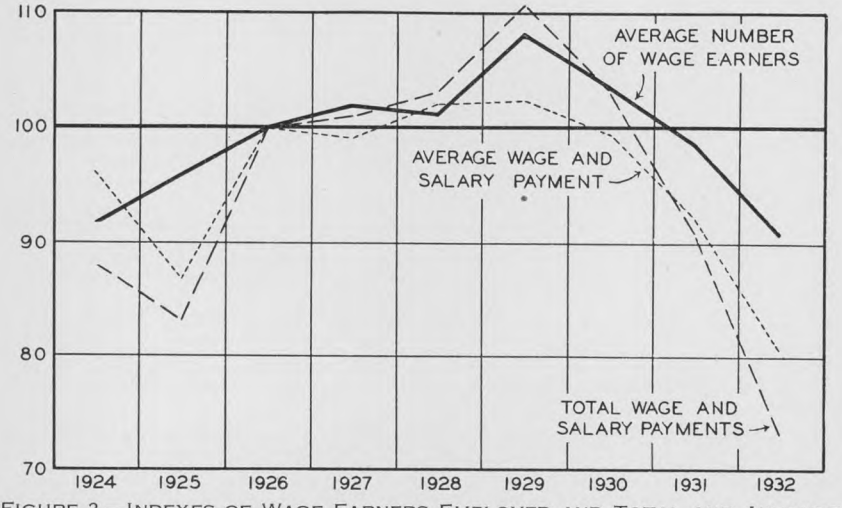


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PRINTING, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

Manufacture of Rubber Products

IN THE manufacture of rubber products in Ohio, according to reports from practically all establishments employing three or more persons, the average number of persons employed declined 28,510, or 40.9 percent, from 1929 to 1932; the total wage and salary payments decreased $66,306,184, or 59.2 percent; and the average wage and salary payment decreased $495, or 30.7 percent.

During the 17 years covered by this study the average number of employees (wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople, not traveling) reached the highest point in 1919 and both total and average wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1920. The average number employed reached the lowest point in 1921 and both total and average wage and salary payments were lowest in 1916.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 6.

The highest average number of wage earners was employed in 1919 and the highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in 1920. The average number of wage earners employed reached the lowest point in 1921 and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks the lowest point in 1932.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER 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	78	42,401	5,702	113	48,216
1917	82	55,418	6,942	428	62,788
1918	93	49,236	7,835	53	57,124
1919	108	66,367	9,213	73	75,653
1920	114	61,671	9,598	73	71,343
1921	107	31,270	5,458	61	36,789
1922	109	43,617	5,314	53	48,985
1923	119	46,864	5,311	(1)	52,175
1924	120	47,207	5,040	96	52,343
1925	113	55,929	5,614	62	61,605
1926	112	55,021	5,994	57	61,072
1927	128	57,311	6,450	(1)	63,761
1928	133	59,114	6,897	(1)	66,011
1929	127	62,358	7,138	(1)	69,496
1930	113	45,755	6,515	(1)	52,270
1931	104	38,870	5,252	(1)	44,122
1932	95	36,048	4,937	(1)	40,986

[1] Carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified", in tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1930 TO 1932 [1]

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—			Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—		
	1930	1931	1932		1930	1931	1932
January	49,561	39,734	37,427	November	39,759	37,487	34,586
February	48,696	39,019	37,706	December	39,540	37,267	34,404
March	48,073	39,248	37,497				
April	48,980	38,759	37,191	Maximum	49,928	40,428	37,706
May	49,928	39,950	36,904	Minimum	39,540	37,267	33,544
June	49,254	40,428	37,488	Variation from maximum:			
July	46,954	39,789	36,599	Number	10,388	3,161	4,162
August	45,354	39,003	35,086	Percent	20.8	7.8	11.0
September	42,347	38,154	33,544	Number of establishments	113	104	95
October	40,617	37,602	34,149				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929 see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553.

More than 85 percent of the employees in the manufacture of rubber products were classified as wage earners except in 3 of the 17 years covered. Table 7 shows for that general occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employ-

ment for the 17-year period was 82,063 in April 1920, and minimum employment was 23,240 in January 1921, with a reduction of 58,823, or 71.7 percent, in a period of 9 months.

Table 8 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and to all occupation groups combined.

The average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1920. The average declined each year following 1928 and in 1932 it was the lowest since 1916. The average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks reached the highest amount in 1919, with 1920 second in order. The lowest average payment to that group was in 1916, with 1917 second in order.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	78	$810	$844	[1]	$815
1917	82	1,042	1,032	[1]	1,041
1918	93	1,233	1,235	[1]	1,236
1919	108	1,288	2,463	[1]	1,434
1920	114	1,710	2,089	[1]	1,762
1921	107	1,465	1,817	[1]	1,520
1922	[2] 109	1,433	1,681	[1]	1,462
1923	119	1,589	1,717	[3]	[4] 1,602
1924	120	1,540	1,896	[1]	1,576
1925	113	1,553	1,906	[1]	1,586
1926	112	1,562	1,857	[1]	1,593
1927	128	1,583	1,936	[3]	[4] 1,619
1928	133	1,611	2,014	[3]	[4] 1,653
1929	127	1,562	2,033	[3]	[4] 1,610
1930	113	1,450	2,008	[3]	[4] 1,520
1931	104	1,254	1,985	[3]	[4] 1,341
1932	95	1,011	1,873	[3]	[4] 1,115

[1] Not computed, owing to small number involved.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments greater by 2.
[3] Carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified", in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.
[4] Total wage and salary payments to salespeople (not traveling) deducted before computing this average, as average number in that group could not be determined from detailed tabulation.

Chart 3 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners.

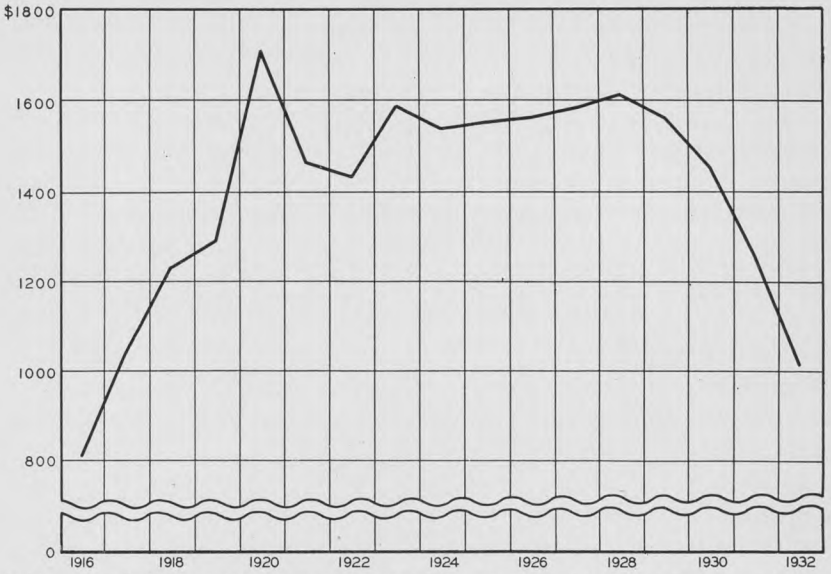


FIGURE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Industries in Manufacture of Rubber Products

DATA for industries classified under manufacture of rubber products were not tabulated separately by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for 1916 to 1918. In this study, manufacture of rubber garments and of rubber products not otherwise classified have been combined under "Rubber products, other."

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the industries and in the group "Rubber products, other", are shown in table 9. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1919 [1] TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Druggists' sundries, and toys, rubber	Tires and tubes	Rubber products, other	Year	Druggists' sundries, and toys, rubber	Tires and tubes	Rubber products, other
1919	$981	$1,299		1926	$1,227	$1,594	$1,379
1920	1,094	1,727		1927	1,194	1,619	1,195
1921	1,061	1,488		1928	1,195	1,659	1,186
1922	[2]	[2]	[2]	1929	1,215	1,600	1,306
1923	1,163	1,629	[3]	1930	1,101	1,492	1,152
1924	1,162	1,580	$1,297	1931	968	1,294	978
1925	1,238	1,580	1,395	1932	808	1,040	801

[1] Data by industries not available for 1916 to 1918.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the manufacture of druggists' sundries and toys, rubber, the highest average payment to wage earners was $1,238 in 1925 and the lowest $808 in 1932. In the manufacture of tires and tubes the highest average payment to wage earners was $1,727 in 1920 and the lowest $1,040 in 1932.

Indexes of Employment and of Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 10 for 1924 to 1932. The base is 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics requested reports annually from all employers of three or more persons. Indexes are shown for the manufacture of rubber products and for each of the industries classified thereunder.

In 1932, the indexes of employment of wage earners and of average wage and salary payments were above 60 and the index of total wage and salary payments to wage earners fell below 50 except for druggists' sundries and toys, rubber.

TABLE 10.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100]

Year	Rubber products			Druggists' sundries and toys, rubber			Tires and tubes		
	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	85.8	84.6	98.6	103.0	97.5	94.7	85.6	84.8	99.1
1925	101.7	101.0	99.4	99.2	100.0	100.9	102.8	101.9	99.1
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	104.2	105.6	101.3	97.7	95.0	97.3	105.9	107.5	101.6
1928	107.4	110.8	103.1	117.1	114.0	97.4	106.8	111.2	104.1
1929	113.3	113.3	100.0	115.2	114.0	99.0	112.3	112.7	100.4
1930	83.2	77.2	92.8	102.9	92.3	89.7	82.3	77.0	93.6
1931	70.6	56.7	80.3	85.8	67.7	78.9	68.8	55.8	81.2
1932	65.5	42.4	64.7	76.3	50.2	65.9	63.7	41.6	65.2

Chart 4 shows graphically the indexes for the manufacture of rubber products.

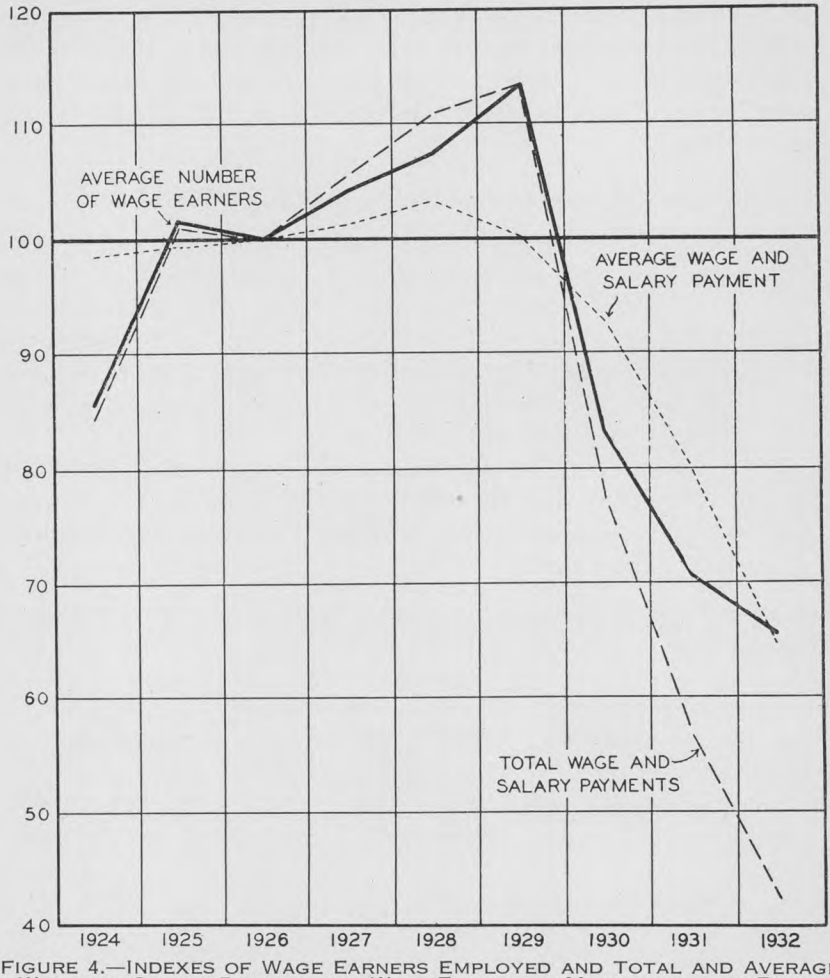


FIGURE 4.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

The total amount of wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups in the manufacture of rubber products during the 9 years, 1924 to 1932, formed 8.9 percent of the total reported paid in manufactures in Ohio.

In the manufacture of rubber products, in which the manufacture of tires and tubes employs more than 85 percent of the total wage earners employed, the peak in employment and also in total and average wage and salary payments was reached prior to the depression in 1921. The peak year for employment and total wage and salary payments during the latter part of the period covered was 1929, but in that year the average number of employees (the three general occupation groups combined) was below 1919 and 1920, total wage and salary payments were below 1920, and average wage and salary payments were below 1920, 1928, and 1927. The average

number of persons employed in 1932 did not reach so low a point as in 1921. The reduction in number of employees since 1929 has continued for a longer period but the reduction was not so rapid nor so great as occurred beginning in midsummer of 1920.

Manufacture of Stone, Clay, and Glass Products

IN THE manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupation groups combined was $1,483 in 1920, the second highest was $1,381 in 1926, and the lowest was $697 in 1916. The average in 1932 was $878 which was the lowest since 1917.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 was $485, or 36.8 percent, for wage earners; $364, or 20.3 percent, for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and $470, or 34.9 percent, for the three general occupation groups (including salespeople, not traveling) combined.

Certain of the figures for 1932 in this study will not be in agreement with the study of "Average wage and salary payments in manufactures", published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934, due to correction of an error in the tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after the publication of that study.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 11.

The year 1925 shows the highest average number employed for wage earners and for the occupation groups combined. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1930, and of salespeople—not traveling (a very small group) in 1929. The year 1932 shows the lowest average employment for wage earners and for the occupation groups combined.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS 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	712	44,096	1,329	84	45,509
1917	702	43,591	1,287	84	44,962
1918	683	35,192	1,323	83	36,598
1919	693	36,916	1,361	88	38,364
1920	713	40,168	1,532	101	41,802
1921	637	32,054	1,443	61	33,557
1922	664	34,909	1,471	65	36,445
1923	674	43,053	1,827	93	44,973
1924	711	42,898	1,816	94	44,808
1925	762	45,871	1,971	145	47,987
1926	763	44,665	2,099	160	46,924
1927	768	43,328	2,077	133	45,539
1928	772	42,805	2,173	147	45,126
1929	770	41,128	2,091	174	43,393
1930	747	33,670	2,262	139	36,071
1931	708	28,068	2,089	78	30,234
1932	622	20,603	1,460	81	22,144

More than 90 percent of the employees in the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products were classified each year as wage earners. Table 12 shows for that general occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment for the 17-year period was 47,603 in October 1925, and minimum employment was 18,323 in July 1932.

TABLE 12.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1930 TO 1932 [1]

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—			Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—		
	1930	1931	1932		1930	1931	1932
January	33,670	26,713	21,516	November	31,937	25,795	20,054
February	34,589	28,401	22,482	December	29,515	24,076	19,504
March	35,322	29,516	22,567				
April	35,930	30,680	21,818	Maximum	35,930	31,108	22,567
May	35,806	31,108	21,192	Minimum	29,515	24,076	18,323
June	35,795	30,219	20,581	Variation from maximum:			
July	32,329	27,623	18,323	Number	6,415	7,032	4,244
August	33,384	28,199	18,672	Percent	17.9	22.6	18.8
September	32,876	27,454	20,202	Number of establishments	747	708	622
October	32,887	27,030	20,321				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553; certain figures have been revised since publication of this bulletin.

Table 13 and chart 5 show average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products.

The highest average payment to wage earners and to the occupation groups combined was in 1920 with 1924 second in order for wage earners and 1926 for the groups combined. The highest average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was in 1930. The lowest average payment in each classification was in 1916. The 1932 average payment to wage earners and to the occupation groups combined was the lowest since 1917.

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	712	$689	$891	[1]	$697
1917	702	829	1,003	[1]	836
1918	683	971	1,043	[1]	976
1919	693	1,145	1,252	[1]	1,151
1920	713	1,453	[2]	[1]	1,483
1921	637	1,209	1,421	[1]	1,220
1922	[3] 664	1,117	1,436	[1]	1,132
1923	674	1,188	1,533	[1]	1,204
1924	711	1,363	1,577	[1]	1,374
1925	762	1,359	1,624	[1]	1,374
1926 [4]	763	1,360	1,716	[1]	1,381
1927	768	1,330	1,686	[1]	1,351
1928	772	1,314	1,757	[1]	1,341
1929	770	1,319	1,796	[1]	1,348
1930	747	1,187	1,909	[1]	1,241
1931	708	1,096	1,780	[1]	1,145
1932	622	[4] 834	1,432	[1]	[4] 878

[1] Not computed, owing to small number involved.
[2] Omitted, owing to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.
[3] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 8.
[4] Not in agreement with study of "Average wage and salary payments in manufactures", Monthly Labor Review, for March 1934, due to correction in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after publication of March study.

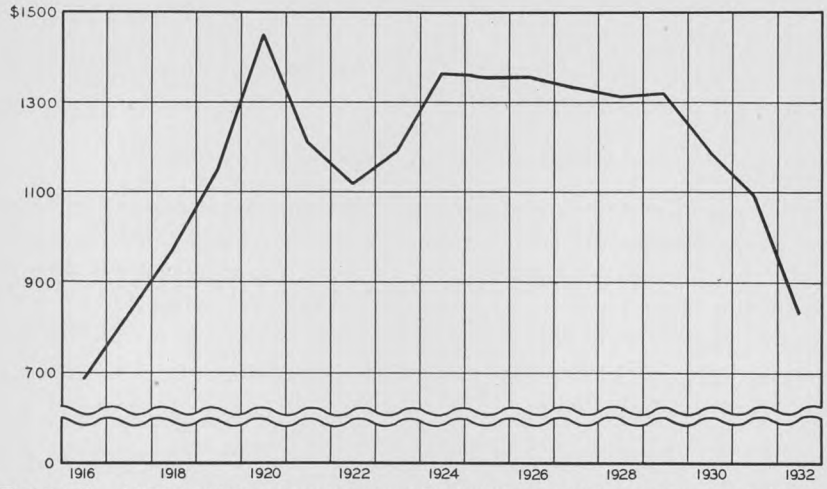


FIGURE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Industries in Manufacture of Stone, Clay, and Glass Products

IN THIS study the following manufacturing industries have been combined under "Stone, clay, and glass products, other": Burial vaults, concrete; crucibles; emery wheels and other abrasives, including sand and emery cloth; glass cutting, staining, and ornamenting; lime; mirrors; statuary and art goods; stone and clay crushing and grinding; and stone, clay, and glass products, not otherwise classified.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 7 industries and in the group "other" are shown in table 14. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

TABLE 14.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Brick and tile, clay	Cement	Concrete products	Glass	Marble and stone work, stone yards	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products	Wall plaster, including hydrated lime	Stone, clay, and glass products, other
1916	$681	$819	$691	$738	$818	$651	$735	$698
1917	796	1,070	822	833	912	780	927	(1)
1918	973	1,467	861	981	1,109	937	1,362	1,002
1919	1,235	1,473	1,479	1,136	1,353	1,104	1,399	1,080
1920	1,770	1,652	1,344	1,400	1,755	1,372	1,717	1,361
1921	1,203	1,524	1,238	1,109	1,743	1,201	1,789	1,189
1922	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1923	1,341	1,518	1,403	1,262	1,808	1,043	1,653	1,266
1924	1,385	1,696	1,392	1,355	1,834	1,342	(1)	1,282
1925	1,364	1,557	1,401	1,332	1,807	1,320	1,519	1,303
1926	1,480	1,578	1,491	1,329	1,789	1,257	1,647	1,372
1927	1,302	1,873	1,401	1,344	1,876	1,250	1,632	1,327
1928	1,314	1,792	1,355	1,344	1,893	1,231	1,379	1,326
1929	1,291	1,739	1,333	1,346	1,953	1,227	1,527	1,332
1930	1,154	1,620	1,225	1,190	1,888	1,085	1,443	1,293
1931	947	1,455	1,061	1,109	1,686	1,123	1,302	1,092
1932	693	1,136	916	959	1,335	734	901	776

[1] Omitted owing to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.
[2] Data not available.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was made in 1920 in 3 industries, in 1921 in 1, in 1926 in 2, in 1927 in 1, and in 1929 in 1. The lowest average payment was made in 1916 in each of the 8 industries and the average in 1932 was second lowest in 4.

Indexes of Employment and of Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 15. The base is 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has requested reports from all employers of three or more persons. Indexes are shown for manufactures of stone, clay, and glass products as a whole and for each of seven industries.

TABLE 15.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1924 to 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products [1]			Brick and tile, clay			Cement			Concrete products		
	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	96.0	96.2	100.2	69.5	65.0	93.6	64.7	69.5	107.5	78.9	73.7	93.4
1925	102.7	102.6	99.9	115.1	106.2	92.2	105.9	104.5	98.7	96.9	91.1	94.0
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	97.0	94.9	97.8	105.6	92.9	88.0	90.1	106.9	118.7	103.8	97.5	94.0
1928	95.8	92.6	96.6	109.9	97.5	88.8	83.6	95.0	113.6	104.6	95.0	90.9
1929	92.1	89.3	97.0	127.4	111.1	87.2	77.6	85.1	110.2	96.6	86.4	89.4
1930	75.4	65.8	87.3	94.4	73.6	78.0	64.4	66.1	102.7	76.1	62.5	82.2
1931	62.8	50.6	80.6	81.3	52.0	64.0	45.3	41.8	92.2	61.3	43.7	71.2
1932	46.1	28.3	61.3	39.5	18.5	46.8	37.1	26.7	72.0	30.3	18.6	61.4
	Glass			Marble and stone work, stone yards			Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products			Wall plaster, including hydrated lime		
1924	92.2	94.0	102.0	114.3	117.2	102.5	112.8	120.4	106.8	100.2	67.2	[2]
1925	99.7	99.9	100.2	114.1	115.3	101.0	98.9	103.9	105.0	99.8	92.1	92.2
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	94.0	95.1	101.1	122.3	128.3	104.9	95.6	95.1	99.4	62.8	62.3	99.1
1928	99.3	100.5	101.1	93.2	98.7	105.8	89.3	87.5	97.9	61.7	51.6	83.7
1929	109.3	110.8	101.3	112.2	122.6	109.7	69.0	67.4	97.6	55.4	51.4	92.7
1930	83.9	75.1	89.5	101.5	107.2	105.5	60.1	51.9	86.3	45.0	39.5	87.6
1931	87.0	72.6	83.4	89.5	84.3	99.8	42.1	37.6	89.3	33.8	26.7	79.1
1932	76.3	55.1	72.2	59.2	44.1	74.6	36.7	21.4	58.4	25.8	14.1	54.7

[1] Indexes not in agreement with study of "Average wage and salary payments in manufactures", Monthly Labor Review for March 1934, due to corrections in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after publication of March study.

[2] Omitted owing to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Considering stone, clay, and glass products as a whole, the index in 1932 was 46.1 for average number of wage earners employed, 28.3 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and 61.3 for average wage and salary payments. The indexes for the industry group are not in agreement with the study of "Average wage and salary payments in manufactures", published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934, due to corrections in the tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after the publication of that study.

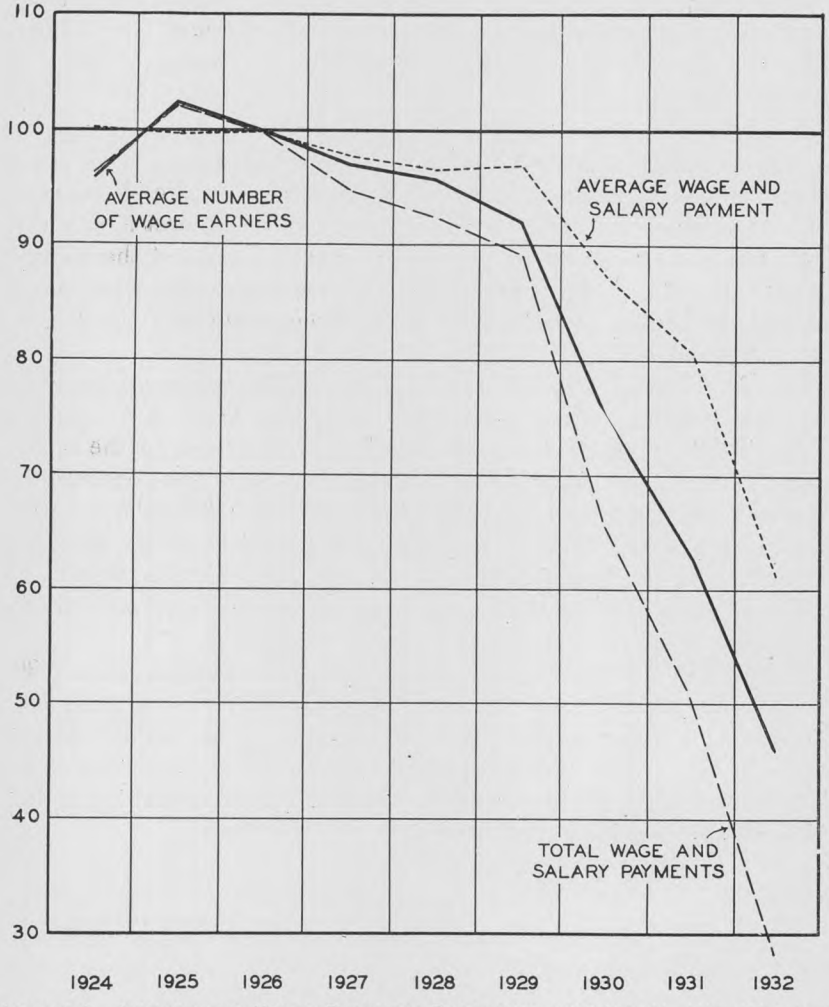


FIGURE 6.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

The 1932 index fell below 40 in 5 of the 7 industries for average number of wage earners employed and for total wage and salary payments to wage earners. The 1932 index for average payments fell below 75 in each of the 7 industries and in 1 it fell below 50.

Chart 6 (p. 1213) shows graphically the indexes for the industry group as a whole.

Manufacture of Vehicles

IN THE manufacture of vehicles in Ohio, the average number of persons employed declined 49,921, or 63.6 percent, from 1929 to 1932; total wage and salary payments decreased $98,395,656, or 77.3 percent; and the average wage and salary payment decreased $614, or 37.9 percent.

During the 17 years covered by this study the average number of employees (wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople, not traveling) reached the highest point in 1919, total wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1920, and the average wage and salary payment reached the highest amount in 1927. Employment and total wage and salary payments reached the lowest point in 1932 and average wage and salary payments in 1916.

The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classifies airplanes and ship and boat building under "Vehicles" beginning with 1919. In this study, therefore, those industries have been transferred for the earlier years from "Miscellaneous manufactures" to "Manufacture of vehicles" and the figures for 1916, 1917, and 1918 will not be in agreement with the summary for manufactures published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 16.

The highest average number of wage earners was employed in 1929. The average in 1919, however, was only one-half of 1 percent less. The lowest average number was employed in 1932 and the second lowest in 1921. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1920, the lowest average in 1932, and the second lowest in 1916.

TABLE 16.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 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 [1]	376	58,144	3,663	[2] 101	61,907
1917 [1]	383	68,821	4,681	[3] 54	73,556
1918 [1]	374	71,487	[4] 5,584	[5] 71	77,142
1919	390	72,340	6,982	88	79,410
1920	416	69,283	7,287	98	76,668
1921	363	31,942	4,315	85	36,342
1922	320	46,090	4,510	65	50,664
1923	331	64,520	5,732	([6])	70,252
1924	328	46,952	5,083	97	52,132
1925	319	57,584	5,012	115	62,711
1926	318	57,066	4,711	90	61,867
1927	319	52,174	4,897	95	57,166
1928	304	65,484	5,186	116	70,786
1929	304	72,727	5,617	120	78,463
1930	297	51,144	5,375	111	56,630
1931	265	39,613	4,022	([6])	43,635
1932	228	25,684	2,858	([6])	28,542

[1] Shipbuilding and boat building classified by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufacture of vehicles" beginning in 1919 and therefore transferred in this study from "Miscellaneous manufactures" for 1916 to 1918. Manufacture of airplanes and parts also transferred for the same reason for 1917 and 1918 but no data for that industry are available for 1916.

[2] Number of salespeople (not traveling) in shipbuilding and boatbuilding not known. Total wage and salary payment, $7,200.

[3] Number of salespeople (not traveling) in shipbuilding and boatbuilding not known. Total wage and salary payments, $2,600.

[4] Number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in manufacture of airplanes and parts not known. Total wage and salary payments, $46,627.

[5] Number of salespeople (not traveling) in shipbuilding and boatbuilding not known. Total wage and salary payments, $2,700.

[6] Tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified."

More than 90 percent of the employees in the manufacture of vehicles were classified as wage earners in 11 of the 17 years covered in this study and more than 85 percent in the other 6 years.

Table 17 shows fluctuation in employment of wage earners from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment for the 17-year period was 86,400 in February 1929, and minimum employment was 21,179 in October 1932.

TABLE 17.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1930 TO 1932 [1]

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—			Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—		
	1930	1931	1932		1930	1931	1932
January	54,365	41,062	29,137	November	43,430	35,207	23,353
February	56,553	41,079	30,890	December	45,100	33,710	24,610
March	56,809	43,231	28,855				
April	58,691	46,022	27,379	Maximum	58,691	46,022	30,890
May	57,343	45,637	27,119	Minimum	43,430	32,024	21,179
June	54,558	43,096	25,626	Variation from maximum:			
July	50,023	41,081	25,169	Number	15,261	13,998	9,711
August	47,622	37,582	22,712	Percent	26.0	30.4	31.4
September	45,225	35,621	22,179	Number of establishments	297	265	228
October	44,010	32,024	21,179				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929 see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and to the general occupation groups combined are shown in table 18.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1920. The average in 1927, however, was only $11, or six-tenths of 1 percent less. Following 1927, the average declined each year, and in 1932 it was the lowest since 1916. Average wage and salary payments to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks and to the general occupation groups combined reached the highest amount in 1927 and the lowest in 1916.

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916 [1]	[2] 376	$789	$969	[3]	[4] $800
1917 [1]	383	952	1,148	[3]	[4] 967
1918 [1]	374	1,246	[4] 1,204	[3]	[4] 1,244
1919	390	1,394	1,383	[3]	1,394
1920	416	1,698	1,629	[3]	1,693
1921	363	1,364	1,611	[3]	1,401
1922	[5] 320	1,342	1,618	[3]	1,370
1923	331	1,538	1,719	[6]	[7] 1,552
1924	328	1,656	1,874	[3]	1,677
1925	319	1,631	1,842	[3]	1,650
1926	318	1,394	1,836	[3]	1,430
1927	319	1,687	2,004	[3]	1,731
1928	304	1,666	1,583	[3]	1,661
1929	304	1,609	1,647	[3]	1,622
1930	297	1,331	1,744	[3]	1,374
1931	265	1,174	1,910	[6]	[7] 1,242
1932	228	934	1,667	[6]	[7] 1,008

[1] See note 1 to table 16.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments less by 2.
[3] Not computed, owing to small number involved.
[4] Amounts indicated in notes to table 16 deducted before computing averages.
[5] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments greater by 8.
[6] Carried with "Manufacturers, not otherwise classified" in detailed tabulation.
[7] Total wage and salary payments to salespeople (not traveling) deducted before computing this average as average number in that group could not be determined from detailed tabulation.

Chart 7 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners.

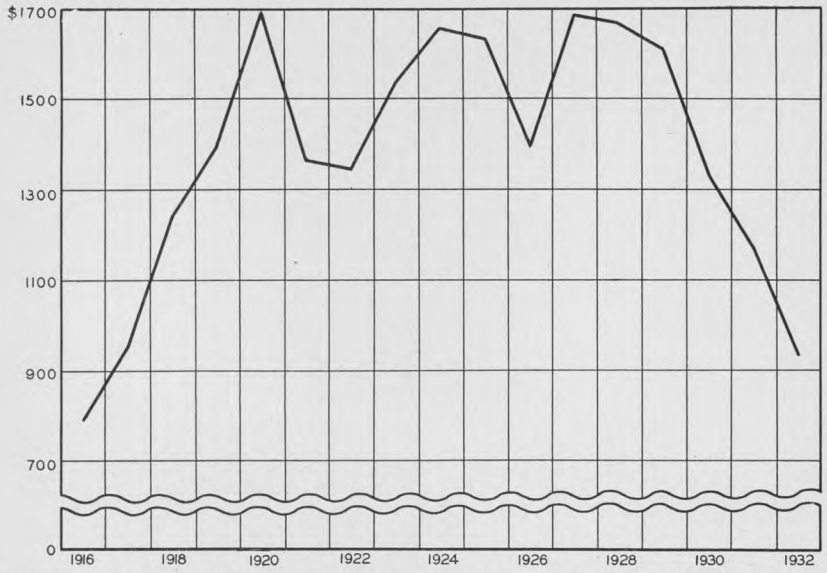


FIGURE 7.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1916 TO 1932

Industries in Manufacture of Vehicles

IN THIS study manufacture of bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, and manufacture of vehicles, not otherwise classified, have been combined under "Vehicles, other."

Table 19 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the six industries and in the group "Vehicles, other." These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1920 for automobiles and parts, steam and street railroad cars, and ship and boat building, in 1921 for airplanes and parts, in 1926 for carriages and wagons, in 1928 for children's carriages and sleds, and in 1929 for the group "Vehicles, other." The lowest average was paid in 1916 for all industries except airplanes and parts for which industry data for 1916 are not available and the lowest average was paid in 1917. In 4 of the 6 industries the highest average for the 17 years was paid prior to the depression in 1921.

TABLE 19.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Airplanes and parts	Automobiles and parts	Carriages and sleds, children's	Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing	Cars, steam and street railroad	Ship and boat building	Vehicles, other
1916	[1]	$801	$684	$691	$836	$780	$759
1917	$989	958	733	828	1,036	1,058	772
1918	1,214	1,184	892	956	1,189	1,791	973
1919	1,740	1,380	1,001	1,030	1,483	1,633	1,210
1920	1,600	1,727	1,208	1,386	1,750	1,806	1,444
1921	1,899	1,565	1,015	1,279	1,380	1,478	1,280
1922	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1923	1,735	1,567	1,080	1,205	1,496	1,579	1,312
1924	1,816	1,700	1,226	1,196	1,561	1,654	1,422
1925	1,791	1,659	1,172	1,280	1,562	1,664	1,457
1926	1,602	1,380	1,282	1,437	1,491	1,642	1,385
1927	1,601	1,719	1,259	1,356	1,657	1,660	1,370
1928	1,578	1,687	1,293	1,331	1,613	1,702	1,504
1929	1,604	1,621	1,272	1,236	1,725	1,628	1,580
1930	1,718	1,309	1,133	1,144	1,605	1,549	1,344
1931	1,761	1,153	1,143	943	1,264	1,305	1,282
1932	1,527	916	845	759	1,076	1,240	981

[1] Data not available.

Indexes of Employment and of Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 20. The base is 1926. The indexes are for the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics requested reports annually from all employers of three or more persons. Indexes are shown for manufactures of vehicles as a whole and for each of six industries.

In 1932, the employment index for airplanes and parts was considerably above the base year. In all other industries except children's carriages and sleds the index was below 50. The 1932 index of total wage and salary payments to wage earners, also, was considerably above the base year for airplanes and parts and it was below 50 in all other industries. The 1932 index of average wage and salary payments to wage earners was above 65 for all industries except carriages and wagons.

Two industries show extreme declines since 1926. In 1932 the indexes for manufacture of carriages and wagons were 17.4 for employment and 9.2 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners and the indexes for steam and street railroad cars were 13.8 for employment and 9.9 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners.

TABLE 20.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Vehicles			Airplanes and parts			Automobiles and parts			Carriages and sleds, children's		
	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 payments
1924	82.3	97.7	118.8	92.4	104.7	113.3	81.6	100.6	123.2	94.3	90.2	95.6
1925	100.9	118.1	117.0	171.9	192.1	111.8	102.6	123.3	120.2	96.0	87.8	91.4
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	91.4	110.6	121.0	117.1	117.1	99.9	92.8	115.6	124.6	101.1	99.3	98.2
1928	114.8	137.2	119.5	222.0	218.6	98.5	121.9	149.1	122.2	93.1	93.9	100.9
1929	127.4	147.1	115.4	248.4	248.7	100.1	134.7	158.3	117.5	106.4	105.5	99.2
1930	89.6	85.6	95.5	257.9	276.5	107.2	93.1	88.4	94.9	55.0	48.6	88.4
1931	69.4	58.5	84.2	230.2	253.0	109.9	73.3	61.3	83.6	64.4	57.4	89.2
1932	45.0	30.2	67.0	126.8	120.9	95.3	47.2	31.3	66.4	72.7	47.9	65.9

Year	Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing			Cars, steam and street railroad			Ship and boat building		
	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	106.7	88.8	83.2	104.2	109.1	104.7	36.6	36.8	100.7
1925	104.8	93.3	89.1	73.7	77.1	104.8	86.1	87.2	101.3
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	79.1	74.6	94.4	45.5	50.6	111.1	124.7	126.0	101.1
1928	88.0	81.5	92.6	43.6	47.2	108.2	62.4	64.6	103.7
1929	57.2	49.2	86.0	53.8	62.2	115.7	111.5	110.5	99.1
1930	35.8	28.5	79.6	48.2	51.9	107.6	105.5	99.5	94.3
1931	26.0	17.1	65.6	21.3	18.1	84.8	41.5	32.9	79.5
1932	17.4	9.2	52.8	13.8	9.9	72.2	27.0	20.4	75.5

Chart 8 shows graphically the indexes for the manufacture of vehicles.

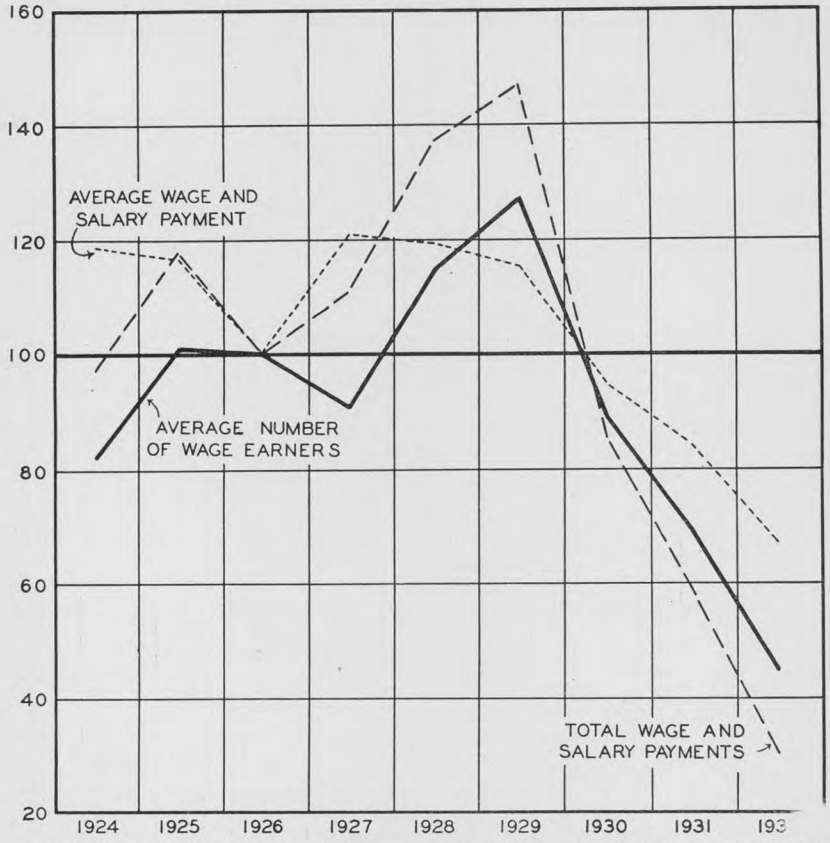


FIGURE 8.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

Transportation and Public Utilities

IN TRANSPORTATION and public utilities in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupation groups combined was $1,438 in 1928, the second highest was $1,429 in 1929, and the lowest was $727 in 1916. The average in 1932 was $1,241 which was the lowest since 1919. This study does not include reports from companies engaged in interstate transportation nor from activities owned by Government units.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 to wage earners was $207, or 14.7 percent; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks $122, or 8.2 percent; to salespeople (not traveling) $331, or 15.1 percent; and to the three general occupation groups combined $188, or 13.2 percent.

Table 21 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups as far as covered by reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

The year 1930 shows the highest average number of persons employed during the 17 years in each of the general occupation groups. The lowest average number of wage earners was reported in 1932. The lowest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks and of persons in all groups combined were reported in 1916.

TABLE 21.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 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	1,137	50,098	5,439	191	55,728
1917	1,149	53,084	6,257	236	59,577
1918	1,134	52,037	7,205	205	59,448
1919	1,081	53,357	7,633	181	61,172
1920	1,146	56,115	7,915	224	64,254
1921	1,048	51,368	7,372	179	58,919
1922	1,071	51,462	7,830	181	59,473
1923	1,129	56,877	8,701	298	65,876
1924	1,271	59,320	9,331	446	69,096
1925	1,353	59,345	9,584	498	69,426
1926	1,453	67,671	11,728	609	80,008
1927	1,561	66,999	12,546	617	80,162
1928	1,625	68,126	12,999	725	81,849
1929	1,674	66,862	14,297	978	82,137
1930	1,741	68,358	14,969	1,123	84,450
1931	1,776	54,303	13,231	847	68,382
1932	1,742	47,021	12,279	803	60,103

Table 22 shows for the three occupation groups combined the fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment during the 17-year period was 87,540 in July 1930, and minimum employment was 49,143 in February 1916.

TABLE 22.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT (BOTH SEXES) IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1930 TO 1932 [1]

[Includes three general occupation groups—Wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling)]

Month	Number (both sexes) employed in—			Month	Number (both sexes) employed in—		
	1930	1931	1932		1930	1931	1932
January	84,419	70,325	62,758	November	80,966	65,491	57,664
February	83,465	69,255	62,122	December	78,107	64,154	57,231
March	83,182	68,532	61,401				
April	84,716	69,515	61,562	Maximum	87,540	70,325	62,758
May	86,730	69,703	60,913	Minimum	78,107	64,154	57,231
June	87,217	69,767	60,599	Variation from maximum:			
July	87,540	68,948	60,144	Number	9,433	6,171	5,527
August	87,131	68,831	59,245	Percent	10.8	8.8	8.8
September	85,843	68,579	58,813	Number of establishments	1,741	1,776	1,742
October	84,083	67,482	58,789				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929 see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553.

Table 23 and chart 9 show average wage and salary payments in transportation and public utilities as far as covered by reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks (omitting 1924), and to the general occupation groups combined, was made in 1928. The lowest average was paid in 1916. The 1932 average payment to wage earners and to the occupation groups combined was the lowest since 1919, and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks the lowest since 1923.

TABLE 23.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	[1] 1,137	$718	$790	[2]	$727
1917	[3] 1,149	814	817	[2]	814
1918	1,134	969	879	[2]	959
1919	1,081	1,144	971	[2]	1,124
1920	1,146	1,401	1,183	[2]	1,385
1921	1,048	1,318	1,309	[2]	1,318
1922	[4] 1,071	1,252	1,444	[2]	1,281
1923	1,129	1,316	1,298	[2]	1,316
1924	1,271	1,350	[5]	[2]	1,417
1925	1,353	1,341	1,436	[2]	1,359
1926	1,453	1,385	1,424	$2,203	1,397
1927	1,561	1,374	1,423	2,243	1,388
1928	1,625	1,413	1,526	2,210	1,438
1929	1,674	1,406	1,485	2,199	1,429
1930	1,741	1,402	1,461	1,997	1,420
1931	1,776	1,343	1,479	1,909	1,377
1932	1,742	1,199	1,363	1,868	1,241

[1] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 8.
[2] Not computed owing to small number involved.
[3] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 7.
[4] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.
[5] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

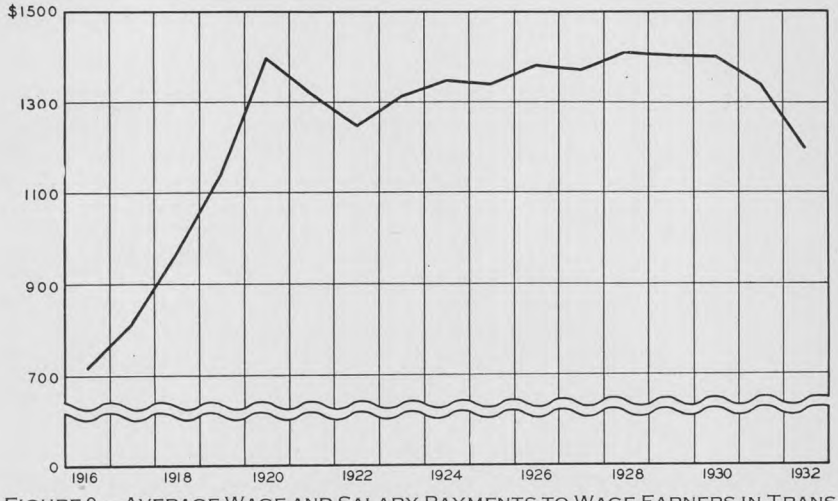


FIGURE 9.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1916 TO 1932

Industries in Transportation and Public Utilities

IN THIS study the following transportation and public utility industries have been combined under "Transportation and public utilities, other": Gas, illuminating and heating; steam railroads; stock yards; water works; and transportation and public utilities, not otherwise classified.

Table 24 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, by industries. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

Considering wage earners only and omitting 1921 data for drayage and storage and 1920 data for transportation by water (see notes to table 24), the highest average wage and salary payment was made in 1920 in 2 industries, in 1927 to 1, in 1928 to 3, in 1929 in 1, in 1930 in 1, and in 1932 in 1. The lowest average payment was made in 1916 in 8 industries and in 1917 in 1.

TABLE 24.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS AND TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Drayage and storage, including livery stables		Electric light and power		Electric railroads		Natural gas		Pipe lines (petroleum)	
	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks
1916	$693	$781	$796	$784	$742	$702	$731	$985	$857	(1)
1917	791	778	836	940	926	795	932	1,079	933	(1)
1918	926	922	(2)	(2)	[3] 1,115	[3] 899	1,083	1,183	1,034	(1)
1919	1,100	1,139	1,292	1,035	1,345	964	1,115	1,263	1,234	(1)
1920	1,411	1,434	1,618	1,777	1,570	1,240	1,470	1,512	1,407	(1)
1921	(4)	1,627	1,457	1,529	1,482	1,316	1,367	1,549	1,079	(1)
1922	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1923	1,338	1,451	1,523	1,316	1,435	1,417	1,442	1,489	1,230	(1)
1924	1,340	1,547	1,588	1,455	1,492	1,416	1,454	1,570	1,217	(1)
1925	1,412	1,511	1,576	1,463	1,467	1,458	1,228	1,630	1,278	(1)
1926	1,490	1,633	1,533	1,411	1,588	1,425	1,182	1,562	1,369	(1)
1927	1,547	1,649	1,563	1,409	1,647	1,425	1,229	1,481	1,294	(1)
1928	1,422	1,681	1,539	1,519	1,660	1,466	1,240	1,840	1,339	(1)
1929	1,487	1,648	1,589	1,466	1,589	1,296	1,338	1,709	1,256	(1)
1930	1,506	1,681	1,580	1,427	1,600	(4)	1,307	1,443	1,501	(1)
1931	1,365	1,608	1,538	1,449	1,498	1,126	1,358	1,384	1,518	(1)
1932	1,190	1,392	1,413	1,355	1,344	1,050	1,159	1,429	1,595	(1)

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.
[2] Included with electric railroads in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.
[3] Includes electric light and power.
[4] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.
[5] Data not available.

TABLE 24.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS AND TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Year	Taxicab and bus service		Telegraph and telephone, including messenger service		Transportation by water, including stevedoring		Transportation and public utilities, other	
	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks
1916	[6]	[6]	$614	$766	$984	[1]	[7] $762	[1]
1917	$749	[1]	616	694	1,175	[1]	982	[1]
1918	978	[1]	684	742	1,511	[1]	1,256	[1]
1919	1,049	[1]	819	861	1,648	[1]	1,333	[1]
1920	1,123	[1]	1,002	794	[6]	[1]	1,731	[1]
1921	1,208	[1]	1,033	1,079	1,387	[1]	1,443	[1]
1922	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
1923	1,166	[1]	1,065	1,127	1,640	[1]	1,651	[1]
1924	1,151	[1]	1,094	[4]	1,831	[1]	1,701	[1]
1925	1,344	[1]	1,108	1,317	1,824	[1]	1,703	[1]
1926	1,422	[1]	1,117	1,270	1,856	[1]	1,691	[1]
1927	1,364	[1]	1,016	1,287	1,819	[1]	1,655	[1]
1928	1,430	[1]	1,166	1,333	1,829	[1]	1,770	[1]
1929	1,364	[1]	1,195	1,391	1,931	[1]	1,710	[1]
1930	1,072	[1]	1,206	1,442	1,855	[1]	1,551	[1]
1931	1,067	[1]	1,194	1,520	1,627	[1]	1,500	[1]
1932	760	[1]	1,114	1,368	1,256	[1]	1,213	[1]

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.
[4] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.
[5] Data not available.
[6] Data tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics with transportation and public utilities, not otherwise classified.
[7] Includes taxicab and bus service.

Indexes of Employment and of Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 25. The base is 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has requested reports from all employers of three or more persons (except Government employment and interstate transportation). Indexes are shown for transportation and public utilities as a whole, as far as covered by reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, and for each of eight industries.

Considering the general industry as a whole, the index in 1932 was 69.5 for average number of wage earners employed, 60.1 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and 86.6 for average wage and salary payments.

Of the industries covered, electric railroads show the lowest 1932 index for average number of wage earners employed and for total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and taxicab and bus service the lowest index for average payments to wage earners. The 1932 index of average wage and salary payments to wage earners was above 100 in 1 of the 8 industries and above 90 in 3 others. Chart 10 shows graphically the number employed and total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners in transportation and public utilities.

TABLE 25.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES IN OHIO, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Transportation and public utilities			Drayage and storage, including livery stables			Electric light and power		
	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	87.7	85.5	97.5	59.9	53.8	89.9	72.8	75.4	103.6
1925	87.7	84.9	96.8	65.9	62.4	94.8	87.7	90.2	102.8
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.0	98.2	99.2	105.4	109.4	103.8	97.7	99.6	101.9
1928	100.7	102.7	102.0	138.0	131.7	95.4	100.6	101.0	100.4
1929	98.8	100.3	101.5	111.2	111.0	99.8	108.9	112.9	103.7
1930	101.0	102.3	101.2	107.1	108.2	101.1	98.1	101.1	103.1
1931	80.2	77.9	97.0	98.2	90.0	91.6	91.7	92.0	100.3
1932	69.5	60.1	86.6	89.5	71.4	79.9	79.5	73.3	92.2
	Electric railroads			Natural gas			Pipe line petroleum		
1924	104.0	97.7	94.0	76.7	94.3	123.0	142.1	126.3	88.9
1925	87.6	80.9	92.4	89.1	92.5	103.9	117.3	109.5	93.4
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	92.1	95.5	103.7	102.7	106.8	104.0	115.0	108.7	94.5
1928	89.1	93.2	104.5	108.7	114.1	104.9	119.5	116.9	97.8
1929	(1)	(1)	100.0	119.0	134.7	113.2	137.6	126.3	91.7
1930	80.5	81.1	100.8	115.7	128.0	110.6	109.9	120.4	109.6
1931	41.6	39.3	94.3	78.4	90.0	114.9	95.6	106.1	110.9
1932	34.4	29.1	84.6	70.2	68.9	98.1	69.4	80.9	116.5
	Taxicab and bus service			Telegraph and telephone, including messenger service			Transportation by water, including stevedoring		
1924	76.1	61.6	80.9	93.8	91.9	97.9	105.8	104.3	98.7
1925	74.0	70.0	94.5	95.4	94.6	99.2	90.1	88.5	98.3
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	102.1	98.0	95.9	99.7	90.6	91.0	106.3	104.2	98.0
1928	93.1	93.6	100.6	92.7	96.7	104.4	97.7	96.3	98.5
1929	114.5	109.8	95.9	110.4	118.1	107.0	108.8	113.1	104.0
1930	157.2	118.5	75.4	104.2	112.4	108.0	97.0	97.0	100.0
1931	141.3	106.0	75.0	89.3	95.4	106.9	76.3	66.9	87.7
1932	127.2	67.9	53.4	75.3	75.0	99.7	56.1	38.0	67.7

[1] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

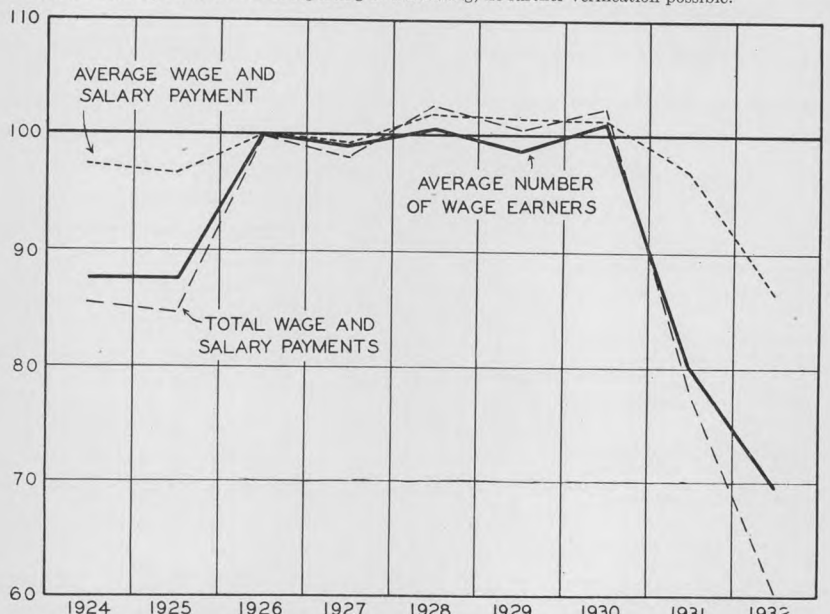


FIGURE 10.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100)

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,016 manufacturing establishments employing 3,749,639 workers in August.

One hundred and fifty-three establishments in 42 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 17,344 employees. Fourteen establishments in 10 industries reported decreases which averaged 8 percent and affected 354 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an average increase of 5.8 percent received by 4,262 wage earners in 4 establishments in the engine, turbine, tractor, and water-wheel industry.

Nine establishments in the paper and pulp industry gave an average increase of 8.6 percent to 1,919 workers, while a like number of electric-railroad repair shops reported an average increase of 4 percent to 1,207 employees. An average increase of 5 percent was received by 1,091 workers in 2 leather plants, one of 9.9 percent to 935 employees was reported by 9 establishments in the radio and phonograph industry, one of 5.2 percent was given to 921 wage earners in the petroleum-refining industry, and one of 8.9 percent was received by 847 workers in 15 establishments in the newspaper and periodical industry. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 622 employees or less.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	25,016	3,749,639	24,849	153	14	3,731,941	17,344	354
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.3	.6	.1	99.5	.5	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	232	259,133	232			259,133		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	59	8,883	59			8,883		
Cast-iron pipe	53	10,849	53			10,849		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	182	14,124	180	2		13,562	562	
Forgings, iron and steel	93	9,049	90	3		8,507	542	
Hardware	120	29,712	120			29,712		
Plumbers' supplies	92	9,436	92			9,436		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	98	20,065	96	2		20,016	49	
Stoves	230	26,105	229	1		26,101	4	
Structural and ornamental metalwork	304	21,416	301	3		21,376	40	
Tin cans and other tinware	64	12,578	63	1		12,540	38	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Con.								
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	138	9,577	138			9,577		
Wirework	113	8,761	113			8,761		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	85	10,292	85			10,292		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	28	16,649	28			16,649		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	442	126,577	437	5		126,403	174	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	105	25,986	101	4		21,724	4,262	
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,677	154,148	1,668	9		154,010	138	
Machine tools	216	20,636	216			20,636		
Radios and phonographs	60	39,063	53	7		38,128	935	
Textile machinery and parts	91	11,810	91			11,810		
Typewriters and parts	13	11,870	13			11,870		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	30	7,040	30			7,040		
Automobiles	326	300,268	324	2		300,256	12	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	61	19,390	61			19,390		
Locomotives	10	4,881	10			4,881		
Shipbuilding	115	33,244	113	1	1	32,586	622	36
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	380	20,085	371	9		18,878	1,207	
Steam railroad	573	76,216	573			76,216		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	37	6,515	37			6,515		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	312	40,628	310	2		40,624	4	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	30	10,444	30			10,444		
Jewelry	196	9,436	196			9,436		
Lighting equipment	74	4,037	73	1		4,031	6	
Silverware and plated ware	68	9,226	68			9,226		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	44	15,865	43	1		15,273	592	
Stamped and enameled ware	224	24,625	222	2		24,598	27	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	614	56,503	609	5		56,241	262	
Lumber:								
Millwork	709	29,607	707	2		29,589	18	
Sawmills	758	90,744	754	3	1	90,316	408	20
Turpentine and rosin	35	2,672	34	1		2,392	280	
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	632	20,459	630	2		20,266	193	
Cement	123	16,920	122	1		16,814	106	
Glass	173	49,507	173			49,507		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	260	5,116	258	2		5,031	85	
Pottery	141	18,894	141			18,894		
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	30	16,413	30			16,413		
Cotton goods	717	287,366	717			287,366		
Cotton small wares	128	10,868	128			10,868		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	180	41,705	180			41,705		
Hats, fur-felt	41	7,842	37	4		7,585	257	
Knit goods	496	115,587	496			115,587		
Silk and rayon goods	304	51,054	302		2	50,932		122
Woolen and worsted goods	479	99,451	477	2		99,330	121	

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Textiles and their products—Con.								
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,307	96,563	1,306	----	1	96,521	----	42
Clothing, women's	675	38,490	671	4	----	38,406	84	----
Corsets and allied garments	43	6,575	43	----	----	6,575	----	----
Men's furnishings	95	8,937	94	----	1	8,923	----	14
Millinery	142	7,985	142	----	----	7,985	----	----
Shirts and collars	174	25,731	174	----	----	25,731	----	----
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	370	128,399	370	----	----	128,399	----	----
Leather	174	32,404	172	2	----	31,313	1,091	----
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,168	76,165	1,154	11	3	75,625	503	37
Beverages	568	35,232	560	7	1	35,017	172	43
Butter	332	5,653	332	----	----	5,653	----	----
Canning and preserving	758	112,399	758	----	----	112,399	----	----
Confectionery	352	33,991	351	1	----	33,862	129	----
Flour	444	17,739	437	7	----	17,567	172	----
Ice cream	385	14,181	385	----	----	14,181	----	----
Slaughtering and meat packing	314	121,490	311	3	----	121,334	156	----
Sugar, beet	67	7,651	67	----	----	7,651	----	----
Sugar refining, cane	16	9,719	16	----	----	9,719	----	----
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	41	10,376	41	----	----	10,376	----	----
Cigar and cigarettes	255	53,923	254	1	----	53,916	7	----
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	432	30,534	431	1	----	30,516	18	----
Paper and pulp	465	112,106	456	9	----	110,187	1,919	----
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,535	62,807	1,527	7	1	62,626	169	12
Newspapers and periodicals	609	59,266	594	15	----	58,419	847	----
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	156	30,966	156	----	----	30,966	----	----
Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal	102	3,735	102	----	----	3,735	----	----
Druggists' preparations	73	9,130	71	2	----	9,080	50	----
Explosives	27	4,111	27	----	----	4,111	----	----
Fertilizers	208	6,042	207	----	1	6,019	----	23
Paints and varnishes	397	9,441	394	1	2	9,326	110	5
Rayon and allied products	31	45,575	31	----	----	45,575	----	----
Soap	119	16,194	119	----	----	16,194	----	----
Petroleum refining	202	67,029	200	2	----	66,108	921	----
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	11,354	7	----	----	11,354	----	----
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	145	25,917	142	3	----	25,865	52	----
Rubber tires and inner tubes	33	52,502	33	----	----	52,502	----	----

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Increases averaging 4.7 percent and affecting 12,144 employees were reported by 58 laundries. One hundred ninety-two retail trade establishments gave an average raise of 6.5 percent to 7,314 workers,

while 37 establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry gave one of 3.6 percent to 6,013 employees. Nine establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported increases which averaged 5.5 percent and affected 5,949 workers, while 40 wholesale trade establishments gave an average increase of 10.7 percent to 425 employees. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected less than 100 workers.

The decreases reported were negligible.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	68,799	160			68,799		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,442	232,469	1,442			232,469		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	269	28,228	268	1		28,196	32	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.9	.1	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,122	36,151	1,121	1		36,071	80	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1		99.8	.2	
Crude-petroleum producing	241	33,913	241			33,913		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	8,083	264,410	8,083			264,410		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	3,018	246,746	2,981	37		240,733	6,013	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.8	1.2		97.6	2.4	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	552	138,866	543	9		132,917	5,949	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.4	1.6		95.7	4.3	
Wholesale trade	15,440	275,127	15,396	40	4	274,685	425	17
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3	(1)	99.8	.2	(1)
Retail trade	54,129	767,896	53,908	192	29	760,389	7,314	193
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4	.1	99.0	1.0	(1)
Hotels	2,559	142,947	2,555	3	1	142,887	58	2
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Laundries	1,358	75,864	1,297	58	3	63,596	12,144	124
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	95.5	4.3	.2	83.8	16.0	.2
Dyeing and cleaning	695	16,418	691	4		16,352	66	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	.6		99.6	.4	
Banks	2,900	94,891	2,894	5	1	94,816	24	51
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2	(1)	99.9	(1)	.1
Brokerage	383	12,700	382		1	12,655		45
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7		.3	99.6		.4
Insurance	1,010	66,707	1,010			66,707		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Real estate	741	13,967	736	5		13,951	16	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.3	.7		99.9	.1	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Employment and Earnings of Heads of Families in Denver, 1929 and 1933

A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE canvass in Denver, Colo., in December 1933 disclosed several significant facts on employment and earnings of heads of families. In November 1933 only 67.6 percent of the male and female heads of families had full-time employment as contrasted with 86.7 percent in November 1929. At both periods the employment record was in general best for those who in November 1933 were from 30 to 39 years of age. The median monthly earnings of heads of families at the earlier date were $116.08 and in November 1933, $95.04, a reduction of $21.04 or 18.1 percent. The value of college training in connection with full-time employment was brought out.

The survey was made, at the request of the Denver Committee of the Federal Civil Works Administration, by the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver as a project for the utilization of the services of the "white collar" unemployed. The results of this investigation are published in the September 1934 issue of the University of Denver Reports.

Employment records were obtained for 60,018 heads of families (approximately an 80-percent sample), and records of earnings were secured in 55,262 cases. It is explained that the difference of 4,756 between the number reporting employment and the number reporting earnings may be accounted for by lack of information on the part of the individual interviewed or by his or her unwillingness to give the data. In most instances data on age and scholastic training were also reported.

The findings presented are only for persons whom the investigators were able to interview in December 1933 and for the sections of the city according with the addresses given at that time. The number of persons for whom information is available is larger for recent than for earlier periods: (1) Because some had recently assumed family responsibilities, and (2) because many could not remember their employment status or earnings over a period of years. However, according to the report, the doubtful group contributed both to "the employment and the unemployment record, and for that reason is not considered important in its effect upon the record as compiled."

Other elements doubtless have greater or less effect upon the data. In line with the foregoing discussion, however, it is felt that the net result of the basis of compilation used has been to obtain a record which is somewhat better throughout the period of the data than that of the actual or eligible heads of families. Even though this may be the case, the picture of change both as to employment and earnings is considered trustworthy.

Table 1 shows the percent of male and female heads of families employed full time November 1929 and November 1933 by age

groups and scholastic training. It will be noted that on the whole in both years the employment record is best for those who were from 30 to 39 years of age in November 1933.

The decline in the proportion of those employed full time who were 70 years and over in November 1933 is quite striking for both periods covered. The fact, however, that the population during the earlier period included a number from the older age groups who later disappeared as gainful workers "means that the data reflect a situation somewhat better from this point of view than actually existed at the time."

College graduates have been able to maintain full-time employment better than any other group. This is particularly true in the advanced-age groups. For example, the proportion of college graduates in the age group, 60 to 69, who were employed full time in November 1929 was 89.4 percent; in November 1933, 76.8 percent. In the same age group the proportion of those who had not gone beyond the sixth grade having full-time employment showed a much greater decline—72 percent having such employment in November 1929, and only 42.1 percent in November 1933.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT OF MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES IN DENVER EMPLOYED FULL TIME IN NOVEMBER 1929 AND NOVEMBER 1933 BY AGE AND SCHOLASTIC TRAINING [1]

Scholastic training group and year	Percent employed full time, by age groups						
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70 and over	All ages
NOVEMBER 1929							
Group I. Not beyond the sixth grade	74.3	79.8	78.3	78.6	72.0	55.8	75.9
Group II. Beyond the sixth grade but not the ninth	85.7	87.6	88.4	85.6	80.1	63.2	85.3
Group III. Beyond the ninth grade but not beyond high school	90.1	91.2	92.1	89.2	85.9	73.0	90.0
Group IV. College without graduation	92.0	93.2	93.2	91.4	84.7	68.4	91.5
Group V. College graduates	90.1	96.2	95.3	93.5	89.4	73.4	93.4
All others [2]	80.3	83.8	87.6	84.7	77.6	56.7	80.7
All groups	87.7	89.6	89.2	86.5	80.8	64.2	86.7
NOVEMBER 1933							
Group I. Not beyond the sixth grade	44.7	47.2	52.0	49.8	42.1	24.8	46.7
Group II. Beyond the sixth grade but not the ninth	65.4	68.7	67.0	62.3	53.0	33.4	63.3
Group III. Beyond the ninth grade but not beyond high schoool	77.0	77.4	75.1	70.5	65.8	43.1	73.9
Group IV. College without graduation	83.1	80.6	77.8	74.5	61.8	46.2	77.6
Group V. College graduates	87.5	88.7	85.6	83.2	76.8	56.4	84.4
All others [2]	66.7	69.2	63.7	63.1	51.9	36.4	59.6
All groups	72.8	73.3	70.0	65.3	56.4	36.3	67.6

[1] Age and scholastic training classifications as of November 1933.
[2] Includes foreign educated and unknown.

In table 2 the median monthly earnings of full-time employees are given for November 1929 and November 1933, by age groups and scholastic training. As noted above, the decline between these two periods was 18.1 percent. At both of these dates for all scholastic training groups combined earnings were higher among those in the 40 to 49 age group.

TABLE 2.—MEDIAN MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES IN DENVER (FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 1929 AND NOVEMBER 1933 [1]

Scholastic training group and year	Earnings by age groups						
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70 and over	All ages
NOVEMBER 1929							
Group I. Not beyond the sixth grade	$65.33	$79.57	$87.17	$86.56	$82.13	$75.80	$82.24
Group II. Beyond the sixth grade but not the ninth	86.98	108.95	116.36	113.38	100.24	90.11	106.61
Group III. Beyond the ninth grade but not beyond high school	97.85	131.40	140.28	139.77	126.44	114.29	126.70
Group IV. College without graduation	113.78	142.16	149.52	142.19	136.81	80.00	137.70
Group V. College graduates	128.75	171.22	198.00	191.60	164.63	146.43	175.63
All groups	94.19	122.99	126.20	121.37	105.39	91.61	116.08
NOVEMBER 1933							
Group I. Not beyond the sixth grade	51.99	66.10	72.05	70.78	68.18	69.44	67.66
Group II. Beyond the sixth grade but not the ninth	70.25	87.21	93.00	93.09	85.59	71.80	86.51
Group III. Beyond the ninth grade but not beyond high school	81.11	106.55	118.18	118.86	113.39	97.16	100.27
Group IV. College without graduation	91.36	120.49	132.78	128.13	109.38	72.50	113.99
Group V. College graduates	113.85	146.11	169.82	170.52	141.07	122.92	145.93
All groups	80.12	99.47	103.71	100.46	91.11	80.02	95.04

[1] Age and scholastic training classification as of November 1933.

Wages and Working Hours in British Columbia, 1933

IN 1933 the average industrial weekly wage of 61,891 adult males in British Columbia was $22.30, or 5.6 percent, below the average weekly wage reported for 1932 and $9.21, or 29.2 percent, below that of the peak year, 1920.

These figures are taken from the annual report of the department of labor of the Province for the year ended December 31, 1933. Table 1 shows average weekly wages of adult males in various industries in British Columbia for the week of greatest employment in 1933 which would ordinarily mean a full week's work.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FULL WEEK'S WAGES OF ADULT MALES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1933

Industry	Average wage, 1933		Industry	Average wage, 1933	
	Amount	Change from 1932		Amount	Change from 1932
Breweries	$25.70	+$0.05	Lumber industries	$18.00	−$0.73
Builders' materials	20.54	−1.41	Metal mining	25.62	+.12
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	14.67	+.39	Metal trades	22.70	−1.54
Coal mining	26.80	−1.24	Miscellaneous trades and industries	22.13	−.65
Coast shipping	27.62	+1.12	Oil refining	23.78	−5.56
Contracting	23.37	−1.41	Paint manufacture	22.53	−2.47
Explosives and chemicals	20.66	−2.68	Printing and publishing	32.82	−4.23
Food products' manufacture	21.12	−.76	Pulp and paper manufacturing	21.21	−3.42
Garment making	25.29	+1.22	Shipbuilding	25.25	−.92
House furnishings	18.91	−1.14	Smelting	23.83	+.85
Jewelry manufacture	30.55	+7.15	Street railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc	24.51	−4.38
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	21.78	−1.48	Wood manufacturing (n. e. s.)	18.05	−2.56
Leather and fur goods manufacture	20.73	−.89			

The returns for 1933 disclose that the percentages of adult males receiving less than $19 per week in various industries were as follows:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ADULT MALES EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1933 AND PERCENT RECEIVING LESS THAN $19 PER WEEK

Industry	Number employed	Percent receiving under $19 per week	Industry	Number employed	Percent receiving under $19 per week
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	63	87.3	Miscellaneous	1,003	28.7
Lumber industry	16,627	64.1	Street railways, etc	2,989	26.0
Wood manufacture (n. e. s.)	985	63.7	Oil refining	1,067	25.8
House furnishings	313	57.5	Pulp and paper	2,220	25.5
Builders' materials	772	52.7	Breweries	470	19.0
Food products	8,151	45.3	Printing and publishing	849	17.3
Leather and fur goods	156	42.3	Shipbuilding	653	17.0
Garment manufacture	115	40.9	Jewelry manufacture	46	15.2
Explosives and chemicals	424	39.6	Coal mining	2,716	12.9
Paint manufacture	63	36.5	Smelting	2,307	12.5
Metal trades	2,750	36.4	Coast shipping	5,341	10.5
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	418	33.5	Metal mining	5,508	9.2
Contracting	5,777	32.2			

Average weekly hours worked in 1933 by all employees in various industries are reported in table 3:

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY INDUSTRIES, 1933

Industry	Hours per week, 1933		Industry	Hours per week, 1933	
	Number	Change from 1932		Number	Change from 1932
Breweries	45.81	−0.36	Lumber industries—Continued.		
Builders' materials, etc	42.19	+1.55	Planing mills	48.26	−0.29
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	42.71	−3.29	Sawmills	49.15	+.67
Coal mining	47.93	+1.49	Shingle mills	45.50	−1.62
Coast shipping	51.82	+.71	Metal mining	52.11	+1.77
Contracting	43.42	−.55	Metal trades	45.85	+.15
Explosives, chemicals, etc	42.00	−7.70	Miscellaneous trades and industries	44.96	−1.55
Food products manufacture	47.83	−1.42	Oil refining	46.29	−.74
Garment making	43.68	−2.90	Paint manufacturing	43.68	−.39
House furnishings	43.33	+1.80	Printing and publishing	44.09	−.52
Jewelry manufacture	42.00	+2.84	Pulp and paper manufacturing	48.30	+3.51
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	44.40	−2.04	Shipbuilding	43.53	+.72
Leather and fur goods manufacture	41.33	−5.36	Smelting	46.47	−6.77
Lumber industries:			Street railways, gas, water, power, etc	44.87	−.56
Logging	48.41	+.13	Wood manufacture (n. e. s.)	45.33	+.61
Logging railways	50.36	+1.02			
Lumber dealers	45.28	−.52			

Minimum-Wage Decisions in Mexico

MINIMUM-wage rates have now been fixed in practically all of the municipalities of the various Mexican States, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal labor law of Mexico. A report from the American vice consul, John S. Littell, at Mexico City, dated July 28, 1934, gives the schedule of rates fixed in the different localities, together with the minimum recommended by the President of the country for each State. The minima recommended by the President ranged from 1 peso to 3 pesos per day for workers hired by the day, while the rates as finally determined upon range from 0.50 peso [1] to 3.50 pesos per day, the rate for city workers, where specified in the report, being higher than for farm workers. Payments to home workers and for work done on a piece-rate basis must be such that the workers will earn in an 8-hour day the amount fixed as the minimum for their particular localities.

Workers receiving less than the established minimum have a right to claim the difference to which they are entitled within 1 year from January 1, 1934, the date on which the minimum rates which had been fixed by that time went into effect.

Violations of the minimum-wage regulations are punishable by fines ranging from 5 to 100 pesos for each violation. If an employer prevents the inspectors from visiting his establishment, he may be fined from 20 to 100 pesos for each offense.

A dispatch from Vice Consul Andrew E. Donovan at Mexico City, dated August 20, 1934, states that the Mexican press has reported a decision by the minimum-wage commission that true apprentices need not be paid the minimum wage, as they are partially compensated by the instruction they receive, but that employed minors who are not apprentices in the legal sense of the word must be paid the minimum wage.

Wages in Switzerland, 1933 [2]

THE annual report of wages in certain industries in Switzerland made by the Federal Bureau of Industry, Arts and Trades, and Labor, is based on statistics of wages of workers injured in industrial accidents. The statistics for 1933 relate to reports by 77,187 injured workers who were insured under the Federal workmen's compensation law, the average daily earnings being reported for 14,850 workers and average hourly earnings for 62,337 workers. The following table shows the average daily and hourly earnings reported for these workers:

[1] Prior to 1933 the par value of the peso was approximately 50 cents in U. S. currency.

[2] Switzerland. Département Fédéral de l'Économie publique. La Vie Économique, Berne, August 1934.

AVERAGE DAILY AND HOURLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN SWITZERLAND IN 1933

[Franc at par=19.3 cents. Average exchange rate for 1933 was 24.8 cents]

Industry	Average daily earnings				
	Foremen and master workmen	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers	Women 18 years of age and over	Young persons under 18 years of age
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Metals and machines	17.61	12.43	10.14	----	----
Building	18.02	13.06	11.08	----	4.95
Wood	16.42	10.12	8.34	----	----
Textiles	14.98	11.03	9.19	6.42	3.72
Watch	----	11.77	----	----	----
Stone and earth	16.15	12.27	9.68	----	----
Shoes	----	----	----	----	----
Paper	----	12.60	----	----	----
Graphic arts	----	15.92	9.57	6.08	----
Chemical	17.77	13.78	11.32	----	----
Food, drink, and tobacco	17.77	13.95	12.34	5.83	----
Conveyances	----	11.30	10.13	----	----
Commercial establishments	16.38	13.29	11.70	7.66	----
Electrical light and power	18.66	16.04	13.05	----	----
Gas and water	----	16.96	14.83	----	----
Mining and quarrying	----	11.22	7.71	----	----
Forestry	----	9.40	7.77	----	----
Average, all occupations	16.95	12.73	10.08	6.32	4.26
	Average hourly earnings				
Metals and machines	1.72	1.41	1.13	0.73	0.52
Building	1.68	1.50	1.10	----	.78
Wood	1.54	1.34	.98	.64	.51
Textiles	----	1.11	1.03	.72	.47
Watch	----	1.44	----	.84	----
Stone and earth	----	1.38	1.08	----	.62
Shoes	----	1.17	.91	.75	.49
Paper	----	1.33	1.08	.66	.43
Graphic arts	----	1.94	1.16	.81	----
Chemical	----	1.51	1.24	.79	----
Food, drink, and tobacco	----	1.50	1.30	.68	.52
Conveyances	----	----	1.20	----	----
Commercial establishments	----	1.49	1.18	----	----
Electrical light and power	----	1.49	1.17	----	----
Gas and water	----	1.71	1.36	----	----
Mining and quarrying	----	1.26	1.00	----	----
Forestry	----	.99	.89	----	----
Average, all occupations	1.63	1.43	1.09	.72	.56

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for September 1934

Comparison of September 1934 with August 1934 and September 1933

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in comparison with similar data for August 1934 and September 1933, insofar as the information is available. In addition to employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are shown for manufacturing and for most of the nonmanufacturing groups.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment decreased 4.7 percent from August to September and factory pay rolls declined 6.8 percent over the month interval.

While 44 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed each month reported gains in employment from August to September and one industry reported no change, the increases in employment in these industries were not sufficient to offset the declines in the remaining 45 industries. Forty-three industries showed gains in pay rolls and the remaining 47 had decreases.

Normally there is a seasonal expansion in employment and pay rolls between August and September. Labor disturbances in September, however, in certain textile industries, combined with recessions in employment in such important industries as automobiles, hardware, boots and shoes, blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, and foundries and machine shops contributed largely to these contra-seasonal decreases.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed decreases in employment and pay rolls from August to September of 2.9 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. The latter group showed losses of 6.2 percent in employment and 4.9 percent in pay rolls.

In nonmanufacturing, 7 of the 18 industries covered showed employment increases. Six showed pay-roll gains. The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls (15 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively) were in the anthracite mining industry, reflecting seasonal activity and the resumption of operations in a number of mines which had previously been affected by labor troubles. The gains of 7 percent

in employment and 5.2 percent in pay rolls in retail trade were due in large part to seasonal gains in the general merchandise group, which is composed of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses.

Among the 11 nonmanufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported, the most pronounced decrease (3.7 percent) was in brokerage establishments, which (with the exception of a small increase in February 1934) have reported declines each month since September of last year.

The estimated decrease in factory employment of 315,000 offset the gains in nonmanufacturing industries sufficiently to cause a net decline of approximately 133,000 workers in all reporting groups shown in table 1, other than class I steam railroads. The net estimated loss in weekly pay rolls in these groups was over $7,800,000.

In public employment, there was a decline of 3.0 percent from August to September, the principal cause being a falling off of 8.7 percent in construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

In the relief work created by Federal agencies, there was a continued sharp increase in the number of persons employed under the emergency work program, the number increasing from 1,908,993 to 1,949,000. Enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps showed a marked decrease, falling from 385,340 in August to 335,785 in September. This decline was caused by the termination of an enlistment period and is of a periodic nature. The total number of persons employed in September in the various activities of the Federal Government, including relief work, was 3,811,625.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the September employment and pay-roll indexes, and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries and for class 1 steam railroads in September 1934 with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases, referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and the average hourly earnings.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1934 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM AUGUST 1934 AND SEPTEMBER 1933 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index September 1934	Percent of change from—		Index September 1934	Percent of change from—		Average in September 1934	Percent of change from—	
		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933
	(1923–25 =100)			(1923–25 =100)					
All manufacturing industries combined	75.8	−4.7	−5.2	57.9	−6.8	−2.0	$18.57	−2.2	+3.4
Class I steam railroads	57.3	−.9	−.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
	(1929= 100)			(1929= 100)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	56.9	+15.0	+.2	47.0	+18.4	−22.6	24.05	+3.0	−22.7
Bituminous	78.2	+1.4	+8.9	51.4	+1.9	+16.6	17.02	+.6	+7.0
Metalliferous mining	42.3	−.9	+8.7	25.9	−4.2	+8.4	19.73	−3.3	−.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	53.3	−2.6	+1.3	32.4	−4.8	+10.6	15.65	−2.3	+9.2
Crude-petroleum producing	81.8	−1.1	+23.6	59.7	−2.4	+34.5	27.27	−1.3	+8.8
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.9	−.1	+3.8	72.2	−2.4	+11.8	26.96	−2.3	+7.6
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	85.8	+.2	+6.8	79.3	−.7	+10.4	29.26	−.9	+3.4
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	72.5	−.5	+4.0	62.4	−.6	+8.0	27.46	−.1	+3.9
Trade:									
Wholesale	85.3	+1.2	+3.9	67.4	+1.5	+8.2	26.34	+.3	+4.1
Retail	87.6	+7.0	+1.9	70.8	+5.2	+2.3	19.85	−1.7	+.4
Hotels (cash payments only)	84.4	−2.1	+7.2	64.3	−.4	+15.6	13.08	+1.6	+7.9
Laundries	82.9	−1.0	+.4	65.9	−1.0	+3.8	15.06	−.1	+3.4
Dyeing and cleaning	80.0	+1.8	−2.3	59.0	+4.1	+3.3	18.16	+2.3	+5.9
Banks	[1]	−.9	+1.7	[1]	−.6	+2.2	31.32	+.3	+.4
Brokerage	[1]	−3.7	−26.2	[1]	−4.9	−27.0	34.44	−1.2	−1.1
Insurance	[1]	−.1	+1.4	[1]	−1.5	+4.1	34.14	−1.4	+2.7
Real estate	[1]	−.6	+3.7	[1]	−1.3	+3.2	21.32	−.6	−.4
Building construction	[1]	+1.8	−9.3	[1]	+1.8	−4.8	23.17	[2]	+5.0

[1] Not available.
[2] No change.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER 1934 IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM AUGUST 1934 AND SEPTEMBER 1933 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in September 1934	Percent of change from [1]—		Average in September 1934	Percent of change from [1]—	
		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	33.3	−2.1	−6.7	55.9	+0.7	+9.4
Class I steam railroads						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	29.2	+4.3	−26.4	83.2	+.1	+2.1
Bituminous	23.6	+1.3	−23.5	71.7	[2]	+39.7
Metalliferous mining	34.6	−4.2	−9.8	56.7	+1.1	+9.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	33.0	−2.9	−3.0	47.8	+.8	+13.1
Crude petroleum producing	34.4	−.9	−9.4	80.5	[2]	+16.6
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.4	−1.5	+3.6	72.8	+1.0	+6.7
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	37.2	−2.9	−4.4	79.8	+3.6	+10.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	44.5	−.9	−3.1	61.2	+.8	+11.8
Trade:						
Wholesale	40.6	−.5	[2]	63.8	+.8	+4.5
Retail	40.1	+1.5	+1.0	51.4	−1.2	+1.6
Hotels	46.9	−.2	−5.9	[3] 27.5	+1.5	+13.4
Laundries	39.4	−.8	+2.8	37.6	+.8	+1.6
Dyeing and cleaning	40.8	+1.2	−1.1	44.5	+1.4	+7.4
Banks	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Brokerage	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Insurance	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Real estate	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Building construction	29.0	−.3	[4]	80.1	+.6	[4]

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] No change.
[3] Cash payments only. The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Not available.

Public employment.—Employment by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment either in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Kind of service	Employment		Percent of change	Pay rolls		Percent of change
	August 1934	September 1934		August 1934	September 1934	
Executive service	[1] 676,837	681,837	+0.7	[1] $97,919,636	$98,604,611	+0.7
Judicial service	1,690	1,777	+5.2	439,014	486,410	+10.8
Legislative service	3,723	3,721	−.1	977,966	976,516	−.2
Military service	268,712	269,489	+.3	20,501,900	20,855,093	+1.7
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	602,581	549,910	−8.7	35,142,770	31,720,317	−9.7
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	[1] 17,149	17,088	−.4	[1] 1,688,012	1,648,618	−2.3
Road building (other than P. W. A.)	3,933	3,018	−23.3	224,041	165,295	−26.2
Total	1,574,625	1,526,840	−3.0	156,893,339	154,456,860	−1.6

[1] Revised.

TABLE 4.--EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS ON RELIEF WORK OF VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Kind of service	Employment		Percent of change	Pay rolls		Percent of change
	August	September		August	September	
Emergency work program [1]	[2] 1,908,993	1,949,000	+2.1	[2] $54,792,488	$50,114,000	−8.5
Emergency conservation work (C. C. C.)	385,340	335,785	−12.9	16,363,826	15,022,969	−8.2
Total	2,294,333	2,284,785	−.4	71,156,314	65,136,969	−8.5

[1] Wage earners in this report represent the number that worked any part of month. These employees are allowed to work each month until a specified maximum amount is reached, and then they are relieved by other workers taken from the relief rolls.
[2] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 18 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, no such complete information is available as yet for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Changes in Method of Publishing Trend of Employment Data

AS EXPLAINED in the preceding issue of the Monthly Labor Review a change has been made in the form of publication of the trend-of-employment reports by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Previously these reports were published each month in pamphlet form and, in addition, for the purpose of a convenient permanent record, the contents of the pamphlet were reprinted, without change, in the following issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Under the modified plan each issue of the Monthly Labor Review will contain a summary of employment data for the second month preceding the date of the Labor Review and figures in detail for the third preceding month. Thus, under this procedure, the present (November) issue of the Monthly Labor Review carries in this article a summary of the September trend-of-employment figures and in the following article the revised figures in detail for August. As a result of this change, it

will be possible to incorporate in the permanent trend-of-employment record, as printed in the Monthly Labor Review, certain revisions and corrections which at times are made necessary in the monthly pamphlet. At the same time those who wish the detailed information as early as possible may secure the pamphlet, which will be published as formerly and distributed, without charge, upon request.

Trend of Employment in August 1934: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of August 1934. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for August except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in August 1934

INCREASES of 1.1 percent in factory employment and 2.8 percent in factory pay rolls were shown in August as compared with July. Employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries normally increase in August, reflecting seasonal activity in certain industries and a recovery from July shut-downs. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919–33, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increases in employment from July to August were shown in each year except 1930 and in pay rolls in each year except 1930 and 1931.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for August 1934 are 79.5 and 62.1, respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of August 1933 shows gains over the year interval of 4.1 percent in employment and 9.3 percent in pay rolls.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In August, reports were received from 25,298 establishments employing 3,762,201 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest August 15 totaled $71,053.170. More than 50 percent of the wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country are covered in these monthly employment surveys.

Fifty-two of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 51 reported increases in pay rolls.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in August 1934 with August 1933, 52 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 60 showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed a decrease in employment from July to August of 1.9 percent and no change in pay rolls. The latter group showed gains of 3.7 percent in employment and 5.3 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 increased 1.7 percent from July to August and 5.1 percent from August 1933 to August 1934. Gains from July to August were shown in 48 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 percent to 20.6 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 July and August 1934 showed an increase over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 1.8 percent in average hours worked per week and a decrease in average hourly earnings of 0.2 percent. Thirty-nine of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 49 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 for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in August 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 percentage changes from July 1934 and August 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in August 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from August 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 August 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage of changes from July 1934 and August 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for 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 AUGUST 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933

91362—34——14

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1934 (3 year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
Total manufacturing	79.5	+1.1	+4.1	62.1	+2.8	+9.3	$18.89	+1.7	+5.1	[2] 33.9	+1.8	−10.1	*Cents* [2] 55.7	−0.2	+15.7
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**68.6**	**−2.4**	**+.3**	**45.5**	**−4.4**	**−9.0**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	69.7	−3.8	−.1	44.0	−8.1	−17.1	17.23	−.4	−16.9	27.0	−3.6	−31.9	64.0	+.8	+22.8
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	77.7	−2.7	−7.7	53.3	−3.7	−.2	17.59	−1.1	+8.5	32.2	+.6	−7.3	54.6	−1.3	+15.6
Cast-iron pipe	53.8	+3.7	+22.0	29.2	+6.5	+25.3	14.70	+2.7	+3.1	29.7	+2.8	−14.1	49.6	[3]	+18.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	77.7	+3.0	+13.3	53.0	−.8	+13.2	18.56	−3.6	−.1	34.8	−2.8	−9.9	53.3	−.4	+11.0
Forgings, iron and steel	51.9	+.9	+10.9	34.7	+1.1	+8.8	19.61	+.3	−1.4	32.9	−1.2	−14.4	59.5	+1.5	+17.6
Hardware	51.3	−.8	−18.6	37.9	+8.7	−14.3	17.73	+9.6	+5.2	32.3	+8.0	−8.5	55.0	+2.0	+16.5
Plumbers' supplies	60.5	−5.4	−12.2	34.0	−6.6	−13.0	16.81	−1.2	−.7	31.4	−2.5	−16.7	53.0	+.2	+18.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	48.6	+.5	−15.9	30.3	−2.7	−10.1	20.18	−3.1	+7.0	33.6	−4.0	−14.4	59.3	−.5	+15.8
Stoves	87.7	+1.3	+9.1	57.7	+2.1	+7.2	17.85	+.9	−1.2	33.1	−.9	−16.6	54.1	+.6	+17.0
Structural and ornamental metal work	59.0	+[4]	+19.7	41.8	+3.0	+40.7	20.19	+3.0	+17.1	34.1	+3.0	−3.7	59.6	+.3	+15.1
Tin cans and other tinware	99.1	−.5	+10.4	93.6	−1.0	+15.8	19.54	−.5	+4.7	37.1	−1.3	−12.3	51.8	−.4	+16.8
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	57.4	−3.3	+4.6	49.0	+[4]	+17.5	19.66	+3.4	+12.7	36.0	+2.9	−6.2	54.5	+.9	+20.4
Wirework	116.3	−5.9	−1.3	90.1	−6.2	−12.9	17.06	−.3	−12.0	31.3	−1.9	−17.8	54.1	+1.9	+21.1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**78.6**	[3]	**+21.9**	**57.8**	**−.5**	**+32.9**									
Agricultural implements	66.8	−3.6	+53.6	68.3	−2.7	+84.6	19.69	+1.0	+19.7	35.4	+1.1	+4.2	56.7	+.9	+19.4
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	105.7	+1.0	+22.3	84.6	−2.7	+35.5	25.91	−3.7	+10.7	38.3	−.8	−1.2	68.4	−3.3	+12.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	65.3	+.3	+18.7	50.2	+.9	+33.9	21.16	+.7	+12.7	33.6	[3]	−1.0	62.0	+1.0	+14.2
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	71.8	+.5	+65.1	47.9	+5.1	+99.6	23.76	+4.6	+21.2	37.4	+4.2	+8.2	63.6	+.5	+11.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	69.0	−.7	+16.2	50.3	−1.6	+26.1	20.16	−.9	+9.0	34.2	−.9	+2.5	59.2	[5]	+7.9
Machine tools	66.1	−4.3	+50.2	49.0	−4.9	+60.1	21.99	−.7	+6.8	35.4	−1.9	+.6	61.8	+.8	+5.6
Radios and phonographs	217.5	+6.1	+37.1	123.1	+7.6	+46.2	18.04	+1.4	+6.6	33.4	+4.4	−6.2	53.9	+.4	+20.2
Textile machinery and parts	66.5	−6.7	−12.4	49.3	−12.2	−20.1	19.33	−5.9	−9.0	32.6	−6.1	−15.6	61.9	+1.8	+10.3
Typewriters and parts	80.1	+2.5	+20.5	70.6	+2.5	+44.4	21.99	+[4]	+20.1	38.6	−.3	+3.4	56.9	+.4	+15.7

See 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 AUGUST 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
													Cents		
Transportation equipment	**83.3**	**−5.1**	**+35.2**	**69.9**	**+6.9**	**+40.6**									
Aircraft	333.4	−10.5	+6.4	301.8	−7.1	+6.9	$26.39	+3.8	+0.2	41.9	+3.2	−7.8	61.2	−0.3	+7.9
Automobiles	92.5	−6.0	+34.6	76.5	+8.2	+37.3	23.06	+15.1	+2.2	31.9	+14.3	−15.6	72.7	+.7	+19.0
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	48.1	−6.2	+63.6	47.0	+1.6	+94.2	20.94	+8.4	+18.6	35.2	+5.1	+6.1	59.8	+2.9	+14.7
Locomotives	38.5	+8.3	+120.0	17.7	+7.8	+200.0	22.52	−.4	+34.0	35.6	−1.9	+26.6	63.2	+1.4	+7.8
Shipbuilding	71.2	+2.8	+23.8	56.4	+1.3	+41.0	23.16	−1.5	+14.3	31.3	−.9	+2.0	73.9	−.9	+18.6
Railroad repair shops	**55.2**	**−5.3**	**+1.8**	**48.5**	**−5.1**	**+5.7**									
Electric railroad	66.0	−.4	+2.0	58.5	−.5	+9.6	26.36	−.2	+7.6	44.1	(3)	−1.2	59.4	(3)	+9.1
Steam railroad	54.4	−5.8	+2.1	47.9	−5.3	+5.3	24.48	+.5	+3.3	38.6	+1.0	+.6	63.2	−.2	+3.9
Nonferrous metals and their products [5]	**73.4**	**+.4**	**+6.1**	**53.2**	**−.7**	**+10.1**									
Aluminum manufactures [5]	67.7	+.3	−15.7	40.8	−6.8	−31.1	15.02	−7.1	−17.9	26.7	−6.0	−18.4	56.0	−1.1	+27.1
Brass, bronze, and copper products	72.7	−3.0	−4.6	51.2	−5.8	−3.2	19.58	−2.8	+1.6	34.4	−2.3	−7.7	57.0	−.7	+11.9
Clocks and watches, and time-recording devices	68.9	+1.0	+23.5	54.3	+7.9	+38.5	17.85	+6.8	+11.8	36.4	+6.4	−9.5	49.1	+.4	+21.1
Jewelry	65.7	+6.3	+12.3	49.7	+9.8	+21.8	18.78	+3.3	+8.6	34.9	+4.8	−8.7	53.6	−1.1	+23.7
Lighting equipment	61.9	+.4	+11.5	48.2	−2.0	+14.8	18.17	−2.4	+3.1	35.3	−3.0	−3.0	52.5	+.2	+6.3
Silverware and plated ware	69.3	+13.1	+38.9	48.3	+10.9	+46.8	19.14	−1.9	+5.8	33.6	−2.0	−4.9	56.7	(3)	+12.6
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	70.5	+2.7	+27.9	42.8	−1.0	+26.6	20.14	−3.6	−.9	36.9	−4.4	−13.9	54.2	+.4	+13.6
Stamped and enameled ware	87.1	−3.5	−2.5	70.8	−3.0	+13.6	16.99	+.5	+16.4	33.8	+.6	−2.7	50.6	+1.0	+23.2
Lumber and allied products	**49.0**	**+.4**	**−2.8**	**33.5**	**+6.0**	**+3.4**									
Furniture	62.9	+1.5	−8.4	42.7	+8.7	−2.7	15.79	+7.1	+5.8	34.8	+6.4	−11.7	44.9	(3)	+17.9
Lumber:															
Millwork	36.2	−2.1	−9.0	23.1	−(4)	−2.9	15.52	+2.1	+6.3	34.3	+2.4	−13.9	45.3	+.4	+21.4
Sawmills	33.9	+.4	+.9	22.1	+5.9	+10.0	14.58	+5.6	+8.2	33.3	+2.8	−22.9	44.1	+1.6	+36.3
Turpentine and rosin	98.3	+1.0	+10.0	51.3	+2.0	+41.3	12.53	+1.0	+28.3						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**53.1**	**−2.0**	**+.6**	**34.9**	**−3.3**	**+2.9**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	31.8	+.4	−10.7	16.8	−1.4	−3.4	13.91	−1.8	+7.3	31.5	−2.2	−11.6	43.6	−.9	+20.3
Cement	55.0	−5.8	+3.6	35.4	−9.6	+10.6	19.14	−4.0	+6.6	33.0	−5.2	−5.9	57.8	+1.4	+15.7
Glass	87.6	−1.6	+12.6	68.2	−1.8	+14.4	18.16	−.2	+1.5	32.3	−.3	−10.6	56.4	(3)	+14.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	31.3	−5.7	−17.2	20.1	−6.4	−16.2	20.60	−.7	+1.0	31.1	+.3	+4.7	65.8	−2.4	+7.9
Pottery	63.4	−1.0	−2.6	37.8	−1.5	−11.9	15.29	−.5	−9.8	30.3	−1.3	−24.6	49.7	+.4	+18.3

Textiles and their products	**88.2**	**+2.7**	**−9.8**	**68.1**	**+9.0**	**−8.1**									
Fabrics	85.6	−1.6	−13.8	64.7	+.5	−18.3									
Carpets and rugs	65.5	−2.8	−8.1	47.9	−1.0	−15.5	17.11	+1.8	−8.2	29.7	+1.7	−17.3	55.9	+.2	+14.7
Cotton goods	88.7	−3.8	−12.7	63.3	−4.2	−23.0	11.46	−.4	−11.9	29.7	−1.7	−18.1	37.8	+.3	+6.0
Cotton small wares	77.4	+1.7	−16.2	60.8	+2.6	−18.7	15.31	+1.0	−3.0	32.9	−1.5	−9.3	46.1	+1.1	+9.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	100.6	+1.2	−6.6	76.9	+8.8	−7.3	17.41	+7.5	−1.0	32.5	+5.9	−12.0	53.2	+.4	+9.9
Hats, fur-felt	82.8	+7.7	−8.1	90.8	+9.1	+8.7	24.20	+1.2	+17.9	33.3	−1.5	+11.2	72.2	−.3	+19.5
Knit goods	102.6	+.7	−2.5	89.4	+4.0	−2.5	14.61	+3.3	−.1	32.2	+4.9	−9.1	45.9	(3)	+12.2
Silk and rayon goods	73.9	+.7	−17.7	59.7	+6.8	−15.6	15.13	+6.1	+2.2	33.9	+6.3	−7.1	44.5	+.2	+9.7
Woolen and worsted goods	68.4	−2.5	−30.8	48.0	−4.3	−35.0	15.93	−1.8	−5.9	31.9	−1.8	−21.9	49.9	+.2	−5.8
Wearing apparel	90.1	+12.9	−.2	70.6	+27.7	+18.7									
Clothing, men's	88.4	+8.6	−.2	65.6	+20.5	+11.8	17.51	+11.0	+12.3	25.9	+8.4	−14.0	68.6	+1.9	+37.5
Clothing, women's	110.0	+22.8	+11.3	85.2	+39.9	+49.7	19.46	+13.9	+34.9						
Corsets and allied garments	87.8	+1.2	−2.3	75.6	+8.9	−3.6	14.79	+7.6	−.8	30.9	+4.7	−15.7	46.1	+.2	+10.4
Men's furnishings	94.3	+5.3	−15.0	62.9	+10.9	−20.5	13.38	+5.3	−6.3	30.7	+1.7	−7.5	41.3	−.5	+15.1
Millinery	65.4	+30.7	−19.0	59.4	+57.6	−10.7	20.94	+20.6	+10.5						
Shirts and collars	97.3	+3.8	−9.2	90.7	+10.3	+3.0	12.83	+6.3	+13.3	32.8	+6.8	+3.2	39.1	+.5	+14.1
Leather and its manufactures	**91.1**	**+1.9**	**−1.9**	**78.7**	**+1.9**	**+.6**									
Boots and shoes	91.9	+3.3	−1.4	79.1	+3.8	+1.8	18.14	+.6	+2.7	35.5	−1.9	−29.4	50.1	+1.2	+28.6
Leather	88.4	−3.4	−4.1	76.1	−3.9	−3.2	19.84	−.5	+1.2	35.9	−.6	−11.8	54.0	+.6	+17.6
Food and kindred products	**122.1**	**+10.9**	**+15.8**	**105.1**	**+9.9**	**+28.0**									
Baking	115.8	−.4	+12.8	97.8	−.4	+17.7	21.88	−(4)	+4.5	40.0	−2.7	−7.1	54.3	+2.5	+14.4
Beverages	185.8	−1.6	+14.2	185.0	−4.4	+20.3	30.05	−2.8	+5.3	39.9	−.2	−14.1	75.5	−2.5	+24.1
Butter	85.5	−1.6	+4.4	62.7	−5.8	+2.3	20.47	−4.2	−1.8						
Canning and preserving	194.3	+61.1	+37.2	195.4	+88.6	+87.9	13.52	+17.1	+58.6	37.0	+31.7	+12.2	37.0	−6.6	+21.6
Confectionery	71.5	+7.7	−14.1	60.8	+9.8	−4.1	15.10	+2.0	+11.4	34.3	+1.2	−1.3	43.1	+.2	+17.5
Flour	78.2	+.9	+18.1	64.8	−.3	+31.4	21.05	−1.1	+11.1	37.9	−1.6	−4.6	54.6	−.5	+15.3
Ice cream	88.7	−2.3	+21.5	68.8	−5.1	+22.4	24.17	−2.9	+1.4	45.4	−1.9	−5.8	52.9	−1.7	+.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	112.4	+8.6	+19.3	99.0	+8.3	+37.3	22.34	−.3	+15.0	42.0	−.5	+4.8	53.0	−.2	+11.0
Sugar, beet	73.4	+34.6	−.7	56.7	+39.2	+2.0	20.61	+3.4	+2.8	44.0	+27.2	−10.4	47.6	−18.4	+13.7
Sugar refining, cane	87.5	+6.3	+6.8	74.0	+12.4	+6.2	22.25	+5.8	−.6	39.7	+10.0	−14.4	55.2	−2.0	+18.5
Tobacco manufactures	**65.1**	**+6.5**	**+4.7**	**49.3**	**+4.2**	**+10.8**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	73.6	+.9	−2.9	66.6	−.6	−2.1	14.10	−1.4	+1.0	34.3	−.6	−10.1	38.8	(3)	+13.1
Cigars and cigarettes	64.0	+7.4	+6.0	47.1	+5.2	+13.2	13.22	−2.1	+6.8	35.5	−1.9	−4.0	36.9	−1.6	+5.8
Paper and printing	**93.8**	**+.4**	**+5.7**	**78.4**	**+1.4**	**+10.4**									
Boxes, paper	84.1	+1.2	−1.3	74.5	+4.0	+4.8	18.23	+2.7	+6.6	35.8	+.8	−11.7	50.5	(3)	+19.2
Paper and pulp	104.8	−(4)	+7.4	78.8	+2.2	+3.4	18.76	+2.2	−3.4	36.1	+1.4	−18.9	51.9	+.6	+20.0
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	85.0	+1.6	+7.5	71.6	+1.8	+18.2	26.29	+.2	+9.9	35.8	+.6	+.1	72.8	−.4	+7.3
Newspapers and periodicals	96.6	−.2	+6.4	84.9	+.2	+11.1	31.92	+.4	+4.5	36.8	+.3	−5.0	84.5	+1.0	+12.0
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**106.9**	**+1.5**	**+7.9**	**90.0**	**+1.5**	**+15.5**									
Other than petroleum refining	105.3	+1.4	+6.3	87.8	+1.4	+14.6									
Chemicals	110.9	−1.3	+14.6	96.5	−.1	+19.1	24.02	+1.2	+4.6	38.8	−.5	−5.5	61.8	+1.0	+12.2
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	72.4	+32.0	−9.7	68.4	+27.3	−4.3	10.51	−3.6	+6.3	38.5	−8.1	−4.0	27.6	+2.6	+10.5
Druggists' preparations	98.6	+5.1	+11.2	89.9	+4.4	+11.0	19.65	−.6	−.2	38.0	+2.2	+3.8	49.4	+.4	+.8
Explosives	90.5	−1.6	+13.3	72.9	+2.7	+20.9	23.50	+4.4	+6.9	35.7	+1.4	−11.6	63.6	−2.0	+9.7
Fertilizers	72.5	+2.0	+12.9	57.5	+1.1	+23.9	13.03	−.8	+10.0	32.6	+.6	−26.1	39.9	−.7	+47.8
Paints and varnishes	99.1	−2.1	+6.0	77.9	−1.2	+11.6	21.18	+1.0	+5.3	37.7	+.3	−6.1	56.2	+.5	+11.5

See 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 AUGUST 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining—Continued.															
Other than petroleum refining—Continued.													*Cents*		
Rayon and allied products	304.2	+2.5	−3.8	213.2	+2.2	+7.8	$18.32	−0.3	+11.8	35.7	−1.4	−7.4	51.3	+1.0	+18.2
Soap	98.6	+.9	+2.1	86.1	+2.1	+14.3	21.34	+1.2	+12.0	37.9	+1.1	−5.4	55.6	+.7	+16.8
Petroleum refining	113.4	+1.5	+14.7	97.2	+1.5	+18.2	27.14	(3)	+2.9	34.7	−.9	−12.9	76.3	+.9	+23.9
Rubber products	**80.7**	**−3.8**	**−6.8**	**58.8**	**−5.0**	**−5.0**									
Rubber boots and shoes	55.2	+3.4	+4.0	50.5	+2.2	+.4	18.29	−1.1	−.3	34.9	−3.6	−11.3	48.4	−.6	+18.4
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	115.9	−5.1	−11.9	89.4	+2.2	−5.0	17.86	+7.8	+8.2	34.6	+8.8	−2.8	50.4	+.4	+9.4
Rubber tires and inner tubes	73.9	−4.6	−5.3	49.9	−10.7	−6.4	21.66	−6.4	−1.1	27.4	−7.4	−17.5	80.0	+1.3	+22.9

[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. Percentages of change 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 1/10 of 1 percent.

[5] More complete data have made necessary a revision of the July indexes, averages, and percentage changes for nonferrous metals and their products and aluminum manufactures. The revised figures follow:

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index July 1934	Percentage change from—		Index July 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—	
		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933
Nonferrous metals and their products	73.1	−3.7	+18.5	53.6	−7.4	+24.4			
Aluminum manufactures	67.5	−11.2	−6.6	43.8	−25.8	−17.5	$15.57	−16.4	−11.4

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 8 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors 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 rolls 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, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO AUGUST 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
	Employment					
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	766,200	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	560,100	287,300	219,900
June	6,791,700	656,400	709,500	535,900	288,300	214,500
July	6,585,200	603,900	690,200	494,800	281,100	[2] 206,600
August	6,666,200	589,300	690,200	469,400	266,100	207,400

[1] Comparable data not available. [2] Revised.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1934—Continued

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
	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]
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	131,839,000	15,436,000	14,571,000	13,444,000	7,297,000	4,243,000
July	122,809,000	11,737,000	13,744,000	11,258,000	6,931,000	[2] 3,928,000
August	126,401,000	11,219,000	13,673,000	12,033,000	6,578,000	3,899,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			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	1,628,000	312,700
1927	864,100	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	449,000	1,565,900	295,700
June	459,200	200,000	993,900	423,400	1,481,100	283,700
July	448,200	189,900	961,900	378,300	1,399,700	289,200
August	450,000	186,000	946,400	427,200	1,437,100	294,700
	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	18,526,000	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

[1] Comparable data not available. [2] Revised.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1934—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
	Weekly pay rolls					
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	13,626,000	6,377,000	21,033,000	5,093,000
July	5,853,000	3,205,000	13,117,000	5,716,000	19,798,000	5,393,000
August	6,205,000	3,098,000	13,178,000	7,297,000	21,571,000	5,498,000

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	451,700	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
July	735,800	84,600	496,000	350,800	112,700
August	816,100	90,100	498,200	356,000	108,400
	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
July	14,571,000	1,052,000	11,491,000	7,381,000	2,147,000
August	16,022,000	1,097,000	11,654,000	7,487,000	2,039,000

[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 August 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 8-month period, January to August 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 AUGUST 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

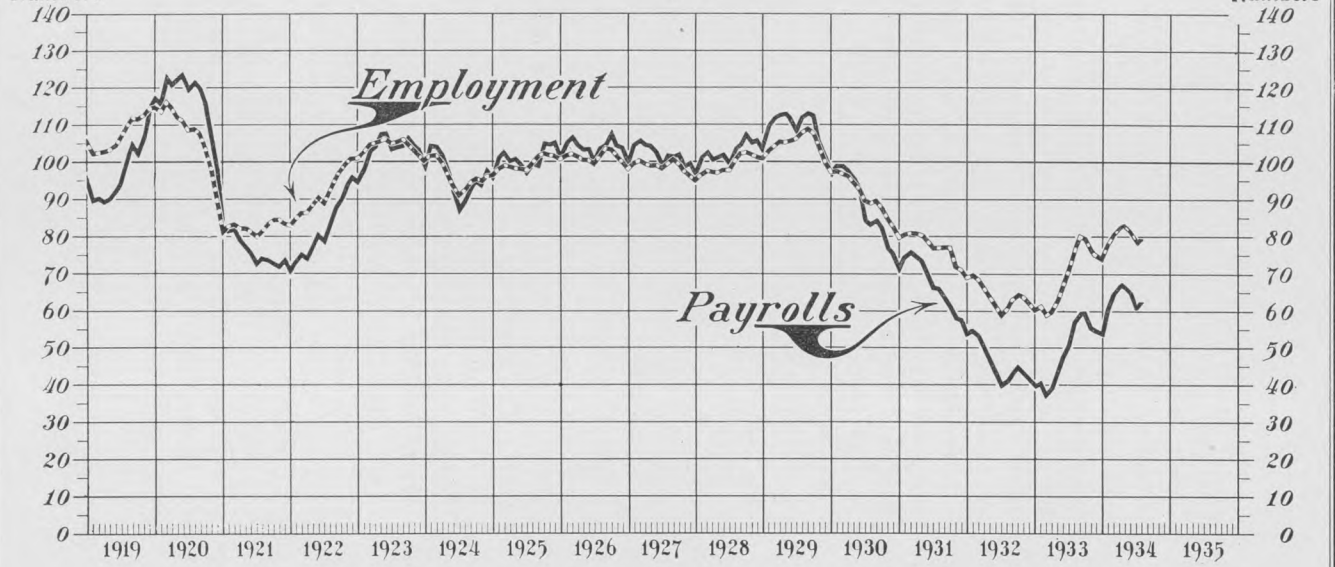
Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Employment																
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
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	81.0
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	78.6
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	79.5
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	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	64.4	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**	[1] **79.5**
Pay rolls																
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	64.8
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	60.4
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	62.1
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**	[1] **62.6**

[1] Average for 8 months.

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS *in the* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925=100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in August 1934

GAINS in employment from July to August were shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and increases in pay rolls were reported in 6. 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 (7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively) were in the metalliferous-mining industry. These gains were due in part to the resumption of operations in a number of plants which were shut down in July, although increased employment was general throughout the industry.

The most pronounced decrease in employment from July to August was shown in the anthracite-mining industry (7.6 percent), and was due largely to labor troubles. Reports from brokerage concerns continued to show declines in employment and pay rolls, employment in August being 1.9 percent below the level of the preceding month. Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 54,129 retail trade establishments employing 767,896 workers in August, showed a decline of 1.7 percent over the month interval. The decrease in employment in the general merchandise group (composed of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses) was 2.3 percent. The remaining 49,446 retail establishments showed a falling off of 1.3 percent from July to August. The laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries reported seasonal losses of 1 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, and the quarrying and nonmetallic-mining industry reported a decrease of 1.5 percent in employment. The decreases in employment in the remaining two industries, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, and hotels, were 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Table 1 shows indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in August 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage of changes from July 1934 and August 1933. Similar percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these last-named industries are not available.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1934, AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1934	Percentage change from—	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	49.5	−7.6	+3.8	39.7	−6.1	−14.8	$23.35	+1.7	−17.9	27.7	+0.7	−21.3	83.0	+0.1	+0.2
Bituminous	77.1	+.2	+12.4	50.4	+1.4	+16.4	16.75	+1.1	+3.6	23.4	+1.7	−31.2	71.8	−.3	+45.2
Metalliferous mining	42.7	+7.0	+16.0	27.0	+7.5	+23.3	20.43	+.5	+6.2	36.0	+1.4	−6.8	55.7	−.5	+12.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	54.7	−1.5	+6.0	34.0	−2.8	+13.7	16.05	−1.4	+7.4	33.7	−.6	−11.3	47.9	−1.0	+20.3
Crude-petroleum producing	82.7	+1.4	+36.0	61.2	+2.0	+44.0	28.43	+.6	+5.9	35.1	+.6	−17.4	82.4	(2)	+25.3
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	71.0	+(3)	+4.3	74.0	+2.3	+12.0	27.60	+2.3	+7.3	39.0	+2.4	+2.6	71.9	+.1	+5.2
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	85.6	+.7	+9.6	79.9	−1.5	+12.7	29.64	−2.1	+2.8	38.3	+.3	−7.9	77.2	−2.6	+12.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	72.8	−.4	+4.7	62.8	−1.6	+7.9	27.52	−1.3	+3.1	44.9	−1.5	−3.9	60.7	+.2	+11.8
Trade:															
Wholesale	84.3	+.3	+5.8	66.4	−1.8	+9.2	26.47	−2.1	+3.3	40.7	−.7	−4.1	64.3	−1.7	+7.9
Retail	81.8	−1.7	+4.7	67.3	−3.2	+7.3	20.17	−1.5	+2.5	40.1	−.8	−2.5	52.7	−.7	+5.0
Hotels (cash payments only) [4]	86.2	−.1	+11.8	64.5	−1.6	+19.4	12.95	−1.4	+6.9	46.7	(2)	−6.2	27.1	−1.1	+14.7
Laundries	83.7	−1.0	+3.2	66.6	−2.4	+10.4	15.08	−1.4	+7.0	39.7	−.8	−.2	37.5	−.3	+7.3
Dyeing and cleaning	78.6	−2.4	+2.3	56.7	−3.8	+13.4	17.67	−1.5	+10.8	40.2	(2)	−.7	43.9	−.5	+11.3
Banks	(5)	+.2	+3.5	(5)	+.3	+4.2	31.47	+.1	+.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Brokerage	(5)	−1.9	−27.1	(5)	−2.6	−25.1	35.18	−.7	+2.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Insurance	(5)	+.1	+1.4	(5)	−1.5	+4.4	34.61	−1.6	+3.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Real estate	(5)	+.3	+7.3	(5)	+.3	+8.6	21.38	+(3)	+1.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[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] No change.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed
[5] Not available.

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 August 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 AUGUST 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	53.6	53.7	34.5	38.2	42.3	76.4	58.6	63.2	77.0	50.4	24.4	33.6	49.7
August	67.3	49.2	47.7	49.5	56.4	41.4	46.6	39.7	77.0	59.4	68.6	77.1	50.6	26.4	43.3	50.4
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	[1] 59.7	75.4	53.7	45.8	[1] 59.1	83.2	67.4	67.9	[1] 76.2	57.5	35.6	37.8	[1] 53.2
	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	39.9	41.3	16.9	19.0	25.1	71.0	49.5	49.5	55.6	57.3	29.1	28.4	35.0
August	55.8	28.6	36.8	42.7	40.2	16.5	21.9	27.0	68.9	51.1	51.6	54.7	55.1	29.7	29.9	34.0
September	55.5	29.3	38.9	-----	40.0	17.0	23.9	-----	66.6	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	[1] 40.7	44.8	21.6	20.6	[1] 26.1	67.4	49.0	44.9	[1] 48.8	53.4	29.1	24.7	[1] 29.7
	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	56.8	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	56.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.1	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	81.6	59.2	44.6	42.2	60.0	86.6	79.1	68.5	71.0	93.3	79.6	66.7	72.3
August	62.4	57.4	60.8	82.7	56.3	42.9	42.5	61.2	85.9	78.1	68.1	71.0	92.3	79.1	66.1	74.0
September	61.2	56.2	66.2	-----	55.2	41.9	44.4	-----	85.0	77.4	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	68.7	-----	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	[1] 76.7	61.7	44.1	44.1	[1] 55.5	86.6	79.1	70.4	[1] 70.4	93.7	81.1	68.2	[1] 70.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO AUGUST 1934—Continued

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	88.4	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	85.0	97.4	78.7	70.0	81.1	85.6	75.6	69.4	73.1	83.3	66.4	57.4	63.8
August	95.9	81.5	78.1	85.6	96.2	76.7	70.9	79.9	84.8	74.1	69.5	72.8	81.9	63.8	58.2	62.8
September	94.7	81.0	80.3	-----	94.3	74.7	71.8	-----	84.0	73.5	69.7	-----	81.2	62.5	57.8	-----
October	92.7	79.9	82.2	-----	93.2	74.4	76.2	-----	82.7	72.3	70.6	-----	79.0	61.5	59.8	-----
November	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	61.7	59.4	-----
December	90.3	78.4	81.8	-----	91.2	73.2	74.4	-----	79.9	71.4	70.8	-----	77.8	61.9	59.6	-----
Average	95.6	83.0	78.8	[1] 83.2	96.7	79.8	72.0	[1] 77.1	84.7	75.5	70.0	[1] 72.1	83.4	68.0	58.9	[1] 62.2
	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	58.6	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	88.0	71.1	59.5	71.8
June	87.1	77.0	75.7	84.1	84.1	66.2	57.3	66.5	89.1	79.4	78.3	88.2	87.6	68.2	60.5	71.6
July	86.8	76.6	76.9	84.0	83.3	64.7	59.1	67.6	83.9	74.6	74.6	83.3	83.3	63.3	58.1	69.5
August	86.5	76.4	79.7	84.3	82.1	63.2	60.8	66.4	81.8	72.6	78.1	81.8	80.3	60.7	62.7	67.3
September	86.1	77.1	82.1	-----	81.4	63.1	62.3	-----	86.6	77.8	86.0	-----	83.5	64.6	69.2	-----
October	85 2	77.8	83.5	-----	79.9	63.9	66.0	-----	89.8	81.3	89.6	-----	84.6	67.1	72.3	-----
November	84 1	77.6	83.4	-----	79.7	63 3	64.1	-----	90.9	81.7	91.6	-----	85.4	66.9	72.6	-----
December	83.7	77.0	83.3	-----	77.8	62.6	64.5	-----	106.2	95.2	105.4	-----	94.1	73.6	80.3	-----
Average	86.6	78.2	77.9	[1] 83.7	83.6	67.0	60.4	[1] 66.0	89.4	80.9	81.7	[1] 85.7	86.6	69.4	64.3	[1] 69.7
	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	89.6	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	84.6	91.5	69.4	58.7	68.2	91.1	76.1	76.6	80.5	81.8	56.9	50.0	58.9
August	94.0	82.2	81.1	83.7	88.6	66.9	60.3	66.6	86.4	73.4	76.8	78.6	75.9	53.4	50.0	56.7
September	93.0	81.9	82.6	-----	88.0	65.8	63.5	-----	88.0	76.9	81.9	-----	78.3	57.9	57.1	-----
October	91.8	80.7	81.3	-----	85.6	64.1	62.5	-----	87.0	76.0	81.6	-----	77.2	55.8	57.4	-----
November	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
December	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	78.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average	93.1	83.5	78.8	[1] 81.4	88.3	70.1	59.5	[1] 65.1	85.6	75.2	74.3	[1] 77.1	76.1	57.3	49.5	[1] 56.3
	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	67.0	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	86.3	85.2	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August	92.8	77.6	77.1	86.2	83.8	59.6	54.0	64.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
September	90.6	77.0	78.7	-----	81.9	59.1	55.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October	87.4	75.4	77.0	-----	79.7	58.6	56.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
November	84.9	74.3	75.8	-----	77.1	57.5	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	83.1	73.2	77.6	-----	75.4	56.6	57.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average	91.7	79.0	74.9	[1] 85.5	85.4	64.5	54.4	[1] 65.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Average for 8 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 August 1934

THE following table is based on returns made by 10,949 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration 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 August the average weekly earnings were $23.06 as compared with $23.27 for July. 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.

The average hours per week per man—29 in August and 29.5 in July—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—79.7 cents in August and 78.6 cents in July—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 AUGUST 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JULY 1934

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Number August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934
										Cents	
All localities	10,949	83,533	+1.2	$1,926,461	+0.3	$23.06	−0.9	29.0	−1.7	79.7	+1.4
Alabama: Birmingham	91	552	+41.9	9,999	+48.3	18.11	+4.4	29.4	+7.7	61.7	−2.5
California:											
Los Angeles	*19*	*1,067*	*−4.8*	*23,719*	*−7.2*	*22.23*	*−2.5*	*30.8*	*−7.2*	*72.1*	*+5.1*
San Francisco-Oakland	*27*	*954*	*+.5*	*21,687*	*+11.7*	*22.73*	*+11.1*	*25.7*	*+2.0*	*88.3*	*+8.9*
Other localities	*26*	*289*	*+29.6*	*5,400*	*+45.2*	*18.69*	*+12.1*	*24.6*	*+8.8*	*76.0*	*+3.1*
The State	*72*	*2,310*	*+.7*	*50,806*	*+4.4*	*21.99*	*+3.6*	*28.0*	*−3.1*	*78.7*	*+7.1*
Colorado: Denver	212	487	−9.5	10,179	−1.0	20.90	+9.4	25.0	+5.0	83.6	+4.2
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	113	466	−11.7	10,461	−13.0	22.45	−1.4	31.0	(2)	73.3	−1.2
Hartford	253	1,046	+1.5	23,162	−3.1	22.14	−4.5	31.4	−4.3	70.6	(2)
New Haven	167	983	+7.8	24,478	+6.4	24.90	−1.3	34.5	−.9	72.3	−.6
The State	533	2,495	+1.0	58,101	−1.4	23.29	−2.3	32.5	−2.1	71.8	−.4
Delaware: Wilmington	100	1,012	+12.7	19,288	+8.4	19.06	−3.8	29.2	−4.6	65.4	+1.1
District of Columbia	397	4,361	+4.1	120,506	+6.5	27.63	+2.3	31.0	−1.6	88.4	+4.2
Florida:											
Jacksonville	47	209	+18.8	3,333	+13.4	15.95	−4.4	26.5	−4.7	60.3	+.3
Miami	70	1,022	−.2	20,063	+8.6	19.63	+8.8	30.1	+6.7	65.2	+1.9
The State	117	1,231	+2.6	23,396	+9.3	19.01	+6.6	29.5	+5.0	64.4	+1.6
Georgia: Atlanta	139	970	+.6	15,564	+2.4	16.05	+1.8	27.0	−3.6	58.9	+5.0
Illinois:											
Chicago	*189*	*2,455*	*−15.2*	*64,736*	*−19.5*	*26.37*	*−5.1*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other localities	*93*	*1,504*	*−9.0*	*32,994*	*−7.4*	*21.94*	*+1.8*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
The State	*282*	*3,959*	*−12.9*	*97,730*	*−15.8*	*24.69*	*−3.2*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Indiana:											
Evansville	63	281	+12.4	4,821	+12.9	17.16	+.5	23.5	+4.0	72.9	−3.6
Fort Wayne	79	209	−14.0	3,720	−17.8	17.80	−4.5	24.3	−2.8	73.2	−1.9
Indianapolis	154	1,077	+13.1	23,642	+19.2	21.95	+5.4	29.5	−1.0	74.4	+6.3
South Bend	37	197	−12.1	3,739	−29.7	18.98	−20.0	27.3	+5.0	70.4	−6.1
The State	333	1,764	+5.7	35,922	+5.8	20.36	+.1	27.7	+.7	73.7	+2.5
Iowa: Des Moines	95	610	−20.3	12,580	−37.5	20.62	−21.6	27.8	−13.1	73.9	−11.2
Kansas: Wichita	64	260	−.8	4,507	−5.4	17.33	−4.7	27.8	−3.5	62.8	−.9
Kentucky: Louisville	139	713	−5.4	13,963	−6.6	19.58	−1.3	30.4	−2.6	64.6	+1.4
Louisiana: New Orleans	109	1,099	+34.4	19,490	+34.8	17.73	+.3	28.3	−3.4	62.7	+3.8
Maine: Portland	86	370	−7.7	8,233	−4.9	22.25	+3.1	31.6	+2.9	70.3	−.1
Maryland: Baltimore	*107*	*1,215*	*−1.2*	*23,181*	*−8.0*	*19.08*	*−6.9*	*32.3*	*+1.3*	*62.1*	*+3.8*
Massachusetts: All localities	*683*	*4,911*	*−.7*	*123,324*	*−3.9*	*25.11*	*−3.3*	*31.0*	*−4.6*	*80.9*	*+1.4*
Michigan:											
Detroit	480	3,396	+1.1	77,304	−.9	22.76	−1.9	30.6	−.6	74.5	−1.1
Flint	49	188	−26.6	3,562	−35.2	18.95	−11.8	26.2	−17.1	72.3	+6.5
Grand Rapids	92	286	−22.7	4,982	−25.2	17.42	−3.3	27.8	−5.1	62.6	+1.8
The State	621	3,870	−2.9	85,848	−4.8	22.18	−1.9	30.2	−1.6	73.6	(2)

See 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 AUGUST 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JULY 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 August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Number August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934
Minnesota:										Cents	
Duluth	53	157	+8.3	$3,316	+19.3	$21.12	+10.2	30.1	+15.8	70.6	−3.4
Minneapolis	210	1,600	−9.6	37,373	−11.0	23.36	−1.6	31.1	−1.3	75.0	−.4
St. Paul	157	881	+8.6	19,596	+13.6	22.24	+4.6	34.2	+3.3	65.0	+1.1
The State	420	2,638	−3.2	60,285	−2.8	22.85	+.4	32.1	+1.3	71.2	−.7
Missouri:											
Kansas City [4]	285	1,649	+8.6	40,596	+6.5	24.62	−1.9	27.9	−1.1	89.0	−.7
St. Louis	586	2,691	+5.6	72,474	+7.5	26.93	+1.8	25.6	−1.5	104.9	+3.0
The State	871	4,340	+6.7	113,070	+7.1	26.05	+.4	26.5	−1.1	98.6	+1.5
Nebraska: Omaha	161	742	−23.1	14,860	−27.0	20.03	−5.0	28.7	−4.7	69.8	−.3
New York:											5
New York City [5]	*476*	*7,961*	*+3.3*	*246,389*	*+3.2*	*30.95*	*−.1*	*28.7*	*+.3*	*108.0*	*−.4*
Other localities	*352*	*8,958*	*+8.4*	*207,174*	*+7.5*	*23.13*	*−.8*	*29.6*	*−2.6*	*78.0*	*+1.7*
The State	*828*	*16,919*	*+6.0*	*453,563*	*+5.1*	*26.81*	*−.8*	*29.2*	*−1.0*	*91.9*	*+.4*
North Carolina: Charlotte	49	338	−8.6	5,553	−17.6	16.43	−9.8	29.5	−8.7	55.8	−.9
Ohio:											
Akron	88	299	+2.0	5,965	−9.5	19.95	−11.4	26.0	−11.6	76.7	+.4
Cincinnati [5]	435	1,595	+.3	36,756	+1.2	23.04	+.8	27.9	−.4	82.6	+1.0
Cleveland	592	2,368	−5.2	63,757	−7.0	26.92	−1.9	26.8	−3.9	100.5	+1.8
Dayton	135	438	−5.2	9,004	−5.3	20.56	−.1	28.2	+1.8	73.0	−1.6
Youngstown	88	426	+7.8	10,540	+23.4	24.74	+14.4	28.5	+4.8	86.7	+9.2
The State	1,338	5,126	−2.1	126,022	−2.7	24.58	−.6	27.3	−2.2	89.8	+1.4
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	99	556	+23.8	10,997	+23.8	19.78	[2]	30.1	+6.7	66.0	−5.6
Tulsa	51	286	−2.4	5,603	−3.5	19.59	−1.2	30.2	+3.1	66.5	−2.4
The State	150	842	+13.5	16,600	+13.0	19.71	−.5	30.2	+5.6	66.2	−4.3
Oregon: Portland	179	1,015	+8.2	20,246	+7.8	19.95	−.3	24.4	−3.6	82.6	+4.0
Pennsylvania: [6]											
Erie area	*25*	*491*	*+24.3*	*5,089*	*+5.8*	*10.36*	*−14.9*	*13.6*	*−17.6*	*69.5*	*+2.4*
Philadelphia area	*401*	*3,479*	*+2.5*	*70,598*	*+2.1*	*20.29*	*−.4*	*27.7*	*−1.4*	*74.8*	*+.5*
Pittsburgh area	*231*	*1,721*	*+3.4*	*46,743*	*+1.3*	*27.16*	*−2.0*	*28.7*	*−4.0*	*95.7*	*+1.6*
Reading area	*44*	*281*	*−5.7*	*5,630*	*+.8*	*20.04*	*+6.9*	*29.9*	*+4.2*	*67.1*	*+2.6*
Scranton area	*33*	*201*	*−4.3*	*4,786*	*+1.7*	*23.81*	*+6.3*	*32.4*	*+5.5*	*73.6*	*+.8*
Other areas	*297*	*2,925*	*+6.2*	*55,536*	*+7.7*	*18.99*	*+1.3*	*29.1*	*+.7*	*64.7*	*+.3*
The State	*1,031*	*9,098*	*+4.4*	*188,382*	*+3.5*	*20.71*	*−.8*	*27.9*	*−1.8*	*74.9*	*+.4*
Rhode Island: Providence	242	1,395	−39.8	30,021	−40.5	21.52	−1.1	31.2	−7.4	69.1	+6.8
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	34	183	+5.8	2,651	+.9	14.49	−4.5	23.8	−8.8	60.1	+2.9
Knoxville	42	396	+36.1	5,773	+41.0	14.58	+3.6	24.6	+7.0	59.3	−3.3
Memphis	72	363	+6.8	6,158	−4.4	16.96	−10.5	26.2	−3.0	65.0	−7.1
Nashville	83	763	+10.4	12,162	+6.7	15.94	−3.4	25.9	−9.1	61.5	+6.2
The State	231	1,705	+14.0	26,744	+8.9	15.69	−4.5	25.5	−5.2	61.7	+.7

See 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 AUGUST 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JULY 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 August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Amount August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	Number August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934	August 1934	Percentage change from July 1934
Texas:										*Cents*	
Dallas	194	752	+4.7	$11,377	+9.2	$15.13	+4.3	24.1	−3.2	62.9	+7.9
El Paso	25	87	−23.0	1,627	−28.2	18.70	−6.7	24.6	−14.3	76.0	+8.6
Houston	191	1,177	+16.8	21,595	+21.2	18.35	+3.8	27.2	+5.4	67.3	−2.5
San Antonio	102	310	+6.5	4,518	+10.5	14.57	+3.7	26.6	+10.4	54.8	−5.4
The State	512	2,326	+9.2	39,117	+13.1	16.82	+3.6	25.9	+2.0	64.4	+1.1
Utah: Salt Lake City	139	265	+38.0	6,012	+49.8	22.69	+8.5	28.7	+12.5	79.2	−3.6
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	77	373	−15.4	6,675	−21.3	16.29	−7.0	26.9	−4.3	59.7	−3.6
Richmond	128	953	+7.6	19,675	+6.8	20.65	−.7	31.6	+.6	66.0	+.6
The State	205	1,326	−.1	25,750	−1.5	19.42	−1.4	30.2	(2)	64.3	−.2
Washington:											
Seattle	165	915	+27.1	20,810	+31.1	22.74	+3.1	25.5	+9.0	89.2	−5.5
Spokane	52	230	+7.5	6,019	+9.0	26.17	+1.5	31.0	−4.3	84.4	+6.2
Tacoma	71	179	+1.1	3,635	−12.2	20.31	−13.2	22.8	−17.1	89.0	+4.7
The State	288	1,324	+19.2	30,464	+19.3	23.01	+.1	26.1	+1.2	88.2	−1.1
West Virginia: Wheeling	19	81	−19.8	1,332	−36.5	16.44	−20.9	27.5	−15.9	60.5	−6.1
Wisconsin: All localities	*156*	*1,864*	*+3.6*	*35,823*	*+7.3*	*19.22*	*+3.6*	*32.6*	*+3.8*	*60.6*	*+.5*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,479 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[5] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[6] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Employment and Pay Rolls in August 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in August 1934 as compared with July 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 AUGUST 1934 AS COMPARED WITH JULY 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from July 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from July 1934
		July 1934	August 1934		July 1934	August 1934	
New York City	11,804	534,692	536,493	+0.3	$14,121,987	$14,193,333	+0.5
Chicago, Ill	3,771	312,876	313,778	+.3	7,532,899	7,493,032	−.5
Philadelphia, Pa	2,741	197,381	197,981	+.3	4,432,713	4,444,129	+.3
Detroit, Mich	1,729	282,937	271,340	−4.1	5,879,917	6,516,245	+10.8
Los Angeles, Calif	2,434	117,702	119,624	+1.6	2,776,413	2,843,882	+2.4
Cleveland, Ohio	1,988	120,985	119,709	−1.1	2,652,587	2,612,285	−1.5
St. Louis, Mo	2,594	116,904	116,077	−.7	2,522,136	2,496,987	−1.0
Baltimore, Md	1,217	82,011	80,134	−2.3	1,739,071	1,604,485	−7.7
Boston, Mass	2,972	137,310	137,991	+.5	3,141,119	3,160,949	+.6
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,423	118,453	118,763	+.3	2,425,622	2,506,753	+3.3
San Francisco, Calif	2,122	75,216	77,093	+2.5	1,822,506	1,909,570	+4.8
Buffalo, N.Y	842	60,788	58,762	−3.3	1,363,206	1,254,860	−7.9
Milwaukee, Wis	779	54,822	54,654	−.3	1,193,877	1,188,402	−.5

Employment in 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, decreased from 1,020,113 on August 15, 1934, to 1,011,333 (preliminary) on September 15, 1934, or 0.9 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for September 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $126,989,749 in July 1934, to $128,261,020 in August 1934, or 1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to August 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 the following table. 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 AUGUST 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	[1] 58.7
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	[1] 57.8
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	[2] 56.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Average for 8 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of July and August 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of September 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of July and August 1934. Total compensation for the month of September 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 the following table 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.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, AND PAY ROLLS FOR JULY AND AUGUST 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 September 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	July 1934	August 1934
Professional, clerical, and general	166,911	166,480	165,556	$23,292,116	$23,574,285
Clerks	87,444	87,110	----------	11,567,766	11,772,026
Stenographers and typists	15,591	15,579	----------	1,931,024	1,959,542
Maintenance of way and structures	236,425	231,792	224,688	19,425,579	19,707,458
Laborers, extra gang and work train	33,195	30,138	----------	1,983,242	1,857,742
Laborers, track and roadway section	116,163	113,775	----------	7,001,378	7,131,955
Maintenance of equipment and stores	283,953	273,864	272,567	32,132,029	31,922,381
Carmen	59,073	56,721	----------	7,515,140	7,505,990
Electrical workers	8,739	8,615	----------	1,214,228	1,224,736
Machinists	39,539	38,277	----------	5,244,544	5,191,871
Skilled trades helpers	63,221	60,379	----------	5,972,329	5,899,182
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,424	21,081	----------	1,680,370	1,657,824
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	19,054	17,973	----------	1,183,793	1,178,211
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	126,246	125,568	125,975	14,441,111	14,652,103
Station agents	23,913	23,839	----------	3,439,930	3,540,939
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,833	14,837	----------	2,124,323	2,128,403
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	17,832	17,725	----------	1,356,997	1,442,185
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,873	16,867	----------	1,147,480	1,145,996
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,642	12,529	12,396	2,226,363	2,210,129
Transportation, train and engine	210,577	209,880	210,151	35,472,551	36,194,664
Road conductors	23,384	23,368	----------	5,084,276	5,191,283
Road brakemen and flagmen	48,463	48,371	----------	6,872,276	7,043,811
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	36,094	35,689	----------	4,695,301	4,756,454
Road engineers and motormen	28,459	28,358	----------	6,749,139	6,901,371
Road firemen and helpers	31,203	30,905	----------	4,869,424	4,984,852
All employees	1,036,754	1,020,113	1,011,333	126,989,749	128,261,020

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, August 1934

COMPARING August with July there was an increase of 5,328 employees in the executive service of the United States Government. Comparing August 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year there was an increase of 101,858 employees or 17.7 percent in this service throughout the United States.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are 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. Information concerning the legislative, judicial, and military branches of the Government 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 are 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 AUGUST 1933 AND JULY 1934, AND AUGUST 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
August 1933	62,774	5,034	67,808	460,520	46,651	507,171	523,294	51,685	574,979
July 1934	79,582	8,396	87,978	496,529	87,002	583,531	576,111	95,398	671,509
August 1934	81,811	9,254	91,065	498,299	87,473	585,772	580,110	96,727	676,837
Gain or loss:									
August 1933–August 1934	+19,037	+4,220	+23,257	+37,779	+40,822	+78,601	+57,816	+45,042	+101,858
July 1934–August 1934	+2,229	+858	+3,087	+1,770	+471	+2,241	+3,999	+1,329	+5,328
Percent of change:									
August 1933–August 1934	+30.3	+83.8	+34.3	+8.2	+87.5	+15.5	+10.9	+87.1	+17.7
July 1934–August 1934	+2.8	+10.2	+3.5	+0.7	+0.5	+0.4	+0.7	+1.4	+0.8
Labor turn-over August 1934:									
Additions [2]	3,366	2,533	5,899	7,995	24,618	32,613	11,361	27,151	38,512
Separations [2]	1,161	1,623	2,784	6,276	23,961	30,237	7,437	25,584	33,021
Turn-over rate per 100	1.44	18.39	3.11	1.26	27.47	5.17	1.29	26.63	4.90

[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.

Table 2 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months, January to August 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 TOTAL

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	May	85,939	573,147	659,086
February	79,913	531,839	611,752	June	87,196	573,898	661,094
March	81,569	541,990	623,559	July	87,978	583,531	671,509
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	August	91,065	585,772	676,837

There were over 13,000 more employees in the executive departments of the United States Government working in Washington, D.C., in August than in January 1934. The number of such employees outside of the District of Columbia increased 55,678 over this period.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during July and August 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	July	August	July	August
Executive service	671,509	676,837	$94,636,232	$97,919,636
Military service	268,257	268,712	20,391,629	20,501,900
Judicial service	1,750	1,690	434,736	439,014
Legislative service	3,713	3,723	978,908	977,966
Total	945,229	950,962	116,441,505	119,838,516

Table 4 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government, by months, from December 1933 to August 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 AUGUST 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	[1] $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	[1] 430,843	3,852	926,363
March	623,559	[1] 84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	[1] 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	91,540,629	267,038	19,539,020	1,881	439,170	3,878	944,758
July	671,509	94,636,232	268,257	20,391,629	1,750	434,736	3,713	978,908
August	676,837	97,919,636	268,712	20,636,460	1,690	439,014	3,723	977,966

[1] Revised.

Employment Created by Construction Projects of the Public Works Administration Fund, August 1934

DURING the month ending August 15, 1934, over 602,000 employees were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. This construction is financed wholly or in part from the Public Works Administration fund. These workers were paid more than $35,000,000 for their month's work.

Table 1 shows by type of project employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of August [1] 1934 on Federal projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING AUGUST 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	34,504	$2,168,310	2,803,020	$0.774	$3,556,221
Public roads	280,247	12,706,450	25,486,773	.499	13,725,000
River, harbor, and flood control	50,231	3,416,809	5,400,769	.633	4,583,636
Streets and roads [1]	19,681	1,123,918	1,986,464	.566	713,925
Naval vessels	16,425	2,004,023	2,418,104	.829	2,930,955
Reclamation	15,304	1,592,809	2,536,430	.628	1,795,833
Forestry	15,093	1,060,419	1,624,844	.653	215,373
Water and sewerage	1,688	80,351	124,345	.646	147,338
Miscellaneous	17,706	1,531,555	2,620,477	.584	1,959,302
Total	450,879	25,684,644	45,001,226	.571	29,627,583

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The construction work is done either by commercial firms to whom contracts are awarded by the Federal agencies or by day labor hired directly by such agencies.

There were over 450,000 people working at the site of Federal construction projects. This is a decrease of nearly 40,000 as compared with the month of July. The decrease was caused by the completion of many of the public-roads projects. Employment on public roads decreased by more than 39,000. All other types of construction, except naval vessels, forestry, and building construction showed an increase comparing these 2 months.

Although employment on road building showed a large decrease, more than 60 percent of the workers on Federal construction projects were working on this type of work. More than 50,000 were engaged in river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 30,000 in building construction.

[1] Whenever the month of August is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending August 15.

Table 2 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of August on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING AUGUST 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	34,955	$2,188,059	2,692,492	$0.813	$4,546,583
Streets and roads	19,086	965,256	1,514,646	.637	1,337,672
Water and sewerage	28,436	1,576,443	2,270,299	.694	3,657,206
Railroad construction	34,347	1,820,735	3,779,289	.482	988,742
Miscellaneous	847	57,953	89,420	.648	49,050
Total	117,671	6,608,446	10,346,146	.639	10,579,253

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Administration fund to a State or political subdivisions thereof, or in some cases to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total construction cost 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; in other cases, the loan is obtained from outside sources. Where the loan is made by the Public Works Administration it bears interest and must be paid within a given period. No grants are made to commercial firms. Commercial allotments consist entirely of loans. By far the largest part of the commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work falls under three headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 1267.

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during August 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING AUGUST 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	20,433	20,084	$1,456,289	2,400,413	$0.607	$1,038,888
Middle Atlantic	46,841	45,609	2,740,150	4,745,383	.577	2,036,011
East North Central	66,581	65,157	3,575,442	5,763,497	.620	1,360,130
West North Central	62,073	60,192	2,917,817	5,266,374	.554	1,638,726
South Atlantic	62,457	59,563	3,486,868	6,323,450	.551	3,698,513
East South Central	44,111	42,327	2,171,836	4,683,824	.464	920,994
West South Central	54,800	52,324	2,293,588	5,152,629	.445	1,026,743
Mountain	53,937	53,067	4,195,669	6,476,120	.648	2,689,369
Pacific	31,786	30,761	2,415,069	3,372,859	.716	1,040,932
Total continental United States[1]	443,164	429,229	25,273,800	44,205,325	.572	[2] 29,179,520
Outside continental United States	7,715	6,796	410,844	795,901	.516	448,063
Grand total	450,879	436,025	25,684,644	45,001,226	.571	29,627,583

[1] Includes data for 145 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[2] Includes $13,725,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during August 1934 on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic division.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING AUGUST 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	16,542	13,339	$968,723	1,584,840	$0.611	$1,107,697
Middle Atlantic	18,112	16,057	1,108,261	1,656,516	.669	2,219,335
East North Central	18,590	15,334	1,226,190	1,616,082	.759	1,930,588
West North Central	15,294	12,511	691,120	1,047,634	.660	1,414,004
South Atlantic	23,719	20,527	1,474,064	2,478,449	.595	1,769,327
East South Central	5,216	4,440	242,662	452,196	.537	253,425
West South Central	4,047	3,274	161,477	309,699	.521	446,084
Mountain	6,794	5,730	329,732	577,464	.571	522,741
Pacific	8,607	7,238	374,836	564,610	.664	832,016
Total continental United States	116,921	98,450	6,577,065	10,287,490	.639	10,495,217
Outside continental United States	750	602	31,381	58,656	.535	84,036
Grand total	117,671	99,052	6,608,446	10,346,146	.639	10,579,253

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during August 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING AUGUST 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	591	$66,535	102,631	$0.648	$328,440
Middle Atlantic	5,641	433,384	653,281	.663	3,194,885
East North Central	3,529	323,561	503,590	.643	247,855
West North Central	1,611	92,476	143,393	.645	64,101
South Atlantic	181	8,151	15,610	.522	11,161
East South Central	2,743	291,407	475,098	.613	55,993
West South Central	2,463	149,520	250,888	.596	71,876
Mountain	907	45,420	71,863	.632	28,130
Pacific	3,387	232,115	372,381	.623	91,031
Total	21,053	1,642,569	2,588,735	.635	4,093,472

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials from the beginning of the Public Works Administration program in July 1933 to August 15, 1934.

TABLE 6.—VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed	
	From beginning of program to July 15, 1934	During month ending Aug. 15, 1934
Aircraft (new)	$4,284,890	
Airplane parts	4,243,243	$143,569
Aluminum manufactures	43,359	51,849
Ammunition and related products	75,726	503,074
Asbestos	42,292	8,450
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc	136,451	5,264
Belting, miscellaneous	13,019	1,549
Boat building, steel and wooden (small)	529,702	246,800
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc	1,596,404	108,598
Carpets and rugs	30,391	114
Carriages and wagons	15,854	1,094
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	5,185,095	1,035,849
Cement	49,062,654	5,402,351
Chemicals	145,865	18,342
Clay products	3,709,642	852,703
Coal	420,011	93,179
Compressed and liquefied gases	120,130	23,095
Concrete products	5,035,379	1,371,429
Copper products	248,847	69,952
Cordage and twine	160,781	13,104
Cork products	25,857	10,094
Cotton goods	59,437	6,531
Creosote	445,821	927
Crushed stone	15,558,604	1,815,790
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal)	1,719,842	88,292
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	16,730,915	3,251,038
Elevators and parts		32,965
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills	2,522,164	139,319
Explosives	1,760,687	189,213
Felt goods	86,747	62,921

TABLE 6.—VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL—Continued

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed	
	From beginning of program to July 15, 1934	Month month ending Aug. 15, 1934
Firearms	$306,637	$442,152
Forgings, iron and steel	2,479,670	277,140
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	45,087,048	5,844,454
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	403,172	291,774
Glass	249,329	38,434
Hardware, miscellaneous	1,596,662	231,163
Instruments, professional and scientific	1,129,586	159,349
Jute goods	23,620	9,754
Lighting equipment	975,810	88,557
Lime	78,967	17,821
Linoleum	7,920	2,293
Locomotives, oil-electric	330,923	181,843
Locomotives, steam	5,707,369	1,129,695
Lumber and timber products	21,099,251	2,149,025
Machine tools	2,177,363	719,323
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	5,542,297	584,769
Mattresses and bed springs	7,779	5,139
Meters (gas, water, etc.), and gas generators	67,692	43,741
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated	72,482	7,897
Motor vehicles, passenger	145,983	7,204
Motor vehicles, trucks	348,022	49,152
Nails and spikes	466,594	13,103
Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	721,740	35,867
Paints and varnishes	911,770	154,117
Paper products	15,993	3,344
Paving materials and mixtures	6,741,192	950,368
Petroleum products	11,811,255	1,522,834
Photographic apparatus and materials	9,856	719
Planing-mill products	1,850,316	336,704
Plumbing supplies	3,385,116	582,948
Pumps and pumping equipment	4,760,356	611,577
Radio apparatus and supplies	238,813	329,243
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes	4,757,927	31,178
Rails, steel	17,368,805	7,821
Railway cars, freight	34,522,560	1,341
Railway cars, mail and express	219,157	210,286
Railway cars, passenger	5,661,773	1,140,662
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators	462,648	65,941
Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint	986,023	182,551
Rubber goods	166,552	29,23[illegible]
Sacks and bags	12,897	2,413
Sand and gravel	26,307,293	3,197,754
Sheet-metal work	1,567,035	118,359
Smelting and refining, lead	80,746	22,585
Smelting and refining, zinc	3,853	13,556
Springs, steel	536,260	1,764
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	2,194,690	314,321
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	304,200	54,888
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work	63,138,507	5,047,616
Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces)	72,171	24,138
Switches, railway	752,021	15,627
Theatrical scenery and stage equipment	23,651	2,050
Tools, other than machine tools	2,377,112	288,790
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified	67,477	14,361
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	671,535	125,017
Waste	15,657	1,014
Window and door screens and weather strip	41,219	19,322
Window shades and fixtures	22,921	6,790
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	2,158,494	65,863
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	327,739	122,697
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted	177,902	50,721
Other	16,399,908	3,414,026
Total	414,159,125	46,961,648

During the 12-month period ending July 15, purchase orders were placed for materials to cost over $414,000,000. The total purchases of steel-works and rolling-mill products amounted to over $63,000,000; foundry and machine-shop products, over $44,000,000; railroad freight cars, over $34,000,000; and cement, over $49,000,000.

During the month of August orders were placed for materials valued at nearly $47,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of the materials for which orders were placed during August will create approximately 130,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to August 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING AUGUST 1933 TO AUGUST 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, BY MONTHS

[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
1933					
August	4,699	$280,040	539,454	$0.519	$202,100
September	33,836	1,961,496	3,920,009	.500	1,622,365
October [1]	121,403	7,325,313	14,636,603	.500	[2] 22,513,767
November [1]	254,784	14,458,364	27,862,280	.519	24,299,055
December [1]	270,408	15,424,700	29,866,249	.516	24,850,188
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,522,929
February [1]	295,741	15,246,423	28,938,177	.527	24,565,004
March [1]	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	[3] 69,334,408
April [4]	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	[3] 66,639,862
May [4]	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	[3] 49,720,378
June [4]	592,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	[3] 57,589,895
July [4]	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	[3] 49,299,174
August [4]	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,828	.586	[3] 46,961,648
Total		229,648,752	416,780,136	.551	461,120,773

[1] Revised.
[2] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.
[4] Includes data for commercial car and locomotive shops.

The total earnings over the 13-month period amounted to nearly $230,000,000. This construction program has provided at the site of the construction projects over 400,000,000 man-hours of labor. The earnings have averaged over 55 cents per hour over the 13-month period.

It is estimated that the manufacture of materials for which orders have been placed will create nearly 1,240,000 man-months of labor. This only accounts for the labor in fabricating the material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing bricks is counted, not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails, only the labor in the rolling mill is counted, not labor created in mining and smelting the ore, or labor in the blast furnace, the open-hearth furnace, or the blooming mill.

Emergency Work Relief Program

Over 1,200,000 people are now given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Table 1 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending July 26 and August 30.

Table 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, JULY 26 AND AUG. 30, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	July 26	Aug. 30	July 26	Aug. 30
New England	95,836	93,500	$1,173,810	$1,080,328
Middle Atlantic	232,549	167,227	3,746,204	2,774,873
East North Central	205,812	217,179	2,014,773	2,199,905
West North Central	179,238	185,973	1,247,098	1,352,122
South Atlantic	148,468	143,851	954,964	938,941
East South Central	99,170	118,074	538,185	627,996
West South Central	110,287	141,010	806,752	971,873
Mountain	62,665	61,177	688,640	694,546
Pacific	60,415	83,843	723,011	976,921
Total	1,194,440	1,211,834	11,893,437	11,617,505
Percent of change		+1.5		−2.3

Table 2 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for those given jobs on the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March to August 1934.

Table 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
March	22,934	$842,000	June	969,466	$42,438,091
April	786,829	42,558,711	July	1,136,563	46,466,611
May	866,779	39,067,337	August	[1] 1,251,529	[1] 61,093,001

[1] Subject to revision.

There were less than 23,000 workers on this program in March and by August the number of employees had increased over 1,200,000.

Emergency Conservation Work

On August 31 there were 385,340 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. This is a decrease of nearly 4,000 as compared with July. The decrease was entirely confined to the intermittent labor in the camps.

Table 1 shows the employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of July and August 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	July	August	July	August
Enrolled personnel	346,637	346,805	$10,825,476	$10,830,714
Reserve officers	6,034	6,092	1,509,157	1,522,675
Education advisors	1,102	1,095	176,765	175,669
Supervisory and technical[1]	[2] 35,331	[3] 31,348	3,521,336	3,834,768
Total	389,104	385,340	16,032,734	16,363,826

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] 26,533 included in executive service table.
[3] 28,493 included in executive service table.

The pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work for August amounted to over $16,300,000. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel receive free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior.

The pay of the enrolled 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 2 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to August 1934.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES, AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO AUGUST 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	331,594	$13,581,506
June	283,481	9,876,780	February	321,829	13,081,393
July	316,109	11,482,262	March	247,591	10,792,319
August	307,100	11,604,401	April	314,664	13,214,018
September	242,968	9,759,628	May	335,871	14,047,512
October	294,861	12,311,033	June	280,271	12,641,401
November	344,273	14,554,695	July	389,104	16,032,734
December	321,701	12,951,042	August	385,312	16,360,938

Employment on Public Roads Other Than P. W. A. Projects

THE carry-over appropriations of the Federal- and State-aid program are nearly exhausted. In August there were less than 4,000 men employed. Most of the Federal road building is now being financed from the public-works fund. Workers that are paid from this fund are shown in table 1, page 1264.

Table 1 shows the number of employees (exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund) engaged in the building and maintenance of Federal and State roads during the months of July and August 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	July	August	July	August	July	August	July	August
New England	33	0	$1,579	0	18,392	22,097	$1,024,839	$1,323,653
Middle Atlantic	997	880	62,168	$55,597	56,168	60,359	2,984,237	3,151,646
East North Central	599	626	39,061	39,776	35,678	35,964	1,914,210	2,125,316
West North Central	115	78	5,444	2,883	18,812	23,974	909,195	1,150,884
South Atlantic	120	97	5,525	3,355	38,829	41,049	1,525,805	1,555,871
East South Central	43	13	3,141	623	8,980	14,094	463,894	518,858
West South Central	1,050	467	40,179	14,932	18,051	18,064	1,036,181	1,116,539
Mountain	1,269	1,057	81,286	55,699	8,131	8,960	558,279	626,639
Pacific	612	547	50,455	51,176	10,865	9,178	839,045	857,496
Total	4,838	3,765	288,838	224,041	213,906	233,739	11,255,685	12,426,902
Percent of change		−22.2		−22.4		+9.3		+10.4
Outside continental United States	155	168	8,958	12,863		71		8,261

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration fund.

There was an increase of more than 20,000 in the number of road workers paid wholly from State funds, comparing August with July. Increases in pay rolls amounted to nearly $1,200,000. Of the State road workers, 77.1 percent were employed in maintaining existing roads, and only 22.9 percent in building new roads.

Nearly 25 percent of the State road workers were working in the Middle Atlantic division—that is, in the States of Pennsylvania New York, and New Jersey.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of public roads, State and Federal, January to August 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1934 [1]

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
July	4,993	45,478	168,428	213,906
August	3,933	53,540	180,270	233,810

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, August 1934

NEARLY 17,000 people were on the pay rolls of contractors engaged on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the month ending August 15.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by 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 AUGUST 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material purchased
Building construction	2,770	$311,224	274,568	$1.134	$289,542
Bridges	4,929	394,893	484,839	.814	942,854
Reclamation	2,370	153,743	340,380	.452	106,431
Water and sewerage	5,069	615,118	873,885	.704	496,777
Miscellaneous	2,011	213,034	312,614	.681	467,912
Total	17,149	1,688,012	2,286,286	.738	2,303,516

Pay rolls for the month ending August 15 totaled nearly $1,700,000 for employees working at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. These men worked nearly 2,300,000 hours and earned almost 74 cents per hour. The hourly earnings ranged from 45 cents for reclamation projects to $1.13 for building construction.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on contracts 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 AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material purchased
New England	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	4,171	$449,963	435,834	$1.032	$810,536
East North Central	287	36,470	36,463	1.000	23,268
West North Central	54	2,556	3,753	.681	0
South Atlantic	725	35,828	83,552	.429	11,741
East South Central	119	5,107	18,039	.283	1,550
West South Central	773	74,499	97,506	.764	42,288
Mountain	2,451	161,834	348,387	.465	110,122
Pacific	8,569	921,755	1,262,752	.730	1,304,011
Total	17,149	1,688,012	2,286,286	.738	2,303,516

Of the 17,000 workers, more than 8,000 were employed in the Pacific States and over 4,000 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Hourly earnings averaged from less than 29 cents in the East South Central States to over $1.03 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months April to August, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL TO AUGUST 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

[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
April	18,638	$1,518,479	2,302,739	$0.659	$2,297,479
May	19,274	1,636,503	2,334,060	.701	2,120,498
June	19,218	1,743,318	2,412,342	.723	2,189,538
July	17,760	1,624,924	2,183,560	.744	2,332,554
August	17,149	1,688,012	2,286,286	.738	2,303,516

Table 4 shows by types of projects the materials purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It is estimated that 6,000 man-months of labor were created in fabricating this material.

TABLE 4.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 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]
Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc.	$3,805
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	33,281
Cement	118,149
Clay products	25,018
Coal	2,331
Compressed and liquefied gases	4,273
Concrete products	134,119
Copper products	215,298
Cordage and twine	2,269
Electrical machinery and supplies	133,790
Explosives	102,970
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	198,921
Fuel oil	8,767
Gasoline	37,067
Hardware, miscellaneous	51,057
Lubricating oils and greases	4,832
Lumber and timber products	155,114
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	3,124
Motor vehicles	9,822
Nails and spikes	2,253
Paints and varnishes	1,022
Plumbing supplies	40,560
Pumps and pumping equipment	4,098
Roofing	1,044
Rubber goods	4,111
Sand and gravel	53,797
Sheet metal work	5,695
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structural and ornamental metal work	779,082
Tools, other than machine tools	8,611
Wire	42,442
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	2,117
Miscellaneous materials	114,677
Total	2,303,516

[1] Subject to revision.

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 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, since August 15, 1933, has collected these prices every 2 weeks. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month.

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, September 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely September 11 and 25. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in reports of the Bureau 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 WEIGHTED 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 SEPT. 25, 1934, INCLUSIVE

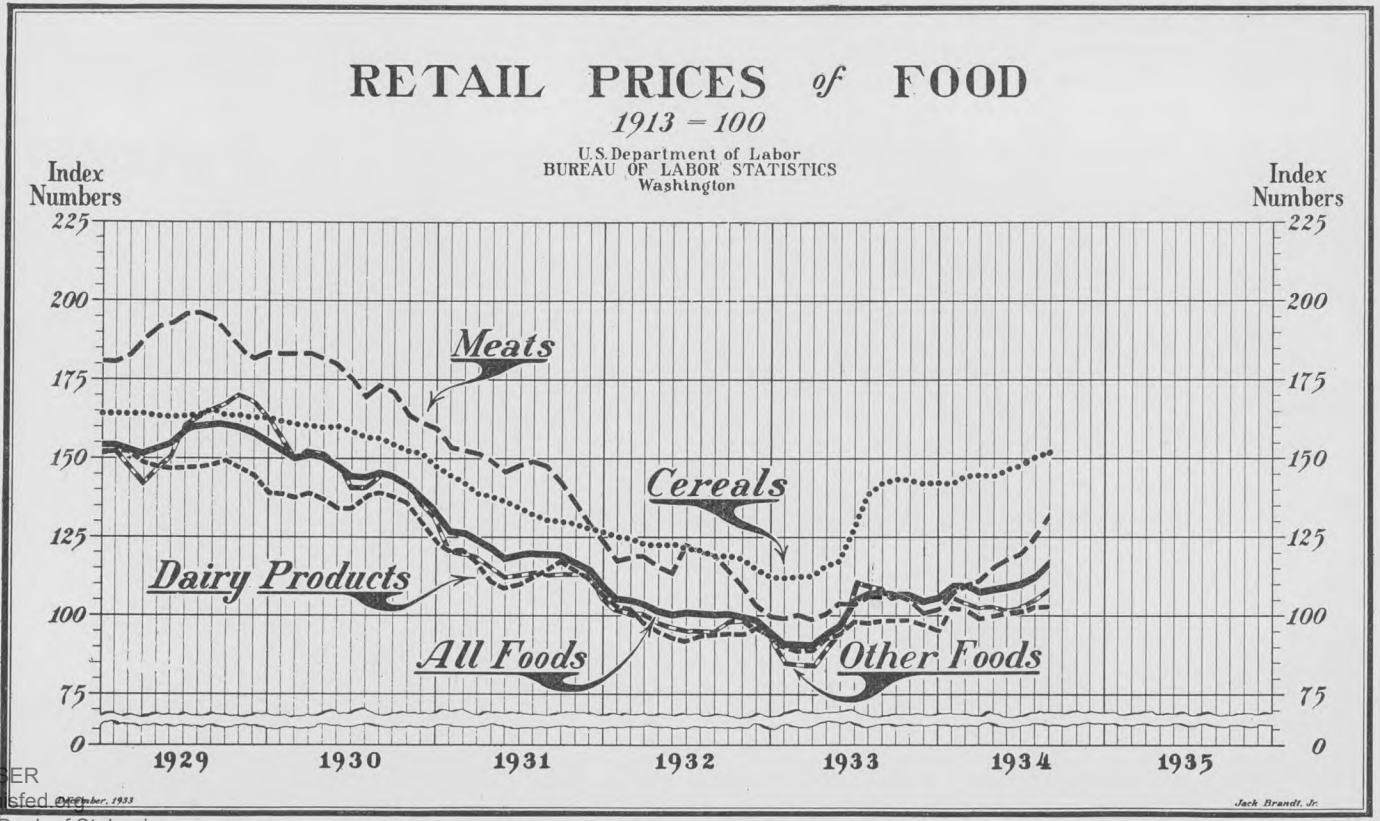
[1913=100]

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					
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	Aug. 29	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	Sept. 12	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	Sept. 26	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	Oct. 10	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Oct. 24	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Nov. 7	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Nov. 21	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Dec. 5	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Dec. 19	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3						
1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	1934					
1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9	Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
1933						May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
Jan. 15	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	May 22	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7
Feb. 15	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2
Mar. 15	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2
Apr. 15	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2
May 15	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0	July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4
June 15	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9	July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9
July 15	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3	Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8
Aug. 15	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2	Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2
						Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8
						Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of all foods and of the groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for specified dates, and changes on September 25, 1934, compared with September 26, 1933, and August 28 and September 11, 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 CHANGE SEPT. 25, 1934, COMPARED WITH SEPT. 26, 1933, AND AUG. 28 AND SEPT. 11, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Sept. 25, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 11
All food	107.0	107.4	111.8	115.3	116.8	116.4	+8.3	+0.9	−0.4
Cereals	140.2	142.7	149.6	150.8	151.6	151.7	+6.3	+.6	+.1
Meats	104.4	107.8	121.1	129.2	133.8	131.7	+22.2	+1.9	−1.6
Dairy products	97.8	97.9	103.4	105.6	105.4	105.3	+7.6	−.3	−.1
Other foods	109.4	107.2	103.8	107.2	108.8	108.7	+1.4	+1.4	−.1



The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to September 25, 1934, inclusive.

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 TOTAL WEIGHTED 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 [1]	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

[1] Revised

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL WEIGHTED 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 [1]	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1933:						
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
Nov. 7	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
July 3	113.3	109.3	108.8	103.6	99.7	109.6
July 17	113.7	109.7	109.4	104.4	100.0	109.9
July 31	113.6	110.0	109.1	105.7	100.5	110.4
Aug. 14	115.0	111.6	111.1	107.5	101.8	111.8
Aug. 28	117.4	114.8	114.8	111.7	103.9	115.3
Sept. 11	118.8	117.4	115.8	113.5	105.9	116.8
Sept. 25	118.2	117.4	114.8	113.2	106.8	116.4

[1] Revised.

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for September 12 and 26, 1933, and August 14 and 28, and September 11 and 25, 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SEPT. 12 AND 26, 1933, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, AND SEPT. 11 AND 25, 1934

Article	1933		1934			
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25
Sirloin steak, pound	118.5	118.5	129.5	133.1	137.0	136.2
Round steak, do	117.5	117.0	130.0	133.6	138.1	137.7
Rib roast, do	105.6	106.1	114.1	117.2	122.7	124.2
Chuck roast, do	95.6	96.3	103.1	107.5	114.4	115.6
Plate beef, do	81.8	81.8	86.0	90.1	97.5	98.3
Pork chops, do	103.3	113.3	122.9	154.8	154.3	135.7
Bacon, sliced, do	85.6	85.9	110.4	118.9	128.1	129.3
Ham, sliced, do	120.4	120.8	147.2	153.2	159.1	159.9
Lamb, leg of, do	118.0	117.5	130.7	132.8	134.9	133.3
Hens, do	95.8	98.1	112.7	115.0	117.8	120.2
Milk, fresh, quart	123.6	123.6	127.0	128.1	129.2	130.3
Butter, pound	72.8	73.4	83.8	87.7	85.9	84.3
Cheese, do	106.3	106.3	106.8	110.0	110.4	109.5
Lard, do	60.8	60.8	71.5	82.9	91.1	93.0
Eggs, fresh, dozen	82.0	87.8	87.8	95.4	99.4	102.0
Bread, white, wheat, pound	137.5	141.1	148.2	150.0	150.0	150.0
Flour, do	148.5	148.5	151.5	151.5	154.5	154.5
Corn meal, do	133.3	133.3	150.0	150.0	153.3	153.3
Rice, do	75.9	77.0	94.3	95.4	95.4	95.4
Potatoes, do	182.4	164.7	117.6	123.5	123.5	117.6
Sugar, granulated, do	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Tea, do	121.3	122.1	131.3	132.2	132.5	132.9
Coffee, do	89.6	89.3	92.6	93.0	93.0	93.6

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for September 12 and 26, 1933, and August 14 and 28, and September 11 and 25, 1934.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SEPT. 12 AND 26, 1933, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, AND SEPT. 11 AND 25, 1934

Article	1933		1934			
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25
Beef:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Sirloin steak---pound	30.1	30.1	32.9	33.8	34.8	34.6
Round steak---do	26.2	26.1	29.0	29.8	30.8	30.7
Rib roast---do	20.9	21.0	22.6	23.2	24.3	24.6
Chuck roast---do	15.3	15.4	16.5	17.2	18.3	18.5
Plate---do	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.8	11.9
Lamb:						
Leg---do	22.3	22.2	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.2
Rib chops---do			33.2	33.8	33.8	32.7
Breast---do			10.3	10.5	10.8	10.7
Chuck or shoulder---do			18.2	18.6	18.8	18.5
Pork:						
Chops---do	21.7	23.8	25.8	32.5	32.4	28.5
Loin roast---do			20.6	27.0	27.0	23.5
Bacon, sliced---do	23.1	23.2	29.8	32.1	34.6	34.9
Ham, sliced---do	32.4	32.5	39.6	41.2	42.8	43.0
Ham, whole---do			23.9	25.0	26.2	26.0
Ham, picnic, smoked---do			15.6	16.4	17.5	17.5
Salt pork---do			17.2	19.5	21.6	22.1
Veal:						
Cutlets---do			30.5	31.6	32.6	32.6
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens---do	20.4	20.9	24.0	24.5	25.1	25.6
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink---16-oz. can			14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9
Salmon, canned, red---do	20.4	20.6	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure---pound	9.6	9.6	11.3	13.1	14.4	14.7
Lard, compound---do			10.2	11.0	11.8	12.3
Vegetable lard substitute---do	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.3
Oleomargarine---do	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	14.2	14.3
Dairy products:						
Eggs, fresh---dozen	28.3	30.3	30.3	32.9	34.3	35.2
Butter---pound	27.9	28.1	32.1	33.6	32.9	32.3
Cheese---do	23.5	23.5	23.6	24.3	24.4	24.2
Milk, fresh---quart	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6
Milk, evaporated---14½-oz. can	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Cream---½ pint			14.2	14.2	14.4	14.3
Cereal foods:						
Flour, wheat, white---pound	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Corn meal---do	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Rolled oats---do	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1
Corn flakes---8-oz. package	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Wheat cereal---28-oz. package	23.7	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2
Rice---pound	6.6	6.7	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
Macaroni---do	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat---do	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Bread, rye---do	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Bread, whole wheat---do			8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0
Cake, pound---do			22.7	22.9	22.9	22.8
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples---do			6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
Bananas---dozen	25.1	25.4	23.5	22.9	23.6	24.0
Lemons---do			30.5	29.8	28.9	28.0
Oranges---do	28.7	29.9	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.0
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green---pound			10.0	8.9	8.5	8.0
Cabbage---do	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1
Carrots---bunch			4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Celery---stalk			9.6	9.4	9.1	8.6
Lettuce---head			9.5	9.1	9.6	9.3
Onions---pound	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0
Potatoes---do	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Sweetpotatoes---do			6.1	5.2	4.7	4.3
Spinach---do			8.8	8.9	8.3	7.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SEPT. 12 AND 26, 1933, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, AND SEPT. 11 AND 25, 1934—Continued

Article	1933		1934			
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25
Fruits, canned:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Peaches, no. 2½ can	17.0	17.1	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.1
Pears, do	20.5	20.4	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.1
Pineapple, do			22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6
Vegetables, canned:						
Asparagus, no. 2 can			23.8	24.2	24.3	24.4
Beans, green, do			11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Corn, do	10.5	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6
Peas, do	13.3	13.3	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.1
Tomatoes, do	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3
Pork and beans, 16-oz. can	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Fruits, dried:						
Peaches, pound			15.3	15.5	15.5	15.7
Prunes, do	10.1	10.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5
Raisins, do	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas, do			7.5	7.5	7.6	8.0
Lima beans, do			9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9
Navy beans, do	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2
Sugar and sweets:						
Sugar, granulated, do	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Corn sirup, 24-oz. can			12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9
Molasses, 18-oz. can			14.1	13.9	13.9	14.0
Beverages:						
Coffee, pound	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.9
Tea, do	66.0	66.4	71.4	71.9	72.1	72.3
Miscellaneous foods:						
Peanut butter, do			16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Salt, table, do			4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Soup, tomato, 10½-oz. can			8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1
Tomato juice, 13½-oz. can			8.7	8.7	8.7	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 change on September 25, 1934, compared with September 26, 1933, and August 28 and September 11, 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 CHANGE SEPT. 25, 1934, COMPARED WITH SEPT. 26, 1933, AND AUG. 28 AND SEPT. 11, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Sept. 25, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 11
United States	107.0	107.4	111.8	115.3	116.8	116.4	+8.3	+0.9	−0.4
Atlanta	105.4	104.6	108.9	113.5	114.8	116.9	+11.7	+2.9	+1.8
Baltimore	110.5	110.8	118.7	123.0	124.3	123.6	+11.5	+.4	−.6
Birmingham	103.0	102.9	110.0	113.9	117.0	117.8	+14.5	+3.4	+.7
Boston	108.6	108.5	113.2	115.8	115.9	114.6	+5.6	−1.1	−1.1
Bridgeport							+6.8	+1.3	+.2
Buffalo	112.6	113.0	116.7	120.5	121.4	120.9	+7.0	+.3	−.4
Butte							+12.9	+2.0	(1)

[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 CHANGE SEPT. 25, 1934, COMPARED WITH SEPT. 26, 1933, AND AUG. 28 AND SEPT. 11, 1934—Continued

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Sept. 25, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 11
Charleston, S. C	108.0	108.5	109.7	112.1	114.6	114.8	+5.8	+2.5	+.2
Chicago	111.0	111.0	115.9	119.6	120.0	119.0	+7.2	−.5	−.8
Cincinnati	106.1	106.9	111.6	115.9	115.9	115.9	+8.4	(1)	(1)
Cleveland	105.6	106.0	109.8	113.0	114.5	113.0	+6.7	(1)	−1.3
Columbus							+8.5	−.3	−.5
Dallas	103.8	103.7	107.6	114.4	114.7	114.4	+10.3	(1)	−.2
Denver	101.2	100.1	104.0	106.6	110.4	110.5	+10.4	+3.7	+.1
Detroit	108.8	109.4	114.4	118.1	118.3	118.1	+8.0	(1)	−.2
Fall River	105.5	106.9	110.9	113.3	116.2	115.1	+7.7	+1.6	−1.0
Houston							+15.1	+2.5	−.1
Indianapolis	104.4	101.9	105.6	108.6	109.8	108.9	+6.9	+.3	−.8
Jacksonville	99.8	101.5	105.0	106.6	109.2	110.0	+8.4	+3.2	+.7
Kansas City	105.7	105.0	114.4	116.1	118.1	116.4	+10.9	+.3	−1.4
Little Rock	96.9	97.9	103.2	109.3	111.1	109.6	+12.0	+.3	−1.4
Los Angeles	101.9	102.1	99.4	100.4	103.5	104.1	+1.9	+3.7	+.6
Louisville	105.8	104.2	109.4	111.7	112.3	111.7	+7.2	+.1	−.6
Manchester	108.5	108.5	114.7	117.1	116.9	116.2	+7.1	−.7	−.6
Memphis	98.9	100.3	107.2	110.4	112.1	110.5	+10.2	+.1	−1.5
Milwaukee	109.8	108.8	112.7	119.1	118.9	119.0	+9.4	−.1	+.1
Minneapolis	104.4	106.8	115.2	119.3	120.5	119.0	+11.4	−.2	−1.2
Mobile							+8.2	+1.1	+.2
Newark	106.5	109.1	113.0	115.6	116.0	116.7	+7.0	+1.0	+.6
New Haven	112.3	113.1	118.2	120.7	123.3	121.8	+7.6	+.9	−1.3
New Orleans	107.4	107.0	109.8	113.5	116.3	116.6	+9.0	+2.7	+.2
New York	112.4	115.2	117.3	120.0	121.0	121.1	+5.1	+.9	+.1
Norfolk							+8.5	+2.0	−1.5
Omaha	98.6	101.9	109.3	112.5	114.5	113.5	+11.4	+.9	−.9
Peoria							+9.5	−.9	−1.7
Philadelphia	110.1	111.0	118.9	120.9	123.4	121.9	+9.8	+.8	−1.2
Pittsburgh	103.9	105.2	110.7	113.1	113.4	113.4	+7.8	+.2	(1)
Portland, Maine							+9.0	−.5	−1.4
Portland, Oreg	96.7	95.9	101.4	103.3	104.9	106.9	+11.5	+3.5	+1.9
Providence	109.0	110.4	112.9	115.4	118.2	117.7	+6.6	+2.0	−.4
Richmond	110.9	111.1	117.4	120.5	124.0	122.8	+10.5	+1.9	−.9
Rochester							+7.2	+.6	−.8
St. Louis	110.2	109.1	115.4	120.3	121.6	120.0	+10.0	−.3	−1.3
St. Paul							+12.4	+.6	+.1
Salt Lake City	90.1	91.0	96.1	99.0	100.2	101.9	+11.9	+2.9	+1.7
San Francisco	110.2	109.1	113.9	116.1	117.1	117.4	+7.6	+.8	+.2
Savannah							+8.2	+3.0	+.3
Scranton	113.4	114.5	118.2	118.3	120.6	119.2	+4.1	+.8	−1.1
Seattle	105.3	104.1	106.6	108.8	109.8	111.2	+6.8	+2.2	+1.3
Springfield, Ill							+7.3	(1)	−1.4
Washington	113.3	114.3	117.5	122.8	125.6	125.0	+9.3	+1.7	−.5

[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 September 1, 1934, retail prices of foods as a whole showed an increase of 5.3 percent for Honolulu and 2.7 percent for other localities in Hawaii compared with September 1, 1933. As compared with August 1, 1934, an increase of 0.7 percent was shown for Honolulu and 1.3 percent for other localities.

Table 7 shows average retail prices of important food commodities on July 1, August 1, and September 1, 1934, for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR HAWAII ON JULY 1, AUG. 1, AND SEPT. 1, 1934

Article	Honolulu			Other localities		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Sirloin steak, pound	31.4	30.3	32.3	24.0	23.9	23.9
Round steak, do	26.0	26.0	26.9	22.4	22.1	22.1
Rib roast, do	25.6	26.1	25.9	19.4	19.8	19.8
Chuck roast, do	16.9	17.3	17.6	17.6	18.0	17.8
Plate beef, do	15.5	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.2
Pork chops, do	27.4	28.4	29.3	26.4	26.7	28.1
Bacon, sliced, do	36.3	36.2	37.6	33.7	34.7	36.1
Ham, sliced, do	45.7	47.1	48.6	34.1	33.7	34.0
Lamb, do	32.0	31.4	31.3	32.5	33.0	33.0
Hens, do	33.4	32.0	31.7	30.0	30.0	31.3
Salmon, red, canned, 16-oz. can	21.5	21.0	20.9	19.8	20.1	20.1
Milk, fresh, quart	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated, 14½-oz. can	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9
Butter, pound	32.3	32.4	34.2	35.5	35.3	37.4
Cheese, do	26.2	26.0	26.3	24.0	24.1	24.1
Lard, do	16.8	16.3	17.0	22.5	22.5	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute, do	22.3	21.9	21.6	18.2	18.1	18.1
Eggs, strictly fresh, dozen	43.3	49.7	51.9	39.9	44.5	47.9
Bread, white, wheat, pound	9.6	9.6	10.3	9.7	9.7	10.0
Flour, do	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.6
Corn meal, do	9.0	8.7	8.7	10.8	10.5	10.7
Rolled oats, do	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.5
Corn flakes, 8-oz. pkg	12.9	12.6	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.3
Wheat cereal, 28-oz. pkg	27.4	27.1	27.1	27.6	27.6	28.0
Macaroni, pound	18.5	18.2	18.0	18.6	19.1	19.1
Rice, do	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
Beans, navy, do	9.9	9.5	8.9	6.7	7.1	7.5
Potatoes, do	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
Onions, do	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5
Cabbage, do	4.6	4.9	4.7	2.7	2.8	3.2
Pork and beans, 16-oz. can	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.4
Corn, canned, no. 2 can	15.6	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.8	15.8
Peas, canned, do	17.0	16.1	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.6
Tomatoes, canned, do	14.1	13.8	13.5	14.2	14.2	14.3
Sugar, granulated, pound	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.1
Tea, do	82.9	82.2	82.6	84.3	84.3	86.4
Coffee, do	30.6	29.5	31.5	31.3	31.4	31.4
Prunes, do	11.6	11.6	12.2	11.4	11.4	11.6
Raisins, do	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4
Bananas, do	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.3
Oranges, dozen	37.6	38.7	37.9	52.0	54.1	52.9

Retail Prices of Coal, September 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 cellars 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 September 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.

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 September 15, 1934, inclusive.

RETAIL PRICES of COAL

BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT

1913 = 100

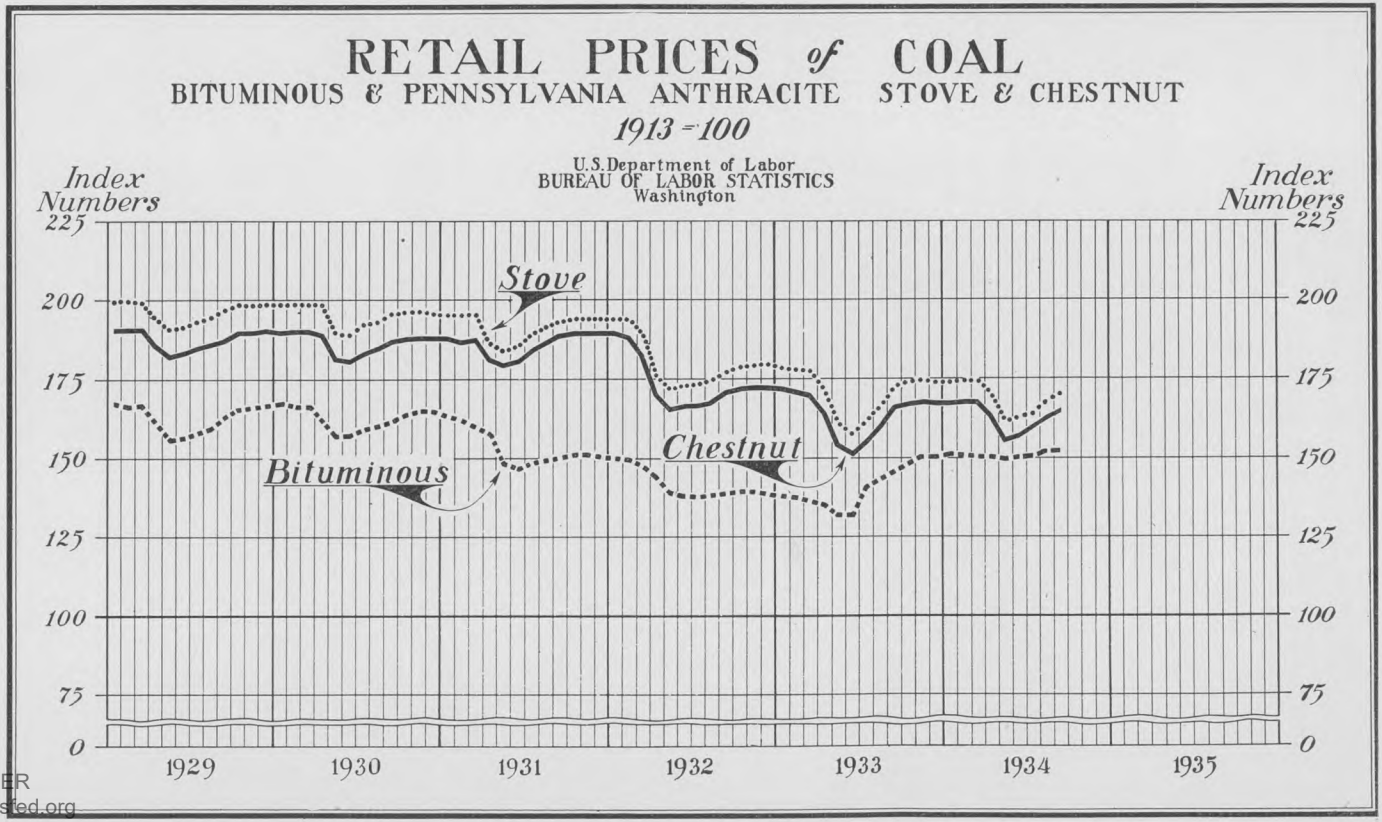


TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO SEPTEMBER 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut					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)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913=100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1928: Jan.	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
Jan.	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1929: Jan.	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1914: Jan.	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1930: Jan.	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1915: Jan.	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1931: Jan.	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1916: Jan.	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1932: Jan.	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1917: Jan.	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1933: Jan.	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1918: Jan.	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	Feb.	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145 8	Mar.	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1919: Jan.	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Apr.	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1920: Jan.	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1921: Jan.	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	Aug.	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	Sept.	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
1922: Jan.	14.98	193.9	15 02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Oct.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Nov.	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
1923: Jan.	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Dec.	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	1934: Jan.	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6
1924: Jan.	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Feb.	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	Mar.	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
1925: Jan.	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Apr.	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	May	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	8.13	149.5
1926: Jan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	June	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7	8.18	150.5
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1	July	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2	8.23	151.5
1927: Jan.	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3	Aug.	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1	8.30	152.6
July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9	Sept.	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9	8.31	153.0

[1] Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on September 15, 1933, August 15, 1934, and September 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE SEPT. 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH SEPT. 15, 1933, AND AUG. 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number			Percentage change Sept. 15, 1934, compared with—	
	Sept. 15, 1933	Aug. 15, 1934	Sept. 15, 1934	Sept. 15, 1933	Aug. 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.33	$13.02	$13.25		
Index (1913=100)	172.5	168.5	171.4	−0.6	+1.7
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.12	$12.83	$13.05		
Index (1913=100)	165.8	162.1	164.9	−.5	+1.7
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$7.94	$8.30	$8.31		
Index (1913=100)	146.0	152.6	153.0	+4.8	+.3

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on September 15, 1933, August 15 and September 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, SEPT. 15, 1933, AND AUG. 15 AND SEPT. 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$6.52	$7.02	$7.02
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.00	12.75	13.00
Chestnut	12.75	12.50	12.75
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	9.06	9.19	9.38
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.39	7.29	7.36
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.38	6.29	6.27
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.25	13.75
Chestnut	13.50	13.00	13.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.50	13.50
Chestnut	13.75	13.50	13.50
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.85	12.65	12.90
Chestnut	12.60	12.40	12.65
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.70	9.77	9.79
Charleston, S. C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.59	9.92	9.92
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.91	13.48	13.73
Chestnut	13.70	13.23	13.48
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.99	8.12	8.21
Low volatile	10.44	9.89	9.90
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.70	7.71	7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.54	5.85	5.85
Low volatile	7.38	7.50	7.50
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.44	12.11	12.29
Chestnut	12.19	11.86	12.04
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.82	6.98	6.81
Low volatile	8.82	8.84	8.79
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.50	6.22	6.44
Low volatile	6.88	7.47	7.72
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	13.50	13.50	13.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	10.25
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.75	15.50	15.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.75	15.50	15.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.39	8.22	7.90
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$12.02	$12.10	$12.10
Chestnut	12.02	12.10	12.06
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.30	7.15	7.17
Low volatile	7.42	8.52	8.52
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.70	7.98	7.98
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania, anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.00	14.17
Chestnut	14.25	13.75	13.92
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.60	10.83	10.83
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.64	6.34	6.38
Low volatile	7.70	8.45	8.49
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.50	7.50	7.65
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.75	10.63	11.00
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite:			
Furnace	10.38	10.80	10.71
Stove, no. 4	12.33	11.68	11.35
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	6.27	6.29
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.17	8.17	8.17
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	17.30	16.27	16.78
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.20	6.16	6.16
Low volatile	7.44	7.98	7.98
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.00	15.00	15.50
Chestnut	15.00	15.00	15.50
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.69	7.17	7.17
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	13.16	13.41
Chestnut	13.00	12.91	13.16
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.27	7.98	8.00
Low volatile	9.37	10.39	10.44
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.50	15.30	15.55
Chestnut	15.25	15.05	15.30
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.09	10.28	10.25
Low volatile	12.24	12.96	12.94
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.77	8.10	8.60

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SEPT. 15, 1933, AND AUG. 15 AND SEPT. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$12.60	$12.55	$12.90
Chestnut	12.20	12.30	12.65
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.50	13.55	13.55
Chestnut	13.50	13.55	13.55
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.07	9.60	9.60
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.65	11.70	12.50
Chestnut	12.40	11.45	12.25
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.50	13.00	13.00
Chestnut	13.50	13.00	13.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.00	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	8.50	9.00	9.00
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.00	7.50	7.63
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.52	8.64	8.64
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.39	6.59	6.66
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.25	11.25	11.25
Chestnut	12.00	11.00	11.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	------	12.75	12.75
Chestnut	12.38	12.75	12.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.64	4.10	4.22
Portland, Maine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.00	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	13.63	14.25
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	12.99	12.67	12.08
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[1] 14.50	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	[1] 14.25	14.50	14.50
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.00	13.00
Chestnut	13.75	13.00	13.00
Richmond, Va.—Contd.			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	$7.33	$7.50	$7.50
Low volatile	8.40	8.83	8.83
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.75	7.25	7.50
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.23	12.85	13.10
Chestnut	12.98	12.60	12.85
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.91	13.77	13.81
Chestnut	13.72	13.53	13.63
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	6.21	5.56
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.50	15.20	15.55
Chestnut	15.25	14.95	15.30
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.98	10.15	10.11
Low volatile	12.33	13.16	13.10
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.79	7.40	7.38
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite:			
Cerillos egg	25.63	25.63	25.63
Colorado anthracite:			
Egg	25.11	25.11	25.11
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.98	15.04	15.04
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2] 9.94	[2] 9.70	[2] 9.70
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	8.81	8.69	8.94
Chestnut	8.56	8.44	8.69
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.73	9.84	9.78
Springfield, Ill:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.73	4.09	4.54
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[3] 14.45	[3] 14.00	[3] 14.30
Chestnut	[3] 14.15	[3] 13.70	[3] 14.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[3] 8.33	[3] 8.56	[3] 9.00
Low volatile	[3] 9.97	[3] 10.00	[3] 10.47
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[3] 7.70	[3] 8.02	[3] 8.02

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

[2] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

[3] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Scope of Wholesale Price Reports

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 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.

[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.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 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 September 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 September 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for September 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	65.1	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

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

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 months—Contd.											
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
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
By weeks ending:											
September 1, 1934	73.5	76.6	84.5	71.3	75.1	85.9	86.3	76.3	82.9	70.3	77.5
8, 1934	74.3	77.2	84.6	70.6	75.4	85.9	86.3	76.3	82.9	70.6	77.8
15, 1934	73.7	76.2	84.8	70.6	75.5	85.9	85.9	76.5	83.0	70.7	77.5
22, 1934	73.6	76.7	84.9	70.8	75.5	85.7	85.4	76.8	83.1	70.4	77.5
29, 1934	72.8	76.0	84.9	70.7	75.5	85.7	85.3	77.0	83.1	70.3	77.2

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to September 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to September 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 September 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 77.6. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01289 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.289. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.289 in September 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 in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year will be found on page 1302.

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	.764	.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	.950	.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	1.337	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
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.406	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
By weeks ending:											
September 1, 1934	1.361	1.305	1.183	1.403	1.332	1.164	1.159	1.311	1.206	1.422	1.290
8, 1934	1.346	1.295	1.182	1.416	1.326	1.164	1.159	1.311	1.206	1.416	1.285
15, 1934	1.357	1.312	1.179	1.416	1.325	1.164	1.164	1.307	1.205	1.414	1.290
22, 1934	1.359	1.304	1.178	1.412	1.325	1.167	1.171	1.302	1.203	1.420	1.290
29, 1934	1.374	1.316	1.178	1.414	1.325	1.167	1.172	1.299	1.203	1.422	1.295

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to September 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	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural 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	July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
						August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
						September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3

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 September 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 1292.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR AS DETERMINED BY INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

[1926=$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	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	1.531	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	July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
						August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277
						September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277

Wholesale Price Trends During September 1934

WHOLESALE commodity prices increased by 1.5 percent from August to September. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor advanced to 77.6 percent of the 1926 average, as compared with 76.4 percent for August. The September index stands at the highest point reached during the year and is the highest level attained since January 1931.

The index as a whole, after a steady rise for the past 5 months, registered an advance of nearly 10 percent over September 1933, when the level was 70.8 percent of the 1926 average. The increase since September 1932, when the index was 65.3, amounts to 19 percent. As compared with September 1930, when the level was 84.4, present prices are lower by 8 percent. As compared with September 1929, when the index was 96.1, they are down by 19.3 percent. The general level in September was 29.8 percent above the low point of 1933

(February), when the index was 59.8, and 19.5 percent below the high point reached in 1929 (July), with an index of 96.5.

The upward trend in prices from August to September was for the most part confined to farm products and foods. Nearly two-thirds of the 182 items showing advances were in these groups. Of the 784 items included in the index 477 remained unchanged. Declining prices were reported for 125 items. Changes in prices by groups are as follows:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ITEMS CHANGING IN PRICE FROM AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 1934

Group	Increases	Decreases	No change
Farm products	40	15	12
Foods	63	25	34
Hides and leather products	6	11	24
Textile products	24	23	65
Fuel and lighting materials	8	5	11
Metals and metal products	5	15	110
Building materials	13	7	66
Chemicals and drugs	11	9	69
House-furnishing goods	5	5	51
Miscellaneous	7	10	35
Total	182	125	477

Raw materials, including farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered an advance of 3.3 percent and are 20 percent above the September 1933 level. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other similar goods, declined by 1 percent. The present index, 71.8, compares with 72.6 for August and 72.9 for a year ago. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, rose 1 percent over the August level and are over 7 percent above a year ago. The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, showed no change between August and September but was higher than a year ago by 3 percent. The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced approximately eight-tenths of 1 percent in the general average to a point 6.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The greatest advance from August to September was recorded by the farm products group, with the average rising over 5 percent. Important articles in this group contributing to this rise were calves, with a 24 percent increase; dried beans, 21 percent; hogs, 18.5 percent; cows and tobacco, 13 percent; eggs and steers, 9 percent; barley, 8 percent; hay and live poultry, 7 percent; and peanuts and seeds, 6 percent. Hops, on the other hand, declined 14 percent; lemons, 7 percent; and cotton, 1.5 percent. The present level of farm-products prices is approximately 28.8 percent above that of a year ago, it being 49.5 percent higher than September 1932. As compared with September 1929, however, farm products are down by 31 percent.

The foods group advanced 3 percent to 76.1 percent of the 1926 average, showing an advance of 17 percent over September 1933, when the index was 64.9, and it is 23 percent over September 1932, when the index registered 61.8. The wholesale food price index, however, is 15 percent lower than September 1930 and 26 percent below that of September 1929, when the indexes were 89.5 and 103.3. Important price advances in this group were reported in September for wheat flour, hominy grits, corn meal, macaroni, canned and dried fruits, canned vegetables, fresh and cured beef, bacon, ham, fresh pork, veal, lard, oleo oil, edible tallow, and most vegetable oils. Lower prices were reported for butter, cheese, lamb, cocoa, raw sugar, and olive oil.

During September chemicals and drugs, with an index of 76.5, reached the highest level since August 1931, when the index was 76.9. Oleic and stearic acid, inedible tallow, denatured alcohol, and palm and palm-kernel oils were in the main responsible for this increase.

Textile products recovered part of the drop of the previous month and rose about one-half of 1 percent, due to advancing prices of clothing, cotton goods, and knit goods. Slight decreases were shown for the subgroups of silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products.

An advance of over 5 percent in hides and skins more than offset decreases in leather and other leather products, causing the group of hides and skins to increase four-tenths of 1 percent. Shoes were unchanged from the August level.

The groups of metals and metal products and building materials registered slight decreases, due to a decline of 4.5 percent in average prices of plumbing and heating fixtures. Continued advances in prices of anthracite and bituminous coal and electricity were offset by decreases in certain petroleum products. The fuel and lighting materials group remained unchanged. The index for the group, 74.6, compared with 70.4 for September 1933, shows an increase of 6 percent during the year.

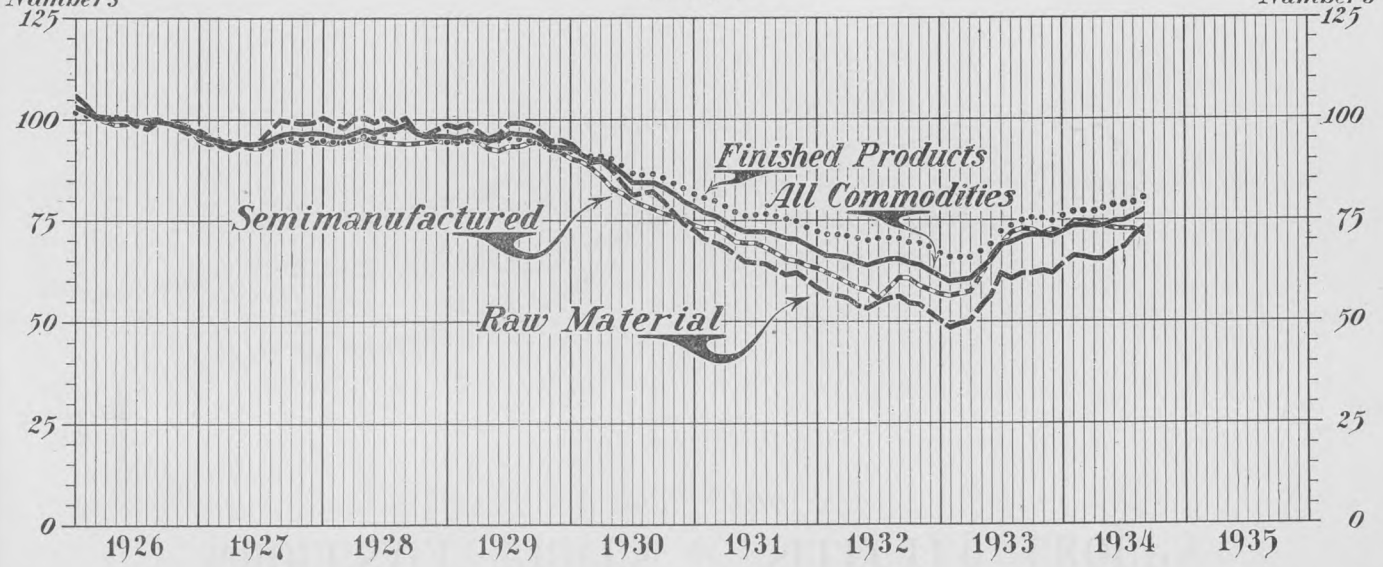
Advancing prices of cylinder oil and paraffin wax counterbalanced a drop of 3 percent in cattle feed and one-half of 1 percent in crude rubber and resulted in the group of miscellaneous commodities remaining at the August level. No change was shown for the group of house-furnishing goods.

The Bureau of Labor Statistic's index number, which includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, is based on average prices in 1926 as 100. Index numbers for groups and subgroups of commodities with the percentage change for September 1934 in comparison with July 1929, February 1933, and September 1933 are contained in the accompanying table.

WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

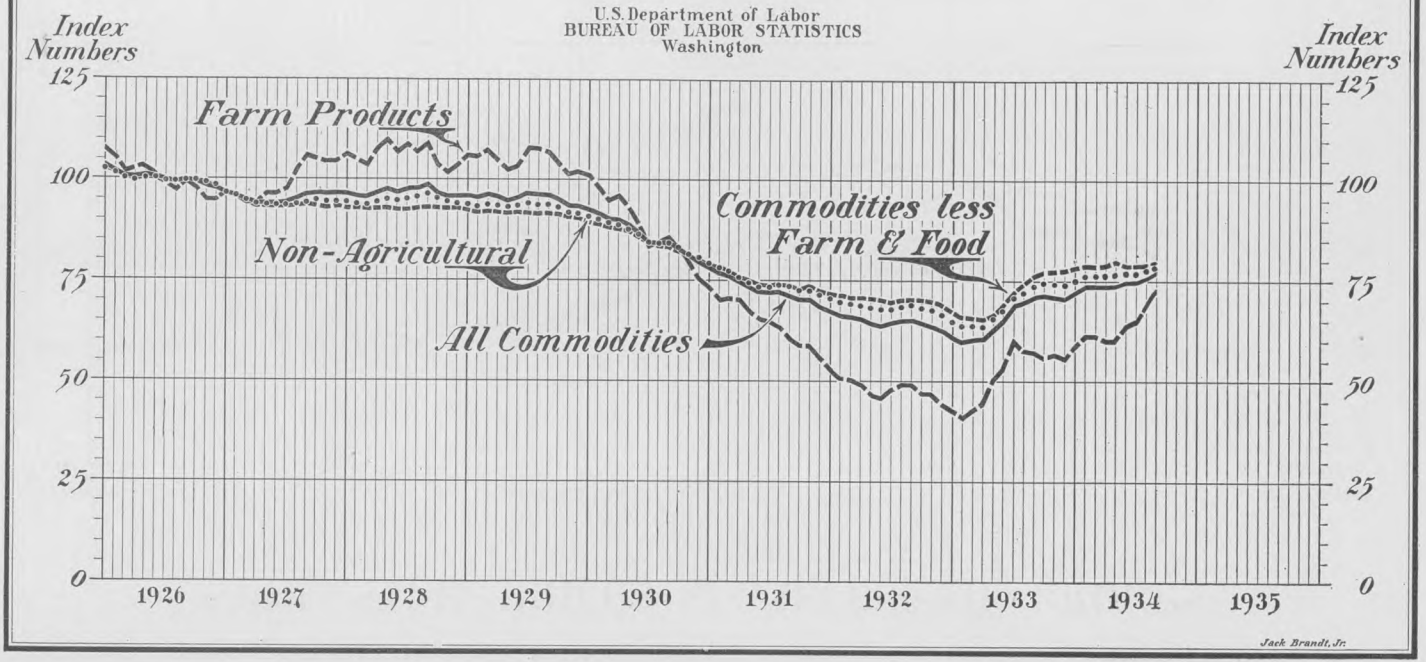


TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	September 1934	July 1929	Percentage decrease July 1929 to September 1934	February 1933	Percentage increase February 1933 to September 1934	September 1933	Percentage change September 1933 to September 1934
All commodities	77.6	96.5	19.6	59.8	29.8	70.8	+9.6
Farm products	73.4	107.6	31.8	40.9	79.5	57.0	+28.8
Grains	88.1	102.2	13.8	32.7	169.4	63.9	+37.9
Livestock and poultry	64.1	114.9	44.2	40.1	59.9	46.7	+37.3
Other farm products	74.4	104.5	28.8	44.2	68.3	61.2	+21.6
Foods	76.1	102.9	26.0	53.7	41.7	64.9	+17.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	76.2	103.2	26.2	52.4	45.4	65.8	+15.8
Cereal products	91.9	91.2	[1].8	60.4	52.2	84.7	+8.5
Fruits and vegetables	66.0	105.8	37.6	52.4	26.0	66.8	−1.2
Meats	76.6	116.7	34.4	50.2	52.6	51.5	+48.7
Other foods	70.0	93.0	24.7	54.1	29.4	64.5	+8.5
Hides and leather products	84.1	109.1	22.9	68.0	23.7	92.3	−8.9
Boots and shoes	97.9	106.1	7.7	83.3	17.5	98.9	−1.0
Hides and skins	60.4	114.5	47.2	40.9	47.7	84.1	−28.2
Leather	70.6	112.1	37.0	55.3	27.7	85.4	−17.3
Other leather products	86.5	106.1	18.5	77.9	11.0	84.6	+2.2
Textile products	71.1	89.6	20.6	51.2	38.9	76.9	−7.5
Clothing	79.7	89.2	10.7	61.2	30.2	81.1	−1.7
Cotton goods	87.8	98.2	10.6	49.1	78.8	91.3	−3.8
Knit goods	59.9	87.9	31.9	48.3	24.0	74.8	−19.9
Silk and rayon	24.3	78.3	69.0	25.6	[2] 5.1	34.5	−29.6
Woolen and worsted goods	78.0	87.7	11.1	53.2	46.6	82.7	−5.7
Other textile products	69.1	92.2	25.1	66.2	4.4	76.5	−9.7
Fuel and lighting materials	74.6	83.3	10.4	63.6	17.3	70.4	+6.0
Anthracite coal	81.3	89.1	8.8	88.7	[2] 8.3	82.0	−.9
Bituminous coal	96.3	89.9	[1] 7.1	79.4	21.3	84.7	+13.7
Coke	85.6	84.7	[1] 1.1	75.2	13.8	79.7	+7.4
Electricity	[3] 92.6	94.1	1.6	102.9	[2] 10.0	90.4	+2.4
Gas	[3] 99.2	94.4	[1] 5.1	96.6	2.7	101.5	−2.3
Petroleum products	51.3	73.3	30.0	34.3	49.6	49.6	+3.4
Metals and metal products	86.6	101.0	14.3	77.4	11.9	82.1	+5.5
Agricultural implements	92.0	99.0	7.1	83.1	10.7	83.2	+10.6
Iron and steel	86.5	95.3	9.2	77.3	11.9	80.3	+7.7
Motor vehicles	94.7	107.8	12.2	90.9	4.2	90.4	+4.8
Nonferrous metals	68.4	105.7	35.3	46.2	48.1	68.5	−.1
Plumbing and heating	71.6	93.6	23.5	59.4	20.5	74.7	−4.1
Building materials	85.6	95.1	10.0	69.8	22.6	82.7	+3.5
Brick and tile	91.3	92.9	1.7	75.1	21.6	82.6	+10.5
Cement	93.9	94.6	.7	81.8	14.8	90.8	+3.4
Lumber	82.3	93.3	11.8	56.4	45.9	82.0	+.4
Paint and paint materials	79.5	94.5	15.9	68.0	16.9	77.3	+2.8
Plumbing and heating	71.6	93.6	23.5	59.4	20.5	74.7	−4.1
Structural steel	92.0	99.6	7.6	81.7	12.6	82.4	+11.7
Other building materials	89.8	97.4	7.8	78.5	14.4	85.9	+4.5
Chemicals and drugs	76.5	93.3	18.0	71.3	7.3	72.7	+5.2
Chemicals	80.3	98.2	18.2	79.0	1.7	78.8	+1.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	72.7	70.8	[1] 2.7	54.8	32.7	56.8	+28.0
Fertilizer materials	66.4	90.7	26.8	61.5	8.0	66.6	−.3
Mixed fertilizers	73.0	97.1	24.8	62.4	17.0	67.8	+7.7
House-furnishing goods	81.8	94.3	13.3	72.3	13.1	79.3	+3.2
Furnishings	84.8	93.3	9.1	72.9	16.3	80.5	+5.3
Furniture	78.8	95.5	17.5	71.9	9.6	78.4	+.5
Miscellaneous	70.2	82.8	15.2	59.2	18.6	65.1	+7.8
Automobile tires and tubes	44.7	54.5	18.0	42.6	4.9	43.2	+3.5
Cattle feed	100.7	120.5	16.4	40.6	148.0	64.2	+56.9
Paper and pulp	82.4	88.9	7.3	72.1	14.3	82.2	+.2
Rubber, crude	31.5	43.9	28.3	6.1	416.4	14.9	+111.4
Other miscellaneous	81.4	98.8	17.6	73.3	11.1	78.1	+4.2
Raw materials	73.9	99.1	25.4	48.4	52.7	61.7	+19.8
Semimanufactured articles	71.8	93.4	23.1	56.3	27.5	72.9	−1.5
Finished products	80.1	95.6	16.2	65.7	21.9	74.8	+7.1
Nonagricultural commodities	78.4	94.1	16.7	63.7	23.1	73.7	+6.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.3	91.7	14.6	66.0	18.6	76.1	+2.9

[1] Increase. [2] Decrease. [3] August 1934.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Sept. 1934	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1932	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1929
All commodities	77.6	76.4	70.8	65.3	71.2	84.4	96.1
Farm products	73.4	69.8	57.0	49.1	60.5	85.3	106.6
Grains	88.1	86.0	63.9	37.4	44.2	77.0	101.6
Livestock and poultry	64.1	56.2	46.7	51.2	61.0	88.0	106.6
Other farm products	74.4	73.1	61.2	52.1	65.4	86.3	108.3
Foods	76.1	73.9	64.9	61.8	73.7	89.5	103.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	76.2	77.3	65.8	60.6	84.6	99.3	106.2
Cereal products	91.9	91.0	84.7	65.8	70.3	78.6	89.6
Fruits and vegetables	66.0	65.6	66.8	52.5	71.0	91.0	109.3
Meats	76.6	69.4	51.5	60.9	73.6	99.2	113.1
Other foods	70.0	68.9	64.5	64.6	68.5	77.6	96.1
Hides and leather products	84.1	83.8	92.3	72.2	85.0	99.2	110.6
Boots and shoes	97.9	97.9	98.9	84.4	93.5	100.5	106.1
Hides and skins	60.4	57.4	84.1	48.2	58.6	94.2	121.3
Leather	70.6	71.3	85.4	63.2	83.4	98.2	112.4
Other leather products	86.5	86.8	84.6	81.5	101.1	105.4	106.7
Textile products	71.1	70.8	76.9	55.6	64.5	76.2	89.8
Clothing	79.7	79.5	81.1	61.8	75.5	84.6	89.3
Cotton goods	87.8	86.4	91.3	57.9	61.5	78.6	98.4
Knit goods	59.9	59.3	74.8	50.4	59.2	76.7	87.5
Silk and rayon	24.3	24.4	34.5	32.6	43.5	51.2	81.1
Woolen and worsted goods	78.0	78.9	82.7	56.7	65.7	75.9	86.7
Other textile products	69.1	69.7	76.5	68.6	74.1	82.0	93.5
Fuel and lighting materials	74.6	74.6	70.4	70.8	67.4	79.0	82.7
Anthracite coal	81.3	79.9	82.0	87.7	94.3	89.1	90.6
Bituminous coal	96.3	96.2	84.7	81.1	83.9	89.2	91.3
Coke	85.6	85.6	79.7	76.7	81.5	83.9	84.4
Electricity	(1)	92.6	90.4	103.4	100.6	99.9	95.2
Gas	(1)	91.2	101.5	107.6	103.4	101.3	94.3
Petroleum products	51.3	51.6	49.6	46.7	38.9	62.0	70.2
Metals and metal products	86.6	86.7	82.1	80.1	83.9	89.0	100.3
Agricultural implements	92.0	92.0	83.2	84.9	94.1	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel	86.5	86.6	80.3	79.7	82.3	87.6	95.0
Motor vehicles	94.7	94.6	90.4	92.7	95.4	97.5	106.2
Nonferrous metals	68.4	68.9	68.5	51.6	59.0	73.2	105.2
Plumbing and heating	71.6	75.0	74.7	66.8	82.6	83.4	93.4
Building materials	85.6	85.8	82.7	70.5	77.0	87.1	95.8
Brick and tile	91.3	91.3	82.6	75.4	82.6	87.5	94.8
Cement	93.9	93.9	90.8	79.0	75.8	91.7	86.0
Lumber	82.3	81.8	82.0	56.3	66.9	81.1	94.9
Paint and paint materials	79.5	79.9	77.3	68.2	77.6	86.8	99.1
Plumbing and heating	71.6	75.0	74.7	66.8	82.6	83.4	93.4
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	82.4	81.7	81.7	81.7	99.6
Other building materials	89.8	90.0	85.9	79.9	82.6	92.3	97.2
Chemicals and drugs	76.5	75.7	72.7	72.9	76.3	87.2	93.7
Chemicals	80.3	79.2	78.8	79.8	79.8	91.6	99.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	72.7	72.7	56.8	56.6	61.7	67.4	71.2
Fertilizer materials	66.4	64.8	66.6	63.6	74.2	83.1	89.9
Mixed fertilizers	73.0	73.0	67.8	66.9	77.6	92.5	97.8
House-furnishing goods	81.8	81.8	79.3	73.7	82.7	92.3	94.3
Furnishings	84.8	84.6	80.5	74.7	81.2	91.2	93.3
Furniture	78.8	78.9	78.4	72.7	84.6	93.5	95.5
Miscellaneous	70.2	70.2	65.1	64.7	68.2	75.2	83.1
Automobile tires and tubes	44.7	44.7	43.2	42.7	46.0	50.1	54.5
Cattle feed	100.7	104.0	64.2	45.9	44.4	93.6	132.5
Paper and pulp	82.4	82.4	82.2	75.5	80.7	85.1	88.9
Rubber, crude	31.5	31.7	14.9	8.2	10.6	17.1	41.9
Other miscellaneous	81.4	81.0	78.1	83.2	86.7	92.8	98.8
Raw materials	73.9	71.6	61.7	56.2	62.7	82.1	98.9
Semimanufactured articles	71.8	72.6	72.9	60.7	66.7	77.7	94.5
Finished products	80.1	79.2	74.8	70.4	75.9	86.4	95.0
Nonagricultural commodities	78.4	77.8	73.7	68.7	73.4	84.2	93.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.3	78.3	76.1	70.4	73.9	83.2	91.6

[1] Data not yet available.

TABLE 8.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, SEPTEMBER 1933 AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	September 1933	August 1934	September 1934
All commodities	$1.412	$1.309	$1.289
Farm products	1.754	1.433	1.362
Grains	1.565	1.163	1.135
Livestock and poultry	2.141	1.779	1.560
Other farm products	1.634	1.368	1.344
Foods	1.541	1.353	1.314
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.520	1.294	1.312
Cereal products	1.181	1.099	1.088
Fruits and vegetables	1.497	1.524	1.515
Meats	1.942	1.441	1.305
Other foods	1.550	1.451	1.429
Hides and leather products	1.083	1.193	1.189
Boots and shoes	1.011	1.021	1.021
Hides and skins	1.189	1.742	1.656
Leather	1.171	1.403	1.416
Other leather products	1.182	1.152	1.156
Textile products	1.300	1.412	1.406
Clothing	1.233	1.258	1.255
Cotton goods	1.095	1.157	1.139
Knit goods	1.337	1.686	1.669
Silk and rayon	2.899	4.098	4.115
Woolen and worsted goods	1.209	1.267	1.282
Other textile products	1.307	1.435	1.447
Fuel and lighting materials	1.420	1.340	1.340
Anthracite	1.220	1.252	1.230
Bituminous coal	1.181	1.040	1.038
Coke	1.255	1.168	1.168
Electricity	1.106	1.080	(1)
Gas	.985	1.008	(1)
Petroleum products	2.016	1.938	1.949
Metals and metal products	1.218	1.153	1.155
Agricultural implements	1.202	1.087	1.087
Iron and steel	1.245	1.155	1.156
Motor vehicles	1.106	1.057	1.056
Nonferrous metals	1.460	1.451	1.462
Plumbing and heating	1.339	1.333	1.397
Building materials	1.209	1.166	1.168
Brick and tile	1.211	1.095	1.095
Cement	1.101	1.065	1.065
Lumber	1.220	1.222	1.215
Paint and paint materials	1.294	1.252	1.258
Plumbing and heating	1.339	1.333	1.397
Structural steel	1.214	1.087	1.087
Other building materials	1.164	1.111	1.114
Chemicals and drugs	1.376	1.321	1.307
Chemicals	1.269	1.263	1.245
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.761	1.376	1.376
Fertilizer materials	1.502	1.543	1.506
Mixed fertilizers	1.475	1.370	1.370
House-furnishing goods	1.261	1.222	1.222
Furnishings	1.242	1.182	1.179
Furniture	1.276	1.267	1.269
Miscellaneous	1.536	1.425	1.425
Automobile tires and tubes	2.315	2.237	2.237
Cattle feed	1.558	.962	.993
Paper and pulp	1.217	1.214	1.214
Rubber, crude	6.711	3.155	3.175
Other miscellaneous	1.280	1.235	1.229
Raw materials	1.621	1.397	1.353
Semimanufactured articles	1.372	1.377	1.393
Finished products	1.337	1.263	1.248
Nonagricultural commodities	1.357	1.285	1.276
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.314	1.277	1.277

[1] Data not yet available.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

IOWA.—Bureau of Mines. *Report for the biennial period ending December 31, 1933. Des Moines, 1934. 48 pp.*

General statistics on the coal-mining industry in the State, covering production, number of mines, employment, accidents, distribution, etc. The report shows a reduction in fatal injuries of 68.42 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1933. Boston, [1934?]. 162 pp., charts.*

Presents the report of the commissioner of labor and industries and reports on the work of the various sections of the department—the divisions of industrial safety, statistics, public employment offices, standards, and necessaries of life, board of conciliation and arbitration, minimum wage commission, and the industrial and development commission (discontinued by State legislation of 1933).

—— Special Commission to Investigate the Advisability of Licensing Contractors and Builders and Relative to Certain Matters Relating to Contracts for and the Employment of Persons on Public Works. *Report. [Boston], January 1934. 24 pp. (House No. 1250.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

NEW JERSEY.—Department of Institutions and Agencies. *Publication 25: Summary report, 1923–33, and handbook of institutions and agencies. Trenton, 1934. 129 pp., charts, illus.*

Contains summary data on the operation of the New Jersey Old-Age Relief Act and regulations relating to that act.

NEW YORK.—Board of Housing. *Report. Albany, 1934. 62 pp., illus. (Legislative document (1934) no. 41.)*

Lists as the outstanding development of the year the increasing participation of the Federal Government in low-cost housing projects. Federal loans for three such projects in New York City and Brooklyn were approved during the year. Pointing out that the sums involved in slum-clearance projects were prohibitive for private capital, the board recommends the enactment of an amendment to the New York Housing Act, to permit the establishment of municipal housing authorities to finance housing enterprises by the issue of bonds to be sold to the public.

The report gives tables showing cost of construction, maintenance costs per room, distribution of the rent dollar, etc., in projects constructed under the board's supervision.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Actors under contract labor provisions of the immigration laws: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on H. R. 3674, February 20–28, 1934. Washington, 1934. 168 pp.*

—— —— Senate. *Report No. 555 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Federal credit union system. Report [to accompany S. 1639] of Mr. Bankhead, Committee on Banking and Currency. Washington, 1934. 9 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Banking and Currency. *Credit unions: Hearing (73d Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 1639, S. 1640, and S. 1641, June 1, 1933. Washington, 1933. 32 pp.*

—— Department of Agriculture. *Miscellaneous Publication No. 172: Bibliography on land settlement with particular reference to small holdings and subsistence homesteads. Washington, 1934. 492 pp.*

The material in this volume is classified under general land settlement; land settlement in the United States, by State; and land settlement in foreign countries, by country. There is a comprehensive index.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 600: Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1933. Washington, 1934. 139 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 601: Wages and hours of labor in bituminous-coal mining, 1933. Washington, 1934. 67 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 602: Discussions of industrial accidents and diseases at the 1933 meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Chicago, Ill. Washington, 1934. 216 pp.*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 141: Labor legislation enacted by Seventy-third Congress. Washington, 1934. 25 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for August 1934.)*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 112: Standards of placement agencies for household employees. Washington, 1934. 68 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6793: A million tons of anthracite mined without a fatality, by R. D. Currie. Washington, 1934. 16 pp., diagrams. (Mimeographed.)*
Describes methods used by one company to obtain a safety record five times better than the average for the industry, proving that anthracite mine accidents can be reduced.

—— —— —— *Information Circular 6803: Value of the cooperative method in first-aid training, by J. J. Forbes. Washington, 1934. 21 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Explains the benefits from first-aid training for all employees and outlines the cooperative plan of training used successfully by the Bureau of Mines.

—— —— Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1934, No. 4: The welfare of the teacher, by James Frederick Rogers, M. D. Washington, 1934. 69 pp.*
Includes reports on health services, sick leave, sabbatical leave, and insurance for teachers in cities classified by size of population.

—— —— —— *State compulsory school attendance standards affecting the employment of minors; State child-labor standards. Washington, 1934. 54 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
A revision to January 1934, in different form, of the material in two charts which the Federal Board for Vocational Education (functions now assigned to the United States Commissioner of Education) has for a number of years been reprinting by permission of the United States Children's Bureau.

—— —— —— *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 176: Apprenticeship in England, France, and Germany. Washington, 1934. 35 pp.*
A compilation of reports received from American consuls and made available through the Department of State.

—— Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. *Accident Bulletin No. 102: Summary and analysis of accidents on steam railways in the United States subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, calendar year 1933. Washington, 1934. 95 pp., charts.*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRIA.—Zentral Gewerbe-Inspektorat. *Die Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1933. Vienna, 1934. 116 pp., illus.*
Annual report on the activities of the factory inspectors in Austria during 1933, and information on legislation for labor protection and on general economic conditions of workers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *Annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1933. Victoria, 1934. 100 pp., charts.*
Data on wages and hours from the report are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

DENMARK.—Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Statistical Department. *Denmark, 1934. Copenhagen, 1934. 258 pp., map, illus. (In English.)*
The 1934 edition of this yearly handbook contains data on handicrafts, cooperation, protection of workers, child welfare, housing, social insurance, public assistance, etc., in Denmark.

DENMARK.—[Socialministeriet.] *Beretning om arbejds- og fabriktilsynets virksomhed i aaret, 1933. Copenhagen, 1934. 103 pp., illus. (Særtryk af Socialt Tidsskrift, Juli 1934.)*

Report on factory inspection in Denmark in 1933. In Danish with table of contents and some table heads also in French.

ESTONIA.—Teedeministeerium. *Töökaitse Eestis, 1933: Tööinspektorite 1933 a. aruannete kokkuvõte. Tallinn, 1934. 60 pp., illus.*

Annual review of labor protection in Estonia during 1933, based upon the reports of factory inspectors, which include data on industrial disputes, industrial accidents and diseases, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *No. 584: Economic conditions in Yugoslavia, by H. N. Sturrock. London, 1934. 59 pp.*

Includes a brief discussion of unemployment, cost of living, public works, and the cooperative movement.

—— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 86: An automatic firedamp recorder, by H. Lloyd. London, 1934. 16 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Description of an elaborate instrument, specially designed for research purposes.

—— —— —— *Paper No. 87: The routine method for determining the inflammability of mine dusts—a modified form of the test, by A. L. Godbert. London, 1934. 12 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Outlines a modification of the routine test, and describes the forms of apparatus used.

—— —— —— *Twelfth annual report, 1933. London, 1934. 129 pp., diagrams, illus.*

The report records the progress of safety researches covering coal-dust and firedamp explosions, spontaneous combustion of coal, mine-rescue work, mine ventilation, etc., and the results of health researches regarding mine temperatures, treatment of burns, and dust inhalation.

—— Ministry of Health. *Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales). London, 1934. 37 pp.*

Statistical analysis of the number of persons receiving outdoor and institutional poor relief in England and Wales on January 1, 1934.

—— Ministry of Labor. *Unemployment bill: Explanatory memorandum on clauses. London, 1934. 52 pp. (Cmd. 4602.)*

A digest of the unemployment bill enacted June 28, 1934, is given in the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 571).

—— Oversea Settlement Committee. *Report for the period April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934. London, 1934. 8 pp. (Cmd. 4687.)*

Gives a statistical summary of assisted migrations from Great Britain to the colonies, 1922 to 1933.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Report of the Director [to the International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934]. Geneva, 1934. 96 pp.*

Appendixes to the Director's report include "Wages in Japan and in European countries", and a report of the representatives of the International Labor Organization at the World Monetary and Economic Conference.

JAPAN.—Cabinet Impérial. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. Tokyo, 1934. 161 pp., charts.*

Section IX of this volume deals with various labor matters, and includes wages in certain industries in 1932, by sex.

LITHUANIA.—Finansų Ministerija. Centralinis Statistikos Biuras. *Lietuvos statistikos metraštis, 1933. Kaunas, 1934. 292 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for Lithuania containing data, for 1933 and earlier years, on prices and cost of living, wages, number of employees in various industries, social insurance, consumers' and credit cooperatives, etc.

MEXICO.—Departamento del Trabajo. *Directorio de asociaciones sindicales de la Republica Mexicana. Mexico City, 1934. 196 pp.*

Directory of labor unions of Mexico.

MEXICO.—Direccion General de Estadistica. *Primer censo industrial de 1930. Mexico City, 1933.*
The results of an industrial census undertaken by the General Statistical Office in Mexico in 1930, by Provinces and industries. Employment figures are included.

NEW ZEALAND.—National Provident Fund. *Twenty-third annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1933. Wellington, 1934. 4 pp.*
A financial statement covering receipts and expenditures.

NORWAY.—Chefinspektøratet for Fabrikktilsynet. *Årsberetninger fra arbeidsrådet og fabrikktilsynet, 1933. Oslo, [1934]. 83 pp.*
Annual report on factory inspection in Norway in 1933, including information on industrial accidents and diseases, welfare work, working hours, woman and child labor regulation, etc. The table of contents and some table heads are in both Norwegian and French, and there is a résumé in French.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Department of Public Welfare. *Second annual report, 1931–32. Toronto, 1933. 112 pp., illus.*
Includes data on mothers' allowances, old-age pensions, neglected children, training schools, etc.

—— Minimum Wage Board. *Thirteenth annual report, 1933. Toronto, 1934. 53 pp.*

OSLO (NORWAY).—Arbeidskontor. *Årsberetning, 1933. Oslo, 1934. 27 pp., chart.*
Annual report of the employment service of the city of Oslo, Norway, for 1933.

—— Trygdekasse. *Årsberetning, 1933. Oslo, 1934. 49 pp.*
Annual report on the operations of the sickness insurance fund of the City of Oslo, Norway, for the year 1933.

SHANGHAI, GREATER.—Bureau of Social Affairs. *Industrial disputes in Shanghai since 1928. Shanghai, 1934. 252 pp., charts. (In English and Chinese.)*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA).—Industrial Court. *South Australian industrial reports, 1932–33. Adelaide, [1934?]. 427 pp.*
Awards made in individual cases are shown and the report of the board of industry as to the living wage is also given.

Unofficial

ADAMS, THOMAS. *The design of residential areas—basic considerations, principles, and methods. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1934. 296 pp., diagrams, illus. (Harvard City planning studies, vol. VI.)*

ALSBERG, HENRY G., Editor. *America fights the depression: A photographic record of the Civil Works Administration. Edited and compiled from photographs and material furnished by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the State Emergency Relief Administrations. New York, Coward-McCann, 1934. 160 pp.*

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. *1934 yearbook on coal-mine mechanization, prepared under direction of Glenn B. Southward. Washington, 1934. 297 pp., diagrams, illus..*
Trends in coal-mine mechanization, a statistical summary of mechanization through 1933, convention proceedings, and a number of technical papers make up this volume.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *Poor relief laws: A digest of existing State legislation, prepared as an aid to statutory revision. Chicago, Public Administration Service (Publication No. 37), 1934. 25 pp.*

BAUER, JOHN, and GOLD, NATHANIEL. *Permanent prosperity and how to get it. New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1934. 253 pp.*
A detailed plan for public employment of workers not absorbed by private enterprise, with discussions of modifications in the financial system required to put the plan into effect and of the constitutionality of the proposed measures.

BEATTY, JOHN D., AND OTHERS. *Occupational changes and relief activities in Allegheny County. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Personnel Association, 1934. 57 pp., charts.*
Presents statistics on occupational changes in the United States, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, as reported in the Federal Census. Topics on relief and reemployment activities are also included for Allegheny County.

BEMIS, ALBERT FARWELL. *The evolving house. Vol. II: The economics of shelter. Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1934. 605 pp., charts, diagrams.*

Individual chapters deal with the economic importance of housing, the present-day house, the annual cost of shelter, disabilities (general, architectural, constructional, managerial, labor, financial, legislative, and consumer) in the housing industry, the financing of the home, and Government intervention in housing.

BINGHAM, ALFRED M., and RODMAN, SELDEN, Editors. *Challenge to the New Deal. New York, Falcon Press, 1934. 284 pp.*

A series of articles and essays by 35 collaborators on various aspects and problems of present-day public policies, with an introduction by John Dewey.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Economics. *Nutritive value of foods purchased by dependent families: A study of grocery orders of 233 families on relief in Alameda County, California, prepared by Ruth Okey and Mary Gorringe Luck. Berkeley, Calif., 1934. 17 pp., charts.*

COLE, G. D. H. *Studies in world economics. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1934. 285 pp.*

CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE. Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station. *Bulletin 194: The recreational uses of land in Connecticut, by Nathan L. Whetten and Victor A. Rapport. Storrs, Conn., 1934. 80 pp., maps, charts.*

This study was undertaken to ascertain the importance of recreation as a use for land in Connecticut, with a view to establishing a basis for future regional planning for recreational needs.

COREY, LEWIS. *The decline of American capitalism. New York, Covici Friede, 1934. 622 pp., charts.*

A detailed economic and statistical analysis of recent American history from the point of view of a socialist. Portions which deal most extensively with labor include part 2 on "Prosperity, profits, and wages", part 5 on "Unemployment, technology, and capitalism", and part 6 on "Concentration of income and wealth."

DARTNELL CORPORATION. *Survey of salary incentive plans. Chicago, 4660 Ravenswood Avenue [1934]. (Loose leaf.)*

This survey describes methods and practices used in more than 300 lines of business to compensate executives, salesmen, and employees.

DAVIS, J. MERLE. *Modern industry and the African. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1933. 425 pp., maps.*

An analysis of the impact of European civilization upon the African native in the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia.

DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF. Bureau of Business and Social Research. *Business Study No. 74: Employment and earnings of heads of families in Denver. Denver, 1934. 36 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. *British public utilities and national development. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1933. 349 pp.*

An analysis of the economic, social, and political importance of the development, management, and control of British public-service undertakings.

DINSE, ROBERT. *Das Freizeitleben der Grosstadtjugen. Berlin [1932?]. 125 pp. (Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Archivs für Jugendwohlfahrt, Heft 10.)*

A study of the life of youth in their free time in the large cities of Germany, based upon replies to questionnaires sent to 5,000 boys and girls.

FILENE, EDWARD A. *The consumer's dollar. New York, John Day Co., 1934. 29 pp.*

An argument by an employer for higher wages, shorter hours, and economic security, not by savings and investments from working-class income, but by social insurance.

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL F. *Government rules industry: A study of the N. R. A. New York, Oxford University Press, 1934. 241 pp.*

HAMILTON, MARY AGNES. *Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1933. 314 pp.*

A biographical history of the relation of the Webbs to the British labor movement.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Schools of Landscape Architecture and City Planning. *A land use bibliography, by Katherine McNamara, Librarian.* [*Cambridge, Mass.?*], *1934. 8 pp.* (*Reprinted from City Planning, January 1934.*)

HATHWAY, MARION. *The migratory worker and family life: The mode of living and public provision for the needs of the family of the migratory worker in selected industries of the State of Washington. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 240 pp., maps, illus.* (*Social Service Monographs, No. 21.*)

A study of 100 migrant families, including data on family composition, occupations and earnings of chief wage earners, the area of migration, housing, school attendance of children, and participation of these people in community life.

INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE OF LABOR (Kurasiki, Japan). *Annual report of the director for 1933. Kurasiki, 1934. 28 pp.*

Among the studies published in 1933 in the Journal of the Science of Labor, the organ of the Institute, and reviewed in its annual report, were those on the following subjects: Comfortable air conditions in cotton spinning and weaving factories; Clinical study of the influence of high temperature upon workers in mechanical industry; Cooling power in coal mines; Physical injuries of employees working in high temperature; Illumination and ventilation of a department store; Cardiac output of man in a state of rest; Alimentary standard of the food supplied in factories; Fatigue study of shop girls; and Nervousness of female employees in a department store.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. *Shadow of the plantation. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 215 pp., charts, illus.*

A portrayal of the life of the Negro peasants on southern plantations. A large part of the material presented is in the Negroes' own words.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Entwicklung der Lage der Arbeiterschaft in Europa und Amerika, 1870–1933: Statistische Studien zur Entwicklung der Reallöhne und Relativlöhne in England, Deutschland, U. S. A., Frankreich und Belgien. Basel, Philographischer Verlag, 1934. 70 pp.*

LEGGE, *Sir* THOMAS. *Industrial maladies. London, Oxford University Press, 1934. 234 pp., charts, illus.*

This posthumous work of the writer, who was formerly senior medical inspector of factories in England, covers most of the important industrial diseases. There is a review of the development of interest in hazardous working conditions and of the regulations requiring notification of industrial disease. A chapter is devoted to compensation for industrial diseases.

LEVEN, MAURICE, AND OTHERS. *America's capacity to consume. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1934. 272 pp., charts.*

LIN TUNG-HAI (LAMB, JEFFERSON D. H.). *The labor movement and labor legislation in China. Shanghai, China, United Press, 1933. 252 pp.*

An account of the social, economic, and political conditions under which the wage earners in China lived in the period 1912–1931.

LUNDBERG, GEORGE A., AND OTHERS. *Leisure—a suburban study. New York, Columbia University Press, 1934. 396 pp., charts, diagrams.*

The writers discuss the whole problem of the use of leisure time from the point of view of present economic conditions and the probable increasing amount of leisure for all elements of the population. A special study was made of facilities for the use of leisure time as developed in Westchester County, New York.

MACADAM, ELIZABETH. *The new philanthropy: A study of the relations between the statutory and voluntary social services. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1934. 320 pp.*

A comprehensive description and discussion of the relations between the public social services and the innumerable forms of private charitable and social effort in Great Britain. The author makes practical suggestions for developing and improving such relations, and points out that for State action to be effective the value of personal contacts which the official machine cannot provide must be recognized. In such contacts, in experimentation and research, and in watching over the interests in the community the author believes that voluntary association will play an important part in both national and international social progress.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY). *Report for the year 1933. Bombay, 1934.* [*Various paging.*]

Contains some discussion on fortnightly payment of wages, immunity from attachment of mill operatives' wages, and the amendment of the Indian Factories Act.

MILNE-BAILEY, W. *Trade unions and the State. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1934. 395 pp.*

A history and analysis, confined largely to Great Britain, of industrial disputes involving the element of challenge to State authority, and of the relation between organized labor and organized government.

MINEHAN, THOMAS. *Boy and girl tramps of America. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1934. 267 pp., illus.*

An account based on personal encounters with wandering American youth, by a young university professor who turned "hobo" for purposes of research. Colonization projects on unused lands are suggested as a means of training for these youth.

MORRISON, ANNE HENDRY. *Women and their careers. New York, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1934. 185 pp.*

A case study of the business and professional experience and achievements of 306 self-supporting women. This study is part of the research project initiated by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, one phase of which was published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor as its Bulletin No. 117, "The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions."

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS. Department of Women in Industry. *A memorandum on a system of Federal, State, and local unemployment relief, by Edith Rockwood. (March 1934 revision.) Washington, 1934. 14 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION. *Death rates by occupation, based on data of the United States Census Bureau, 1930, edited by Jessamine S. Whitney. New York, 50 West 50th Street, 1934. 32 pp., chart.*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. *An adventure in education for the unemployed. Columbus, 1933. 45 pp., illus.*

A report and comment on two six-week sessions of a free school for the unemployed—the Ohio State University Emergency School.

PALMER, ALBERT W. *Orientals in American Life. New York, Friendship Press, 1934. 212 pp.*

PALMER, GLADYS L. *Depression jobs: A study of job openings in the Philadelphia employment office, 1932–1933. Philadelphia, 1934. 18 pp., mimeographed. (University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, Special Report A–1.)*

The largest proportion of job orders for men in 1933 was for semiskilled and skilled occupations (47 percent) and for women, in domestic and personal service (71.5 percent).

PERROTT, G. ST. J., AND OTHERS. *Medical care during the depression. Reprinted from The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, April 1934. 16 pp., charts.*

A preliminary report of the medical care received by a group of nearly 7,000 wage earners' families during a 3-month period in 1933. The changed economic status of many of the families is discussed in relation to the extent of medical care received.

PETERS, DAVID WILBUR. *The status of the married woman teacher. New York, 1934. 97 pp. (Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education No. 603.)*

A survey of school-board employment policies, legislation, and court decisions as they affect the married woman teacher. One chapter deals with the relative teaching efficiency and success of comparable groups of married and single woman teachers in Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSING ASSOCIATION. *Housing in Philadelphia, 1933, by Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia, 1600 Walnut Street, 1934. 38 pp., plans, illus.*

Reviews the housing situation in Philadelphia with special reference to the effect of the Federal housing program.

PITKIN, WALTER B. *More power to you! A working technique for making the most of human energy. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1933. 298 pp.*

PROSPECT UNION EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. *Educational opportunities of Greater Boston for working men and women. Catalog No. 12, 1934–1935. Cambridge, Mass., 678 Massachusetts Avenue, 1934. 169 pp.*

All the schools listed in this pamphlet have been investigated by the Exchange and have given evidence of serious educational purpose.

ROCCA, G. *Assicurazione privata e sociale—manuale teorico-pratico. Milan, U. Hoepli, 1934. 579 pp. (2d ed.)*

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Library. *Bulletin No. 126: Child labor—selected list of references (1930–date), compiled by Constance Beal. New York, 130 East 22d Street, August 1934. 4 pp.*

SALTER, *Sir* ARTHUR. *Modern mechanization and its effects on the structure of society, being the second Massey lecture, delivered before McGill University on April 18, 1933. London, Oxford University Press, 1933. 42 pp.*

STARCKE, GERHARD. *NSBO und Deutsche Arbeitsfront. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1934. 264 pp., illus. (2d ed.)*

Describes the organization and history of the National Socialist Industrial Cell Organizations (NSBO) in Germany, purposes and methods of the German Labor Front, its organization and leaders, etc.

SYNDICAT GENERAL DE GARANTIE DES CHAMBRES SYDICALES DU BATIMENT ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS. *Prévention des accidents du travail dans les travaux de maçonnerie. Paris, [no date]. 122 pp., illus.*

Deals with the prevention of accidents in the building industry.

TAWNEY, R. H. *Juvenile employment and education. London, Oxford University Press, 1934. 20 pp. (Barnett House Papers, no. 17.)*

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. *The great American gamble. Hartford, Conn., 1934. 55 pp., charts, illus.*

A detailed statistical report on automobile accidents during 1933, showing number of persons killed and injured, by age group and type of accident; nature of injuries suffered; causes of accidents; days and hours of occurrence, etc.

WALKER, GEORGE FREDERICK, AND OTHERS. *The injured workman. Bristol, John Wright & Sons, Ltd., 1933. 190 pp.*

A compact presentation of medical problems arising from traumatic injuries to industrial workers in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act of Great Britain.

WALTER, KARL. *Cooperation in changing Italy. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1934. 81 pp., illus.*

A very vivid and interesting account of the various phases of the cooperative movement under Fascism, together with the latest statistics as to membership, business, etc.

YOSHISAKA, S., AND KITAOKA, J. *Some facts with regard to industrial and social conditions of Japan. [n. p., 1934?] 18 pp., chart.*