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This Issue in Brief

Operation by the State of idle factories for the benefit of the unemployed has been undertaken on a considerable scale in Ohio. Clothing and household furnishings are being manufactured. It is expected that the 11 factories now in operation will give employment to more than 800 workers. As only part-time work is to be given to individual workers, however, the number of persons actually employed is expected to be at least 50 percent more when the factories are operating at full capacity. The employees are selected from the relief rolls and are paid in cash for their labor. The goods are to be sold to the relief agencies throughout the State, for distribution to persons on relief. Page 1311.

A considerable decrease in child labor occurred in 1933, after the industrial codes began to be effective. This is indicated by the very decided drop in employment certificates issued to children under 16 years of age, particularly for work in factories. The regulations regarding child labor, set up by the codes, have raised child-labor standards in all except four States. The most pronounced effect was noted in those occupations for which employment certificates are generally required. These and other points are brought out in a survey, made by the United States Children's Bureau, of children receiving their first employment certificates for work in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile industries, messenger service, and certain other occupations. Page 1320.

The entrance wage rates of common labor in July 1934 averaged 43 cents per hour as against 35 cents in July 1933, according to the annual survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering a large number of establishments in all sections of the United States. The effect of the codes in raising common labor wage rates is still more forcibly shown by the fact that the lowest rates reported in 1934 were, with few exceptions, very much higher than the lowest rates in 1933. Page 1452.

Earnings of taxicab drivers in Ohio were found to be between $12 and $18 a week, in a special survey made in the early part of 1934 by the Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University. Only under exceptionally favorable conditions were earnings found to exceed the maximum. On the other hand, in Toledo and Cincinnati about 30 percent of the drivers earned less than $12 per week exclusive of tips. Weather conditions were found to have an important influence on earnings, although many other factors such as the initiative and ability

of the drivers and the type of company management were likewise significant factors. Page 1477.

The mortality rates for a group of gainfully occupied males were in general much higher for semiskilled and unskilled workers than for other occupational or employing groups, according to a recent study of occupational death rates by the National Tuberculosis Association. The study covered 10 States, selected because of sufficiently satisfactory reporting of occupations. The mortality rate from all causes for a group in selected occupations was slightly higher than for all males in the 10 States and for all males in the United States registration area, due largely to higher rates for heart disease, cancer, pneumonia, and suicide in the employed group. Page 1395.

Some type of labor legislation was considered by all of the State legislatures which met in regular session in 1934. A résumé of such legislation (exclusive of workmen's compensation) is shown in an article on page 1376, while changes in the basic workmen's compensation laws are shown on page 1387.

The use of scrip in wage payments, but not to exceed 25 percent of the total pay of the individual worker, was recommended by the special committee appointed by the National Recovery Administration to study so-called "company stores" and wage payments in other than lawful currency. An investigation made by the committee showed that goods sold in company stores compared favorably in quality with those sold in independent stores, but that food prices ranged somewhat higher in the company stores. Page 1353.

A study of the extent to which two groups of rubber workers in Connecticut were able to readjust themselves after the shut-down of their plants, and the effect of the payment of a dismissal wage and other factors on this readjustment, shows that the payment of the dismissal compensation was of material benefit to the workers whose service qualified them to receive it. However, the record of these workers shows that although the company and the community attempted to fill the gap caused by lack of wages with terminal wages, pensions, and charity, the workers themselves had to bear the major part of the burden. Page 1368.

Slightly over 19 percent of the 1,808,840 employable persons in Massachusetts were totally unemployed and 5.6 percent were temporarily employed on Government projects on January 2, 1934, according to an unemployment census made by the State department of labor and industries. Of 346,021 totally unemployed persons, about 60 percent had been without work for a year or more; 41.5 percent for 2 years or more; 22.5 percent for 3 years or more; and 10.2 percent for 4 years or more. The survey also showed that approximately 17,000 vocationally trained persons had never worked. Page 1332.

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Operation of Idle Factories by Ohio Relief Authorities for Benefit of Unemployed

THE first experiment in this country in State operation of factories on any considerable scale is being made in Ohio. The so-called "Ohio Plan", it is explained, was adopted in order "to end a curious and un-American situation." There were on the one hand approximately a million persons in the State who were without work, dispossessed, and barely subsisting on goods and money doled out in charity, and on the other, factories standing idle for want of orders.

Ohio Relief Production Units, Inc., was formed in the attempt to put as many as possible of these people back to work and to open up the idle factories, producing for relief needs. This organization is a subsidiary of the Ohio State Relief Commission, three of whose commissioners act as trustees. Actual operations are under the direction of the manager of the Industrial Recovery Division of the commission.

Labor Policies

ALL of the employees of these State factories are drawn from the relief rolls.

When a new factory is opened, preference is given first to the former employees of the factory, and then to other relief clients formerly employed in the industry. This insures an experienced labor force. Even after the worker goes to work in the factory, his name is to be kept on the active relief list. This has been felt to be desirable (1) because of the possibility of their being released on account of inefficiency or of their needing relief to supplement their earnings and (2) to allow the case workers to continue their contact with the family and thus determine whether the wage is producing the maximum benefits. It is hoped that ultimately the regularly employed operatives can be removed permanently from the relief rolls.

All of the factories pay at least the code rates per hour. The working time of each employee, however, is limited to about the number of hours per week necessary to yield his budgetary relief requirements, as determined by the case workers of the relief agencies. In practice there is some variation, to conform to the shift hours of the factory.

The factories operate a morning shift of 5 hours and an afternoon shift of 4 hours. The workers whose budgetary requirements are such as to require 30 or 25 hours' work are assigned to the morning shift and work, respectively, 6 or 5 days per week. The 20-hour workers are assigned to the afternoon shift and work 5 days per week. Persons whose budget hours fall between the regular shift hours mentioned are assigned to the shift providing the weekly hours of work nearest to the number called for by their budget. Thus the 23-hour worker would be assigned to the 25-hour shift, etc. As a matter of fact, the earnings on the 25- and 30-hour shifts usually exceed the relief formerly received, but it is explained that "no worker is kept who is not able to produce full value for what he is paid." The workers are paid in cash.

The management and supervisory employees are exempted from the budgetary limitation. Although in some instances the supervisors were, like the rank and file of the employees, drawn from relief rolls, they and the management are on a full-time basis. In several cases the factory is being managed by the former owner or manager.

It is planned, eventually, to allow the employees to work overtime, i. e., beyond the hours set by their budgets. For this extra time they will be paid, not in cash, but in work credits. These credits will be redeemable only in goods produced in the State factories, selection to be made from a catalog issued by Production Units. In this way the individual can acquire household and other goods and thus be enabled to raise his standard of living above the relief level.

This feature of the plan will be postponed until a sufficient variety of goods is produced to make the work-credit plan equitable. It is felt that it would be unfair to the employees at present when the work credits could be redeemed for only a few articles.

Present Manufacturing Units

By the first week of November 1934 Production Units had in operation 11 factories, of which 2 each are in Delaware, Cleveland, and Dayton, and 1 each in Toledo, Hillsboro, Mansfield, East Liverpool, and New Philadelphia. These factories are manufacturing clothing (women's cotton dresses, men's suits, work shirts, overalls, trousers, hosiery, children's windbreakers, pull-ons, etc.), and household furnishings (stoves, tables, chairs, beds, and china).

Ohio Relief Production Units was incorporated on June 15, 1934, and the first factory, the garment factory in Toledo, was opened on August 1. Of the 11 factories now running, the latest was opened November 6.[1] Somewhat less than $25,000 was necessary to put the plants into condition. It was estimated that about $150,000 would cover the first month's operations (materials, labor, and factory

[1] According to a statement received Nov. 20, 1934, from Ohio Relief Production Units, a twelfth factory, manufacturing blankets and overcoating, was expected to be opened at New Bremen about Dec. 7.

overhead), but, as it proved, the actual cost was some $6,000 under this amount.

Figure 1 (p. 1314) shows exterior and interior views of the pottery plant at East Liverpool (unit no. 5) which went into operation under State control on October 8, 1934. Figure 2 (p. 1315) shows the processes in the manufacture of men's shirts at New Philadelphia.

It is estimated that on a full code basis these factories will require a force of over 800 persons. It is impossible to state, as yet, how many will actually be given employment, but as all the employees will be on a part-time basis only, the number actually employed when the factories are operating at full capacity will undoubtedly be at least 50 percent more. This does not include the supervisory employees and managers who are full-time workers. The table following shows, for the individual plants, the average monthly capacity and the estimated number to be employed (full code basis).

DATE OF OPENING, CAPACITY, AND EMPLOYMENT IN STATE-OPERATED FACTORIES IN OHIO [1]

Location of unit	Date of opening	Articles manufactured	Average capacity per month	Number of workers to be employed
Clothing				
Unit no. 2, Delaware	Aug. 3	Garments	1,040 dozen garments	48
Unit no. 3, Toledo	Aug. 1	do	576 dozen men's trousers, or 864 dozen boys' knickers, or 380 dozen men's shirts, or 480 dozen women's dresses.[2]	112
Unit no. 6, Cleveland	Nov. 6	Suits	2,700 dozen suits [3]	83
Unit no. 7, Cleveland	Oct. 16	Hosiery	2,800 dozen pairs hose	44
Unit no. 8, Hillsboro	Oct. 15	Overalls	2,300 dozen overalls	73
Unit no. 9, New Philadelphia.	Oct. 5	Work shirts	735 dozen shirts	98
Unit no. 11, Dayton	Oct. 19	Rubberized coats, and windbreakers.	17,333 garments	95
Household furnishings				
Unit no. 1, Delaware	Sept. 21	Chairs	3,250 chairs	61
Unit no. 4, Dayton	Sept. 18	Stoves	2,580 stoves	53
Unit no. 10, Mansfield	Oct. 26	Household furniture	4,160 beds, or 3,086 breakfast sets, or 865 8-piece dining-room sets.	103
Unit no. 5, East Liverpool	Oct. 8	China	2,057 42-piece sets	43
Total				813

[1] As of first week of November 1934.
[2] A second division is contemplated for the manufacture of women's dresses and boys' suits and coats.
[3] A second division is contemplated for the manufacture of men's, boys', and girls' heavy sweaters.

The goods produced in the State factories are sold by Production Units to the State relief commission at a price which covers cost of production plus "profit." The "profits" will go, first, to pay back the sums borrowed from the commission to start the productive enterprise. Thereafter these profits will be covered into the general relief funds. As the selling price is generally lower on most articles than the price the relief agencies have been paying, the result will be to make the relief funds "stretch" farther.

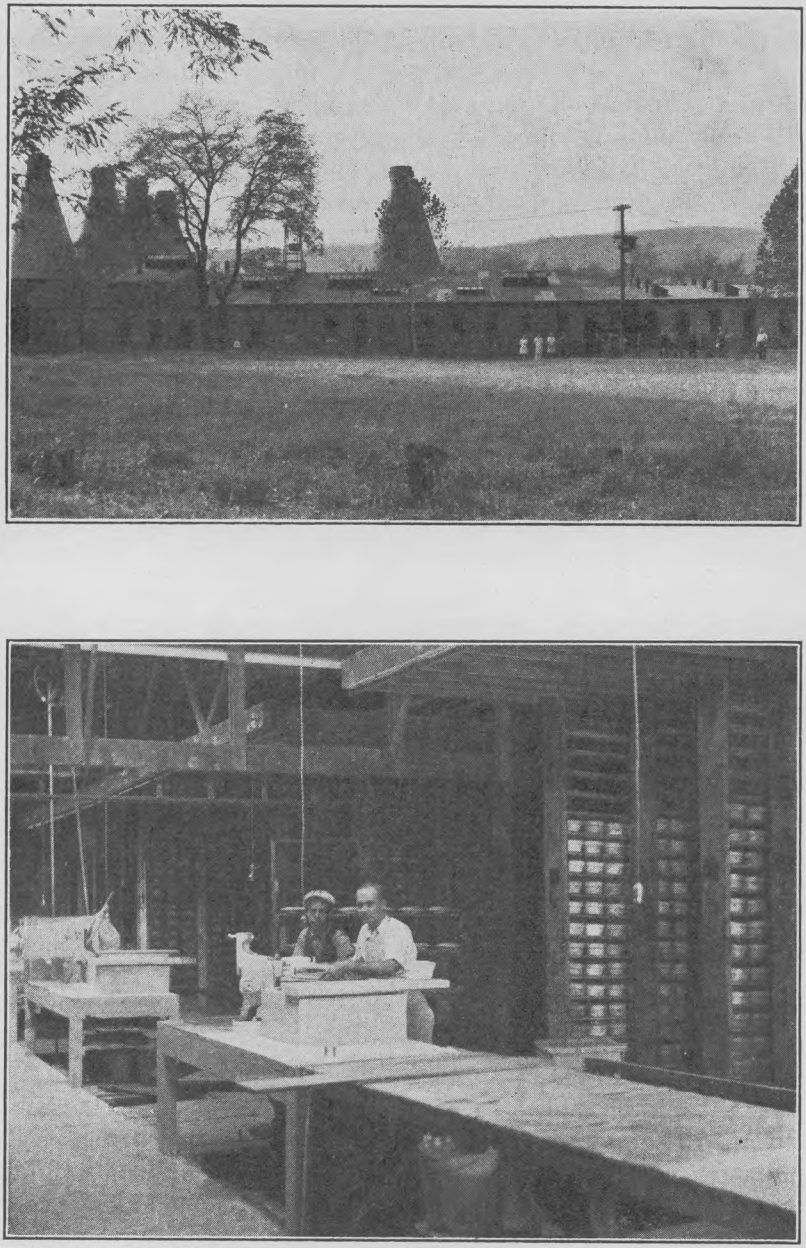

FIGURE 1.—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF UNIT NO. 5, OHIO RELIEF PRODUCTION UNITS, PRODUCING POTTERY, EAST LIVERPOOL.

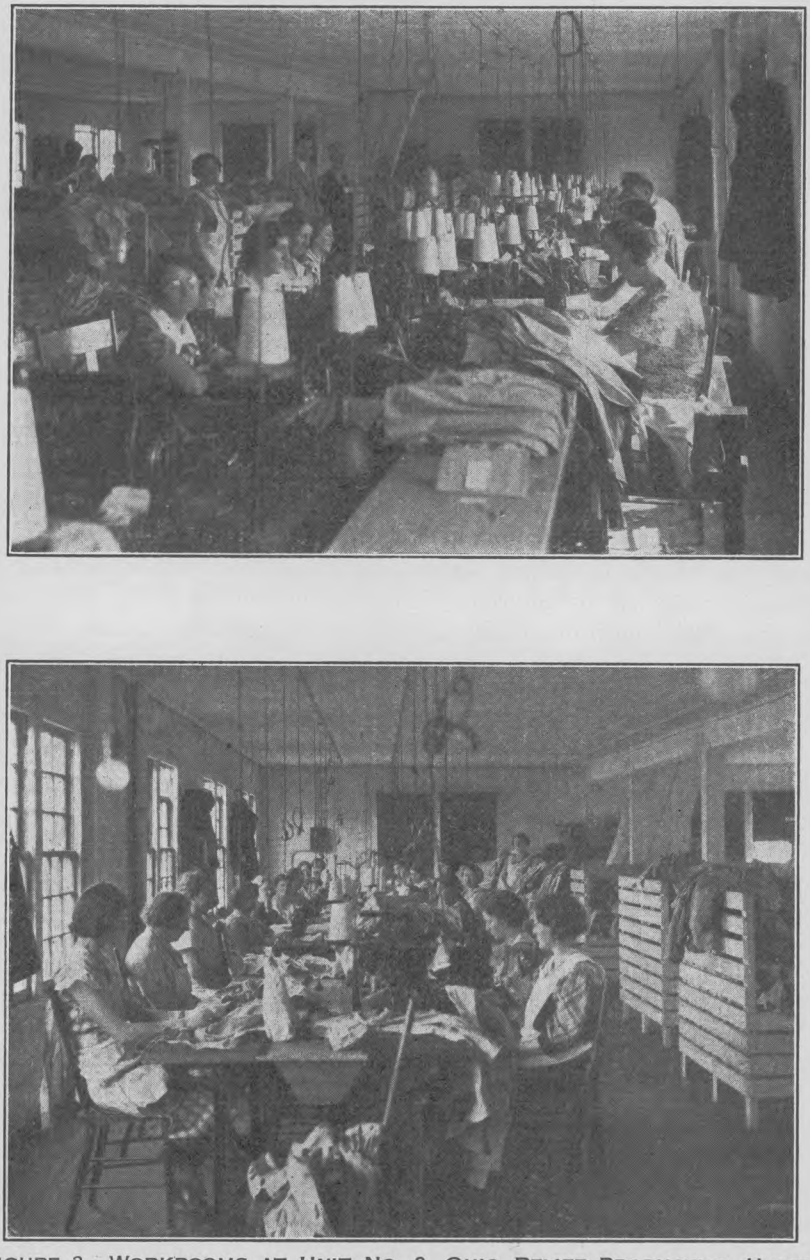

FIGURE 2.—WORKROOMS AT UNIT NO. 9, OHIO RELIEF PRODUCTION UNITS, PRODUCING MEN'S SHIRTS, NEW PHILADELPHIA.

The goods so bought are distributed by the county relief agencies among the persons on relief. The articles of clothing are manufactured without trademark or label, so that there is nothing on them to brand them as "relief" goods. Also, in designing such items as dresses, a special attempt is made to secure variety in both styles and materials. On the "durable" goods a corporation symbol is stamped, but is so placed as to be found only if searched for. This will give the relief commission a means of tracing resales and still enable the clients to escape the stigma of an obvious label.

Planning of Production and Expansion

ACQUISITION of each additional factory has been undertaken only after a detailed study. The first step is to find a factory, which appears suitable, in the prospective field to be entered. This having been done, an industrial engineer inspects the plant from the point of view of value, physical condition, transportation facilities, etc. An inventory of equipment is obtained and analyses are made of products, raw materials (kinds, sources of supply, requirements, and cost), labor and management costs, etc. An estimate of factory costs, and cash requirements for new machinery, repairs, etc., is then made. If the owner is willing to lease his plant for State operation a contract is drawn up, specifying the rent to be paid for the use of the plant and all the other conditions to be met by the contracting parties.

Regarding the policy of the corporation, the following statement is made: [1]

> It is the intention of the Industrial Recovery Division to acquire no production unit without first having carefully investigated its availability to manufacture a specific product efficiently; it will embark upon no program of manufacture until an estimate of probable costs in a given factory convinces the director that it will be possible to produce goods at a cost which would theoretically sell on the open market in competition, at a selling price which would yield a profit. In short every effort will be made to determine in advance against going into the red.

It is pointed out that advance planning is especially necessary in order to avoid tying up large sums of public money in materials, as material costs and overhead expenses together form about 77 percent of the cost of production and the labor cost only about 23 percent.

A State-wide industrial survey is now being carried on. The data being gathered will show, for each factory in the State, the normal pay roll, the present labor force, and the percent of capacity at which operating. Data are also being gathered as to the idle plants—their physical condition and suitability for relief-production purposes. Although many plants are idle and many have been offered to the State for operation, it has been found that relatively few can be used, mainly because their product is not of the type needed by the relief agencies.

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[1] Ohio Relief Commission. Ohio Relief Production Units, Inc., by Boyd Fisher. Columbus, August 1934. (Mimeographed.)

The information thus far obtained indicates that of the plants closed down or operating at less than 25 percent capacity, the majority are in industries manufacturing not consumers' goods but durable goods, i. e., machinery, steel, etc.

An inventory of the classes of unemployed workers on relief throughout the State is also being undertaken and it is stated that "no plant will be operated—at least in the beginning—unless there are available relief workers who might be employed in it. It is conceivable that ultimately factories might sometimes be located in a spot favorable for raw material or on account of some other advantages, even if no relief clients were near it. In that event the relief people would be settled near the plant."

With a view to obtaining an indication of the potential market for Production Units' products, a consumption analysis is also being made. The planning division, with the cooperation of the county relief agencies, has been collecting information as to the types of articles permissible in the various counties for distribution to relief clients, and the estimated number of articles of each kind needed for the coming winter. This information is being classified, to show the estimated demand. Comparison of these figures with the capacity of the State factories will show the potential field of expansion.

Effect of the Plan

WHILE there was at first considerable criticism of the plan, rather general approval has since been gained within the State as the people and organizations have become acquainted with the aims and policies of the new institution. Every effort has been made to avoid injury to the recognized business fabric. The activities of Production Units are to be confined to persons on relief, and to production only for their needs. None of the product is sold on the market, all the goods being disposed of to the county relief agencies through the State relief commission.

The plan affects workers, factory owners, business in general, and the taxpayers in the following ways:

Workers.—It is expected that the plan will give part-time employment to an increasingly large number of unemployed, as the productive activities are expanded. The proponents of the plan stated, at the outset, that the plan had "no proper limits short of giving factory employment to all of the 56,000 industrial workers among the State relief clients", producing as many of their requirements as necessary. It is the attitude of the administrators that if the workers produce a surplus for exchange, "there is no reason to limit them to the severe and practical list of things now furnished on relief." At the same time it is regarded as likely that some arrangement could eventually be made for the exchange of the surplus of Production Units for the surplus crops of the 50,000 rural relief clients in the State.

While only partial employment is now afforded, eventually, as already indicated, the workers will be allowed to lengthen their working hours, receiving for this extra time credits redeemable in commodities. In this way these people, who through these past few years have become accustomed to privation and self-denial, will be enabled to restock their homes and raise their living standards, even though they are still outside the cash market.

In addition to the improved morale resulting from gainful employment and a higher level of family living, the workers will profit by being able to regain and maintain their working skill, which tends to diminish during long periods of idleness, and thus be ready to take advantage of any opportunities for regular industrial employment.

Factory owners.—It is emphasized that the factories are only leased, not owned, by the State, and whenever an owner can show that he is financially able to resume operation of his factory and can furnish regular and effective employment it will be turned over to him. In the meantime he benefits from the rent which he receives and from the fact that his plant has been put into first-class condition, his working force is being kept intact, and their skills are being maintained. In several cases, also, the owners have been given employment by the State as managers in their own factories.

Business in general.—As Production Units is not manufacturing for the open market, it is not in competition with individual private manufacturers, though there is competition with the individual industries. Whereas the finished articles were formerly purchased by the relief agencies from private manufacturers, hereafter they will be obtained from Production Units. Probably the same amounts of public funds will be spent with private business but the distribution of the purchases will be different, greater sums going for raw materials and less for manufactured goods. The employees of the State factories are paid in cash, however, and they are at liberty to spend their earnings for these same kinds of articles if they choose. As to this, the following statement is made:

> We cannot guarantee that the same private manufacturer will get the same dollar as before but he will have the same chance at the dollar in circulation. He runs no more risk of losing out to some other manufacturer if the client rather than the State spends the money than he would if it were private business which had put the relief client back to work. We do not intend to perpetuate the depression to benefit a few. No manufacturer, of course, would assert that he had a vested interest in the particular relief dollar he is now getting, or that the State should be compelled to keep 200,000 Ohio families permanently idle on relief in order to assure his business. He can only beg us to keep as many dollars per client in circulation as before, which the relief commission intends to do.

The State office is of the opinion that its work will tend to increase the consumption wants of the employees and to develop "future customers who will more freely spend their money when they again have it."

Taxpayers.—The plan may not decrease the cost of public relief but does tend to make the relief funds go farther. This is an important point when it is considered that the maximum monthly relief in Ohio is about $20 per family per month. While the endeavor is made to make the amounts available cover all the items of the family budget, in practice there are "lean" periods in which only food needs can be supplied. Thus the desirability is evident of adopting methods by which the available funds can be made to go as far as possible. Also, the "Ohio plan" is expected to prevent an increase in the cost of relief. The 1934 cost of relief will probably prove to be nearly double that of 1933 and it is hoped to forestall a further rise in costs in 1935.

Child Labor in the United States, 1933, as Reflected by Employment Certificates Issued [1]

WITH the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in June 1933 a new method of setting labor standards—among them child-labor standards—was introduced. Through the codes of fair competition adopted by agreement between employers and the National Recovery Administration and approved by the President, child-labor standards were set up, to be effective throughout an industry without regard to the State in which it was located. Child-labor standards extending throughout all the States had previously existed, under two Federal laws—the first enacted about 18 years ago—but for only a few years; moreover, those laws did not directly prohibit child labor, although they brought about its effective regulation by closing the channels of interstate commerce to goods produced under conditions contrary to the standards they set up or by taxing heavily the profits on such goods. These laws covered only factories and mines, whereas the codes as they have developed have applied in general to all industrial and commercial employment.

The first code set up under the National Recovery Administration—that for the cotton textile industry, effective July 17, 1933—prohibited the employment of children under 16. Other industries adopted codes with the same prohibition, and in September the President's Reemployment Agreement, applying to industries whose codes were still pending, extended widely the application of a 16-year minimum; however, this agreement permitted part-time employment of children 14 or over, but not in factory work and only outside of school hours, for not more than 3 hours a day. The end of 1933 found more than a hundred codes adopted, all setting up the standard of a 16-year minimum for full-time employment, and as a rule requiring the same wages and hours for minors as for adults.

These changes in industrial regulations, which raised child-labor standards in all except four States, had their most pronounced effect upon the very occupations in which employment certificates are generally required. Issuing officers and State labor officials gave widespread cooperation in the enforcement of these standards, both by refusing to issue employment certificates to children under 16 and by providing facilities for the issuance of age certificates to those of legal age as a protection to the employer.

In the figures for 1933 we find, therefore, varying conditions difficult to appraise as a whole. During, roughly, the first half of the

[1] Reprints of this report, together with supplementary tables, can be obtained from the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

year, the figures were affected by unemployment only. After the passage of the Recovery Act in June, and as the number of employers coming under the codes (with the 16-year minimum) gradually increased, the inevitable result was a decrease in the employment of children under 16, even though employment in general increased. When the President's Reemployment Agreement went into effect in September, many children between 14 and 16 returned to school instead of seeking employment, and a very decided drop occurred in the number of employment certificates issued, particularly for work in factories. This decrease continued during the remainder of the year.

This situation accentuated the downward trend in the number of employment certificates issued to children between 14 and 16 that has manifested itself during the past decade and that has been especially marked since 1929. The number of these children receiving first regular certificates and the rate of issuance per 10,000 children of these ages are shown in table 1 for 41 representative cities reporting every year from 1927 to 1933.

It is believed that these figures indicate the trend of child labor in urban districts, although they are not entirely comprehensive for several reasons. They are limited to children who go to work for the first time in industries for which certificates are required—that is, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile industries, and messenger service in most States, and domestic service in a few States and cities—and only rarely include children who go to work in street trades or agriculture. Obviously, also, the figures are affected by the degree of enforcement of the certificate law. It should be noted that the decrease in the number of certificates issued (table 1) is affected by the fact that for the past 4 years unemployment has reduced the work opportunities for children mainly in occupations for which certificates are usually required.

TABLE 1.—CHILDREN 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND RATE PER 10,000 CHILDREN OF THESE AGES IN CITIES WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION REPORTING EVERY YEAR, 1927–33 [1]

Year	Children 14 and 15 years of age receiving certificates	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages
1927	71,655	978
1928	67,199	893
1929	71,857	930
1930	49,082	619
1931	37,051	460
1932	27,556	336
1933	17,042	210

[1] Population according to 1930 census. Cities included are: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Erie, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Kans.), Knoxville, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lowell, Lynn, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Haven, New York, Oakland, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester (N. Y.), St. Paul, San Francisco, Scranton, Somerville (Mass.), South Bend, Springfield (Mass.), Washington (D. C.), Wichita, Wilmington (Del.), and Yonkers.

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The wide differences in the rates of certificate issuance in the various cities (table 2) reflect differences in the demand for child labor, in the types of occupations for which certificates are required, and in the completeness of certification for first jobs. They are also influenced by the minimum school-grade requirement and the minimum age at which work is permitted—14 or 15. Because these situations are so seldom the same, the rates in the different cities are not generally comparable with one another. They indicate, however, the trend of issuance in the respective cities. During the period under review a number of cities showed an upward trend from 1927 to 1929, but from 1930 onward the rates in practically all have been definitely downward.

The rate of issuance in 1933 was lower than in 1932 in all but 10 of the 64 cities for which reports were received for the 2 years.

TABLE 2.—TREND OF ISSUANCE OF FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES TO CHILDREN 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION, 1927-33[1]

City	Rate per 10,000 children 14 and 15 years of age						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Albany, N. Y.	(2)	(2)	990	776	593	452	207
Atlanta, Ga.	62	53	22	17	15	7	[3] 0
Baltimore, Md.	1,426	1,171	1,390	881	563	309	131
Birmingham, Ala.	230	147	(2)	116	36	20	14
Boston, Mass.	(2)	948	1,120	714	527	274	149
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,111	1,181	1,657	747	831	676	487
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,365	1,238	1,395	1,081	859	695	348
Cambridge, Mass.	(2)	1,298	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	157
Camden, N. J.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	565	241
Chattanooga, Tenn.	227	166	259	126	95	52	42
Chicago, Ill.	400	320	313	100	43	21	13
Denver, Colo.	260	287	254	222	88	25	10
Detroit, Mich.	[4] 160	[4] 221	[4] 215	[4] 126	[4] 43	[4] 28	[4] 10
Duluth, Minn.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3] 0	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	833	316
Erie, Pa.	662	304	318	221	102	77	18
Evansville, Ind.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3
Fall River, Mass.	(2)	(2)	2,589	1,695	2,054	1,062	507
Flint, Mich.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3] 0	[4] 31
Fort Wayne, Ind.	117	138	228	88	22	5	[3] 0
Gary, Ind.	13	22	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	[4] 326	[4] 284	[4] 338	[4] 111	[4] 54	[4] 23	[4] 13
Hartford, Conn.	1,220	855	1,029	551	345	326	254
Indianapolis, Ind.	231	179	201	98	75	60	9
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13
Kansas City, Kans.	180	196	297	157	65	19	7
Kansas City, Mo.	174	167	(2)	117	57	31	23
Knoxville, Tenn.	494	261	505	221	182	128	50
Long Beach, Calif.	(2)	62	30	28	24	19	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.	315	248	286	171	101	78	57
Louisville, Ky.	585	439	530	247	161	105	76
Lowell, Mass.	638	840	1,277	918	1,000	612	366
Lynn, Mass.	809	821	969	460	438	337	163
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	597	341	203	101	71	14
Milwaukee, Wis.	956	685	447	182	111	62	18
Minneapolis, Minn.	91	80	64	64	40	19	9
Nashville, Tenn.	540	96	76	29	18	24	39
Newark, N. J.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	594	480	272
New Bedford, Mass.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	842	414
New Haven, Conn.	1,643	1,581	1,429	860	879	635	447
New York, N. Y.	1,688	1,587	1,627	1,211	969	766	518
Oakland, Calif.	102	82	85	58	29	13	16
Oklahoma City, Okla.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3] 0	71
Omaha, Nebr.	179	103	109	125	134	136	142
Paterson, N. J.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	717	372
Peoria, Ill.	232	219	240	78	19	6	12

[1] Population according to 1930 census.
[2] No report.
[3] Report received that no certificates were issued.

TABLE 2.—TREND OF ISSUANCE OF FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES TO CHILDREN 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION, 1927-33—Continued

City	Rate per 10,000 children 14 and 15 years of age						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Philadelphia, Pa	1,584	1,524	1,613	977	629	362	127
Pittsburgh, Pa	602	417	594	323	196	111	162
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	294	141	(2)	222	15
Providence, R. I	[4] 1,830	[4] 1,961	[4] 2,198	[4] 1,466	[4] 1,245	[4] 797	[4] 348
Reading, Pa	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	556	247
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	303	196	115	44	31
Rochester, N. Y	1,467	1,407	1,268	864	503	313	248
St. Louis, Mo	863	745	(2)	(2)	212	93	34
St. Paul, Minn	173	154	128	74	50	11	14
Salt Lake City, Utah	195	247	178	120	54	37	(2)
San Diego, Calif	(2)	(2)	38	72	52	47	31
San Francisco, Calif	112	94	100	72	41	20	12
Scranton, Pa	1,185	1,161	1,245	849	801	558	194
Seattle, Wash	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	82	58
Somerville, Mass	857	801	897	495	351	139	52
South Bend, Ind	247	212	166	89	43	32	20
Springfield, Mass	828	818	853	489	267	271	126
Syracuse, N. Y	599	(2)	772	363	324	205	213
Tulsa, Okla	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	78	62
Utica, N. Y	(2)	(2)	1,898	1,101	921	1,002	833
Washington, D. C	150	201	221	242	151	126	49
Wichita, Kans	63	77	22	9	3	6	[3] 0
Wilmington, Del	841	829	921	584	425	331	194
Worcester, Mass	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	171	(2)
Yonkers, N. Y	1,074	909	847	735	443	298	236

[2] No report.
[3] Report received that no certificates were issued.
[4] Rate of 15-year-old children to population 14 and 15 years of age; law does not permit the issuance o regular certificates to children under 15.

Number of Certificates Issued

Children 14 and 15 Years of Age

IN THE States and cities reporting to the Children's Bureau [2] 35,480 children 14 and 15 years of age obtained first regular employment certificates and left school for work in 1933. In addition, such certificates were issued to 270 children in places where it was not possible to know whether the children were actually leaving school,[3] because there was no provision for a special kind of certificate for work during vacation and outside of school hours. In areas reporting for all 3 years the number of certificates issued in 1933 was 73 percent less than in 1929 and 31 percent less than in 1932. As has been pointed out, the downward trend in the number of children of these ages receiving certificates that manifested itself throughout the depression years received added impetus during the last half of 1933 from the widespread prohibition of employment of children under 16 under the N. R. A. Most of the industries for which employment certificates are required were affected either by codes of fair competition under the National Recovery Act or by the regulations of the President's Reemployment Agreement, under both of which full-time employment of children under 16 is prohibited. After they went into effect, therefore, the only work opportunities open to boys and girls of 14 and 15 in

[2] 18 States and the District of Columbia; 78 cities with 50,000 or more population in 16 other States.
[3] 1 State; 1 city in 1 other State.

industries for which permits were required were as a rule in the comparatively few establishments not displaying the Blue Eagle or not yet covered by codes, and—in some localities—in domestic and personal work, frequently in the child's own home.

In spite of the curtailing effect of the codes and the President's Reemployment Agreement, there were actual increases in the number of children receiving certificates in 1933 as compared with 1932 in 6 States and 11 cities in other States. These increases, though in some localities quite small, totaled 1,544. In view of the fact that no upturn in business conditions was reported during the first few months of 1933 and comparatively few certificates were issued in these localities during the last 4 months, it would seem that even a short period of increase in business activity may be immediately reflected in an increase in child labor.

The drop between 1929 and 1933 was much more pronounced in some localities than in others. In areas reporting 50 or more certificates in 1929, 8 States and 28 cities in 11 other States showed a drop of 80 to 100 percent in the number of 14- and 15-year-old children. In the District of Columbia, 2 States (New York and North Carolina), in 6 cities (Lawrence, Lowell, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, and Huntington), and in 5 other States the drop was between 60 and 80 percent, whereas in 1 State (Connecticut) the drop was less than 50 percent. A few other localities had decreases, but in these the number of certificates issued in 1929 was very small.

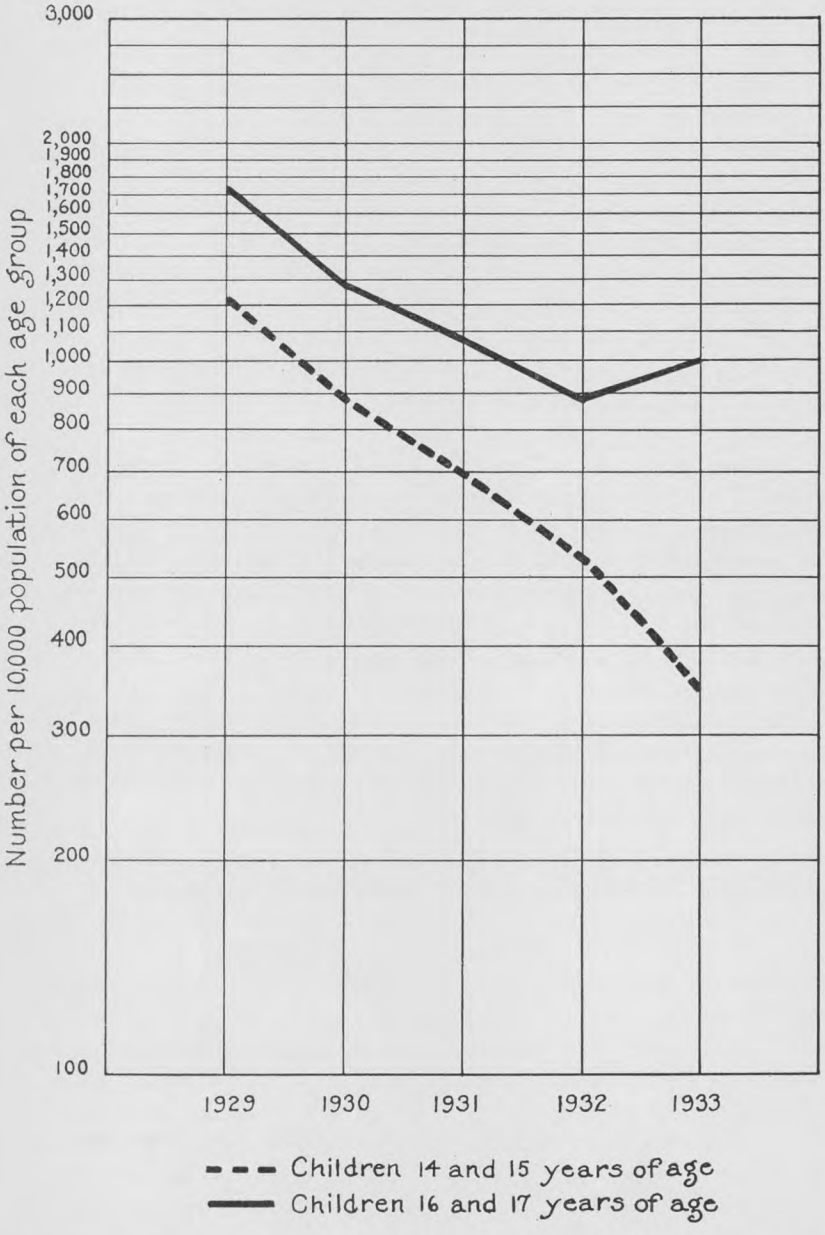
Fourteen is the minimum age required by law for general employment in all the States that report the number of certificates issued, except Maine, Michigan, and Rhode Island, which have a 15-year minimum, and Ohio, which has a 16-year minimum.[4]

From the localities having a 14-year age minimum there was a report as to age for 33,416 children receiving first regular certificates. Of these 8,640 (26 percent) were 14 years of age when they started full-time employment. Because of conditions prevailing for the past several years, it might have been expected that 1933 would show a large decrease in the proportion of these younger children leaving school for work. However, 14-year-old children still constituted 23 percent of the 14- and 15-year-old children receiving certificates in 1933 as compared with 29 percent in 1929.

The proportion of children 14 years of age receiving employment certificates during the years for which the Children's Bureau has information has been smallest in States requiring completion of the eighth grade before children of this age are allowed to go to work. In States having this requirement only 20 percent of the children obtaining certificates in 1933 were 14 years of age, and in States having this requirement but permitting exemptions 21 percent of the children;

[4] In 1933 Wisconsin passed a law raising the minimum age for employment during school hours to 16.

whereas in the States with a lower educational standard, 40 percent of the children were 14 years of age. However, even among States with



the same legal standard, the percentages vary, indicating that the demand for child labor and other factors, also, play a part in determining the age at which boys and girls go to work.

Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age

The issuance of certificates to boys and girls 16 years of age and over is a regular practice in about one-third of the States from which reports either for entire States or for certain cities were received. In these localities [5] 52,397 minors 16 and 17 years of age received certificates in 1933.

In the States and cities reporting for 1929, 1932, and 1933 the number of certificates issued to this age group decreased 47 percent in 1933 as compared with 1929, but increased 14 percent in 1933 over 1932. This increase may reflect greater opportunities for employment, due not only to accelerated industrial and commercial activity, but probably also to the exclusion of children 14 and 15 years of age during the last 4 months of the year from occupations formerly open to them. Jobs that lent themselves to the employment of minors under 18 had to draw nearly all their workers from the older age group during this period.

The change from 1932 to 1933 in the number of minors 16 and 17 years of age receiving certificates in the States reporting varied from a decrease of 24 percent in Oregon and 14 percent in Wisconsin to an increase of 13 percent in New York and 37 percent in Alabama; in the cities in other States increases of more than 100 percent were reported for 3 cities and 50 to 100 percent for 6 cities. Decreases were reported for a number of cities, in two of these amounting to more than 50 percent.

The number of minors 16 and 17 years of age receiving first regular employment certificates and the rate of issuance per 10,000 minors of these ages are shown in table 3 for 15 representative cities reporting each year from 1927 to 1933.

TABLE 3.—MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND RATE PER 10,000 MINORS OF THESE AGES IN CITIES OF 50,000 OR MORE POPULATION REPORTING EVERY YEAR, 1927–33 [1]

Year	Minors 16 and 17 years of age receiving certificates	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 minors of these ages
1927	25,444	1,256
1928	26,646	1,289
1929	34,533	1,637
1930	25,106	1,168
1931	21,349	976
1932	18,518	833
1933	20,346	922

[1] Population according to 1930 census. Cities included are: Buffalo, Columbus, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Saginaw, San Francisco, Springfield (Ohio), Toledo, Yonkers, and Youngstown. Figures for Buffalo, Milwaukee, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Yonkers are for 16-year-old minors; law does not require certificates for minors 17 years of age.

[5] 4 States and the District of Columbia; 51 cities in 8 other States.

Information regarding the number of children in the 14- and 15-year age group and in the 16- and 17-year age group receiving employment certificates and the rates per 10,000 children in each age group are available for 14 representative cities for the period 1929–33 (table 4).

The decreases from year to year, as shown in the accompanying chart, were relatively smaller for the 16- and 17-year-old group than for the younger group, indicating a tendency toward the employment of older children even before the impetus in this direction given by the N. R. A.

TABLE 4.—CHILDREN 14–15 AND 16–17 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AND RATE PER 10,000 CHILDREN OF EACH AGE GROUP IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION REPORTING EVERY YEAR, 1929–33 [1]

Year	Children receiving certificates			
	14 and 15 years of age		16 and 17 years of age	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages	Number	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages
1929	47,353	1,231	43,709	1,753
1930	35,173	893	32,478	1,274
1931	28,156	702	27,840	1,070
1932	21,757	532	23,600	890
1933	14,120	349	26,285	1,000

[1] Population according to 1930 census. Cities included are: Boston, Buffalo, Fall River, Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Oakland, Rochester, San Diego, San Francisco, Somerville (Mass.), Washington (D. C.), and Yonkers. Figures for Buffalo, Milwaukee, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Yonkers are for 16-year-old minors; law does not require certificates for minors 17 years of age.

Education of Children Going to Work

Children 14 and 15 Years of Age

OF THE 26,565 14- and 15-year-old children for whom last grade completed was reported in 1933, 66 percent had completed the eighth or a higher grade. In a number of States completion of the eighth grade is required by law before children 14 and 15 years of age can obtain a certificate for full-time work. In a few States it is required only for 14-year-old children, and in others neither 14- nor 15-year-old children are required to come up to this standard. Practically all the children receiving certificates in the States in which completion of the eighth grade is required for both 14- and 15-year-old children had gone this far in school, as compared with 52 percent of the children receiving certificates in the States having a lower standard for children of these ages. In the latter group of States 26 percent of the children receiving certificates had not gone beyond the sixth grade, and only 16 percent had completed one or more years of high school, whereas in the former group all the children had completed at least the sixth grade, and 44 percent had completed one or more years of high school. In the States and cities that reported

grade completed for boys and girls separately 70 percent of the girls receiving work certificates, as compared with 60 percent of the boys, had completed the eighth or a higher grade.

It is encouraging that each year since 1927 the percentage of children completing at least the eighth grade in a comparable group of States and cities has increased; it was 59 percent in 1927, 61 in 1928, 63 in 1929 and 1930, 65 in 1931, 67 in 1932, and 72 in 1933. This trend is no doubt due in part to the raising of legal standards and, at least in recent years, to lack of work opportunities, but it also reflects a tendency to keep children in school longer and in this way to prepare them better for their future work and for citizenship.

Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age

The 1933 reports show that, as would be expected, the percentage that had completed the eighth or a higher grade was larger in the 16- and 17-year-old group (81 percent) than in the 14- and 15-year-old group (66 percent).

Sex of Children Going to Work

In the group of States and cities reporting for the 6-year period 1927 to 1932 the percentage of boys among all children of 14 and 15 receiving employment certificates decreased from 57 in 1927 to 48 in 1932. This decrease continued in 1933, the percentage dropping to 41; this is probably due in part to the restrictions on the employment of minors during the last few months of that year in manufacturing and mechanical industries—an important field for boys—and the tendency for young girls to displace older workers in domestic service.

Among all the 16- and 17-year-old minors receiving employment certificates in 1933 for whom sex was reported, 50 percent were girls, as compared with 52 percent in 1932. In the localities reporting over the 7-year period, 1927 to 1933, there was also a decrease—50 percent to 47 percent. From 1927 to 1932 there was a trend from boys to girls in the older group similar to that in the younger group, but in 1933 this tendency is reversed. This shift may be due to a slightly greater increase during the last 4 months of 1933 in the opportunities for boys of 16 and 17 years than for girls of the same ages in occupations requiring employment certificates.

Occupations of Children on Going to Work

Children 14 and 15 Years of Age

As has been pointed out, most of the industries in which certificates are required for employment of children under 16 were affected during a considerable part of 1933 by the minimum-age standards of the codes of fair competition or of the President's Reemployment Agree-

ment. This fact accentuated the shift reported in recent years toward the miscellaneous types of employment that are often unregulated by State law—domestic service, street trades, certain types of messenger work and personal service, agriculture, and so forth. The probability is that this shift is even greater than is indicated by the figures, because in a large number of States employment certificates are not required for many of these miscellaneous kinds of work.

Of the 13,751 children 14 and 15 years of age for whom information concerning occupations was received in 1933, 29 percent were first employed in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 13 percent in mercantile establishments, and the rest in other types of work, including public messenger and delivery service, office work, domestic and personal service, and miscellaneous jobs. A larger proportion of boys than of girls started to work in manufacturing and mechanical occupations (boys 33 percent, girls 27 percent) and in mercantile establishments (boys 24 percent, girls 6 percent).

In the group of States and cities reporting for 1929 and 1933 the number of children 14 and 15 years old entering manufacturing and mechanical occupations decreased 92 percent from 1929 to 1933 and the number entering mercantile occupations, office work, and messenger occupations decreased 89, 95, and 91 percent, respectively; on the other hand, there was only a 52-percent decrease in the number entering personal and domestic service.

In localities reporting occupations entered by children first going to work in 1932 and 1933 a smaller proportion of the 14- and 15-year-old children were certificated for employment in mercantile occupations, office work, and messenger work in 1933 than in 1932, and a much larger proportion in 1933 than in 1932 for employment in miscellaneous occupations including domestic and personal service. No significant change was observed in the percentage of children entering the manufacturing and mechanical industries, although in comparable localities 3 percent began work in manufacturing and mechanical industries during the last 4 months as compared with 31 percent during the entire year. In the last 4 months of the year only 15 percent went into the various types of industrial and commercial employment that in general are subject to the N. R. A. codes, as compared with 50 percent for the entire year. More than half the certificates issued after September 1 were for work in the child's own home.

Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age

Of the 26,943 minors 16 and 17 years of age for whom information concerning occupation was received, 30 percent were first employed in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 17 percent entered mercantile establishments, and 53 percent went into other types of work, including public messenger and delivery service, office work, domestic

and personal service, and miscellaneous jobs. As in the younger group, a larger proportion of boys than of girls began work in manufacturing and mechanical occupations (boys 31 percent, girls 29 percent) and in mercantile work (boys 21 percent, girls 14 percent). In the localities reporting for the 7-year period there is apparent a shift from manufacturing industries to domestic and personal service even greater among these older boys and girls than among the 14- and 15-year-old children.

In the localities reporting for the 2 years 1932 and 1933 the proportion entering manufacturing and mechanical industries increased significantly, whereas the proportion entering mercantile occupations, office work, and miscellaneous occupation groups (including domestic and personal service) correspondingly decreased. There was practically no change in the proportion entering messenger service.

Evidence of Age

It is a basic principle of child-labor regulation that the best possible evidence of age should be required before a certificate for employment is granted. This is one of the few means of keeping children from going to work before attaining legal age. A birth certificate has always been recognized as the best evidence and a baptismal record has been held second. Other types of evidence are much less reliable. Of the 26,331 employment certificates [6] issued to 14- and 15-year-old children on which evidence of age was reported, 83 percent were issued on these two types of evidence. In 6 States and 46 cities practically all certificates were issued on such evidence. In 2 States and 14 cities the school record of age was the predominating type of evidence accepted. Only a very few certificates (and most of these in one State) were issued in 1933 on the evidence of the parent's affidavit—the least reliable kind of evidence, since economic need may cause the parent to overstate a child's age so that he may obtain employment.

The Next Step

In 1920 reports on the issuance of employment certificates were received from 33 cities in 18 States and from the District of Columbia, whereas in 1933 reports were obtained from 36 States in all (19 entire States and 79 cities in 17 other States) and the District of Columbia. In 1930, of the boys and girls 14 and 15 years of age in the United States at work in occupations for which certificates are usually required, approximately two-thirds were in the States cooperating with the Children's Bureau.[7] With the increase in the number of cities and States reporting and with the development of a more uni-

[6] Evidence of age was reported for 14- and 15-year-old children in 13 States and 88 cities.

[7] United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Population, vol. 4. Washington.

form reporting system, the analysis of this material becomes more valuable in showing the trend of child labor in the United States between census years. The influence of such a factor as the 16-year age minimum in the codes set up by joint agreement under the N. R. A. is brought out in the employment-certificate figures for 1933, even though the prohibition was in effect for only a few months of the year.

Even prior to 1933 the tendency had been away from the employment of minors as young as 14 and 15 toward the use of older workers. The general acceptance of the N. R. A. standard gives encouragement to the hope that the 16-year minimum for full-time employment in manufacturing and commercial establishments may be made permanent. This increases the importance of certification of the 16- and 17-year-old workers, which is already provided for on either a compulsory or an optional basis in a large number of the States.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Census of Unemployment in Massachusetts, January 2, 1934

SLIGHTLY over 19 percent of 1,808,840 employable persons in Massachusetts were totally unemployed and 5.6 percent were temporarily employed on Government projects on January 2, 1934, according to the returns of an unemployment census of that State. This enumeration was undertaken as a Civil Works Administration project under the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. Included in the complete returns of this census is information on race, sex, age, duration of unemployment, heads of households, industry and occupation, vocational training, the year in which jobless young people under 18 years of age left school, and other significant data. The following statistics [1] have been released in advance of the publication of the full report now in course of preparation.

The total population of Massachusetts as of January 2, 1934, was 4,301,931 of whom 1,808,840 are reported as employable. Of these employables, 346,021 persons were found to be totally unemployed, 102,541, or 19.6 percent, being females, as shown in table 1.

While the percentage of employable males totally unemployed (18.9) was somewhat lower than the percentage of females wholly unemployed (19.6), the proportion of employable males temporarily employed on Government projects was considerably higher than the proportion of employable females on such work—7.3 as compared to 1.4 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of females on part-time was higher than that of males, 10.4 and 9.3 percent, respectively. The percentage of employable males on full-time was 64.3 as compared to 68.5 of the employable females so engaged.

[1] Massachusetts. Department of Labor and Industries. Massachusetts unemployment census as of Jan. 2, 1934. Boston, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY SEX, JAN. 2, 1934

Population and employment status	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total population [1]	2,089,368	2,212,563	4,301,931			
Population 14 years of age and over	1,598,666	1,730,469	3,329,135			
Employable persons	1,286,224	522,616	1,808,840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment status:						
Wholly unemployed	243,480	102,541	346,021	18.9	19.6	19.1
Temporarily employed on—						
Government projects	94,724	7,217	101,941	7.3	1.4	5.6
Private work	2,144	749	2,893	.2	.1	.2
Employed part-time	119,381	54,290	173,671	9.3	10.4	9.6
Total wholly unemployed or not fully employed	459,729	164,797	624,526	35.7	31.5	34.5
Employed full-time	826,495	357,819	1,184,314	64.3	68.5	65.5
Not seeking employment [2]	803,144	1,689,947	2,493,091			

[1] The total number of families enumerated was 1,070,970, an average of 4 (4.017) persons per family.
[2] Includes all children under 14 years of age; housewives; students 14 years of age and over; persons unable to work; retired and aged persons; and persons voluntarily unemployed for other reasons.

At the beginning of 1934 only 21,404, or 1.2 percent, of the 1,808,840 employable persons in Massachusetts were black. Of 1,785,612 employable white persons, 338,851, or 19 percent, were wholly unemployed, and of 21,404 black employables 32.3 percent were without work, based on the 1934 census findings recorded in table 2.

The percentage of black employables temporarily employed on Government projects was 6.6, slightly above that of the white employables—5.6 percent; the proportion of black employables on part time, 11.6 percent, was also somewhat higher than the proportion of white employables on part time—9.6 percent.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY RACE, JAN. 2, 1934

Employment status	Number			
	White	Black	Other	Total
Wholly unemployed	338,851	6,908	262	346,021
Temporarily employed:				
Government projects	100,461	1,421	59	101,941
Private work	2,863	30		2,893
Employed part-time	171,093	2,476	102	173,671
Total number not fully employed	613,268	10,835	423	624,526
Employed full-time	1,172,344	10,569	1,401	1,184,314
Total gainful workers (actual and potential)	1,785,612	21,404	1,824	1,808,840
Not seeking employment	2,465,418	26,459	1,214	2,493,091
Total persons	4,251,030	47,863	3,038	4,301,931
Number of families	1,056,708	12,880	1,382	1,070,970

The distribution of the unemployed (including those on temporary work) is given in table 3, by ages. While 47.6 percent of the employables in the age group 14–20 years were jobless or on temporary work, only 19 percent of those in the age group 30–34 years and 19.5 percent of those in the age group 35–39 were so reported. At every age above 14 years the proportion of employable females reported unemployed (including those on temporary work) is lower than that of males.

In some cases there are substantial differences in these percentages, for example, in the 21–24 year age group the percent of employable males wholly unemployed or temporarily employed was 33.7, and the corresponding percentage for females was only 21.2.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND PERCENT UNEMPLOYED IN MASSACHUSETTS, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, JAN. 2, 1934 [1]

Age groups	Males		Females		Total	
	Number employable	Percent unemployed	Number employable	Percent unemployed	Number employable	Percent unemployed
14 years	120	51.7	136	52.9	256	52.3
15 years	641	62.4	880	59.7	1,521	60.8
16 years	6,450	66.1	5,966	60.9	12,416	63.6
17 years	12,833	61.5	11,819	51.3	24,652	56.6
18 years	21,696	56.3	20,328	45.7	42,024	51.2
19 years	27,114	50.2	23,123	40.0	50,237	45.5
20 years	28,430	43.5	24,237	32.4	52,667	38.4
Total, 14–20 years	97,284	52.3	86,489	42.4	183,773	47.6
21–24 years	120,055	33.7	93,364	21.2	213,419	28.2
25–29 years	148,582	25.0	82,905	13.9	231,487	21.0
30–34 years	143,751	21.0	54,960	13.7	198,711	19.0
35–39 years	152,462	20.7	48,531	15.9	200,993	19.5
40–44 years	149,444	20.9	41,316	16.7	190,760	20.0
45–49 years	131,610	22.8	33,207	19.0	164,817	22.0
50–54 years	115,422	24.1	27,637	19.9	143,059	23.3
55–59 years	85,250	26.3	17,640	21.9	102,890	25.6
60–64 years	68,230	28.4	13,380	20.7	81,610	27.2
65–69 years	40,475	31.2	6,697	21.0	47,172	29.8
70 years and over	25,340	26.3	3,598	14.3	28,938	24.8
Total, 21 years and over	1,180,621	24.5	423,235	17.4	1,603,856	22.7
Total, ages known	1,277,905	26.6	509,724	21.7	1,787,629	25.2
Ages not reported	4,537	[2]	7,297	----	11,834	----
In institutions—ages unknown	3,782	----	5,595	----	9,377	----
Grand total	1,286,224	26.4	522,616	21.1	1,808,840	24.9

[1] Includes wholly unemployed and temporarily employed on Government projects and private work.
[2] 0.04 percent.

The numbers of the wholly unemployed who were unemployed for specified periods at the date of the census is reported in table 4. The great duration of unemployment for such a large proportion of these jobless people is a significant feature of this table. Of 346,021 totally unemployed, 206,214, or approximately 60 percent, were jobless for 1 year or more; 143,732, or 41.5 percent, for 2 years or more; 77,965, or 22.5 percent, for 3 years or more; and 35,344, or 10.2 percent, for 4 years or more.

TABLE 4.—LENGTH OF TIME SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS, JAN. 2, 1934, BY SEX

Duration of unemployment	Number of wholly unemployed persons		
	Males	Females	Total
Less than 1 month	6,619	3,593	10,212
1 month and less than 2 months	8,814	4,184	12,998
2 and less than 3 months	11,499	5,388	16,887
3 and less than 6 months	29,131	13,074	42,205
6 and less than 12 months	33,588	19,023	52,611
12 and less than 24 months	42,241	20,241	62,482
24 and less than 36 months	48,378	17,389	65,767
36 and less than 48 months	33,247	9,374	42,621
48 months and over	26,767	8,577	35,344
Not reported	3,196	1,698	4,894
Total	243,480	102,541	346,021

In regard to duration of unemployment, females were in a more favorable position than males as shown by the percentages in table 5.

TABLE 5.—PERCENT MALES AND FEMALES FORM OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, JAN. 2, 1934, BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Duration of employment	Percent of totally unemployed persons	
	Males	Females
1 year or more	61.9	54.2
2 years or more	44.5	34.5
3 years or more	24.6	17.5
4 years or more	11.0	8.4

Of 40,436 boys and girls in the age group 14–18 years who were totally unemployed in Massachusetts January 2, 1934, more than one-half (20,275) left school in 1933 and less than one-fourth (9,893) in 1932. Table 6 also gives the numbers of wholly unemployed persons in the group 14–18 years of age who left school in 1929, 1930, and 1931.

TABLE 6.—YEAR IN WHICH WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE LEFT SCHOOL (AS OF JAN. 2, 1934)

Sex and present age	Year of leaving school					Not reported	Total
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933		
Males:							
14 years of age	1		1		48	10	60
15 years of age			5	63	311	14	393
16 years of age	1	11	140	676	2,958	184	3,970
17 years of age	24	203	681	1,937	3,764	474	7,083
18 years of age	171	575	1,440	2,660	3,740	1,261	9,847
Total	197	789	2,267	5,336	10,821	1,943	21,353
Females:							
14 years of age				3	67	2	72
15 years of age	1	2	6	85	413	16	523
16 years of age	6	23	173	676	2,511	189	3,578
17 years of age	24	213	643	1,611	2,864	582	5,937
18 years of age	184	564	1,140	2,182	3,599	1,304	8,973
Total	215	802	1,962	4,557	9,454	2,093	19,083
Both sexes:							
14 years of age	1		1	3	115	12	132
15 years of age	1	2	11	148	724	30	916
16 years of age	7	34	313	1,352	5,469	373	7,548
17 years of age	48	416	1,324	3,548	6,628	1,056	13,020
18 years of age	355	1,139	2,580	4,842	7,339	2,565	18,820
Total	412	1,591	4,229	9,893	20,275	4,036	40,436

As shown in table 7, approximately 17,000 vocationally trained people in Massachusetts had never worked, according to the returns of the 1934 census.

The largest group—11,292 persons, or 66.8 percent—of the vocationally trained persons who had never worked were those who had been prepared for clerical occupations. Included in this group of 11,292 persons were 7,716 stenographers, typists, etc., of whom 5,774 were females. In the professional class 2,521 were reported as never having worked—102 being trained as draftsmen, 112 as chemists, 195 as artists, 414 as engineers, and 1,130 as teachers.

Those trained in the manual occupations who had never worked numbered 2,675, among whom were 496 trained as mechanics, 216 in the printing trades, 211 as machinists, 330 as electricians, 160 as carpenters, and 149 as cabinetmakers.

TABLE 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS WHO HAD NEVER WORKED, ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THEY WERE TRAINED, JAN. 2, 1934

Occupations for which training was given	Number of persons who never worked			Occupations for which training was given	Number of persons who never worked		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Manual:				Professional:			
Carpenters	159	1	160	Engineers	414	-------	414
Electricians	326	4	330	Chemists	112	-------	112
Painters	40	1	41	Draftsmen	102	-------	102
Plumbers	38	1	39	Teachers	341	789	1,130
Tinsmiths	57	-------	57	Artists	95	100	195
Stationary engineers	33	-------	33	Musicians	45	27	72
Machinists	210	1	211	Doctors and dentists	29	4	33
Mechanics	494	2	496	Nurses, trained	-------	87	87
Cabinetmakers	148	1	149	Lawyers	81	-------	81
Printing trades	212	4	216	Other	149	146	295
Other skilled work	140	234	374				
Semiskilled work	253	4	257	Total, professional	1,368	1,153	2,521
Domestic and personal service	88	224	312	Not reported	266	159	425
Total, manual	2,198	477	2,675	Total, vocationally trained	7,431	9,482	16,913
Clerical:							
Stenographers, typists, etc	1,942	5,774	7,716	No vocational training	23,964	11,990	35,954
Bookkeepers, accountants, etc	713	691	1,404				
Other office work	817	1,062	1,879				
Salesmen, etc	127	166	293				
Total, clerical	3,599	7,693	11,292				

Approximately 30 percent of the 338,014 employable persons in Boston were wholly unemployed or on temporary work on January 2, 1934, as will be noted from table 8. The percentage unemployed in Boston was higher than for 8 other cities in the State having a population of 100,000 or more. Worcester with 85,334 employables had 19.5 percent unemployed or temporarily employed. The percentages for the other 6 cities ranged from 22.4 in Springfield to 27.3 in Lynn. In all nine cities the proportion of employable females reported unemployed or temporarily employed was below that of the males.

TABLE 8.—PERCENT OF EMPLOYABLE WORKERS UNEMPLOYED [1] IN MASSACHUSETTS AND IN SPECIFIED CITIES OF THE STATE, BY SEX, JAN. 2, 1934

State and city	Population	Employable workers					
		Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Percent unemployed	Number	Percent unemployed	Number	Percent unemployed
State	[2] 4,301,931	[2] 1,286,224	26.5	[2] 522,616	21.1	[2] 1,808,840	24.9
	4,255,229	1,283,004	26.5	518,794	21.3	1,801,798	25.0
Boston	[2] 777,266	[3] 225		[3] 294		[3] 519	
	773,656	234,715	31.7	103,299	25.1	338,014	29.7
Cambridge	113,137	32,494	28.6	15,911	20.8	48,405	26.1
Fall River	122,713	36,420	24.5	19,802	19.8	56,222	22.9
Lowell	101,820	30,263	24.5	14,788	24.0	45,051	24.4
Lynn	104,593	32,727	28.1	14,392	25.3	47,119	27.3
New Bedford	[2] 109,459	[3] 14				[3] 14	
	109,311	33,110	24.3	[4] 18,465	19.2	51,575	22.5
Somerville	106,875	32,272	25.5	12,616	22.9	44,888	24.8
Springfield	147,977	44,955	23.7	17,952	19.2	62,907	22.4
Worcester	[2] 210,700	[3] 158		[3] 212		[3] 370	
	208,126	62,147	20.9	23,187	15.8	85,334	19.5

[1] Includes wholly unemployed and temporarily employed.
[2] Includes State or Federal institutions.
[3] Employed individuals in State or Federal institutions only.
[4] No staff members living in institutions.

State Expenditures on Unemployment Relief in New Zealand

ALMOST two-thirds of the State unemployment relief expenditures in New Zealand in 1933–34 were made through the unemployment fund. In that year there was a substantial reduction in disbursements for public works, including main highways, as compared with the preceding year and an increase in expenditures for "other departments", including the New Zealand railways. The total cost of unemployment relief to the Government in 1933–34 amounted to £4,674,283. The following table, taken from the report of the Unemployment Board of New Zealand for 1934, shows the changes in total expenditures for unemployment relief and those under five major groupings between 1926 and 1934.

STATE EXPENDITURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN NEW ZEALAND, 1926 TO 1934

[Pound at par=$4.87; average exchange rate, August 1934, was $4.05]

Year	Public Works Department (including main highways)	State forest service	Other departments (including New Zealand railways)	Subsidies to local bodies	Unemployment fund	Total
1926–27	£130,000	£14,240				£144,240
1927–28	379,565	27,550		£75,106		482,221
1928–29	680,393	50,250	£3,500	68,566		802,709
1929–30	914,109	185,400	204,464	111,728		1,415,701
1930–31	1,249,446	82,000	21,933	116,768	£313,209	1,783,356
1931–32	886,953	74,000	14,684	11,478	2,216,886	3,204,001
1932–33	484,554		12,088	216	3,687,897	4,184,755
1933–34	355,691	2,000	185,906		4,130,686	4,674,283
Total	5,080,711	435,440	442,575	383,862	10,348,678	16,691,266

The figures show that expenditures for the State forest service and "other departments" reached their peak in 1929–30, or a year before unemployment fund expenditures began and that disbursements for public works did not reach the highest point until 1930–31, when the unemployment fund came into existence. With the exception of expenditures under "other departments", a steady decline occurred in all years following the peak, the cost of unemployment relief having been charged to the unemployment fund to a greater degree in each successive year.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Activities of United States Employment Service

Employment Opportunities in Various Sections of the Country

WITH statistics drawn from every sizable community in the country, the operating reports of the United States Employment Service offer some useful indications with respect to employment conditions and relative opportunities existing throughout the country. Reports of the Service for the 3 months ended September 30, 1934, indicate that the greatest pressure of unemployment during that period was felt in the highly industrialized States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. At the opposite end of the scale in employment, as also geographically, the three States of the Pacific coast showed relatively the most favorable conditions, while in the agricultural States of the Middle West comparatively favorable placement conditions also prevailed. The better-than-average level of placements in agricultural States probably is of a temporary nature and a result of increased seasonal activities in road building and farming during the late summer and early fall.

During 15 months of operation as a unified service, the United States Employment Service at the end of September had registered over 13,670,000 persons seeking employment opportunities and on that date reported approximately 7,000,000 still in the active file. In this period a total of 7,830,000 placements in regular and temporary jobs was made by the public employment service.

The number of persons who have registered with the Service constitutes over 11 percent of the total population of the country as reported in the 1930 census, and approximately 28 percent of the number reported gainfully employed in that year. The 7 million actively seeking jobs through the Service at the end of September constitute 5.6 percent of the 1930 population and over 14 percent of the gainfully employed.

Great pressure for employment and continuing lack of work opportunities in the highly industrialized States of the Middle Atlantic group are strikingly emphasized by the fact that 18.6 percent of the 1930 gainfully employed in that area were seeking work through public employment offices in September. Registrations from this

area, which had 21.4 percent of the total population of the country and 22.4 percent of the total gainfully employed in the last census, accounted for 27.9 percent of the active file. Demands from this section, which includes the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are continuing at a higher rate than in any other section of the country. During the 3 months ended September 30, over 30 percent of all persons registering with the employment system in the whole country came from this area. During the same months employment offices in the section were able to make only 15.9 percent of the total placements made in the Nation.

The results reported for the New England and East North Central districts, likewise areas of considerable industrialization, show a different result. The registrants in the active file in New England at the end of September constitute 13.4 percent of the gainfully employed in 1930, while the number of new applications handled during the last 3 months as well as the active file total at the end of September are all well below that area's proportion of the Nation-wide total. In the East North Central district, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, persons registered for employment on September 30 equal only 10.9 percent of the 1930 total of gainfully employed. Applications in this area were also below the section's proportion, based on census relationship.

Approaching the Middle Atlantic area in proportion of 1930 gainfully employed now seeking employment is the Mountain States region with 17.4 percent actively registered. While this region accounted for considerably more than its relative number of applications for work during the preceding 3 months, it made a much higher proportion of placements, 8 percent of the country's total being reported, compared to 2.9 percent of the Nation's total of gainfully employed who resided here in 1930 and the 3.6 percent of the total applications in active file which were reported for these States at the end of September.

The Pacific Coast States of California, Oregon, and Washington reported relatively the lowest pressure by the unemployed. In this section only 8.5 percent of the number of 1930 gainfully employed were actively registered for employment at the end of September (not including registrations with the California State Employment Service, which does not report to the United States Employment Service). Current applications also were well below the proportion of the total during the 3 months, while the number of placements was slightly higher. In the West South Atlantic States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas the same conditions prevailed in a somewhat lesser degree.

The agricultural States of the Middle West and Old South represented in the West North Central and South Atlantic groups, on the whole, reported active files and current applications running in close relationship with these States' proportion of gainfully employed. Both of these sections showed relatively high rates of placements due, no doubt, to harvest activities during the period. In the East South Atlantic group, which includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, somewhat less favorable conditions prevailed. Although current registrations for work were below these States' relative proportion, the number in active file was higher and the number of placements which could be made was considerably lower.

Placement Activities During September

DURING September the number of persons placed in employment by offices of the United States Employment Service in 30 States exceeded the number who (during that month) registered for the first time with the Service. In 12 States placements were double new registrations. In 2 of these States, Idaho and South Dakota, approximately 3 placements per new applicant were reported while in Montana a ratio of nearly 4 to 1 was maintained.

For the country as a whole an average of 133 new applicants registered with the Service for every 100 persons placed. In August the number of new applicants per 100 placements was 119 and in July, 110. This excess of new applications has resulted mainly from heavy registrations in the industrial States of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central districts. Registrations were highest in Pennsylvania where the 93,715 new applications reported for September resulted in a ratio of 4.58 new applications per placement. In New York, which was second highest with 25,991 new applications, the number of new applicants per placement was 1.88.

New applications with the United States Employment Service in September showed a decline from the previous month for the first time since May and moderate declines were reported in other fields of activities as well. This condition was characteristic of the affiliated or cooperating State employment services as well as the National Reemployment Service. A rise in the number of total applications with the State employment services, resulting from increased reregistrations and renewals by persons who had previously registered with the Service, was the major exception to this trend. The number of applications in active file showed only a nominal decrease compared to a 8.1 percent drop in new applications, a 12.2 percent decline in total applications, and a 17 percent drop in placements as compared with August.

TABLE 1.—GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF PLACEMENT RATIOS, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 3 MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1934

Geographic division	Placements	New applications	New applications per placement	Active file per placement (monthly average)
New England	46,458	63,730	1.37	29.58
Middle Atlantic	139,113	316,117	2.27	42.61
East North Central	140,105	200,502	1.43	23.52
West North Central	147,190	139,540	.94	15.78
South Atlantic	123,674	118,671	.95	21.42
East South Atlantic	49,985	45,019	.90	36.64
West South Atlantic	101,215	77,085	.76	18.45
Mountain	70,266	38,238	.54	10.91
Pacific	65,166	45,027	.69	18.48
Total	883,172	1,043,929	1.18	24.06

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONS OF U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 3 MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	U. S. Employment Service			
			Placements	New applications	Total applications	Active file
New England	6.7	7.0	5.3	6.1	4.9	6.5
Middle Atlantic	21.4	22.4	15.8	30.3	24.8	27.9
East North Central	20.6	20.7	15.9	19.2	19.3	15.5
West North Central	10.8	10.3	16.7	13.4	14.7	10.9
South Atlantic	12.9	12.4	14.0	11.4	11.4	12.5
East South Atlantic	8.1	7.7	5.7	4.3	5.7	8.6
West South Atlantic	9.9	9.3	11.5	7.4	10.5	8.8
Mountain	3.0	2.9	8.0	3.7	4.8	3.6
Pacific	6.7	7.3	7.4	4.3	3.9	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS REGISTERED WITH OFFICES OF U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, SEPTEMBER 1934

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	Persons in active file of U. S. Employment Service, Sept. 30, 1934		
			Number	Percent of population	Percent of gainfully employed
New England	8,166,341	3,431,167	459,059	5.6	13.4
Middle Atlantic	26,260,750	10,957,546	2,037,616	7.8	18.6
East North Central	25,297,185	10,108,321	1,097,154	4.3	10.9
West North Central	13,296,915	5,052,837	746,717	5.6	14.8
South Atlantic	15,793,589	6,055,304	859,158	5.4	14.2
East South Atlantic	9,887,214	3,736,681	582,863	5.9	15.6
West South Atlantic	12,176,830	4,518,232	614,166	5.0	13.6
Mountain	3,701,789	1,394,813	242,331	6.5	17.4
Pacific	8,194,433	3,575,019	302,626	3.7	8.5
Total	122,775,046	48,829,920	6,941,690	5.7	14.2

TABLE 4.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY OFFICES OF COMBINED STATE EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September
Alabama	4,238	5,512	+30.1	1.27	0.62	26.2	16.8
Arizona	1,312	1,323	+.8	.67	.59	19.8	15.5
Arkansas	5,358	5,414	+1.0	1.15	.71	8.9	7.4
California	13,886	5,844	[2]	.89	.89	15.1	10.7
Colorado	3,217	2,814	−12.5	1.01	1.17	21.7	25.4
Connecticut	3,755	2,457	−34.6	1.65	2.01	13.2	21.2
Delaware	954	844	−11.5	.70	.64	13.7	15.8
Florida	5,685	4,350	−23.5	.68	.68	24.7	29.8
Georgia	6,271	4,517	−28.0	1.28	1.76	25.6	41.1
Idaho	2,983	2,532	−15.1	.36	.36	9.9	12.4
Illinois	13,137	13,765	+4.8	1.83	1.37	14.1	14.4
Indiana	5,768	5,188	−10.1	1.40	1.28	39.0	40.5
Iowa	7,935	7,832	−1.3	.67	.52	9.2	7.6
Kansas	5,409	4,533	−16.2	.70	.74	26.6	31.4
Kentucky	3,900	2,968	−23.9	.85	1.07	59.3	76.8
Louisiana	3,447	2,500	−27.5	.81	.82	43.3	59.9
Maine	748	957	+27.9	3.82	1.66	26.8	25.9
Maryland	3,962	3,115	−21.4	1.28	1.10	21.9	27.1
Massachusetts	5,879	4,878	−17.0	1.63	1.51	52.3	62.1
Michigan	6,199	4,861	−21.6	1.46	1.55	52.5	68.0
Minnesota	15,114	13,766	−8.9	.66	.66	9.9	9.5
Mississippi	4,361	4,438	+1.8	.63	.50	20.4	18.0
Missouri	9,848	9,533	−3.2	2.25	2.07	22.4	23.7
Montana	6,919	3,889	−43.8	.24	.28	7.1	11.5
Nebraska	6,100	5,327	−12.7	.75	.66	11.0	12.7
Nevada	1,377	1,212	−12.0	1.19	.92	5.0	4.8
New Hampshire	1,888	3,657	+93.7	.81	.55	9.0	4.8
New Jersey	4,230	4,081	−3.5	2.44	1.93	23.4	25.7
New Mexico	1,907	[3] 1,157	----------	.74	.91	18.3	25.9
New York	13,661	13,851	+1.4	2.33	1.88	64.3	64.2
North Carolina	7,288	5,229	−28.3	.90	1.04	11.5	15.9
North Dakota	2,866	2,331	−18.7	.64	.68	9.5	11.3
Ohio	13,191	11,465	−13.1	2.00	1.89	21.5	23.5
Oklahoma	3,740	3,744	+.1	.85	.57	66.8	65.0
Oregon	4,245	3,281	−22.7	.56	.55	21.1	27.1
Pennsylvania	42,701	20,473	−52.1	1.63	4.58	23.4	5.1
Rhode Island	843	728	−13.6	1.33	1.13	60.5	65.8
South Carolina	7,148	5,238	−26.7	.67	.51	20.2	27.6
South Dakota	4,726	3,257	−31.1	.36	.35	20.4	29.0
Tennessee	2,934	3,188	+8.7	1.15	.77	61.4	57.2
Texas	[3] 19,771	[3] 14,689	----------	.69	.68	9.5	12.3
Utah	3,833	3,307	−13.7	.54	.48	8.4	8.6
Vermont	1,421	765	−46.2	.55	.88	9.3	18.1
Virginia	6,323	5,817	−8.0	.78	.65	12.5	14.6
Washington	5,592	4,632	−17.2	.71	.65	27.4	32.6
West Virginia	3,753	3,776	+.6	1.14	.78	26.8	25.2
Wisconsin	7,603	7,217	−5.1	.89	1.05	11.4	12.3
Wyoming	1,467	1,950	+32.9	.65	.41	7.3	5.3
District of Columbia	1,312	1,409	+7.4	2.21	1.71	33.1	27.1
Total	[3] 310,205	[3] 249,611	[4] −17.0	1.19	1.33	23.0	27.8

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to nonreporting State employment service as of September.
[3] Incomplete.
[4] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 5.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF COMBINED STATE EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change
Alabama	5,388	3,434	−36.3	19,839	14,476	−27.0	111,171	92,856	−16.5
Arizona	884	772	−12.7	2,607	2,340	−10.2	26,008	20,536	−21.0
Arkansas	6,157	3,835	−37.7	17,588	12,589	−28.4	47,767	39,893	−16.5
California	12,297	5,227	[3]	20,399	12,667	[3]	209,127	62,566	[3]
Colorado	3,254	3,288	+1.0	8,953	9,013	+.7	69,940	71,414	+2.1
Connecticut	6,190	4,944	−20.1	9,795	8,823	−9.9	49,543	52,109	+5.2
Delaware	672	541	−19.5	2,279	2,663	+16.8	13,077	13,346	+2.1
Florida	3,858	2,971	−23.0	9,350	9,461	+1.2	140,152	129,587	−7.5
Georgia	8,005	7,937	−.8	21,245	16,255	−23.5	160,313	185,425	+15.7
Idaho	1,077	916	−14.9	3,938	4,447	+12.9	29,508	31,328	+6.2
Illinois	24,041	18,883	−21.5	59,163	44,415	−24.9	185,559	197,921	+6.7
Indiana	8,100	6,655	−17.8	20,142	13,460	−33.2	225,040	210,156	−6.6
Iowa	5,280	4,065	−23.0	19,446	15,725	−19.1	72,875	59,398	−18.5
Kansas	3,786	3,353	−11.4	15,999	14,145	−11.6	144,009	142,145	−1.3
Kentucky	3,320	3,169	−4.5	6,481	7,317	+12.9	231,365	227,864	−1.5
Louisiana	2,789	2,060	−26.1	6,271	5,250	−16.3	149,129	149,638	+.3
Maine	2,855	1,586	−44.4	9,928	5,016	−49.5	20,061	24,798	+23.6
Maryland	5,064	3,420	−32.5	10,292	15,081	+46.5	86,824	84,502	−2.7
Massachusetts	9,562	7,345	−23.2	15,799	12,794	−19.0	307,711	302,961	−1.5
Michigan	9,040	7,512	−16.9	20,341	17,848	−12.3	325,426	330,662	+1.6
Minnesota	9,999	9,128	−8.7	30,273	28,975	−4.3	149,564	131,148	−12.3
Mississippi	2,760	2,214	−19.8	8,259	6,529	−20.9	88,870	79,895	−10.1
Missouri	22,145	19,708	−11.0	42,132	39,328	−6.7	220,766	225,650	+2.2
Montana	1,649	1,075	−34.8	[4]	[4]		49,460	44,663	−9.7
Nebraska	4,586	3,532	−23.0	15,416	12,691	−17.7	66,959	67,418	+.7
Nevada	1,635	1,118	−31.6	2,969	2,415	−18.7	6,881	5,796	−15.8
New Hampshire	1,527	2,019	+32.2	3,847	5,784	+50.4	16,955	17,451	+2.9
New Jersey	10,341	7,873	−23.9	19,534	15,254	−21.9	99,210	104,893	+5.9
New Mexico	1,405	[5] 1,057		4,851	[5] 2,760		34,926	[5] 29,933	
New York	31,807	25,991	−18.3	67,650	61,259	−9.4	878,570	888,602	+1.1
North Carolina	6,556	5,452	−16.8	18,483	16,054	−13.1	83,828	83,363	−.6
North Dakota	1,836	1,580	−13.9	5,803	6,856	+18.1	27,117	26,439	−2.5
Ohio	26,350	21,636	−17.9	58,522	50,526	−13.7	283,778	269,337	−5.1
Oklahoma	3,161	2,138	−32.4	19,050	10,170	−46.6	249,995	243,461	−2.6
Oregon	2,395	1,814	−24.3	6,293	5,697	−9.5	89,697	88,912	−.9
Pennsylvania	69,542	93,715	+34.8	143,941	140,252	−2.6	996,952	1,044,121	+4.7
Rhode Island	1,118	819	−26.7	1,873	1,448	−22.7	51,037	47,886	−6.2
South Carolina	4,781	2,662	−44.3	10,372	9,968	−3.9	144,698	144,667	−.0
South Dakota	1,693	1,135	−33.0	5,406	4,277	−20.9	96,517	94,519	−2.1
Tennessee	3,387	2,457	−27.5	14,113	14,428	+2.2	180,147	182,248	+1.2
Texas	[5] 13,618	[5] 9,957		[5] 52,669	[5] 39,076		[5] 188,026	[5] 181,174	
Utah	2,073	1,593	−23.2	11,741	9,172	−21.9	32,166	28,304	−12.0
Vermont	787	673	−14.5	2,103	1,523	−27.6	13,198	13,854	+5.0
Virginia	4,902	3,800	−22.5	15,594	12,749	−18.2	78,710	84,863	+7.8
Washington	3,976	3,033	−23.7	10,044	9,357	−6.8	153,117	151,148	−1.3
West Virginia	4,270	2,955	−30.8	9,876	8,145	−17.5	100,715	95,213	−5.5
Wisconsin	6,799	7,580	+11.5	27,226	24,940	−8.4	86,928	89,078	+2.5
Wyoming	959	801	−16.5	3,649	3,174	−13.0	10,757	10,357	−3.7
District of Columbia	2,899	2,403	−17.1	4,300	3,704	−13.9	43,396	38,192	−12.0
Total	[5] 370,575	[5] 331,831	[6] −8.1	[5] 915,844	[5] 790,296	[6] −12.2	[5] 7,127,545	[5] 6,941,690	[6] −.4

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to nonreporting State employment service as of September.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Incomplete.
[6] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 6.—VETERAN ACTIVITIES OF OFFICES OF COMBINED STATE EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	Percent of change
Alabama	627	594	−5.3	0.49	0.41	10.3	9.0	310	243	−21.6	6,476	5,345	−17.5
Arizona	169	149	−11.8	.45	.49	15.7	12.9	76	73	−3.9	2,654	1,926	−27.4
Arkansas	389	439	+12.9	.80	.51	8.6	6.8	310	226	−27.1	3,335	2,977	−10.7
California	2,532	992	[2]	.68	.71	4.4	6.3	1,724	700	[2]	11,227	6,253	[2]
Colorado	447	405	−9.4	.67	.59	18.6	20.5	299	240	−19.7	8,297	8,298	.0
Connecticut	374	209	−44.1	1.06	1.63	11.7	22.5	396	341	−13.7	4,360	4,708	+8.0
Delaware	90	85	−5.6	.28	.06	7.3	9.2	25	5	−80.0	661	784	+18.6
Florida	451	413	−8.4	.38	.28	22.2	23.3	170	114	−32.9	10,029	9,608	−4.2
Georgia	644	449	−30.3	.53	.79	17.0	22.1	340	354	+4.1	10,922	9,903	−9.3
Idaho	257	193	−24.9	.37	.33	10.0	13.8	95	64	−32.6	2,580	2,670	+3.5
Illinois	1,239	1,330	+7.3	1.40	.91	15.9	14.3	1,732	1,214	−29.9	19,704	18,977	−3.7
Indiana	1,189	785	−34.0	.38	.51	15.5	21.9	456	402	−11.8	18,482	17,174	−7.1
Iowa	1,271	1,232	−3.1	.26	.02	4.8	4.1	332	225	−32.2	6,110	5,067	−17.1
Kansas	858	793	−7.6	.32	.51	11.5	9.5	277	407	+46.9	9,861	9,418	−24.0
Kentucky	704	595	−15.5	.34	.35	23.6	27.8	240	209	−12.9	16,582	16,520	−.4
Louisiana	564	483	−14.4	.34	.33	19.2	22.2	190	159	−16.3	10,808	10,707	−.9
Maine	130	149	+14.6	1.17	.72	39.1	13.8	152	108	−28.9	2,539	2,049	−19.3
Maryland	564	349	−38.1	.51	.49	9.2	10.9	286	172	−39.9	5,208	3,797	−27.1
Massachusetts	774	543	−29.8	.90	.89	29.2	41.1	695	484	−30.4	22,592	22,338	−1.1
Michigan	662	498	−24.8	1.09	1.43	12.5	17.8	724	711	−1.8	[3] 8,288	[3] 8,843	+6.7
Minnesota	1,575	1,664	+5.7	.33	.28	6.4	5.8	512	463	−9.6	10,077	9,702	−3.7
Mississippi	477	457	−4.2	.34	.32	14.2	14.8	161	144	−10.6	6,778	6,781	.0
Missouri	1,700	1,450	−14.7	.73	.68	8.8	10.6	1,234	991	−19.7	14,946	15,321	+2.5
Montana	573	379	−33.9	.29	.18	4.8	7.7	166	68	−59.0	2,751	2,908	+5.7
Nebraska	959	1,352	+41.0	.25	.19	4.7	3.4	243	257	+5.8	4,493	4,664	+3.8
Nevada	405	284	−29.9	-----	.99	1.1	1.8	[4]	281	-----	453	501	+10.6
New Hampshire	173	244	+41.0	.61	.43	9.4	5.8	105	105	.0	1,632	1,419	−13.1
New Jersey	404	396	−2.0	2.17	1.29	17.6	20.1	878	510	−41.9	7,102	7,966	+12.2
New Mexico	429	[5] 397	-----	.31	.32	7.7	6.7	135	[5] 126	-----	3,301	[5] 2,649	-----
New York	1,661	1,596	−3.9	1.01	.75	39.8	41.7	1,681	1,199	−28.7	66,012	66,513	+.8
North Carolina	1,011	615	−39.2	.29	.30	5.5	8.6	296	187	−36.8	5,560	5,262	−5.2
North Dakota	258	196	−24.0	.28	.49	6.1	6.5	71	96	+35.2	1,576	1,274	−19.4
Ohio	2,053	1,720	−16.2	.73	.67	10.3	11.3	1,503	1,160	−22.8	21,225	19,450	−8.4
Oklahoma	747	637	−14.7	.38	.26	26.8	31.8	282	166	−41.1	20,001	20,265	+1.3
Oregon	781	507	−35.1	.29	.36	9.1	13.7	228	184	−19.3	7,109	6,967	−2.0
Pennsylvania	3,061	2,395	−21.8	.92	1.61	16.5	21.2	2,817	3,847	+36.6	50,617	50,696	+.2
Rhode Island	135	117	−13.3	.48	.53	17.8	19.6	65	62	−4.6	2,405	2,288	−4.9
South Carolina	628	439	−30.1	.33	.32	12.1	16.6	207	140	−32.4	7,594	7,295	−3.9
South Dakota	751	466	−37.9	.16	.14	8.9	13.9	121	64	−47.1	6,681	6,490	−2.9
Tennessee	587	458	−22.0	.36	.37	21.4	28.0	211	171	−19.0	12,590	12,823	+1.9
Texas	[5] 3,019	[5] 2,340	-----	.26	.30	5.3	7.0	[5] 770	[5] 691	-----	[5] 16,025	[5] 16,485	-----
Utah	402	448	+11.4	.23	.12	6.1	5.7	94	53	−43.6	2,458	2,534	+3.1
Vermont	95	79	−16.8	.42	.29	8.5	9.9	40	23	−42.5	809	785	−3.0
Virginia	618	618	.0	.46	.33	7.9	8.3	286	206	−28.0	4,879	5,109	+4.7
Washington	956	728	−23.8	.34	.30	12.8	17.1	324	217	−33.0	12,229	12,413	+1.5
West Virginia	492	772	+56.9	.65	.34	13.4	8.0	322	263	−18.3	6,589	6,171	−6.3
Wisconsin	1,142	874	−23.5	.50	.52	6.6	9.3	567	456	−19.6	7,489	8,116	+8.4
Wyoming	205	265	+29.3	.34	.23	5.5	4.1	70	60	−14.3	1,133	1,086	−4.1
District of Columbia	181	230	+27.1	1.08	.87	20.7	14.1	195	201	+3.1	3,740	3,235	−13.5
Total	[5] 39,413	[5] 32,808	[6] −13.0	[6] .57	.57	12.4	14.5	[5] 22,413	[5] 18,842	[6] −13.8	[5] 488,969	[5] 474,530	[6] −2.0

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to nonreporting State employment service as of September.
[3] Data for Detroit not included.
[4] Not reported
[5] Incomplete.
[6] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 7.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per per placement	
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September
Arizona	308	291	−5.5	1.28	1.30	29.3	14.7
Colorado	753	714	−5.2	1.57	1.84	43.4	48.7
Connecticut	2,865	1,616	−43.6	1.73	2.32	10.0	18.9
Illinois	6,326	6,428	+1.6	2.67	2.21	10.9	11.1
Indiana	2,699	2,422	−10.3	1.66	1.67	33.4	34.6
Iowa	2,080	2,401	+15.4	1.05	.83	10.6	5.7
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,447	1,146	−20.8	.83	1.09	21.8	25.4
Louisiana (not affiliated)	[2]	2,500	-------	[2]	.82	[2]	59.9
Massachusetts	1,975	1,609	−18.5	2.59	2.63	77.7	94.2
Michigan	1,995	1,633	−18.1	2.89	3.00	120.8	150.7
Minnesota	4,400	3,690	−16.1	1.11	1.30	15.1	16.9
Missouri	1,810	1,649	−8.9	3.40	3.30	19.7	21.2
Nevada	978	648	−33.7	1.47	1.28	4.4	5.3
New Hampshire	[2]	514	-------	[2]	.41	[2]	3.8
New Jersey	2,697	2,971	+10.2	3.00	2.07	28.5	27.2
New Mexico	61	76	+24.6	1.41	1.43	84.0	69.7
New York	6,289	7,612	[3]	2.87	2.14	82.1	79.1
Ohio	5,768	5,670	−1.7	2.61	2.71	15.5	17.6
Oklahoma	1,053	1,196	+13.6	1.28	.83	8.5	7.2
Pennsylvania	25,991	6,300	−75.8	1.42	11.12	20.6	91.1
Virginia	645	560	−13.2	1.15	.82	28.2	21.7
West Virginia	583	748	+28.3	1.44	1.03	28.4	23.8
Wisconsin	3,632	3,036	−16.4	1.05	1.64	10.8	13.0
Total	74,355	55,430	[4] −34.2	1.87	2.97	28.1	42.5

[1] Revised figures.
[2] First month of operation as State employment service, September.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queens County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[4] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 8.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

States	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change
Arizona	395	379	−4.1	692	844	+22.0	9,028	4,292	−52.5
Colorado	1,185	1,317	+11.1	2,999	3,049	+1.7	32,660	34,753	+6.4
Connecticut	4,943	3,745	−24.2	7,664	6,357	−17.1	28,723	30,462	+6.1
Illinois	16,881	14,203	−15.9	30,050	25,222	−16.1	69,161	71,569	+3.5
Indiana	4,482	4,045	−9.8	9,860	7,328	−25.7	90,018	83,710	−7.0
Iowa	2,186	1,983	−9.3	8,291	6,850	−17.4	22,065	13,588	−38.4
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,205	1,245	+3.3	2,997	3,196	+6.6	31,527	29,127	−7.6
Louisiana (not affiliated)	[3]	2,060	-------	[3]	5,250	-------	[3]	149,638	-------
Massachusetts	5,110	4,236	−17.1	7,886	7,002	−11.2	153,553	151,528	−1.3
Michigan	5,764	4,895	−15.1	8,479	8,186	−3.5	240,943	246,091	+2.1
Minnesota	4,880	4,792	−1.8	10,850	10,754	−.9	66,424	62,470	−6.0
Missouri	6,145	5,434	−11.6	14,560	13,949	−4.2	35,626	35,013	−1.7
Nevada	1,436	831	−42.1	2,122	1,434	−32.4	4,330	3,411	−21.2
New Hampshire	[3]	212	-------	[3]	916	-------	[3]	1,976	-------
New Jersey	8,024	6,152	−23.3	14,314	10,513	−19.6	76,796	80,718	+5.1
New Mexico	86	109	+26.7	203	255	+25.6	5,125	5,299	+3.4
New York	18,049	16,309	[4]	47,045	45,569	[4]	516,310	601,883	[4]
Ohio	15,042	15,349	+2.0	37,454	37,707	+.7	89,124	99,757	+11.9
Oklahoma	1,346	997	−25.9	4,815	3,209	−33.4	8,992	8,567	−4.7
Pennsylvania	36,846	70,087	+90.2	85,110	99,616	+17.0	535,512	574,013	+7.2
Virginia	741	458	−38.2	1,225	738	−39.8	18,186	12,135	−33.3
West Virginia	837	769	−8.1	1,865	1,728	−7.3	16,543	17,802	+7.6
Wisconsin	3,819	4,989	+30.6	13,472	13,461	−.1	39,333	39,429	+.2
Total	139,402	164,596	[5] +20.3	311,953	313,133	[5] −1.3	2,089,979	2,357,231	[5] +1.9

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] First month of operation as State employment service, September.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queens County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[5] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 9.—VETERAN ACTIVITIES OF OFFICES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	Percent of change
Arizona	30	18	−40.0	1.13	2.05	34.2	35.7	34	37	+8.8	1,025	643	−37.3
Colorado	132	98	−25.8	1.33	.73	38.9	54.0	175	72	−58.9	5,131	5,289	+3.1
Connecticut	284	111	−60.9	1.19	2.45	9.1	26.1	337	272	−19.3	2,597	2,899	+11.6
Illinois	476	540	+13.4	2.83	1.72	15.0	13.0	1,349	931	−31.0	7,126	6,993	−1.9
Indiana	666	461	−30.8	.39	.59	12.3	16.2	260	272	+4.6	8,184	7,478	−8.6
Iowa	371	468	+26.1	.37	.25	6.1	3.3	138	115	−16.7	2,245	1,538	−31.5
Kansas (not affiliated)	302	209	−30.8	.31	.44	8.2	10.9	94	92	−2.1	2,479	2,273	−8.3
Louisiana (not affiliated)	[2]	483	-------	[2]	.33	[2]	22.2	[2]	159	-------	[2]	10,707	-------
Massachusetts	283	166	−41.3	1.23	1.54	44.9	77.5	348	255	−26.7	12,707	12,862	+1.2
Michigan	200	113	−43.5	2.51	4.44	9.2	18.7	501	502	+.2	[3] 1,832	[3] 2,112	+15.3
Minnesota	529	488	−7.8	.64	.48	8.9	9.1	337	233	−30.9	4,695	4,421	−5.8
Missouri	251	185	−26.3	1.27	1.27	16.6	25.2	319	235	−26.3	4,159	4,666	+12.2
Nevada	340	196	−42.4	-----	1.29	.6	1.9	[4]	252	-------	202	363	+79.7
New Hampshire	[2]	47	-------	[2]	.15	[2]	3.9	[2]	7	-------	[2]	184	-------
New Jersey	157	220	+40.1	4.24	1.80	31.4	25.0	666	395	−40.7	4,937	5,492	+11.2
New Mexico	23	28	+21.7	.74	.79	16.5	14.9	17	22	+29.4	379	416	+9.8
New York	616	718	[5]	1.51	9.40	52.3	59.1	931	675	[5]	32,234	42,405	[5]
Ohio	800	618	−22.7	1.22	1.32	10.9	14.9	974	816	−16.2	8,737	9,179	+5.1
Oklahoma	204	206	+1.0	.57	.35	8.3	8.3	117	72	−38.5	1,695	1,702	+.4
Pennsylvania	1,537	1,068	−30.5	1.23	2.96	19.3	27.7	1,886	3,160	+67.5	29,665	29,571	+.3
Virginia	31	30	−3.2	1.29	.70	46.6	34.8	40	21	−47.5	1,444	1,044	−27.7
West Virginia	74	212	+186.5	1.04	.36	14.3	4.6	77	76	−1.3	1,057	966	−8.6
Wisconsin	634	365	−42.4	.61	.83	4.7	9.6	386	304	−21.2	2,988	3,490	+16.8
Total	7,940	7,048	[6] −20.8	1.18	1.27	17.1	22.2	8,986	8,975	[6] −2.1	135,518	156,693	[6] +.1

[1] Revised figures.
[2] First month of operation as State employment service, September.
[3] Detroit not included.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queens County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[6] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 10.—PLACEMENTS MADE BY OFFICES OF NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September
Alabama	4,238	5,512	+30.1	1.27	0.62	26.2	16.8
Arizona	1,004	1,032	+2.8	.49	.38	16.9	15.7
Arkansas	5,358	5,414	+1.0	1.15	.71	8.9	7.4
California	13,886	5,844	[2]	.89	.89	15.1	10.7
Colorado	2,464	2,100	−14.8	.84	.94	15.1	17.5
Connecticut	890	841	−5.5	1.40	1.43	23.4	25.7
Delaware	954	844	+11.5	.70	.64	13.7	15.8
Florida	5,685	4,350	−23.5	.68	.68	24.7	29.8
Georgia	6,271	4,517	−28.0	1.28	1.76	25.6	41.1
Idaho	2,983	2,532	−15.1	.36	.36	9.9	12.4
Illinois	6,811	7,337	+7.7	1.05	.64	17.1	17.2
Indiana	3,069	2,766	−9.9	1.18	.94	44.0	45.7
Iowa	5,855	5,431	−7.2	.53	.38	8.7	8.4
Kansas	3,962	3,387	−14.5	.65	.62	28.4	33.4
Kentucky	3,900	2,968	−23.9	.85	1.07	59.3	76.8
Louisiana	3,447	[3]	-------	.81	[3]	43.3	[3]
Maine	748	957	+27.9	3.82	1.66	26.8	25.9
Maryland	3,962	3,115	−21.4	1.28	1.10	21.9	27.1
Massachusetts	3,904	3,269	−16.3	1.14	.95	39.5	46.3
Michigan	4,204	3,228	−23.2	.78	.81	20.1	26.2
Minnesota	10,714	10,076	−6.0	.48	.43	7.8	6.8
Mississippi	4,361	4,438	+1.8	.63	.50	20.4	18.0
Missouri	8,038	7,884	−1.9	1.99	1.81	23.0	24.2
Montana	6,919	3,889	−43.8	.24	.28	7.1	11.5
Nebraska	6,100	5,327	−12.7	.75	.66	11.0	12.7
Nevada	399	564	+41.4	.50	.51	6.4	4.2
New Hampshire	1,888	3,143	[4]	.81	.58	9.0	4.9
New Jersey	1,533	1,110	−27.6	1.51	1.55	14.6	21.8
New Mexico	1,846	[6] 1,081	-------	.71	.88	16.1	22.8
New York	7,372	6,239	[5]	1.87	1.55	49.1	46.0
North Carolina	7,288	5,229	−28.3	.90	1.04	11.5	15.9
North Dakota	2,866	2,331	−18.7	.64	.68	9.5	11.3
Ohio	7,423	5,795	−21.9	1.52	1.08	26.2	29.3
Oklahoma	2,687	2,548	−5.2	.68	.45	89.7	92.2
Oregon	4,245	3,281	−22.7	.56	.55	21.1	27.1
Pennsylvania	16,710	14,173	−15.2	1.96	1.67	27.6	33.2
Rhode Island	843	728	−13.6	1.33	1.13	60.5	65.8
South Carolina	7,148	5,238	−26.7	.67	.51	20.2	27.6
South Dakota	4,726	3,257	−31.1	.36	.35	20.4	29.0
Tennessee	2,934	3,188	+8.7	1.15	.77	61.4	57.2
Texas	[6] 19,771	[6] 14,689	-------	.69	.68	9.5	12.3
Utah	3,833	3,307	−13.7	.54	.48	8.4	8.6
Vermont	1,421	765	−46.2	.55	.88	9.3	18.1
Virginia	5,678	5,257	−7.4	.73	.64	10.7	13.8
Washington	5,592	4,632	−17.2	.71	.65	27.4	32.6
West Virginia	3,170	3,028	−4.5	1.08	.72	26.6	25.6
Wisconsin	3,971	4,181	+5.3	.75	.62	12.0	11.9
Wyoming	1,467	1,950	+32.9	.65	.41	7.3	5.3
District of Columbia	1,312	1,409	+7.4	2.21	1.71	33.1	27.1
Total	[6] 235,850	[6] 194,181	[7] −13.0	.98	.86	21.4	23.6

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[3] Operating as State employment service beginning September.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of Concord from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queen's County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[6] Incomplete.
[7] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 11.—REGISTRATIONS WITH OFFICES OF NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change	August [2]	September	Percent of change
Alabama	5,388	3,434	−36.3	19,839	14,476	−27.0	111,171	92,856	−16.5
Arizona	489	393	−19.6	1,915	1,496	−21.9	16,980	16,244	−4.3
Arkansas	6,157	3,835	−37.7	17,588	12,589	−28.4	47,767	39,893	−16.5
California	12,297	5,227	[3]	20,399	12,667	[3]	209,127	62,566	[3]
Colorado	2,069	1,971	−4.7	5,954	5,964	+.2	37,280	36,661	−1.7
Connecticut	1,247	1,199	−3.8	2,131	2,466	+15.7	20,820	21,647	+4.0
Delaware	672	541	−19.5	2,279	2,663	+16.8	13,077	13,346	+2.1
Florida	3,858	2,971	−23.0	9,350	9,461	+1.2	140,152	129,587	−7.5
Georgia	8,005	7,937	−.8	21,245	16,255	−23.5	160,313	185,425	+15.7
Idaho	1,077	916	−14.9	3,938	4,447	+12.9	29,508	31,328	+6.2
Illinois	7,160	4,680	−34.6	29,113	19,193	−34.1	116,398	126,352	+8.6
Indiana	3,618	2,610	−27.7	10,282	6,132	−40.4	135,022	126,446	−6.4
Iowa	3,094	2,082	−32.7	11,155	8,875	−20.4	50,810	45,810	−9.8
Kansas	2,581	2,108	−18.3	13,002	10,949	−15.8	112,482	113,018	+.5
Kentucky	3,320	3,169	−4.5	6,481	7,317	+12.9	231,365	227,864	−1.5
Louisiana	2,789	[4]	-------	6,271	[4]	-------	149,129	[4]	-------
Maine	2,855	1,586	−44.4	9,928	5,016	−49.5	20,061	24,798	+23.6
Maryland	5,064	3,420	−32.5	10,292	15,081	+46.5	86,824	84,502	−2.7
Massachusetts	4,452	3,109	−30.2	7,913	5,792	−26.8	154,158	151,433	−1.8
Michigan	3,276	2,617	−20.1	11,862	9,662	−18.5	84,483	84,571	+.1
Minnesota	5,119	4,336	−15.3	19,423	18,221	−6.2	83,140	68,678	−17.4
Mississippi	2,760	2,214	−19.8	8,259	6,529	−20.9	88,870	79,895	−10.1
Missouri	16,000	14,274	−10.8	27,572	25,379	−8.0	185,140	190,637	+3.0
Montana	1,649	1,075	−34.8	N. R.	N. R.	-------	49,460	44,663	−9.7
Nebraska	4,586	3,532	−23.0	15,416	12,691	−17.7	66,959	67,418	+.7
Nevada	199	287	+44.2	847	981	+15.8	2,551	2,385	−6.5
New Hampshire	1,527	1,807	[5]	3,847	4,868	[5]	16,955	15,475	[5]
New Jersey	2,317	1,721	−25.7	5,220	4,741	−9.2	22,414	24,175	+7.9
New Mexico	1,319	[7] 948	-------	4,648	[7] 2,505	-------	29,801	[7] 24,634	-------
New York	13,758	9,682	[6]	20,605	15,690	[6]	362,260	286,719	[6]
North Carolina	6,556	5,452	−16.8	18,483	16,054	−13.1	83,828	83,363	−.6
North Dakota	1,836	1,580	−13.9	5,803	6,856	+18.1	27,117	26,439	−2.5
Ohio	11,308	6,287	−44.4	21,068	12,819	−39.2	194,654	169,580	−12.9
Oklahoma	1,815	1,141	−37.1	14,235	6,961	−51.1	241,003	234,894	−2.5
Oregon	2,395	1,814	−24.3	6,293	5,697	−9.5	89,697	88,912	−.9
Pennsylvania	32,696	23,628	−27.7	58,831	40,636	−30.9	461,440	470,108	+1.9
Rhode Island	1,118	819	−26.7	1,873	1,448	−22.7	51,037	47,886	−6.2
South Carolina	4,781	2,662	−44.3	10,372	9,968	−3.9	144,698	144,667	−.0
South Dakota	1,693	1,135	−33.0	5,406	4,277	−20.9	96,517	94,519	−2.1
Tennessee	3,387	2,457	−27.5	14,113	14,428	+2.2	180,147	182,248	+1.2
Texas	[7] 13,618	[7] 9,957	-------	[7] 52,669	[7] 39,076	-------	[7] 188,026	[7] 181,174	-------
Utah	2,073	1,593	−23.2	11,741	9,172	−21.9	32,166	28,304	−12.0
Vermont	787	673	−14.5	2,103	1,523	−27.6	13,198	13,854	+5.0
Virginia	4,161	3,342	−19.7	14,369	12,011	−16.4	60,524	72,728	+20.2
Washington	3,976	3,033	−23.7	10,044	9,357	−6.8	153,117	151,148	−1.3
West Virginia	3,433	2,186	−36.3	8,011	6,417	−19.9	84,172	77,411	−8.0
Wisconsin	2,980	2,591	−13.1	13,754	11,479	−16.5	47,595	49,649	+4.3
Wyoming	959	801	−16.5	3,649	3,174	−13.0	10,757	10,357	−3.7
District of Columbia	2,899	2,403	−17.1	4,300	3,704	−13.9	43,396	38,192	−12.0
Total	[7] 231,173	[7] 167,235	[8]−24.9	[7] 603,891	[7] 477,163	[8]−18.8	[7] 5,037,566	[7] 4,584,459	[8]−1.7

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[4] Operating as State employment service beginning September.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of Concord from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[6] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queens County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[7] Incomplete.
[8] Computed from comparable reports only.

TABLE 12.—VETERAN ACTIVITIES OF OFFICES OF NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	August [1]	September	Percent of change	August [1]	September	Percent of change
Alabama	627	594	−5.3	0.49	0.41	10.3	9.0	310	243	−21.6	6,476	5,345	−17.5
Arizona	139	131	−5.8	.30	.27	11.7	9.8	42	36	−14.3	1,629	1,283	−21.2
Arkansas	389	439	+12.9	.80	.51	8.6	6.8	310	226	−27.1	3,335	2,977	−10.7
California	2,532	992	[2]	.68	.71	4.4	6.3	1,724	700	[2]	11,227	6,253	[2]
Colorado	315	307	−2.5	.39	.55	10.1	9.8	124	168	+35.5	3,166	3,009	−5.0
Connecticut	90	98	+8.9	.66	.70	19.6	18.5	59	69	+16.9	1,763	1,809	+2.6
Delaware	90	85	−5.6	.28	.06	7.3	9.2	25	5	−80.0	661	784	+18.6
Florida	451	413	−8.4	.38	.28	22.2	23.3	170	114	−32.9	10,029	9,608	−4.2
Georgia	644	449	−30.3	.53	.79	17.0	22.1	340	354	+4.1	10,922	9,903	−9.3
Idaho	257	193	−24.9	.37	.33	10.0	13.8	95	64	−32.6	2,580	2,670	+3.5
Illinois	763	790	+3.5	.50	.36	16.5	15.2	383	283	−26.1	12,578	11,984	−4.7
Indiana	523	324	−38.0	.37	.40	19.7	29.9	196	130	−33.7	10,298	9,696	−5.8
Iowa	900	764	−15.1	.22	.14	42.9	4.6	194	110	−43.3	3,865	3,529	−8.7
Kansas	556	584	+5.0	.33	.54	13.3	12.2	183	315	+72.1	7,382	7,145	−3.2
Kentucky	704	595	−15.5	.34	.35	23.6	27.8	240	209	−12.9	16,582	16,520	−.4
Louisiana	564	[3]	-------	.34	[3]	19.2	[3]	190	[3]	-------	10,808	[3]	-------
Maine	130	149	+14.6	1.17	.72	39.1	13.8	152	108	−28.9	2,539	2,049	−19.3
Maryland	564	349	−38.1	.51	.49	9.2	10.9	286	172	−39.9	5,208	3,797	−27.1
Massachusetts	491	377	−23.2	.71	.61	20.1	25.1	347	229	−34.0	9,885	9,476	−4.1
Michigan	462	385	−16.7	.48	.54	14.0	17.5	223	209	−6.3	6,456	6,731	+4.3
Minnesota	1,046	1,176	+12.4	.17	.20	5.2	4.5	175	230	+31.4	5,382	5,281	−1.9
Mississippi	477	457	−4.2	.34	.32	14.2	14.8	161	144	−10.6	6,778	6,781	+.0
Missouri	1,449	1,265	−12.7	.63	.60	7.4	8.4	915	756	−17.4	10,787	10,655	−1.2
Montana	573	379	−33.9	.29	.18	4.8	7.7	166	68	−59.0	2,751	2,908	+5.7
Nebraska	959	1,352	+41.0	.25	.19	4.7	3.4	243	257	+5.8	4,493	4,664	+3.8
Nevada	65	88	+35.4	-------	.33	3.9	1.6	-------	29	-------	251	138	−45.0
New Hampshire	173	197	[4]	.61	.50	9.4	6.3	105	98	[4]	1,632	1,235	[4]
New Jersey	247	176	−28.7	.86	.65	8.8	14.1	212	115	−45.8	2,165	2,474	+14.3
New Mexico	406	[6] 369	-------	.29	.28	7.2	6.1	118	[6] 104	-------	2,922	[6] 2,233	-------
New York	1,045	878	[5]	.72	.60	32.4	2.7	750	524	[5]	33,778	24,108	[5]
North Carolina	1,011	615	−39.2	.29	.30	5.5	8.6	296	187	−36.8	5,560	5,262	−5.4
North Dakota	258	196	−24.0	.28	.49	6.1	6.5	71	96	+35.2	1,576	1,274	−19.2
Ohio	1,253	1,102	−12.1	.42	.31	10.0	9.3	529	344	−35.0	12,488	10,271	−17.8
Oklahoma	543	431	−20.6	.30	.22	33.7	43.1	165	94	−43.0	18,306	18,563	+1.4
Oregon	781	507	−35.1	.29	.36	9.1	13.7	228	184	−19.3	7,109	6,967	−2.0
Pennsylvania	1,524	1,327	−13.0	.61	.52	13.8	15.9	931	687	−26.2	20,952	21,125	+.8
Rhode Island	135	117	−13.3	.48	.53	17.8	19.6	65	62	−4.6	2,405	2,288	−4.9
South Carolina	628	439	−30.1	.33	.32	12.1	16.6	207	140	−32.4	7,594	7,295	−3.9
South Dakota	751	466	−37.9	.16	.14	8.9	13.9	121	64	−47.1	6,681	6,490	−2.9
Tennessee	587	458	−22.0	.36	.37	21.4	28.0	211	171	−19.0	12,590	12,823	+1.9
Texas	[6] 3,019	[6] 2,340	-------	.26	.30	5.3	7.0	[6] 770	[6] 691	-------	[6] 16,025	[6] 16,485	-------
Utah	402	448	+11.4	.23	.12	6.1	5.7	94	53	−43.6	2,458	2,534	+3.1
Vermont	95	79	−16.8	.42	.29	8.5	9.9	40	23	−42.5	809	785	−3.0
Virginia	587	588	+.2	.42	.31	5.9	6.9	246	185	−24.8	3,435	4,065	+18.3
Washington	956	728	−23.8	.34	.30	12.8	17.1	324	217	−33.0	12,229	12,413	+1.5
West Virginia	418	560	+34.0	.59	.33	13.2	9.3	245	187	−23.7	5,532	5,205	−5.9
Wisconsin	508	509	+.2	.36	.30	8.9	9.1	181	152	−16.0	4,501	4,626	+2.8
Wyoming	205	265	+29.3	.34	.23	5.5	4.1	70	60	−14.3	1,133	1,086	−4.1
District of Columbia	181	230	+27.1	1.08	.87	20.7	14.1	195	201	+3.1	3,740	3,235	−13.5
Total	[6] 31,473	[6] 25,760	[7] −11.6	[7] .43	.38	11.2	12.3	[6] 13,427	[6] 9,867	[7] −21.0	[6] 353,451	[6] 317,837	[7] −3.4

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Not comparable, due to transfer of Los Angeles from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[3] Operating as State employment service beginning September.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of Concord from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of Queens County from National Reemployment Service to State employment service as of September.
[6] Incomplete.
[7] Computed from comparable reports only

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Wage Restitutions Effected by Compliance Division

IN ITS first year of operation the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration arranged for wage restitutions totaling approximately $2,000,000.[1] Of this amount over $1,000,000 was restored to workers between October 26, 1933, and June 16, 1934, and $900,304 was paid out to nearly 50,000 workers from June 16 to October 13, 1934. These amounts represent the difference between actual wage payments to workers and the total that should have been paid under code provisions. It is estimated that an additional $1,900,000 has been collected for workers through the efforts of National Recovery Administration field offices and local compliance boards. In addition code authorities for 16 industries reported to the National Recovery Administration that up to September 29 wage restitutions of $523,120 had been paid to approximately 70,000 workers.

Wage restitutions have been made in all States in the United States. Since June 16 the range in amounts restored has been wide, or from $49.69 in 2 cases involving 5 workers in Vermont to $110,000 in 615 cases covering 4,879 employees in the Philadelphia area.

Changes in Hours and Wages in Cotton-Garment Industry

A REDUCTION in working hours of 10 percent and a commensurate increase in rates of pay became operative under the code for the cotton-garment industry on December 1, 1934, in conformity with the recommendations of a special committee created to investigate the justification of such a change. The revision in the cotton-garment code, whereby hours were reduced from 40 to 36 per week without a reduction in the weekly wages of $12 per week in the southern area, and $13 per week in the northern area, was originally ordered by the President on August 21, 1934, to take effect 14 days later. On September 28 the amendment was stayed by Executive order until October 15 to allow the National Industrial Recovery Board adequate opportunity to investigate the facts and make recommendations with respect to proposed changes. Those members of the indus-

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 8504, Oct. 28, 1934.

try who protested the amendment of the code expressed their willingness to abide by the decisions of an impartial committee on the matters involved, and the President therefore stated in issuing the stay that the National Industrial Recovery Board should appoint a committee of three impartial members to hear protests, investigate the facts, and report its recommendations by October 10.

Appointees to the special committee were D. M. Nelson, Willard E. Hotchkiss, and W. Jett Lauck, the last named having been selected in place of Rev. Francis J. Haas, who could not serve.

The report of the special committee was made public on October 16.[1] In reviewing the issues submitted to it the committee held hearings at the instance of the code authorities of the dress manufacturing and men's clothing industries. It should be pointed out that these industries operate under working schedules more favorable to labor than did the cotton-garment industry under the original code provisions and that the projected change in the cotton-garment code was undertaken to harmonize the conditions in cotton-garment manufacture with those obtaining in competing industries, namely those producing dresses and men's clothing. The committee reviewed existing records and considered new facts and viewpoints. It did not believe that the time available or the occasion warranted the assembling of original new data.

The position of the code authority, as interpreted by the committee, was that employment in the cotton-garment industry was relatively heavy during the late phases of the depression before adoption of the code. This was due to the fact that low purchasing power made the buying of other than low-priced merchandise impossible. During this period unrestricted competition led to low wages, long hours, and related evils. With code adoption the industry reported that the differential between costs of production of cotton garments and competing goods was narrowed, with the result that other products were bought, and the volume of cotton-garment sales dwindled, causing a loss in employment.

In the course of its deliberations the committee found that the cost of a 49-cent work shirt, to cite one example, would be raised by not more than 5 cents under the proposed code amendment. The committee also held the view that bringing substandard industries up to the standards of competing industries was an important objective and that the public interest and industrial stability demand that official approval should not be given to "pockets of production under lower labor standards along the competitive border line of industries whose codes enforce higher labor standards." The committee stated that the only material change in practice that the code amendment made necessary was the filing of all piece rates with the code authority in

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 8314.

order that sufficient standardization could be introduced to assure integrity of the piece-rate structure. Inequities resulting as between high- and low-standard producers under the amendment were regarded as no greater than would result from any general ruling. For these reasons the committee agreed that the amendment should be sustained.

A need for study of the competition of prison-made goods, the effect of the prison-labor compact [2] and production in sheltered workshops was recognized and it was recommended that a commission be set up for this purpose, to report not later than December 1. Accordingly, the National Industrial Recovery Board announced the creation of a special committee of three on November 5, whose duties were outlined as including study of competition between products of the cotton-garment industry and products of sheltered workshops and between products of the industry and those of prison labor.[3] The committee was further directed to study the operation of the prison-labor compact. Wholesale exemptions from code provisions were opposed and the committee urged that nothing be done that might undermine the efforts of the code authority in the field of securing code compliance.

Committee Report on Scrip Payment of Wages and Company Stores

LIMITED acceptance of scrip, at not less than its par value, is recommended by the special committee appointed by the National Recovery Administration on March 16, 1934, to study so-called "company stores" and wage payments in other than lawful currency.[4] This committee was named in accordance with the provisions of the retail trade code [5] and was required to report its findings to the National Recovery Administration not later than December 1. Following submission of the report code provisions governing scrip were stayed until January 6, 1935.

The study of the committee was limited to company stores in mining, quarrying, lumbering, railroading, and manufacturing industries. No survey was made of plantation stores, Government commissaries, and nonprofit-making organizations, such as self-help barter exchanges, nor was scrip issued by municipalities investigated. The field investigation was made in 10 eastern States where company-store and scrip payments are most common. Information was obtained for 150 commissaries and 100 neighboring independent stores and 35 commissaries were chosen at random to check the representativeness of the data.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1934, p. 529.
[3] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 8647, Nov. 5, 1934.
[4] Idem. Press release no. 8673, Nov. 10, 1934.
[5] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934, p. 1059, and August 1934, p. 317.

Recommendations of the committee were made under two separate groupings, the first of which dealt specifically with proposals for change in article IX, section 4, of the retail trade code covering scrip payment and receipt and the second with recommendations "designed to carry out the spirit of the first group" and to "indicate some considerations involved in correcting some of the evils which now exist in connection with the company-store and scrip system."

It is proposed that the retail trade code be changed to allow company stores or retail stores to "collect by offset in the form of scrip, book credit, or otherwise" an amount equal to as much as 25 percent of the pay of an individual in any pay period. By the terms of the retail trade code as approved, "a negotiable instrument issued by any individual or private profit organization in payment of wages shall be accepted only if it is payable in cash within 1 month of the date of issue", and no retailer may extend credit in goods, etc., to other than its own employees engaged exclusively in the retail trade, upon any employer's guaranty or pursuant to a wage-deduction arrangement with said employer, unless such privileges are available to all retailers. The recommendations of the committee also include a change in the code provisions, stating that scrip may be accepted for cash only at its par or face value.

To insure equitable application of the provisions for scrip payments and acceptance of scrip for cash the committee suggests the adoption of regulations which would—

(1) Insure that the worker receive a reasonable portion of his wages in cash on each pay day;

(2) Limit the pay period to 1 week, and limit pay hold-backs to a maximum of 1 week;

(3) Prohibit any employer of labor from requiring an employee to trade at the company store; and

(4) Prohibit the payment of wages due in any form other than lawful money or par checks.

The committee states that the present article IX, section 4, of the retail trade code and identical provisions in other codes recognize the interest of the independent merchant. Little evidence of protest against its provisions was found.

In examining the effect of the company store there appeared few evidences of pressure being brought to bear on employees to buy at such stores, but the question is raised by the committee as to whether or not the effects of impoverishment and improvidence might not have the same effect as coercion in causing the worker to trade at the company store. The quality of goods in company stores compared favorably with that in independent establishments, but food prices were 2.1 to 10.4 percent higher than those charged by independents. Discounting scrip at 10 to 30 percent for cash was found to be a common practice by merchants and other members of the community.

Commissary managers reported that a number of workers were in perpetual debt to the commissaries. There were three instances in which workers received no cash wages in a period of 15 years. Many persons operating company stores believe that workers need assistance in handling their affairs. In the judgment of the committee, assumption of paternalistic responsibility by employers carries with it the obligation to accord treatment at least equal to that the worker would receive from "those professing no such restraining relationship." The committee also expressed doubt as to social desirability of extending paternalism beyond the unavoidable minimum.

Work Assignment Boards in Textile Industries

WORK assignment boards were set up in the cotton, wool, and silk textile industries by Executive orders of October 16, 1934, and a fourth order promulgated on the same date provides for a common chairman for the three bodies so established and outlines the rules and regulations under which they shall operate.[1] This action is in conformity with the recommendations of the board of inquiry for the cotton-textile industry [2] and represents an effort on the part of the Administration to prevent increases in the speed of operation of machinery and the number of machines tended by individuals, known as the "stretch-out", pending investigation and the establishment of sound and adequate organization for the regulation of work assignments.

By the terms of the respective orders covering the cotton, silk, and wool textile industries, board membership is limited to three persons to be named by the Textile Labor Relations Board and including an impartial chairman, one representative of employers in the specific textile division, and one representative of employees.

Cotton and silk boards.—For the cotton and silk textile industries the orders provide that prior to February 1, 1935, no employer may make any change in work assignments for any class of employees whereby the work load is increased over that existing on September 21, 1934. The orders read in part as follows:

> During this period the number of looms, frames, or other machines required to be tended by any class of employees shall not be increased where the character of the raw material, yarn, construction of cloth, preparatory processes, type of equipment used, or character of finish or put-up is not changed. Where such changes do occur the number of machines tended by such employees may be increased or decreased in such manner as will not increase the amount of effort required of the worker.
>
> Where, during the period above referred to, a mill resumes the manufacture of any specific product which it has made within 6 months prior to September 21,

[1] Executive Orders Nos. 6875, 6876, 6877, and 6878, Oct. 16, 1934.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1934, p. 1115.

1934, and where the conditions of manufacture enumerated in the preceding paragraph are not changed, then the work load formerly used on such product shall be the guide in determining the proper work assignment.

Where, on September 21, 1934, a new style of yarn or cloth or any other new type of product was in course of introduction or is thereafter during the period above referred to introduced into a mill or finishing plant, a tentative work load may be established during the period of determining a proper work load in accordance with the foregoing principles.

If the code authority, or any affected employee or employer, petitions the proper work assignment board to consider a case prior to February 1, 1935, the board may investigate any work assignment increased since July 1, 1933, and the employer must show reasons for the increase. The board may require a reduction in the individual load if it finds that the task as set requires "excessive effort." Both boards have authority to issue rules and regulations and to appoint agents to investigate and make recommendations on procedure. Subject to instructions of the President, the boards may study actual operations in representative plants and make recommendations for permanent regulation of work assignments.

Wool board.—The order creating the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board makes that body responsible for administering paragraph 2 of section 3 of the wool-textile code, which states that no employee shall be required to do any work beyond the standard prevailing for the particular job on July 1, 1933. In carrying out the code provision the board is charged with observing the following principles:

(*a*) No employer shall extend the number of similar looms, frames, spindles or other machines or equipment tended by any class of employee unless there is a compensating change in the operation, including a change in the quality or character of the product or material processed or manufactured.

(*b*) The Wool Textile Work Assignment Board may, on petition of any mill which installs labor-saving machinery, after such investigation as it may deem proper, authorize the employer to increase labor assignments to the extent only that the amount of work required of the employees affected will not be increased by the installation of this machinery.

(*c*) On petition of the representatives of labor, on its own motion, or otherwise, the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board may investigate any case where it is alleged that the work load has been improperly increased since July 1, 1933, in violation of the code and may require its reduction if it finds that the assignment has been so increased.

Rules and regulations for the three boards.—In the order establishing rules and regulations for the cotton, silk, and wool textile work assignment boards the President states that all matters involving products of more than one branch of the textile industry must be handled jointly by the work assignment boards of the affected industries. The boards are authorized to study the actual operation of the "stretch-out" in representative plants, including those they may select and others designated by the code authority affected and the United Textile Workers of America. Recommendations must be submitted

to the President before January 1, 1935, for the regulation of work assignments. Unless cause is shown to the contrary, the order specifies that the following principles be observed in making recommendations:

(*a*) No employer shall increase the work assignments of any class of work until he has secured authorization therefor from the district impartial chairman (appointed by the Textile Work Assignment Board) of the district in which the mill operates. The district impartial chairman shall authorize extensions of work assignments only if the following conditions have been complied with:

(i) The employer has filed with the district impartial chairman and with the representatives of the employees affected a petition for authorization of extension of work assignments. The petition shall include a sworn statement on a form to be provided by the Textile Work Assignment Board indicating the conditions which have been established at the mill as the basis for extension.

(ii) A period of 6 weeks has elapsed since the filing of the petition.

(iii) Either (*a*) the representatives of labor affected have not filed a protest to the proposed extension before the end of the 6-week period, or (*b*) if such protest has been filed, there has been a public hearing, with such investigation by the district impartial chairman or his agents as he may deem advisable, and the impartial chairman finds that the conditions which have been maintained throughout the 6-week period justify the extension.

If any employer fails to maintain existing standards of work assignments this is deemed sufficient cause for denial of a petition. Upon employee petition the district impartial chairman may investigate labor assignments established and require a reduction if indicated. Decisions of the district impartial chairman are subject to appeal of the appropriate textile work assignment board, whose decisions are final.

Collective Agreements Under the Construction Code

A TOTAL of 7 collective agreements governing rates of pay and other working conditions was approved up to the middle of November 1934, in subsidiary branches of the construction industry, in accordance with the provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and article III, section 1, of the construction code. By the terms of section 7 (b) of the Recovery Act the President is charged with affording every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry to establish by mutual agreement working standards which, when approved by the Chief Executive, have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved under the National Industrial Recovery Act. In accordance with this provision a clause was written into the construction code, stating that representative groups of employers and employees within the provisions of the industry might enter into collective agreements covering specifically defined regions or localities. It is further stated that the terms applying in one division are not binding in another division. However, the entire United States may be defined as a region.

Of the 7 agreements accepted, 2 apply to electrical workers in Chicago and Detroit, 3 to painters in Philadelphia, Omaha, Nebr., and Wilmington, Del., 1 to New York masons, and 1 to plumbers in Denver. As the agreements extend to the metropolitan areas or contiguous territory of the cities listed, the coverage is considerable. In addition to the agreements in force, 177 have been submitted to the National Recovery Administration for consideration, and 43 hearings on proposed collective agreements have been held (Nov. 23, 1934).

All proposals are subject to analysis by the National Recovery Administration, public hearing, and possible change before approval. The construction code makes special mention of the fact that failure to comply with such collective agreements, once they are approved, constitutes a violation of the applicable code. To investigate complaints of such violations the code provides for one or more special boards in the respective divisions of the industry, each having two representatives of employers and of employees and an impartial chairman.

Cooperative Societies Permitted to Collect Brokerage Under Codes

AN ADMINISTRATIVE order issued by the National Recovery Administration October 12, 1934, provides that no industrial code shall be interpreted to prohibit payment of a brokerage commission to a bona fide cooperative association for services for which brokerage may properly be paid. This is the third order intended to clear up disputed points regarding the status of cooperative societies. The first two were Executive orders issued October 23, 1933, and February 17, 1934.[1]

The text of the administrative order of October 12, 1934, is as follows:

> Pursuant to Executive Order No. 6606–A, dated February 17, 1934, no provision of any code of fair competition heretofore or hereafter approved under title I of said act shall be so construed or applied as to make it a violation of any such code for any member of any industry to pay or allow a brokerage commission to any bona fide and legitimate cooperative organization performing services or engaged in functions for which other persons may properly be paid such a commission. In determining whether a cooperative organization is performing such services and functions no cognizance shall be taken of the fact that the said cooperative organization will distribute its actual earnings, whether acquired in the form of brokerage commissions or otherwise, to its members in the form of patronage dividends, notwithstanding also the fact that the members who in due course may receive a part of said brokerage commission as a patronage dividend may be the purchasers of the product or service with which the said commission was realized.

[1] For text of these orders see Monthly Labor Review, issue of December 1933 (p. 1416), and April 1934 (p. 853).

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

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

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i. e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes, of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here, 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.

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

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Bituminous road material distributing (Nov. 25).	40 cents per hour in 11 Southern States and 50 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $6 per day (8 hours), distributor operators, and $4.50 per day (8 hours), distributor laborers, on daily basis. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	32 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, general. 48 per week, distributor operators or assistants receiving not less than $35 per week. 40 per week, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, firemen and plant men.	1½ regular rate after 48 hours, distributor operators, assistants, and laborers. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, office boys, and mess or water boys. Under 18, general. Under 21, distributor operators or assistants.
Book publishing (Oct. 15)	$14–$15 per week, according to population, general. $11.20–$12 per week, according to population, office boys and girls and messengers. 40 cents per hour, part-time work.	40 per week (in peak periods 64 per year additional, maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 in 24, general. 45 per week, 9 in 24, maintenance or outside service. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours, general.	Under 16, office boys and girls and messengers. Under 18, others.
Floor machinery (Oct. 27)	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office. $11.20–$12 per week, according to population, 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 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, stock and shipping clerks and delivery employees. 40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, stock and shipping clerks and delivery employees.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Metal hospital furniture manufacturing (Nov. 2).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week, 9 in 24, during 6 weeks in 26), 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work.	Do.
Pecan shelling (Oct. 29)	15 cents per hour in South and 16½ cents per hour elsewhere, general. $16 per week, office, watchmen.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week and 8 per day (10 per day, shop crews, receiving and shipping crews) during 6 weeks between September and January), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen and engineers.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours, shop crews, receiving and shipping crews. 1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week (48 per week during peak period), emergency work.	Do.
Pharmaceutical and biological (Nov. 5).	28 cents per hour, laboratory or office apprentices (not to exceed 1 in 20 employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such apprentice). 35 cents per hour, others.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 48 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 12 days in 14, watchmen, firemen, engineers, or outside service. 45 per week, 6 days in 7, branch house and shipping service. 40 per week, 12 per day, employees on continuous processes.	1⅓ regular rate after hours specified (overtime limited to 8 hours per week in 8 weeks per year). 1⅓ regular rate after hours specified, epidemic, catastrophe, or emergency.	Under 16, office boys and girls and messengers. Under 18, others.

Pickle packing (Oct. 15)----	22½-32½ cents per hour for females and 27½-40 cents per hour for males, according to geographic area and population, nonseasonal work. 20-27½ cents per hour for females and 25-32½ cents per hour for males, according to geographic area, seasonal work in salting station of metropolitan areas under 100,000 population. $18 per week, watchmen. $14-$16 per week, according to population, office. $12-$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of total office employees where more than 1 is so classified).	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), watchmen, handlers, and packers, workers engaged in receiving and salting operations excluded, 9 per day, general. 48 per week, chauffeurs, deliverymen, shipping and receiving clerks working in conjunction with outside delivery employees, power plant employees, repair and maintenance. 44 per week, warehouse employees. 56 per week, watchmen. 60 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year, employees engaged in receiving and salting. 48 per week, 10 per day, during 4 weeks in 1 year, office. Routes for delivery salesmen to be so planned as to require 8 per day normally exclusive of 1 for lunch period. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, peak periods, emergency work. 1⅓ regular rate for all hours worked on Sundays and specified holidays (watchmen, outside salesmen, salting station employees excluded).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Retail trade in the Territory of Hawaii (Oct. 29).	$9-$11 per week, according to population and store hours, general. $8-$10 per week, according to population and store hours, juniors and apprentices (not to exceed 1 in 5 employees up to 20 and 1 in 10 above 20 employees). Deductions for meals and lodging allowed if customary prior to June 16, 1933; 25 cents per meal or $3 per week, $2.50 per week for lodging.	According to store hours, 40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods, 48 per week and 9 per day during 5 weeks in 1 year), or 44 per week, 9 per day (in peak periods 52 per week and 9½ per day during 5 weeks in 1 year), or 48 per week, 10 per day (in peak periods, 56 per week, 10 per day during 5 weeks in 1 year), 6 days per week, general. 6 per week tolerance, maintenance, and outside service. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days per week, others. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. Unrestricted hours applying to executives, etc., but excluding professional persons, outside collectors, watchmen, etc.: In establishments with 20 employees or less, 1 in 5 employees or less; in establishments with over 20 employees, 1 in 5 employees for the first 20 and 1 in 8 employees above 20. 1 per day additional on 1 day per week provided weekly average is not exceeded.	1⅓ regular rate for hours in excess of tolerance allowed, maintenance and outside service.	Under 16 (except 3 hours per day on 6 days per week or one 8-hour day per week for persons 14 and 15).

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

Amended codes [1]

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Builders' supplies trade (Oct. 13, 1933; amended Oct. 25, 1934).	25–60 cents per hour, according to population and geographic areas, *general. $12 per week, office employees in small towns where not more than 2 employed. $12–$20 per week, according to population, other office. 75 cents per hour, truck drivers in cities of 2,500,000 population or over.*	40 per week, *8 per day*, general. 44 per week, yard foremen, truck drivers, etc. 48 per week in small towns, where not more than 2 employed. *6 days in 7 (night and Sunday watchmen excepted).*	No general provision. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, yard foremen, etc. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours, clerical and office and employees in small towns.	*Under 16, office boys, office girls or messengers.* Under 18, *others.*
Legitimate theatrical (Aug. 26, 1933; amended Oct. 22, 1934).	*$40–$50 per week, according to price of admission, senior actors. $25–$30 per week, according to price of admission, junior actors. $30 per week, $35 per week when traveling, chorus in musical productions. Stock companies: $40 per week, not less than 6 actors regularly employed, also senior actor local jobbers; $25 per week, other actors; $25–$35 per week, according to season and price of admission, chorus. 1 week's salary advance after 2 weeks' rehearsal, chorus paid $100 per week or less. $30 for 8 performances or 40 hours per week, theatrical stage, motion-picture machine operators, electrical workers, engineers, firemen, oilers, other skilled mechanics, and wardrobe attendants. $40–$50 per week, company managers and $30–$40 per week, house treasurers, according to whether employed by stock or other company. 30 cents per hour, watchmen. 40 cents per hour, ushers, ticket takers, scrubwomen, theater attendants, porters, others. $25–$75 per week, press representatives, according to whether employed by stock or other company. $2.25 per hour scenic artist.*	*40 per week, actors, members of chorus, theatrical stage, motion-picture machine operators, electrical workers, engineers, firemen, porters, oilers, house treasurers. 8 per day (1 per day for meal), except during last 7 days of rehearsal and after first public performance, rehearsals by actors in dramatic plays. 7 per day (in 10 consecutive hours), except during last 7 days of rehearsal and after first public performance, rehearsals by actors and chorus in musical plays. 48 per week, 8 in 24, wardrobe attendants. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office employees paid less than $35 per week. 32 per week, scenic artists except chargemen paid $75 or over per week.* 35 per week, ushers, *ticket takers, scrubwomen, theater attendants, others.*	*1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, office. 1½ regular rate after 7 hours per day and 35 per week, ushers, ticket takers, scrubwomen, theater attendants.*	Under 16 (except by special permission), *general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.*

[1] Amendments given in italics.

SOCIAL INSURANCE, PENSIONS, AND RETIREMENT

Revision of Unemployment-Pension Plan of the General Electric Co.[1]

A PLAN for the stabilization of employment and the payment of unemployment benefits was introduced June 16, 1930, by the General Electric Co. The plan provided that in times of unemployment, emergency cooperation and assistance should be given both by employees not usually affected by unemployment and by the company. Under the original plan no payments were to be made from the fund for at least 6 months after its creation and thereafter only to employees who had made their normal payments for 6 months. But on December 1, 1930, before the normal plan had been in effect the required period and an adequate reserve had been built up, an emergency was declared by the company and the emergency provisions which called for contributions by employees and officials not usually affected by unemployment became effective. During the period from December 1, 1930, to October 1, 1934, the total amount paid into the fund, including contributions by employees and the company, interest, repayment of loans, etc., was $5,487,424, of which $3,727,274 was disbursed, leaving an unexpended balance on October 1, 1934, of $1,760,150.

The fundamental principles of the original plan [2] remain unchanged in the plan now presented by the company, but the experiences of the past 4 years have suggested the desirability of certain changes, and the boards of administrators at the various plants agreed upon such amendments, which have been ratified, as provided in the original plan. The new plan became effective November 1, 1934.

One of the most important changes, and one which is said to have been urged by employees, provides for participation in the plan, as a mutual condition of employment, of all employees of the company except certain specifically excluded groups. These groups include employees or temporary workers for whom other protection against unemployment is provided by the company and salaried employees and temporary salaried workers whose average full-time rates are more than $50 per week.

[1] General Electric Co. G–E employees' unemployment pension plan. Schenectady, Nov. 1, 1934.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1934, p. 1301.

Employees contribute 1 percent of the actual weekly or monthly earnings, when such earnings are 50 percent or more of the average full-time rate, until normal payments have been made for each of 156 weeks, including credit for amounts paid to the normal plan in 1930, but no payments are to be made which will reduce an employee's earnings below 50 percent of his average full-time earnings, and it is provided that normal payments shall be entirely suspended in cases of declared emergency. The company contributes an amount equal to the employees' payments.

The benefit payments, which were set in the original plan at a maximum of $20 per week, were reduced during the emergency to a maximum of $15 and the benefits are now fixed at 50 percent of average full-time earnings but not to exceed $15 a week. If a member who has been temporarily laid off secures employment elsewhere, the weekly benefit payment, if any, shall be paid to him at the discretion of the local board, but wages plus benefits may not be less than the weekly benefit payment he would receive if totally unemployed and may not exceed the specified maximum. No benefit payment in any week for total or partial unemployment may exceed an amount sufficient to make the member's current 4-week total earnings plus benefit payments equal to four times the weekly benefit payment he would receive if totally unemployed. For example, an employee laid off immediately after he has been working full time would receive no benefit for 2 weeks, while an employee laid off after he has been working on short time and earning only the amount he would receive if totally unemployed would be eligible for benefits immediately. The total amount paid to an employee for total and/or partial unemployment may not exceed within any 12 consecutive months 10 times the weekly benefit payment he would receive if totally unemployed.

One year's continuous service with the company is required for eligibility for benefits.

The plan provides for loans because of illness, death in family, fire, or other extraordinary personal emergencies or unemployment to any employee, except temporary workers, whether a member of the plan or not. The loans may not exceed $200 outstanding to any employee at any time, including the loans from the 1930 emergency fund. It is required that repayment of loans shall commence within 1 month after the loan is granted, at the rate of 10 percent of actual earnings. Relief payments on the basis of need, in either cash or kind, may also be made by the local boards of the different plants to any employee or temporary worker, whether a member of the plan or not, but are limited to $100 in any 12 months.

Regular employees, upon leaving the service of the company for any reason whatever, receive the amount of their total normal payments reduced by all benefit or relief payments made to them less

their proportionate share of the operating cost of the plan. From the refund thus calculated any unpaid loan either from this plan or the 1930 emergency fund must also be deducted. Temporary workers receive a refund equal to their total normal and emergency payments.

Benefit Payments by Standard National and International Unions, 1933

THE benefit services for the year 1933 of national and international trade unions that maintain benefits are shown in the accompanying table. The figures are taken from the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1934 convention of that organization, which points out that the outstanding change in union benefits between 1932 and 1933 is the decline in the total amount paid, which amounts to about $11,000,000.

The decline in benefits from $51,448,348.73 to $40,692,112.72 represents a decline in every item except disability where there was an increase of over $800,000. The decline in death benefits was approximately $3,000,000; in unemployment benefits, over $6,000,000. These declines do not reflect a decline in needs of members but the effects of nearly 4 years of depression. Unions as well as the Government have had to face the problem of relief for the unemployed as a public responsibility. The shrinking incomes of the employed make their former generous fraternal contributions a most difficult problem. It is an extraordinary tribute to the stability and fine feeling of obligation among union members that the total expenditure for this purpose during the year 1933 was more than $13,500,000.

BENEFIT SERVICES OF STANDARD NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS, 1933

Name of organization	Amount paid in benefits for—						
	Death	Sickness	Unemployment	Old age	Disability	Miscellaneous	Total
American Federation of Labor						$784	$784
Air Line Pilots' Association			$5,365				5,365
Asbestos Workers, International Association of	[1] $4,000						4,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union	32,500	$99,466				42,118	174,084
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen	112,262	119,140					231,402
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	9,425						9,425
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	[2] 320,300	[3] 2,118		(4)	(5)	1,100	323,518
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	57,800		439			32,450	90,689
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	21,750	6,140			$350		28,240
Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of	[1] 4,839	[1] 5,057	[1] 710			15,376	25,982
Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers', International Union	223,949			[2] $414,621			638,571

[1] Paid by local unions.
[2] Includes disability benefits.
[3] Includes old-age pensions.
[4] Included with sick benefits.
[5] Included with death benefits.

BENEFIT SERVICES OF STANDARD NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS, 1933—Continued

Name of organization	Amount paid in benefits for—						
	Death	Sickness	Unemployment	Old age	Disability	Miscellaneous	Total
Brick and Clay Workers, United	$18,200	[1] $780				[1] $1,450	$20,430
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association	29,250			[2] $46,699			75,949
Carmen, Brotherhood of Railway	115,900				$11,200		127,100
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	478,947			259,458	11,900		750,305
Carvers' Association, International Wood	4,800					7,242	12,042
Clerks, National Federation of Post Office	44,000	15,658			4,067		63,725
Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway	240,930						240,930
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	3,350						3,350
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated			$362,000				362,000
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	15,000				6,085		21,085
Coopers' International Union	2,275						2,275
Diamond Workers Protective Union	3,000					122	3,122
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	374,283			148,669			522,952
Elevator Construction, International Union of	[6] 25,059	([5])	81,083		5,369		111,511
Engineers, International Union of Operating	30,800					224	31,024
Engravers, Friendly Society of	2,500						2,500
Engravers' Union, International Photo	131,416	54,530	1,471,949			85,301	1,743,195
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	20,000						20,000
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	900					200	1,100
Fur Workers' Union, International	1,529	3,073	17,341	2,720		647	25,310
Garment Workers, United	24,400						24,400
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	4,500	62,000	11,200	9,500			87,200
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association	44,000		3,000				47,000
Glass Cutters' League, Window	6,400						6,400
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	25,500					55,326	80,826
Granite Cutters' International Union	52,761				1,500		54,261
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, International Union, United	8,370		3,000			12,000	23,370
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union, International	35,200						35,200
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance	42,422	38,760				48,962	130,144
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	27,775					26,520	54,295
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire, and Metal	15,969						15,969
Laundry Workers' International Union	3,750	1,422	1,475			330	6,977
Letter Carriers, National Association of	159,386	[2] 143,016					302,401
Lithographers' International Association	50,458	8,100	190,000				248,558
Machinists, International Association of	246,486	32,500	166,000		3,000	34,500	482,486
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of	219,250						219,250
Marble, Slate, and Stone Polishers, Rubbers, and Sawyers, etc., International Association of	[7] 4,789		[7] 10,273			[7] 100	15,162
Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America	950					50	1,000
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	22,000						22,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	44,000					7,860	51,860
Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, International Union of	2,800	3,300			2,000	950	9,050

[1] Paid by local unions.
[2] Includes disability benefits.
[5] Included with death benefits.
[6] Paid by local unions; includes sick benefits.
[7] Includes local union benefits.

BENEFIT SERVICES OF STANDARD NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS, 1933—Continued

Name of organization	Amount paid in benefits for—						
	Death	Sickness	Unemployment	Old age	Disability	Miscellaneous	Total
Mine Workers, United	$1,000,000						$1,000,000
Molders' Union of North America, International	277,288	$102,981	$223,452				603,720
Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers	4,300						4,300
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	172,599				$5,900	$4,554	183,053
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	6,803					1,250	8,053
Pattern Makers' League	6,300	3,394	27,107			408	37,210
Paving Cutters' Union	3,975					1,424	5,399
Plasterers' International Association, Operative	61,675				4,000		65,675
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of	117,470	121,145	500,000			9,456	748,071
Polishers, Metal, International Union	11,000					9,000	20,000
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	14,970	9,634				9,013	33,618
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, International	181,692	3,974	317,267	$114,862			617,795
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of			1,000				1,000
Quarry Workers, International Union	2,700			1,750			4,450
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	[7] 823,007	[1] 84,307		70,400	17,450	2,230	997,394
Railway Mail Association	59,493				[8] 11,224 [9] 113,667	591	184,974
Roofers, Damp and Water Proof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	7,000						7,000
Sheep Shearers' Union	1,375			2,465		35	3,875
Siderographers, International Association of			[10]				
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	26,900		[1] 797,418			58,172	882,490
Stonecutters' Association, Journeymen	22,700						22,700
Stove Mounters' International Union	7,500						7,500
Switchmen's Union	130,850				33,575		164,425
Tailors' Union, Journeymen	4,011	2,821					6,832
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	78,350						78,350
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad	312,898					22,574	335,473
Telegraphers' Union, Commercial	867						867
Textile Workers, United	6,400					25,000	31,400
Tobacco Workers' International Union	400	3,700					4,100
Typographical Union, International	652,125	67,673	624,415	2,110,853		212,975	3,668,041
Upholsterers' International Union	27,000		201,650			8,000	236,650
Wall Paper Crafts, United	3,950	416			100	960	5,426
Weavers' Protective Association, Amalgamated Wire	[1] 400	[1] 500				[1] 2,550	3,450
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	2,245,924	517,507		940,282	2,876,375	42,958	6,623,045
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	1,015,980	152,155	17,900	202,415	[11] 919,919 [8] 386,478		2,694,846
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	3,122,699		8,750,000	232,832	252,174	154,509	12,512,215
Railway Conductors, Order of	999,475			121,110	171,398	6,960	1,298,943
Total	14,780,206	1,665,266	13,784,043	4,678,636	4,837,730	946,231	40,692,113

[1] Paid by local unions.
[7] Includes local union benefits.
[8] Permanent disability.
[9] Disability from accident.
[10] Maintains unemployment benefit but made no report.
[11] Disability.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Readjustment of Workers Displaced by Plant Shut-Downs [1]

THE fact that the major part of the burden of industrial change as exemplified by the permanent closing of factories falls upon the workers even in spite of well-organized community and company efforts to minimize the effect of the enforced unemployment is shown by a study of what happened to workers in two rubber-manufacturing plants located in New Haven and Hartford, Conn., who became unemployed when the plants were permanently closed. The study extended over a period of 3 years and was carried out as two separate but related investigations, the first covering a period of 11 months after the shut-down of the plants,[2] during which time employment opportunities were approximately normal, and the second covering the following 2 depression years.

The New Haven plant was closed in April 1929 and the Hartford plant in August of the same year, these shut-downs occurring as a result of a general program of the United States Rubber Co. for consolidating scattered small plants into a few major factories. About 2,200 workers were displaced in the two factories and as the closing of these factories involved dismissing such a large number of workers at the same time and also since pensions and a dismissal wage were paid to certain of the long-service workers, the shut-downs offered an unusual opportunity to study the readjustment of displaced industrial workers, as well as the influence of the payment of a dismissal wage upon such readjustment.

The L. Candee & Co. factory in New Haven, manufacturing rubber footwear, was the oldest rubber manufacturing plant in the United States and had an unusual number of long-service employees. The plant was antiquated and much of the work was individual in character, the work of some departments consisting almost entirely of hand work. About 60 percent of the workers were women. More than half of the workers were Italians and many married couples worked there, while many of the younger workers were related to the older employees, so that in a sense the plant formed a community by itself. The Hartford Rubber Works was

[1] Yale University. Institute of Human Relations. After the shut-down. Part 1.—The readjustment of industrial workers displaced by 2 plant shut-downs, by Ewan Clague and Walter J. Couper. Part 2.—Former L. Candee workers in the depression, by E. Wight Bakke. New Haven, Conn., 1934.

[2] A summary of the earlier study was published in the April 1931 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 69).

a tire manufacturing plant and its processes were more mechanized and specialized. The employees were practically all men, many of them single, and there was no single nationality predominating as in New Haven, although native second-generation Americans formed the largest single group—about one-fourth of the total. The New Haven plant closed at a time when business was still good and when there were opportunities to find other work, but the Hartford plant closed shortly before the onset of the depression so that opportunities for securing employment soon ceased.

Upon the notice of the impending shut-down the New Haven company took steps to assist in the readjustment of the employees. Workers were allowed to take time off to look for work during the 4 weeks which elapsed between the announcement and the final closing of the plant, while the employment department made every effort to place workers in other plants, eligible workers were retired from service under the existing pension plan, and for all other long-service workers a dismissal wage of 1 week's pay at current earnings was given for each year of service if they had had at least 15 years' service or if they were 45 and had had 10 or more years of service. Under this provision 116 employees, or about 15 percent, received payments ranging from $137 to $2,088, with a median of about $400. At the Hartford plant the same procedure was followed and pensions and dismissal wages were paid on the same basis. However, the number eligible for pension was very small and 126 employees, or about 10 percent, received a dismissal wage.

As the number of workers, therefore, who were eligible for pensions and for dismissal wage varied so much in the two plants, and there was so much variation in other factors, the shutdown of the plants offered an excellent opportunity for a comparative study of the degree of success with which these workers adjusted themselves to the change and to trace the influence upon that adjustment of such factors as age, nationality, skill, dismissal wage, community efforts to assist readjustment, and the general employment condition in the industrial area.

Composition of the Groups Studied

In the survey of the two groups of workers, 729 were listed in New Haven and 1,105 in Hartford, schedules being secured for 244 men and 428 women in New Haven and 8 women and 526 men in Hartford. Age and sex were important factors in the securing of the proportionately larger number of schedules in New Haven, as that plant had an overwhelming majority of women at the younger ages as well as a high proportion of older workers, neither of which classes are as mobile as the group of younger men in Hartford who

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accounted for a large part of the unsecured schedules since they had in most cases undoubtedly left the city in their search for work. Also the distinctly family constitution of the Candee plant was a factor in decreasing the mobility of these workers even among the younger men.

While both of the plants employed a great many foreign-born workers as well as first generation native-born, the nationality of the workers did not appear to have been of any great importance in indicating a tendency toward migration, but it was rather the difference between business conditions in the two places, New Haven not having had any high degree of prosperity in the preceding years while Hartford had been industrially prosperous for many years, and had, therefore, furnished an attractive labor market, especially for men drifting from the depressed textile centers of New England. The basic factor, therefore, in the relative mobility of the working forces of the two plants, appeared to be an economic one—the condition of business. The migratory workers of Hartford were the ones who were missed in the survey, and this fact is considered to make the results more directly comparable, as it made for a greater similarity in the groups in the two places.

An analysis of the service records of the workers showed that about 37 percent of the force in New Haven had worked 10 years or more on a total working-time basis, that is, exclusive of shut-downs and temporary absences, while 121 had exceeded 15 years, and 87 had records of 20 years and over. The average length of service in this plant was 9.9 years while in Hartford the average was only 5.4 years, in the latter plant there being only a handful of extra-long service workers and a very large proportion of men in the groups under 2 years. In many instances in Hartford the short-service workers were not the younger employees as in New Haven, but were older workers, even over 40 years of age, who had recently joined the force.

Length of Time Out of Work

A CLASSIFICATION of the workers according to the period of time which elapsed before a permanent job was secured showed that in Hartford only 9 of the 534 workers surveyed did not try to find work, while among the 672 in New Haven there were 84 who did not try to find new jobs. The difference between the two places in the number seeking jobs was largely due to the sex differences in the working forces of the two plants. In New Haven 69 women (for the most part because they were housewives or older women who had decided to retire from industry) and 15 men did not look for other work, while in Hartford only 9 were recorded as not looking for work. Every effort was made to narrow the number classified as looking for work

to persons who had made a determined effort to find employment, and in all doubtful cases the decision was made against the worker; that is, everyone who could possibly be classed as not having looked for employment was put in that group. This was done so that the group listed as not being able to find a job in nearly a year of effort should not be exaggerated by figures on length of time out of work.

In New Haven of the 228 men seeking work 140 secured their first permanent job in somewhat less than 3 months, while of the 358 women looking for work 231 found work within that period. In Hartford 305 of the 523 who sought work were placed within 3 months. In this tabulation jobs which were strictly temporary were not counted, but jobs which were given and accepted in good faith on a permanent basis were considered as permanent even though the worker was laid off later because of slack work.

There seemed to be little difference between the sexes in the time it took to find the first job, but there was a very decided difference when the age of workers was taken into account, as a very definite handicap was evident for workers over 45. Of all men over this age seeking work, only 43 percent found jobs within the 3 months, while 71 percent of those workers under 45 were permanently placed. Among the women the corresponding percentages were 44 and 67. In many cases these first placements were not permanent, as 43 percent of the Hartford men lost their first job after varying periods of service, over half of them being unemployed again within about 2 months. In New Haven only 46 percent of those finding work were still employed on their first job at the close of the survey. The total loss of working time amounted to 40 percent of the available working time for New Haven workers during the 11 months and to 43 percent for the Hartford workers in a period of about 10 months. But on the closing date of the survey the majority of those who had actively sought work had a more or less satisfactory job, slightly over 70 percent in Hartford and almost 74 percent in New Haven being employed on that date while others had had work some time during the period.

Reduced Earnings of Displaced Workers

THE amount of unemployment, however, does not measure the total losses of the workers, as the earnings were much reduced. The average weekly earnings of the New Haven men on the best-paid jobs they were able to secure after the shut-down were barely more than 80 percent of the rubber-company rates, with a still greater loss among the women, while among the Hartford workers a greater decline was suffered, the average on the new job being approximately 70 percent of former earnings. For the workers in New Haven the net effect of unemployment upon incomes in a period of about 1 year after the shut-down was a loss of about 50 percent of their income

during the preceding year with the rubber company. This difference was largely made up for workers receiving the dismissal wage; although their earnings losses were more severe than for the others, the dismissal-wage payments brought their total income up to more than 83 percent of their income during the preceding year.

The families of these workers had been able to get along during the period with very little recourse to relief from the social agencies. A large number of the families either owned their own homes or were in the process of purchasing them, and insurance was very widely held. The use of credit figured rather largely in carrying some of the families through the unemployment period. The debts were in the form of commercial loans, borrowings from friends or relatives, credit given by the merchants, or back rent due to the landlord. In New Haven only 20 families applied for relief at any time during the period.

In summing up the result of the study it is said that it is clear—

> The major part of the burden of industrial change, if these two cases are typical, falls upon the workers. Despite the efforts which were made by the company and by the community in each case, the majority of the workers had to take care of themselves, and suffer whatever losses were involved. Nevertheless, the payment of a dismissal wage to a selected group of workers was of material benefit to them and their families during the readjustment. The results of its use in these two cases were so uniformly good as to justify its extension to other workers and other industries.
>
> For example, there were many workers at both the New Haven and Hartford plants who might well have been entitled to a dismissal wage on the basis of their investment of time and skill with the company—men and women who fell short of the service required (10 years for workers 45 years and over, and 15 years for others) in order to qualify. A minimum of 5 years would have brought into the fold a large group of middle-aged and younger workers who were markedly handicapped in making the readjustment. On the other hand, the authors of the report believe there is every reason for keeping the dismissal wage entirely distinct from unemployment insurance. The former is essentially an indemnity for the probably permanent loss of job and skill, the latter is to cover the temporary readjustment involved in changing jobs. The experiences of the United States Rubber Co. workers serve to emphasize the fact that the dismissal wage must take its place as a most important device for the establishment of greater security for the industrial worker.

Study of Workers in the Candee Plant

THE extended study covering the former New Haven workers during the entire 3-year period showed that there was a steady decline among these workers in working time and wages. The readjustment shown by the first study during the 11-month period was not one toward steady work but to a set of jobs which produced a decreasing amount of work and wages in each succeeding year. The older men were found to be in a particularly unfavorable position, and the best records were made by the groups aged 30 to 44 years. There was a decline in average earnings from the 1928 figure of $1,250.41 for the men and

$761.89 for the women to $557 and $385.73, respectively, during the third year following the lay-off. The burden fell heavily on the skilled men, whose average earnings by the third year had fallen to $34 less than those of the unskilled and $98 less than those of the semi-skilled men. This fact apparently indicates that the qualities which help men to rise to skilled jobs and high wages while they are at work do not assist them to readjust satisfactorily to new jobs, and that the readjustment entails the acceptance of work of less skill and at lower wages with its resulting blow to the worker's standard of living and status.

The report states that the cumulative effect of the loss of jobs and wages was felt by the entire community, some of this loss being evidenced in the growth of antisocial attitudes, and in the ill effects on health, on initiative, and on industrial efficiency as well as on family life. In spite of the fact that the company and the community attempted to fill the gap caused by lack of wages with terminal wages, pensions, and charity, "the fact stands out that the 3 years found the workers themselves bearing 65 percent, 88 percent, and 86 percent of that burden, respectively. In spite of the efforts of the company and the community, it is still the worker himself who must drastically revise his standard of living, search for alternative methods of maintenance when he faces unemployment, and through such efforts shoulder most of the load. In spite of mounting relief funds, unemployment is still predominantly the workers' problem."

Increase of Small-Scale Enterprises in Germany

DATA from the German census of 1933 compared with those of 1925 give the following picture of population changes in the industrial make-up of Germany.[1] The entire population of Germany numbered 62,400,000 in 1925 and 65,200,000 in 1933—an increase of 2,800,000, or 4.1 percent. Changes in certain population groups from 1925 to 1933 are shown in table 1:

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN CERTAIN POPULATION GROUPS IN GERMANY, 1925 TO 1933

Population group	1925		1933	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population
Persons engaged in industries:				
Employed	31,381,214	50.3	26,441,088	40.5
Unemployed	628,086	1.0	5,855,408	9.0
Total	32,009,300	51.3	32,296,496	49.5
Independent (including insurance beneficiaries, those living on income from savings, and others)	3,844,430	6.2	5,821,556	8.9
Family members (including children, wives, and others)	26,556,889	42.5	27,100,409	41.6
Total	62,410,619	100.0	65,218,461	100.0

[1] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, issues of Apr. 1, July 2, and Aug 1, 1934.

The percent of persons engaged in industries, including employed and unemployed, as compared with total population, decreased for the first time in the industrial history of Germany during the last half century. This percent, 42.4 in 1882, had increased steadily to 51.3 in 1925. From this point it decreased to 49.5 in 1933. At the same time the percent of the independent persons, including insurance beneficiaries, those living on income from savings, and others, steadily increased from 3.1 in 1882 to 6.2 in 1925 and to 8.9 in 1933. The third group, family members, decreased from 54.5 percent in 1882 to 42.5 percent in 1925 and to 41.6 percent in 1933.

Table 2 shows changes in the number of persons engaged in specified groups of industries:

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1925 AND 1933

Group of industries	Percent of total persons engaged in industries	
	1925	1933
Agriculture and forestry	30.5	28.9
Manufacturing and handicraft industries	42.1	40.4
Commerce and transportation	16.4	18.4
Civil service	6.6	8.4
Domestic service	4.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0

These figures show that the proportion of persons engaged in commerce, transportation, and civil service increased at the expense of the proportion of persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and handicraft industries during the period 1925 to 1933.

The decrease of the number of the establishments and persons engaged in the "combines" [2] of the principal branches of industries, producing capital goods and consisting mostly of large-scale undertakings, is shown by the figures in table 3 for 1925 and 1933. For example, in 1925 the combines formed 47.1 percent of the establishments in the hard coal or anthracite mining industry as against 40.1 percent in 1933, while the number of persons engaged in the combines of this industry formed 72.8 percent of the total number engaged in the industry in 1925 as compared with only 48.1 percent in 1933.

[2] The term "combine" is used to mean a group of industrial undertakings, merged or consolidated into one business unit along vertical lines, as, for instance, an automobile undertaking, which includes coal mines, steel plants, etc., as well as the automobile factory proper.

TABLE 3.—PERCENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONNEL OF "COMBINES" IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES FORM OF TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONNEL OF THOSE INDUSTRIES, 1925 AND 1933

Industry	Percent of industry			
	Establishments		Personnel	
	1925	1933	1925	1933
Hard coal (anthracite) mining	47.1	40.1	72.8	48.1
Soft coal (bituminous) mining	44.1	42.4	70.7	54.8
Iron and steel production	13.1	9.0	62.2	53.4
Metal working	7.7	4.6	49.1	40.6
Machine construction	1.6	1.1	26.9	18.4
Chemical industry	4.7	4.6	36.8	34.4
Paper working	19.0	20.4	45.1	43.2
Electro-technical industry	5.0	5.8	54.6	32.1

According to the same official source, in the wholesale trade, consisting mostly of large-scale establishments, the number of establishments decreased by 16 percent and the number of persons engaged decreased by 22.1 percent, from 1925 to 1933.

In certain branches of industries producing consumers' goods or rendering services, and consisting mainly of small-scale establishments, we see a reverse picture—an increase. For instance, from 1925 to 1933, the number of persons engaged in bakery, butchery, and cleaning and dyeing businesses increased by about one-fourth, in dairy and laundry businesses by more than one-third, and in the barber-shop trade by about two-thirds.

In contrast to the wholesale trade, the retail trade shows an increase in number of establishments by 7.6 percent and in number of persons engaged by 11.5 percent from 1925 to 1933. Retail stores selling various merchandise increased in number by 16.7 percent and persons engaged in these stores by 52.5 percent; food and confectionery stores increased by 12.9 percent and persons engaged in these stores by 15.1 percent; shops dealing in hygiene and sanitary appliances increased by 34.6 percent and persons engaged therein by 28.4 percent; and shops dealing in various special wares increased by 31.2 percent and persons engaged in these shops by 25.9 percent.

The growth of the handicraft and small-scale undertakings in industries and trades is attributed, in the main, to the fact that a great number of unemployed workers have become independent workers through small-scale undertakings.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Labor Legislation Enacted in 1934

DURING the legislative year of 1934, the legislatures of nine States [1] met in regular session as did also the legislature of Puerto Rico. Special sessions also were convened in some of these States and in several States whose legislatures were not scheduled to meet during the year.[2] In most cases special sessions were called for the purpose of considering unemployment relief and other emergency legislation, and hence labor legislation was enacted in only a few States. The Seventy-third Congress met in a second session commencing January 3, 1934, and continued until June 18, 1934, but as the labor legislation passed therein has already been noted in a previous issue of the Monthly Labor Review,[3] the present article covers only the action taken by the State legislatures.

Contract of Employment

THE legislature of Louisiana passed two interesting and unique acts of concern to labor. One act (no. 133) prohibits contracts of employment wherein employees are forbidden to engage in any competitive business upon the termination of the contract. The act declares all such contracts null and void and the courts of the State cannot issue injunctions to enforce any contract containing such provisions. The second act (no. 226) makes it unlawful for an employer with 25 or more employees to establish age limits for the employment of workers under 50 years unless such employer has provided an old-age pension system, with certain liberal benefits.[4] In Iowa any violation of the law prohibiting inquiries concerning the religious affiliations of persons seeking public-school employment has been made a misdemeanor (ch. 140, special session).

[1] Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

[2] Special sessions were held in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 348.

[4] For a more extended summary of this act see p. 1386 of this issue.

Child Labor

Two States, Iowa (ch. 243, joint resolution, special session) and West Virginia (H. J. Res. No. 1, p. 581, special session),[5] ratified the Federal child labor amendment. This makes a total of 20 States which so far have approved the amendment to the Constitution of the United States regulating the employment of child labor. New York (ch. 146) prohibited the employment of children under 16 in the erection, etc., of buildings, and also (ch. 638) amended the education law for children. Minors under 16 completing a 4-year high-school course are excused from the provisions of the education law. Eligible applicants for employment certificates, although unemployed, may attend part-time school. The amended law also prohibits the improper use of employment certificates and provides penalties for any violations of the school-attendance law. The legislature of Massachusetts passed two laws in respect to children. One law (ch. 114), which amended the street-trades law, provides that badges issued to minors may under certain circumstances also authorize the sale of magazines and other periodicals. The second act (ch. 292) requires that violations of certain sections of the child labor law must be reported to the department of industrial accidents. The act also amends the law in another respect, namely that the employment of any minor in violation of any provision of the child labor law constitutes serious and willful misconduct under the section of the workmen's compensation law relating to double compensation for illegally employed persons.

Hours of Labor

MONTANA limited the hours of labor of persons employed in retail stores, etc., to 8 per day and 48 per week (ch. 8, special session). The act is applicable only to cities of 2,500 or over and registered pharmacists are exempt from the act. In New York the law limiting the hours of labor of female employees over 16 years in restaurants is now applicable to cities of 50,000 or more (ch. 740) instead of to cities of the first and second class, as formerly. The law limiting the hours of labor of male messengers under 21 years was also changed (ch. 741). Such messengers employed by telegraph or messenger companies are now protected by law in any city, wherever employed, instead of only in cities of the first or second class. By chapters 36 and 37 the New York Legislature extended until March 1, 1935, the act establishing a 5-day week for all public-works projects and the application of the 8-hour day to highway and waterworks construction outside of cities and villages.

[5] Ratified Dec. 12, 1933.

Wages

THE New York Legislature (ch. 745) amended the labor law and penal law, requiring that all employers must pay wages at the time specified in the act or else be subject to the penalties of the law. The Washington payment-of-wage law was enlarged to cover coercion of employees of corporations in the purchase of meals and lodging (ch. 20).

Wages on public works.—By an amendment (ch. 347) New York declared that the first larger civil division under the prevailing-wage-rate law shall be as follows—(1) city or village; (2) township; (3) county; (4) the counties contiguous to the county in which the physical work is to be prepared. The New York Legislature also decreed (ch. 747) that advertised specifications for all construction contracts of public works must include a minimum hourly rate of wage for laborers as well as working men or mechanics. This provision was formerly limited to highway contracts. In New York a new section was added (ch. 171) to the penal law, prohibiting the refunding of wages under personal-service contracts. The law is applicable to any person threatening to prevent or terminate employment of a person and requiring the receipt of anything of value or of any part of an employee's wages, where the prevailing wage rate is specifically stipulated. This law is commonly referred to as the "kickback law."

Minimum wages.—A standard minimum wage law was enacted in Massachusetts (ch. 308). In Illinois the legislature at its third special session (p. 115) made an appropriation of $52,261.50 to the department of labor for the administration of the minimum wage law approved on July 6, 1933.

Garnishment of wages.—By chapter 49 (special session), Montana exempted from attachment wages of $10 or less. Massachusetts increased for a period of 2 years the amount of wages exempt from attachment by trustee process on claims for necessaries furnished to a dependent or his family (ch. 74). New York also acted in the matter of wage assignments (ch. 738). Such assignments must hereafter be in writing and the wages must be at least $12 a week. A limitation of 10 percent of the assignor's wages is also provided. The manner of serving, etc., a writ of garnishment was considered in Washington (ch. 44, special session).

Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors.—The Massachusetts act providing security for payment for labor and materials was enlarged so as to include the rental of certain appliances and equipment (ch. 351). In Rhode Island (ch. 2105) contractors for work on roads and bridges involving a price in excess of $500 must furnish a bond for the protection of their employees.

Safety and Health

THE safety of persons engaged in caisson work was provided for in Louisiana (Act No. 71). The act regulates the labor of persons so engaged as regards physical examinations, hours of labor, rest periods, and rate of decompression. Louisiana also considered the health of female employees (Act No. 207). Penalties for violating the law requiring seats for female employees were increased—the minimum fine from $25 to $50 and the maximum from $50 to $100. Massachusetts (ch. 255) now requires the heating of workrooms during the winter months. Massachusetts also authorized (ch. 132) the imposition of fees in the rules and regulations pertaining to structural painting. By chapter 139, the legislature of New York has prescribed that contractors engaged in the cleaning of windows must provide the equipment required by law and the rules of the industrial board. The Industrial Board of New York (ch. 144) was empowered to make rules for the construction of structures as well as of buildings and the guarding of dangerous machinery in connection with the same. All mercantile establishments in New York must post the labor laws and rules (ch. 166). Formerly establishments with less than 3 employees were excepted. A stricter and more comprehensive law governing the manufacture, etc., of bedding was also passed in New York (ch. 771). Puerto Rico enacted legislation regulating the manufacture, possession, storage, transportation, etc., of explosives (Act No. 67). An enlarged safety code for coal miners was adopted in Kentucky (ch. 100). The act regulates the department of mines and minerals and provides safety and health regulations for miners. The employees of the department are protected against injury by the provisions of the workmen's compensation law. At the extra session in Kentucky (ch. 21) the law passed at the regular session was reenacted, with the addition of a new section (56). This section, which requires each coal operator to pay a fee of $7.50 for each mine-scale inspection to the department of mines and minerals, was probably added because the fee provided in the previous law expired on July 1, 1934. An annual inspection of boilers is provided by chapter 295 in Mississippi, and the State factory inspector is empowered to require boiler inspection reports from persons subject to the act. An amendment (ch. 292) regarding the payment to the inspector of factories of a fee based on the number of persons employed, requires that a report must be made on or before the fifth day of each month showing the number of women and children employed. This applies to such persons performing clerical work as well as those engaged in the factory or cannery.

Labor Departments, etc.

In Kentucky (ch. 155) a reorganization of State departments was accomplished. Article 21 of the act continued the workmen's compensation board as an independent agency, while article 14 abolished the children's bureau, all its duties, etc., being transferred to the department of public welfare. A wage-collection division was created in the New Jersey Department of Labor (ch. 91), while in Massachusetts (ch. 331) a division of occupational hygiene was established in the department of labor and industries. The South Carolina Legislature (Act No. 779) changed the date for submitting statistical reports of operation, etc., to the department of agriculture, commerce, and statistics. The reporting period now covers July 1 to June 30, instead of November 1 to October 31. The return of the schedule must be made on or before August 5, rather than December 5 as formerly. The legislature of New York (ch. 155) provided that any designated officer of the department of labor is empowered to take testimony and issue subpenas. The legislature of this State (ch. 702) abolished the minimum penalty of $20 for a first offense under the labor law or violation of a departmental order, and in place thereof fixed a fine of not more than $50 for such first offense.

Employment Agencies

Iowa at a special session passed two acts amending the private employment agency law. By chapter 18 the annual license fee was fixed at $50 irrespective of the population of the city wherein the agency operates. Chapter 17 amended the law regarding the limitation and application of fees, and hereafter such fee provisions will not apply to agencies procuring employment in any profession for which a license is required by law, nor to the furnishing of vaudeville or other amusement enterprises. Every agency must hereafter furnish to the commission a form of contract, which must provide that no fee in excess of $1 shall be collected in advance of the procurement of employment, and no license will be issued unless the contract contains this provision. In Louisiana a State employment service under the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics was created (Act No. 234); this step was taken in order to take advantage of the national employment system law. The following States also accepted the provisions of the national employment agency law, commonly referred to as the Wagner-Peyser Act, during 1934: Iowa (ch. 16, special session), Kentucky (ch. 554), New Jersey (ch. 130), New Mexico (ch. 15), and West Virginia (ch. 77). The State of New Jersey (ch. 239) appropriated $54,700 for operating employment offices under the Federal act.

National Industrial Recovery Act

IN SEVERAL States statutes were enacted in 1934 supplementing the provisions of the Federal act. Some of these statutes give force of law to N. R. A. codes and in some cases suspend the operation of the antitrust act. The following States enacted either original legislation or amendatory laws during the year: Colorado (ch. 17, special session), Illinois (p. 183, third special session), Mississippi (ch. 207), New Jersey (ch. 37), New Mexico (ch. 18, special session), South Carolina (Act No. 1213), Washington (ch. 50), and West Virginia (ch. 86).

Prison Labor [6]

DURING 1934 several State legislatures considered the question of prison labor and prison-made goods. The following States passed laws taking advantage of or extending the provisions of the Hawes-Cooper Act divesting prison-made goods of their interstate character, and thereby regulated the sale of such goods within their own borders: Mississippi (ch. 296), New Jersey (ch. 118), New York (ch. 326), Rhode Island (ch. 2106), and Virginia (ch. 319). Montana passed an act at the special session (ch. 9) exempting the sale and transportation into the State of prison-made farm-machinery parts for use, etc., on farm machinery now owned and requiring repairs. Kentucky passed two acts. One act (ch. 31) authorized the Governor to sign the compact of fair competition for the prison industries of the United States under the N. R. A.; the other act (ch. 5, special session) created a prison revolving fund. The department of public welfare was charged with the duty of providing employment for State prisoners and the raising of revenues through the employment of prison labor, and also of selling products to other State departments. Mississippi (ch. 147) renacted the State penitentiary law and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners of the prison on and after January 1, 1936. West Virginia (ch. 22, special session 1933) merely provided that the State road commissioner and not the commission should regulate and control the manufacture of license plates, etc., at the State penitentiary.

Sunday Labor and Legal Holidays

KENTUCKY (ch. 49) exempted from the provisions of the Sunday law telegraph and telephone companies, public service or utility systems, and taxis. The operation of moving pictures and filling stations and the holding of chautauquas and operas are no longer construed as work within the meaning of the Sunday labor law. The retail sale of ice and fuel are now permitted under the Sunday law in Massachusetts (ch. 354), while in South Carolina (Act No.

[6] For legislation on this subject in more detail see Monthly Labor Review, November 1934, p. 1122.

850) women and children are prohibited from employment on Sundays in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Armistice Day (Nov. 11) was made a legal holiday in New York (ch. 180), and the Legislature of Massachusetts made the Sunday laws applicable to Armistice Day between the hours of 7 a. m. and 1 p. m. (ch. 283).

Anti-Union Contract and Anti-Injunction Laws

LOUISIANA (Act No. 203) regulated the issuance of injunctions, etc., in labor disputes, and (Act No. 202) prohibited the making of coercive employment contracts. Washington (ch. 7) defined and limited the powers of the courts of the State in the granting of injunctions, and declared the public policy of the State in relation to the issuance of such injunctions. The Massachusetts Legislature amended the procedure in equity cases in the matter of general issuance of restraining orders (ch. 381). The amended act provides that if a bill shows that relief is sought in a labor-dispute case, no order shall be issued unless notice has been given to the opposite party of the time and place of the hearing on the application for such an order.

Mechanics' Liens

IN SEVERAL States the mechanic's lien law was enlarged to provide greater security and additional liens on property for the value of labor expended. Louisiana (Act No. 145) created a lien on oil, etc., wells, and in Kentucky (ch. 157) additional security was provided for the payment of claims for labor and materials. In New Jersey the legislature extended liens to other water-front erections (ch. 129) and to wells, etc. (ch. 171). The latter lien does not apply where labor is to be paid for within 2 weeks from the date of performance or does not exceed $200. New York (ch. 608) defined the term "improvement" under the mechanic's lien law so as to include drawings prepared, although not used, in connection with the improvement. In addition to this act, New York adopted five acts amending in some way the procedure or coverage of the mechanics' lien law (chs. 697, 698, 699, 700, 701).

Retirement and Pensions

Old-age pensions.[7]—Iowa at a special session (ch. 19) passed an old-age pension law applicable to needy persons 65 years of age, provided such person has been a citizen for 15 years, a resident of the State for 10 years, and of the county for 2 years. The act provides a maximum of $25 a month, and is to be administered by the county boards under a State commission. A referendum was submitted in Kentucky (ch. 59) proposing an amendment to the constitution

[7] For principal features of old-age pension laws see Monthly Labor Review, June 1934, p. 1339.

authorizing the general assembly to enact legislation for the paying of old-age pensions. The old-age pension law in Hawaii was clarified by an act of the special session (no. 31), and hereafter the county treasurer, instead of the old-age pension commission of the county, must issue an old-age pension certificate to the claimant. Another act (no. 39) of the special session in Hawaii changed the name of the boards administering the old-age pension laws in the counties to the old-age pension commission and the board of child welfare. In two States at special sessions—Ohio (Second Session H. B. No. 16) and Pennsylvania (Act No. 65)—appropriations were made for old-age pension payments. In the former State $3,000,000 was provided, while in the latter State a portion of an appropriation for relief purposes was made available for old-age assistance.

Retirement.—Hawaii (Act No. 10, special session) enacted a law changing the method of financing the territorial employees' retirement system. In New Jersey (ch. 160) certain State employees were granted the right to withdraw from the retirement system, and may receive back payments plus 4 percent. Massachusetts (ch. 360) amended the State employees' retirement law in several minor respects.

Small Loans

Four States (Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Virginia) legislated on the subject of small loans. As there is some connection between this subject and wages, mention of such legislation would seem to be justified. Kentucky enacted a law (ch. 17) licensing and regulating businesses which advance or loan money to the extent of $300 or less. A limitation of the interest rate to 6 percent is provided in this State. Any person loaning money at more than 10 percent in Louisiana is prohibited by Act No. 123 from employing garnishment process against any legally exempt salary, etc., of a debtor in an effort to enforce payment of a debt. By chapter 179 Massachusetts further regulates the business of making small loans. The amended act provides that in any action upon a loan a verdict for the plaintiff must not exceed the amount required to discharge the loan at the time of such verdict. Virginia (ch. 46) merely permits certain associations making small loans to amend their charters so as to become banks of deposit and discount.

Cooperative Associations

The Mississippi Legislature extended the powers of cooperative associations so as to promote the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority (ch. 289). Virginia (ch. 369) amended the credit-union law as regards meetings and voting of members of such unions.

Investigative Commissions

In Massachusetts the legislature, by the adoption of five resolves, provided for new or the extension of existing investigative commissions. Chapter 44 (resolves) authorized the Department of Labor to investigate employment in siliceous industries. The commission to investigate the advisability of licensing contractors and builders was extended under chapter 34 (resolves). Discrimination against persons in employments on account of age is the subject for investigation by a commission appointed under chapter 39 (resolves). A study of unemployment insurance was asked for by chapter 42 (resolves). Chapter 25 (resolves) extended the authority of the commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry.

Miscellaneous

New York (ch. 825) revised the homework law. The new act applies to all residences except 1- or 2-family houses in cities of less than 200,000 and in villages and towns. It also defines an employer more specifically and work is restricted to persons whose names are on "homework certificates" issued by the department. A minimum fee of $25 is to be paid by employers.

Railroad police were considered in Kentucky and Massachusetts. In the former State the new act (ch. 122) no longer requires the filing of certain information in the county courts. In Massachusetts (ch. 233) armed guards are forbidden to be employed in a strike. Licensed policemen must have been employed at least 2 months prior to the strike.

Absent-voting legislation was under consideration in special sessions in Iowa (ch. 13) and Washington (ch. 41).

In New Mexico an act (ch. 32, special session) requires public boards, etc., to award all contracts for printing, etc., to certain residents of the State. Peddlers' licenses were the subject of legislation in New Jersey (ch. 119), and Mississippi (ch. 267) authorized the procuring of group insurance for public employees of the State or political subdivisions.

In Massachusetts the legislature ratified the interstate compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment, especially as to minimum wages (ch. 383). State housing and slum clearance was considered in two States—Illinois (p. 159, third special session) and West Virginia (ch. 89, special session). Puerto Rico (Act No. 16) amended the homestead commission law to cover the construction of homes of public employees of the insular government.

Preference is given to local labor and domestic materials in public works by many States. During the legislative year of 1934 the following States took some action on this subject: Iowa (ch. 14, special session), Louisiana (Act No. 144), and New Jersey (chs. 90, 92).

Some States enacted laws or amended existing laws governing the examination and licensing of workmen. Those States legislating on the licensing of barbers, etc., included Iowa (ch. 30, special session), Kentucky (ch. 139), Massachusetts (chs. 260, 299), Rhode Island (ch. 2110), and West Virginia (ch. 82, special session).

The removal of licenses of electricians and plumbers was the subject considered in Massachusetts (ch. 347), while the licensing, etc., of chauffeurs received the attention of the legislators in New Jersey (ch. 49), Iowa (ch. 55, special session), and Virginia (chs. 153, 154, 389). The latter State amended the law governing the licensing of pilots (ch. 211), the amended act providing that pilots' licenses issued by the board of pilot commissioners shall expire on the last day of each year.

Establishment of Wage-Collection Division in New Jersey Department of Labor

BY THE provisions of chapter 91, Acts of 1934, New Jersey established a wage-collection division in the department of labor. Prior to the enactment of this law the New Jersey Department of Labor had somewhat limited authority to assist wage earners in the collection of their claims, by an act of 1899 (ch. 38), subsequently amended by chapter 249, Acts of 1932.[1] The new law extends greater power to the labor department to hear and determine controversies pertaining to wages. In the investigation of any claims for wages the commissioner of labor may summon the offending employer in all cases involving $200 or less, and he may subpena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and after a hearing, must make known his decision. Upon filing a certified copy of the award with the court of common pleas in the county in which the defendant resides, the award shall become a judgment and have the same effect as judgments in suits heard and determined by courts of competent jurisdiction.

Any employee to whom wages are due and unpaid may file a claim in the wage-collection division of the State department of labor. The same is entered on a wage-collection docket, maintained by the department and thereupon this department must issue a summons to the defendant informing him of the time, place, etc., of the hearing which shall be conducted by the commissioner of labor in a summary manner. Legal process of the wage-collection division is operative in every section of the State and may be served by either a constable or a process server of the department of labor. Either party may appeal from a judgment of the department to the county court of

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, October 1933, p. 780.

common pleas within 20 days but such appeal is granted at the pleasure of the department of labor only upon certain terms.

In the appeals court new evidence may be adduced and the hearing shall be conducted in a summary manner without a jury. A claimant, however, may bring an action in a law court and stand trial by jury upon payment of the required jury fees. No other fees are permitted under the law, except, however, that certain taxed costs of service, etc., according to the table of court costs, may be charged.

Protection of Older Workers Against Discrimination in Louisiana

THE Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law approved by the Governor of the State on July 12, 1934 (Act No. 226), making it unlawful for an employer to fix an age limit of under 50 years, in the employment of workers.

The act is applicable to employers having 25 or more employees. In other than hazardous occupations or those requiring unusual skill and endurance the only elements to be considered in the employment or rejection of employees shall be physical or mental fitness, experience and trustworthiness. Employers are excepted from the provisions of the act if an old-age pension system has been provided for the employees with a required period of service of not more than 35 years and the pension allowances are not less than $45 a quarter.

The text of the law is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Unlawful to fix certain age limits.*—It shall be unlawful for any individual, partnership, or corporation, employing labor in Louisiana, and having 25 or more employees, to adopt any rule for the discharge of said employees and for the rejection of applications for employment of new employees upon any age limit under 50 years, except where the said individual, partnership, or corporation, have adopted a system of old-age pension for the pensioning of employees with periods of service no greater than 35 years and with pension allowances of no less than $45 per quarter.

SEC. 2. *Elements for employment.*—The elements for employment shall not be determined by age, but shall be governed by the mental and physical fitness, and by the experience and trustworthiness of the employee or applicant; except in hazardous occupations or occupations requiring unusual skill and endurance.

SEC. 3. *Violations.*—Every person, firm, partnership or corporation who shall, either as principal or agent, violate the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined no more than $500 or be imprisoned in the parish jail no more than 90 days or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada, 1934

ALL of the seven States with workmen's compensation laws whose legislatures met in regular session during 1934, made some change in the basic law.[1] Special sessions of the legislatures of two other States (Michigan and Ohio) were called, at which amendatory laws were passed. Mississippi and South Carolina, 2 of the 4 States [2] still without the benefits of workmen's compensation legislation, also had legislative sessions, but no definite action was taken toward placing such a law on the statute books.

The Seventy-third Congress of the United States, during the second session, made the first material change in the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act passed in 1927 and later made applicable to private employees in the District of Columbia. The amendatory act gives to the deputy commissioner the power to suspend payments whenever an employee unreasonably refuses medical or surgical treatment. The schedule benefit period in permanent partial disability cases was reduced, but in such cases compensation is to be paid during the healing period and in addition to other benefits listed in the schedule. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has already printed the complete text of the amendatory law and hence will not repeat the changes in this résumé.[3]

Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands were the only two Territorial possessions whose legislatures met in 1934. No change was made in the basic workmen's compensation law of Puerto Rico, and from unofficial reports received from the Philippine Islands the law in operation in that possession also remains unchanged.

In Canada legislative action was taken in only two Provinces (Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan).

United States

THE amendments to existing laws in each jurisdiction during 1934 are shown in the following pages.

[1] Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.
[2] Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 350.

Kentucky

EMPLOYERS engaged in the operation of glass-manufacturing plants, quarries, sand mines, and other siliceous industries may, under the provisions of chapter 89, voluntarily subject themselves to coverage under the workmen's compensation law for the disease of silicosis. Certain qualifications and limitations have been attached to the privilege of covering employees in these industries by the legislature. In cases of silicosis claims an application must be filed within 1 year after the last exposure to silicosis. Whenever a claim is presented to the board for disability on account of silicosis the board must appoint physicians to examine the employee.

Louisiana

BY ACT No. 29, the legislature of Louisiana amended the section of the workmen's compensation law limiting the time for payment of compensation claims. In cases in which the injury does not result at the time of the accident, the statute of limitations shall not apply until 1 year after the injury develops. In all such cases, however, the claim is barred unless action has been started within 2 years from the date of the accident.

Massachusetts

THE Massachusetts workmen's compensation act was amended by several acts. The surviving children of the employee are benefited by chapter 250, which relates to payment of compensation in death cases. The amendatory law provides that if there is no surviving wife or husband of a deceased employee, the amount which would have been payable under the act for the use of a widow and the benefit of the children must be paid in equal shares to all such surviving children of the employee. By chapter 252, the legislature of Massachusetts has provided a speedier method of payment of workmen's compensation in certain cases. The amendatory act requires that priority must be given by the department of industrial accidents to the hearing of cases where there is a question of liability, etc., and the insurers cannot agree. Hereafter, by the provisions of chapter 292, violations of certain sections of the child-labor law must be reported to the department of industrial accidents and the employment of a minor in violation of any provision of the child-labor law constitutes a serious and willful misconduct under section 28 of chapter 152, General Laws, 1932, relating to double compensation for illegally employed persons. The effect of issuing a policy of workmen's compensation insurance without the approval of the State insurance commissioner applies now to a violation of any part of

the workmen's compensation law rather than only to certain sections (ch. 137). This act also amended certain sections of the general insurance law.

Michigan

ACT No. 15 (special session) provides a new method of taking a judgment under the workmen's compensation law. Hereafter the State department of labor may give to the opposing party, as well as to the insurance carrier, a 7-day notice of the judgment whenever an award of compensation has been due and unpaid for a period of 8 days. At the expiration of the 7-day period, if the judgment is unpaid, the law requires the labor department to issue a certificate of judgment to the circuit court, and upon the payment of the filing fee a judgment must be rendered by the court. The judgment of the circuit court may be reviewed by the State supreme court only on questions of law.

New Jersey

AT THE regular session in New Jersey the coverage of relief workers was considered. By chapter 8, the provisions of the 1933 law (ch. 81) declaring all relief work to be casual employment was extended until January 31, 1935. By the provisions of chapter 12, New Jersey created a temporary emergency relief administration and provided (secs. 11, 12, and 13) for the payment of compensation to persons sustaining injuries while engaged on work-relief projects. At a special session in 1933, this State, by chapter 456, authorized the using of the second-injury fund to cover any defalcations in the workmen's compensation bureau of the department of labor.

New York

SEVEN acts affecting the workmen's compensation law were passed by the New York Legislature in 1934. Chapters 303 and 769 may be considered together. By the latter act the legislature excluded persons on "work relief" from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law. A special law (ch. 303), however, was passed to take care of this type of worker. Such worker, while unable to receive the benefits provided under the basic New York workmen's compensation act, may receive family relief, medical services, and an allowance of $3,500, exclusive of funeral benefits in case of death or permanent disability. Funds from relief appropriations are used to pay the compensation awards. The occupational-disease section of the workmen's compensation law was amended by including compensation for dermatitis caused by the use of or direct contact with brick, cement, lime, concrete, or mortar (ch. 743). Chapter 694 amended legislation passed in 1933 (chs. 384, 774) which created a special fund

for the payment of benefits in cases where 7 years have elapsed after an accident or death, and either the case has been closed without an award or 3 years have expired since compensation has been paid. By the 1934 amendment another class of cases is payable out of the fund, namely those cases in which death resulting from the accident occurs after the lapse of time specified in the above two cases. The new act also provides that the employer or insurance carrier is relieved of the payment of $300 into the fund. Medical, etc., experts also may be paid from the fund, but with a limit of $100. Three members of the board may review a claim and make an award against the fund for reopened cases, provided two of the three members of the board vote for it. Chapter 299 fixes the minimum compensation for permanent total disability at $15 for any injury (formerly limited to loss of both eyes).

By chapter 695, the legislature of New York deprived an employee of the right to sue a fellow employee as a third party. This act provides that the right to compensation under the workmen's compensation law shall be the exclusive remedy of an employee whenever he is injured or killed by the negligence of another person in the same employ. What constitutes prima facie evidence of the employer's failure to secure compensation is specifically declared by chapter 735.

Ohio

THE Industrial Commission of Ohio was given full power and authority to administer the State workmen's compensation law (H. B. No. 110, second special session).

Rhode Island

WORKMEN'S compensation was extended to the State National Guard by chapter 2123.

Virginia

ONE act was passed by the Virginia Legislature affecting the basic workmen's compensation act. Chapter 45 merely corrects the wording of the workmen's compensation law in relation to the maximum compensation period for marked disfigurement of the head or face.

Canada

THE legislation enacted by Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan amending their compensation laws is given below.

Nova Scotia

THE workmen's compensation law in this Province was amended in several respects by chapter 33. Medical and surgical aid and

nursing services hereafter may not be furnished to an injured employee for more than 30 days, and this period may not extend beyond 60 days from the date of disability. This provision changed a former benefit whereby the employee was entitled to medical aid only during the period of 30 days from the disability date.

The board is now commissioned, whenever a party has objected to a claim, to hear the case within 45 days after the entering of the objection. Changes affecting the payment of compensation for permanent total and partial and temporary total and partial disability were also made, according to the brief summary of laws in the Labour Gazette (p. 748), August 1934.

An amendment to the workmen's compensation act provides that average earnings and earning capacity shall in no case be deemed to be below $10 per week in partial disability cases. The provision applies only to accidents happening after the passing of the amendment (May 2, 1934) and in cases where the workman's rate of remuneration is such that if he had worked 6 days a week his earnings would have been at least $10 per week. In cases of total disability, however, the amount of compensation heretofore payable is not to be reduced by virtue of the amending act. Compensation for disability is 60 percent of average earnings, so that the minimum payment in total disability cases covered by the amendment will be $6 per week. Formerly the minimum for permanent total disablement was $5 per week, unless the average earnings of the workman were less than that amount when compensation equal to average earnings was paid.

Saskatchewan

THE occupational disease schedule was enlarged in this Province so as to include dermatitis due to any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids and alkalies or any acids and oils which may cause dermatitis. The time within which a report for hernia must be made was changed from 24 hours to 72 hours. (Bill no. 57, assented to April 7, 1934.)

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Safety and Health Standards for Mercantile Establishments

GENERAL regulations for the protection of the life and health of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade establishments have been developed by the Secretary of Labor's Committee on Standards for Safety and Health for N. R. A. Codes.

These regulations are intended to apply to practically all of the subdivisions of the two main industries, in accordance with the provisions of the majority of the codes approved by the National Recovery Administration, customarily as follows:

Every employer shall provide for the safety and health of his employees during the hours and at the places of their employment.

Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the code authority to the Administrator for approval within 6 months after the effective date of the code.

General minimum standards for the safety and health of workers in manufacturing industries were previously prepared and published by the committee.[1] These have been used as a basis for approximately 95 safety and health standards for individual industries, furnished by the committee to the respective code authorities, or to deputy administrators.

The standards formulated for the mercantile establishments are as follows:

Minimum Standards for the Safety and Health of Workers in Mercantile Establishments

General provisions

THESE requirements shall not supersede any legal requirement which stipulates higher standards.

The minimum requirements set forth shall apply to all installations made after the date of adoption of these regulations, and to all existing installations and conditions which are not in accordance with these regulations, provided that where safety equipment has been provided, such equipment may remain in use until such time as it needs to be replaced, upon a proper showing to the Administrator that the devices afford adequate protection.

The code authority, subject to the approval of the Administrator, may modify these requirements in particular cases only where the regulations are shown for

[1] For these standards see Monthly Labor Review, May 1934 (p. 1089).

any reason to be impracticable and/or not warranted by the protection afforded, provided equivalent or better protection is secured by other means.

In all cases where a specific safety code is cited as minimum requirements, it is understood that such a code is subject to revision according to subsequent developments, and that any changes shall be acted upon by the code authority within 30 days after the receipt of such revision. All action shall be reported to the Administrator for approval.

Special provisions

1. *Lighting.*—The illumination shall be in accordance with the suggested regulations given in part 3 of Code of Lighting: Factories, Mills, and Other Work Places (A–11), approved by the American Standards Association.

2. *Ventilation and sanitation.*—The sanitation and ventilation shall be in accordance with suggested requirements in the Safety Code for Industrial Sanitation (Z–4.1), approved by the American Standards Association.

3. *Manufacturing processes.*—If any manufacturing process is carried on upon the premises of a mercantile establishment, the standards of safety and health applicable to the corresponding manufacturing industry shall be complied with.

4. *Fire prevention and protection.*—(a) All mercantile buildings of more than two stories in height shall be provided with at least two exits from each floor, one of which may be an elevator. These shall be remote from each other and be plainly marked. Exits should be located so that no point on a floor is more than 150 feet from an exit. Exception: Buildings of fire-resistive construction or equipped with automatic sprinklers, with ground plan not exceeding 6,000 square feet.

(b) Inside stairways should preferably be enclosed for their entire length with walls of masonry or other fire-resisting material.

(c) Exit doors shall remain unlocked from the inside during working hours.

(d) Fire doors shall be kept free from all obstructions.

(e) Every hinged door which serves as an exit for more than 30 persons shall open outward, but shall not obstruct the passageway of other exits or from other floors.

(f) Mercantile buildings of more than two stories in height, if not of fire-resistive construction, or equipped with automatic sprinklers, shall be provided with exits and stairways conforming to the requirements of section 22 in the Building Exits Code (A–9), approved by the American Standards Association. All store buildings constructed after the effective date of these regulations shall comply with the above code.

(g) Mercantile buildings shall be provided with some form of fire extinguishment in conformity with the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

(h) Electric wiring and equipment shall be installed in conformity with parts 1 and 30 of the National Electrical Code (C–1), approved by the American Standards Association.

5. *Elevators and escalators.*—Construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of elevators, dumbwaiters, and escalators shall be in conformity with the requirements of the Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators (A–17), approved by the American Standards Association.

6. *Building construction and equipment.*—(*a*) On stairways, ramps, elevator landing platforms, and other places where slipping may be especially hazardous, the walkway surface shall be provided with a nonslip wearing surface.

(*b*) Steam boilers and other heated pressure vessels shall be in accordance with the "Boiler Code" of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(*c*) It is recommended that machinery (such as elevator machines) which might cause unusual vibration or excessive noise be mounted so as to avoid such a condition, as by the use of shock-absorbent material.

(*d*) Suitable seats, with backs where practicable, shall be provided for all workers whose duties can be performed in a sitting position. Such seats shall be of a type to provide comfort for the workers.

7. *Operating rules.*—(*a*) Aisles and passageways shall be kept clean and free of materials, containers, rubbish, or other obstructions.

(*b*) Artificial light meeting the requirements of section 1 shall be turned on before daylight fades to the specified intensity.

(*c*) Lighting fixtures shall be cleaned often enough to keep the intensity of illumination above the prescribed minimum values. Where dependence is placed on daylight, windows shall be kept clean enough to fulfill their purpose.

(*d*) Floors and other walkway surfaces shall be kept in good repair, free from accumulations of oil and water. All dangerous projections from walkways shall be eliminated.

(*e*) Materials shall be piled so that they will not easily fall, or be displaced by vibration or jolts.

(*f*) Fire extinguishers, fire hose, and automatic sprinklers shall be kept in operable condition. Fire extinguishers shall be protected from freezing, and if of the soda-acid type they shall be recharged at least once a year. The approach to fire hose and fire extinguishers shall be kept free from obstructions. Fire doors shall not be obstructed.

(*g*) Discarded material of a flammable nature shall be placed in self-closing metal containers which shall be emptied at least once daily.

(*h*) Flammable material shall not be stored under stairways.

(*i*) No unnecessary accumulation of combustible materials shall be permitted.

8. *Auxiliary occupations.*—The standards of safety and health established by other code authorities for particular industries shall apply to such work in mercantile establishments as would be included in such other industry if carried on alone, such as packing and unpacking goods, crating, shipping, motor trucking, repair work, storage and warehousing, and public services.

9. *Reports of injuries.*—Records of all injuries or illnesses occurring while at work, which cause death or disability, or require medical attention other than first aid, shall be kept by the employer on standard forms approved by the Administrator, and reports of same made monthly to the code authority, to be used for analysis of causes and accident prevention. Such reports shall be available to the Administrator.

NOTE.—The specific safety codes for individual operations, referred to in these standards, may be obtained from the American Standards Association, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Occupational Death Rates, 1930 [1]

THE mortality rates among employed persons in 10 States in which occupation returns were sufficiently complete to justify their compilation have been computed by statisticians of the National Tuberculosis Association and the United States Bureau of the Census. The study covers gainfully occupied males between the ages of 15 and 64, and the data include a table showing all deaths occurring among the gainfully occupied in the 10 selected States—Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin—one covering the entire classification of occupations according to the United States Census Bureau index of occupations, numbering 532, and tables including all deaths among the gainfully occupied and deaths in those occupations in which the number was at least 500. The occupational data were, in general, narrowed down to the latter grouping, as it was decided that rates covering smaller groups would be subject to the variations inherent in small numbers.

Because of the fact that the occupation has generally not been satisfactorily reported on death certificates, preliminary studies were made to determine the adequacy of these reports, a comprehensive educational campaign was carried on among State and city registrars of vital statistics and undertakers who fill out the occupational inquiries on death certificates, and a pamphlet published by the Bureau of the Census, giving information on occupations and outlining the need and importance of death rates by occupation, was distributed, largely through State registrars, to a large number of persons. These steps, together with the use by a number of States of a new form of death certificate in which the occupational data are more specific, paved the way for better reporting for the purposes of the study.

It was at first intended to use mortality data for a 3-year period, but for various reasons it was found necessary to limit the period to the year 1930. The 10 States included in the study have 38 percent of the total population of continental United States, and the gainfully occupied men in these States comprise 39 percent of all gainfully employed men. Various factors affect a study of this kind, such as the frequent changing of occupations, particularly as a result of ill health or old age, with the result that at death there may be little or no connection between the occupation last engaged in and the one which was the cause of disablement. Also, in addition to the effect on survival of the haz-

[1] 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 Fiftieth Street, 1934.

ards of different occupations, there is the effect of economic or social status, or of different standards of living. Difficulties arise when an attempt is made to classify an occupation by economic status, since there may be many different classes within one general classification. In making such classifications, however, the economic status of the majority of the group must, of necessity, be the standard.

In table 1 the occupied males have been grouped in seven main classes, consisting of professional persons; proprietors, managers, and officials; clerks and kindred workers; skilled workers and foremen; semiskilled workers; unskilled workers; and agricultural workers. Although agricultural workers do not represent an economic class in the same sense as do the other six groups, inclusion of farmers with proprietors, managers, and officials, and of farm workers with unskilled workers would distort the mortality rates of these groups.

At the time the Federal census was taken in April 1930, 14,013,367 men between the ages 15 to 64, inclusive, were employed in the 10 States, and during the calendar year 1930 the deaths of 121,951 occupied men were recorded, giving an average general death rate of 8.7 per 1,000. Standardized death rates based on the age distribution of all gainfully occupied males in the 10 States were computed, since some occupations, such as watchmen, for example, have a preponderance of old, while others have mainly young men.

Table 1 shows specific and standardized death rates for the seven social-economic classes by age groups, including all deaths reported in the 10 States between the ages of 15 and 64, inclusive.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES AMONG GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MALES 15 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE IN 10 STATES, BY AGE AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASS, 1930

Social-economic class	Age groups					
	15 to 24			25 to 44		
	Gainfully occupied males	Deaths	Specific death rates (per 1,000)	Gainfully occupied males	Deaths	Specific death rates (per 1,000)
Professional men	82,656	187	2.26	372,415	1,291	3.47
Proprietors, managers, and officials	72,972	227	3.11	787,122	3,277	4.16
Wholesale and retail dealers	44,773	143	3.19	378,960	1,760	4.64
Others	28,199	84	2.98	408,162	1,517	3.72
Clerks and kindred workers	616,637	1,420	2.30	1,130,413	4,645	4.11
Agricultural workers	474,090	1,304	2.75	816,463	3,117	3.82
Skilled workers and foremen	333,936	1,018	3.05	1,524,979	7,431	4.87
Semiskilled workers	634,348	2,019	3.18	1,323,657	8,101	6.12
Manufacturing	382,099	1,122	2.94	709,263	4,443	6.26
Others	252,249	897	3.56	614,394	3,658	5.95
Unskilled workers	520,991	2,440	4.68	1,193,432	11,437	9.58
Factory and building construction laborers	275,205	1,560	5.67	568,684	7,200	12.66
Other laborers	167,524	528	3.15	393,913	2,332	5.92
Servant classes	78,262	352	4.50	230,835	1,905	8.25
Total	2,735,630	8,615	3.15	7,148,481	39,299	5.50

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES AMONG GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MALES 15 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE IN 10 STATES, BY AGE AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC CLASS, 1930—Continued

Social-economic class	Age groups						
	45 to 64			Total			
	Gainfully occupied males	Deaths	Specific death rates (per 1,000)	Gainfully occupied males	Deaths	Standardized death rates [1]	Specific death rates (per 1,000)
Professional men	181,537	2,950	16.25	636,608	4,428	7.00	6.96
Proprietors, managers, and officials	566,331	8,936	15.78	1,426,425	12,440	7.38	8.72
Wholesale and retail dealers	268,782	4,722	17.57	692,515	6,625	8.17	9.57
Others	297,549	4,214	14.16	733,910	5,815	6.65	7.92
Clerks and kindred workers	469,427	7,728	16.46	2,216,477	13,793	7.40	6.22
Agricultural workers	717,777	9,058	12.62	2,008,330	13,479	6.21	6.71
Skilled workers and foremen	867,077	14,833	17.11	2,725,992	23,282	8.12	8.54
Semiskilled workers	585,757	12,161	20.76	2,543,762	22,281	9.86	8.76
Manufacturing	353,897	7,528	21.27	1,445,259	13,093	10.03	9.06
Others	231,860	4,633	19.98	1,098,503	9,188	9.62	8.36
Unskilled workers	741,350	18,371	24.78	2,455,773	32,248	13.10	13.13
Factory and building construction laborers	338,652	11,139	32.89	1,182,541	19,899	17.26	16.83
Other laborers	262,210	4,051	15.45	823,647	6,911	8.18	8.39
Servant classes	140,488	3,181	22.64	449,585	5,438	11.76	12.10
Total	4,129,256	74,037	17.93	14,013,367	121,951	8.70	8.70

[1] Standardized according to age distribution of all gainfully occupied males in 10 selected States.

Table 2 compares the rates for gainfully occupied males in selected occupations with those for all males in the 10 selected States and all males in the United States registration area.

TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES PER 100,000 MALES

Cause of death	Death rates per 100,000 males 15 to 64 years of age		
	All males in United States registration area	10 selected States	
		All males	Gainfully occupied males in selected occupations
Diseases of the heart	159.7	170.5	174.4
Tuberculosis, all forms	99.1	92.4	95.1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	91.4	84.6	87.4
Other forms of tuberculosis	7.7	7.7	7.8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	65.9	77.9	81.3
Pneumonia	63.6	63.7	69.0
Nephritis	63.1	56.8	57.6
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening of the brain	49.2	43.9	41.7
Suicide	30.9	31.9	35.2
Appendicitis	20.1	19.7	20.7
Accidental traumatism by fall	16.0	18.7	19.3
Diabetes mellitus	11.5	12.5	12.0
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	11.5	12.2	13.5
Cirrhosis of the liver	9.2	10.2	10.6
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	8.8	10.5	11.9
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	8.0	7.8	8.4
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted)	4.4	3.9	4.1
Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	3.9	5.3	5.9
Acute rheumatic fever, chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, and gout	2.6	2.9	2.6
All other causes of death	270.4	231.5	242.9
Total	897.9	872.4	906.5

The mortality rate from all causes for the group in selected occupations is shown to be slightly higher than that for either of the other two groups, due largely to higher rates for heart disease, cancer, pneumonia, and suicide in the employed group. The highest rates

for the chronic incapacitating diseases such as tuberculosis, nephritis, and cerebral hemorrhage not immediately fatal were found among "all males" due, it is considered, to the fact that many suffering from these diseases are unemployable for long periods. Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, and ulcer of the stomach and duodenum were somewhat higher in the employed group, while the rates for accidents, except for accidental burns, were also higher than for the other two groups. The report states that "although, when the entire population is considered, tuberculosis is now seventh in rank in the country as a whole as a cause of death, this table shows that it is the second cause of death among men aged 15 to 64 years in the United States, and also the second cause of death among gainfully occupied men in the same age group."

Industrial Diseases and Poisoning in British Factories, 1933

IN GENERAL, the incidence of cases of poisoning from many of the recognized industrial hazards showed continuing improvement in British factories and workshops in 1933, according to the latest report [1] of the senior medical inspector of factories.

Special investigations of health hazards made during the year included a study of cases of cancer of the nose occurring at a nickel refinery works, of the risk of silicosis among sand-blasters, and of the effects of French chalk in the production of fibrosis of the lungs.

Table 1 shows the number of cases of disease resulting from the use of some of the more important industrial poisons for certain years from 1910 to 1933.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES OF POISONING AND OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AMONG FACTORY WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1933

Disease	1910	1920	1930	1931	1932	1933
Lead poisoning:						
Cases	505	289	265	168	182	168
Deaths	38	44	32	21	23	19
Mercury poisoning:						
Cases	10	5	3	6	2	1
Deaths	1					
Arsenic poisoning: Cases	7	3	1		1	1
Carbon bisulphide poisoning: Cases				5	2	
Aniline poisoning: Cases			24	30	24	12
Chronic benzene poisoning:						
Cases				1		2
Deaths				1		
Toxic jaundice:						
Cases		6		7	3	2
Deaths				2		
Anthrax:						
Cases	51	48	43	21	16	21
Deaths	9	11	6	4	1	2
Epitheliomatous ulceration:						
Cases		45	194	156	131	143
Deaths		1	36	46	44	40
Chrome ulceration: Cases		126	95	65	77	73

[1] Great Britain. Home Office. Factory Department. Annual report for the year 1933. London, 1934.

The number of cases of lead poisoning, including fatal cases, was the smallest in any of the years covered in the report and with the exception of one case in the manufacture of lead arsenate no new source of poisoning from lead had arisen during the year. Cases of anilinism and toxic jaundice were fewer than in the preceding year, but of the two cases of chronic benzene poisoning reported one ended fatally in 1934.

An increase in the number of reported cases of anthrax was due entirely to contact with hides and skins. The report states that as no satisfactory method has yet been devised for the disinfection of these raw products and there is no apparent prospect of such a method being discovered, the use of imported infected material will continue to be a source of risk.

Cancer of the bladder resulting from exposure to certain chemicals—aniline and allied intermediate dyestuffs—has been a problem for some years. An intensive study was carried out during the past 2 years in Huddersfield where large works manufacturing intermediate dyestuffs are situated. The earliest recorded death among these workers from a new growth of the bladder occurred in 1900 and from that time to the end of 1932, 31 further deaths from this cause were registered among these workers, while 71 cases were reported among workers outside the chemical industry. It was found that the average age at death of the chemical workers dying from this disease was 53.2 years, while among nonchemical workers it was 63.6 years—an important point in considering the cause of the disease. The occupation of chemical laborer was the only one in which there were a number of fatal cases, all other occupation groups having only one case each over the 33-year period with the exception of cotton dyers among whom two cases were reported.

Since the chemical workers handled a variety of chemicals it was impossible to identify a particular chemical as the cause, although exposure to aniline, benzidine, alpha- and beta-naphthylene and their derivatives appeared to predominate in the history of these cases. If the disease is discovered in the early stages an operation carries the probability of a complete recovery but the growth becomes malignant in the later stages and even though operated upon there is probability of recurrence. While efforts to reproduce the disease in animals have been only partially successful, it appears that preventive measures should include the prevention of absorption by the removal of dust and fume and the avoidance of contact of the skin with these products.

Statistics of deaths from silicosis and asbestosis have been collected in the past few years and in all the cases recorded there was no doubt as to the cause of death, in the majority of cases the diagnosis having been confirmed by post-mortem examinations. The report contains

particulars of 53 deaths from asbestosis or asbestosis with tuberculosis and 469 deaths from silicosis or silicosis with tuberculosis.

Table 2 shows the number of deaths from silicosis and asbestosis alone or complicated with tuberculosis, the average age at death, and the number of years of exposure to either type of dust.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN, AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH, AND DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Disease	Number of deaths	Average age at death	Duration of employment (years)		
			Longest	Shortest	Average
Silicosis	204	54.3	60.0	2.3	34.4
Silicosis with tuberculosis	265	52.4	67.0	2.0	31.5
Asbestosis	35	41.0	27.0	3.5	13.4
Asbestosis with tuberculosis	18	38.2	18.0	2.3	9.6

The largest number of fatal cases occurred in the pottery industry—an industry in which workers tend to remain throughout their entire working life. In this industry there were 111 deaths from silicosis and 109 from silicosis and tuberculosis or about 47 percent of the total number of deaths from the combined causes. Next in importance in the number of deaths from this cause was the sandstone industry, followed by metal grinding, sand-blasting, and the manufacture of scouring powders. The average duration of employment which is synonymous with duration of exposure to dust was longest in the pottery industry and shortest in the scouring-powder industry and in sand-blasting, there being very little difference in the rates for the latter two industries. Sand-blasting, which is of more importance because of the number of workers involved, is said in the report to have been shown to be an extremely dangerous occupation. The risk of the process is such that the use of substitutes for siliceous material is advised wherever possible, and in other cases enforcement of the strictest precautions with initial and periodic medical examination of the workers.

Reporting of cases of skin disease is not compulsory, but during the year there were 988 cases reported, 18 of which were nonindustrial and wrong-diagnosis cases. The causative agents in the reported cases included alkalies, sugar, oil, chrome, turpentine and substitutes, dyes, chemicals, friction and heat, petrol, benzol, dough, acids, paraffin, French polish, nickel compounds, and accelerators.

There were 149 accidents from inhalation of gases and fumes, 14 of which were fatal. Eighty of the accidents, including nine fatalities, were due to carbon monoxide, the next most important causes being inhalation of the fumes of nickel carbonyl, chlorine, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, sulphureted hydrogen, and hydrocyanic acid.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Policies Formulated by 1934 Convention of American Federation of Labor

NATIONAL affairs, in unprecedented degree, occupied the attention of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in San Francisco, Calif., October 1–12, 1934. In large part the resolutions and debate centered upon the attitude of the workers toward the National Recovery program, their experience under N. R. A. codes and decisions of the various adjustment agencies, and the position of organized labor on proposed governmental plans and measures for social security. Internal matters were subordinated to the broader questions of general welfare. At the same time the convention took action dealing with organization affairs that established the principle of industrial organization in those industries, particularly the mechanized industries operated on a mass-production basis, to which the traditional American Federation of Labor policy of craft autonomy cannot be successfully applied.

National Recovery Program

IN ITS report to the convention, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor held that history will interpret the National Recovery Act "primarily as labor legislation" the effectiveness of which "will depend upon the success with which it helps labor to become an effective balance force in the industrial world." From that viewpoint the council reported fully upon results and developments during the year under the act.

Wages.—Reviewing wages under N. R. A. codes, the report stated that in industries in which wages had been most severely depressed, as for example in the cotton-textile and furniture industries, the minimum wages fixed in the codes had raised hourly wage rates for an overwhelming majority of the workers. The council held it unfair, however, to judge the effect of codes by increases in hourly rates, since "it is upon the amount in the pay envelop at the end of the week that the worker and his family must live", and "in many industries codes have meant a very real decrease in wages and earnings rather than an increase, and large numbers of workers find

themselves today in a less-favored position, economically, than they were a year ago."

The convention endorsed the executive council's report on wages and declared that—

> For labor one of the most disturbing aspects of the whole situation is the lack of protection given to the wage standards of skilled craftsmen. Codes of fair competition have failed to protect these groups, with the result that actual wage decreases have resulted in some trades. With a few exceptions, such as the men's clothing industry, hosiery, and the graphic arts, wage scales above the minimum have not been written into the code. The net result of it all would seem to be that codes must be drastically revised "to increase minimum wages, to eliminate groups of workers now below the minimum rates, and to protect wages of higher-paid groups of employees."

Hours.—The executive council declared that "the measure of the success of the attempt to regulate hours of work is the number of persons who are still seeking jobs. Judged in such figures of unemployment, the codes have as yet fallen far short of what was hoped and expected of them a year ago." The report then analyzed in detail the code provisions for working hours, and estimated the ground lost and gained in the movement to shorten hours and to increase employment through that channel.

The question of the shorter workday as an agent of economic recovery became one of the vital issues of the convention. President Green emphasized it in his opening address, with the statement that the American Federation of Labor insists that "the hours of labor in America shall be reduced to a point where the slack of unemployment shall be taken up, and for that reason we stand unflinchingly for the application of the 6-hour day and the 5-day week in this country."

President Green's position was unanimously supported in the adoption of the report of the committee on the shorter workday, which declared for the establishment of a 30-hour week with no reduction in weekly pay, and recommended that that objective be declared the "paramount purpose" of the fifty-fourth convention. The committee moreover recognized the "compelling need of having the 5-day, 6-hour week written into the laws of our land." The executive council of the Federation was directed by the convention to "spare no efforts to have legislation enacted that will give mandate and vitality to the 30-hour workweek."

Collective bargaining.—Declaring that "employer resistance to organization in bona fide unions was by no means destroyed or even weakened" by the adoption of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, the report of the executive council points to discrimination against union members and to the creation of company unions as the means taken to prevent real collective bargaining. Many delegates discussed section 7 (a), emphasizing the constructions which have

been put upon it and the extent of governmental efforts to secure its enforcement. Plans to combat the further growth of company unionism were incorporated in the organizing program.

Labor relations boards.—The executive council's report reviewed the record of the year's activity on the part of the various adjustment boards created under the N. R. A., dwelling specifically on the Cotton Textile Board, the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, the Bituminous Coal Board, the Automobile Labor Board, and the National Labor Board and its successor, the National Labor Relations Board. The point made by the council was that most of the extralegal bodies, such as the Cotton Textile Board, the Automobile Labor Board, and the original National Labor Board, which were created "without definite statutory powers, without the ability to make and enforce decisions, and based only upon the consent of the employers and employees concerned, have in the short space of a year been proven entirely inadequate to meet the situation." On the other hand boards which have statutory existence, such as the National Longshoremen's Board, the National Steel Relations Board, and the National Labor Relations Board, have been given definite duties and responsibilities. The executive council expressed the opinion that "in the short time they have been in existence they have acted with courage, promptness, and definiteness, to resolve some of the most weighty problems in industrial relations."

The Secretary of Labor, in her address to the convention on October 5, spoke at some length on the adjustment machinery which has been created, and urged that it be given a fair trial. She said in part:

> The Government has established boards to make judicial findings of fact and to arbitrate if both parties to a dispute agree, and to maintain continuously a machinery for effective industrial relations in cases where the principal parties cannot quickly and peacefully agree. It seems fitting, proper, and reasonable that this system should be given every trial by all parties should differences arise. * * * The boards constitute the machinery with which disputes can be settled as to which union and what representatives have been chosen to represent the employees and they can arbitrate as impartial agencies of Government when so requested. The Conciliation Service can and does daily make hundreds of adjustments that prevent strikes and conciliates and mediates between the parties, its main purpose being to bring them together in such a way that they may settle their own differences by agreement and accord and therefore avoid the more formal recourse to the boards which function when there can be no agreement in a reasonable time.
>
> While the Government does not prevent strikes or prevent employers from closing down their industries it would be a forward-looking step, where differences arise, to utilize the services of the impartial agencies set up as constituted groups for the purpose of keeping industrial peace for the benefit of employers and labor and in the public interest. I am confident that these agencies will gather authority by custom, by habit, and by the sanctions of common acceptance. * * * Moreover, the necessities of making a sober reasonable factual presentation and argument before the boards will bind together the membership of both workers'

and employers' organizations in order to secure the benefits of able presentation of their cases. It is bound also to bring out facts and the real purposes of labor will be served by that. * * *

Neither labor nor capital can or should be coerced. There is often confused thinking on this point and one hears many loose statements about the Government taking a two-fisted attitude in industrial disputes. One group wishes the Government to coerce employers and force them to do certain things in a dispute and the other group wants Government to coerce labor to stop strikes and go back to work and let things alone. In order to preserve the democracy under which we live, Government should not dictate actions of any one economic group and it is folly to allow hysteria to lead us to these immoderate appeals to Government dictation. Arbitration is more in American character. There the parties submit the points on which they cannot agree to an agency for arbitration and abide by the decision. This is often a wise and constructive method and a short cut out of another expensive controversy.

The present agencies constitute a pattern which should prove of lasting value to the Republic, for they point the way in future disputes, where collective bargaining breaks down, to bring about adjustments speedily, harmoniously, and in keeping with the American tradition of fairness and justice to all. When disagreements arise and the parties concerned can voluntarily agree to submit the issues to arbitration the machinery will be available for them to use in their own best interest and that of the public as well, but it should not take the form of compulsion.

Social-Security Program

THE executive council directed the attention of the convention to the steps taken by President Roosevelt to formulate a program for social security, beginning with the appointment of a special committee with the Secretary of Labor at its head, instructed to study various aspects of social insurance. In that connection the council, while advocating and supporting social-insurance measures, took the position that any legislative provisions for the "casualties of industrial and social forces are only supplementary to the reorganization of business on a stable basis, social planning for the adjustment of production to social needs and standards, and job planning on an extensive scale."

The convention itself showed a very active interest in the general subject and was called upon to consider and debate many resolutions dealing with all phases of social insurance. Unemployment insurance figured most prominently in the various resolutions introduced into the proceedings. Some of these supported the Lundeen bill (H. R. 7598) introduced into the last Congress, while others endorsed the principles of Federally aided State insurance incorporated in the Wagner-Lewis bill of the last Congress. Still others presented new plans. The convention reaffirmed its support, given at the 1933 convention, of the program outlined in the Wagner-Lewis bill.

While sharp criticism of the old-age security legislation and administration in some States was brought into the discussion of that subject, the convention expressed regret that the National Government

and 20 State governments "have failed thus far to respond to this great and humane requirement" of extending protection to old age, and directed that "every possible effort be made to remedy this grievous situation."

A resolution introduced by a delegate representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor pointed to a direct connection between discrimination against workers over 40 years of age and workmen's compensation legislation, because of the "refusal of insurance companies to provide insurance protection for employers who have workers in hazardous occupations or who employ workers 40 years or older." To combat this growing danger, the resolution called for the enactment of legislation making mandatory upon all States the adoption of the exclusive State-fund system of compensation insurance. The discussion on this resolution brought out some of the dangers resulting from compensation laws and decisions through which, as one delegate expressed it, "we find ourselves in the position that we are losing the benefits that were originally called for in the various schedules of the compensation laws." The convention unanimously endorsed the extension of the principle of insurance through State-controlled funds exclusively, to all States having workmen's compensation laws.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor was directed by a resolution introduced by a delegate from the International Typographical Union to institute a study of health insurance, with a view to incorporating in organized labor's program for social justice the movement for "better distribution of adequate medical services."

Education

THE traditions of organized labor in its relation to free schooling were carried on in the report of the executive council and the action of the convention dealing with public education. With the warning that "we are facing the passing of the public schools", the committee on education presented the results of a survey of the effects of economy programs upon school efficiency, the loss of educational opportunities in communities where retrenchment had closed schools entirely, and the decrease in salaries and increase in teaching load which practically the entire teaching staff of the country has had to accept. This report resulted in the adoption of a declaration that "the organized labor movement of America, the American Federation of Labor, whole-heartedly and unreservedly pledges itself to the defense of the public-school system of America, to its full and complete restoration, to the maintenance of educational standards for the development of character, culture, and citizenship, and to the principle of

equal educational opportunity for all the children of America, regardless of race, creed, or social status."

With specific reference to the Federally aided program of vocational education, the convention referred to the executive council for action a resolution calling for the appropriation of adequate funds for the support of vocational education and for the restoration of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to its former independent status.

The emergency education program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was declared to be "in line with American labor's concept of the expanding field of education" in which adult workers must be permitted to share.

The movement for workers' education sponsored by organized labor was reviewed in the report of the executive council and was presented more fully to the convention in an address by Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and in the report of the committee on education. The committee stated that—

> The year 1933–34 has witnessed a phenomenal growth in American workers' education. Both in the range of interest and the number of workers and students enrolled, the past year's record stands as the high-water mark since the Workers' Education Bureau was established in 1921. The vast increase in the membership of the new unions and the new extension of organization of wage earners into industries not formerly organized has provided stimulus to interest which has been most pronounced.

Apprenticeship.—The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor sponsored a resolution which directed attention to the program of the Federal committee on apprentice training appointed by the Secretary of Labor at the direction of the President. The resolution held that organized labor should cooperate fully in the work of the Federal committee and the State agencies acting with it, since "this program will not interfere with existing agreements covering apprenticeship where these have been incorporated in N. R. A. codes or craft agreements, but, on the contrary, will give organized labor an opportunity to promote the type of training which it has always favored as a method of inducting youths into skilled jobs." The convention, however, adopted instead the report of the committee to which the resolution was referred, which substituted for the resolution the following recommendation:

> This resolution does not state all the actual conditions which exist in the conditions of apprenticeships now in effect in our industries, neither does it advocate the establishing of a definite ratio of apprentices to the number of journeymen workmen employed. In lieu of the resolution your committee recommends that the executive council be instructed to make a thorough study of existing conditions of apprenticeship and to prepare necessary legislation for the regulation of apprenticeship and the adequate training of apprentices.

International Affairs

SPEAKING of the recently acquired membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization, the executive council stated that "the American labor movement recognizes its responsibility to cooperate with and further the aims of the International Labor Organization. The International Labor Organization can lend to the American labor movement the support of its international information and experience in setting up labor standards in various industries."

In substantial token of its interest in and desire to cooperate with the International Labor Organization, the American Federation of Labor invited its director, Dr. Harold Butler, to attend the San Francisco convention as the guest of the Federation. In his address to the delegates, Dr. Butler gave a succinct review of the origin, principles, practices, and objectives of the international group, concluding with the remark that it is because the International Labor Organization "is shaped in conformity with American ideals of cooperation and free discussion that we warmly welcome the help that the United States more than any other country can give, and that we look to the powerful support of the American Federation of Labor as embodying the concepts of liberty and justice which have inspired the labor movement of this country. We would say to you in the words of St. Paul: 'Come over and help us.'"

Continued friendly relations with the Pan-American Federation of Labor were reported and the executive council was directed to take up for consideration the matter of reaffiliating with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the president of which, Mr. Walter M. Citrine, of England, addressed the convention. In closing his address Mr. Citrine said that the trade-union movement of Europe "cannot accomplish much without your virile assistance, your material, your moral, and your financial help."

> It is to you we look, and my purpose in coming here is to try if I possibly can to show you that our struggle is your struggle, that the battle of democracy is being fought in Europe and may be decided in Europe. I come to you for help. I cannot believe you will refuse it.

Organization Progress

A CONSIDERABLE part of the report of the executive council to the convention dealt with the year's record in organizing new industries, creating new local unions, and expanding those already in existence. The outstanding achievement reported was the success in organizing hitherto unorganized mass-production industries, chiefly the automobile, rubber, cement, and aluminum industries.

Another noteworthy record, cited in the report, is the organization of 40 directly affiliated unions of workers in various forms of com-

mercial agriculture. Some of these unions cover farm laborers, others include workers who pick and pack fruits and vegetables, and still others function in connection with greenhouses and landscape gardening.

Workers in gasoline filling stations and allied occupations have also responded to a vigorous organizing campaign and have established 56 directly affiliated local unions. In all, the number of unions in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor—that is, those which do not come within the jurisdiction of existing national or international bodies—increased from 673 in 1933 to 1,788 in 1934.

Of the general growth in membership the report says:

> The paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor in August 1934 was 2,823,750. While this figure represents the members whose per capita tax to the Federation is fully paid to date, there are many others who are just as loyal trade-unionists and who are just as desirous to have the trade union represent them in collective bargaining, but who are unable to keep their dues fully paid to date because of inadequate employment. On the basis of reports from our international unions and careful examination of the records of local unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor, we estimate that the total organized strength of the labor movement at the beginning of September 1934 was 5,650,000.

Convention action which introduced a new organizing policy, amounting to a fundamental change, came in connection with the great number of unions, some of them with very large memberships, which have been organized as directly affiliated local unions. These are in the mass-production industries for the most part, and the question of the final form which such organization should take was one of the most important before the convention. While the discussion bearing on craft and industrial organization forms did not reach the floor of the convention to any extent, the problem was thoroughly threshed out in the committee that finally submitted to the convention the following recommendation, which was adopted unanimously.

> The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing conditions with which our American labor movement is confronted.
>
> During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industries which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize into craft unions. The systems of mass production are comparatively new and are under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital which have resisted all efforts at organization. * * * We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. * * *

However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

To meet this new condition the executive council is directed to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum, and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation.

An important move reflecting the increase in size and responsibilities of the American Federation of Labor was the decision to increase the membership of its governing body from 11 to 18. The executive council elected at the fifty-fourth annual convention is composed of William Green, United Mine Workers of America, president; Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union, secretary; Martin F. Ryan, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, treasurer; and 15 vice presidents, who, in the order of their ranks, are: Frank Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers; Matthew Woll, International Photoengravers' Union; John Coefield, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; Arthur O. Wharton, International Association of Machinists; Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians; G. M. Bugniazet, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; George M. Harrison, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Daniel J. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs; William L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; George L. Berry, International Printing Pressmen's Union; John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers; David Dubinsky, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union; and Edward J. Gainor, National Association of Letter Carriers.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1934

ORGANIZED labor in Canada celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in its annual convention of 1934.[1] This convention, which opened on September 10, was held in Toronto, where the first convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in 1884. The gathering was one of the largest in the history of the organization, with 373 delegates in attendance. The average paid-up membership represented was 103,424. To estimate the full strength of the organization, the secretary reported that that figure should be increased by 50 percent, to allow for members who were in arrears on account of unemployment.

Unemployment and relief.—Problems of unemployment and relief engaged much of the time and attention of the meeting. The convention declared for the adoption of a national contributory unem-

[1] Data are from Canada, Department of Labor, Labor Gazette, October 1934, pp. 922-928, and Canadian Congress Journal, October 1934, pp. 9-16.

ployment-insurance system, for which the executive council reported an increasingly strong public demand. Another measure recommended to decrease unemployment was the carrying out of Federal, Provincial, and municipal building programs, with the stipulation that all unemployed workers should be given opportunity to work on these projects, irrespective of their public relief status. The convention held that fair-wage regulations should be made to apply to all relief work, including that done in relief camps established for single men, and that a maximum 6-hour day should be adopted on relief work and Government undertakings.

Relief as a Federal responsibility was advocated by the congress to provide "adequate direct relief and its uniform application to all needy workers throughout the Dominion."

Hours of labor.—Without making a specific limitation upon working hours, the convention went on record as favoring "a shorter work day and work week in conformity with the producing power of the Nation", and instructed the official representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress and of the Provincial federations to work for the enactment of legislation to that end.

Wage legislation.—The convention called for amendments to the Federal Fair Wage Act which would broaden and extend its application to all work involving Federal funds, whether classed as relief works or public works, and for the appointment of efficient inspectors to insure full compliance with the provisions of the fair-wages acts.

On the matter of minimum-wage legislation for men, the report of the executive council pointed out that since the movement had expanded considerably since the 1933 convention, it was important to have a declaration of policy to be pursued by the congress, especially in view of the fact that policies adopted by organized workers in the different Provinces toward that type of legislation were conflicting. The convention, however, did not declare for or against the principle of minimum wages for men; instead, it drew up and adopted a series of recommendations by which "any apparent need for minimum wages for men, fixed in the same manner as minimum wages for women, * * * will be obviated." These recommendations include the following declarations:

> It is our studied opinion that any such laws must provide for cooperation with bona fide unions, as it is only by full recognition of union agreements being accepted as the schedule to be enforced that the breaking down of established conditions can be avoided. Any legislation which ignores this fundamental principle of collective agreements should be vigorously opposed, as should also schedules fixed arbitrarily by legislative bodies without consultation and agreement with the trade-union organizations of the classes of workers covered by the same.
>
> Exemptions are dangerous and should be prohibited, as all wage earners are entitled to the full protection that such legislation may be able to give.

The right to organize in unions, free from any control whatever by employers or their agents should be clearly stated in the legislation.

* * * Trade unions only should be given the right to represent wage earners' interests in the negotiation of collective agreements and on any joint bodies created for the purpose of framing, administering, or enforcing industrial control legislation, as individuals are unable to carry out such functions.

Social legislation.—In addition to national contributory unemployment insurance, Provincial sickness and invalidity insurance and Federal old-age pensions were urged, and instructions were given to work for the liberalization of workmen's compensation laws in Ontario and Quebec. Labor representation on compensation boards will be sought in Provinces where such appointments have not been made.

Other legislation.—Other matters upon which the congress will undertake to secure the enactment of desired legislation include free textbooks in public schools, examination and licensing of all persons engaged in steamfitting and allied trades, and bringing printing establishments under factory laws and regulations. One of the important decisions was to press vigorously "for legislation which will fully protect workers in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and prohibit company unions from having any legal status or official recognition in respect to collective bargaining and agreement." At the same time the position was taken that any legislative proposal for the incorporation of trade unions should be opposed.

British Trades Union Congress, 1934

THE sixty-sixth annual meeting [1] of the British Trades Union Congress was held in Weymouth, September 3–7, 1934. It was attended by 575 delegates representing 165 organizations with a total membership of approximately 3,295,000.

The principal proceedings of a distinctly economic nature concerned a declaration for a 40-hour working week without reduction of wages or earnings, and a carefully worked out plan for the socialization of the iron and steel industry. The plan calls for the creation, by act of Parliament, of a central corporation to which would be transferred, by purchase, the ownership and control of existing enterprises. Industrial relations would be handled through works councils set up by the trade unions functioning in the industry.

One resolution adopted by the convention urges an amendment to the unemployment and the health insurance laws to provide for nonmanual workers whose income is not in excess of £500, instead of the present £250 limit.

[1] Canada. Department of Labor. Labor Gazette, October 1934, pp. 931–933.

For several days before the formal opening of the meeting on September 3, the British Trades Union Congress held a centennial memorial celebration in honor of the "Tolpuddle martyrs"—six farm laborers of Dorset who were sentenced to penal servitude in the colonies for attempting, in 1834, to form an agricultural laborers' union. One very interesting feature of the celebration was the dedication of six memorial cottages which the organized labor movement of Great Britain has built in honor of the "six men of Dorset." These cottages will be maintained by the organized workers to provide homes for aged agricultural workers.

Trade Unions in Japan, 1933

SOME statistics on trade unions in Japan are published in the July 29, 1934, issue of the Indian Labor Journal from which the following table is reproduced:

TRADE-UNION MEMBERSHIP IN JAPAN, 1933, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

Industry	Number of unions	Membership		
		Male	Female	Total
Machine and tools	80	86,507	2,052	88,559
Chemical	89	20,632	2,430	23,062
Textile	39	7,741	8,458	16,199
Food and drink	25	5,382	941	6,323
Miscellaneous	140	17,447	2,195	19,642
Mining	20	5,597	114	5,711
Gas and electricity	23	9,204	102	9,306
Transport	94	149,976	2,255	152,231
Post, telegraph, and telephone service	7	2,901	2	2,903
Civil engineering and construction	50	10,452	1	10,453
Others	375	47,251	2,973	50,224
Total	942	363,090	21,523	384,613

A comparison of the 1933 trade-union figures with those of the preceding year shows an increase of 10 unions and 6,988 members.[1]

The Japanese Trade Union Congress comprises the main group of trade unions. Several new organizations were established during 1933: The Eastern Trade Union Congress (*Kanto Rodo Kumiai Kaigi*), with tendencies toward the Left Wing, and the Japanese Industrial Army (*Nihon Sangyo Gun*), the Japanese Communication Workers' Union (*Nihon Teishin Jugyoin Kumiai*), and the Japanese Industrial Labor Club (*Nihon Sangyo Rodo Kurabu*), which uphold the principles of national socialism.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 6, 1934, p. 213.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industrial Disputes in October 1934

WHILE October witnessed a definite recession in numbers involved in industrial disputes, repercussions of the general textile strike and the longshoremen's strike of preceding months were still evident, as well as several sizable outbreaks in other industries. There were reopenings of a number of strikes in both northern and southern textile mills, the workers claiming discrimination against union members when mills were opened after the general strike in September. The silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry, which had not been greatly affected by the general textile strike, experienced the largest dispute in the country during October. Twenty-five thousand workers in this industry centered around Paterson, N.J., walked out on October 25 demanding wage increases and shorter hours. The strike was still in progress at the close of the month.

The second largest industrial dispute was the strike of meat cutters in the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s stores in Cleveland and the closing of all this company's stores on October 27, throwing over 2,000 persons out of work. Settlement of the dispute was imminent at the close of the month, the National Labor Relations Board presenting a seven-point peace proposal on October 31.

The Food Workers' Industrial Union called a strike of over 1,100 restaurant workers in New York City, demanding a 6-day, 48-hour week with increased wages and recognition of union. This dispute was settled within 8 days, with no change in the existing 54-hour week but with a $1 increase in wages to those earning $15 per week or less.

The number of industrial disputes, workers involved, and man-days lost during each of the months from January 1933 to October 1934, and for the years since 1928, are given in table 1. Similar information about industrial disputes in previous years is not available, the only complete record being the number of disputes which began each year since 1919. Figures for the months January to August 1934 have been revised and represent the latest known information about industrial disputes occurring during that time. These figures are not final, however, and may be further revised as additional data are procured. Figures for September and October are preliminary and in very few cases represent information which has been confirmed by the parties concerned in the disputes.

Subsequent tables give various analyses of disputes data for August, this being the latest month for which verified information is available. In all of these tabulations disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and less than 1 day have been omitted. The number of man-days lost is an estimate based on the number of employees within a given establishment who stopped work or were thrown out of work because of the dispute and the number of days these persons would probably have worked had there been no dispute. It will be noticed that the industry and occupation classification differs from that listed in previous reports. The present classification conforms to that used by the Census Bureau and the Division of Trend of Employment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Future tables will use this revised classification.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR 1919 TO 1927, AND NUMBER, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, 1928 TO OCTOBER 1934

Year or month	Number of disputes					Workers involved in disputes during year or month	Man-days lost in disputes during year or month
	Started prior to year or month	Started during year or month	Total in progress	Terminated during year or month	In effect at end of year or month		
1919		3,630					
1920		3,411					
1921		2,385					
1922		1,112					
1923		1,553					
1924		1,249					
1925		1,301					
1926		1,035					
1927		734					
1928	58	629	687	656	31	438,374	31,556,947
1929	31	903	934	913	21	266,305	9,975,213
1930	21	653	674	667	7	160,457	2,730,368
1931	7	894	901	880	21	284,443	6,386,183
1932	21	808	829	817	12	244,144	6,462,973
1933	12	1,562	1,574	1,544	30	813,134	14,818,846
1933							
January	12	75	87	55	32	21,169	251,829
February	32	67	99	64	35	19,989	113,215
March	35	98	133	94	39	47,463	348,459
April	39	80	119	72	47	36,874	551,930
May	47	140	187	137	50	64,891	664,689
June	50	137	187	135	52	61,330	576,535
July	52	240	292	208	84	139,099	1,505,408
August	84	246	330	231	99	211,524	1,570,512
September	99	223	322	197	125	298,480	3,873,662
October	125	129	254	156	98	219,846	3,659,502
November	98	67	165	113	52	139,208	1,298,113
December	52	60	112	82	30	45,612	404,993
1934							
January	30	80	110	73	37	78,165	653,202
February	37	79	116	73	43	115,542	915,673
March	43	141	184	130	54	120,715	1,343,835
April	54	184	238	153	85	170,697	2,257,229
May	85	196	281	186	95	224,254	2,088,120
June	95	141	236	116	120	100,882	1,594,301
July	120	124	244	150	94	215,221	1,969,661
August	94	146	240	136	104	114,517	1,710,084
September [1]	104	120	224	114	110	428,000	4,159,000
October [1]	110	131	241	98	143	109,000	1,595,000

[1] Preliminary.

The number of disputes beginning in August and the total in progress during August, together with workers involved and man-days lost, is given in table 2. The industries included in textiles and their products, and the food and the lumber industries experienced the greatest number of disputes in August. Almost three times as many man-days were lost in the industries connected with textiles and their products as in the next most seriously affected industries, mining and construction.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN PROGRESS IN AUGUST 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRY

Industry and State	Beginning in August 1934		In progress in August 1934		Man-days lost in August 1934
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
Total	146	57,460	240	114,517	1,710,084
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**4**	**691**	**11**	**2,807**	**62,217**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1	300	1	300	5,400
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools			1	100	2,700
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures			1	1,005	23,115
Stoves			1	50	1,350
Structural and ornamental metalwork	3	391	4	509	7,587
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools)			1	600	16,200
Other			2	243	5,865
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**5**	**368**	**11**	**1,439**	**22,296**
Foundry and machine-shop products	5	368	11	1,439	22,296
Transportation equipment	**1**	**160**	**2**	**563**	**14,561**
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	1	160	2	563	14,561
Nonferrous metals and their products	**6**	**9,574**	**9**	**10,020**	**173,166**
Aluminum manufactures	4	8,610	5	8,626	149,996
Brass, bronze, and copper products			1	330	7,590
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc			1	100	1,300
Stamped and enameled ware	2	964	2	964	14,280
Lumber and allied products	**21**	**2,318**	**24**	**2,761**	**45,605**
Furniture	11	478	12	511	2,529
Sawmills	10	1,840	10	1,840	36,166
Other			2	410	6,910
Stone, clay, and glass products	**3**	**523**	**6**	**1,465**	**30,406**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	1	251	3	1,093	22,186
Glass	2	272	2	272	5,920
Marble, granite, slate, and other products			1	100	2,300
Textiles and their products	**21**	**17,737**	**33**	**33,078**	**617,530**
Fabrics:					
Cotton goods	2	625	5	12,356	324,042
Cotton small wares			1	50	600
Dyeing and finishing textiles	4	1,894	4	1,894	16,778
Knit goods	4	14,383	5	16,233	225,494
Silk and rayon goods	1	106	5	1,260	31,032
Woolen and worsted goods			1	330	7,590
Other	1	80	1	80	720
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	3	295	4	321	2,103
Clothing, women's	2	129	2	129	1,057
Men's furnishings (neckwear)	1	70	1	70	840
Millinery	1	11	1	11	66
Shirts and collars	2	144	3	344	7,208
Leather and its manufactures	**15**	**2,998**	**18**	**3,500**	**21,627**
Boots and shoes	7	2,182	10	2,684	13,793
Other leather goods	8	816	8	816	7,834
Food and kindred products	**11**	**2,204**	**30**	**5,739**	**31,574**
Baking	4	172	10	532	8,860
Beverages	2	1,065	4	1,110	4,618
Canning and preserving	1	80	1	80	80
Flour and grain mills			1	106	848
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	687	13	3,711	15,968
Other	1	200	1	200	1,200

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN PROGRESS IN AUGUST 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRY—Continued

Industry and State	Beginning in August 1934		In progress in August 1934		Man-days lost in August 1934
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
Tobacco manufactures	**1**	**22**	**3**	**3,224**	**31,976**
Cigars and cigarettes	1	22	3	3,224	31,976
Paper and printing	**7**	**858**	**9**	**1,157**	**6,303**
Boxes, paper	1	102	1	102	204
Paper and pulp	2	695	3	949	5,695
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job	3	47	3	47	165
Newspaper and periodicals	1	14	2	59	239
Chemicals and allied products	**1**	**400**	**2**	**445**	**10,550**
Petroleum refining			1	45	1,350
Soap	1	400	1	400	9,200
Rubber products	**1**	**414**	**3**	**542**	**6,650**
Other rubber goods	1	414	3	542	6,650
Miscellaneous manufacturing	**5**	**3,000**	**6**	**3,030**	**20,090**
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas			1	30	240
Broom and brush	1	70	1	70	70
Furriers and fur factories	4	2,930	4	2,930	19,780
Extraction of minerals	**11**	**5,040**	**20**	**13,660**	**213,866**
Coal mining	8	4,807	14	7,716	63,566
Metalliferous mining	1	51	3	5,718	149,041
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1	175	2	219	1,182
Crude petroleum producing	1	7	1	7	77
Transportation and communication	**11**	**754**	**15**	**8,838**	**131,588**
Water transportation	2	39	4	2,105	18,465
Motor transportation	8	608	10	6,626	112,695
Electric railroad	1	107	1	107	428
Trade	**5**	**301**	**8**	**692**	**4,594**
Wholesale	2	148	2	148	324
Retail	3	153	6	544	4,270
Domestic and personal service	**4**	**128**	**7**	**193**	**2,728**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses			1	6	162
Laundries	1	43	2	78	1,461
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	2	75	3	99	1,035
Other	1	10	1	10	70
Professional			**2**	**64**	**603**
Professional pursuits			1	19	513
Semiprofessional pursuits			1	45	90
Building and construction	**8**	**1,095**	**13**	**11,395**	**211,079**
Buildings exclusive of PWA	3	352	6	10,392	202,010
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and PWA buildings)	5	743	7	1,003	9,069
Agriculture	**2**	**8,016**	**3**	**8,616**	**46,416**
Agriculture	2	8,016	3	8,616	46,416
Relief work	**2**	**831**	**4**	**1,261**	**4,351**
Other	**1**	**28**	**1**	**28**	**308**

Table 3 shows the number of disputes which started in August and the total in progress during the month, by States. The two interstate disputes which began in August were strikes occurring among knit-goods workers and rabbit-fur workers, both in the New York and New Jersey area. The four interstate disputes starting before but continuing into August were two strikes of dredge and tug workers in the Great Lakes district, a strike in a clay-production company which had establishments in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and a general strike of slaughterhouse workers in the New York and New Jersey area.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN PROGRESS DURING AUGUST 1934 AND WORKERS INVOLVED, BY STATES

State	Beginning in August 1934		In progress in August 1934		Man-days lost during August 1934
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
Total	146	57,460	240	114,517	1,710,084
Alabama	1	650	6	12,784	318,038
Arkansas	1	68	1	68	340
California	4	8,153	4	8,153	32,153
Colorado			1	50	1,350
Connecticut	8	1,360	8	1,360	9,289
District of Columbia	1	22	1	22	440
Georgia	2	85	4	676	14,234
Illinois	6	2,675	12	4,454	36,606
Indiana	7	1,475	13	2,667	40,844
Kansas	1	7	1	7	77
Maryland			1	18	126
Massachusetts	4	400	8	1,005	12,319
Michigan	2	170	4	459	8,505
Minnesota			1	6,000	108,000
Mississippi			1	160	160
Missouri	2	61	4	311	5,473
Montana			3	5,712	149,164
Nebraska	1	12	1	12	108
New Hampshire	1	123	2	453	7,959
New Jersey	8	2,196	10	2,484	16,370
New York	25	5,076	36	15,781	226,144
North Carolina			2	181	1,667
Ohio	11	2,452	25	4,645	65,030
Oklahoma	1	12	2	57	1,374
Oregon	2	281	2	281	531
Pennsylvania	30	11,117	43	18,166	223,198
Rhode Island	3	481	3	481	8,872
South Carolina	1	275	1	275	2,475
Tennessee	1	1,674	1	1,674	30,132
Texas			2	114	456
Virginia	1	200	2	2,050	43,750
Washington	3	148	3	148	1,353
West Virginia	10	1,922	13	2,591	54,113
Wisconsin	7	1,565	13	3,052	55,802
Interstate	2	14,800	6	18,166	233,632

The disputes beginning in August distributed by industry group and number of workers involved are given in table 4. Seventy-four percent of these disputes involved between 20 and 500 workers each. The two disputes which involved over 5,000 workers each were the strike of knit-goods workers in the New York and New Jersey area and the strike of lettuce workers in the Salinas Valley in California. The latter included workers engaged in packing and loading as well as field laborers.

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TABLE 4.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AUGUST 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industry group	Total	Number of disputes beginning in August 1934, in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
Total	146	21	58	50	6	9	1	1
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	4			4				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	5	2	1	2				
Transportation equipment	1			1				
Nonferrous metals and their products	6		1		1	4		
Lumber and allied products	21	5	7	8	1			
Stone, clay, and glass products	3		1	2				
Textiles and their products	21	2	8	9		1		1
Leather and its manufactures	15	1	8	4	1	1		
Food and kindred products	11	2	4	4		1		
Tobacco manufactures	1		1					
Paper and printing	7	3	2	1	1			
Chemicals and allied products	1			1				
Rubber products	1			1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5		3		1	1		
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	11	1	3	6		1		
Transportation and communication	11	3	5	3				
Trade	5		5					
Domestic and personal service	4	1	3					
Building and construction	8		4	4				
Agriculture, etc	2	1					1	
Relief work	2		1		1			
Other	1		1					

The size of disputes ending in August according to duration in working days is given in table 5. Almost 46 percent of these disputes lasted 6 days or less. The greatest number of disputes lasting over 30 days occurred in the food industries. Most of these took place in meat-packing plants in the New York area, Texas, and one in Indiana, and were called by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in a futile effort for union recognition.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN AUGUST 1934, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND DURATION IN WORKING DAYS

Industry group	Number of disputes ending in August 1934 with duration of—							
	Total	6 days or less	7 to 12 days	13 to 18 days	19 to 24 days	25 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	Over 60 days
Total	136	62	26	8	9	3	22	6
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	3	1		1				1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	5	3	1				1	
Nonferrous metals and their products	3		1		1		1	
Lumber and allied products	8	4	2	1	1			
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	2					1	
Textiles and their products	16	7	5	1			2	1
Leather and its manufactures	8	5		1	1		1	
Food and kindred products	26	9	4	2			10	1
Tobacco manufactures	1					1		
Paper and printing	7	4		1		1	1	
Chemicals and allied products	1						1	
Rubber products	1						1	
Miscellaneous manufactures	3	2	1					
Extraction of minerals	14	8	1	1	3		1	
Transportation and communication	11	4	3		1		2	1
Trade	7	5			1			1
Domestic and personal service	3	1	2					
Professional	1	1						
Building and construction	9	3	4		1	1		
Agriculture	2	1						1
Relief work	4	2	2					

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in October 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 65 labor disputes during October 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 32,514 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, at the request of the Textile Labor Relations Board, handled 40 disputes in the textile industry, and held hearings and elections in the oil and railroad crafts at the request of the special boards representing those industries.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1934

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
Worden Allen Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike	Ironworkers	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Union recognition and 40-hour week; wages to be fixed later.	1934 Sept. 21	1934 Nov. 8	167	130
Heubschman & Bro., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy.	Garment workers	Asked closed shop	Pending	Oct. 1		25	
Mississippi River project, Peoria, Ill.	do	Ironworkers	Increase promised, but not paid by local contractors.	Adjusted. Company agreed to pay increase under protest.	Sept. 28	Oct. 2	15	10
Calpa Products Co., Fairmount Lamp Co., and Sheffield Lamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Metal polishers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Company agreed to comply with wage rates and improve conditions.	Oct. 3	Oct. 11	65	125
St. Louis hospital building, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Plasterers and carpenters.	Jurisdiction of installation of composition trim for interior.	Adjusted. Carpenters to cut and fit trim; plasterers to cement joints, etc.	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	40	200
Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Employees	Alleged intimidation	Adjusted. Satisfactory adjustment after reference to regional board.	Oct. 2	Oct. 22	500	
Lane School building, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Carpenters and cement finishers.	Jurisdiction of mastic flooring	Pending	Oct. 5		(1)	
Mother Lode Gold Mines, Jackson, Calif.	Lockout	Miners	Wages and union recognition	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Oct. 6	Oct. 29	600	400
Tennessee Stove Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Molders	Discharges and conditions	Unable to adjust. Plant closed	Oct. 5	Oct. 19	250	25
Kelly's Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va.	Controversy.	Ax makers	Working conditions	Pending	do		(1)	
Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Tractor workers	Asked time and a half for overtime and seniority rights.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	do	Nov. 8	165	40
Eakin Lumber Co., Fenwick, W. Va.	Strike	Lumber workers	Asked union recognition and improved conditions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement; increase to 32½ cents per hour instead of code minimum of 28 cents.	Oct. 1	Oct. 6	150	600
Eakin Lumber Co., Summerville, W. Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	100	400
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Richwood, W. Va.	do	Timber workers	Wages; reinstatement without discrimination.	Adjusted. Increase of 3½ cents per hour; insurance plan also reinstated.	Aug. 8	Oct. 27	750	3,000
Waterworks project, Hammond, Ind.	Controversy.	Carpenters *v.* pile drivers.	Jurisdiction	Pending	Oct. 3		(1)	
Orr Felt & Blanket Co., Piqua, Ohio.	Strike	Felt and blanket workers.	Collective bargaining refused. Working conditions.	Unable to adjust	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	300	

Carwood Manufacturing Co., Winder, Ga.	do	Garment workers	Working conditions	Pending	Sept. 18		(1)	
Houston Electric Co., Houston, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Street-railway and bus men.	Discharges, intimidation, and discrimination alleged.	Pending. Referred to regional board then back to Conciliation Service.	Oct. 1		450	100
Woodward Iron Co., Bessemer, Ala.	do	Ironworkers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Oct. 4		(1)	
Retail clerks, West Frankfort, Ill.	Strike	Retail clerks	Saturday closing hours	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration.	Oct. 5	Oct. 15	75	35
Oak Grove Dairy Co., Clinton, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Dairy workers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour, seniority rights, and recognition.	Oct. 6	Oct. 11	35	15
L. B. Lockwood Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Textile workers	Violation of wage agreement on overtime work.	Adjusted. Back wages for overtime to be paid; seniority rights adjusted.	Oct. 8	Oct. 22	260	
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.	Strike	Waiters	Asked wage increase; signed agreement.	Adjusted. Returned to work; final decision by N. L. R. B.	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	4	25
St. Mary's College, South Bend, Ind.	Controversy.	Bricklayers	Nonunion men being employed on boilerwork.	Adjusted. Union men employed to complete job.	Sept. 25	Oct. 15	12	
Scranton Street Railway Co., Scranton, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Transit workers	Refusal to arbitrate wage rates	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration for future disputes.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	407	1,628
Florida Glass Manufacturing Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Lockout	Glass workers	Discharges for union affiliation	Adjusted. All returned; glass industry code to be followed.	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	3	52
Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.	Controversy.	Packing workers	Discharged workers	Unable to adjust. Refused to reinstate.	Oct. 1	Oct. 13	(1)	
Birch Valley Lumber Co., Tioga, W. Va.	Strike	Lumber workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 3½ cents per hour; minimum, 32½ cents; collective bargaining and improved conditions.	do	Oct. 9	200	800
Okey Selman Log Contractor, Tioga, W. Va.	do	Timber workers	do	do	Aug. 6	Oct. 8	50	200
Commercial Lighting Co., Peoria, Ill.	do	Electrical workers	Jurisdiction of raceways for conduits for "Stop and Go" signals.	Adjusted. Agreed on equal distribution of work between electricians and laborers.	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	18	
Victor Foundry Co., Peoria, Ill.	do	Foundry workers	Discharge of two men for union activity.	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 9	Oct. 19	55	
Western Dairy Products Co., Spokane, Wash.	Controversy.	Inside workers and dairy teamsters.	Wages and conditions	Pending	Oct. 6		60	54
American Hawaiian Steamship Co., sailing from San Francisco to China.	Strike	Longshoremen	Violation of late agreement by employment of nonunion men.	Adjusted. Returned; further hearing by National Longshoremen's Board.	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	400	200
Mississippi River project, Peoria, Ill.	Controversy.	Operating engineers	Nonresident workmen and use of unskilled workmen.	Adjusted. Company agreed to employ resident workmen registered at employment agency.	do	Oct. 4	800	52
Schmidt Construction Co. and Eppel Construction Co., Peoria, Ill.	do	Bridge builders	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	do	Oct. 8	30	
Great Valley Coal Co. and Merrimac Mines, Pulaski and Montgomery Counties, Va.	Strike	Anthracite miners	do	Adjusted. Returned to work; satisfactory agreement.	do	Oct. 19	556	144

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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		
Tank Car Stations, Inc., Carload Gas Stations, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy.	Filling stations	Asked signed agreement providing closed shop.	Pending	Oct. 5		50	
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Cass, W. Va.	Strike	Timber workers	Working conditions	do	Oct. 12		(1)	
Pardee-Curtain Lumber Co., Bergoo, W. Va.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Agreed to call off strike.	do	Oct. 21	250	1,000
Firehouse heating plant, Newport, Ky.	Threatened strike.	Steam fitters	Discharge of 1 worker	Adjusted. Agreed to reinstate worker when practicable.	Oct. 6	Oct. 19	1	11
J. Decker Packing Co., Mason City, Iowa.	Controversy.	Meat packers	Discharges in violation of existing agreement.	Adjusted. Agreed on new seniority rights satisfactory to workers.	Sept. 15	Oct. 4	650	212
John Morrell Packing Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.	do	Meat packers	Alleged intimidation and violation of section 7 (a) of N. I. R. A.	Adjusted. Company agreed to abide by N. I. R. A. provisions.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	1,900	500
Lawnsdale Mill, Seneca, S. C.	Strike	Textile workers	Stretch-out system employed to reduce force; mills closed, then reopened with part of former workers.	Unable to adjust	do	Oct. 25	430	12
Merchant tailors, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Tailors	Asked increase of 25 percent	Adjusted. Increase of 15 percent allowed.	Oct. 1	Oct. 19	70	30
S. Brooks Manufacturing Co. and Standard Upholstering Co., Denver, Colo.	Controversy.	Upholsterers	Working agreement and wages	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	70	10
Madison Construction Co., Edwardsville, Ill.	Strike	Laborers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Returned to work with 6 cents per hour increase.	Oct. 17	Oct. 25	150	
Fishermen, Boston, Mass	do	Fishermen	Wage increase and recognition	Pending	Oct. 22		3,200	
Silk dye and print works, Paterson, N. J.	do	Print and dye workers.	Wage increase and shorter hours	do	do		8,000	
Haffelfinger Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.	do	Wallpaper crafts	Violation of agreement	do	Oct. 20		9	67
Greenbaum Tannery, Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Tannery workers	Working conditions	do	Oct. 24		(1)	
Nurre Co., Bloomington, Ind	do	Glass workers	do	Unable to adjust. Referred back to regional board.	Oct. 10	Oct. 26	73	10
West Side Laundry Co., Racine, Wis.	do	Laundry workers	Wage increase; violation of agreement alleged.	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent; reinstated two men laid off for union activity.	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	19	5
Post-office building, Minneapolis, Minn.	do	Millwrights, sheet-metal and iron workers.	Jurisdiction of installation of art metal partitions and metal counters.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction settled and men returned to work.	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	31	60

Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., Racine, Wis.	do	Rubber - garment workers.	Working conditions	Pending	Oct. 20		(1)	
Lakeside Bridge & Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Bridge and steel workers.	Wage increase, 40-hour week	do	Oct. 1		117	104
Belle Alkali Co., Belle, W. Va	Threatened strike.	Chemical workers	Asked 10 percent increase	do	Sept. 1		135	15
Longshoremen, Portland, Oreg	Strike	Longshoremen	Nonunion men employed	do	Oct. 31		(1)	
Post-office building, Berea, Ohio	Controversy.	Building trades	Prevailing rates for building	Unclassified. Referred to Board of Labor Review.	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	2	
Ritter Lumber Co., Maben, W. Va.	Strike	Sawmill and timber workers.	Working conditions	Pending	Oct. 29		(1)	
Rossman & Weaver Shirt Co., Elizabethville, Pa.	do	Shirt workers	Wages and hours	do	Oct. 19		(1)	
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Controversy.	Retail clerks	Asked a minimum of $27.50 per week.	do	Oct. 31		(1)	
Post-office building, Seattle, Wash.	do	Painters	Wage scale for painters	do	Oct. 29		(1)	
Truck drivers, Erie, Pa	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers	Discharge of union drivers	Adjusted. Union drivers reinstated. Some employed elsewhere.	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	86	
Carpenters, Danville, Va	Controversy.	Carpenters	Scale of wages	Adjusted. Prevailing rate to be fixed after investigation of rates in surrounding cities.	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	300	
Wilson Rubber Co., Canton, Ohio	Strike	Rubber workers	Asked 25 percent wage increase and signed agreement.	Pending	do		158	
Total							22,243	10,271

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

First 4 Months' Operation of National Labor Relations Board

THE National Labor Relations Board established working relationships with existing Government offices, recognized the principle of majority representation for collective bargaining and held elections to choose such representatives, and acted on over 200 cases in its first 4 months of operation.[1] In addition the Board initiated research of various kinds, both as an aid in the determination of controversies submitted to it and for possible use in connection with future legislative proposals. Decisions of the Board are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.[2] In this summary policies established and cases handled are considered.

Relation to mediation work and the Department of Labor.—The Board has taken the position that, as a quasi-judicial body organized primarily to decide on matters connected with the interpretation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, it should not devote its time to mediation work. To do so, the Board believes, would delay the consideration of cases brought up for decision, and might expose it to accusations of partiality to one group or the other if it was later called upon in a judicial capacity to decide any of the issues involved in a particular case. Nevertheless, the Board has found that it could not refuse to mediate in certain instances and has done so in 6 out of 31 cases heard formally during its existence. In this field the regional labor boards are stated to have jurisdiction and to have done much valuable work. However, wishing to avoid any confusion or duplication between the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor and the regional boards, the Board and the Department of Labor, after conferences, arrived at a mutual understanding of the duties of each body. A distinction is made between cases involving apparent violations of section 7 (a), in which the regional boards are expected to act, and those in which no such violation appears and in which the Department of Labor will mediate. Either agency may request the assistance of the other and the fullest cooperation must be maintained.

[1] See National Labor Relations Board, Press releases of Aug. 14, 19, Sept. 26, Oct. 29.

[2] See p. 1427.

Relation to National Recovery Administration.—The National Labor Relations Board and the National Recovery Administration also have worked out principles to govern their relationship. It has been agreed that in cases in which the Board has found a violation of section 7 (a) and in which the company involved has not, within the time allotted, made restitution in accordance with the Board's recommendations, the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration will, upon submission of the Board's decision, remove the official insignia (the Blue Eagle) from the offending company. Under normal conditions if this action is followed by an employer's petition for restoration of the insignia, the Board is expected to make an investigation of the facts and recommend to the Compliance Division the terms under which the restoration may be made. If the Compliance Division has reason to feel that this procedure should not be followed, it may initiate a joint conference with the National Labor Relations Board. The understanding is, according to the Board's statement, that so long as the Compliance Division has the responsibility for removing the insignia it must have discretion in its removal and restoration.

As to cases of code violations other than or in addition to those involving section 7 (a), as, for example, if a strike is called because an employer is alleged to have violated the wage or hour provisions of a code, and there is also complaint of violation of section 7 (a), the case normally goes to the local regional labor board and not to the local compliance officers of the National Recovery Administration. Once a regional board takes jurisdiction, it has been decided, it should be free to determine all questions involved, including code violations, subject to review of the National Labor Relations Board, if it appears that such determination would be helpful in ending the controversy. In all other cases, findings of code violations (other than sec. 7 (a) violations) are regarded as in the jurisdiction of the appropriate compliance officer.

Procedure of regional labor boards.—Proper organization of the regional labor boards is stated to be the key to successful enforcement of section 7 (a), and one of the chief aims of the National Board is the strengthening of these boards. The Board has initiated changes in the territorial coverage, personnel, and procedure of the regional bodies, taking into account economic factors. In the past the respective chairmen of the regional boards have carried much of the responsibility of the labor-relations work. Because this cannot be continued in fairness to the chairmen, it is proposed to employ full-time paid directors in the various regions, assisted by the necessary staffs. The existing chairmen will continue to serve as representatives of the public when this plan is perfected. To expedite hearings and the disposition of cases, each board will

consist of panels representing industry, labor, and the public, located at strategic points, and when a case arises the director will go to the locality to take charge and if a hearing is necessary the panel will sit with him. The Board sees the need for more standardized methods of procedure and comprehensive and uniform statistical records of the work.

New industrial boards.—The report states that the National Labor Relations Board is not ready to recommend the creation of additional industrial boards, such as are allowable under Joint Resolution No. 44, or to grant statutory powers to existing industrial boards. This position was taken because the Board's study of these questions had not been completed and also because existing boards had not as yet requested such action. As matters stood when the report was made, the National Labor Relations Board felt that industrial boards should not be set up unless the workers affected were substantially organized in unions or the industry was was not too far flung geographically. Under other conditions it was believed that the use of existing machinery would prove less costly and cause less confusion.

Cases acted upon.—During its first month of activity the Board was occupied with 92 cases which were pending at the time of the retirement of the National Labor Board. Of this total, analysis showed that 23 cases did not warrant further consideration; 34 were being prepared for hearing when the report was issued; and 35 were either heard by the Board or referred to the regional boards for further action or to the proper enforcement agencies. In the second month of operation the Board acted upon 51 cases involving alleged violations of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Not all of these cases were formally heard, as 22 cases were disposed of either by reference back to the regional board for further investigation or for show-cause hearings, or by determining that no further action was needed, etc. Seven cases were transmitted to the N. R. A. for removal of the Blue Eagle because of noncompliance with the Board's decisions. The Board also arbitrated two cases in the month ending September 9; in one an award was made, but in the other, because of the highly technical questions involved, the award was delayed. A total of 57 cases was acted upon in the third month. Eleven cases were formally heard, in 6 of which decisions were reached; 8 decisions were rendered in cases pending at the close of the preceding month. Cases transmitted to the National Recovery Administration for removal of the Blue Eagle totaled 8; the National Recovery Administration removed the insignia in 7 cases but was prevented by an injunction from doing so in the eighth. Two cases were sent to the Department of Justice for appropriate action. In all, 35 cases were considered during the

month but were not formally heard; as in the preceding month, such cases were disposed of in various ways, including reference back to the appropriate regional board or to special agents of the National Labor Relations Board for further testimony, ordering show-cause hearings, etc. In addition, 2 petitions for appeal from regional board findings were submitted and denied. Further factual material was submitted in the wage arbitration case held over at the end of the second month's operation. A coastwide seamen's strike was prevented through the action of the Board in initiating conferences that resulted in union recognition.

No record of regional labor board activities during July has been made available. In August and September the National Labor Relations Board states that the regional boards handled 1,477 cases involving nearly 600,000 workers. Of these cases, 409 were settled by agreements and 146 as a result of decisions or recommendations.

Recent Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

REINSTATEMENT of discharged employees to their former positions was ordered in 6 of 16 decisions rendered by the National Labor Relations Board between October 3 and November 1, 1934. In two decisions it ruled that the complaints of the unions that employees were discharged because of union membership or union activity were not adequately supported by the evidence; in one of these decisions the Board recommended that the company place one discharged employee in some other department, and as vacancies occurred to give to that employee and another one who had been transferred an opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency in their former jobs, and in the other decision the Board ruled that while the company had not been guilty of discrimination it had, by delaying negotiations, weakened the position the union had previously gained.

In five decisions the Board ordered that elections by secret ballot should be held under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board to determine by what person, persons, or organization the employees desired to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The Board held in one decision that the organization representing the majority group should negotiate for the whole group, but refused to pass upon the merits of the seniority question involved in the dispute between the two unions. In another case the Board awarded an increase of 25 cents per thousand in the price to be paid for the manufacture of hand-made 5-cent cigars. The Board ruled in another instance that the complaint of the union that the company had refused to bargain collectively had not been sustained, but the

Board criticized those activities of the company which indicated its hostility to unionism.

A summary of the Board's decisions follows.

Johnson Bronze Co. and International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees

FOUR complaints were made against the Johnson Bronze Co., of New Castle, Pa., by the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, Local No. 92: Refusal to bargain collectively in good faith; improper formation and encouragement of a company union; discriminatory discharges; and violation of the wage provisions of the code for the industry. The last complaint was referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration.

The Board found that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employees except upon the condition that the union organizer, who was not an employee, be excluded from the meeting; by interfering with the self-organization of employees through encouraging the formation and growth of a company union; and by the demotion of one employee and the lay-off of another for union activities.

On October 3, 1934, the Board ordered the company to take the following steps to bring about a condition in harmony with the law: To meet with the representatives of the employees without excluding any representatives merely because they were not employees; to refrain from contributing financially to, and from assisting in advertising or encouraging, any organization of employees; and to offer reinstatement to the men who lost their positions because of union activities.

The Board stated that unless within 5 days the company had agreed to carry out these steps the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government.

Acting in a mediatory capacity, the Board recommended that certain other employees be reinstated; that the union refrain from calling any further strikes without making all reasonable efforts to adjust the grievances; and that the company endeavor as soon as possible to arrive at an agreement with the union which would end the existing friction and provide a method for the peaceful adjustment of complaints.

Trenton Mills, Inc., and an Employee

THIS case involved the alleged discriminatory discharge on August 11, 1933, of a man who had been employed as a knitting operator for 2 years by the Trenton Mills, Inc., of Trenton, Tenn. The case was heard on July 16, 1934, by the Atlanta Regional Labor Board, which

on July 24 recommended that this worker be reinstated. The company appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, which allowed the appeal and held a hearing on October 11, 1934.

After reviewing the evidence the Board found that the employee had been discharged, because of his efforts to organize his fellow employees, in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. The Board concurred with the conclusion reached by the Atlanta Regional Labor Board and on October 30, 1934, ordered his reinstatement, as follows:

> Unless within 7 days from the date of this decision Trenton Mills, Inc., notifies this Board in writing that it has offered to reinstate Ralph Knox at once to his former position, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration for appropriate action.

Vyn Storage Transfer Co. and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

As THE Vyn Storage Transfer Co. of Grand Haven, Mich., failed to comply with the findings of the Detroit Regional Labor Board announced on June 6, 1934, which recommended the reinstatement of three employees with back pay, and the arbitration committee failed to make an award in the case of a fourth employee, this case was referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board found that during March 1934 the majority of the trucking employees of the company joined the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Local Union No. 406, and that 4 men who had been employed by the company for periods ranging from 4 to 18 years had been discharged after being questioned by the manager as to their participation in the union.

On October 31, 1934, the Board decided that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by the discharge of the four men and declared that the case would be sent to the proper enforcement agencies of the Government unless within 10 days the company had notified the Board that it had offered these men immediate full reinstatement.

Harry Abels Machine Shop and an Employee

THE Harry Abels Machine Shop of Healdton, Okla., having failed to comply with the recommendations of the Kansas City Regional Labor Board, on August 20, 1934, by reinstating Virgil Reneau to his former position with back pay, the case came before the National Labor Relations Board for a hearing.

The worker in the case, who had been employed for 3 years at the machine shop, was discharged on September 21, 1933; and on November 10, 1933, the proprietor of the shop testified under oath that the employee had been discharged because he was attempting to organize

a labor organization, and not because of inefficiency or insubordination. The Board found that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, and had by its discharge of this man interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employees in their self-organization, and on October 10, 1934, issued an order giving the company 10 days in which to offer Reneau "immediate and full reinstatement" upon penalty of reference of the case to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government.

Chicago Defender, Inc., and Four Newspaper Unions

THE Chicago Defender, a weekly newspaper having a national circulation among Negroes, on June 16, 1934, discharged 19 members of Typographical Union No. 16; 6 members of Mailers' Union No. 8; 7 members of Web Pressmen's Union No. 7; and 3 members of Stereotypers' Union No. 4. These union men were all of the skilled workers in the plant, all but 3 of them being white men. They were immediately replaced with nonunion Negroes.

The company claimed that the reason for discharging the union workers and supplanting them with Negroes was to meet the criticism of Negro readers of the paper who insisted that Negroes only should be employed at the plant. The Board found, however, that the real motive of the company was to save money. The unions accept Negroes to membership, and three of the discharged men were Negroes. Despite the fact that the company for 6 months had secretly been making its preparations for a change, it did not in any way take the matter up with the unions.

In its decision on October 19, 1934, the Board directed the company to reinstate the discharged employees within 10 days, to pay them the wages they had lost, and to negotiate with the unions in an endeavor to bring about acceptable modifications of the agreement with the unions. The Board urged the unions to make every reasonable effort in such negotiations to reach a satisfactory adjustment with the company, taking into account its financial condition and its desires in the matter of substituting Negroes for white workers. The Board also authorized the Chicago Regional Labor Board to modify or strike out the provision for back wages, if satisfied upon a hearing that the company was financially unable to make such restitution.

Hildinger-Bishop Co., Cosmopolitan Amusement Co., Inc., et al., and Independent Projectionists and Stage Employees' Union

Two members of the Independent Projectionists and Stage Employees' Union, regularly employed by the Victory Theater, and one employed by the Princess Theater, were discharged on April 15, 1934,

as a consequence of a closed-shop agreement with Local 359 of the International Alliance of Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators.

The Labor Relations Board found that the Victory and Princess Theaters are 2 of 7 theaters in the Hildinger-Bishop group or chain in Trenton, N. J. Each theater in the group is operated by a house manager, who deals directly with the theater's own employees, and it is not the practice to shift employees from one theater to another. The Board therefore ruled that the theaters constituted separate units for the purpose of collective bargaining.

In the case of the Victory Theater, since the two men discharged were its only employees in the craft involved, and had through their duly chosen representative, the Independent Union, made efforts to bargain collectively during March and April 1934, the Board held that the Cosmopolitan Amusement Co., operating the theater, had violated its obligation under section 7 (a) by negotiating the closed-shop agreement with a union representing none of its employees in the Victory Theater. On October 25, 1934, the Board ordered the case transmitted to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government unless within 7 days the Cosmopolitan Amusement Co. notified the Board that it had offered to reinstate the men to their former positions and would recognize and deal with the Independent Union as its employees' exclusive agency for the purpose of collective bargaining.

In the case of the Princess Theater, while the discharge took place at the same time and under the same circumstances, the Board found that in this instance section 7 (a) provided no redress. Since the man involved was the sole employee of the Princess Theater in the categories of workers comprising the membership of the rival unions concerned, the Board found the various obligations of the employer under section 7 (a) inapplicable in this case.

Leonard Bros. and Confectionery and Bakery Workers' Union

Confectionery and Bakery Workers' Union No. 200 filed complaint that Leonard Bros., of Fort Worth, Tex., had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by the discharge of two workers and the transfer of another.

The Board, in its decision on October 3, 1934, held that the local had failed adequately to support its contention that this action had been taken because of the employees' union membership or activity. In the cases of the men discharged, the Board found no direct convincing evidence that the company was aware of their union affiliation at the time of discharge. It found that the transfer had been arranged because of the employee's personal dissatisfaction with his

wages and conditions of work, and it did not, therefore, constitute an interference with the self-organization of the employees.

The decision pointed out, however, that one of the men had been discharged in a summary manner and that a nonunion man who had been discharged during the same period was subsequently given an opportunity by the company to demonstrate his capability. Acting in its mediatory capacity, the Board recommended that the company demonstrate its good faith by making an effort to place this man on a job in some other department, and that as vacancies occur in the bakery, it give both discharged men, at their request, the opportunity it afforded to the nonunion man.

National Aniline & Chemical Co. and Allied Chemical Workers' Union

In the case of the Allied Chemical Workers' Local No. 18705 against the National Aniline & Chemical Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., the National Labor Relations Board ruled on October 3, 1934, that it is not a fulfillment of the collective-bargaining requirement of section 7 (a) for an employer merely to receive the representatives of his employees, discuss terms of employment with them, and act upon such of the demands put forth as are satisfactory to him.

"The statute imposes duties consistent with its purposes", said the Board; "it contemplates that the demands of the employees, or modifications of such demands, if acceptable to the employer, be embodied in an agreement, and that such an agreement bind both parties for a certain period of time." While a collective agreement need not necessarily be reduced to writing, the Board pointed out that in this case there was a dispute between the parties as to whether the plant notice correctly embodied the terms which the company had indicated were acceptable to it during the conferences with the union. In such cases, said the Board, "the resulting agreement, unless reduced to writing, will be so impractical of enforcement and so fruitful of disputes concerning terms that an insistence by an employer that he will go no farther than to enter into an oral agreement may be evidence, in the light of other circumstances in the case, of a denial of the right of collective bargaining." In this case, however, the circumstances were such that the Board, while stating that the company had taken a narrow legalistic view of its obligations, found that there was no definite denial of the right of collective bargaining.

At the present time there is some doubt as to the number of the company's employees who desire to be represented by the union for the purpose of collective bargaining. In order to determine this question the Board announced that it was prepared to conduct an election at any time upon request from the union, supported by a substantial number of employees.

Knoxville Gray Eagle Marble Co. et al. and Central Executive Council of Marble Workers of Knoxville

THE National Labor Relations Board, on October 31, 1934, announced that it had ordered an election by secret ballot of the employees of each of five marble companies at Knoxville, Tenn., to be held November 7 between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., at the Federal Building of Knoxville.

The election was requested by the Central Executive Council of Marble Workers of Knoxville and was granted on the basis of testimony and evidence received at Atlanta, Ga., September 18, and at Knoxville, Tenn., October 8.

The companies whose workers are to be polled are: Appalachian Marble Co., Knoxville Gray Eagle Marble Co., Gray Knox Marble Co., Tennessee Producers Marble Co., and Candora Marble Co.

Ballots will be cast by employees of the Appalachian Co. who were on its pay roll August 31, 1934. The date of June 17, 1934, is fixed as the basis for participation by employees of the other four companies.

Detroit Board of Street-Railway Commissioners, Motor Coach Operators' Association, and Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees

THIS case came before the National Labor Relations Board on petition of the city of Detroit. The Board was asked to determine whether the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees or the Motor Coach Operators' Association should represent the city's bus employees for the purposes of collective bargaining. The Motor Coach Operators' Association also filed a petition, asking the Board for recognition as the collective-bargaining agency for the bus employees.

For many years the Amalgamated Association has represented the employees of the Detroit transportation system, and its officers have been recognized by the city as the spokesmen for collective bargaining. In the summer of 1933 the Amalgamated Association voted to change the existing seniority rules, and the city incorporated these changes in an agreement effective November 1, 1933. By the new seniority rules the street-car employees were enabled to establish a claim to jobs on certain bus routes newly acquired by the city. As a result of the change in seniority rules, a majority of the bus employees left the Amalgamated Association and formed the Motor Coach Operators' Association.

On October 24, 1934, the Board ruled that the transportation system of Detroit constitutes a single unit and that in dealing collectively with its employees the city should recognize the Amalga-

mated Association as the spokesman for both street-car and bus employees.

The Board said:

> In holding that the transportation system as a whole is the proper unit for collective bargaining and that Local 26, representing the majority of the employees, should negotiate for all, we pass in no way upon the merits of the seniority question involved. That question must be settled by the city. In view of the acuteness of the problem, however, we recommend to the city, with all due deference, that it immediately submit the issues to some impartial person or body for consideration and recommendations. We also suggest that Local 26, as evidence of its good faith, should agree with the city to abide by such recommendations. Needless to say, if such a policy is adopted, the impartial person or body which hears the case should hear all sides of the controversy, including the views of the bus men, through individuals or through such representatives or organization as they may designate.

York County Cigar Manufacturers' Association and Cigar Makers' International Union of America

AN INCREASE of 25 cents a thousand in the price to be paid for the manufacture of hand-made 5-cent cigars was awarded by the National Labor Relations Board on October 26, 1934.

The workers engaged in the manufacture of hand-made cigars in York County, Pa., requested through their union representatives increases in the rates paid per thousand for 3-for-10-cent and 5-cent cigars. Being unable to agree, the parties submitted the issue to arbitration by the National Labor Relations Board and agreed to abide by its decision.

The Board ruled that an increase from $6.20 to $6.45 per thousand in the basic rates to be paid for the manufacture of hand-made 5-cent cigars was warranted and would not impose an undue burden upon the industry. On the question of a rate to be paid for the manufacture of 3-for-10-cent cigars, the Board was of the opinion that it would be unwise to grant any increase, and therefore found that the existing rate of $5.50 per thousand should remain unchanged.

Gordon Baking Co. and Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union

Two questions were submitted to the National Labor Relations Board for its decision by Local 51 of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union representing its members employed at the West Side plant of the Gordon Baking Co. of Detroit, Mich. The questions were whether the West Side plant of the company was an appropriate unit for collective bargaining; and whether the conduct of the company in connection with the union's proposal of an agreement covering working conditions of the drivers at the West Side plant amounted to a failure on the part of the company to bargain collectively.

In the decision of the Board on October 3, 1934, it ruled that the union had sustained its contention that the West Side plant was an

appropriate unit for collective bargaining, but that the union had failed to support its contention that the company had failed to bargain collectively with the union. The Board, in its mediatory capacity, recommended the preparation of a list of drivers of both plants, who were no longer employed by the company as a result of the dispute, from which the company should hire drivers in the order of their seniority.

Decisions of Automobile Labor Board

LAY-OFF was the greatest single issue involved in the 153 cases brought before the Automobile Labor Board for decision in the period from May 23 to October 31, 1934. Next in importance were cases of alleged discrimination, closely followed by discharge. Only a scattering of cases heard dealt with questions of seniority or reinstatement, exclusively. In the great majority of decisions rendered the action of employers in discharging or laying off employees was upheld. These facts are disclosed in the separate decisions of the Board made available recently.[1]

The Automobile Labor Board was established by the National Recovery Administration on March 27, 1934, in accordance with the President's settlement of a threatened strike in the industry on March 25.[2] This Board, consisting of one labor representative, one industry representative, and a neutral member, who is chairman, was empowered to pass on all questions of representation, discharge, and discrimination. The President stated that the Board's decisions would be final and binding on all affected parties. No change in the status of this body has taken place since the inception of the National Labor Relations Board. It continues to function under sanction of the President without having been established by law.

In the statement following, the decisions of the Automobile Labor Board are classified by kind of case, that is whether discrimination, discharge, lay-off, reinstatement, or seniority was the primary cause of controversy between employer and employees.

Cause of controversy:	*Number of cases*
Alleged discrimination	38
Discharge	33
Lay-off	68
Reinstatement	4
Seniority status	10
Total	153

The prevalence of lay-off as a cause of controversy is evident in the above statement, 44.4 percent of the decisions rendered having

[1] See Decisions of Automobile Labor Board, May 23–Oct. 31, 1934, Nos. 1–153 (mimeographed).
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934, pp. 1061, 1062.

dealt with such cases. In some instances the issue raised was that the lay-off was improper, the employee often taking exception to being included in a lay-off covering a group within a given department. In lay-offs taking effect after May 18, 1934, when the Board established fixed rules on lay-off and rehiring, employees have often questioned whether or not the rules were properly applied in their individual lay-offs. Such cases are classified as erroneous lay-offs or alleged erroneous lay-offs in the decisions but are not separately shown in the preceding statement. The interest of employees in securing decisions on lay-offs was obviously connected with the desire to obtain reinstatement in their jobs as promptly as possible and to accomplish this they sought to establish their seniority rights within the plant where they were regularly employed. This was equally true in the cases of discharge. Where alleged discrimination was the reason given for submitting a case, various questions were involved. One of the earliest cases brought up for decision, in which discrimination was alleged, was that of a woman employee who claimed that her lay-off was improper. In the course of hearing it developed that the lay-off was in accordance with a plant policy to employ not more than one person in a family, with the object of spreading the work among the greatest possible number of families and thus reducing distress resulting from the depression. There were other instances in which discrimination was charged and in which testimony established the reasons for lay-off or discharge to be union activity, insubordination, inefficiency, dissatisfaction on the part of the employee with the kind of work available, or the completion of a specific piece of work.

In the following statement the 153 decisions are classified by the party upheld in the Board's decision:

Board's decision upheld—	*Number of cases*
Employer	82
Employer, but employees retained rights to reemployment	36
Employee	28
No case (includes cases closed by employee quitting [3])	7
Total	153

If the number of cases in which the employer was upheld in laying off or discharging employees and those in which his action was endorsed with the further stipulation that employees be reinstated as soon as possible are taken together, the number of cases upholding the action of employers is 118. This total represents 77.1 percent of the cases in which decisions were rendered. Since a large proportion of the cases heard covered questions as to the propriety of lay-offs, the fact that the employers were so frequently upheld did not

[3] In one of these the decision of the Board pointed out that the evidence had sustained the claim of the company; the employee had quit, however, closing the case.

mean permanent loss of employment to the workers involved. In 36 cases the decision as rendered definitely stated that employees should not forfeit their seniority rights when reemployed, by virtue of temporary loss of their jobs, or that they be reinstated at once, or on a given date, or when work became available. The 28 cases in which labor's claims were upheld by the board meant prompt reemployment, or reemployment at the first opportunity, maintenance of seniority rights, etc. In one instance the board stated that a complainant "ought to be reemployed" but did not actually make a ruling for technical reasons. The 7 cases classified under "no case" include 5 in which the employee quit his job without waiting for a settlement, 1 in which the employee had been returned to work in a job for which his experience fitted him, and 1 in which the case was settled by agreement.

Decisions of National Longshoremen's Board

THREE decisions were made in October 1934 by the National Longshoremen's Board, consisting of Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Edward F. McGrady, and O. K. Cushing, which was appointed by President Roosevelt as a result of the Pacific coast strike of longshoremen last summer.

In each of these cases there were three main issues before the board—those of wages, hours, and hiring and dispatching. The proposals of the International Longshoremen's Association were as follows:

1. An increase in the basic wage from 85 cents to $1.
2. Limitation of hours of work to 6 per day, 30 hours per week.
3. Hiring and dispatching through the International Longshoremen's Association halls, under regulations established by a joint committee.

Longshoremen—Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles

ON OCTOBER 12, 1934, the board handed down its decision in the controversy between the International Longshoremen's Association, acting on behalf of various locals whose members perform longshore labor, on the one hand, and the Waterfront Employers of Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, and the Marine Service Bureau of Los Angeles, on the other hand. The decision was given pursuant to an agreement dated August 7, 1934, between the above-named parties. According to the terms of the agreement, the decision of the board shall constitute a series of agreements between the parties to the arbitration which shall be binding on each of the parties for the period to and including September 30, 1935, and which shall be

considered as renewed from year to year unless terminated by a written notice 40 days prior to the expiration date.

The arbitrators awarded an increase in the basic wage rate of 85 cents to 95 cents per hour; a 6-hour day, and a 30-hour week; and provided that the hiring of all longshoremen should be through halls maintained and operated jointly by the International Longshoremen's Association and the respective employers.

The increases in the rates of pay established by this award were retroactive to July 31, 1934.

Grain Handlers—Portland, Vancouver, and Seattle

A DECISION was handed down on October 17, 1934, in a dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association, acting on behalf of various locals whose members perform labor as grain handlers, and Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., Northern Wharf & Warehouse Co., and Northwestern Dock & Elevator Co., employing grain handlers at Portland, Oreg., and Vancouver and Seattle, Wash.

The award was made pursuant to an agreement, dated September 6, 1934, between the parties to the dispute. As in the longshoremen's case the agreement provided that the decision of the arbitrators shall constitute a series of agreements to be binding upon the parties through September 30, 1935, and continuing from year to year unless terminated by a written notice, given at least 60 days prior to the expiration date.

The Board awarded a basic wage rate of not less than 80 cents per hour for straight time, nor less than $1.20 per hour for overtime; a 6-hour day; and a 30-hour week. The demand with respect to hiring was not granted. The method of hiring was referred to the parties to be settled by agreement.

The award became effective at 8 a. m. on October 19, 1934.

Dock and Terminal Workers—Portland, Oreg.

AN AWARD was made by the Board, on October 17, 1934, in a dispute between the Pacific Coast District Local No. 38, of the International Longshoremen's Association, acting on behalf of its Portland local, whose members perform labor on docks or terminals, and the Interstate Terminals, Ltd.; Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.; Christenson Hammond Line; Oceanic Terminals; International Stevedoring Co.; McCormick Steamship Co.; and Supples Dock, Inc.

The Board awarded a basic wage rate of not less than 70 cents per hour for straight time, nor less than $1.05 per hour for overtime work; a 6-hour day; and a 30-hour week. The demand with respect to hiring was not granted. The method of hiring was referred to the parties to be settled by agreement.

The award became effective at 8 a. m. on October 19, 1934.

Union-Label Agreement of Tobacco Workers in Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO Workers International Union, Local No. 185 of Louisville, Ky., entered into a 2-year agreement with the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, on December 12, 1933, which provides for a closed shop in all the plants operated by the company in the United States, and for the use of the union label on all products of the company.

A code of shop practices, incorporated in the agreement, provides for a 5-day, 40-hour week; for time-and-one-half rate for overtime work; for double-time rate for work performed on Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; that no person, male or female, under the age of 16 years shall be employed in the plant or plants of the company; for the check-off system for the collection of union dues; and for a board of conciliation and arbitration to which shall be referred all differences that may arise during the life of the agreement.

HOUSING

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

IN MARKED contrast with the usual seasonal trend, building operations in the principal cities of the United States showed a substantial gain in October 1934. Compared with the previous month, the estimated cost of new residential buildings increased 19.5 percent, the cost of new nonresidential buildings advanced 30.2 percent, while the estimated cost of additions, alternations, and repairs was 36 percent higher than in September. The total building operations during the month increased 17.2 percent in number and 29.7 percent in value. Although private construction was appreciably higher in October than in the month preceding, the value of contracts awarded by the Federal and State Governments for buildings in these 766 cities decreased to $2,257,505 as compared with $3,800,070 in September.

This information is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 766 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The permit data are collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the data to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures shown are the estimates made by prospective builders on application for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. The Federal and State contract figures are collected from the various officials who have the power to award contracts.

Comparisons, by Geographic Divisions, September and October 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 766 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 766 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change
New England	$831,740	$1,162,785	+39.8	$1,336,008	$2,109,748	+57.9
Middle Atlantic	3,626,191	4,475,450	+23.4	2,986,203	4,136,322	+38.5
East North Central	1,713,950	1,249,737	−27.1	2,998,037	3,861,232	+28.8
West North Central	627,001	729,682	+16.4	1,014,990	1,238,583	+22.0
South Atlantic	994,260	1,268,062	+27.5	3,370,501	2,688,601	−20.2
East South Central	143,040	142,730	−0.2	485,719	657,370	+35.3
West South Central	418,813	804,840	+92.2	755,226	920,093	+21.8
Mountain	165,250	284,900	+72.4	129,396	141,364	+9.2
Pacific	1,214,457	1,518,637	+25.0	1,576,033	3,325,123	+111.0
Total	9,734,702	11,636,823	+19.5	14,652,113	19,078,436	+30.2

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	
New England	$1,865,081	$1,892,794	+1.5	$4,032,829	$5,165,327	+28.1	109
Middle Atlantic	4,324,507	8,335,637	+92.8	10,936,901	16,947,409	+55.0	171
East North Central	2,234,222	2,831,210	+26.7	6,946,209	7,942,179	+14.3	177
West North Central	799,456	986,090	+23.3	2,441,447	2,954,355	+21.0	68
South Atlantic	2,373,667	1,857,612	−21.7	6,738,428	5,814,275	−13.7	73
East South Central	618,161	597,776	−3.3	1,246,920	1,397,876	+12.1	36
West South Central	486,606	690,947	+42.0	1,660,645	2,415,880	+45.5	46
Mountain	269,776	319,829	+18.6	564,422	746,093	+32.2	23
Pacific	1,635,128	2,356,371	+44.1	4,425,618	7,200,131	+62.7	63
Total	14,606,604	19,868,266	+36.0	38,993,419	50,583,525	+29.7	766

Comparing October with September, there was an increase in the value of new residential buildings in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. The increase for the country as a whole was 19.5 percent. In the West South Central States the increase was over 90 percent.

The value of nonresidential buildings increased over 30 percent comparing these 2 months. All geographic divisions except the South Atlantic showed increases in this class of structure.

Seven of the nine geographic divisions showed increases in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. The South Atlantic was the only geographic division not showing an increase in the value of total building construction comparing October with September.

It will be noted that the indicated expenditures for repairs were greater than for either new residential buildings or new nonresidential buildings. Loans guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration are undoubtedly responsible for the marked pick-up in repairs.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 766 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 766 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	189	221	747	995	2,599	2,974	3,535	4,190
Middle Atlantic	341	534	1,199	1,459	6,155	7,518	7,695	9,511
East North Central	274	247	1,435	1,756	3,688	3,767	5,397	5,770
West North Central	194	249	734	845	1,711	1,889	2,639	2,983
South Atlantic	235	334	477	632	3,351	3,976	4,063	4,942
East South Central	77	65	194	226	1,421	1,563	1,692	1,854
West South Central	190	322	340	475	1,549	1,705	2,079	2,502
Mountain	53	72	168	184	713	718	934	974
Pacific	331	401	972	1,080	4,650	5,616	5,953	7,097
Total	1,884	2,445	6,266	7,652	25,837	29,726	33,987	39,823
Percentage change		+29.8		+22.1		+15.1		+17.2

Comparing October with September, 7 of the 9 geographic divisions showed increases in the number of new residential buildings. Each of the nine geographic divisions showed increases in the number of new nonresidential buildings and in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs.

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 766 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 766 IDENTICAL CITIES IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$777,440	$1,122,785	180	213	$48,300	$26,000	15	10
Middle Atlantic	1,283,291	2,071,820	293	475	177,800	311,980	59	79
East North Central	1,280,675	1,159,755	272	232	66,800	50,900	13	14
West North Central	611,901	696,207	188	239	15,100	23,000	12	6
South Atlantic	830,664	1,169,467	221	315	37,296	55,595	21	28
East South Central	109,540	123,730	74	59	0	12,000	0	10
West South Central	354,155	403,774	168	271	22,750	370,795	14	84
Mountain	158,750	234,500	51	69	6,500	1,000	2	1
Pacific	1,029,944	1,257,387	305	374	108,513	104,650	36	31
Total	6,436,360	8,239,425	1,752	2,247	483,059	955,920	172	263
Percentage change		+28.0		+28.3		+97.9		+52.9

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 766 IDENTICAL CITIES IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$6,000	$14,000	4	6	$831,740	$1,162,785	199	229
Middle Atlantic	1,664,500	2,088,500	521	705	3,125,591	4,472,300	873	1,259
East North Central	0	39,082	0	18	1,347,475	1,249,737	285	264
West North Central	0	8,800	0	20	627,001	728,007	200	265
South Atlantic	10,500	43,000	4	19	878,460	1,268,062	246	362
East South Central	20,000	7,000	14	4	129,540	142,730	88	73
West South Central	32,500	24,221	32	19	409,405	798,790	214	374
Mountain	0	14,000	0	8	165,250	249,500	53	78
Pacific	61,000	150,600	28	63	1,199,457	1,512,637	369	468
Total	1,794,500	2,389,203	603	862	8,713,919	11,584,548	2,527	3,372
Percentage change		+33.1		+43.0		+32.9		+33.4

Increases in the estimated cost and the number of families provided for were shown in the case of 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and apartment houses, comparing October with September. There was an increase of over one-third in the number of family-dwelling units provided in housekeeping dwellings comparing these 2 months.

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
October	64.4	61.6	107.9	115.2	85.7
1930					
September	51.3	44.4	73.8	64.2	58.2
October	58.3	44.9	53.5	58.1	49.7
1931					
September	30.1	24.8	41.8	41.0	33.5
October	33.7	25.4	34.8	39.8	30.8
1932					
September	10.8	7.5	11.4	21.7	10.7
October	9.5	6.6	12.6	22.8	11.0
1933					
September	11.8	8.6	12.8	25.5	13.1
October	6.5	5.2	13.1	30.1	12.1
1934					
September	7.4	5.7	12.6	32.0	12.3
October	9.9	6.8	16.4	43.5	16.0

The index numbers of families provided for, of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations were all higher in October 1934 than for either September 1934 or October 1933 or for October 1932.

The index number of additions, alterations, and repairs for October 1934 was higher than for October of any year since 1930, and was higher than for any month since August 1931.

Comparisons, October 1934 with October 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 756 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 756 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER 1933 AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	October 1933	October 1934	Percentage change	October 1933	October 1934	Percentage change
New England	$1,481,445	$1,157,335	−21.9	$1,799,466	$2,110,571	+17.3
Middle Atlantic	2,344,390	4,475,450	+90.9	4,114,351	4,137,892	+.6
East North Central	910,147	1,246,237	+36.9	2,106,881	3,859,632	+83.2
West North Central	596,565	700,732	+17.5	1,385,200	1,222,013	−11.8
South Atlantic	757,510	1,268,062	+67.4	2,060,928	2,638,217	+28.0
East South Central	98,525	142,730	+44.9	323,314	657,370	+103.3
West South Central	339,974	784,775	+130.8	1,223,276	921,163	−24.7
Mountain	100,800	281,900	+179.6	206,689	141,214	−31.7
Pacific	1,387,809	1,518,637	+9.4	3,351,555	3,325,123	−.8
Total	8,017,165	11,575,858	+44.4	16,571,660	19,013,195	+14.7

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	October 1933	October 1934	Percentage change	October 1933	October 1934	Percentage change	
New England	$1,620,462	$1,882,554	+16.2	$4,901,373	$5,150,460	+5.1	109
Middle Atlantic	4,713,881	8,336,262	+76.8	11,172,622	16,949,604	+51.7	173
East North Central	1,349,147	2,827,625	+109.6	4,366,175	7,933,494	+81.7	175
West North Central	604,913	975,662	+61.3	2,586,678	2,898,407	+12.1	65
South Atlantic	1,767,818	1,851,512	+4.7	4,586,256	5,757,791	+25.5	72
East South Central	324,516	597,776	+84.2	746,355	1,397,876	+87.3	35
West South Central	571,049	677,218	+18.6	2,134,299	2,383,156	+11.7	43
Mountain	180,426	315,836	+75.1	487,915	738,950	+51.5	21
Pacific	2,039,399	2,356,371	+15.5	6,778,763	7,200,131	+6.2	63
Total	13,171,611	19,820,816	+50.5	37,760,436	50,409,869	+33.5	756

Comparing October 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was an increase of 44.4 percent in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, all divisions except the New England showing increases.

Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings increased 14.7 percent in value. Comparing October 1934 with October 1933, there was an increase of over 50 percent in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs. All nine geographic divisions

showed increases in the value of changes made to existing structures; the increases ranged from 4.7 percent in the South Atlantic States to over 100 percent in the East North Central States.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations reporting for October 1933 and October 1934, in 756 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER 1933 AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934
New England	286	223	935	903	2,527	2,969	3,748	4,185
Middle Atlantic	420	534	1,445	1,466	6,115	7,520	7,980	9,520
East North Central	208	246	1,429	1,748	2,898	3,761	4,535	5,755
West North Central	177	243	857	836	1,420	1,851	2,454	2,930
South Atlantic	215	334	521	631	2,926	3,967	3,662	4,932
East South Central	46	65	129	226	851	1,563	1,026	1,854
West South Central	121	309	377	471	1,389	1,668	1,887	2,448
Mountain	33	70	223	183	547	714	803	967
Pacific	342	401	875	1,080	3,997	5,616	5,214	7,097
Total	1,848	2,425	6,791	7,634	22,670	29,629	31,309	39,688
Percentage change		+31.2		+12.4		+30.7		+26.8

The number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, showed marked increases, comparing October 1934 with the same month of 1933. The total number of building construction projects increased by more than 25 percent, comparing these 2 months.

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 756 identical cities during October 1933 and October 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 756 IDENTICAL CITIES IN OCTOBER 1933 AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934
New England	$1,229,390	$1,117,335	268	215	$99,555	$26,000	28	10
Middle Atlantic	1,864,840	2,071,820	371	475	280,750	311,980	74	79
East North Central	865,147	1,156,255	190	231	45,000	50,900	9	14
West North Central	583,265	670,257	174	234	13,300	20,000	5	4
South Atlantic	693,910	1,167,267	200	314	23,700	55,595	20	28
East South Central	94,525	123,730	45	59	4,000	12,000	2	10
West South Central	244,624	383,709	113	258	20,350	370,795	13	84
Mountain	100,800	232,500	34	68	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1,208,109	1,257,387	320	374	88,300	104,650	30	31
Total	6,884,610	8,180,260	1,715	2,228	574,955	951,920	181	260
Percentage change		+18.8		+29.9		+65.6		+43.6

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES IN OCTOBER 1933 AND OCTOBER 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	
	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934
New England	$21,500	$14,000	12	6	$1,350,445	$1,157,335	308	231
Middle Atlantic	194,200	2,088,500	71	705	2,339,790	4,472,300	516	1,259
East North Central	0	39,082	0	18	910,147	1,246,237	199	263
West North Central	0	8,800	0	20	596,565	699,057	179	258
South Atlantic	39,900	43,000	31	19	757,510	1,265,862	251	361
East South Central	0	7,000	0	4	98,525	142,730	47	73
West South Central	75,000	24,221	60	19	339,974	778,725	186	361
Mountain	0	14,000	0	8	100,800	246,500	34	76
Pacific	90,400	150,600	43	63	1,386,809	1,512,637	393	468
Total	421,000	2,389,203	217	862	7,880,565	11,521,383	2,113	3,350
Percentage change		+467.5		+297.2		+46.2		+58.5

The value of 1-family dwellings, of 2-family dwellings, and of apartment houses for which permits were issued in October 1934 was much higher than the value of such buildings reported in October 1933, according to reports received from 756 cities. The number of family-dwelling units provided in each type of structure was also much higher during October 1934 than during October 1933.

Permits were issued during October for the following important building projects: In Hamden, Conn., for a high-school building to cost over $600,000; in Milton, Mass., for a school building to cost over $250,000; in Worcester, Mass., for a hospital building to cost $230,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost over $325,000; in Brooklyn, N. Y., for apartment houses to cost over $1,300,000; in Chicago, Ill., for an amphitheatre to cost $500,000; in Detroit, Mich., for factory buildings to cost over $300,000; in Shorewood, Wis., for a school auditorium to cost $240,000; in San Francisco, Calif., for institutional buildings to cost over $670,000 and for school buildings to cost over $730,000; in San Jose, Calif., for a civic auditorium to cost $390,000; and in Baltimore, Md., for a factory building to cost $1,000,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for buildings at the Immigration Station, New York, to cost over $350,000, and for the excavation and foundation of a new post-office building in St. Louis, Mo., to cost over $300,000.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 1 shows for the months of September and October 1934 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 SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$60,380	$8,207,528	$93,491	$584,575	0	$524,076
Middle Atlantic	182,512	639,190	4,143,649	3,344,170	$58,999	873,004
East North Central	518,667	315,740	1,013,549	1,994,194	1,506,108	1,846,367
West North Central	203,596	121,581	4,544,341	3,447,235	852,072	1,465,913
South Atlantic	2,372,263	449,554	2,439,881	2,571,447	2,839,272	879,479
East South Central	31,314	114,158	795,209	1,747,614	12,000	1,433,943
West South Central	53,917	42,386	193,875	156,485	1,136,380	3,154,158
Mountain	80,036	176,595	4,115,410	2,535,414	138,295	1,939,561
Pacific	109,833	213,023	649,457	1,014,899	853,247	42,760
Total	3,612,518	2,279,755	17,988,862	17,396,033	7,396,373	12,159,261
Outside continental United States	755,846	7,110	0	0	0	81,650

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$3,972	0	$3,010	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	39,182	$37,757	63,295	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	4,980	24,272	0	0	0	0	$41,861	$22,062
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	208,628	76,825	24,309	$17,531	0	$2,200	0	2,318
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	1,291	1,709	0	0	$600	0	0	6,470
Mountain	282,475	237,314	0	0	3,802,775	1,083,890	0	0
Pacific	147,758	0	0	0	29,684,002	43,270	0	0
Total	688,286	377,877	90,614	17,531	33,487,377	1,129,360	41,861	30,850
Outside continental United States	34,350	1,039	0	0	3,500	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$3,125	0	$22,490	$35,358	$186,468	$1,351,537
Middle Atlantic	1,200	$1,151	95,660	526,854	4,584,497	5,422,126
East North Central	0	0	87,970	20,823	3,173,135	4,223,458
West North Central	39,413	0	3,789	19,595	5,643,211	5,054,324
South Atlantic	8,050	22,145	194,089	509,966	8,086,492	4,531,465
East South Central	0	0	25,712	32,488	864,235	3,328,203
West South Central	0	0	24,322	61,961	1,410,385	3,423,169
Mountain	1,000	43,830	28,214	5,131	8,448,205	6,021,735
Pacific	0	3,941	42,653	36,039	31,486,950	1,353,932
Total	52,788	71,067	524,899	1,248,215	63,883,578	34,709,949
Outside continental United States	0	0	46,895	332,209	840,591	422,008

[1] Preliminary—subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Contracts were awarded during October 1934 for Federal public-works projects to cost over $35,000,000. This is a decrease of nearly $30,000,000 as compared with September. The reason for the decrease is that during September contracts were awarded for the Grand Coulee Dam and Power Plant in the Columbia River Basin to cost over $29,000,000. Comparing October with September there were increases in the value of awards for river, harbor, and flood-control work and for miscellaneous construction projects. The value of contracts awarded during October amounted to more than $5,000,000 in each of the following geographic divisions: Middle Atlantic, West North Central, and Mountain.

Contracts were awarded during the month for the following large projects: In Wisconsin, for the construction of a dam to cost over $1,600,000; in Mississippi, for river, harbor, and flood-control work to cost over $1,100,000; in Montana, for a spillway at the Fort Peck Dam site to cost over $1,100,000; and in Texas for dredging Port Isabel to Brownsville Canal to cost over $1,300,000.

Table 2 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works Administration funds for all non-Federal projects during September and October 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [2]		Water and sewage systems	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$2,918,265	$2,618,650	$600,107	$1,975,893	$195,127	$1,145,974
Middle Atlantic	4,527,897	5,057,983	510,076	333,517	823,056	2,185,907
East North Central	1,713,777	790,232	860,694	290,260	1,661,284	2,814,873
West North Central	3,600,735	1,928,645	541,252	647,036	1,163,260	2,192,072
South Atlantic	948,514	424,702	350,000	497,684	310,694	1,255,576
East South Central	504,848	435,643	142,950	291,451	361,489	344,786
West South Central	531,438	757,041	124,198	0	992,881	966,179
Mountain	54,500	246,074	0	0	449,017	412,587
Pacific	408,093	2,847,551	155,930	63,760	3,884,445	419,745
Total	15,208,067	15,106,521	3,285,207	4,099,601	9,841,253	11,737,699
Outside continental United States	0	71,266	0	0	0	80,841

[1] Preliminary—subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	0	0	$158,908	$314,302	$3,872,407	$6,054,819
Middle Atlantic	0	$4,442,882	34,200	0	5,895,229	12,020,289
East North Central	0	0	388,257	347,591	4,624,012	4,242,956
West North Central	0	0	658,493	615,087	5,963,740	5,382,840
South Atlantic	0	0	638,586	18,220	2,247,794	2,196,182
East South Central	0	0	0	11,500	1,009,287	1,083,380
West South Central	0	0	13,487	1,346,258	1,662,004	3,069,478
Mountain	0	0	8,685	26,458	512,202	685,119
Pacific	0	0	9,980	0	4,458,448	3,331,056
Total	0	4,442,882	1,910,596	2,679,416	30,245,123	38,066,119
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	0	152,107

Non-Federal public-works construction projects are financed from loans and grants allotted 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. Most of the money loaned to private firms has been granted 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 on all loans.

Contracts were awarded during October for non-Federal Public Works Administration construction projects valued at over $38,000,000, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 as compared with the previous month. Comparing October with September, increases were shown in the value of awards made for all types of construction except building. Contracts awarded in the Middle Atlantic States totaled over $12,000,000. During the month, awards were made for the following important projects: Additional contracts on the Tri-Borough Bridge in New York valued at over $1,400,000 and a contract for a dam and spillway for power and irrigation project at Pecos, Tex., amounting to over $1,300,000.

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 Federal departments, September and October 1934.

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TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$121,662	$27,303	0	0	$50,749	$24,490
Middle Atlantic	70,996	183,699	0	0	39,543	48,280
East North Central	445,571	395,180	$461,255	$345,337	309,034	137,660
West North Central	19,397	404,354	46,642	1,288,742	10,721	18,825
South Atlantic	1,139,500	225,055	0	0	3,126	49,157
East South Central	56,425	204,985	54,270	98,454	190,129	776,961
West South Central	22,200	53,910	0	0	883,084	3,689,242
Mountain	3,140	6,481	381,072	716,762	3,178	0
Pacific	39,324	10,953	423,013	422,483	121,656	77,113
Total	1,918,215	1,511,920	1,366,252	2,871,778	1,611,220	4,821,728
Outside continental United States	8,475	3,585	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	0	$2,550	$7,161	$7,568,000	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	4,345	0	7,128,000	0	0
East North Central	$2,670	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	3,088	0	0	0	$13,000	$13,000
South Atlantic	115,934	4,859	0	271,600	7,700	7,700
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	4,360	0	0	11,000	8,000
Mountain	0	0	0	0	84,987	69,000
Pacific	50,834	0	0	706,400	52,279	43,500
Total	172,526	16,114	7,161	15,674,000	[3] 175,166	[4] 146,400
Outside continental United States	3,614	28,750	0	205,900	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934	September 1934	October 1934
New England	0	0	$5,115	$9,157	$184,687	$7,631,500
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	4,073	110,539	7,368,397
East North Central	0	0	1,577	0	1,220,107	878,177
West North Central	0	0	0	0	92,848	1,724,921
South Atlantic	$58,594	$5,050	165,833	13,537	1,490,687	576,958
East South Central	0	0	0	0	300,824	1,080,400
West South Central	0	0	7,880	15,470	924,164	3,770,982
Mountain	0	0	0	0	472,377	792,243
Pacific	0	5,700	6,455	76,758	693,561	1,342,907
Total	58,594	10,750	186,860	118,995	[3] 5,495,994	[4] 25,171,685
Outside continental United States	6,450	0	15,570	0	34,109	238,235

[1] Preliminary—Subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $6,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[4] Includes $5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during October totaled over $25,000,000. This is nearly five times as great as the value of contracts awarded during September. Comparing October with the previous month, increases were shown in awards for road building, river, harbor, and

flood-control work, and naval vessels. Contracts shown in table 3 are in addition 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, October 1933 and September and October 1934.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF PUBLIC-BUILDING AND HIGHWAY-CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934
New England	$262,617	$237,191	$28,600	$326,531	$639,544	$204,275
Middle Atlantic	842,089	840,235	266,926	418,688	3,522,968	345,564
East North Central	910,608	167,096	329,365	1,929,455	4,462,838	1,440,075
West North Central	25,865	182,087	0	824,682	281,544	392,459
South Atlantic	215,545	321,268	108,906	181,780	446,959	394,393
East South Central	0	200,747	0	36,190	258,267	921,816
West South Central	492,865	412,647	67,923	297,090	1,015,147	0
Mountain	29,621	2,811	550	42,401	349,104	29,777
Pacific	182,278	264,702	68,743	1,124,208	852,302	2,194,525
Total	2,961,488	2,628,784	871,013	5,181,025	11,828,673	5,922,884

During October 1934 contracts were awarded by the various State governments for public buildings to cost $871,000. This is less than half the value of such awards made during September 1934 or October 1933. During October 1934, contracts were awarded for highway construction and maintenance projects to cost nearly $6,000,000. This is nearly $800,000 greater than the value of such awards during October 1933, but nearly $6,000,000 less than the value of awards made during September 1934.

The values shown in table 4 do not include projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Entrance Wage Rates of Common Labor, July 2, 1934

AN INCREASE of 22.9 percent in the average entrance wage rate for common labor in July 1934 as compared with July 1933 is disclosed by the annual study of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reports covering 173,188 adult male common laborers receiving entrance rates on July 2, 1934, were received from establishments in 13 important industries employing large numbers of this type of labor.

The term "common labor" has many interpretations in various industries and even in different localities or plants in the same industry. Also, the rates of pay are increased by some employers after a stated length of service, or after a certain degree of fitness for the job has been developed. These factors make difficult the publication of strictly comparable data concerning common labor. Therefore to present data which will reflect the changes in wage rates for common labor from year to year, the Bureau has confined its surveys to the rates paid to adult male common labor when first hired and has construed the term "common labor" to mean workers having no specific productive jobs or occupations, who perform physical or manual labor of general character requiring little skill or training.

While in some cases two rates have been reported by an establishment (as, for example, one for white laborers and one for colored or Mexican workers), these distinctions have not been maintained in the tabulations. It is apparent that the lowest rates are shown in those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers.

Although similar data for these 13 industries have been collected since 1926, the tabulations do not cover identical establishments over the 9-year interval, due to the expansion to secure a more representative coverage of each industry. With the exception of the general contracting industry, the firms furnishing this information also supply the Bureau with monthly data concerning employment.

In table 1 are shown the weighted average entrance rates for the years 1926 to 1934, inclusive, for each of the 13 industries, for their combined total, and for the total omitting general contracting. These average rates are computed by multiplying the common labor

entrance rate per hour in each plant by the number of common laborers working at such rate, and dividing the aggregate for all plants in the industry by the total number of common laborers reported for these plants. In like manner, the aggregates for all industries are divided by the total number of common laborers included in the survey to obtain the average hourly entrance rate for all industries combined.

The average entrance rate per hour on July 2, 1934, for all 13 industries combined was 43 cents. This rate is 8 cents or 22.9 percent above the level of the average rate in July 1933, and 1.9 cents or 4.2 percent below the average of July 1928 in which year 44.9 cents, the highest average entrance rate, was reported.

With the exception of the iron and steel industry, the year 1933 shows the lowest average entrance rate for each industry, as well as for all industries combined. The 1934 average entrance rates, without exception, indicate a material advance in the average entrance rate in each industry not only over the year 1933, but also over the years 1932 and 1931 (with the exception of automobiles and public utilities), and in 5 industries, cement, foundry and machine-shop products, iron and steel, petroleum refining, and slaughtering and meat packing, the 1934 average rate is the highest shown in the 9-year period during which the Bureau has been collecting such information.

With the exception of the automobile, and the iron and steel industries, the 1934 survey covered a greater number of common laborers in each industry than the survey of 1933, the total in 1934 being 21,268 greater than in 1933. This increased coverage is due almost entirely to the improvement in the general employment situation between July 1933 and July 1934.

The highest average hourly entrance rate, 54.9 cents, was shown in the automobile industry, and the lowest average rate, 33.1 cents, appeared in the sawmill industry. The average rate, however, in the last-named industry was higher than the average rate for this industry for any year since 1926, due primarily to the adoption of the N. R. A. code; to the same cause must also be ascribed the fact that in practically every industry the lowest rate reported in 1934 was higher than the lowest rate in 1933.

In the following table, as previously stated, the data do not relate to identical establishments, due to the expansion during the 9-year interval in the number of firms supplying this information to the Bureau, and, therefore, the figures for any given year are not strictly comparable with averages for other years.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY ENTRANCE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALE COMMON LABOR, JULY OF EACH YEAR, 1926 TO 1934

Industry	Average hourly entrance rates (in cents) in—								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Automobile	46.1	46.3	57.2	49.9	48.2	57.7	62.0	46.5	54.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	40.7	42.2	39.4	37.8	38.0	33.9	28.9	24.7	36.9
Cement	40.1	39.2	37.2	37.8	37.9	37.2	30.6	29.5	44.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	43.1	44.2	46.0	45.9	44.8	42.9	39.6	[1] 37.1	43.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	37.1	37.8	38.4	39.8	39.0	38.2	34.8	31.8	40.1
Iron and steel	42.7	43.2	42.5	42.5	42.1	41.8	31.8	33.6	43.2
Leather	40.9	41.4	42.3	42.2	41.9	39.1	32.9	31.6	39.3
Lumber (sawmills)	33.6	32.2	31.7	32.0	31.6	27.7	21.5	20.8	33.1
Paper and pulp	42.8	42.5	44.3	44.0	43.2	37.2	35.6	32.6	40.3
Petroleum refining	47.9	44.0	45.4	45.7	48.1	47.5	42.1	40.7	52.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.7	34.6	32.3	43.9
Public utilities	42.0	39.8	42.9	42.8	44.6	44.6	41.5	38.7	41.8
General contracting	47.1	48.2	47.4	48.3	47.0	42.6	39.9	38.3	45.5
All industries	42.8	42.6	44.9	43.7	43.1	41.2	38.1	[1] 35.0	43.0
All industries except general contracting	40.9	40.4	44.1	42.1	41.6	40.7	37.6	[1] 34.2	42.3

[1] Revised.

The maximum entrance wage rate, $1 per hour, was reported in the general contracting industry in the East North Central States, while the minimum rate, 10 cents, was in the public utilities industry in the South Atlantic States, and 18 cents, next to the lowest rate paid, was shown in the foundry and machine-shop industry in the West South Central States. The lowest rate reported in the general contracting industry, 20 cents, was in the South Atlantic States.

The East North Central States, in which the greatest number of common laborers working at entrance rates was covered, showed an average of 47 cents for the 52,406 employees reported, while the lowest average rate, 32.7 cents, appeared in the West South Central States.

In table 2 are shown the number of common laborers receiving the entrance rate in reporting establishments in each of the 13 industries, their distribution by geographic divisions, and the maximum, minimum, and average common labor entrance rates per hour on July 2, 1934, for each industry and each geographic division, and for the United States as a whole.

TABLE 2.—HOURLY ENTRANCE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALE COMMON LABOR AND NUMBER OF COMMON LABORERS RECEIVING ENTRANCE WAGE RATES IN ESTABLISHMENTS SUPPLYING RATES AS OF JULY 2, 1934

Industry	Geographic division [1]									United States	Number receiving entrance rates in each industry
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific		
Automobile:	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	
Low	32.0	40.0	38.0	50.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	-------	45.0	-------	-------
High	45.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	[2]	[2]	[2]	-------	50.0	-------	-------
Average	41.6	55.8	54.6	54.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	-------	47.2	54.9	13,017
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:											
Low	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	30.0	35.0	-------	-------
High	40.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	44.0	39.0	30.0	43.5	50.0	-------	-------
Average	38.6	38.5	39.8	37.5	33.0	30.8	25.7	39.0	41.5	36.9	4,997
Cement:											
Low	-------	44.0	40.0	40.0	-------	34.0	30.0	-------	50.0	-------	-------
High	-------	47.0	47.5	50.0	-------	35.0	38.0	-------	51.0	-------	-------
Average	-------	44.5	44.3	47.7	-------	34.8	34.0	-------	50.8	44.7	1,583
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:											
Low	35.0	40.0	34.0	37.0	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
High	57.5	50.0	60.0	40.0	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Average	51.5	42.2	43.7	38.1	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	43.5	2,160
Foundry and machine-shop products:											
Low	35.0	32.0	32.0	35.0	25.0	25.9	18.0	[2]	40.0	-------	-------
High	55.0	54.0	62.5	43.0	44.0	40.0	45.0	[2]	55.0	-------	-------
Average	39.1	41.3	41.3	40.1	29.6	32.8	34.5	[2]	43.4	40.1	13,819
Iron and steel:											
Low	37.0	35.0	37.0	[2]	25.0	27.5	-------	[2]	38.5	-------	-------
High	47.0	50.0	55.0	[2]	44.0	47.5	-------	[2]	45.0	-------	-------
Average	44.5	43.9	45.7	[2]	40.0	32.7	-------	[2]	41.8	43.2	18,354
Leather:											
Low	32.0	32.0	32.0	-------	24.0	26.0	-------	-------	40.0	-------	-------
High	56.3	62.5	45.0	-------	40.0	40.0	-------	-------	45.0	-------	-------
Average	48.5	46.9	38.5	-------	31.0	39.6	-------	-------	40.5	39.3	3,892
Lumber (sawmills):											
Low	30.0	30.0	20.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	32.5	-------	-------
High	45.0	35.0	42.5	40.0	28.5	28.5	27.5	46.5	50.0	-------	-------
Average	32.0	32.6	31.1	35.8	24.8	25.1	24.0	41.9	44.2	33.1	16,991
Paper and pulp:											
Low	32.5	35.0	32.0	33.5	30.0	30.0	27.0	-------	38.0	-------	-------
High	46.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	51.8	36.0	36.0	-------	49.5	-------	-------
Average	41.5	41.6	41.9	40.8	34.1	32.4	31.2	-------	42.4	40.3	17,803
Petroleum refining:											
Low	-------	52.0	52.0	43.0	36.0	[2]	43.0	50.0	52.0	-------	-------
High	-------	58.9	56.0	55.0	50.0	[2]	58.0	50.0	62.0	-------	-------
Average	-------	56.3	52.4	51.0	47.0	[2]	49.1	50.0	54.8	52.6	5,419
Slaughtering and meat packing:											
Low	[2]	42.5	40.0	30.2	[2]	-------	30.0	40.0	42.5	-------	-------
High	[2]	52.0	46.5	45.0	[2]	-------	38.5	44.0	44.0	-------	-------
Average	[2]	46.4	45.3	43.2	[2]	-------	37.3	43.9	44.0	43.9	17,368
Public utilities: [3]											
Low	27.5	31.5	22.5	25.0	10.0	22.5	20.0	22.5	25.0	-------	-------
High	67.5	70.5	75.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	59.4	65.0	-------	-------
Average	46.4	48.7	48.0	37.7	34.0	33.1	29.5	44.7	42.8	41.8	18,615
General contracting: [4]											
Low	40.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	20.0	30.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	-------	-------
High	70.0	87.5	100.0	78.8	50.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	87.5	-------	-------
Average	46.3	46.4	52.7	44.2	36.7	37.2	35.5	50.9	55.4	45.5	39,170
All industries:											
Low	27.5	30.0	20.0	23.0	10.0	22.5	18.0	22.5	25.0	-------	-------
High	70.0	87.5	100.0	78.8	51.8	62.5	62.5	65.0	87.5	-------	-------
Average	43.3	45.2	47.0	43.2	33.6	34.1	32.7	46.4	46.9	43.0	173,188
Number receiving entrance rates in each geographic division	10,153	28,822	52,406	24,534	14,809	7,486	14,403	5,138	15,437	-------	-------

[1] New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee. West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming. Pacific: California, Oregon, Washington.

[2] Figures omitted; data available for 1 establishment only.

[3] Includes street railways, gas works, and electric power and light plants.

[4] Includes building, highway, public works, and railroad construction.

Hours and Earnings in the Manufacture of Boys' Golf Hose

A STUDY of the wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of boys' golf hose was recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the Atlanta Regional Labor Board. Data were obtained for a pay period ending in August 1934, for eight establishments in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia.

The 1,128 employees of these establishments had average earnings per week of $10.09, for an average work week of 29.6 hours; this was an average of 34 cents per hour. In the various occupations the earnings ranged from a low of 30.2 cents per hour for transfer knitters (women) to a high of 55.9 cents for machine fixers (men).

Of the 716 pieceworkers, 42.4 percent earned less than the minimum allowable under the hosiery code for the southern States—30 cents per hour. For these workers, therefore, the companies had to make supplementary payments to bring the pay up to the required minimum.

Hours and Earnings of Molders and Mounters in Stove Foundries

IN RESPONSE to a request by the Atlanta Regional Labor Board for information pertaining to the earnings of molders and mounters in stove foundries, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics obtained pay-roll records from 11 stove foundries in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee for 1 pay period ending in September 1934.

The data showed that the molders, 744 in all, had average earnings of $20.08 per week of 36.1 hours. This was an average of 55.6 cents per hour, or $4.44 per 8-hour day. Four percent of the molders earned less than $2.50 per day and 8 percent earned $6 and over per day.

The 209 mounters had average earnings of $14.08 per week of 32.1 hours, or 43.9 cents per hour and $3.37 per 8-hour day. Of the mounters, 9 percent earned less than $2.50 per day and 1 percent earned $7 and over per day.

The code minimum in the southern States for both molders and mounters is $2.20 per day as compared with a minimum of $3.20 per day for males and $3 per day for females in the northern States.

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Various Industries in Ohio, 1916 to 1932: Part 2

By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frank C. Croxton, Whiting, Ind.

THE manufacturing industry groups of leather and leather products, liquors and beverages, metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, are covered in this study.

These industry groups have been combined, due to the necessity for economy in printing. This study is a continuation of the series covering the period 1916 to 1932, 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 and previous studies relating to average wage and salary payments published in 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 5 or more persons and beginning with 1924 reports have been requested of all employers of 3 or more persons. 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 were 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 the sum of the number employed on the 15th of each month by 12.

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 Leather and Leather Products

IN THE manufacture of leather and leather products in Ohio, according to reports from practically all establishments employing three or more persons, the average number of wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed declined 17 percent from 1929 to 1932, total wage and salary payments to such employees decreased 46.3 percent, and average wage and salary payments decreased 35 percent. Salespeople (not traveling) were omitted in the preceding comparison, as data concerning the number employed in 1932 were not available.

During the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the average number of persons employed reached the highest point in 1916 and the lowest in 1932. Both total and average wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1927 and the lowest in 1916.

The average number of persons reported employed in the manufacture of leather and leather products in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 1.

The highest average number of wage earners was reported employed in 1916 and the second highest in 1919, while the lowest was in 1932, with 1931 and 1930 second and third in order. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1926 and the lowest in 1932. The average number of wage earners, of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and of the general occupation groups combined show a decline in employment each year following 1927.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER 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	161	18,346	1,060	37	19,443
1917	160	17,465	1,068	34	18,566
1918	161	16,855	1,049	27	17,930
1919	156	17,790	1,075	39	18,904
1920	158	16,395	1,146	42	17,583
1921	144	15,947	1,078	47	17,072
1922	138	14,876	959	58	15,893
1923	145	16,266	1,013	(1)	17,279
1924	138	15,043	981	55	16,079
1925	141	15,855	933	60	16,848
1926	147	16,113	1,176	59	17,348
1927	137	16,351	1,165	67	17,582
1928	130	15,538	1,049	61	16,647
1929	126	15,345	1,039	65	16,449
1930	119	13,959	1,001	(1)	14,960
1931	110	13,153	852	(1)	14,005
1932	106	12,844	749	(1)	13,593

[1] Carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified" in detailed tabulation by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

More than 90 percent of persons employed in the manufacture of leather and leather products are classified in the general occupation group of wage earners. Fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932 in that general occupation group is shown in table 2.

Maximum employment during the 17 years was reported in December 1919. Minimum employment was reported in June 1922, when the number of wage earners employed was 41.7 percent below the number at the peak 2½ years earlier. The second lowest number reported employed was in November 1931.

TABLE 2.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER 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	14,975	12,590	12,663	November	12,566	11,580	11,958
February	14,805	13,345	13,203	December	12,089	11,709	12,175
March	14,547	13,756	13,224				
April	14,063	13,547	12,886	Maximum	14,975	14,379	13,394
May	13,539	13,091	12,660	Minimum	12,089	11,580	11,958
June	13,840	13,023	12,649	Variation from maximum—			
July	14,278	14,221	13,017				
August	14,820	14,379	13,293	Number	2,886	2,799	1,436
September	14,253	13,941	13,394	Percent	19.3	19.5	10.7
October	13,737	12,652	13,007	Number of establishments	119	110	106

[1] For years 1916 to 1929 see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553.

Table 3 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and to the general occupation groups combined in the manufacture of leather and leather products.

The average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount during the 17 years in 1920 and the lowest in 1916. Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks received the highest average amount in 1927 and the lowest in 1916. Combining the three general occupation groups, the highest average wage and salary payment was reported for 1927 and the lowest for 1916.

Chart 1 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners in the manufacture of leather and leather products.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS [1]

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees			Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees
1916	[2] 161	$571	$606	$574	1925	141	$1,078	$1,325	$1,096
1917	160	635	672	638	1926	147	1,103	1,463	1,129
1918	161	770	858	776	1927	137	1,113	1,552	1,144
1919	156	938	1,039	945	1928	130	1,092	1,473	1,118
1920	158	1,123	1,134	1,125	1929	126	1,096	1,461	1,122
1921	144	1,074	1,318	1,091	1930	119	922	1,395	[4] 954
1922	[3] 138	1,072	1,298	1,088	1931	110	864	1,323	[4] 892
1923	145	1,089	1,355	[4] 1,104	1932	106	690	1,315	[4] 724
1924	138	1,087	1,311	1,105					

[1] Average for salespeople (not traveling) not computed owing to small number involved; in 1923, 1930, 1931, and 1932, carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified", in detailed tabulation by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

[3] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.

[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.

FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932.

Industries in Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products

IN THIS study several of the smaller industries classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under the manufacture of leather and leather products have been combined under "Leather and leather products, other." The industries thus combined are: Leather belting

and hose; leather gloves and mittens; saddlery and harness; trunks and valises; and leather and leather products, not otherwise classified.

Except in the year 1918, more than 80 percent of the wage earners in industries classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under manufacture of leather and leather products were employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings. Table 4 shows fluctuation in employment of wage earners in that industry from 1930 to 1932.

Maximum employment of wage earners during the 17 years was reported in December 1919 and minimum employment 2½ years later, June 1922, when the number was 47.1 percent less. The second lowest number reported employed was in November 1931.

TABLE 4.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CUT STOCK, AND FINDINGS, 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	12,251	10,398	10,606	November	10,081	9,452	10,076
February	12,089	11,044	11,131	December	9,664	9,571	10,399
March	11,899	11,546	11,271				
April	11,467	11,330	10,987	Maximum	12,265	12,166	11,551
May	10,937	10,838	10,809	Minimum	9,664	9,452	10,076
June	11,271	10,858	10,916	Variation from maximum—			
July	11,724	11,995	11,290	Number	2,601	2,714	1,475
August	12,265	12,166	11,540	Percent	21.2	22.3	12.8
September	11,716	11,702	11,551	Number of establishments	45	38	40
October	11,147	10,428	11,037				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553.

Table 5 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the industries and in the group "Leather and leather products, other." These averages should be taken not as exact measures but as approximate figures.

In the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings, the average wage and salary payment was highest in 1927, second highest in 1920, lowest in 1916, and second lowest in 1917. In the manufacture of tanned, curried, and finished leather, the average was highest in 1920, second highest in 1928, lowest in 1916, and second lowest in 1917. In the group "Leather and leather products, other", the average was highest in 1920, second highest in 1926, lowest in 1916, and second lowest in 1932.

Chart 2 shows graphically average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Leather and leather products, other	Year	Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Leather and leather products, other
1916	$542	$785	$628	1925	$1,044	$1,325	$1,138
1917	590	854	773	1926	1,062	1,370	1,207
1918	719	1,050	873	1927	1,076	1,415	1,137
1919	886	1,348	1,015	1928	1,046	1,441	1,127
1920	1,067	1,490	1,227	1929	1,050	1,430	1,132
1921	1,045	1,302	1,184	1930	859	1,344	1,022
1922	(1)	(1)	(1)	1931	816	1,242	882
1923	1,061	1,302	1,089	1932	650	999	177
1924	1,050	1,356	1,138				

[1] Information concerning total wage and salary payments not tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for individual industries.

Indexes of Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in

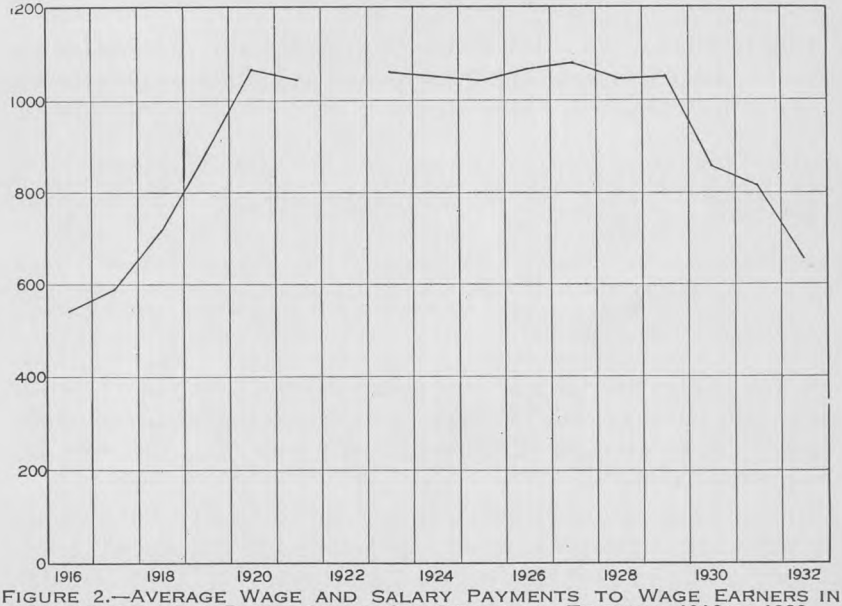

FIGURE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CUT STOCK, AND FINDINGS, 1916 TO 1932.

table 6. The base for these indexes is 1926. The years covered are 1924 to 1932, during which period reports were requested each year by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for all establishments employing three or more persons.

In the manufacture of leather and leather products, the index for each of the three items covered exceeded the base year in 1927. The indexes were lowest in 1932—79.7 for average number of wage earners employed, 49.9 for total wage and salary payments, and 62.6 for average wage and salary payment.

In the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings, the index for each of the items also exceeded the base year in 1927. The indexes, however, were lowest in 1931 for average number of wage earners employed (82.1), and in 1932 for total wage and salary payments (50.4) and for average wage and salary payments (61.2).

In the manufacture of tanned, curried, and finished leather, the index was at the highest point in 1926 for average number of wage earners employed and at the lowest point (79.3) in 1932. The index for total wage and salary payments reached the highest point (102.3) in 1927 and the lowest (57.9) in 1932, while that for average wage and salary payment reached the highest point (105.2) in 1928 and the lowest (72.9) in 1932.

In the group "Leather and leather products, other", the index for average number of wage earners employed and also for total wage and salary payments was highest in 1929 and lowest in 1932. For average wage and salary payments the index was highest in 1926 and lowest in 1932.

Charts 3 and 4 (pp. 1464, 1465) show graphically indexes for the manufacture of leather and leather products and for the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Leather and leather products			Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings			Leather, tanned, curried, and finished			Leather and leather products, other		
	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	93.4	92.1	98.5	93.9	92.8	98.9	98.2	97.2	99.0	81.6	77.0	94.3
1925	98.4	96.2	97.7	98.6	96.9	98.3	98.2	95.0	96.7	96.9	91.4	94.3
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	101.5	102.4	100.9	101.7	103.1	101.3	99.0	102.3	103.3	102.1	96.2	94.2
1928	96.4	95.5	99.0	95.0	93.7	98.5	96.1	101.1	105.2	112.4	105.0	93.4
1929	95.2	94.6	99.4	93.2	92.2	98.9	97.5	101.8	104.4	114.2	107.2	93.8
1930	86.6	72.5	83.6	85.4	69.1	80.9	90.0	88.3	98.1	96.3	81.6	84.7
1931	81.6	64.0	78.3	82.1	63.1	76.8	85.9	77.9	90.7	70.6	51.6	73.1
1932	79.7	49.9	62.6	82.3	50.4	61.2	79.3	57.9	72.9	51.6	33.0	63.9

Manufacture of Liquors and Beverages

IN THE manufacture of liquors and beverages in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupation groups combined was $1,761 in 1923; the second highest was $1,732 in 1920; and the lowest was $1,004 in 1917. The average payment in 1932 was $1,233, which was the lowest since 1918. In this industry group employment of wage earners and total wage

and salary payments have declined each year since 1925 and average payments each year since 1928.

Employment and pay rolls in this industry group were, of course, affected by the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The manufacture of distilled liquor disappears from the Ohio reports following 1918, and the manufacture of malt liquor following 1919. There occurred at once a great increase in employ-

FIGURE 3.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932.

ment and pay rolls in the manufacture of mineral and soda waters. Following 1920, however, employment and pay rolls in that industry began to decrease and a decline was reported each year since 1925.

Table 7 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups.

The highest average number was employed in each of the occupation groups, except salespeople (not traveling), in 1916, and the second highest in 1917. The lowest average number was employed in 1932 in each of the occupation groups.

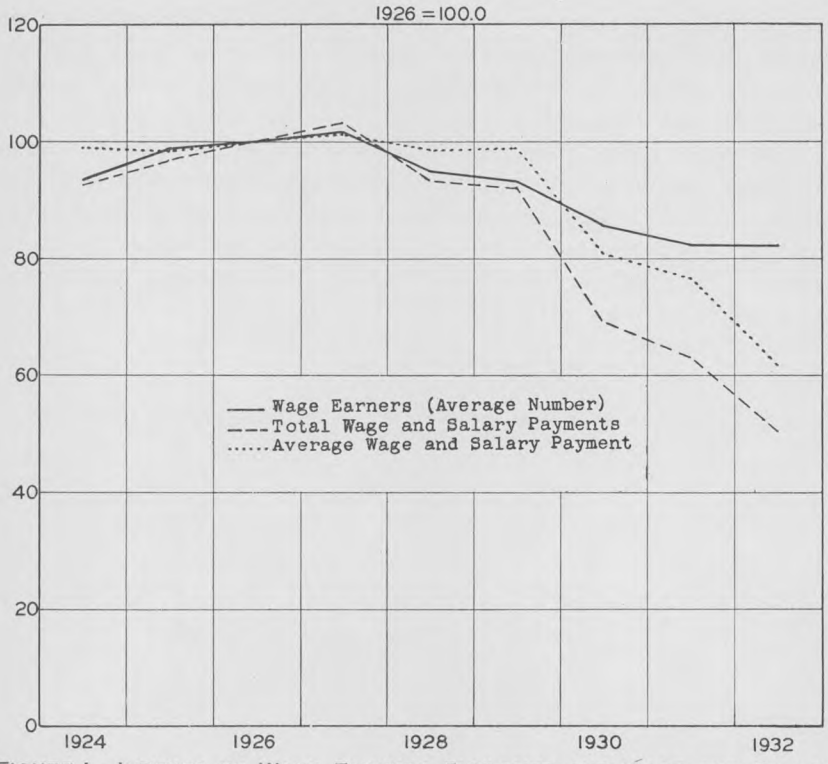

FIGURE 4.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CUT STOCK, AND FINDINGS, 1924 TO 1932.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES, 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	192	6,461	639	150	7,249
1917	179	6,342	636	168	7,147
1918	182	5,820	576	152	6,547
1919	167	4,533	529	144	5,206
1920	150	3,651	453	128	4,232
1921	121	2,670	362	129	3,161
1922	120	2,234	313	134	2,681
1923	124	2,194	316	127	2,637
1924	140	2,015	279	142	2,436
1925	147	2,139	282	131	2,552
1926	153	2,026	285	165	2,476
1927	155	1,939	255	163	2,357
1928	150	1,820	245	143	2,207
1929	164	1,817	261	163	2,242
1930	163	1,724	247	99	2,071
1931	175	1,583	248	91	1,922
1932	158	1,370	244	71	1,685

More than 80 percent of the employees in the manufacture of liquors and beverages were classified each year as wage earners. Table 8 shows for that occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932.

This industry group has a high seasonal fluctuation and the variation from maximum within the year exceeded 30 percent in 11 of the 17 years. Within the year, maximum employment occurred in June, July, or August—usually in July—and minimum employment in January, February, or December—usually in December. Maximum employment of wage earners reported during the 17-year period was 7,368 in August 1916, and minimum employment was 1,183 in December 1932.

TABLE 8.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES, 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	1,498	1,421	1,312	November	1,480	1,414	1,286
February	1,502	1,439	1,320	December	1,449	1,389	1,183
March	1,526	1,460	1,291				
April	1,652	1,556	1,378	Maximum	2,122	1,887	1,717
May	1,942	1,650	1,470	Minimum	1,449	1,389	1,183
June	2,044	1,720	1,717	Variation from maximum—			
July	2,118	1,887	1,468	Number	673	498	534
August	2,122	1,856	1,408	Percent	31.7	26.4	31.1
September	1,762	1,668	1,356	Number of establishments	163	175	158
October	1,595	1,530	1,249				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553.

Table 9 shows average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of liquors and beverages.

The highest average payment to wage earners and to the three general occupation groups combined was reported in 1923, the second highest in 1920, and the lowest in 1917. The average in 1932 was the lowest since 1918.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS [1]

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees			Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees
1916	192	$1,170	$1,094	$1,172	1925	147	$1,489	$1,617	$1,584
1917	179	974	1,154	1,004	1926	153	1,428	1,594	1,493
1918	182	1,137	1,286	1,160	1927	155	1,475	1,623	1,521
1919	167	1,286	1,409	1,308	1928	150	1,491	1,560	1,553
1920	150	1,754	1,551	1,732	1929	164	1,484	1,554	1,527
1921	121	1,455	1,615	1,483	1930	163	1,470	1,566	1,522
1922	120	1,351	1,549	1,393	1931	175	1,396	1,444	1,431
1923	124	1,771	1,573	1,761	1932	158	1,200	1,243	1,233
1924	140	1,492	1,499	1,516					

[1] Average for salespeople (not traveling) not computed owing to small number involved.

Industries in the Manufacture of Liquors and Beverages

IN THIS study, the manufacture of vinous liquors, malt, and liquors and beverages not otherwise classified, has been combined under "Liquors and beverages, other."

Two of the industries disappear from the reports following the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. Data for total wage and salary payments for 1922 were not tabulated by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for individual industries.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the industries are shown in table 10. These averages should be taken not as exact measures, but as approximate figures.

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Liquors, distilled	Liquors, malt	Mineral and soda waters	Liquors and beverages, other	Year	Liquors, distilled	Liquors, malt	Mineral and soda waters	Liquors and beverages, other
1916	(1)	$940	$766	$777	1925			$1,476	$1,637
1917	$712	1,010	846	789	1926			1,406	1,624
1918	746	1,154	1,157	1,022	1927			1,447	1,725
1919		1,263	1,301	1,156	1928			1,460	1,736
1920			1,775	1,448	1929			1,456	1,669
1921			1,463	1,333	1930			1,434	1,664
1922			(2)	(2)	1931			1,365	1,521
1923			1,791	1,483	1932			1,161	1,331
1924			1,479	1,650					

[1] Omitted due to error in reporting or tabulating; unable to make further verification. Average for 1915 was $651.

[2] Data not available.

Indexes of Employment and 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 11 for the industry group as a whole and for the manufacture of mineral and soda waters. The base is the year 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics requested reports from all employers of three or more persons.

The indexes of employment and total payments show a decline each year since 1925 and the indexes of average payments a decline each year since 1928.

TABLE 11.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES AND IN THE MINERAL- AND SODA-WATER INDUSTRY, 1924 TO 1932

[1926=100.0]

Year	Manufacture of liquors and beverages			Mineral and soda waters		
	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	99.5	103.9	104.5	102.2	107.6	105.2
1925	105.6	110.1	104.3	107.9	113.2	105.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	95.7	98.9	103.3	95.6	98.3	102.9
1928	89.8	93.8	104.4	88.9	92.4	103.8
1929	89.7	93.2	103.9	87.1	90.2	103.6
1930	85.1	87.6	102.9	79.7	81.3	102.0
1931	78.1	76.4	97.8	69.1	67.0	97.1
1932	67.6	56.8	84.0	57.6	47.5	82.6

Manufacture of Metals and Metal Products, Other than Iron and Steel

IN THE manufacture of metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupation groups combined was $1,476 in 1929 and the lowest was $715 in 1916. The average in 1932 was $1,047, which was the lowest since 1917.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 was $461, or 32.1 percent, for wage earners; $263, or 15.1 percent, for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and $429, or 29.1 percent for the three general occupation groups (including salespeople, not traveling) combined.

Table 12 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups.

The year 1929 shows the highest average number employed of wage earners and of the occupation groups combined, the year 1920 shows the second highest average, 1921 the lowest during the 17 years, and 1932 the lowest since 1921.

TABLE 12.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 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	331	24,993	2,229	109	27,332
1917	339	25,433	2,339	107	27,879
1918	395	31,800	2,950	193	34,943
1919	409	29,643	3,494	121	33,259
1920	457	34,404	3,742	138	38,284
1921	432	22,746	3,395	134	26,274
1922	406	27,523	3,022	122	30,667
1923	456	34,148	3,601	123	37,873
1924	471	30,496	3,540	109	34,144
1925	488	32,506	3,622	175	36,303
1926	490	32,533	3,657	185	36,375
1927	506	31,383	4,062	185	35,629
1928	523	32,306	4,115	195	36,616
1929	544	37,744	4,724	234	42,703
1930	549	32,061	4,869	187	37,116
1931	544	27,879	4,493	97	32,469
1932	531	25,046	4,022	128	29,196

More than 85 percent of the employees in the manufacture of metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, were classified each year as wage earners. Table 13 shows fluctuation in employment for that occupation group from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment for the 17-year period was 40,148 in October 1929, and minimum employment was 20,733 in August 1921.

TABLE 13.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 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	34,047	27,397	26,023	December	29,160	26,069	23,748
February	33,715	28,483	26,300				
March	33,988	29,182	26,435	Maximum	34,322	29,591	26,435
April	34,322	29,591	25,520	Minimum	29,160	26,069	23,073
May	33,991	29,148	25,419	Variation from maximum—			
June	32,490	28,351	25,148	Number	5,162	3,522	3,362
July	31,075	27,665	24,259	Percent	15.0	11.9	12.7
August	30,302	27,048	23,073	Number of establishments	549	544	531
September	30,657	27,317	24,825				
October	30,801	27,409	25,027				
November	30,179	26,889	24,769				

[1] For years 1916 to 1929 see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553.

Table 14 shows average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.

The highest average payment to wage earners and to the general occupation groups combined was in 1929. The highest average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was in 1930.

The lowest average was paid to each group in 1916. The 1932 average payment to wage earners and to the groups combined was the

FIGURE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 1916 TO 1932.

lowest since 1917. Chart 5 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners.

TABLE 14.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS [1]

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees			Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees
1916	[2] 331	$699	$815	$715	1925	488	$1,372	$1,662	$1,412
1917	339	786	943	802	1926 [4]	490	1,373	1,693	1,416
1918	395	1,113	1,060	1,110	1927	506	1,371	1,688	1,418
1919	409	1,128	1,170	1,137	1928	523	1,422	1,705	1,466
1920	457	1,416	1,410	1,422	1929	544	1,434	1,740	1,476
1921	432	1,180	1,440	1,222	1930	549	1,355	1,809	1,411
1922	[3] 406	1,154	1,544	1,199	1931	544	1,155	1,711	1,235
1923	456	1,311	1,761	1,360	1932	531	973	1,477	1,047
1924	471	1,302	1,549	1,333					

[1] Average for salespeople (not traveling) not computed, owing to small number involved.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 2.
[3] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 4.
[4] Not in agreement with study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures, Monthly Labor Review, March 1934, due to corrections in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after publication of March study.

Industries in the Manufacture of Metals and Metal Products, other than Iron and Steel

IN THIS study the manufacturing industries listed below have been combined under "Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, other": Babbitt metal and solder; metal caskets; electroplating; galvanizing; bar, pipe, and sheet lead; silverware and plated ware; smelting and refining of aluminum, brass, and copper; smelting and refining, not from ore; metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, not otherwise classified.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 6 industries and in the group "Other" are shown in table 15. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

Omitting consideration of 1927 data for clocks, watches, and materials, and 1928 data for the group "Other" [1] the highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was made in 1920 in 3 industries, in 1927 in 1, in 1928 in 1, in 1929 in 1, and in 1930 in 1. The lowest average payment was made in 1916 in 6 industries and in 1932 in 1.

TABLE 15.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Brass, bronze, and aluminum products	Clocks, watches, and materials	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	Furniture and office fixtures	Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors	Jewelry, including reducing and refining	Metals and metal products, other
1916	$855	$615	$709	(1)	$594	$757	$820
1917	891	750	808	(1)	658	840	975
1918	1,183	855	1,228	(1)	806	929	1,109
1919	1,368	998	1,123	$1,056	911	1,000	1,246
1920	1,651	1,242	1,424	1,420	1,154	1,253	1,611
1921	1,277	1,066	1,154	1,066	1,183	1,366	1,295
1922	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	1,468	1,253	1,279	1,295	1,175	1,131	1,348
1924	1,435	1,305	1,266	1,467	1,181	1,372	1,235
1925	1,457	1,438	1,351	1,380	1,267	1,459	1,419
1926	1,505	1,313	1,314	1,424	1,275	1,479	1,459
1927	1,452	(2)	1,300	1,485	1,311	1,526	1,425
1928	1,494	1,586	1,357	1,490	1,301	1,455	(2)
1929	1,564	1,585	1,401	1,535	1,247	1,507	1,518
1930	1,466	1,470	1,289	1,380	1,336	1,482	1,376
1931	1,268	1,305	1,058	1,200	1,222	1,212	1,270
1932	997	1,113	906	956	1,095	1,079	1,049

[1] Data not available.
[2] Omitted, due to apparent error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Indexes of Employment and 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 16. The base is the year 1926. The indexes cover the period

[1] See note to table 15.

during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics requested reports from all employers of 3 or more persons. Indexes are shown for the manufacture of metal and metal products, other than iron and steel, as a whole, and for each of 6 industries.

Considering the industry group as a whole, the index in 1932 was 77 for average number of wage earners employed, 54.6 for total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and 70.9 for average wage and

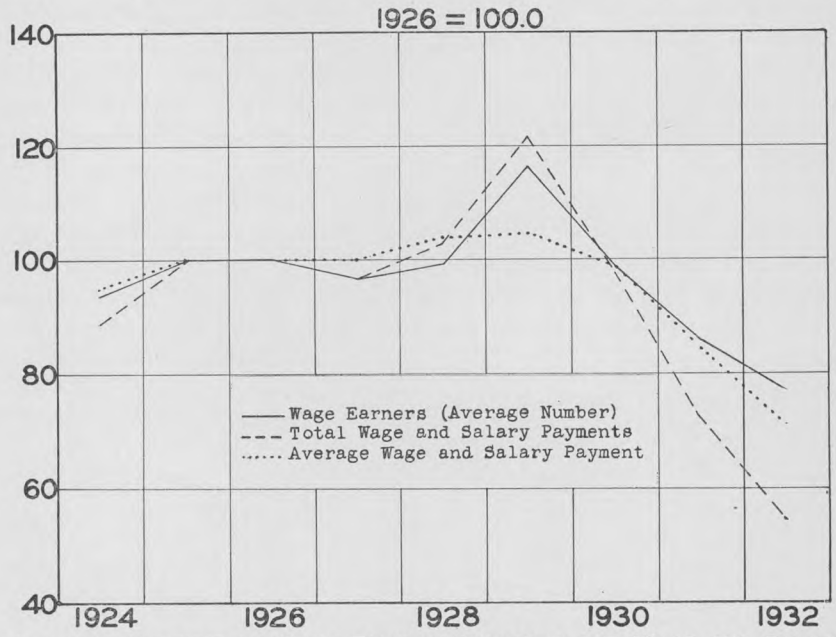

FIGURE 6.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 1924 TO 1932.

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 the study in March. Chart 6 shows indexes for the industry group as a whole.

The manufacture of clocks, watches, and materials shows the lowest 1932 index for average number of wage earners employed and for total payments to wage earners. The manufactures of brass, bronze, and aluminum show the lowest 1932 index for average payments to wage earners and furniture and office fixtures second lowest.

TABLE 16.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel [1]			Brass, bronze, and aluminum products			Clocks, watches, and materials			Copper, tin, and sheet-iron 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	93.7	88.9	94.8	79.3	75.6	95.3	94.5	93.9	99.4	101.9	98.1	96.3
1925	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.0	94.9	96.8	42.5	46.6	109.5	106.3	109.3	102.8
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	96.5	96.4	99.9	98.7	95.2	96.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	94.3	93.3	98.9
1928	99.3	102.9	103.6	108.7	107.8	99.3	49.1	59.3	120.8	94.1	97.2	103.3
1929	116.0	121.2	104.4	123.1	127.9	103.9	55.4	66.9	120.7	109.7	117.0	106.6
1930	98.5	97.3	98.7	96.0	93.5	97.4	38.8	43.4	112.0	109.9	107.8	98.1
1931	85.7	72.1	84.1	76.3	64.3	84.3	33.6	33.4	99.4	100.5	80.9	80.5
1932	77.0	54.6	70.9	74.2	49.2	66.2	19.3	16.4	84.8	85.5	58.9	68.9

Year	Furniture and office fixtures			Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors			Jewelry, including reducing and refining		
	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	97.7	100.6	103.0	93.1	86.3	92.6	91.2	84.6	92.8
1925	115.7	112.0	96.9	91.5	90.9	99.4	98.2	96.9	98.6
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	105.8	110.4	104.3	103.5	106.4	102.8	97.0	100.1	103.2
1928	104.6	109.4	104.6	104.4	106.5	102.0	122.0	120.0	98.4
1929	124.0	133.7	107.8	133.4	130.5	97.8	110.0	112.1	101.9
1930	105.4	102.1	96.9	87.8	92.0	104.8	90.3	90.5	100.2
1931	85.3	71.8	84.3	71.9	69.0	95.8	83.3	68.3	81.9
1932	64.1	43.0	67.1	65.1	55.9	85.9	53.6	39.1	73.0

[1] Indexes not in agreement with study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures, Monthly Labor Review, March 1934, due to corrections in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics after publication of March study.

[2] Omitted due to apparent error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between August 15 and September 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 24,206 manufacturing establishments employing 3,439,808 workers in September.

One hundred and thirty-two establishments in 44 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 6.9 percent and affecting 12,555 employees. One establishment each in four industries reported decreases which averaged 9.1 percent and affected 553 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an average increase of 5 percent received by 3,920 wage earners in 5 petroleum refineries.

Fifteen establishments in the newspaper and periodical industry gave an average increase of 9.2 percent to 1,014 workers. Two establishments in the machine-tool industry reported an average increase of 7 percent to 952 wage earners. An average increase of 9.4 percent was given to 924 workers in 9 bakeries, and one of 7 percent affecting

922 employees was reported by 6 establishments in the electrical-machinery industry. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 483 employees or less.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING SEPT. 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	24,206	3,439,808	24,070	132	4	3,426,700	12,555	553
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	.5	(1)	99.6	.4	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills	238	248,222	238			248,222		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	60	8,594	60			8,594		
Cast-iron pipe	47	7,970	47			7,970		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	167	13,333	167			13,333		
Forgings, iron and steel	92	8,727	92			8,727		
Hardware	121	26,157	120	1		26,144	13	
Plumbers' supplies	84	9,171	83	1		9,165	6	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	98	21,438	98			21,438		
Stoves	204	25,491	202	2		25,446	45	
Structural and ornamental metalwork	283	21,041	281	2		21,021	20	
Tin cans and other tinware	62	12,556	61	1		12,451	105	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	139	10,159	137	2		10,140	19	
Wirework	109	11,118	108	1		10,949	169	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	77	10,053	77			10,053		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	29	16,647	29			16,647		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	429	126,965	423	6		126,043	922	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	104	28,794	101	3		28,464	330	
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,590	144,100	1,584	6		143,899	201	
Machine tools	216	22,124	214	2		21,172	952	
Radios and phonographs	58	39,999	58			39,999		
Textile machinery and parts	147	10,531	147			10,531		
Typewriters and parts	12	11,175	12			11,175		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	33	7,038	33			7,038		
Automobiles	317	257,189	317			257,189		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	64	16,931	64			16,931		
Locomotives	10	4,770	10			4,770		
Shipbuilding	109	33,689	107	1	1	33,499	35	155
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	393	20,211	389	4		20,036	175	
Steam railroad	539	73,721	539			73,721		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aliminum manufactures	32	5,938	32			5,938		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	361	39,786	357	4		39,741	45	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	28	10,708	26	2		10,674	34	
Jewelry	180	10,666	179	1		10,390	276	
Lighting equipment	71	3,980	71			3,980		
Silverware and plated ware	62	7,984	62			7,984		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	43	16,032	43			16,032		
Stamped and enameled ware	199	21,907	198	1		21,898	9	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	604	56,564	595	9		56,231	333	
Lumber:								
Millwork	614	24,445	610	4		24,425	20	
Sawmills	638	79,296	638			79,296		
Turpentine and rosin	30	1,952	30			1,952		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING SEPT. 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
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	540	19,894	540			19,894		
Cement	122	16,799	121	1		16,763	36	
Glass	169	44,970	168	1		44,910	60	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	237	5,218	237			5,218		
Pottery	139	19,302	138	1		19,277	25	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	30	15,626	30			15,626		
Cotton goods	644	153,878	643	1		153,578	300	
Cotton small wares	119	9,165	117	2		8,992	173	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	173	36,953	171	2		36,930	23	
Hats, fur-felt	39	7,495	39			7,495		
Knit goods	476	109,815	474	1	1	109,364	234	217
Silk and rayon goods	290	38,665	288	2		38,488	177	
Woolen and worsted goods	514	53,673	512	2		53,585	90	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,520	114,418	1,520			114,418		
Clothing, women's	644	40,583	640	4		40,537	46	
Corsets and allied garments	42	6,799	42			6,799		
Men's furnishings	88	9,307	88			9,307		
Millinery	142	9,706	141	1		9,700	6	
Shirts and collars	172	27,718	171	1		27,235	483	
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	358	117,515	357	1		117,420	95	
Leather	179	32,601	178	1		32,453	148	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,104	70,779	1,094	9	1	69,814	924	41
Beverages	473	28,950	473			28,950		
Butter	292	4,596	292			4,596		
Canning and preserving	619	104,582	616	2	1	104,257	185	140
Confectionery	316	43,569	313	3		43,530	39	
Flour	398	17,418	398			17,418		
Ice cream	367	11,224	367			11,224		
Slaughtering and meat packing	294	124,106	291	3		124,044	62	
Sugar, beet	66	7,850	66			7,850		
Sugar refining, cane	15	9,673	15			9,673		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	38	10,159	38			10,159		
Cigars and cigarettes	242	52,470	241	1		52,447	23	
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	559	26,546	559			26,546		
Paper and pulp	423	103,851	421	2		103,476	375	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,448	59,755	1,432	16		59,414	341	
Newspapers and periodicals	549	56,298	534	15		55,284	1,014	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	118	27,668	118			27,668		
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	82	4,744	82			4,744		
Druggists' preparations	68	10,587	68			10,587		
Explosives	32	4,599	32			4,599		
Fertilizers	299	9,783	298	1		9,741	42	
Paints and varnishes	559	14,772	559			14,772		
Rayon and allied products	27	43,061	27			43,061		
Soap	107	15,351	107			15,351		
Petroleum refining	196	67,825	191	5		63,905	3,920	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	11,625	7			11,625		
Rubber goods other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	140	26,157	139	1		26,132	25	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	38	54,538	38			54,538		

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between August 15 and September 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

Increases averaging 6.8 percent and affecting 2,494 employees were reported by 43 establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry, and 15 establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry showed an average increase of 4.8 percent, which affected 2,013 employees. One thousand one hundred and fifty-four workers in 5 metalliferous mines received an average increase of 10.5 percent and 669 workers in 48 wholesale-trade establishments received one of 10.5 percent. The wage-rate increases in the remaining industries affected 151 workers or less, while the decreases reported affected a total of 337 workers in 5 industries.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 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	79,088	160			79,088		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,426	243,129	1,419	7		242,900	229	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	.5		99.9	.1	
Metalliferous mining	276	27,939	270	5	1	26,782	1,154	3
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	97.8	1.8	.4	95.9	4.1	(1)
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,140	35,569	1,138	2		35,537	32	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2		99.9	.1	
Crude petroleum producing	260	31,879	257	3		31,820	59	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.8	1.2		99.8	.2	
Telephone and telegraph	8,209	263,814	8,209			263,814		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	3,288	253,893	3,245	43		251,399	2,494	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.7	1.3		99.0	1.0	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	559	138,733	544	15		136,720	2,013	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	97.3	2.7		98.5	1.5	
Wholesale trade	16,183	286,179	16,134	48	1	285,506	669	4
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3	(1)	99.8	.2	(1)
Retail trade	57,762	861,635	57,716	37	9	861,425	151	59
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels	2,503	137,240	2,503			137,240		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries	1,338	74,102	1,335	2	1	73,992	102	8
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.1	.1	99.9	.1	(1)
Dyeing and cleaning	660	16,465	657	3		16,403	62	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	.5		99.6	.4	
Banks	3,020	97,539	3,015	5		97,443	96	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2		99.9	.1	
Brokerage	412	12,745	408		4	12,482		263
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.0		1.0	97.9		2.1
Insurance	1,086	70,017	1,086			70,017		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Real estate	845	17,487	841	4		17,466	21	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	.5		99.9	.1	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Earnings of Taxicab Drivers in Ohio [1]

IN OHIO, as in other parts of the country, the taxicab industry has undergone considerable change in recent years. The introduction of the light pleasure car in the taxicab field has been the most important single factor contributing to the change. Among the most obvious effects of the adoption of cars of this type have been increasingly sharp competition and drastically reduced rate schedules. In consequence, traditional methods of operation have been materially altered during the past 6 or 7 years. These changes have likewise had a marked influence on the earnings of the taxicab drivers.

Organization of Operators and Drivers

THERE is no recognized trade association representing all types of taxicab operators in Ohio and very little organization of members of the industry in local areas. So far, only two associations have been discovered. These are the Columbus Cab Operators' Association, composed of the "operating companies" of Columbus, and the Ohio Taxicab Operators' Association, organized early in 1933 and composed largely of the same type of operating companies. The Statewide association is merely a nominal association organized by a part of the industry to oppose legislation believed to be inimical to the interests of the taxicab operators. The same individual is president of both organizations.

The taxicab drivers in Ohio are partly organized. Those in both Toledo and Columbus are well organized and belong to local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. In Cleveland, on the other hand, there is no local union, but the drivers of each of the two companies in that city have mutual benefit associations. One of these benefit associations in Cleveland, however, is more in the nature of a company union. The sole operator in Akron operates on a closed-shop basis, the drivers belonging to a local taxi and bus drivers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There is no general organization of taxicab drivers in Cincinnati, but the drivers employed by one company belong to an independent local union, known as the Brotherhood of Taxicab Drivers of America, which was formerly affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Earnings of Drivers

BOTH fares and tips contribute to the drivers' earnings. Since few drivers keep accurate records of the amount received in tips, reliable statistics of total earnings of taxicab drivers are difficult to obtain.

[1] Data are from a survey of the taxicab industry in Ohio, prepared by S. J. Barrick, under supervision of Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University.

Moreover, in the case of rental-drivers, it is often impossible to obtain trustworthy figures of earnings from fares as the amount received in rent is the only accurate income record available from the driver-rental operators.

The information on earnings given in the subsequent paragraphs and tables was obtained from both drivers renting their cabs and from those employed on a commission basis. The earnings from fares in the case of drivers paid on a commission basis were taken from pay-roll records. The earnings of the rental-drivers were obtained from estimates of drivers and operators and from observations of investigators.

Importance of tips.—Although uncertain in amount, tips constitute a substantial proportion of the taxicab drivers' total earnings. Failure to allow for tips, regardless of the type of operation under which the driver is employed, would be an important omission in calculating the total earnings of taxicab drivers.

Drivers paid on a commission basis turn in each day the amount of the fares collected as indicated by the taximeter record. The tips are simply pocketed and ordinarily no record is kept of the total amount received. Rental drivers, however, make no distinction between fares and tips. Their first concern is to meet their fixed rental and expenses. All in excess of their fixed charges represents their net earnings for the day, regardless of the source.

Estimates of the amount of tips received by both types of drivers cannot be verified by records, but the marked unanimity of the amounts reported seems to indicate that they are something more than approximations. The estimate most frequently made in all parts of the State is that tips average about $1 per 12-hour day. It is obvious, however, that the amount of tips varies in direct ratio with the volume of business.

Earnings under the rental system.—The unsatisfactory character of the data relating to earnings of drivers under the rental system prompted an intensive 10-day survey of earnings of drivers in Columbus, where all cabs are operated on a driver-rental basis. The findings of this survey are summarized in table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAILY REVENUE EXPENSES AND NET INCOME OF TAXICAB DRIVERS IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEB. 22 TO MAR. 3, 1934

Company and shift	Revenue			Expenses				Net income per day
	Fares	Tips	Total	Rent	Gasoline	Other	Total	
Company no. 1:								
Day shift	$6.89	$0.57	$7.46	$3.17	$1.70	--------	$4.87	$2.58
Night shift	7.04	.95	7.99	3.23	1.80	--------	5.03	2.95
Average	6.97	.76	7.78	3.20	1.76	--------	4.95	2.77
Company no. 2: [1]								
Day shift	7.85	.84	8.69	3.25	2.35	$0.05	5.65	3.04
Night shift	7.75	.92	8.68	3.25	2.36	.15	5.76	2.92
Average	7.82	.87	8.69	3.25	2.35	.11	5.71	2.98
Company no. 3:								
Day shift	6.63	.57	7.20	3.22	1.80	--------	4.99	2.20
Night shift	6.72	.66	7.37	3.25	1.88	--------	5.13	2.24
Average	6.67	.62	7.28	3.24	1.84	--------	5.07	2.22
Company no. 4:								
Day shift	5.28	.42	5.70	2.60	1.39	--------	3.99	1.72
Night shift	6.01	.60	6.61	2.65	1.46	--------	4.11	2.50
Average	5.65	.51	6.16	2.63	1.43	--------	4.05	2.11
Company no. 5:								
Day shift	6.09	.22	6.30	2.76	1.34	--------	4.10	2.20
Night shift	7.69	.29	7.98	2.96	1.40	--------	4.25	3.55
Average	6.93	.26	7.14	2.87	1.37	--------	4.18	2.88
Company no. 6:								
Day shift	6.98	.80	7.78	3.15	1.55	.04	4.74	3.05
Night shift	7.88	1.01	8.89	3.15	1.69	--------	4.85	4.04
Average	7.43	.91	8.34	3.15	1.62	.02	4.79	3.56
All companies:								
Day shift	6.58	.57	7.16	3.00	1.61	.02	4.62	2.53
Night shift	7.35	.74	8.09	3.07	1.67	.01	4.72	3.33
Average	6.97	.66	7.63	3.03	1.64	.013	4.67	2.94

[1] Covers a 6-day period only.

This table is largely self-explanatory. It should be noted, however, that the segregation of revenue into fares and tips was particularly difficult. Prior to the survey the drivers had no reason to make a distinction between these items, as they are entitled to the balance remaining after rent and expenses are deducted from the gross revenue. For this reason, it is probable that the drivers' estimates of the amount received as tips were not entirely accurate. First-hand observations made by the investigators indicated that tips averaged about $1 a day and this estimate appears to be more nearly correct, especially for the period covered by the survey. Assuming this to be true, the estimated fares should be reduced accordingly.

In considering the average daily earnings shown for drivers in Columbus it should be noted that the week during which the survey was made happened to be what many competent observers considered the best "taxicab weather" in 15 years. During the

week the city was in the grip of an intense cold wave which was accompanied by heavy snow and ice. This fact should be kept in mind when comparing the earnings of these rental-drivers with the earnings of drivers in other cities.

Earnings of drivers employed on commission basis.—The data relating to earnings of drivers employed on a commission basis were secured from the records of commissions paid by representative operating companies in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo. The period covered included weeks in January and February 1934, when business was active but not exceptionally favorable, as when the survey for Columbus was made. For this reason the figures for these three cities are not exactly comparable with those for Columbus.

Table 2 summarizes the data collected for Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo. For Cleveland and Cincinnati the information is available for both day and night drivers, but this breakdown cannot be made for the drivers in Toledo. The estimate of tips at 66 cents per day obtained from the Columbus survey is used throughout in order to make the data comparable, although, as previously indicated, this figure is considered low.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF TAXICAB DRIVERS EMPLOYED ON A COMMISSION BASIS IN CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, AND TOLEDO, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934

City	Number of drivers	Driver-days	Total commissions paid	Average daily earnings from fares	Estimated tips per day	Total daily earnings
Cincinnati:						
Day shift	34	814	$1,784.39	$2.19	$0.66	$2.85
Night shift	35	841	2,643.65	3.14	.66	3.80
Day and night shift	93	1,793	4,746.64	2.65	.66	3.31
Cleveland:						
Day shift	9	132	194.20	1.47	.66	2.13
Night shift	22	307	563.50	1.84	.66	2.50
Day and night shift	31	439	757.70	1.73	.66	2.39
Toledo:						
Average day and night shift	20	231	568.65	2.46	.66	3.12
All three cities:						
Day shift	43	946	1,978.59	2.09	.66	2.75
Night shift	57	1,148	3,207.15	2.79	.66	3.45
Day and night shift	144	2,463	6,072.99	2.47	.66	3.13

The significant feature of table 2 is that the average earnings of drivers in both Cincinnati and Toledo were substantially higher than in Columbus, in spite of the more favorable weather condition prevailing at the time of the Columbus survey. The average earnings of the Cleveland drivers, on the other hand, were somewhat lower, being $2.39 per day as against $2.94.

In Toledo and Cincinnati, less than 30 percent of the drivers received less than $12 per week exclusive of tips. About 7 percent of the Cincinnati drivers received between $12 and $13 per week, while about 26 percent of the Toledo drivers fell in this wage group. This

is significant because in Toledo the drivers are guaranteed $12 per 6-day week. About 52 percent of the Toledo drivers earned the minimum guaranteed and the earnings of the remainder were above the minimum. About 25 percent of the Cincinnati drivers received more than $18 per week, while only 5 percent of the Toledo drivers exceeded this figure. The maximum earned by the Cleveland drivers, exclusive of tips, was $15 per week and about 85 percent earned less than $12 per week.

The data collected led to the conclusion that $18 a week for taxicab drivers in Ohio is a high average. The earnings of drivers working 12 hours a day and 6 days a week range from $12 to $18 a week and only under exceptionally favorable conditions do the earnings exceed the maximum. Weather conditions are largely responsible for the variations in these amounts, although many other factors such as initiative, ability, and type of company management are also important factors influencing drivers' earnings.

Labor Conditions in the Cotton-Garment Industry in Pennsylvania under the N. R. A.

THE cotton-garment code, as applied in the State of Pennsylvania in February 1934, advanced the position of labor by the elimination of child labor, a general reduction of working hours, and an increase in weekly earnings for the majority of the workers. It did not benefit the minority group of higher-paid workers materially, and relatively few persons were found to be receiving over the minimum wage of 32½ cents per hour fixed by the code. Part-time work prevailed in the industry, with nearly three-fourths of the employees working fewer than 40 hours per week and two-thirds earning less than $13 per week, the code minimum for full-time employment. These are the findings in a study made by Elizabeth S. Johnson, of the bureau of women and children, Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania.[1]

It is stated by the author of the study under review that the survey was made before the compliance machinery of the National Recovery Administration was in full operation, but after the necessary period of adjustment to the code. Therefore, the failures to comply with code labor provisions, which affected three-fourths of the plants with respect to wage provisions and involved 1,070, or 12 percent, of the employees, in the plants studied, are regarded as willful. The findings of the study in this respect are that the National Recovery Administration has "attained or closely approached its major objectives", but

[1] Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry, September 1934, pp. 3-6, 16

that "employers who refuse to pay fair wages have found numerous subterfuges by which they can dodge the minimum wage provisions of the codes." Other instances of noncompliance include falsification of hours records, classification of experienced workers as learners in order to pay below the scheduled rates of pay, and taking advantage of the code provision whereby handicapped workers may be employed at less than code rates without separating the actually handicapped from the able-bodied workers.

For purposes of comparison the figures obtained in a study by the bureau of women and children in October 1932 [2] have been drawn upon throughout the analysis of the information collected in the present survey.

In the 1934 study information was obtained from representative plants in the cotton-garment industry throughout the State of Pennsylvania which manufacture shirts and cotton dresses principally and, in fewer instances, work clothing, pajamas, and other cotton garments. The number of plants and employees is shown in table 1, classified by type of product.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PLANTS AND EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN SURVEY OF THE COTTON-GARMENT INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY 1934, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

Type of product	Number of plants	Number of employees
Shirts	69	8,820
Dresses	20	1,341
Work clothing	10	749
Pajamas and night wear	6	639
Men's trousers	4	304
Miscellaneous	5	277
Total	114	12,130

Plants were selected at random, with the exception of a few that were included upon request of the Cotton Garment Code Authority. Among the 12,130 persons in the 114 plants covered, 10,800 were women and 1,300 were men. The shirt factories surveyed represented 36 percent of the total in the State and employed nearly half the 19,000 persons in this branch of the industry.

While most of the pay-roll data were for the pay period ending in February 1934, some figures were for periods between December 1933 and April 1934. Original records were drawn upon. Executives, office, and maintenance workers were not included in the study.

Child Labor

AMONG the 12,130 persons for whom records were obtained, only 2 were children under 16 years old. Both of these minors had been employed prior to code adoption and had been allowed to be retained.

[2] Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry, February 1933: Hours and Earnings in the Textile and Clothing Industries of Pennsylvania, October 1932.

This is in contrast to conditions found in the 1932 study of the clothing industry, which disclosed that 1 of every 25 employees was a child of under 16. The writer of the present study states that the general adoption of the minimum wage was doubtless as potent a factor in the elimination of child labor as was the child-labor prohibition itself, the 1932 study having shown that children's median earnings were approximately $3 a week, or less than half the earnings of the woman workers. This indicates that employment of children depended upon cheapness rather than efficiency.

Hours of Work

COLLECTION of statistics showing hours of work was complicated by the absence of records and the inaccuracy and falsification of certain existing records. While the employers' need of proof of code compliance has resulted in the extension of records, some of the figures available were found to be of doubtful accuracy. The data upon which the report is based revealed a great reduction in working time and almost universal acceptance of the 40-hour standard work week established under the code, as compared with a work week of 59 hours or longer that existed in 1932. An analysis of records for 88 firms and 8,930 employees showed that the majority of employees worked fewer than 40 hours per week; only one-fourth of the total worked 40 hours; and 71 percent were recorded as employed part time. Seasonal conditions are held partially accountable for short time in this period, but it is stated that seasonality was not the only factor responsible for the situation, as the period of the survey was one of average activity. Table 2 shows a distribution of the workers according to weekly hours and type of product.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE COTTON-GARMENT INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO THEIR WEEKLY HOURS, FEBRUARY 1934, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

Weekly hours	Workers, with specified hours, making—							
	Shirts		Dresses		Other cotton garments		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 30 hours	2,356	35.8	76	11.6	468	27.7	2,900	32.5
30 and under 35 hours	1,175	17.8	45	6.8	215	12.7	1,435	16.1
35 and under 40 hours	1,548	23.5	125	19.0	310	18.4	1,983	22.2
40 hours	1,414	21.5	310	47.1	592	35.1	2,316	25.9
Over 40 and not more than 54 hours	85	1.3	100	15.2	99	5.9	284	3.2
Over 54 hours	7	.1	2	.3	3	.2	12	.1
Total	6,585	100.0	658	100.0	1,687	100.0	8,930	100.0
Median (in hours)	34		40		38		35	

The figures indicate a general absence of overtime work, only 3.3 percent of the total number employed being recorded as working in

excess of 40 hours per week. The dress industry led in the proportion of workers employed overtime, with 15.5 percent of the total working over 40 hours per week. This percentage is almost identical with the percentage working in excess of 54 hours found in the 1932 study of women's clothing workers. The excess is, therefore, laid to lack of proper business organization and not to any set limit on the working week.

Earnings

MEDIAN weekly earnings of all employees show a 50-percent increase between the period of the 1932 and 1934 studies, or from $7.51 to $11.25. Median weekly earnings of women in 1934 were $10.95, as compared with $13.62 for men. Table 3 gives the number of men and women in 1932 and of all workers covered in 1932 and in 1934, classified by weekly earnings.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON-GARMENT WORKERS ACCORDING TO WEEKLY EARNINGS, OCTOBER 1932 AND FEBRUARY 1934

Weekly earnings	February 1934						October 1932	
	Men		Women		All workers		All workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $5	54	4.5	1,515	14.9	1,569	13.8	3,294	26.0
$5 and under $10	207	17.4	2,804	27.5	3,011	26.4	5,584	44.0
$10 and under $13	203	17.1	2,675	26.2	2,878	25.3	1,913	15.1
$13 and under $15	274	23.0	1,991	19.5	2,265	19.9	662	5.2
$15 and over	452	38.0	1,209	11.9	1,661	14.6	1,229	9.7
Total	1,190	100.0	10,194	100.0	11,384	100.0	12,682	100.0
Median	$13.62		$10.95		$11.25		$7.51	

The table shows that barely one-third of the women covered in 1934 received as much as $13 a week, the code minimum for full-time work, while the men receiving the minimum weekly rate or over represent two-thirds of all the men covered. For all workers in 1934 the percent receiving $13 and over is 34.5 as compared with 14.9 in 1932. Wages below $13 per week in 1934 indicate the prevalence of short working time and also the presence of code exemptions and violations. It is stated in the report that the effect of the minimum wage on lower-paid workers has been more helpful to women than to men. Women's median earnings increased $3.41 between 1932 and 1934 and those of men $3.31; on a percentage basis the increase was 45 for women and 32 for men. As between branches of the cotton-garment industry, weekly earnings show considerable variation in the 1934 study. In shirt manufacture, where part-time work was prevalent, the median earnings amounted to $10.91 a week in contrast with $12.14 in dress manufacture and $12.28 for other cotton garments.

Analysis of the records for 92 plants having usable records showed that 30 percent of the total employees received exactly 32½ cents an hour, the code minimum. This was in large part the result of piece rates established to yield the minimum wage to the worker having average speed. Slow workers were unable to earn the minimum wage and this made it necessary to pay them the difference between their earnings and the minimum specified. Workers so compensated represented one-fifth of those for whom information as to hourly earnings was obtained and two-thirds of the group who were paid an hourly rate of 32½ cents. In general, among every 6 cotton-garment workers studied, 1 received less than 32½ cents an hour, 2 received exactly 32½ cents, 2 received between 32½ and 40 cents, and 1 received 40 cents or over. Men earned the 32½-cent hourly rate as often as women, but 19 percent of the women were paid less than that amount as compared with 8 percent of the men. Earnings of 50 cents an hour or more were reported for 3 percent of the women and 21 percent of the men, men having the occupations, such as cutting, which require skill and are therefore more highly paid.

In table 4 the workers covered in 1934 are classified by hourly earnings and type of product.

TABLE 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE COTTON-GARMENT INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO WEEKLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY 1934, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

Hourly earnings	Workers with specified hourly earnings, making—							
	Shirts		Dresses		Other cotton garments		Total	
	Number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative percent
Under 20 cents	146	2.1	44	6.7	44	2.6	234	2.5
20 and under 32½ cents	905	15.1	244	43.8	285	19.5	1,434	18.0
32½ and under 33 cents	2,193	46.7	156	67.5	420	44.4	2,769	47.8
33 and under 40 cents	2,381	81.0	139	88.6	593	79.5	3,113	81.3
40 cents and over	1,318	100.0	75	100.0	346	100.0	1,739	100.0
Total	6,943		658		1,688		9,289	
Median (in cents)	33.4		32.6		33.7		33.3	

As between shirt and dress factories the differences in hourly earnings were great. Three times as large a proportion of employees in the dress industry earned less than 32½ cents as in the shirt industry, the percentages being 43.8 and 15.1, respectively. The study disclosed further that low wages were more typical in contracting shops manufacturing goods for other concerns than in regular manufacturing shops. In the brackets of higher pay the situation was reversed, with manufacturers' employees paid above the minimum rate of pay representing 54 percent of the total as compared with 47 percent in contract shops.

Handicapped Employees

UNDER the cotton-garment code, provision is made for employment of handicapped persons to a total of 10 percent of the employees. When this study was made no certification or registration of the handicapped was required nor was a minimum rate of pay for such workers established. Only 73 firms out of the 114 covered by the survey registered handicapped persons on their pay rolls. These firms employed 591 persons designated as handicapped out of 9,000 employees. This group represented 6 percent of the total employed by the 73 firms and 5 percent of those employed by the 114 plants. In eight firms the number of handicapped exceeded 10 percent of employees. Because of the absence of a code provision as to the minimum wage of handicapped workers they received less than the code minimum even for learners. Out of 466 persons, 51 percent earned less than 25 cents an hour and 17 percent earned less than 20 cents.

Learners

THERE was widespread abuse of the code provision permitting employment of learners, according to the findings in the report. A total of 506 persons appeared on the pay rolls as learners. Investigation disclosed that two out of three of the employees so classified were not really learners, having had more than 6 weeks' experience. Moreover, in 16 out of 57 plants employers were found to be employing more than the allowable quota of learners, which the code places at 10 percent of the total force. For all plants with learners the percentage of learners was 7. More than one-fourth of the learners received less than 24⅞ cents an hour, the minimum rate of pay under the code. Ten percent received less than 20 cents an hour.

Average Annual Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada, 1932

THE average annual earnings of salaried employees in the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1932 was $1,732 as compared with $1,872 in the previous year, a decline of 7.5 percent. In the same period the average wage in these industries showed a reduction from $957 to $852, or 11 percent, according to the 1932 Census of Manufactures of the Dominion. The accompanying statement from the Canadian Labor Gazette of September 1934 gives some of the other findings of this census.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1929 TO 1932

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	Percent of change 1931 to 1932
Number of establishments	23,597	24,020	24,501	24,544	+0.2
Number of salaried employees	96,607	92,943	99,798	95,070	−4.7
Number of employees on wages	597,827	551,496	457,628	400,328	−12.4
Capital invested	$5,083,014,754	$5,203,316,760	$4,961,312,408	$4,741,255,610	−4.4
Amount paid in salaries	188,747,672	184,239,117	186,810,794	164,695,605	−11.8
Average salary	1,954	1,982	1,872	1,732	−7.5
Amount paid in wages	624,302,170	551,853,649	437,734,767	341,187,718	−22.1
Average wage	1,045	1,001	957	852	−11.0
Cost of material	2,066,636,914	1,666,983,902	1,223,880,011	955,968,683	−21.9
Value of production	4,063,987,279	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	−21.2
Value added by manufacture	1,997,350,365	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	−20.6

Wage Agreement in English Cotton-Textile Industry [1]

IMMEDIATELY after the passage of the act making trade agreements in the cotton-textile industry of Lancashire, England, enforceable as law,[2] the organized employers and the organized weavers entered into negotiations to draw up a new agreement covering the weaving trade. The first effort failed, but after a lapse of several weeks a committee composed of eight representatives from each side again met and drafted a proposed agreement which was submitted on October 19 for ratification by both organizations.

The new wage rates, if granted juridical authority under the act, will affect about 150,000 operatives. They supplant uniform price lists which have been in existence for many years. The new rates are: For 4-loom weavers, 20.5d per 100,000 picks, and for more-loom weavers, 18.2d per 100,000 picks.

The new rates amount to a reduction of 5¾ percent on the present wages for plain weaving on 4 looms under the uniform list, and an advance of 4 percent on more than 4 looms. In view of the fact that breaches of the existing agreements have resulted in serious reductions in wages, it is felt that even with a decreased rate the new agreement, to a large proportion of the 4-loom weavers, will mean a substantial advance beyond their present earnings. In any event the opinion is general that the agreement will end price cutting, since it fixes minimum rates below which no employer can go under the terms of the new legalization act.

The Manchester Guardian of October 20, 1934, quotes views of the various leaders of the weavers' organization to the effect that the new rates may be expected to have the desirable result of eliminating inequalities in earnings between the weavers working on 4 looms and those working on more than that number, and probably result

[1] Based on reports from Alfred Nutting, clerk, American Consulate General, London Oct. 19, 1934; Alfred R. Thomson, American consul at Manchester, Oct. 19, 1934; and Manchester Guardian, Oct. 18-23, 1934.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 387.

in many employers reverting to the 4-loom system. An employer is quoted in the issue of October 23 as expressing the belief that by reducing the 4-loom rate and increasing the 6-loom rate, the agreement is making it more difficult for the employers to operate the 6-loom system.

Wages, Hours, and Labor Turn-Over in the Soviet Union in 1933

A RECENTLY published statistical yearbook of the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.)[1] contains information in regard to certain labor conditions in the large-scale industries in that country, from which the following data are taken.

Table 1 shows a considerable increase in monthly money wages in large-scale industries from 1928 to 1933. "Large-scale industries", as classified in the report, cover all establishments having not less than 16 workers and using mechanical power machines, or those having not less than 30 workers and not using mechanical power machines.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY WAGES OF WORKERS IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES OF THE SOVIET UNION, 1928, 1930, AND 1933

Industry	Average monthly wage			Industry	Average monthly wage		
	1928	1930	1933		1928	1930	1933
	Rubles[1]	*Rubles*[1]	*Rubles*[1]		*Rubles*[1]	*Rubles*[1]	*Rubles*[1]
Metal working and machine construction, including electrotechnical	91.29	106.09	152.24	Metallurgy	75.61	88.30	143.41
Polygraphic	90.34	100.96	129.48	Food and confectionery	68.06	74.71	103.01
Power stations	87.48	100.93	158.92	Paper	67.04	82.50	111.51
Footwear	86.72	88.78	120.47	Wool	63.73	70.62	101.63
Leather and furs	85.70	88.29	116.49	Coal	63.27	76.47	133.12
Chemical	82.09	88.00	130.03	Woodworking	60.98	72.90	115.30
Needle trades	79.79	81.70	97.21	Cotton	59.89	64.29	103.67
Oil industry	78.47	91.10	152.58	Flax	41.58	47.43	89.77
				All industries	70.24	82.59	126.58

[1] Gold ruble=51.5 cents on the basis of gold dollar. There are no available data as to the value of ruble in relation to prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private, in the Soviet Union.

Table 2 shows a decrease in the hours of labor per day of approximately 1 hour from March 1928 to November 1933.

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission. Central Office of the Accountancy of the People's Economy. Sotsialisticheskoe stroitel'stvo: Statisticheskii ezhegodnik. Moscow, 1934, pp. 306-349. (In Russian.)

TABLE 2.—HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT WORKERS IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 1928 AND NOVEMBER 1933

Industry	Daily working hours	
	March 1928	November 1933
Coal mining	7.32	6.90
Metallurgy	7.88	6.99
Metal working and machine construction	7.91	7.00
Cotton	7.84	7.00
All industries	7.81	6.99

Table 3 shows that the proportion of total hours in large-scale industries which were paid for at piece-rate hours, increased from 53.4 percent in 1925 to 67.3 percent in 1933.

TABLE 3.—PERCENT HOURS WORKED ON PIECEWORK FORMED OF TOTAL HOURS WORKED, IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1925, 1930, AND FIRST HALF OF 1933

Industry	Percent hours worked on piecework formed of total hours worked in—			Industry	Percent hours worked on piecework formed of total hours worked in—		
	1925	1930	First half of 1933		1925	1930	First half of 1933
Coal mining	48.5	54.5	66.6	Cotton	64.5	64.5	70.0
Metallurgy	66.6	64.1	66.6	Wool	51.8	58.3	64.3
Machine construction	63.7	60.2	65.7	Paper	25.0	51.4	62.8
Electrotechnical	63.7	52.8	67.2	Polygraphic	27.4	51.9	62.9
Woodworking	45.4	51.0	68.4				
Chemical	51.2	49.2	61.9	All industries	53.4	57.2	67.3
Food and confectionery	16.0	30.2	61.7				

Table 4 shows the proportion and percent of establishments and of workers engaged on January 1, 1929 and 1933, by establishments having a classified number of workers.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND OF WORKERS IN SOVIET UNION, JAN. 1, 1929, AND JAN. 1, 1933

Establishments having specified number of workers	Jan. 1, 1929				Jan. 1, 1933			
	Establishments		Workers		Establishments		Workers	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
50 workers and under	2,895	32.3	80,500	2.5	2,271	18.3	70,400	1.1
51 to 100 workers	1,896	21.1	123,700	3.9	2,602	21.0	191,900	3.0
101 to 500 workers	2,810	31.3	565,000	17.7	4,939	39.8	1,093,700	17.1
501 to 1,000 workers	712	7.9	437,600	13.6	1,232	9.9	831,400	13.0
1,001 to 3,000 workers	468	5.2	735,200	22.9	961	7.8	1,560,600	24.4
3,001 to 5,000 workers	97	1.1	360,400	11.2	196	1.6	709,900	11.1
Over 5,000 workers	101	1.1	905,100	28.2	201	1.6	1,937,900	30.3
Total	8,979	100.0	3,207,500	100.0	12,402	100.0	6,395,800	100.0

Table 5 shows a growth in proportion of female workers employed in large-scale industries, from 28.6 percent of total wage earners employed in 1925 to 35.5 percent in 1933.

TABLE 5.—PERCENT FEMALE WAGE EARNERS FORMED OF TOTAL WAGE EARNERS IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1925, 1930, AND 1933

Industry	Female wage earners in percent of total wage earners		
	1925	1930	Jan. 1, 1933
Minerals, mining and working	24.9	23.7	29.1
Mining	8.5	9.7	17.8
Coal mining	9.1	9.6	17.5
Metal working and machine construction	9.4	12.2	22.8
Woodworking	14.3	23.4	32.0
Chemical	31.8	35.5	38.9
Food, drinks, and narcotics	25.6	28.4	35.4
Working of animal products, including leather	16.6	28.5	50.3
Textiles, including clothing and toilet articles	58.6	64.3	69.9
Cotton	59.6	63.7	66.9
Wool	47.6	52.2	59.9
Flax, hemp, and jute	60.2	67.8	65.9
Paper working and polygraphic industry	24.9	30.3	43.8
All industries	28.6	28.8	35.5

Table 6 shows a large turn-over of labor in large-scale industries, although a rapid decrease in both accessions to and separations from employment is shown from 1930 to 1933.

TABLE 6.—TURN-OVER OF LABOR IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1930 TO 1933 [1]

Year	Percent of average number of workers employed formed by—	
	Accessions to employment	Separations from employment
1930	176.7	152.6
1931	150.7	137.3
1932	126.9	136.0
1933	123.9	122.8

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). Central Office of the Accountancy of People's Economy of the State Planning Commission. Planovoe Khoziaistvo, 5–6, 1934, p. 151.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for October 1934

Comparison of October 1934 with September 1934 and October 1933

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in October 1934. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows.

Factory employment and pay rolls increased 3.3 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, from September to October, due primarily to gains in the woolen and worsted goods, cotton goods, silk and rayon goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, cotton small wares, and knit-goods industries after the settlement of strikes in these industries.

Forty-five additional manufacturing industries reported gains in employment over the month interval. Sixty of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed a decrease of 1.2 percent in employment from September to October, and an increase of 1.5 percent in pay rolls. The latter group showed gains in employment and pay rolls of 7.7 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

The October employment and pay-roll indexes were 62.8 and 46.4 respectively, for the "durable" goods group, and 95 and 79.7, respectively, for the "nondurable" goods group.

In nonmanufacturing, 9 of the 18 industries covered showed gains in employment and 14 showed pay-roll increases. The gain in employment in the private building-construction industry was larger than the gains shown in October of 1932 and 1933 and may be attributed primarily to the effects of the Federal housing program. The gains in coal mining reflected seasonal demands, and the resumption of operations in metalliferous mines in one locality after the settlement of labor difficulties caused an increase in employment in that industry.

The estimated increase in employment in the reporting groups shown in table 1, other than class I steam railroads, was 255,000

workers. Gains in factory employment were responsible for 209,000. The estimated gain in weekly pay rolls in these groups was $11,900,000, of which amount $6,000,000 represented factory pay-roll increases.

There was a decline of 2.3 percent in public employment comparing October with September. The decrease was caused by the decline in the number of workers on Public Works Administration construction projects. Most of the other types of employment registered increases. In contrast, the number of employees on relief work increased 2.5 percent. This was brought about by the marked pick-up in the number of enrolled personnel in the Civilian Conservation Camps.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the October employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries and for class I steam railroads in October 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 average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER 1934 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM SEPTEMBER 1934 AND OCTOBER 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index October 1934	Percent of change from—		Index October 1934	Percent of change from—		Average in October 1934	Percent of change from—	
		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933
All manufacturing industries combined	(*1923–25=100*) 78.3	+3.3	−1.6	(*1923–25=100*) 61.0	+5.2	+2.7	$18.95	+1.8	+4.4
Class I steam railroads	[1] 56.6	−1.2	−1.4	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Coal mining:	(*1929=100*)			(*1929=100*)					
Anthracite	58.5	+2.7	+2.8	48.3	+2.6	−21.6	24.04	−[3]	−23.7
Bituminous	79.3	+1.4	+16.6	57.6	+12.1	+30.6	18.80	+10.6	+11.9
Metalliferous mining	43.3	+2.4	+6.4	28.2	+9.2	+8.9	21.23	+6.6	+2.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	51.8	−2.9	−2.6	32.1	−.8	+2.9	15.90	+2.3	+5.8
Crude-petroleum producing	79.5	−2.8	+12.6	60.8	+1.8	+21.4	27.83	+4.7	+7.7
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.3	−.9	+2.3	74.9	+3.7	+11.8	28.22	+4.6	+9.2
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	85.8	−[3]	+4.4	80.6	+1.6	+5.8	29.79	+1.6	+1.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	72.2	−.4	+2.3	63.0	+.9	+5.4	27.87	+1.3	+3.1
Trade:									
Wholesale	86.2	+1.1	+3.2	68.3	+1.4	+3.5	26.49	+.3	+.3
Retail	88.9	+1.5	−.8	72.6	+2.6	+.4	20.41	+1.1	+1.2
Hotels (cash payments only)	84.2	−.2	+9.4	65.3	+1.6	+16.2	13.41	+1.7	+6.3
Laundries	81.7	−1.4	+.5	64.8	−1.7	+3.7	14.89	−.2	+3.1
Dyeing and cleaning	80.3	+.4	−1.6	59.1	+.2	+3.0	18.11	−.2	+4.7
Banks	[2]	−.5	+.4	[2]	−.3	+1.6	31.39	+.2	+1.2
Brokerage	[2]	−5.0	−27.6	[2]	−5.9	−29.7	34.04	−1.0	−3.0
Insurance	[2]	+.7	+1.9	[2]	+4.1	+8.5	35.33	+3.3	+6.5
Real estate	[2]	+.6	+3.4	[2]	+1.6	+3.5	20.90	+1.0	+.1
Building construction	[2]	+3.4	−6.4	[2]	+5.9	−1.6	23.74	+2.5	+6.1

[1] Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. [2] Not available. [3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER 1934 IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM SEPTEMBER 1934 AND OCTOBER 1933

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in October 1934	Percent of change from [1]—		Average in October 1934	Percent of change from [1]—	
		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	34.3	+2.7	−3.3	55.3	−1.1	+6.6
Class I steam railroads						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	29.1	−.3	−27.9	82.5	−0.8	+2.5
Bituminous	26.2	+11.5	−9.3	71.4	−.3	+23.8
Metalliferous mining	35.8	+3.2	−8.3	58.2	+3.2	+11.6
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	33.4	+3.1	−1.5	48.2	−.2	+9.0
Crude petroleum producing	35.5	+3.5	+.3	74.8	+.7	+3.5
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.5	+1.0	+3.4	74.9	+3.3	+7.9
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	39.3	+5.6	+.4	75.7	−3.7	+3.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	44.9	+1.4	−2.1	61.7	[2]	+9.3
Trade:						
Wholesale	40.9	+1.0	−.4	64.1	−.5	−.2
Retail	40.7	+1.0	+2.1	52.5	[2]	+1.3
Hotels	47.1	+.2	−5.7	[3] 27.8	+.7	+11.9
Laundries	39.1	−.8	+2.9	37.6	+.5	+.5
Dyeing and cleaning	40.4	−1.2	−1.8	44.7	+.9	+6.5
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	29.8	+3.1	[4]	80.1	−.4	[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 in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service and employment on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government. (2) Employment on relief work where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency relief character. Data for 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 SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Kind of service	Employment		Percent of change	Pay rolls		Percent of change
	September	October		September	October	
Executive service	681,837	683,505	+0.2	$99,152,554	$101,888,573	+2.8
Judicial service	1,777	1,846	+3.9	486,410	453,217	−6.8
Legislative service	3,721	3,700	−.6	976,516	975,850	−.1
Military service	269,489	270,490	+.4	20,855,093	19,945,777	−4.4
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	549,910	507,799	−7.7	31,720,317	29,280,240	−7.7
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	17,088	17,482	+2.3	1,648,618	1,596,996	−3.1
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations	[1] 9,800	13,593	+38.7	493,363	689,604	+39.8
Total	1,533,622	1,498,415	−2.3	155,332,871	154,830,257	−.3

[1] Revised.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS ON RELIEF WORK OF VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Kind of service	Employment		Percent of change	Pay rolls		Percent of change
	September	October		September	October	
Emergency work program	[1]1,949,267	1,950,000	[2]	[1]$50,110,074	$51,000,000	+1.8
Emergency conservation work	335,785	391,894	+16.7	15,022,969	16,939,595	+12.8
Total	2,285,052	2,341,894	+2.5	65,133,043	67,939,595	+4.3

[1] Revised.
[2] Less than ½ of 1 percent.

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 October 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, 2 months later in 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 (December) issue of the Monthly Labor Review carries in this article a summary of the October trend-of-employment figures and in the following article the revised figures in detail for September. 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 September 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 September 1934. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for September except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in September 1934

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 1 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, particularly 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 contraseasonal decreases.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for September 1934 are 75.8 and 58.0, respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of September 1933 shows decreases over the year interval of 5.2 percent in employment and 1.9 percent in pay rolls.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in September from 24,451 establishments employing 3,464,997 workers, whose weekly earnings were $64,268,684 during the pay period ending nearest September 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The effect of the textile strike was reflected in the marked declines in employment shown in the cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, silk and rayon goods, and dyeing and finishing textile industries. The decreases in employment in these industries between August 15 and September 15 were as follows: Woolen and worsted, 47.7 percent; cotton, 41.4 percent; silk and rayon, 21.3 percent; and dyeing and finishing textiles, 9.5 percent.

Comparing the levels of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in September 1934 with those of September 1933, 46 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 52 showed increased pay rolls.

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 2.7 and 8.8 percent, respectively. The latter group showed losses of 6.2 percent in employment and 4.8 percent in pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, NONFERROUS METALS, LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, AND STONE-CLAY-GLASS.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined fell 2.2 percent from August to September and rose 3.5 percent from September 1933 to September 1934. Gains from August to September were shown in 39 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.4 to 19.2 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 August and September 1934 showed a decrease over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 2.1 per cent in average hours worked per week and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.7 percent. Thirty-four of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 51 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 are shown indexes of. employment and pay rolls in September 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 August 1934 and September 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in September 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from September 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 September 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from August 1934 and September 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.

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TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1934 AND SEPTEMBER 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index September 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—	
		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933
Total manufacturing	75.8	−4.7	−5.2	58.0	−6.8	−1.9	$18.55	−2.2	+3.5	[2] 33.3	−2.1	−6.7	*Cents* [2] 55.9	+0.7	+9.4
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**66.0**	**−3.8**	**−7.6**	**41.1**	**−9.7**	**−13.5**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	65.3	−6.2	−9.1	37.3	−15.2	−22.1	15.56	−9.5	−14.1	24.1	−10.1	−28.0	64.4	[3]	+19.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	71.7	−7.7	−16.6	39.6	−25.8	−27.1	14.12	−19.6	−12.4	25.5	−20.1	−23.2	55.2	+.4	+12.7
Cast-iron pipe	52.1	−3.2	+13.5	28.2	−3.3	+26.5	14.56	−.1	+11.4	29.7	+1.4	+2.5	48.5	−1.0	+6.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	76.7	−1.3	+2.4	53.2	+.3	+4.7	19.18	+1.6	+2.0	35.7	+2.0	−6.6	53.7	−.2	+9.9
Forgings, iron and steel	47.5	−8.6	−7.2	29.1	−16.1	−6.1	17.64	−8.2	+1.7	29.8	−8.0	−12.0	59.6	+.2	+9.6
Hardware	45.8	−10.8	−26.4	29.2	−23.0	−31.3	15.38	−13.6	−6.8	28.5	−12.0	−11.5	53.6	−3.1	+3.8
Plumbers' supplies	59.7	−1.4	−20.0	31.0	−8.9	−27.7	16.05	−7.6	−9.4	29.1	−7.0	−17.6	54.7	−.7	+10.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	48.8	+.4	−18.5	30.7	+1.1	−8.4	20.27	+.7	+12.8	33.8	+.6	−4.7	59.8	+.5	+10.8
Stoves	91.6	+4.4	+.5	65.8	+13.9	+7.0	19.92	+9.2	+6.6	35.6	+6.9	−4.9	55.6	+2.2	+10.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork	58.6	−.7	+8.7	40.5	−3.1	+20.2	19.47	−2.5	+10.2	32.9	−2.7	−1.8	59.3	+.2	+6.4
Tin cans and other tinware	101.0	+2.0	+9.4	96.2	+2.8	+17.5	19.65	+.7	+7.2	37.8	+1.1	−6.0	51.7	−.6	+10.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	57.2	−.3	+.9	47.0	−4.1	+9.3	18.94	−3.8	+8.8	34.9	−3.3	−4.8	54.1	−.6	+14.2
Wirework	120.2	+3.4	−3.3	92.0	+2.1	−2.3	17.50	−1.2	+.8	31.1	−.6	−.1	55.6	−.9	+13.8
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**78.0**	**−1.1**	**+11.7**	**55.6**	**−4.3**	**+19.3**									
Agricultural implements	67.8	+1.5	+40.7	66.7	−2.4	+60.3	18.95	−3.8	+14.0	33.7	−4.3	+1.6	56.7	−.5	+14.7
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	106.0	+.3	+16.9	85.1	+1.3	+30.1	26.30	+1.0	+11.1	38.5	+.5	−1.4	69.2	+.6	+12.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	65.9	+.9	+12.8	48.0	−4.5	+20.9	20.31	−5.4	+7.3	32.2	−5.6	−1.6	61.3	−.6	+9.9
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	71.1	−1.0	+33.4	46.1	−3.8	+55.7	23.01	−2.9	+16.6	36.2	−2.4	+5.9	63.6	−.5	+6.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	66.8	−3.1	+7.1	46.7	−7.2	+13.1	19.50	−4.2	+5.8	32.5	−5.5	−2.8	60.0	+1.0	+10.5
Machine tools	69.7	+5.4	+38.8	50.8	+3.7	+41.1	22.13	−1.6	+1.7	35.9	−1.1	−2.8	61.7	−.3	+3.3
Radios and phonographs	219.9	+1.1	+12.3	127.0	+3.2	+22.0	18.36	+2.1	+8.7	32.7	−1.8	−2.8	53.3	−.7	+12.4
Textile machinery and parts	62.2	−6.4	−20.8	45.4	−7.8	−30.0	19.96	−.3	−10.8	32.9	−.6	−14.9	60.7	+.3	+4.5
Typewriters and parts	101.3	+1.6	+39.1	92.5	+6.8	+70.7	22.78	+5.1	+22.7	40.0	+4.4	+9.3	56.9	+.7	+12.9

Transportation equipment	73.8	−11.4	+14.8	51.9	−25.8	+7.7								
Aircraft	296.0	−11.2	−4.2	255.6	−15.3	−1.4	24.69	−4.5	+2.9	39.3	−5.1	−3.0	63.1	+2.3	+4.8
Automobiles	80.9	−12.6	+13.0	54.3	−29.0	+2.3	18.86	−18.8	−9.4	25.7	−19.9	−23.8	73.1	+.7	+15.0
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	41.8	−13.2	+46.7	36.7	−21.9	+58.9	18.88	−10.1	+8.6	31.0	−10.9	−.5	61.4	+1.5	+8.2
Locomotives	37.7	−2.0	+102.7	17.4	−1.4	+163.6	22.69	+.5	+30.1	35.7	(3)	+25.7	63.5	+.5	+5.3
Shipbuilding	71.3	+.2	+11.1	57.0	+1.2	+24.2	23.16	+1.0	+12.4	30.5	−1.9	−.4	74.8	+2.2	+15.8
Railroad repair shops	55.7	+.9	+1.1	45.6	−6.0	+.7									
Electric railroad	65.7	−.5	+.9	56.9	−2.8	+7.4	25.75	−2.3	+6.4	42.8	−2.7	−1.6	59.9	+.5	+8.5
Steam railroad	55.0	+1.1	+1.3	44.9	−6.2	+.2	22.69	−7.2	−.9	35.7	−7.8	−3.3	63.3	−.3	+2.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	73.2	−.3	−1.5	54.0	+1.5	+4.7									
Aluminum manufactures	57.5	−15.0	−32.0	41.4	+1.3	−30.4	16.39	+19.2	+2.3	36.0	+38.5	+23.2	53.1	−4.3	+13.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	70.8	−2.6	−9.6	48.7	−4.8	−9.8	19.12	−2.2	−.1	33.3	−3.2	−8.0	57.3	+.9	+10.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	72.4	+5.1	+19.7	59.2	+9.1	+29.3	18.50	+3.9	+8.1	38.5	+5.2	−2.8	48.1	−1.0	+8.9
Jewelry	73.7	+12.1	+11.8	57.7	+16.1	+17.8	18.95	+3.6	+5.6	36.2	+3.4	+3.2	51.1	−.2	+6.7
Lighting equipment	64.5	+4.1	+7.3	52.0	+7.8	+13.0	18.92	+3.6	+5.6	36.2	+2.8	+.9	53.3	+.8	+4.6
Silverware and plated ware	69.5	+.3	+12.3	52.1	+7.8	+23.5	20.47	+7.4	+9.6	35.9	+7.5	+2.1	56.5	−.4	+8.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	69.9	−.9	+11.8	42.7	−.3	+19.9	20.30	+.5	+7.2	36.9	−.5	−3.2	54.7	+.9	+11.7
Stamped and enameled ware	84.4	−3.1	−8.7	66.7	−5.7	+6.4	16.83	−2.7	+16.4	33.4	−3.2	+8.8	49.9	+.2	+11.0
Lumber and allied products	49.3	+.6	−9.2	33.9	+1.2	−9.1									
Furniture	65.0	+3.3	−15.8	44.6	+4.6	−15.5	16.06	+1.2	(3)	35.5	+1.1	−8.3	44.7	−.2	+6.7
Lumber:															
Millwork	34.6	−4.4	−13.3	21.8	−5.6	−9.5	15.47	−1.3	+4.1	33.6	−2.3	−3.8	46.2	+.7	+6.9
Sawmills	34.1	+.5	−4.2	22.3	+1.0	−3.9	14.85	+.5	+.6	33.8	+.6	−11.1	44.4	+.2	+10.2
Turpentine and rosin	96.2	−2.2	−1.4	52.2	+1.6	+20.6	12.79	+3.9	+22.3						
Stone, clay, and glass products	52.9	−.4	(3)	34.7	−.6	+3.6									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	30.4	−4.3	−12.6	16.1	−3.8	−2.4	14.12	+.5	+11.0	31.5	−1.3	−5.0	44.8	+2.3	+14.0
Cement	54.0	−1.8	+12.5	33.9	−4.2	+31.4	19.05	−2.5	+16.2	32.9	−1.2	+6.3	57.2	−.2	+10.2
Glass	87.3	−.4	+8.6	67.4	−1.3	+8.4	18.14	−.9	−.3	32.4	−1.2	−3.6	56.4	+.7	+4.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	32.2	+3.0	−16.6	20.2	+.7	−15.5	20.24	−2.2	+1.5	30.3	−6.8	−3.0	67.1	+4.7	+13.2
Pottery	66.2	+4.4	−1.2	41.1	+8.8	−5.7	16.09	+4.2	−4.8	31.3	+3.3	−17.3	50.2	+1.0	+13.6
Textiles and their products	73.1	−17.1	−25.6	57.5	−15.6	−26.9									
Fabrics	62.0	−27.6	−36.5	49.1	−24.1	−36.7									
Carpets and rugs	64.6	−1.4	−13.9	46.5	−3.0	−23.4	16.83	−1.6	−11.2	28.7	−4.0	−22.2	58.5	+4.7	+18.1
Cotton goods	52.0	−41.4	−47.8	40.4	−36.2	−49.6	12.53	+9.0	−3.3	33.9	+12.6	−5.9	37.0	−1.6	+2.5
Cotton small wares	71.2	−8.0	−20.3	55.8	−8.1	−21.7	15.33	−.1	−1.8	32.3	−1.8	−9.8	46.6	+1.3	+10.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	91.1	−9.5	+1.8	75.6	−1.6	+13.7	19.13	+8.7	+11.8	35.7	+8.5	+.1	53.4	+.6	+9.5
Hats, fur-felt	83.9	+1.3	−9.2	79.0	−13.0	−14.9	20.68	−14.1	−6.4	27.1	−17.6	−9.3	72.7	−.1	+20.6
Knit goods	100.6	−1.9	−10.5	91.0	+1.8	−9.5	15.43	+3.8	+.9	32.5	+.6	−6.0	47.5	+1.5	+7.2
Silk and rayon goods	58.2	−21.3	−33.9	41.1	−31.2	−37.8	13.16	−12.5	−6.2	28.7	−13.6	−12.9	46.2	+2.7	+8.2
Woolen and worsted goods	35.8	−47.7	−61.8	24.3	−49.4	−65.3	15.39	−3.2	−9.1	30.8	−3.4	−16.6	50.0	+.2	+7.9
Wearing apparel	95.5	+6.0	−.1	70.9	+.4	−6.6									
Clothing, men's	89.5	+1.2	−.3	62.2	−5.2	−2.7	16.51	−6.3	−2.3	26.7	−6.3	−12.2	61.7	−.5	+14.6
Clothing, women's	121.0	+10.0	+3.7	85.2	+(4)	−13.6	17.26	−9.1	−16.4						
Corsets and allied garments	88.6	+.9	−5.5	81.0	+7.1	−1.6	15.79	+6.1	+4.6	32.6	+5.8	−2.6	47.6	+.8	+2.4
Men's furnishings	101.4	+7.5	−.5	67.5	+7.3	−3.3	13.24	−.2	−2.8	31.6	(3)	+1.1	40.0	+.3	+14.3
Millinery	76.0	+16.1	−5.5	75.5	+27.0	−2.2	23.13	+9.4	+3.7						
Shirts and collars	103.5	+6.4	−3.8	93.2	+2.8	+5.2	12.41	−3.3	+9.7	31.9	−2.4	+9.9	38.7	−.5	+6.3
Leather and its manufactures	85.7	−5.9	−5.5	69.2	−12.1	−10.7									
Boots and shoes	85.5	−7.0	−5.3	67.7	−14.4	−12.2	16.69	−7.9	−7.3	33.5	−5.1	−19.6	51.1	+1.6	+10.0
Leather	86.8	−1.7	−6.2	73.6	−3.3	−5.9	19.57	−1.7	+.2	35.1	−2.8	−5.5	54.4	+1.5	+9.9

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 SEPTEMBER 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1934 AND SEPTEMBER 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index September 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—	
		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933
													Cents		
Food and kindred products	**127.1**	**+4.1**	**+5.1**	**109.3**	**+4.0**	**+15.3**									
Baking	115.7	−.1	+6.2	99.6	+1.9	+10.4	$22.07	+2.0	+3.9	40.5	+2.0	−1.9	54.1	(3)	+8.4
Beverages	176.7	−4.9	+9.7	167.0	−9.7	+14.2	28.71	−5.1	+4.0	38.2	−3.8	−11.9	75.0	−1.2	+19.5
Butter	81.1	−5.2	−2.3	60.4	−3.7	−3.8	20.35	+1.5	−1.5						
Canning and preserving	204.4	+5.2	−7.3	199.5	+2.1	+3.2	12.65	−2.8	+29.0	34.3	+3.0	−4.0	35.9	−4.8	+8.3
Confectionery	93.1	+30.2	+1.0	82.6	+35.8	+8.8	15.90	+4.3	+7.3	36.8	+6.4	−.2	42.0	−3.0	+8.2
Flour	80.2	+2.6	+10.0	68.6	+5.9	+21.8	21.89	+3.3	+10.9	39.3	+3.7	+3.4	55.7	(3)	+5.1
Ice cream	77.3	−12.9	+4.0	60.5	−12.2	+8.2	24.31	+.8	+4.5	44.8	−.4	(3)	53.6	+1.5	+1.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	121.2	+7.8	+18.6	109.2	+10.3	+39.6	22.73	+2.3	+17.8	43.0	+2.4	+9.2	52.2	(3)	+7.5
Sugar, beet	76.9	+4.8	−7.6	58.5	+3.1	−6.8	20.28	−1.6	+.6	42.5	−3.6	−13.2	48.7	+2.5	+14.3
Sugar refining, cane	88.1	+.7	+4.6	72.4	−2.2	+8.4	21.72	−2.9	+3.4	37.7	−5.3	−5.5	55.6	+.4	+12.7
Tobacco manufactures	**64.7**	**−.6**	**+4.9**	**50.3**	**+2.0**	**+4.4**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	73.7	+.2	−3.9	68.7	+3.1	−.3	14.21	+2.9	+3.8	34.7	+1.8	−7.5	41.1	+1.2	+10.5
Cigars and cigarettes	63.5	−.8	+6.2	47.9	+1.7	+5.0	13.57	+2.5	−1.3	35.5	+.3	−5.6	37.6	+1.3	+6.2
Paper and printing	**95.3**	**+1.6**	**+2.8**	**80.3**	**+2.4**	**+7.5**									
Boxes, paper	86.5	+2.9	−3.9	77.8	+4.4	+2.5	17.72	+1.4	+6.9	35.9	+.8	−2.8	49.1	−.2	+11.1
Paper and pulp	105.4	+.6	+2.2	79.6	+1.0	+2.6	18.88	+.4	+.4	36.1	(3)	−10.1	52.1	+.6	+13.3
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	86.5	+1.5	+5.8	72.4	+1.1	+12.6	25.94	−.4	+6.4	35.7	−.3	+2.4	72.0	−.1	+3.6
Newspapers and periodicals	98.5	+2.0	+3.9	88.2	+3.8	+8.1	32.72	+1.8	+4.2	37.1	+1.1	−.9	84.4	(3)	+5.9
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**108.6**	**+1.6**	**+2.5**	**89.9**	**−.1**	**+10.3**									
Other than petroleum refining	107.6	+2.2	+1.1	87.9	+.1	+9.6									
Chemicals	108.0	−2.6	+6.7	92.1	−4.6	+14.3	23.83	−2.1	+7.4	37.8	−2.8	−1.6	63.0	+.5	+9.5
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	98.1	+35.6	−15.9	92.0	+34.5	−7.0	10.61	−.7	+10.7	44.0	+14.6	+5.4	24.2	−14.2	+3.9
Druggists' preparations	103.0	+4.4	+8.3	92.3	+2.7	+8.1	20.01	−1.6	−.3	38.6	+.5	+2.7	50.9	−2.7	+2.4
Explosives	93·2	+3.0	+2.6	69.5	−4.6	+8.9	21.38	−7.4	+6.4	33.4	−4.6	−7.8	62.8	−.9	+5.7
Fertilizers	95.0	+31.1	+15.4	78.5	+36.5	+29.5	12.91	+4.1	+12.3	34.7	+.6	−21.5	37.0	+3.4	+42.7
Paints and varnishes	98.8	−.3	+5.0	75.8	−2.6	+10.3	20.67	−2.3	+5.3	37.2	−2.4	−4.3	55.5	+.2	+8.0
Rayon and allied products	305.5	+.4	−7.5	215.5	+1.1	+1.1	18.81	+.7	+9.3	36.4	−.3	−4.1	51.6	+1.0	+14.5
Soap	98.6	(3)	−2.5	87.3	+1.4	+8.6	21.65	+1.4	+10.8	38.8	+2.6	−.4	54.8	−1.6	+8.9
Petroleum refining	112.9	−.4	+7.6	96.3	−.9	+12.0	26.97	−.5	+4.1	34.0	−2.0	−4.1	77.2	+1.7	+12.5

Rubber products	**78.4**	**−2.9**	**−11.7**	**56.1**	**−4.6**	**−8.6**									
Rubber boots and shoes	56.4	+2.3	−10.2	50.4	−.1	−10.6	17.89	−2.3	+2.6	32.6	−6.6	−5.0	49.2	+1.4	+2.6
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	113.5	−2.0	−17.1	83.7	−6.3	−12.8	17.08	−4.4	+5.4	32.0	−6.7	−5.8	52.3	+1.6	+6.6
Rubber tires and inner tubes	70.4	−4.7	−7.7	47.6	−4.8	−5.6	21.55	−.2	+2.5	28.8	+4.7	−6.5	77.9	−1.6	+15.3

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentage changes over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Weighted.

[3] No change.

[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Estimated 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 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 9 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, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE

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	206,600
August	6,666,200	589,300	690,200	469,400	266,100	207,400
September	6,351,900	567,000	684,900	415,900	268,500	206,900

[1] Comparable data not available

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE—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	6,578,000	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	3,928,000
August	126,401,000	11,219,000	13,673,000	12,033,000	6,578,000	3,899,000
September	118,089,000	10,134,000	13,152,000	8,934,000	6,185,000	3,958,000

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
September	452,800	185,300	685,500	452,800	1,191,100	277,200

[1] Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE—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					
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
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
September	6,279,000	3,081,000	10,001,000	7,328,000	18,214,000	4,834,000

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
September	849,700	89,500	506,100	361,800	105,300

[1] Comparable data not availiable.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE—Continued

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Weekly pay rolls				
1919	$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
September	16,661,000	1,119,000	11,937,000	7,479,000	1,946,000

[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 September 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 9-month period, January to September 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.

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS *in the* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925=100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

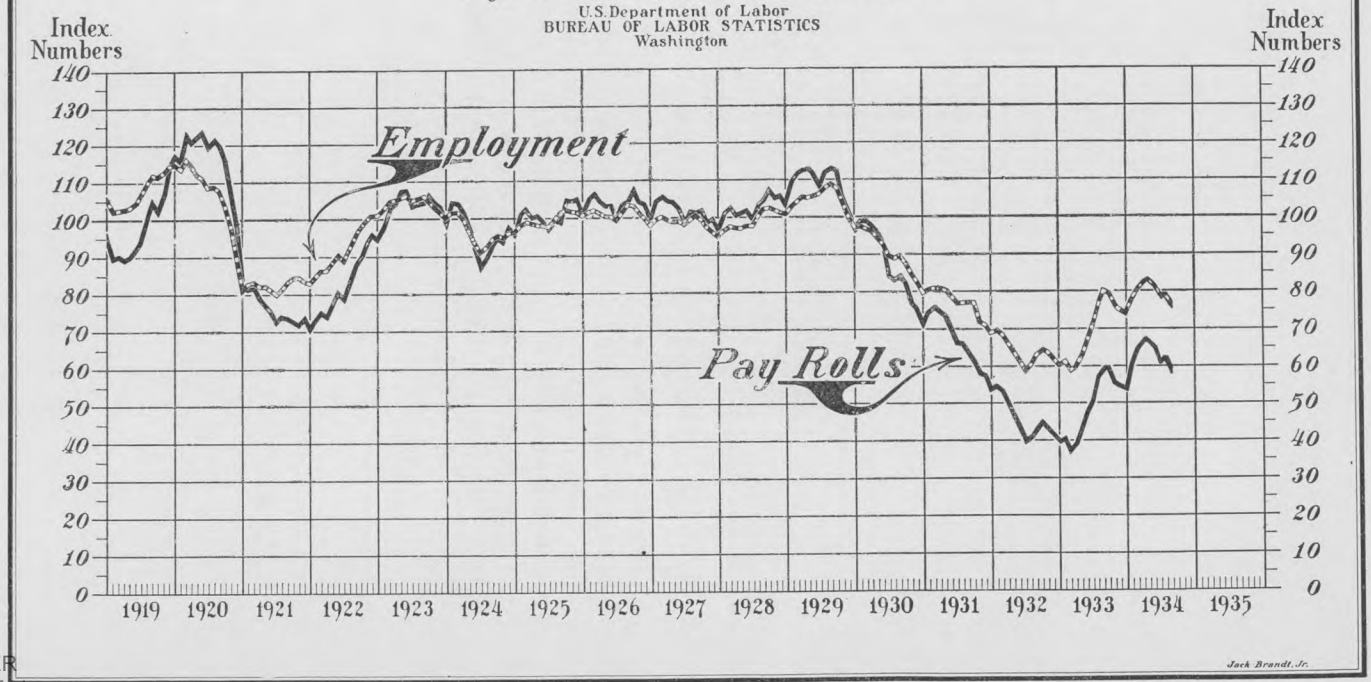

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO SEPTEMBER 1934

[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	78.7
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	75.8
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]**79.1**
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	60.5
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	62.2
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	58.0
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]**62.1**

[1] Average for 9 months.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in September 1934

GAINS in employment from August to September were shown in 6 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and increases in pay rolls were reported in 5. 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 (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. Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 57,762 establishments employing 861,635 workers in September, showed a gain of 7 percent over the month interval, and pay rolls increased 5.2 percent. The general merchandise group, composed of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses, showed a seasonal increase of 12.7 percent in employment and 10.6 percent in pay rolls, while in the remaining 52,978 retail establishments employment increased 3 percent and pay rolls

gained 2.2 percent. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported 1.8 percent more employees in September than in August and 4.1 percent larger pay rolls.

Employment in bituminous-coal mining increased 1.4 percent, reflecting seasonal demands, wholesale trade establishments reported a gain of 1.2 percent, and electric light and power and manufactured gas showed an increase of 0.2 percent. While 11 of the nonmanufacturing industries reported decreased employment, the declines in 6 instances were less than 1 percent. The most pronounced decrease in employment (3.7 percent) was in brokerage establishments, which (with the exception of a small increase in February 1934) have reported declines in employment each month since September of last year. The quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry reported a decrease of 2.6 percent in employment, and the hotel industry showed a decline of 2.1 percent, reflecting the closing of seasonal resort hotels.

In table 5 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in September 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from August 1934 and September 1933. Similar percentage changes in employment, pay rolls and per capita weekly earnings, as well as per capita weekly earnings are also presented for banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these industries are not available.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1934 AND SEPTEMBER 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index September 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1934	Percentage change from—	
		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933		August 1934	September 1933
Coal mining:							*Dollars*						*Cents*		
Anthracite	56.9	+15.0	+.2	47.0	+18.4	−22.6	24.05	+3.0	−22.7	29.2	+4.3	−26.4	83.2	+.1	+2.1
Bituminous	78.2	+1.4	+8.9	51.4	+1.9	+16.6	17.02	+.6	+7.0	23.6	+1.3	−23.5	71.7	[2]	+39.7
Metalliferous mining	42.3	−.9	+8.7	25.9	−4.2	+8.4	19.73	−3.3	−.3	34.6	−4.2	−9.8	56.7	+1.1	+9.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	53.3	−2.6	+1.3	32.4	−4.8	+10.6	15.65	−2.3	+9.2	33.0	−2.9	−3.0	47.8	+.8	+13.1
Crude-petroleum producing	81.8	−1.1	+23.6	59.7	−2.4	+34.5	27.27	−1.3	+8.8	34.4	−.9	−9.4	80.5	[2]	+16.6
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.9	−.1	+3.8	72.2	−2.4	+11.8	26.96	−2.3	+7.6	38.4	−1.5	+3.6	72.8	+1.0	+6.7
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	85.8	+.2	+6.8	79.3	−.7	+10.4	29.26	−.9	+3.4	37.2	−2.9	−4.4	79.8	+3.6	+10.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	72.5	−.5	+4.0	62.4	−.6	+8.0	27.46	−.1	+3.9	44.5	−.9	−3.1	61.2	+.8	+11.8
Trade:															
Wholesale	85.3	+1.2	+3.9	67.4	+1.5	+8.2	26.34	+.3	+4.1	40.6	−.5	[2]	63.8	+.8	+4.5
Retail	87.6	+7.0	+1.9	70.8	+5.2	+2.3	19.85	−1.7	+.4	[3] 40.1	+1.5	+1.0	[3] 51.4	−1.2	+1.6
Hotels (cash payments only) [4]	84.4	−2.1	+7.2	64.3	−.4	+15.6	13.08	+1.6	+7.9	46.9	−.2	−5.9	27.5	+1.5	+13.4
Laundries	82.9	−1.0	+.4	65.9	−1.0	+3.8	15.06	−.1	+3.4	39.4	−.8	+2.8	37.6	+.8	+1.6
Dyeing and cleaning	80.0	+1.8	−2.3	59.0	+4.1	+3.3	18.16	+2.3	+5.9	40.8	+1.2	−1.1	44.5	+1.4	+7.4
Banks	[5]	−.9	+1.7	[5]	−.6	+2.2	31.32	+.3	+.4	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Brokerage	[5]	−3.7	−26.2	[5]	−4.9	−27.0	34.44	−1.2	−1.1	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Insurance	[5]	−.1	+1.4	[5]	−1.5	+4.1	34.14	−1.4	+2.7	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Real estate	[5]	−.6	+3.7	[5]	−1.3	+3.2	21.32	−.6	−.4	[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] July average hours and percentage change from June revised to 40.7 and +1.2, respectively. August average hours changed to 40.3. Average hourly earnings revised to 51.4 in July and 52.4 in August.

[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 6. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through September 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 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO SEPTEMBER 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	56.9	64.9	47.0	60.7	47.0	80.4	62.4	71.8	78.2	53.6	30.2	44.1	51.4
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]59.4	75.4	53.7	45.8	[1]57.7	83.2	67.4	67.9	[1]76.4	57.5	35.6	37.8	[1]53.0

Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
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	42.3	40.0	17.0	23.9	25.9	66.6	52.4	52.6	53.3	51.2	30.5	29.3	32.4
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]40.9	44.8	21.6	20.6	[1]26.1	67.4	49.0	44.9	[1]49.3	53.4	29.1	24.7	[1]30.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1933	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	76.2	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	81.8	55.2	41.9	44.4	59.7	85.0	77.4	68.3	70.9	92.1	75.9	64.6	72.2
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] 77.2	61.7	44.1	44.1	[1] 56.0	86.6	79.1	70.4	[1] 70.4	93.7	81.1	68.2	[1] 70.8
	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
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	85.8	94.3	74.7	71.8	79.3	84.0	73.5	69.7	72.5	81.2	62.5	57.8	62.4
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] 83.4	96.7	79.8	72.0	[1] 77.4	84.7	75.5	70.0	[1] 72.2	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	85.3	81.4	63.1	62.3	67.4	86.6	77.8	86.0	87.6	83.5	64.6	69.2	70.8
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] 83.9	83.6	67.0	60.4	[1] 66.1	89.4	80.9	81.7	[1] 85.9	86.6	69.4	64.3	[1] 69.8
	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	82.9	88.0	65.8	63.5	65.9	88.0	76.9	81.9	80.0	78.3	57.9	57.1	59.0
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	81.5	88.3	70.1	59.5	[1] 65.2	85.6	75.2	74.3	[1] 77.4	76.1	57.3	49.5	[1] 56.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO SEPTEMBER 1934—Continued

Month	Hotels																	
	Employment				Pay rolls													
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934										
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	84.4	81.9	59.1	55.6	64.3										
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]85.3	85.4	64.5	54.4	[1]65.1										

[1] Average for 9 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 September 1934

TABLE 7 is based on returns made by 10,939 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 localitites 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 September the average weekly earnings were $23.17, the same as the earnings of workers employed by the identical firms in August. 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 September and 29.1 in August—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—80.1 cents in September and 79.6 cents in August were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER 1934, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM AUGUST 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 September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Number September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934
										Cents	
All localities	10,939	85,120	+1.8	$1,972,620	+1.8	$23.17	(2)	29.0	−.3	80.1	+.6
Alabama: Birmingham	95	623	(2)	11,593	+5.9	18.61	+5.9	29.8	+3.1	62.6	+3.0
California:											
Los Angeles	*19*	*969*	*−9.2*	*20,751*	*−12.5*	*21.41*	*−3.7*	*30.6*	*−.6*	*69.9*	*−3.1*
San Francisco-Oakland	*27*	*1,019*	*−18.4*	*20,749*	*−22.5*	*20.36*	*−5.1*	*24.7*	*−2.4*	*82.3*	*−2.8*
Other localities	*21*	*227*	*+17.0*	*4,382*	*+12.2*	*19.30*	*−4.1*	*26.9*	*+1.1*	*71.8*	*−5.0*
The State	*67*	*2,215*	*−11.8*	*45,882*	*−15.7*	*20.71*	*−4.5*	*27.5*	*−1.1*	*75.2*	*−3.7*
Colorado: Denver	213	594	+20.7	12,794	+25.7	21.54	+4.1	27.3	+9.6	79.6	−3.9
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	113	454	+3.7	10,592	+9.0	23.33	+5.1	31.4	+3.0	75.0	+2.0
Hartford	255	1,043	+.9	24,422	+6.8	23.42	+5.9	33.2	+5.7	70.3	−.1
New Haven	161	838	−8.5	22,147	−4.9	26.43	+4.0	36.5	+4.6	72.8	−.4
The State	529	2,335	−2.2	57,161	+2.3	24.48	+4.6	34.1	+4.6	72.0	(2)
Delaware: Wilmington	99	1,068	+1.9	21,111	+5.5	19.77	+3.6	29.9	+2.7	66.0	+.8
District of Columbia	377	4,627	+9.5	126,090	+7.6	27.25	−1.8	30.6	−1.3	88.8	−.1
Florida:											
Jacksonville	49	250	+10.1	3,863	+3.8	15.45	−5.8	26.1	−3.0	59.2	−2.8
Miami	74	1,185	+7.4	22,206	+4.0	18.74	−3.2	28.0	−5.7	66.9	+2.8
The State	123	1,435	+7.9	26,069	+4.0	18.17	−3.6	27.7	−5.5	65.6	+1.9
Georgia: Atlanta	136	964	+3.1	15,883	+6.7	16.48	+3.5	27.3	+.7	59.9	+2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER 1934, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM AUGUST 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 September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Number September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934
										Cents	
Illinois:											
Chicago	*137*	*2,084*	*−13.3*	*$57,812*	*−9.8*	*$27.74*	*+4.1*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other localities	*84*	*1,381*	*−4.8*	*26,249*	*−17.3*	*19.01*	*−13.1*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
The State	*221*	*3,465*	*−10.1*	*84,061*	*−12.3*	*24.26*	*−2.4*	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Indiana:											
Evansville	63	398	+30.9	7,501	+40.5	18.85	+7.3	26.6	+9.9	71.0	−2.1
Fort Wayne	77	240	+17.6	4,684	+29.1	19.52	+9.7	26.2	+7.4	75.0	+2.0
Indianapolis	155	1,202	+1.0	27,694	+8.6	23.04	+7.5	30.8	+4.4	74.7	+2.6
South Bend	38	188	−7.8	3,606	−5.9	19.18	+2.1	26.0	−3.3	72.3	+2.4
The State	333	2,028	+6.6	43,485	+13.5	21.44	+6.5	29.0	+4.3	73.9	+1.8
Iowa: Des Moines	97	519	−3.5	11,741	+6.5	22.62	+10.4	27.7	+3.7	81.1	+6.2
Kansas: Wichita	60	264	+5.2	4,829	+9.1	18.29	+3.7	27.0	−4.3	67.9	+7.9
Kentucky: Louisville	141	761	+.5	15,148	+2.9	19.91	+2.4	30.2	+1.3	66.4	+1.5
Louisiana: New Orleans	111	1,138	+8.1	21,044	+12.5	18.49	+4.1	29.5	+5.4	62.8	−1.3
Maine: Portland	88	364	−4.0	8,527	+.4	23.43	+4.6	31.6	−.9	74.1	+5.6
Maryland: Baltimore	*105*	*1,315*	*+6.9*	*23,456*	*+1.5*	*17.84*	*−5.0*	*31.9*	*−1.5*	*61.3*	*−1.3*
Massachusetts: All localities	*682*	*5,307*	*+8.1*	*130,395*	*+5.7*	*24.57*	*−2.2*	*30.4*	*−1.9*	*80.8*	*−.1*
Michigan:											
Detroit	480	3,772	+5.0	93,165	+9.8	24.70	+4.6	32.1	+1.3	77.1	+3.4
Flint	48	206	+9.6	4,691	+29.0	22.77	+17.7	32.2	+20.6	70.7	−2.3
Grand Rapids	104	323	−2.1	5,618	−1.4	17.39	+.8	27.6	+7.8	62.8	−6.8
The State	632	4,301	+4.6	103,474	+9.8	24.06	+5.0	31.7	+2.3	75.8	+2.4
Minnesota:											
Duluth	54	201	+1.5	4,003	+5.4	19.92	+3.9	28.0	+.7	70.8	+2.3
Minneapolis	206	1,650	+7.1	37,422	+3.3	22.68	−3.6	31.2	−.6	72.1	−3.6
St. Paul	150	774	−11.9	18,485	−5.1	23.88	+7.8	29.7	−12.1	80.3	+22.6
The State	410	2,625	+.3	59,910	+.7	22.82	+.4	30.5	−4.4	74.4	+4.6
Missouri:											
Kansas City [4]	275	1,791	+7.5	43,703	+4.6	24.40	−2.7	27.8	−.4	89.6	−.2
St. Louis	571	2,855	+11.4	75,049	+8.1	26.29	−3.0	25.5	−1.5	102.8	−1.7
The State	846	4,646	+9.9	118,752	+6.8	25.56	−2.8	26.3	−1.5	97.6	−1.1
Nebraska: Omaha	166	735	−9.3	16,673	+2.1	22.68	+12.5	30.1	+5.6	75.3	+6.4
New York:											
New York City	*512*	*8,008*	*−2.0*	*233,578*	*−7.2*	*29.17*	*−5.3*	*27.4*	*−4.5*	*106.4*	*−.9*
Other localities	*350*	*9,574*	*+5.9*	*218,387*	*+4.6*	*22.81*	*−1.3*	*29.0*	*−2.0*	*78.6*	*+.9*
The State	*862*	*17,582*	*+2.1*	*451,965*	*−1.8*	*25.71*	*−3.9*	*28.3*	*−3.1*	*90.8*	*−1.0*
North Carolina: Charlotte	50	339	−.6	6,257	+9.5	18.46	+10.2	28.4	−3.7	65.0	+14.6
Ohio:											
Akron	95	351	+14.0	7,846	+26.0	22.35	+10.5	29.0	+10.7	77.0	−.4
Cincinnati [5]	420	1,657	+2.3	39,843	+6.8	24.05	+4.4	28.5	+1.1	84.4	+3.4
Cleveland	595	2,609	+10.6	67,811	+7.4	25.99	−2.8	26.4	−1.9	98.5	−.6
Dayton	133	437	+3.3	9,684	+12.1	22.16	+8.6	30.0	+6.8	73.8	+1.5
Youngstown	88	390	−8.5	8,881	−16.2	22.77	−8.5	27.3	−3.9	83.3	−4.9
The State	1,331	5,444	+6.0	134,065	+6.5	24.63	+.5	27.6	+.4	89.3	+.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER 1934, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM AUGUST 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 September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Amount September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	Number September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934	September 1934	Percentage change from August 1934
Oklahoma:										*Cents*	
Oklahoma City	92	522	−2.1	$9,419	−11.0	$18.04	−9.2	27.2	−10.5	66.4	+1.1
Tulsa	52	333	+8.8	6,274	+4.5	18.84	−4.0	28.9	−6.5	66.3	+1.8
The State	144	855	+1.9	15,693	−5.4	18.35	−7.2	27.9	−8.8	66.3	+1.2
Oregon: Portland	184	709	−9.8	16,053	−7.4	22.64	+2.7	28.8	+2.1	79.7	+.6
Pennsylvania:[6]											
Erie area	*25*	*364*	*−19.3*	*4,274*	*−2.8*	*11.74*	*+20.4*	*16.7*	*+23.7*	*67.4*	*−3.0*
Philadelphia area	*406*	*3,549*	*−.1*	*74,795*	*+3.7*	*21.07*	*+3.7*	*28.4*	*+1.8*	*75.4*	*+1.8*
Pittsburgh area	*232*	*1,819*	*+.4*	*52,835*	*+7.9*	*29.05*	*+7.4*	*30.1*	*−1.7*	*97.0*	*+5.0*
Reading area	*44*	*284*	*+6.8*	*5,763*	*+9.0*	*20.29*	*+2.1*	*29.6*	*+1.0*	*68.5*	*+1.2*
Scranton area	*31*	*156*	*−9.3*	*3,910*	*−7.1*	*25.06*	*+2.4*	*32.1*	*+1.3*	*78.7*	*+.4*
Other areas	*291*	*2,311*	*−6.5*	*48,405*	*−6.0*	*20.95*	*+.5*	*31.5*	*−1.3*	*66.3*	*+1.8*
The State	*1,029*	*8,483*	*−2.8*	*189,982*	*+1.9*	*22.40*	*+4.8*	*29.2*	*+1.4*	*77.1*	*+2.9*
Rhode Island: Providence	238	1,308	−2.1	28,789	+.6	22.01	+2.8	31.0	+1.0	71.2	+2.2
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	34	196	+7.1	3,089	+18.7	15.76	+10.8	25.3	+11.9	62.4	−.6
Knoxville	38	422	+9.0	7,228	+28.7	17.13	+18.1	27.2	+11.5	63.0	+6.1
Memphis	71	437	+7.6	7,722	+5.8	17.67	−1.7	28.8	+5.5	61.3	−7.1
Nashville	80	787	+3.7	12,166	+1.0	15.46	−2.6	26.7	+3.9	57.9	−6.3
The State	223	1,842	+6.2	30,205	+9.6	16.40	+3.2	27.2	+6.7	60.4	−3.2
Texas:											
Dallas	195	681	−6.5	10,823	−5.5	15.89	+1.1	23.8	−2.5	65.3	+1.2
El Paso	28	100	+9.9	2,088	+23.8	20.88	+12.6	28.7	+18.6	73.5	−4.0
Houston	189	1,021	−14.0	18,704	−14.8	18.32	−1.0	27.7	+1.1	66.7	−1.0
San Antonio	94	331	+9.2	4,978	+13.7	15.04	+4.1	24.7	+.4	61.5	+5.1
The State	506	2,133	−7.6	36,593	−7.3	17.16	+.4	26.0	+.4	65.9	+.3
Utah: Salt Lake City	134	293	+7.3	6,221	+2.0	21.23	−4.9	25.9	−8.5	82.2	+4.3
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	75	402	+9.8	7,350	+21.8	18.28	+10.9	28.7	+8.3	63.0	+2.4
Richmond	126	956	+5.2	20,086	+6.6	21.01	+1.4	31.2	−1.0	67.8	+2.6
The State	201	1,358	+6.5	27,436	+10.3	20.20	+3.5	30.4	+1.3	66.3	+2.3
Washington:											
Seattle	165	1,010	−5.6	21,233	−8.0	21.02	−2.5	22.4	−7.1	94.0	+4.9
Spokane	49	193	−11.9	4,887	−15.3	25.32	−3.9	28.2	−8.7	89.9	+5.4
Tacoma	80	177	+4.1	4,087	+20.5	23.09	+15.7	24.8	+11.7	93.2	+3.6
The State	294	1,380	−5.4	30,207	−6.3	21.89	−1.0	23.5	−5.6	93.2	+5.0
West Virginia: Wheeling	56	199	+15.0	3,879	+20.5	19.49	+4.8	30.0	+1.0	64.9	+3.5
Wisconsin: All localities	*156*	*1,866*	*+.5*	*37,197*	*+3.0*	*19.93*	*+2.4*	*32.4*	*+4.5*	*60.3*	*−2.3*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,491 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 September 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in September 1934 as compared with August 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 8. 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.

TABLE 8.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SEPTEMBER 1934 AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from August 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from August 1934
		August 1934	September 1934		August 1934	September 1934	
New York City	12,867	562,355	579,592	+3.1	$14,708,514	$14,872,067	+1.1
Chicago, Ill	3,755	319,473	329,009	+3.0	7,521,592	7,573,290	+.7
Philadelphia, Pa	2,921	206,358	204,548	−.9	4,611,828	4,559,465	−1.1
Detroit, Mich	1,804	274,587	256,113	−6.7	6,630,119	5,425,951	−18.2
Los Angeles, Calif	2,685	120,870	123,590	+2.3	2,891,219	2,907,534	+.6
Cleveland, Ohio	2,188	116,509	116,028	−.4	2,622,683	2,468,146	−5.9
St. Louis, Mo	2,590	118,303	119,149	+.7	2,501,096	2,438,073	−2.5
Baltimore, Md	1,236	73,561	73,793	+.3	1,449,547	1,445,335	−.3
Boston, Mass	3,616	148,820	152,008	+2.1	3,441,716	3,472,737	+.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,505	119,855	118,171	−1.4	2,528,940	2,384,469	−5.7
San Francisco, Calif	2,037	75,726	77,713	+2.6	1,888,354	1,857,065	−1.7
Buffalo, N. Y	913	58,871	58,912	+.1	1,257,694	1,250,809	−.5
Milwaukee, Wis	830	59,443	59,381	−.1	1,261,747	1,245,870	−1.3

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, decreased from 1,006,361 on September 15, 1934, to 999,729 on October 15, 1934, or 0.7 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for October 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from $128,261,020 in August 1934 to $121,368,674 in September 1934, or 5.4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to October 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in table 9. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100.

TABLE 9.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON **CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS** IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO OCTOBER 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	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	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	57.0
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	[1] 56.6
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 10 months.

Table 10 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of August and September 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of October 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of August and September 1934. Total compensation for the month of October is not yet available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. 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 9 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.

TABLE 10.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, AUGUST TO OCTOBER 1934, AND PAY ROLLS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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 October 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	August 1934	September 1934
Professional, clerical, and general	166,480	165,499	164,888	$23,574,285	$22,793,727
Clerks	87,110	86,536	----------	11,772,026	11,240,155
Stenographers and typists	15,579	15,519	----------	1,959,542	1,903,173
Maintenance of way and structures	231,792	222,386	217,939	19,707,458	17,842,875
Laborers, extra gang and work train	30,138	26,761	----------	1,857,742	1,457,580
Laborers, track and roadway section	113,775	109,529	----------	7,131,955	6,266,156
Maintenance of equipment and stores	273,864	269,980	269,720	31,922,381	29,496,187
Carmen	56,721	56,259	----------	7,505,990	6,838,230
Electrical workers	8,615	8,501	----------	1,224,736	1,141,281
Machinists	38,277	37,824	----------	5,191,871	4,808,534
Skilled trades helpers	60,379	59,332	----------	5,899,182	5,359,333
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,081	20,888	----------	1,657,824	1,577,214
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	17,973	17,952	----------	1,178,211	1,060,314
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard	125,568	126,051	125,185	14,652,103	14,106,996
Station agents	23,839	23,799	----------	3,540,939	3,359,209
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,837	14,821	----------	2,128,403	2,039,615
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	17,725	18,296	----------	1,442,185	1,423,256
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,867	16,886	----------	1,145,996	1,132,394
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	12,529	12,388	12,259	2,210,129	2,117,625
Transportation, train and engine	209,880	210,057	209,738	36,194,664	35,011,264
Road conductors	23,368	23,310	----------	5,191,283	5,029,232
Road brakemen and flagmen	48,371	48,503	----------	7,043,811	6,872,677
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,689	35,774	----------	4,756,454	4,559,851
Road engineers and motormen	28,358	28,514	----------	6,901,371	6,723,290
Road firemen and helpers	30,905	31,277	----------	4,984,852	4,866,101
All employees	1,020,113	1,006,361	999,729	128,261,020	121,368,674

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, September 1934

COMPARING September with August, there was an increase of 5,000 in the number of employees in the executive departments of the United States Government. Comparing September 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was an increase of 95,222 employees. Information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government, and figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Table 11 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments work in the city of Washington.

TABLE 11.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 1933 AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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:									
September 1933	63,376	6,482	69,858	459,147	57,610	516,757	522,523	64,092	586,615
August 1934	81,811	9,254	91,065	498,299	[3] 87,473	[3] 585,772	580,110	[3] 96,727	[3] 676,837
September 1934	83,931	8,626	92,557	501,822	87,458	589,280	585,753	96,084	681,837
Gain or loss:									
September 1933 to September 1934	+20,555	+2,144	+22,699	+42,675	+29,848	+72,523	+63,230	+31,992	+95,222
August 1934 to September 1934	+2,120	−628	+1,492	+3,523	−15	+3,508	+5,643	−643	+5,000
Percentage change:									
September 1933 to September 1934	+32.43	+3,308	+32.48	+9.29	+51.81	+14.03	+12.10	+49.92	+16.23
August 1934 to September 1934	+2.59	−6.79	+1.64	+0.71	−0.02	+0.60	+0.97	−0.66	+0.74
Labor turn-over September 1934:									
Additions [2]	3,305	1,617	4,922	7,841	20,986	28,827	11,146	22,603	33,749
Separations [2]	1,040	2,245	3,285	4,341	19,868	24,209	5,381	22,113	27,494
Turn-over rate per 100	1.25	18.09	3.58	0.87	22.71	4.12	0.92	22.94	4.05

[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.
[3] Revised.

Table 12 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to September 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 12.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January	78,045	[1] 530,094	[1] 608,139	June	87,196	573,898	661,094
February	79,913	[1] 531,839	[1] 611,752	July	87,978	[1] 583,531	[1] 671,509
March	81,569	541,990	623,559	August	91,065	[1] 585,772	[1] 676,837
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	September	92,557	589,280	681,837
May	85,939	573,147	659,086				

[1] Revised.

Over the 9-month period there was an increase of 14,500 in the number of employees in the Federal executive departments in the city of Washington. The number of such employees outside the Capital City increased by 59,186 over this period.

Table 13 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during August and September 1934.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	August	September	August	September
Executive service	[1] 676,837	681,837	[1] $98,467,579	[1] $99,152,554
Military service	268,712	269,489	20,501,900	20,855,093
Judicial service	1,690	1,777	439,014	486,410
Legislative service	3,723	3,721	977,966	976,516
Total	[1] 950,962	956,824	[1] 120,386,459	[1] 121,470,573

[1] Revised.

Table 14 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government, by months, from December 1933 to September 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December	608,670	$82,011,601	263,622	$17,656,909	1,872	$432,435	3,864	$886,781
1934								
January	608,139	77,450,498	262,942	18,499,516	1,780	417,000	3,845	871,753
February	611,752	83,524,296	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	430,843	3,852	926,363
March	623,559	84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	443,505	3,867	928,368
April	644,108	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	[1] 671,509	95,184,175	268,257	20,391,629	1,750	434,736	3,713	978,908
August	[1] 676,837	[1] 98,467,579	268,712	20,501,900	1,690	439,014	3,723	977,966
September	681,837	[1] 99,152,554	269,489	20,855,093	1,777	486,410	3,721	976,516

[1] Revised.

Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, September 1934

DURING the month ending September 15, 1934, there were 550,000 employees 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 nearly $32,000,000 for their month's work.

Employment on Construction Projects, By Type of Project

TABLE 15 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during the month of September[1] 1934 on Federal projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

[1] Whenever the month of September is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Sept. 15.

TABLE 15.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING SEPTEMBER 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	31,542	$2,137,260	2,665,123	$0.802	$3,019,608
Public roads	230,179	9,572,675	19,103,938	.501	14,000,357
River, harbor, and flood control	54,590	3,896,083	5,740,139	.679	5,504,686
Streets and roads [1]	16,428	853,485	1,544,977	.552	684,198
Naval vessels	17,688	1,952,769	2,341,287	.834	2,164,338
Reclamation	16,050	1,592,542	2,608,556	.611	2,380,746
Forestry	7,436	571,089	714,260	.800	266,619
Water and sewerage	1,210	62,866	94,602	.665	120,249
Miscellaneous	15,305	1,281,546	2,130,181	.602	1,368,466
Total	390,428	21,920,315	36,943,063	.593	29,509,267

[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 390,000 people working at the site of Federal construction projects. This is a decrease of over 60,000 as compared with the month of August. The decrease was caused mainly by the completion of many public-roads projects. Increases were shown in river, harbor, and flood control, naval vessels, and reclamation projects, comparing these 2 months.

Although employment on road building showed a large decrease, nearly 60 percent of the workers on Federal construction projects were employed on this type of work. More than 54,000 were engaged in river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 31,000 in building construction.

Table 16 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of September on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

TABLE 16.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING SEPTEMBER 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	42,622	$2,694,379	3,122,620	$0.863	$6,104,731
Streets and roads	20,130	1,074,553	1,672,556	.642	1,686,143
Water and sewerage	32,046	1,795,146	2,606,822	.689	4,355,251
Railroad construction	31,411	1,676,466	3,331,037	.503	521,484
Miscellaneous	952	62,531	88,988	.703	416,696
Total	127,161	7,303,075	10,822,123	.675	13,084,305

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 not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The public agency to which 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 16. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 19, page 1523. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 20, page 1524.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during September 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 17.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING SEPTEMBER 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	17,657	15,966	$1,243,930	1,920,505	$0.648	$853,256
Middle Atlantic	42,317	39,627	2,416,945	3,934,907	.614	1,803,816
East North Central	52,541	51,129	2,923,378	4,537,445	.644	1,679,950
West North Central	51,097	48,956	2,293,289	3,897,658	.588	1,505,125
South Atlantic	56,560	53,528	3,027,618	5,285,791	.573	2,948,827
East South Central	45,049	43,125	2,144,867	4,647,067	.462	995,456
West South Central	48,717	46,739	2,033,498	4,253,783	.478	914,803
Mountain	43,820	42,306	3,449,283	5,053,313	.683	3,238,568
Pacific	25,392	24,017	2,016,685	2,675,780	.754	1,215,151
Total continental United States	383,150	365,393	21,549,493	36,206,249	.595	15,154,952
Outside continental United States	7,278	6,453	370,822	736,814	.503	353,958
Grand total	390,428	371,846	21,920,315	36,943,063	.593	[1] 29,509,267

[1] Includes $14,000,357, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during September 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 18.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING SEPTEMBER 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	19,844	16,466	$1,257,671	2,026,748	$0.621	$1,583,707
Middle Atlantic	20,765	17,883	1,266,045	1,693,700	.748	2,876,882
East North Central	18,303	15,647	1,163,576	1,442,870	.806	2,603,016
West North Central	15,573	13,082	789,319	1,008,091	.783	1,706,498
South Atlantic	26,352	23,227	1,605,447	2,692,739	.596	1,822,689
East South Central	4,293	3,605	217,011	366,694	.592	341,686
West South Central	4,763	3,920	190,255	337,365	.564	736,540
Mountain	7,120	5,640	364,695	574,614	.635	547,286
Pacific	9,753	7,943	430,311	644,785	.667	757,021
Total continental United States	126,766	107,413	7,284,330	10,787,606	.675	12,975,325
Outside continental United States	395	343	18,745	34,517	.543	108,980
Grand total	127,161	107,756	7,303,075	10,822,123	.675	13,084,305

Table 19 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railway car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during September 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 19.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING SEPTEMBER 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	475	$47,484	70,802	$0.671	$21,129
Middle Atlantic	6,118	354,281	544,589	.651	227,813
East North Central	3,719	363,177	562,048	.646	164,800
West North Central	1,267	59,907	90,780	.660	22,289
South Atlantic	1,145	129,005	194,670	.663	802,846
East South Central	2,854	297,115	485,431	.612	56,357
West South Central	1,966	100,691	166,015	.607	48,879
Mountain	799	32,787	51,787	.633	18,115
Pacific	3,446	192,916	311,156	.620	60,507
Total	21,789	1,577,363	2,477,278	.637	1,422,735

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during September 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 20.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN COMMERCIAL CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS ON CONTRACTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING SEPTEMBER 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
New England	153	$12,579	24,437	$0.515
Middle Atlantic	6,701	584,880	922,701	.634
East North Central	2,359	199,411	295,125	.676
West North Central	532	37,573	75,513	.498
South Atlantic	764	81,561	131,560	.620
East South Central	23	3,560	7,695	.463
Total	10,532	919,564	1,457,031	.631

Table 21 shows expenditures for materials from the beginning of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to September 15, 1934.

TABLE 21.—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 Aug. 15, 1934	During month ending Sept. 15, 1934
Aircraft (new)	$4,284,890	
Airplane parts	4,386,812	$51,292
Aluminum manufactures	95,208	6,686
Ammunition and related products	578,800	13,662
Asbestos	50,742	1,952
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc	141,715	5,875
Belting, miscellaneous	14,568	3,578
Boat building, steel and wooden (small)	776,502	6,394
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc	1,705,002	76,946
Carpets and rugs	30,505	5,764
Carriages and wagons	16,948	11,408
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	6,220,944	1,269,067
Cement	54,465,005	6,138,499
Chemicals	164,207	19,520
Clay products	4,562,345	1,157,472
Coal	513,190	89,013
Compressed and liquefied gases	143,225	15,459
Concrete products	6,406,808	1,039,556
Copper products	318,799	44,149
Cordage and twine	173,885	6,931
Cork products	35,951	5,943
Cotton goods	65,968	4,344
Creosote	446,748	199
Crushed stone	17,374,394	2,203,249
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal)	1,808,134	170,161
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	19,981,953	2,217,174
Elevators and parts	32,965	30,998
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills	2,661,483	554,008
Explosives	1,949,900	208,259
Felt goods	149,668	6,199
Firearms	748,789	152
Forgings, iron and steel	2,756,810	76,864
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	50,931,502	5,491,560
Furniture, ncluding store and office fixtures	694,946	102,384
Glass	287,763	19,616
Hardware, miscellaneous	1,827,825	285,192
Instruments, professional and scientific	1,288,935	76,902
Jute goods	33,374	4,182
Lighting equipment	1,064,367	102,959
Lime	96,788	18,612
Linoleum	10,213	2,524
Locomotives, oil-electric	512,766	

TABLE 21.—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 Aug. 15, 1934	During month ending Sept. 15, 1934
Locomotives, steam	$6,837,064	
Lumber and timber products	23,248,276	$2,507,125
Machine tools	2,896,686	485,992
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	6,127,066	709,952
Mattresses and bed springs	12,918	1,971
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators	111,433	31,812
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated	80,379	15,418
Motor vehicles:		
Passenger	153,187	165,980
Trucks	397,174	234,647
Nails and spikes	479,697	21,354
Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	757,607	64,613
Paints and varnishes	1,065,887	97,725
Paper products	19,337	6,142
Paving materials and mixtures	7,691,560	864,721
Petroleum products	13,334,089	1,668,961
Photographic apparatus and materials	10,575	133,246
Planing mill products	2,187,020	375,130
Plumbing supplies	3,968,064	521,421
Pumps and pumping equipment	5,371,933	476,655
Radio apparatus and supplies	568,056	8,823
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes	4,789,105	78,719
Rails, steel	17,376,626	286,739
Railway cars:		
Freight	34,523,901	120,750
Mail and express	429,443	
Passenger	6,802,435	350,000
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators	528,589	23,518
Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint	1,168,574	159,072
Rubber goods	195,790	21,167
Sacks and bags	15,310	915
Sand and gravel	29,505,047	3,440,252
Sheet-metal work	1,685,394	103,697
Smelting and refining, lead	103,331	12,443
Smelting and refining, zinc	17,409	102
Springs, steel	538,024	30,115
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	2,509,011	299,470
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	359,088	72,936
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work	68,186,123	5,998,169
Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces	96,309	41,219
Switches, railway	767,648	6,071
Theatrical scenery and stage equipment	25,701	199
Tools, other than machine tools	2,665,902	262,702
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified	81,838	2,561
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	796,552	195,655
Waste	16,671	4,620
Window and door screens and weather strip	60,541	8,716
Window shades and fixtures	29,711	15,041
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	2,224,357	88,331
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	450,436	132,518
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted	228,623	31,039
Other	19,813,934	2,763,929
Total	461,120,773	44,487,057

From the beginning of the Public Works Administration program to August 15, 1934, purchase orders were placed for materials to cost over $460,000,000, affecting nearly all branches of industry. The total purchases of steel-works and rolling-mills products, including steel rails, amounted to more than $85,000,000; cement, over $54,000,000; foundry and machine-shop products, nearly $51,000,000; railway cars, nearly $42,000,000.

During the month of September orders were placed for materials valued at over $44,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of the materials for which orders were placed during September will create approximately 105,000 man-months of labor.

Table 22 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to September 1934.

TABLE 22.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING AUGUST 1933 TO SEPTEMBER 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, BY MONTH

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
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 [1]	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	[3] 66,639,862
May [1]	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	[3] 49,720,378
June [1]	592,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	[3] 57,589,895
July [1]	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	[3] 49,299,174
August	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,328	.586	[3] 46,961,648
September	549,910	31,720,317	51,699,495	.614	[3] 44,487,057
Total		261,369,069	468,479,631	.558	505,607,830

[1] Revised.
[2] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

The total earnings over the 14-month period amounted to more than $260,000,000. This construction program has provided, at the site of the construction project, nearly 470,000,000 man-hours of labor. The earnings have averaged nearly 56 cents per hour over the 14-month period.

It is estimated that the manufacture of materials for which orders have been placed will create nearly 1,400,000 man-months of labor. This only accounts for the labor in fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick 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, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

Emergency Work Relief Program

DURING the week ending September 27 nearly 1,400,000 people were given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration.

Table 23 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll for workers on the emergency work program for weeks ending August 30 and September 27.

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, AUG. 30 AND SEPT. 27, 1934

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Aug. 30	Sept. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 27
New England	93,500	110,649	$1,080,328	$1,333,656
Middle Atlantic	167,227	171,974	2,774,873	2,911,195
East North Central	217,179	268,147	2,199,905	2,646,963
West North Central	185,973	220,649	1,352,122	1,613,626
South Atlantic	143,851	189,483	938,941	1,187,183
East South Central	118,074	115,396	627,996	539,814
West South Central	141,010	157,914	971,873	1,146,601
Mountain	61,177	64,945	694,546	762,313
Pacific	83,843	88,383	976,921	1,013,176
Total	1,211,834	1,387,540	11,617,505	13,154,527
Percentage change		+14.5		+13.2

Table 24 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll for workers on the emergency work relief program, by months, from the inception of the work in March to September, inclusive.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY MONTHS, 1934

Month	Number of employees [1]	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees [1]	Amount of pay roll
March	22,934	$842,000	July	1,706,455	$47,244,553
April	1,176,818	38,953,678	August	1,908,993	54,792,488
May	1,341,853	42,214,039	September	1,949,267	50,110,074
June	1,478,200	42,221,757			

[1] Average weekly employment.

Over $276,000,000 has been disbursed for pay rolls over the 7-month period.

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE were more than 335,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Camps on September 30. Due to the end of an enrollment period, this is a decrease of approximately 50,000 as compared with August.

Table 25 shows employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work during the months of August and September 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 25.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	August	September	August	September
Enrolled personnel	346,805	294,969	$10,830,714	$9,211,878
Reserve officers	6,092	6,163	1,522,675	1,540,109
Educational advisers	1,095	1,098	175,669	176,362
Supervisory and technical [1]	[2] 31,348	[3] 33,555	3,834,768	4,094,620
Total	385,340	335,785	16,363,826	15,022,969

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] 28,493 included in the executive service table.
[3] 28,842 included in the executive service table.

For the month of September employees engaged in Emergency Conservation Work drew over $15,000,000. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel receives free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work is 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 26 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work from the beginning of the program in May 1933 to September 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO SEPTEMBER 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	385,340	16,363,826
			September	335,785	15,022,969

Employment on State-Road Projects

DURING the month of September there were over 250,000 employees working on road projects financed by State governments. This is an increase of 17,000, as compared with the previous month.

Table 27 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of August and September 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE ROADS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION [1]

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	August	September	August	September	August	September	August	September
New England	15,018	14,071	$758,566	$590,852	7,079	7,465	$565,087	$581,196
Middle Atlantic	4,201	5,869	318,994	342,563	56,158	60,564	2,832,652	2,960,348
East North Central	8,252	11,487	426,186	597,790	27,712	30,887	1,699,130	2,113,130
West North Central	5,634	6,220	217,362	231,827	18,340	17,316	933,522	972,804
South Atlantic	9,474	10,169	209,088	193,789	31,575	32,318	1,346,783	1,375,652
East South Central	1,966	2,880	98,858	119,040	12,128	12,293	420,000	432,348
West South Central	4,894	6,282	234,626	232,419	13,170	12,419	881,913	844,957
Mountain	1,400	2,148	81,900	132,862	7,560	8,351	544,739	576,022
Pacific	2,701	2,739	198,235	174,858	6,477	6,710	659,261	530,457
Total, continental United States	53,540	61,865	2,543,815	2,616,000	180,199	188,323	9,883,087	10,386,914
Percentage change		+15.55		+2.84		+4.51		+5.10
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	71	83	8,261	9,391
Grand total	53,540	61,865	2,543,815	3,324,464	180,270	188,406	9,891,348	10,396,305

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

Pay rolls for State road workers amounted to over $13,600,000 during the month of September. This is an increase of over $1,500,000 as compared with the previous month. Of the State road workers, 75.3 percent were engaged in maintaining existing roads and 24.7 percent in building new roads.

Table 28 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads, January to September 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE ROADS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1934, INCLUSIVE [1]

Month	Number of employees working on State roads			Month	Number of employees working on State roads		
	New	Maintenance	Total		New	Maintenance	Total
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	June	37,642	170,879	208,521
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	July	45,478	168,428	213,906
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	August	53,540	180,270	233,810
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	September	61,865	188,323	250,188
May	27,161	167,274	194,435				

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, September 1934

FOR the month ending September 15 more than 17,000 people were employed by contractors working on construction projects financed by loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 29 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

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TABLE 29.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING SEPTEMBER 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 orders placed
Railroad construction	14	$1,155	2,504	$0.461	$4,189
Building construction	2,642	247,209	218,140	1.133	189,535
Bridges	5,111	431,994	515,370	.838	1,206,135
Reclamation	2,559	170,450	369,591	.461	110,603
Water and sewage	4,908	593,051	832,553	.712	470,513
Miscellaneous	1,854	204,759	292,911	.699	519,663
Total	17,088	1,648,618	2,231,069	.739	2,500,638

Table 30 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 30.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING SEPTEMBER 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 orders placed
New England	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	4,084	$410,025	411,304	$0.997	$883,631
East North Central	250	31,409	29,879	1.051	46,009
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	555	17,961	41,956	.428	10,956
East South Central	104	5,609	18,996	.295	7,534
West South Central	967	77,312	101,567	.761	34,415
Mountain	2,611	173,677	372,896	.466	117,636
Pacific	8,517	932,625	1,254,471	.743	1,400,457
Total	17,088	1,648,618	2,231,069	.739	2,500,638

Nearly 50 percent of these workers were employed in the three Pacific States. Over 4,000 were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Hourly earnings were less than 30 cents in the East South Central States and over $1.05 in the East North Central States.

Table 31 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months, April to September inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1934

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of of pay roll	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
September	17,088	1,648,618	2,231,069	.739	2,500,638

Table 32 shows the value of material orders placed by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects by types of materials.

TABLE 32.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING SEPT. 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of materials purchased	Type of material	Value of materials purchased
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	$50,045	Marble, granite, and other stone products	$18,537
Cement	252,369	Motor vehicles	3,916
Clay products	11,893	Nails and spikes	1,019
Coal	2,290	Plumbing supplies	32,257
Compressed and liquefied gases	2,805	Pumps and pumping equipment	3,977
Concrete products	80,007	Rails	3,466
Copper products	199,399	Rubber goods	2,022
Cordage and twine	1,718	Sand and gravel	46,676
Crushed stone	5,701	Sheet metal work	6,376
Electrical machinery and supplies	89,589	Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	29,560
Explosives	110,967	Steel-works and rolling-mill products	1,040,236
Foundry and machine-shop products	154,557	Tools	9,607
Felt goods	2,287	Wire	43,154
Fuel oil	3,998	Miscellaneous	69,544
Gasoline	39,530		
Hardware	84,711	Total	2,500,638
Lubricating oils and greases	3,221		
Lumber	95,204		

Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

BEGINNING with July the Bureau of Labor Statistics began collecting data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work on all construction projects financed by appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various Federal departments and units.

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of Labor, the director of procurement has caused the following paragraph to be inserted in all Government contracts:

> The contractor will report monthly, and will cause all subcontractors to report in like manner, within 5 days after the close of each calendar month, on forms to be furnished by the Department of Labor, the number of persons on the respective pay rolls, the aggregate amount of such pay rolls, the man-hours worked, and the total expenditures for materials. He shall furnish to the Department of Labor the names and addresses of all subcontractors on the work at the earliest date practicable, provided that the foregoing shall be applicable only to work at the site of the construction project.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Government department, the Bureau is immediately notified of the name and address of the contractor. Forms are then mailed to the contractor, who mails his report to the Bureau showing the number of men on the pay rolls, amount of pay rolls, number of man-hours worked, and the value of material orders placed.

The following tables show data concerning such work on construction projects on which work has started since July 1. The Bureau has no data for projects that were under way previous to July 1, 1934.

Table 33 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects on which work started subsequent to July 1, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK STARTED SINCE JULY 1 FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1934, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

[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	4,210	$242,441	337,695	$0.718	$582,323
Public roads	3,018	165,295	295,678	.559	183,566
River, harbor, and flood control	1,926	51,804	87,723	.591	28,950
Streets and roads	296	12,040	20,044	.601	29,829
Naval vessels	30	2,339	2,439	.959	1,083
Water and sewerage	94	4,075	6,949	.586	8,784
Miscellaneous	226	15,369	23,157	.664	7,757
Total	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292

There were nearly 10,000 workers on this new construction work during the month ending September 15, and these men drew nearly $500,000 for their month's pay. The average hourly earnings amounted to 64 cents, and the earnings ranged from 56 cents per hour for public roads to 96 cents per hour for naval vessels.

Table 34 shows for the month of September employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1 which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 34.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK STARTED SINCE JULY 1 FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[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 orders placed
New England	230	$19,439	30,010	$0.648	$17,218
Middle Atlantic	1,210	71,370	131,177	.544	9,824
East North Central	2,331	132,057	177,699	.743	261,681
West North Central	424	24,121	36,447	.662	59,210
South Atlantic	1,674	44,940	68,783	.653	72,461
East South Central	482	31,199	63,608	.490	29,352
West South Central	967	33,115	57,093	.580	75,787
Mountain	1,015	43,624	63,825	.683	3,450
Pacific	1,086	71,719	104,974	.683	53,702
Total continental United States	9,419	471,584	733,616	.643	[1] 766,251
Outside continental United States	381	21,779	40,069	.543	76,041
Grand total	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	[1] 842,292

[1] Includes $183,565 estimated value orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More than 2,300 men were employed in the East North Central States and over 1,600 in the South Atlantic States. Workers in the East South Central States earned an average of 49 cents per hour. In the East North Central States the workers earned an average of over 74 cents per hour.

Table 35 shows for the months of August and September employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1 which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

TABLE 35.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK STARTED SINCE JULY 1, FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1934

[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
August	5,601	$329,440	557,747	$0.591	$150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292

Table 36 shows the value of material orders placed during the month ending September 15 for use on construction projects on which work has started since July 1 financed from regular governmental appropriations, by type of material.

Purchase orders were placed during the month ending September 15 for materials to cost over $800,000.

TABLE 36.—MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED DURING THE MONTH ENDING SEPT. 15, 1934, FOR USE ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK HAS STARTED SINCE JULY 1, FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed	Type of material	Value of material orders placed
Asphalt	$7,270	Nails and spikes	$5,664
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	1,598	Paints and varnishes	14,884
Cement	32,170	Plumbing supplies	20,893
Clay products	13,219	Pumps and pumping equipment	2,117
Coal	5,923	Roofing	32,843
Concrete products	2,331	Sand and gravel	8,279
Crushed stone	2,515	Sheet-metal work	2,818
Electrical machinery and supplies	10,748	Steam and hot-water heating	3,679
Foundry and machine-shop products	24,848	Steel-works and rolling-mill products	268,315
Fuel oil	1,015	Wire	1,054
Gasoline	2,832	Wirework	2,315
Hardware	15,025	Other	77,668
Insulation materials	30,780		
Lumber and timber products	235,314	Total	842,292
Marble, granite, etc	16,175		

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food, October 1934

DURING October 1934 the index number (1913=100) of prices of foods at retail throughout the United States, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, dropped 1 point, from 116.4 for the September 25 period to 115.4 for the October 23 period.

A downward movement in the price of meats governed the price change for foods as a whole. Although cabbage, onions, and white potatoes showed more marked declines than meats, decreases for these three vegetables were balanced in the "Other foods" group by seasonal increases in the prices of eggs and oranges.

The 42 foods included in the index are grouped as follows:

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.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF 42 FOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

[Percent of change Oct. 23, 1934, compared with Oct. 24, 1933, and Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Oct. 23, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
All foods	107.3	106.6	116.8	116.4	115.6	115.4	+8.3	−0.9	−0.2
Cereals	143.8	143.3	151.6	151.7	152.0	151.8	+5.9	+.1	−.1
Meats	107.3	106.3	133.8	131.7	128.4	126.4	+18.9	−4.0	−1.6
Dairy products	98.6	98.4	105.4	105.3	105.4	105.4	+7.1	+.1	(1)
Other foods	105.9	104.7	108.8	108.7	108.1	108.8	+3.9	+.1	+.6

[1] No change.

Recent changes in the prices of 23 staple foods are indicated in the retail prices shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF 23 STAPLE FOODS FOR THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1933		1934			
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct 9	Oct. 23
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat---pound	142.9	142.9	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Flour---do	148.5	145.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.5
Corn meal---do	130.0	130.0	153.3	153.3	156.7	156.7
Rice---do	78.2	78.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.3
Meats:						
Sirloin steak---do	117.7	116.1	137.0	136.2	133.1	130.7
Round steak---do	116.1	115.7	138.1	137.7	133.6	130.5
Rib roast---do	106.1	105.1	122.7	124.2	121.2	120.7
Chuck roast---do	95.6	95.6	114.4	115.6	111.9	110.6
Plate beef---do	83.5	83.5	97.5	98.3	95.9	95.0
Lamb, leg of---do	115.9	113.8	134.9	133.3	130.7	127.0
Pork chops---do	112.9	110.0	154.3	135.7	130.5	128.6
Bacon, sliced---do	86.3	86.3	128.1	129.3	129.6	127.0
Ham, sliced---do	120.1	119.0	159.1	159.9	156.1	153.5
Roasting chickens---do	96.2	96.2	117.8	120.2	117.8	116.4
Dairy products:						
Milk, fresh---quart	124.7	124.7	129.2	130.3	131.5	130.3
Butter---pound	73.9	73.6	85.9	84.3	83.8	85.1
Cheese---do	105.9	105.0	110.4	109.5	108.6	107.2
Other foods:						
Lard---do	60.8	60.1	91.1	93.0	93.7	93.7
Eggs, fresh---dozen	94.2	97.1	99.4	102.0	103.5	109.0
Potatoes---do	147.1	135.3	123.5	117.6	111.8	105.9
Sugar, granulated---do	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Tea---do	122.8	123.0	132.5	132.9	132.5	132.7
Coffee---do	89.3	89.3	93.0	93.6	94.0	94.3

The Bureau receives biweekly prices for 78 articles of food. Average prices of these foods for the larger cities of the United States are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 78 FOODS FOR THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

Article	1933		1934			
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 23
Cereal foods:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat, white---pound	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Corn meal---do	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Rolled oats---do	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
Corn flakes---8-oz. package	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Wheat cereal---28-oz. package	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3
Rice---pound	6.8	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2
Macaroni---do	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat---do	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Bread, rye---do	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Bread, whole wheat---do	[1]	[1]	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
Cake, pound---do	[1]	[1]	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.8
Beef:						
Sirloin steak---do	29.9	29.5	34.8	34.6	33.8	33.2
Round steak---do	25.9	25.8	30.8	30.7	29.8	29.1
Rib roast---do	21.0	20.8	24.3	24.6	24.0	23.9
Chuck roast---do	15.3	15.3	18.3	18.5	17.9	17.7
Plate---do	10.1	10.1	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.5

[1] Not reported prior to January 1934.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 78 FOODS FOR THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

Article	1933		1934			
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 23
Lamb:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Leg, pound	21.9	21.5	25.5	25.2	24.7	24.0
Rib chops, do	(1)	(1)	33.8	32.7	32.1	31.3
Breast, do	(1)	(1)	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6
Chuck or shoulder, do	(1)	(1)	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.9
Pork:						
Chops, do	23.7	23.1	32.4	28.5	27.4	27.0
Loin roast, do	(1)	(1)	27.0	23.5	22.5	21.9
Bacon, sliced, do	23.3	23.3	34.6	34.9	35.0	34.3
Ham, sliced, do	32.3	32.0	42.8	43.0	42.0	41.3
Ham, whole, do	(1)	(1)	26.2	26.0	25.4	24.3
Ham, picnic, smoked, do	(1)	(1)	17.5	17.5	17.3	16.8
Salt pork, do	(1)	(1)	21.6	22.1	22.2	22.0
Veal:						
Cutlets, do	(1)	(1)	32.6	32.6	32.3	32.2
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens, do	20.5	20.5	25.1	25.6	25.1	24.8
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink, 16-oz. can	(1)	(1)	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.7
Salmon, canned, red, do	20.8	20.7	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.3
Dairy products:						
Butter, pound	28.3	28.2	32.9	32.3	32.1	32.6
Cheese, do	23.4	23.2	24.4	24.2	24.0	23.7
Milk, fresh, quart	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6
Milk, evaporated, 14½-oz. can	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Cream, ½ pint	(1)	(1)	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.2
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure, pound	9.6	9.5	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.8
Lard, compound, do	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.6
Vegetable lard substitute, do	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.3
Oleomargarine, do	13.4	13.3	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.0
Eggs, dozen	32.5	33.5	34.3	35.2	35.7	37.6
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples, pound	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Bananas, dozen	24.6	24.7	23.6	24.0	23.9	23.7
Lemons, do	(1)	(1)	28.9	28.0	27.9	28.6
Oranges, do	29.8	29.7	37.0	37.0	35.9	39.4
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green, pound	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.6
Cabbage, do	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7
Carrots, bunch	(1)	(1)	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
Celery, stalk	(1)	(1)	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.2
Lettuce, head	(1)	(1)	9.6	9.3	8.8	8.2
Onions, pound	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
Potatoes, do	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Sweetpotatoes, do	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7
Spinach, do	(1)	(1)	8.3	7.3	6.8	6.6
Fruits, canned:						
Peaches, no. 2½ can	17.1	17.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.2
Pears, do	20.6	20.5	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.4
Pineapple, do	(1)	(1)	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.6
Vegetables, canned:						
Asparagus, no. 2 can	(1)	(1)	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5
Beans, green, do	(1)	(1)	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.8
Corn, do	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.1
Peas, do	13.5	13.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3
Tomatoes, do	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Pork and beans, 16-oz. can	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9
Fruits, dried:						
Peaches, pound	(1)	(1)	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8
Prunes, do	10.4	10.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4
Raisins, do	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas, do	(1)	(1)	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Lima beans, do	(1)	(1)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Navy beans, do	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.5
Sugar and sweets:						
Sugar, granulated, do	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Corn sirup, 24-oz. can	(1)	(1)	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.2
Molasses, 18-oz. can	(1)	(1)	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9
Beverages:						
Coffee, pound	26.6	26.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.1
Tea, do	66.8	66.9	72.1	72.3	72.1	72.2
Miscellaneous foods:						
Peanut butter, do	(1)	(1)	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.2
Salt, table, do	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Soup, tomato, 10½-oz. can	(1)	(1)	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Tomato juice, 13½-oz. can	(1)	(1)	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6

[1] Not reported prior to January 1934.

Food prices decreased from September 25 to October 23, 1934, in 39 of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. For one city there was no change. Eleven cities showed slight increases.

These 51 cities have been grouped into 5 regional areas as follows:

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 4 presents index numbers for 39 cities and percents of price change for all of the 51 cities for specified periods in 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF 42 FOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY CITIES

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

[Percentage change Oct. 23, 1934, compared with Oct. 24, 1933, and Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, 1934]

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Oct. 23, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
United States	107.3	106.6	116.8	116.4	115.6	115.4	+8.3	−0.9	−0.2
North Atlantic area:									
Boston	108.4	107.4	115.9	114.6	115.3	115.7	+7.8	+1.0	+.4
Bridgeport							+7.0	−1.0	+.5
Buffalo	112.1	111.8	121.4	120.9	119.5	119.0	+6.5	−1.6	−.4
Fall River	106.7	105.6	116.2	115.1	114.0	114.6	+8.5	−.4	+.5
Manchester	108.3	107.2	116.9	116.2	115.7	114.9	+7.2	−1.2	−.7
Newark	109.8	108.5	116.0	116.7	115.6	117.0	+7.8	+.2	+1.2
New Haven	113.7	112.0	123.3	121.8	121.6	121.9	+8.9	+.1	+.2
New York	116.3	114.4	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.9	+5.7	−.1	+.6
Philadelphia	110.8	110.8	123.4	121.9	120.1	119.1	+7.5	−2.3	−.8
Pittsburgh	105.3	104.9	113.4	113.4	112.3	114.8	+9.4	+1.3	+2.2
Portland, Me.							+7.4	−1.5	−.4
Providence	110.1	109.1	118.2	117.7	116.9	117.1	+7.3	−.5	+.1
Rochester							+6.9	−1.7	−.9
Scranton	113.8	114.4	120.6	119.2	117.8	117.1	+2.4	−1.8	−.6
South Atlantic area:									
Atlanta	104.1	104.7	114.8	116.9	115.4	113.9	+8.7	−2.6	−1.4
Baltimore	113.4	112.9	124.3	123.6	122.7	123.2	+9.1	−.3	+.4
Charleston, S.C.	107.9	107.3	114.6	114.8	115.2	114.1	+6.3	−.6	−1.0
Jacksonville	99.7	98.8	109.2	110.0	109.1	107.9	+9.3	−1.8	−1.1
Norfolk							+5.8	−.6	−1.1
Richmond	112.0	110.3	124.0	122.8	121.2	120.6	+9.4	−1.8	−.5
Savannah							+7.8	−1.1	−.5
Washington, D. C.	114.8	115.0	125.6	125.0	123.5	123.5	+7.4	−1.2	(1)
North Central area:									
Chicago	110.0	110.0	120.0	119.0	117.8	117.0	+6.3	−1.7	−.7
Cincinnati	108.6	107.6	115.9	115.9	115.1	115.0	+6.9	−.8	−.1
Cleveland	105.5	102.4	114.5	113.0	112.6	112.1	+9.5	−.8	−.4
Columbus							+9.3	−1.1	+.1

[1] No change.

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF 42 FOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY CITIES—Con.

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Oct. 23, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934				1933	1934	
	Oct. 10	Oct. 24	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
North Central area—Con.									
Detroit	107.8	105.4	118.3	118.1	115.4	115.3	+9.4	−2.4	−0.1
Indianapolis	101.2	99.7	109.8	108.9	107.4	106.2	+6.5	−2.5	−1.1
Kansas City	103.5	101.7	118.1	116.4	115.1	115.8	+13.8	−.6	+.5
Milwaukee	107.0	107.9	118.9	119.0	120.3	119.4	+10.7	+.3	−.8
Minneapolis	106.9	105.6	120.5	119.0	117.9	118.6	+12.3	−.3	+.6
Omaha	101.1	100.2	114.5	113.5	111.1	110.6	+10.5	−2.5	−.4
Peoria							+5.8	−2.2	−.9
St. Louis	107.9	107.6	121.6	120.0	119.0	118.7	+10.4	−1.0	−.2
St. Paul							+11.7	−1.0	+.3
Springfield, Ill.							+8.3	−1.4	−.5
South Central area:									
Birmingham	103.6	103.6	117.0	117.8	115.6	115.3	+11.2	−2.1	−.3
Dallas	102.5	103.3	114.7	114.4	113.2	113.5	+9.8	−.8	+.3
Houston							+14.2	+.2	−.4
Little Rock	96.7	96.7	111.1	109.6	108.5	108.1	+11.8	−1.3	−.3
Louisville	103.6	101.9	112.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	+9.6	(1)	(1)
Memphis	99.6	98.5	112.1	110.5	109.4	109.3	+10.9	−1.1	−.1
Mobile							+8.3	−1.9	−1.5
New Orleans	106.2	105.9	116.3	116.6	117.3	116.4	+9.9	−.2	−.8
Western area:									
Butte							+14.9	+.1	+.6
Denver	100.5	100.6	110.4	110.5	112.0	111.2	+10.6	+.7	−.7
Los Angeles	101.3	101.8	103.5	104.1	106.4	105.2	+3.4	+1.1	−1.1
Portland, Oreg.	95.9	96.0	104.9	106.9	106.6	106.0	+10.4	−.9	−.6
Salt Lake City	91.5	90.9	100.2	101.9	102.0	102.8	+13.2	+1.0	+.8
San Francisco	108.8	110.3	117.1	117.4	118.5	113.4	+2.9	−3.4	−4.3
Seattle	103.3	103.6	109.8	111.2	111.1	112.5	+8.6	+1.1	+1.2

[1] No change.

The trends of the retail cost of food from 1913 to date are shown in table 5 for commodity groups.

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF 42 FOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

1913–34, 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
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3						

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF 42 FOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY GROUPS—Continued

1913-34, INCLUSIVE

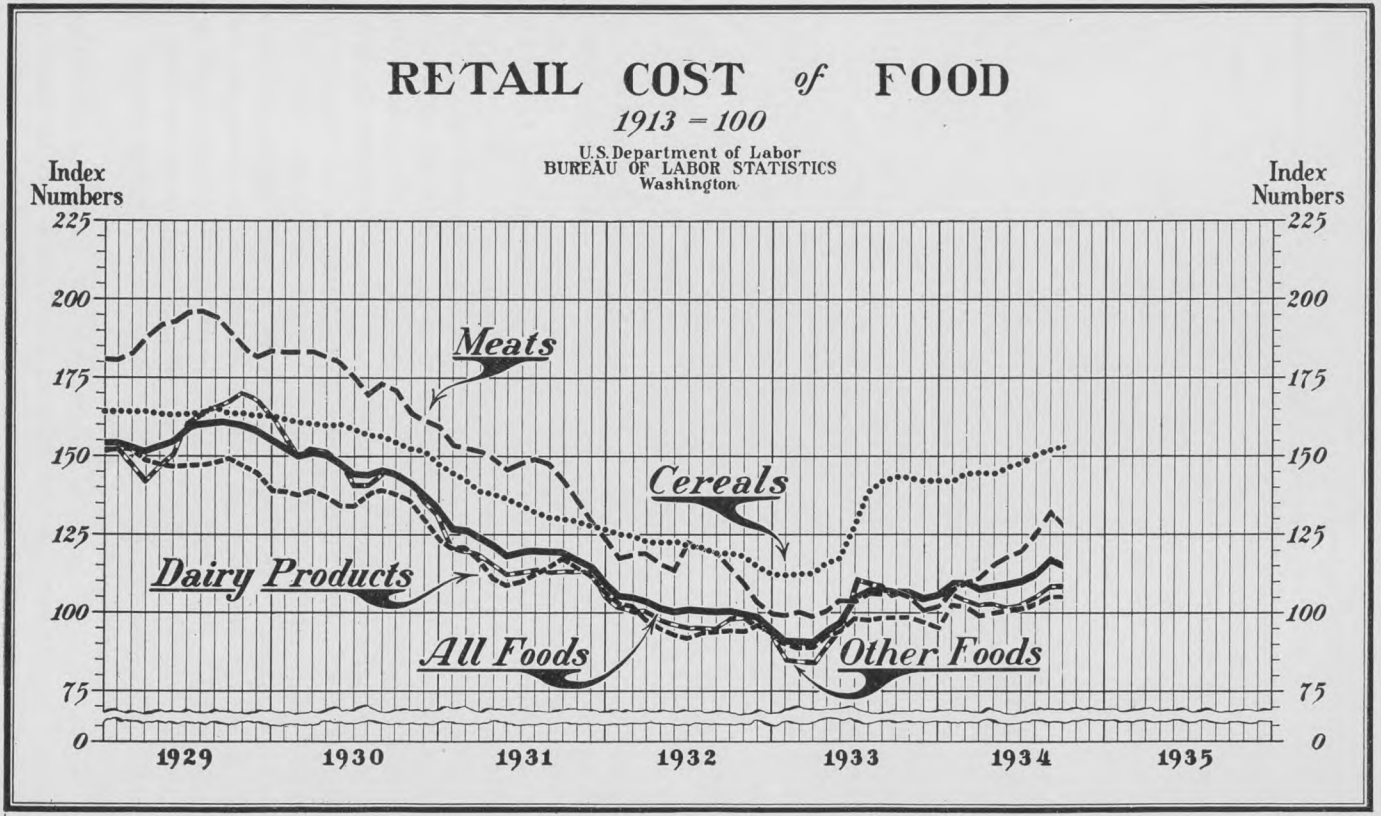
Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By months for 1933 and 1934											
1933						1934					
Jan. 15	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
						Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
						Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
Feb. 15	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
						Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
Mar. 15	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
						Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
Apr. 15	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
						Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
May 15	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0	May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
						May 22	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7
June 15	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9	June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2
						June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2
July 15	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3	July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2
						July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4
						July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9
Aug. 15	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2	Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8
Aug. 29	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2	Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2
Sept. 12	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4	Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8
Sept. 26	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2	Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7
Oct. 10	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9	Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1
Oct. 24	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7	Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8
Nov. 7	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2						
Nov. 21	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5						
Dec. 5	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0						
Dec. 19	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8						

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 October 23, 1934, inclusive.

History and method.—In 1904 the Commissioner of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor published retail prices of the foods shown to be most important in the wage earners' market basket by a study of family expenditures in 1901.[1] Price quotations were secured for 30 foods from 1890 through 1903. Annual statistics from 1904 to 1933 have been published in various bulletins on retail prices. Since July 1915 the Monthly Labor Review has included much information on this subject. Additions to and modifications in the foods priced and the cities reporting have been made from time to time. An index of the cost of food at retail is now computed, weighted by purchases in 1918–19. Weighted average prices for 1913 are used as the base. The weights used in constructing this index are based on the quantities of 42 foods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers.

Subject to certain minor qualifications, Bulletin No. 495, "Retail Prices 1890–1928", may be used as a reference for the history and statement of method used in computing the indexes of the cost of food that wage earners buy.

[1] Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.



Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from averages of actual selling prices. Since August 15, 1933, the Bureau has collected food prices every 2 weeks in order that current information may be available. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month. Reports are now received for 78 commodities from retail dealers in 51 cities. In addition to the 42 articles in the index, 3 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, sweet potatoes, 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. Weights for these additional foods are to be computed in the near future so that they may be included in the food-cost indexes.

Retail Prices of Coal, October 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

Table 1 shows retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers of Pennsylvania anthracite and bituminous coal for the United States on October 15, 1933, and September 15 and October 15, 1934, and percentage change for October 1934 as compared with October 1933 and September 1934.

Table 2 shows retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal for household use by cities on October 15, 1933, and September 15 and October 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR THE TYPES OF COAL PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

[Percentage change Oct. 15, 1934, compared with Oct. 15, 1933, and Sept. 15, 1934]

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail prices (1913=100)			Percentage change Oct. 15, 1934 compared with—	
	1933	1934		1933	1934		1933	1934
	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove	$13.44	$13.25	$13.32	174.0	171.4	172.4	−0.9	+0.6
Chestnut	13.23	13.05	13.11	167.1	164.9	165.7	−.8	+.5
Bituminous	8.08	8.31	8.35	148.7	153.0	153.6	+3.3	+.4

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, BY CITIES

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$6.92	$7.02	$7.02
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	13.00	13.00
Chestnut	13.00	12.75	12.75
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	9.25	9.38	9.38
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.50	7.36	7.36
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.00	6.27	6.29
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.75	13.75
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	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	12.90	12.90
Chestnut	12.60	12.65	12.65
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.70	9.79	9.80
Charleston, S. C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.92	9.92	10.00
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.98	13.73	13.82
Chestnut	13.77	13.48	13.57
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.09	8.21	8.24
Low volatile	10.57	9.90	10.01
Chicago, Ill.—Continued.			
Bituminous—Continued.			
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	$7.78	$7.71	$7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.06	5.85	5.85
Low volatile	7.83	7.50	7.50
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.44	12.29	12.48
Chestnut	12.19	12.04	12.23
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.34	6.81	6.75
Low volatile	9.07	8.79	8.79
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.15	6.44	6.47
Low volatile	7.54	7.72	7.70
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	13.50	13.50	13.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	10.25	10.25
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	15.00	15.50	15.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	15.00	15.50	15.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.66	7.90	7.81
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.58	12.10	12.27
Chestnut	12.36	12.06	12.15
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.90	7.17	7.17
Low volatile	7.55	8.52	8.52

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ANTHRACITE[1] AND BITUMINOUS COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, BY CITIES—Continued

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15
Detroit, Mich.—Continued.			
Bituminous—Continued.			
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	$6.70	$7.98	$7.98
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania, anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.17	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	13.92	14.25
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.60	10.83	11.25
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.83	6.38	6.42
Low volatile	8.25	8.49	8.55
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.13	7.65	7.45
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.13	11.00	11.13
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite:			
Furnace	10.50	10.71	10.78
Stove, no. 4	12.50	11.35	11.40
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	6.29	6.31
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	16.78	16.78
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.61	6.16	6.25
Low volatile	7.94	7.98	7.79
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.00	15.50	15.33
Chestnut	15.00	15.50	15.33
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.68	7.17	7.18
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	13.41	13.55
Chestnut	13.00	13.16	13.30
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.52	8.00	7.98
Low volatile	9.62	10.44	10.70
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite.			
Stove	15.50	15.55	15.80
Chestnut	15.25	15.30	15.55
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.91	10.25	10.31
Low volatile	12.24	12.94	12.97
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.46	8.60	8.64
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.70	12.90	13.20
Chestnut	12.45	12.65	12.80
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.90	13.55	13.65
Chestnut	13.90	13.55	13.65
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.07	9.60	9.93
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.60	12.50	12.45
Chestnut	12.35	12.25	12.20
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$14.00	$13.00	$13.50
Chestnut	14.00	13.00	13.50
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.50	8.00	8.0(
Low volatile	9.00	9.00	9.5(
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.50	7.63	7.88
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.52	8.64	8.55
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.46	6.66	6.73
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	4.86	4.22	4.20
Portland, Maine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	12.96	12.08	11.59
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[1] 14.75	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	[1] 14.50	14.50	14.50
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.00	13.00
Chestnut	13.75	13.00	13.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.33	7.50	7.67
Low volatile	8.40	8.83	8.87
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.75	7.50	7.75
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.10	13.10	13.10
Chestnut	12.85	12.85	12.85
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.91	13.81	13.70
Chestnut	13.72	13.63	13.51
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.50	5.56	5.63
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.50	15.55	15.80
Chestnut	15.25	15.30	15.55
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.00	10.11	10.15
Low volatile	12.33	13.10	13.10
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.79	7.38	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	16.06	15.04	15.04
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2] 10.04	[2] 9.70	[2] 10.03

[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.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, BY CITIES—Continued

OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15		Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15
Scranton, Pa.:				Washington, D. C.—Contd.			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous:			
Stove	$8.81	$8.94	$8.63	Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut	8.56	8.69	8.38	High volatile	[3]$8.69	[3]$9.00	[3]$9.00
Seattle, Wash.:				Low volatile	[3]10.31	[3]10.47	[3]10.47
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.69	9.78	9.82	Run of mine:			
Springfield, Ill.:				Mixed	[3]7.88	[3]8.02	[3]8.02
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.06	4.54	4.54				
Washington, D. C.:							
Pennsylvania anthracite:							
Stove	[3]14.45	[3]14.30	[3]14.30				
Chestnut	[3]14.15	[3]14.00	[3]14.00				

[3] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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.

Table 3 shows for the United States average retail prices 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 October 15, 1934.

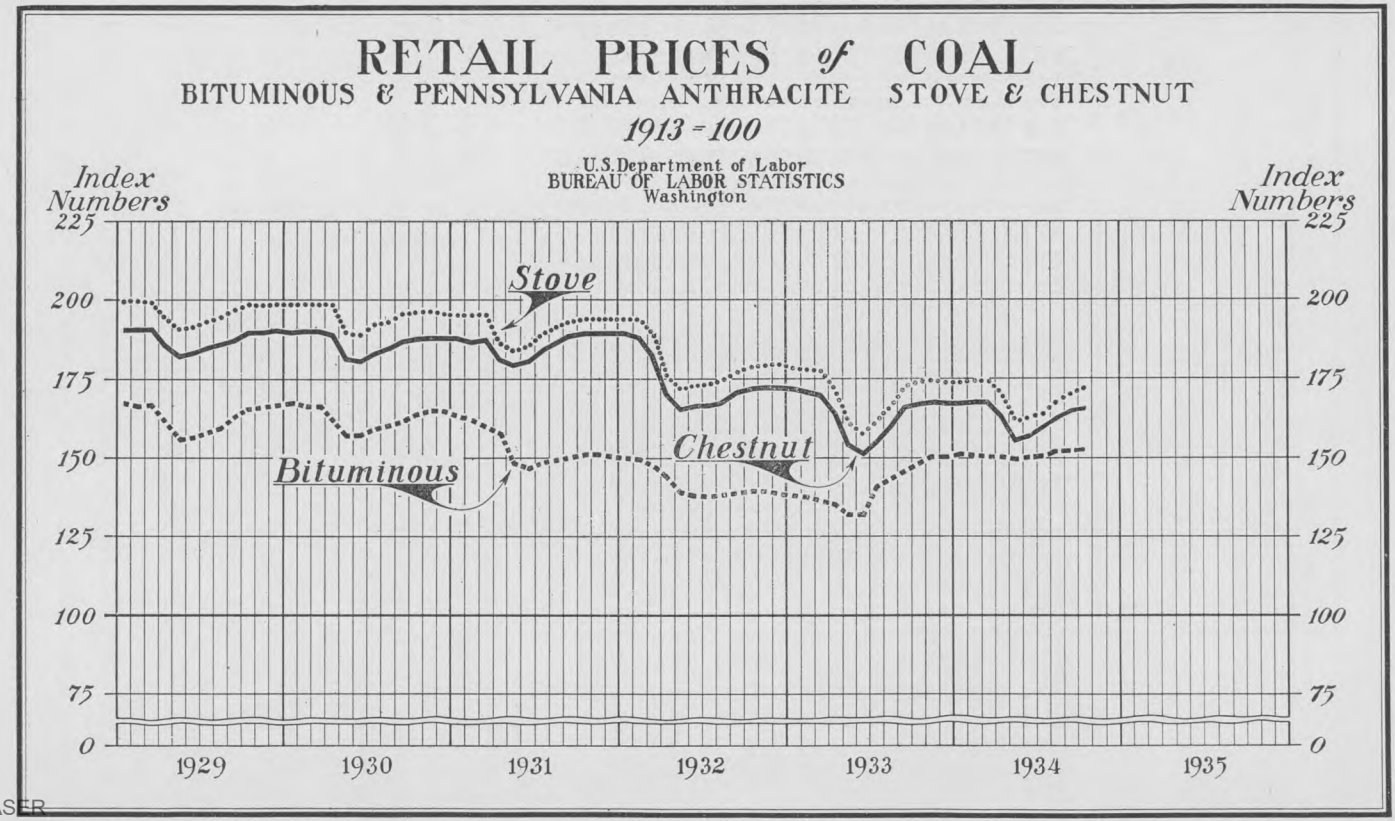
TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR THE TYPES OF COAL PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1913-34, INCLUSIVE

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.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =110)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (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
							Oct.	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7	8.35	153.6

[1] Insufficient data.

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 October 15, 1934, inclusive.



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

[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.

entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 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 October 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 October 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for October 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	39.8
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

[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 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
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
By weeks ending:											
Oct. 6, 1934	71.0	75.2	84.3	70.2	75.5	85.7	85.4	77.3	82.8	70.1	76.6
Oct. 13, 1934	71.0	74.8	84.4	70.1	75.4	85.6	85.2	77.1	82.8	69.7	76.4
Oct. 20, 1934	70.9	74.9	84.6	70.0	74.8	85.6	85.0	77.2	82.8	69.7	76.2
Oct. 27, 1934	70.8	75.4	84.5	69.9	75.0	85.5	85.2	77.2	82.8	69.8	76.2

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to October 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to October 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 October 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 76.5. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01307 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.307. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.307 in October 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 1562.

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
October	1.416	1.337	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
By weeks ending:											
Oct. 6, 1934	1.408	1.330	1.186	1.42	1.325	1.167	1.171	1.294	1.208	1.427	1.305
Oct. 13, 1934	1.408	1.337	1.185	1.427	1.326	1.168	1.174	1.297	1.208	1.435	1.309
Oct. 20, 1934	1.410	1.335	1.182	1.429	1.337	1.168	1.176	1.295	1.208	1.435	1.312
Oct. 27, 1934	1.412	1.326	1.183	1.431	1.333	1.170	1.174	1.295	1.208	1.433	1.312

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to October 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." The commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" are:

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
[1926=100

Year	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	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
						October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0

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 October 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 1549.

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
						October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Subgroups of Commodities, January to October 1934

THE monthly price trend as shown by index numbers of the subgroups of closely related items comprising the general index number of wholesale prices for the period from January to October 1934 is shown in table 5. These indexes are the regular series compiled and issued monthly by the Bureau, using the average for the year 1926 as 100. Comparable indexes from January 1913 to December 1925 will be found on pages 11 to 33, inclusive, of Bulletin 543, wholesale prices, 1930. On pages 3 to 10, inclusive, of Bulletin 572, wholesale prices, 1931, will be found the indexes for the period from January 1926 to December 1931. Indexes for January 1932 to May 1934 inclusive, will be found on pages 199 to 201, inclusive, of the July, 1934 Monthly Labor Review.

The purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the indexes is also shown in the table. The average for the year 1926 represents $1.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY 1934 THROUGH OCTOBER 1934

Months	Farm products				Foods						Hides and leather products					Textile products						
	Grains	Live-stock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Butter, cheese, and milk	Cereal products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods	All foods	Boots and shoes	Hides and skins	Leather	Other leather products	All hides and leather products	Clothing	Cotton goods	Knit goods	Silk and rayon	Woolen and worsted goods	Other textile products	All textile products
Index numbers [1926=100]																						
January	63.7	41.1	67.4	58.7	65.0	85.8	68.0	48.9	64.0	64.3	98.5	77.2	79.9	87.0	89.5	87.5	86.5	70.6	29.7	84.3	76.9	76.5
February	63.2	48.2	68.3	61.3	69.1	85.7	71.7	53.3	64.1	66.7	98.4	78.0	80.1	86.9	89.6	87.2	88.6	67.0	31.0	84.3	77.8	76.9
March	62.3	49.5	67.7	61.3	68.9	85.3	71.6	56.5	63.5	67.3	98.5	73.4	79.7	86.7	88.7	87.2	89.1	65.6	29.4	84.0	78.5	76.5
April	58.8	49.2	65.7	59.6	66.5	84.8	67.9	57.3	62.1	66.2	98.5	76.7	78.4	86.7	88.9	85.7	88.2	64.2	28.4	82.0	78.9	75.3
May	63.9	47.8	65.0	59.6	67.1	87.3	68.2	60.0	60.8	67.1	98.5	73.5	76.3	86.8	87.9	82.7	86.3	65.3	26.5	81.0	77.3	73.6
June	72.4	48.3	69.4	63.3	73.0	89.2	70.1	62.2	62.8	69.8	98.4	70.1	75.3	86.8	87.1	82.6	86.0	62.8	25.0	80.8	74.8	72.7
July	74.8	48.8	70.5	64.5	74.8	88.9	68.2	63.4	64.5	70.6	98.0	66.6	75.1	86.8	86.3	81.9	85.1	59.5	24.5	80.7	69.6	71.5
August	86.0	56.2	73.1	69.8	77.3	91.0	65.6	69.4	68.9	73.9	97.9	57.4	71.3	86.8	83.8	79.5	86.4	59.3	24.4	78.9	69.7	70.8
September	88.1	64.1	74.4	73.4	76.2	91.9	66.0	76.6	70.0	76.1	97.9	60.4	70.6	86.5	84.1	79.7	87.8	59.9	24.3	78.0		71.1
October	85.0	55.3	75.4	70.6	77.1	91.0	67.6	70.0	71.0	74.8	97.7	59.7	70.5	85.9	83.8	79.1	86.6	60.5	24.8	74.8	68.5	70.3
Purchasing power [1926=$1]																						
January	$1.570	$2.433	$1.484	$1.704	$1.538	$1.166	$1.471	$2.045	$1.563	$1.555	$1.015	$1.295	$1.252	$1.149	$1.117	$1.143	$1.156	$1.416	$3.367	$1.186	$1.300	$1.307
February	1.582	2.075	1.464	1.631	1.447	1.167	1.395	1.876	1.560	1.499	1.016	1.282	1.248	1.151	1.116	1.147	1.129	1.493	3.226	1.186	1.285	1.300
March	1.605	2.020	1.477	1.631	1.451	1.172	1.397	1.770	1.575	1.486	1.015	1.362	1.255	1.153	1.127	1.147	1.122	1.524	3.401	1.190	1.274	1.307
April	1.701	2.033	1.522	1.678	1.504	1.179	1.473	1.745	1.610	1.511	1.015	1.304	1.276	1.153	1.125	1.167	1.134	1.558	3.521	1.220	1.267	1.328
May	1.565	2.092	1.538	1.678	1.490	1.145	1.466	1.667	1.645	1.490	1.015	1.361	1.311	1.152	1.138	1.209	1.159	1.531	3.774	1.235	1.294	1.359
June	1.381	2.070	1.441	1.580	1.370	1.121	1.427	1.608	1.592	1.433	1.016	1.427	1.328	1.152	1.148	1.211	1.163	1.592	4.000	1.238	1.337	1.376
July	1.337	2.049	1.418	1.550	1.337	1.125	1.466	1.577	1.550	1.416	1.020	1.502	1.332	1.152	1.159	1.221	1.175	1.681	4.082	1.239	1.437	1.399
August	1.163	1.779	1.368	1.433	1.294	1.099	1.524	1.441	1.451	1.353	1.021	1.742	1.403	1.152	1.193	1.258	1.157	1.686	4.098	1.267	1.435	1.412
September	1.135	1.560	1.344	1.362	1.312	1.088	1.515	1.305	1.429	1.314	1.021	1.656	1.416	1.156	1.189	1.255	1.139	1.669	4.115	1.282	1.447	1.406
October	1.176	1.808	1.326	1.416	1.297	1.099	1.479	1.429	1.408	1.337	1.024	1.675	1.418	1.164	1.193	1.264	1.155	1.653	4.032	1.337	1.460	1.422

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY 1934 THROUGH OCTOBER 1934—Continued

Months	Fuel and lighting materials							Metals and metal products						Building materials							
	Anthracite	Bituminous coal	Coke	Electricity	Gas	Petroleum products	All fuel and lighting materials	Agricultural implements	Iron and steel	Motor vehicles	Nonferrous metals	Plumbing and heating	All metals and metal products	Brick and tile	Cement	Lumber	Paint and paint materials	Plumbing and heating	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials
Index numbers [1926=100]																					
January	81.5	90.8	83.5	92.3	90.8	51.1	73.1	85.2	83.6	96.9	66.1	72.5	85.5	86.6	93.9	87.4	78.4	72.5	86.8	89.8	86.3
February	81.2	91.1	83.5	91.8	89.3	50.3	72.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	65.8	72.7	87.0	87.2	93.9	87.3	79.3	72.7	86.8	90.3	86.6
March	81.2	91.1	83.4	88.5	89.4	48.7	71.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	66.3	72.7	87.1	88.5	93.9	86.4	79.7	72.7	86.8	89.9	86.4
April	78.1	93.7	84.3	88.3	92.2	49.4	71.7	85.2	87.3	97.8	68.0	76.2	87.9	90.7	89.7	87.2	79.8	76.2	86.8	90.4	86.7
May	75.7	94.6	84.5	88.9	94.6	50.7	72.5	91.1	90.2	97.3	68.1	75.0	89.1	91.2	89.4	85.9	80.3	75.0	94.5	92.0	87.3
June	76.9	95.0	85.0	90.6	97.5	50.6	72.8	91.1	88.6	95.0	68.5	75.1	87.7	91.1	93.9	86.3	80.3	75.1	94.5	92.0	87.8
July	78.6	95.7	85.6	92.4	99.2	51.3	73.9	92.0	86.7	94.6	68.8	75.0	86.8	91.3	93.9	85.3	79.8	75.0	92.5	90.9	87.0
August	79.9	96.2	85.6	92.6	99.2	51.6	74.6	92.0	86.6	94.6	68.9	75.0	86.7	91.3	93.9	81.8	79.9	75.0	92.0	90.0	85.8
September	81.3	96.3	85.6	95.2	99.3	51.3	74.6	92.0	86.5	94.7	68.4	71.6	86.6	91.3	93.9	82.3	79.5	71.6	92.0	89.8	85.6
October	82.0	96.4	85.6	-------	-------	50.4	74.6	92.0	86.2	94.7	68.1	68.1	86.3	91.2	93.9	82.0	79.4	68.1	92.0	89.3	85.2
Purchasing power [1926=$1]																					
January	$1.227	$1.101	$1.198	$1.083	$1.101	$1.957	$1.368	$1.174	$1.196	$1.032	$1.513	$1.379	$1.170	$1.155	$1.065	$1.144	$1.276	$1.379	$1.152	$1.114	$1.159
February	1.232	1.098	1.198	1.089	1.120	1.988	1.381	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.520	1.376	1.149	1.147	1.065	1.145	1.261	1.376	1.152	1.107	1.155
March	1.232	1.098	1.199	1.130	1.119	2.053	1.401	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.508	1.376	1.148	1.130	1.065	1.157	1.255	1.376	1.152	1.112	1.157
April	1.280	1.067	1.186	1.133	1.085	2.024	1.395	1.174	1.145	1.022	1.471	1.312	1.138	1.103	1.115	1.147	1.253	1.312	1.152	1.106	1.153
May	1.321	1.057	1.183	1.125	1.057	1.972	1.379	1.098	1.109	1.028	1.468	1.333	1.122	1.096	1.119	1.164	1.245	1.333	1.058	1.087	1.145
June	1.300	1.053	1.176	1.104	1.026	1.976	1.374	1.098	1.129	1.053	1.460	1.332	1.140	1.098	1.065	1.159	1.245	1.332	1.058	1.087	1.139
July	1.272	1.045	1.168	1.082	1.008	1.949	1.353	1.087	1.153	1.057	1.453	1.333	1.152	1.095	1.065	1.172	1.253	1.333	1.081	1.100	1.149
August	1.252	1.040	1.168	1.080	1.008	1.938	1.340	1.087	1.155	1.057	1.451	1.333	1.153	1.095	1.065	1.222	1.252	1.333	1.087	1.111	1.166
September	1.230	1.038	1.168	1.050	1.007	1.949	1.340	1.087	1.156	1.056	1.462	1.397	1.155	1.095	1.065	1.215	1.258	1.397	1.087	1.114	1.168
October	1.220	1.037	1.168	-------	-------	1.984	1.340	1.087	1.160	1.056	1.468	1.468	1.159	1.096	1.065	1.220	1.259	1.468	1.087	1.120	1.174

Months	Chemicals and drugs					House furnishing goods			Miscellaneous						Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	All commodities
	Chemicals	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Fertilizer material	Mixed fertilizers	All chemicals and drugs	Furnishings	Furniture	All house-furnishing goods	Automobile tires and tubes	Cattle feed	Paper and pulp	Rubber, crude	Other miscellaneous	All miscellaneous						
Index numbers [1926=100]																				
January	78.8	65.2	68.4	71.2	74.4	82.9	78.8	80.8	43.2	68.5	83.0	18.9	81.8	67.5	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3	72.2
February	78.8	71.5	69.2	72.5	75.5	83.0	79.2	81.0	43.5	73.4	82.7	21.4	83.2	68.5	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7	73.6
March	79.0	71.9	69.5	72.6	75.7	83.2	79.8	81.4	44.6	79.6	82.7	22.8	83.2	69.3	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5	73.7
April	78.6	72.2	68.7	72.7	75.5	83.5	79.9	81.6	44.6	76.1	83.6	24.6	83.2	69.5	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6	73.3
May	78.6	72.8	66.4	73.2	75.4	84.1	80.1	82.0	44.6	72.5	83.7	27.7	83.6	69.8	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9	73.7
June	78.6	73.1	67.9	73.4	75.6	85.1	79.0	82.0	44.6	86.9	83.5	27.7	83.1	70.2	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2	74.6
July	78.4	73.0	67.6	72.8	75.4	84.8	78.5	81.6	44.6	88.8	82.4	29.9	82.3	69.9	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4	74.8
August	79.2	72.7	64.8	73.0	75.7	84.6	78.9	81.8	44.7	104.0	82.4	31.7	81.0	70.2	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3	76.4
September	80.3	72.7	66.4	73.0	76.5	84.8	78.8	81.8	44.7	100.7	82.4	31.5	81.4	70.2	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3	77.6
October	81.1	73.5	65.7	73.0	77.1	84.4	79.0	81.7	44.7	97.6	82.4	28.6	81.1	69.7	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0	76.5
Purchasing power [1926=$1]																				
January	$1.269	$1.534	$1.462	$1.404	$1.344	$1.206	$1.269	$1.238	$2.315	$1.460	$1.205	$5.291	$1.222	$1.481	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277	$1.385
February	1.269	1.399	1.445	1.379	1.325	1.205	1.263	1.235	2.999	1.362	1.209	4.673	1.202	1.460	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271	1.359
March	1.266	1.391	1.439	1.377	1.321	1.202	1.253	1.229	2.242	1.256	1.209	4.386	1.202	1.443	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274	1.357
April	1.272	1.385	1.456	1.376	1.325	1.198	1.252	1.225	2.242	1.314	1.196	4.065	1.202	1.439	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272	1.364
May	1.272	1.374	1.506	1.366	1.326	1.189	1.248	1.220	2.242	1.379	1.195	3.610	1.196	1.433	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267	1.357
June	1.272	1.368	1.473	1.362	1.323	1.175	1.266	1.220	2.242	1.151	1.198	3.610	1.203	1.425	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279	1.340
July	1.274	1.370	1.479	1.374	1.326	1.179	1.274	1.225	2.242	1.126	1.214	3.344	1.215	1.431	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276	1.337
August	1.263	1.376	1.543	1.370	1.321	1.182	1.267	1.222	2.237	.962	1.214	3.155	1.235	1.425	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277	1.309
September	1.245	1.376	1.506	1.370	1.307	1.179	1.269	1.222	2.237	.993	1.214	3.175	1.229	1.425	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277	1.289
October	1.233	1.361	1.522	1.370	1.297	1.185	1.266	1.224	2.237	1.025	1.214	3.497	1.233	1.435	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282	1.307

Wholesale Price Trends During October 1934

FOLLOWING a steady rise for the past 6 months wholesale commodity prices showed a reaction during October and decreased by nearly 1.5 percent from the high point of the year (September). The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor declined to 76.5 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 77.6 percent for September. The October index receded to within a fractional point of the August index, losing practically all the gain made in September.

The October index registered an advance of nearly 7.5 percent over October 1933, when the level was 71.2 percent of the 1926 average. The increase since October 1932, when the index was 64.4, amounts to 18.8 percent. As compared with October 1931, when the level was 70.3, present prices are higher by 8.8 percent. When compared with October 1929, with an index of 95.1, they are down by 19.5 percent. The general level in October was 28 percent over the low point of 1933 (February) when the index was 59.8 but is more than 20 percent below the high point reached in 1929 (July) with an index of 96.5.

The downward trend in prices from September to October was widely distributed with 8 of the 10 major groups showing declines. Of the 784 items included in the index, lower prices were recorded for 196 items and higher prices for 122 items; 466 items showed no change in price. Changes in prices by groups of commodities are as follows:

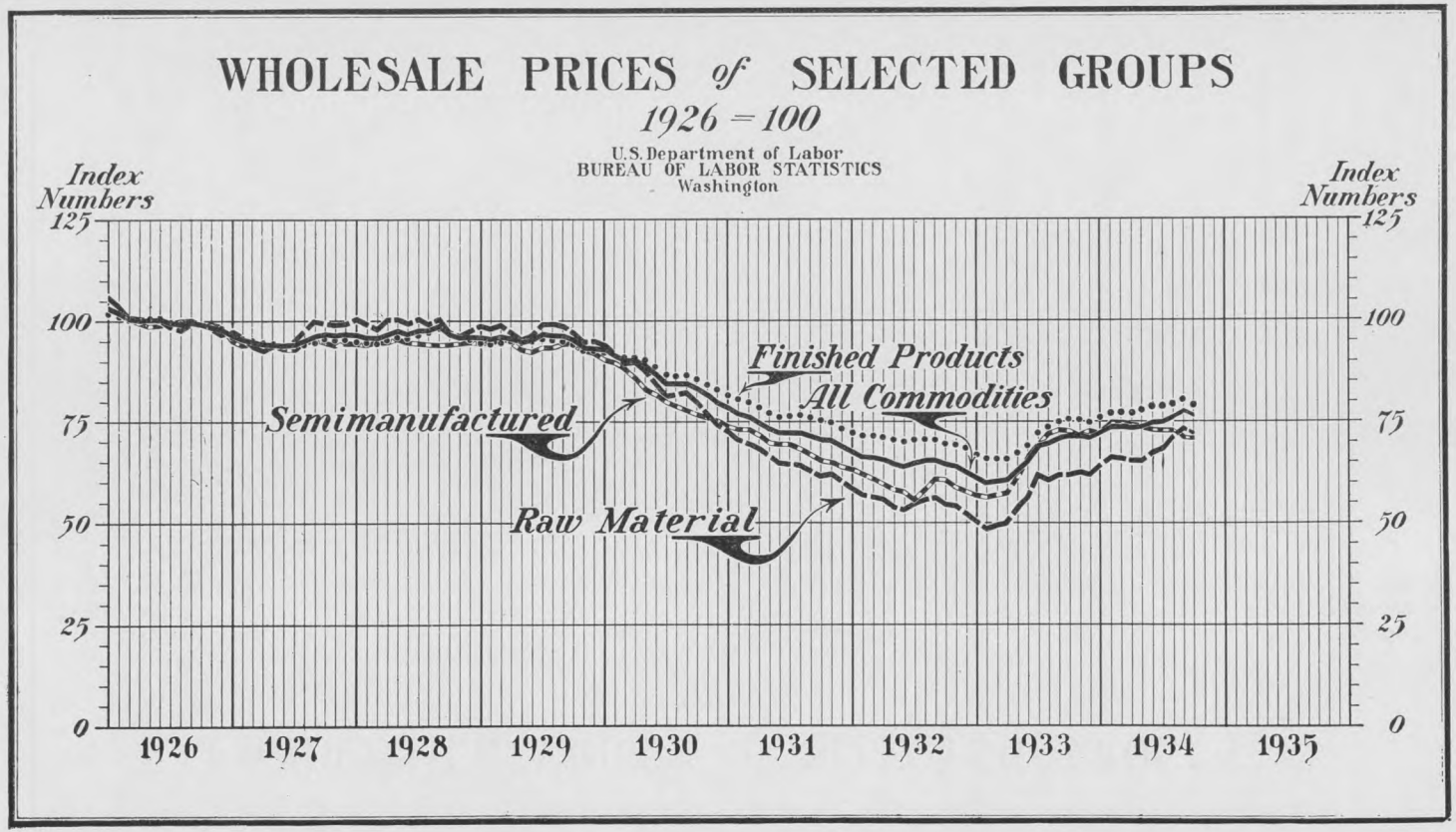
TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF ITEMS CHANGING IN PRICE FROM SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 1934

Group	Increases	Decreases	No change
Farm products	16	45	6
Foods	51	38	33
Hides and leather products	4	15	22
Textile products	14	34	64
Fuel and lighting materials	8	7	9
Metals and metal products	4	18	108
Building materials	7	10	69
Chemicals and drugs	10	9	70
House-furnishing goods	5	8	48
Miscellaneous	3	12	37
Total	122	196	466

Raw materials, including farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered a decline of 2.4 percent. They are 16.7 percent above the October 1933 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, declined 1.1 percent below the September level and are 5 percent above a year ago. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other similar goods, declined by four-tenths of 1 percent; the present index, 71.5, compares with 71.8 for September and 72.8 for a year ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

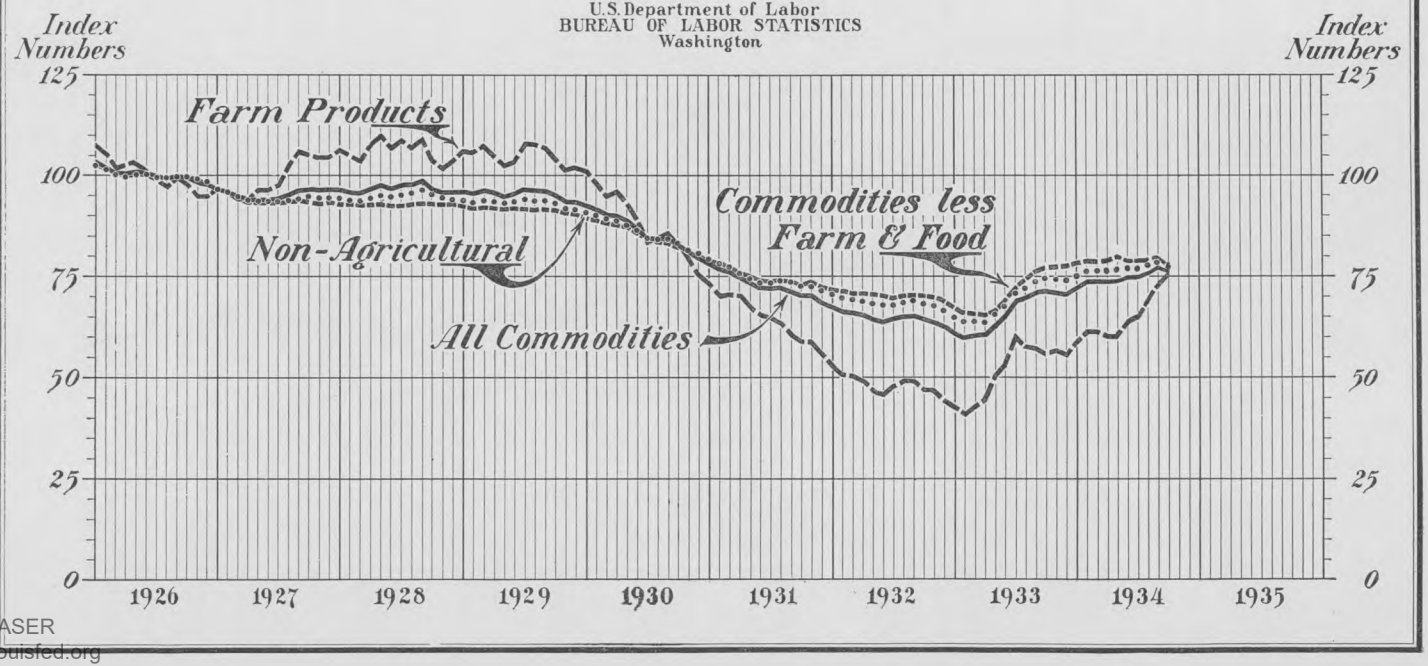
1926 = 100



WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



The combined index for all commodities exclusive of farm products and processed foods also registered a fractional decrease between September and October but was higher than a year ago by 1 percent. The nonagricultural group, which includes all commodities except farm products, dropped 1 percent to a point 4.3 percent higher than a year ago.

The greatest decline from September to October was recorded by the farm-products group, with the average decreasing nearly 4 percent. Important articles in this group contributing to this drop were sweetpotatoes, with a 24-percent decline; hogs, 21 percent; white potatoes, 13 percent; rye and onions, 12 percent; live poultry and cows, 10 percent; calves and steers, 7 percent; wheat, 5 percent; and cotton, 4 percent. Oranges, on the other hand, increased 23 percent; fresh milk at San Francisco, 18 percent; tobacco, 16 percent; lemons, 15 percent; and eggs, 6 percent. The present level of farm products, 70.6, is approximately 27 percent above that of a year ago. It is more than 50 percent higher than October 1932. As compared with October 1929, however, farm products are down by 32 percent.

The foods group declined 1.8 percent to 74.8 percent of the 1926 average, showing an increase of 16.5 percent over October 1933 when the index was 64.2. It is 23.6 percent over October 1932 when the index registered 60.5. The current wholesale food price index is 16 percent lower than October 1930, and 26 percent below that of October 1929 when the indexes were 88.8 and 101.4, respectively. Important price declines in this group were reported in October for wheat and rye flour, meats, coffee, lard, granulated sugar, cheese, oleo oil, and glucose. Higher prices were recorded for butter, raw sugar, oleomargarine, oatmeal, cornmeal, macaroni, canned fruits and vegetables, and most vegetable oils.

Textile products, declined 1 percent to a new low for the year. Average prices of woolen and worsted goods are lower by 4 percent; cotton goods, 1.4 percent; other textile products, including burlap and hemp, nine-tenths of 1 percent, and clothing eight-tenths of 1 percent. The present index, 70.3, is 8.8 percent lower than October a year ago when the index was 77.1.

Falling prices of cattle feed, crude rubber, and cylinder oils forced the group of miscellaneous commodities down three-fourths of 1 percent to 69.7 percent of the 1926 average. All subgroups in the hides and leather-products group showed decreases ranging from one-tenth of 1 percent for leather to 1.2 percent for hides and skins. The October index for the group, 83.8, is four-tenths of 1 percent below the September level.

Declining prices of brick and tile, lumber, paint and paint materials, plumbing and heating materials, and other building materials caused the building materials group to show an average decrease of one-half of 1 percent. Average prices of cement and structural steel were unchanged. Building material prices are now higher by 1.5 percent than October 1933. The present index, 85.2, compares with 83.9 for a year ago. Current prices are on the average approximately 20 percent higher than 2 years ago and 11 percent lower than the general average for October 1929.

Metals and metal products were lower by four-tenths of 1 percent, due to declining prices of certain iron and steel products, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating materials. The subgroups of agricultural implements and motor vehicles were unchanged. Present prices are 4 percent higher than a year ago.

The group of house-furnishing goods also registered a slight decrease, amounting to one-tenth of 1 percent. Higher prices for furniture were offset by declining prices of furnishings.

Chemicals and drugs was the only group which showed an increase during the month. The October index, 77.1, was three-fourths of 1 percent over September with an index of 76.5.

Advancing prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, electricity, and gas were counterbalanced by a decrease of 1.8 percent in petroleum products. The subgroup of coke showed no change during the month.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index, which includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for October 1934 in comparison with September 1934 and October of each of the past 5 years are contained in the accompanying table.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	October 1934	September 1934	October 1933	October 1932	October 1931	October 1930	October 1929
All commodities	76.5	77.6	71.2	64.4	70.3	83.0	95.1
Farm products	70.6	73.4	55.7	46.9	58.8	82.5	104.0
Grains	85.0	88.1	58.2	34.4	44.3	72.1	99.1
Livestock and poultry	55.3	64.1	45.4	45.0	57.6	82.4	98.8
Other farm products	75.4	74.4	61.2	52.1	64.2	86.1	109.0
Foods	74.8	76.1	64.2	60.5	73.3	88.8	101.4
Butter, cheese, and milk	77.1	76.2	66.0	60.5	86.1	98.5	106.0
Cereal products	91.0	91.9	85.0	64.1	70.6	77.7	88.2
Fruits and vegetables	67.6	66.0	62.5	52.2	68.2	90.6	108.4
Meats	70.0	76.6	51.0	56.4	71.1	96.7	106.7
Other foods	71.0	70.0	64.4	65.4	69.7	79.2	97.3
Hides and leather products	83.8	84.1	89.0	72.8	82.5	96.6	110.3
Boots and shoes	97.7	97.9	98.9	84.6	93.1	100.3	106.1
Hides and skins	59.7	60.4	71.2	49.6	50.0	83.6	117.9
Leather	70.5	70.6	83.2	64.1	80.7	96.7	114.2
Other leather products	85.9	86.5	85.1	81.9	101.1	104.8	106.7
Textile products	70.3	71.1	77.1	55.0	63.0	74.7	89.5
Clothing	79.1	79.7	84.8	62.5	73.9	83.9	89.1
Cotton goods	86.6	87.8	88.8	56.2	59.7	77.0	98.5
Knit goods	60.5	59.9	74.7	50.9	59.2	75.0	87.5
Silk and rayon	24.8	24.3	32.0	30.8	41.7	47.0	79.6
Woolen and worsted goods	74.8	78.0	84.5	56.5	64.6	75.0	86.7
Other textile products	68.5	69.1	75.3	67.7	72.4	80.7	91.9
Fuel and lighting materials	74.6	74.6	73.6	71.1	67.8	77.6	83.1
Anthracite	82.0	81.3	81.8	88.7	94.2	89.7	91.2
Bituminous coal	96.4	96.3	89.8	81.1	83.6	89.2	92.0
Coke	85.6	85.6	82.6	76.7	81.5	83.9	84.4
Electricity	(1)	95.2	92.3	104.6	102.1	97.3	94.4
Gas	(1)	99.3	100.5	104.4	100.8	99.7	93.1
Petroleum products	50.4	51.3	52.7	47.4	39.2	59.4	70.8
Metals and metal products	86.3	86.6	83.0	80.3	82.8	87.9	99.8
Agricultural implements	92.0	92.0	83.7	84.7	85.6	94.5	97.6
Iron and steel	86.2	86.5	82.4	80.4	81.7	87.1	94.5
Motor vehicles	94.7	94.7	90.9	92.7	95.4	96.3	106.0
Nonferrous metals	68.1	68.4	67.0	50.7	54.9	69.7	104.6
Plumbing and heating	68.1	71.6	74.7	67.5	81.6	83.4	92.2
Building materials	85.2	85.6	83.9	70.7	76.1	86.3	95.9
Brick and tile	91.2	91.3	84.6	75.3	82.6	87.7	94.0
Cement	93.9	93.9	91.2	79.0	75.1	91.7	85.6
Lumber	82.0	82.3	84.2	56.6	65.2	79.8	95.6
Paint and paint materials	79.4	79.5	76.1	68.3	77.0	85.4	99.8
Plumbing and heating	68.1	71.6	74.7	67.5	81.6	83.4	92.2
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	81.7	81.7	97.0
Other building materials	89.3	89.8	87.1	80.0	82.0	91.8	97.1
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	76.5	72.7	72.7	75.6	86.7	94.0
Chemicals	81.1	80.3	78.6	79.8	79.7	90.5	99.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.5	72.7	56.8	55.9	61.6	67.5	71.4
Fertilizer materials	65.7	66.4	67.6	63.4	70.2	83.6	90.1
Mixed fertilizers	73.0	73.0	68.3	66.5	77.2	92.9	97.4
House-furnishing goods	81.7	81.8	81.2	73.7	81.0	92.1	94.7
Furnishings	84.4	84.8	82.8	74.7	79.8	90.9	93.9
Furniture	79.0	78.8	79.8	72.8	82.4	93.4	95.5
Miscellaneous	69.7	70.2	65.3	64.1	66.6	74.7	83.2
Automobile tires and tubes	44.7	44.7	43.2	44.6	46.0	50.1	53.9
Cattle feed	97.6	100.7	60.4	42.7	49.4	89.6	130.4
Paper and pulp	82.4	82.4	82.4	73.4	80.5	85.1	88.7
Rubber, crude	28.6	31.5	15.6	7.3	10.2	16.9	40.7
Other miscellaneous	81.1	81.4	78.6	82.1	86.9	92.0	99.7
Raw materials	72.1	73.9	61.8	54.6	61.5	79.9	97.1
Semimanufactured articles	71.5	71.8	72.8	60.7	65.2	76.8	94.7
Finished products	79.2	80.1	75.4	69.6	75.1	85.4	94.2
Nonagricultural commodities	77.6	78.4	74.4	68.1	72.6	83.1	93.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.0	78.3	77.2	70.2	72.9	82.1	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, OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934
All commodities	$1.404	$1.289	$1.307
Farm products	1.795	1.362	1.416
Grains	1.718	1.135	1.176
Livestock and poultry	2.203	1.560	1.808
Other farm products	1.634	1.344	1.326
Foods	1.558	1.314	1.337
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.515	1.312	1.297
Cereal products	1.176	1.088	1.099
Fruits and vegetables	1.600	1.515	1.479
Meats	1.961	1.305	1.429
Other foods	1.553	1.429	1.408
Hides and leather products	1.124	1.189	1.193
Boots and shoes	1.011	1.021	1.024
Hides and skins	1.404	1.656	1.675
Leather	1.202	1.416	1.418
Other leather products	1.175	1.156	1.164
Textile products	1.297	1.406	1.422
Clothing	1.179	1.255	1.264
Cotton goods	1.126	1.139	1.155
Knit goods	1.339	1.669	1.653
Silk and rayon	3.125	4.115	4.032
Woolen and worsted goods	1.183	1.282	1.337
Other textile products	1.328	1.447	1.460
Fuel and lighting materials	1.359	1.340	1.340
Anthracite	1.222	1.230	1.220
Bituminous coal	1.114	1.038	1.037
Coke	1.211	1.168	1.168
Electricity	1.083	1.050	[1]
Gas	.995	1.007	[1]
Petroleum products	1.898	1.949	1.984
Metals and metal products	1.205	1.155	1.159
Agricultural implements	1.195	1.087	1.087
Iron and steel	1.214	1.156	1.160
Motor vehicles	1.100	1.056	1.056
Nonferrous metals	1.493	1.462	1.468
Plumbing and heating	1.339	1.397	1.468
Building materials	1.192	1.168	1.174
Brick and tile	1.182	1.095	1.096
Cement	1.096	1.065	1.065
Lumber	1.188	1.215	1.220
Paint and paint materials	1.314	1.258	1.259
Plumbing and heating	1.339	1.397	1.468
Structural steel	1.152	1.087	1.087
Other building materials	1.148	1.114	1.120
Chemicals and drugs	1.376	1.307	1.297
Chemicals	1.272	1.245	1.233
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.761	1.376	1.361
Fertilizer materials	1.479	1.506	1.522
Mixed fertilizers	1.464	1.370	1.370
House-furnishing goods	1.232	1.222	1.224
Furnishings	1.208	1.179	1.185
Furniture	1.253	1.269	1.266
Miscellaneous	1.531	1.425	1.435
Automobile tires and tubes	2.315	2.237	2.237
Cattle feed	1.656	.993	1.025
Paper and pulp	1.214	1.214	1.214
Rubber, crude	6.410	3.175	3.497
Other miscellaneous	1.272	1.229	1.233
Raw materials	1.618	1.353	1.387
Semimanufactured articles	1.374	1.393	1.399
Finished products	1.326	1.248	1.263
Nonagricultural commodities	1.344	1.276	1.289
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.295	1.277	1.282

[1] Data not yet available.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought

together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain cases being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926–33, inclusive, and by months since January 1932.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Industry and Labor	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January–June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	784	92	(Gold) 47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 [1]	(Paper)	(Silver) 155 [2]
1926	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0		100.0
1927	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7		104.4
1928	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	192.5	101.7
1929	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.2	346.0	103.3
1932								
January	67.3	1,414	114	557	75.7	69.4	146.5	119.3
February	66.3	1,449	112	554	75.9	69.2	151.9	
March	66.0	1,438	113	548	75.9	69.1	164.2	
April	65.5	1,431	112	539	72.4	68.2	189.8	116.7
May	64.4	1,408	116	526	71.7	67.4	213.0	115.7
June	63.9	1,390	115	514	71.7	66.4	226.6	113.6
July	64.5	1,397	112	512	69.2	66.4	230.2	111.8
August	65.2	1,415	112	524	67.9	66.7	239.6	111.3
September	65.3	1,441	110	533	66.9	65.9	281.6	109.8
October	64.4	1,404	111	529	64.5	65.0	293.9	108.7
November	63.9	1,382	111	525	63.3	64.7	289.0	106.9
December	62.6	1,367	108	522	62.5	64.0	337.8	107.5
1933								
January	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.4	63.6	344.7	107.6
March	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.6	104.2
June	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.6	357.8	104.5
July	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.4	355.8	101.7
September	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.7	330.2	99.9
December	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
1934								
January	72.2	1,456	109	484	59.1	70.6	328.6	97.2
February	73.6	1,452	110	483	62.6	72.1	331.4	98.0
March	73.7	1,459	113	478	61.7	72.0	336.9	96.6
April	73.3	1,471	112	474	61.6	71.1	342.6	94.6
May	73.7	1,456	110	470	63.0	71.1	343.1	94.9
June	74.6	1,463	110	472	64.2	72.1	351.7	95.7
July	74.8	1,483	110	471	64.2	72.0	352.5	97.1
August	76.4		110	474		72.3	354.1	99.8
September	77.6		108	470		72.0		97.3

[1] Revised for commodities since January 1934. [2] Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	India	Italy	Japan	Jugoslavia
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department, etc.,[5] Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	National Bank
Base period	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	October 1900 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	(Paper) 72	(Paper) 140	56	55
1926	[3] 944	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7	100.0
1927	[3] 968	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6	103.4
1928	[3] 969	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1	106.2
1929	[3] 913	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8	100.6
1930	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0	86.8
1931	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0	72.9
1932	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1	65.2
1933	96.3	125	89	308	93.3	87	279.5	179.5	64.4
1932									
January	102.3	118	94	439	100.0	97	316.6	159.5	67.8
February	101.4	119	93	446	99.8	97	314.4	161.4	67.3
March	101.4	117	92	444	99.8	94	315.0	158.5	67.8
April	100.7	115	89	439	98.4	92	311.3	154.1	66.1
May	99.5	114	88	438	97.2	89	305.1	150.2	65.4
June	97.3	113	87	425	96.2	86	297.4	146.4	64.9
July	98.0	115	89	430	95.9	87	295.7	147.7	65.6
August	97.9	117	89	415	95.4	91	296.6	155.8	62.6
September	100.1	119	90	413	95.1	91	299.6	167.4	61.8
October	99.5	118	90	412	94.3	91	298.6	169.1	63.9
November	99.1	120	91	413	93.9	90	298.2	177.9	64.7
December	99.0	119	90	413	92.4	88	295.8	184.6	64.8
1933									
January	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0	67.6
February	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6	68.4
March	95.5	123	89	300	91.1	82	281.3	177.4	67.0
April	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2	66.3
May	96.3	123	88	382	91.9	87	278.8	176.8	64.9
June	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6	66.1
July	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1	63.7
August	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0	60.7
September	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4	60.7
October	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4	61.5
November	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7	63.1
December	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5	62.3
1934									
January	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5	62.9
February	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5	63.6
March	[4] 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9	63.3
April	[4] 80.8	128	89	387	95.8	89	273.1	176.9	63.0
May	[4] 80.2	128	89	381	96.2	90	272.6	176.2	64.1
June	[4] 80.5	128	89	379	97.2	90	272.2	174.5	65.6
July	[4] 85.1	129	89	374	98.9	89	269.8	174.1	62.8
August	[4] 83.9	134	90	371	100.1	89	271.4	176.9	61.1
September	[4] 84.0	135	90	365	100.4	89	269.9	179.2	63.2

[3] Paper revised.
[4] New gold parity.
[5] Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Peru	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bank of Reserve	Central Office of Statistics	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Department	Board of Trade
Base period	1913 (100)	1909–13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1924 (100)
Commodities	48	180	95	(Paper) 58	238	188	160	78	150
1926	145	1,553	----	203.2	----	1,387	149	144.5	89.1
1927	148	1,478	----	202.6	----	1,395	146	142.6	85.2
1928	149	1,492	157	191.9	100.0	1,354	148	144.6	84.4
1929	142	1,488	149	185.7	96.3	1,305	140	141.2	82.1
1930	117	1,449	137	178.0	85.5	1,155	122	126.5	71.9
1931	97	1,346	122	175.1	74.6	1,119	111	109.7	62.6
1932	79	1,297	122	170.3	65.5	1,031	109	96.0	61.1
1933	74	1,308	122	180.2	59.1	1,029	107	91.0	60.7
1932									
January	84	1,344	123	164.6	68.2	1,083	109	101.4	63.7
February	83	1,330	123	163.0	68.3	----	110	99.6	63.4
March	82	1,325	122	163.8	67.9	----	109	98.7	63.0
April	80	1,316	120	162.7	69.3	1,062	109	97.7	61.6
May	79	1,313	120	164.3	69.8	----	109	95.6	60.6
June	78	1,308	120	175.3	67.6	----	108	94.5	59.0
July	76	1,308	122	176.5	65.0	1,002	108	93.6	58.8
August	75	1,308	123	174.0	64.6	----	108	95.0	59.9
September	76	1,311	123	174.0	63.1	----	110	94.8	61.4
October	77	1,304	123	176.4	61.9	978	110	94.8	60.8
November	77	1,286	124	177.6	61.0	----	109	92.4	60.8
December	76	1,273	123	173.1	59.7	----	108	91.8	60.8
1933									
January	75	1,266	122	172.2	59.3	982	106	91.3	60.3
February	74	1,315	121	172.1	60.4	----	106	90.1	59.5
March	72	1,316	121	173.7	59.8	----	105	90.0	58.7
April	71	1,315	121	178.6	59.9	1,013	105	91.1	58.5
May	72	1,323	121	178.4	59.6	----	106	91.6	59.7
June	73	1,321	121	180.0	60.1	----	106	91.2	61.2
July	73	1,327	121	181.0	60.6	1,072	108	91.7	61.5
August	73	1,325	122	182.1	57.9	----	108	90.9	61.7
September	75	1,317	123	184.2	58.1	----	109	90.8	62.0
October	75	1,317	123	186.6	57.9	1,047	109	90.7	61.8
November	76	1,318	122	186.3	57.6	----	110	91.0	61.9
December	77	1,320	122	186.9	57.6	----	110	91.3	61.9
1934									
January	79	1,336	120	186.8	57.8	1,193	112	91.8	63.0
February	80	1,339	122	186.6	57.6	----	112	91.4	63.4
March	79	1,340	122	184.1	57.3	----	112	90.9	62.5
April	79	1,332	123	187.4	56.8	1,171	113	89.6	61.9
May	77	1,340	123	187.8	56.0	----	113	89.0	61.7
June	76	1,337	123	189.8	55.8	----	114	89.0	62.4
July	77	1,336	124	188.8	55.9	1,102	114	88.9	62.3
August	78	1,342	127	191.4	55.8	----	114	89.8	63.6
September	77	----	126	----	54.9	----	114	89.1	63.4

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

MARYLAND.—Department of State Employment and Registration. *Thirteenth annual report (fiscal year ended September 30, 1933).* *Baltimore, [1933?]. 48 pp.*

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Extension Department. Street Trades Department. *Annual report, July 1, 1933–July 1, 1934. Milwaukee, 1934. 45 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

Includes sections on enforcement of street trades law, permit and badge inspection in schools, and Newsboys' Republic Organization.

OHIO.—Industrial Commission. *Fourth annual Greater Cleveland Industrial Safety Campaign, March 1 to August 31, 1934, sponsored jointly by Division of Safety and Hygiene, Industrial Commission of Ohio, and Cleveland Safety Council. [Columbus], 1934. 27 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Women and Children. *Cotton garment workers in Pennsylvania under the N. R. A.—A study of hours and earnings in February 1934, by Elizabeth S. Johnson. Harrisburg, 1934. 15 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A survey of 114 plants employing over 12,000 workers in the manufacture of cotton garments, in which the wage level, standards of working hours, employment of children, learners, and handicapped workers are treated. Comparisons are made between conditions prior to and since code adoption. Failures to comply with code provisions are tabulated. Data from this study are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor. *Unemployment insurance: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d Sess.) on H. R. 7598, February 12, 21, 1934. Part 1. Washington, 1934. 68 pp.*

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 601: Wages and hours of labor in bituminous-coal mining, 1933. Washington, 1934. 67 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 604: History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928. Revision of Bulletin No. 499 with supplement, 1929–33. Washington, 1934. 574 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 609: Discussions of labor laws and their administration at the 1933 convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, Chicago, Ill. Washington, 1934. 171 pp.*

—— —— —— *Report of the United States Delegation at the International Labor Conference, June 1934. Washington, 1934. 16 pp. (Reprint from September 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 132: Labor conditions in sugar-beet fields, and suggested remedies. Washington, 1934. 6 pp. (Reprint from July 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 166: Operation of unemployment insurance systems in the United States and foreign countries. Washington, 1934. 121 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for June, July, August, and September 1934.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 169: Status of relief, etc., workers under workmen's compensation laws. Washington, 1934. 12 pp. (Reprint from September 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Educational institutions approved by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with section 4 (E) of the Immigration Act of 1924. Washington, June 1, 1934. 30 pp.*

Published for the information of officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including technical advisers in foreign countries, American consuls, and alien students desiring to come to the United States to study.

—— —— United States Employment Service. *Bulletin No. II: Procedure for giving effect to the provision of the Wagner-Peyser Act regarding strikes or lockouts. Washington, 1934. 9 pp.*

This pamphlet defines terms such as strike and lockout, and outlines conditions under which persons may be referred to employment openings in establishments involved in labor disputes.

—— —— —— *First year's work of the United States Employment Service. Washington, 1934. 6 pp. (Reprint from October 1934 Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)*

—— Department of the Interior. Office of Education. *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 173: The development of social intelligence through part-time education—A study made for the committee on part-time education of the American Vocational Association. Washington, 1934. 67 pp., illus.*

The character of the part-time school is undergoing a change. A tendency to engage adult workers has reduced the number of jobs available to very young persons. As a result the part-time schools are closed, or reemployment classes are organized, or classes are established for over-age students and jobless adult workers.

—— Federal Civil Works Administration for Pennsylvania. *The Civil Works Administration program in Pennsylvania, November 15, 1933–March 31, 1934. Report of the Administrator. Harrisburg, 1934. 152 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Publications Division. *Index to bulletins (May 31, 1933–September 15, 1934). Washington, 1934. 27 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Federal Housing Administration. *Modernization credit plan. Bulletin No. 1, Relating to credit insurance for the alteration, repair, and improvement of real property as provided for in "Title I" of the National Housing Act. Washington, 1934. 24 pp., forms.*

—— Government Printing Office. *Children's Bureau [of the U. S. Department of Labor] and other publications relating to children. List of publications relating to above subject for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Washington, May 1934. 15 pp. (Price list 71—16th ed.)*

Official—Foreign Countries

ALBERTA (CANADA).—Bureau of Labor. *Annual report for the fiscal year 1933–34. Edmonton, 1934. 26 pp.*

Classified weekly wage rates for wage earners only are given by sex for the week of greatest employment in the year under review.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail. *Annuaire statistique, 1933. Paris, 1934. [Various paging.]*

Contains statistics of welfare institutions, cooperative and mutual credit organizations, wages and hours of labor, employment and unemployment, savings and insurance funds, and accidents, for different years, the last year given in the majority of cases being 1931.

—— —— *Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, 1931. Paris, 1934. lxvi, 71 pp.*

Statistics of the assistance given in France in 1931 and earlier years to the aged and permanently incapacitated, hospital and medical care of the sick, maternity and infant care, care of the insane, and aid to large families.

GÖTEBORG (SWEDEN).—Statistiska Byrå. *Statistisk årsbok for Göteborg, 1934. Göteborg, 1934. 232 pp.*

The yearbook contains statistical information for the city of Göteborg, Sweden, on protection of children, trade agreements, activities of employment agencies, unemployment, cooperation, and other matters of interest to labor.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Census Office. *Census of England and Wales, 1931: Occupation tables. London, 1934. 680 pp.*

Occupational shifts between 1921 and 1931 as developed by the 1931 census of occupations were reviewed in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1934 (p. 652).

—— Department of Overseas Trade. *No. 587: Economic conditions in Canada (1933–34), by F. W. Field. London, 1934. 160 pp.*

Among the subjects on which information is given in chapter VIII of this report, by the senior British trade commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, are immigration, land settlement, employment, strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labor, old-age pensions, unemployment relief, wholesale and retail prices, and cost of living.

—— Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. *Report. London, 1934. 93 pp. (Cmd. 4689.)*

—— Ministry of Health. Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. *Report of the subcommittee on marketing and other matters affecting the employment and vocational training of blind persons. London, 1934. 71 pp., map.*

In connection with its report on the marketing of the products of blind labor the committee discusses workshops for the blind, home work, training of the blind, second-grade workshops, stock records, and costing.

—— Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. *Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom, 1933. London, 1934. 345 pp.*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Service. *World economic survey, 1933–34. Geneva, 1934. 365 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

In addition to information on production and consumption, trade, finance, etc., the volume gives data on prices, wages, unemployment, and labor legislation.

———— *World production and prices, 1925–1933. Geneva, 1934. 143 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

MEXICO.—Departamento del Trabajo. *Segunda memoria. Mexico City, 1934. 256 pp.*

A report on the organization and activities of the Department of Labor in Mexico, including information on labor inspection, labor unions, industrial safety and hygiene, social welfare work, industrial disputes, wages, cost of living, hours of labor, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).—Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. *Report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933. Sydney, 1934. 38 pp.*

Sections are devoted to the administration of the Friendly Societies Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, operations of friendly societies, trade unions, and statistics of both the friendly societies and trade unions.

NEW ZEALAND.—Department of Labor. *Forty-third annual report, for the financial year April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934. Wellington, 1934. 25 pp.*

Summarizes the unemployment and accident situation for the year, shows the work done under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and other labor laws, and lists the industrial associations and unions of workers and of employers.

—— Unemployment Board. *Report, 1934. Wellington, 1934. 18 pp., chart.*

A summary statement on volume of unemployment, State expenditures for unemployment relief, and related information. Reviewed in part in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

NORWAY.—Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Statistisk årbok for Norge, 1934. Oslo, 1934. 278 pp.*

Includes information on social insurance, cost of living, cooperation, unemployment, employment service, wages, strikes and lockouts, trade agreements, labor unions, housing, welfare work, and other matters of labor interest.

QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).—Public Service Commissioner. *Fourteenth annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1934. Brisbane, 1934. 23 pp.*

A review of wage adjustments and amendments to labor law with summary statements on current problems.

SCOTLAND.—Department of Health. *Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland during the year July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. Edinburgh, 1934. 46 pp., diagrams.*

Statistical data based on this report were published in the October 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (pp. 843–845).

SOVIET UNION (U. S. S. R.).—State Planning Commission. Central Office of the Accountancy of the People's Economy. *Sotsialisticheskoe stroitel'stvo: Statisticheskii ezhegodnik. Moscow, 1934. 624 pp. (In Russian.)*

Data on wages and hours, woman labor, etc., taken from this report, are given in this issue.

SWEDEN.—Socialdepartementet. Riksförsäkringsanstalten. [*Berättelse*], *år 1933. Stockholm, 1934. 31 pp.*

Annual report on operations of State social-insurance system in Sweden during 1933, including insurance against industrial accidents. Table of contents and résumé given in French.

UKRAINE (SOVIET UNION—U. S. S. R.).—State Planning Commission. *Dynamics of productivity of labor. Kharkov, 1931. 127 pp. (In Ukrainian.)*

Deals with productivity of labor in Ukraine during the period 1927–30, by industries and occupations.

Unofficial

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Executive Council. *Report to the 54th annual convention, San Francisco, Calif., October 1, 1934. Washington, 1934. 157 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute of Economics. *Cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act—developments up to July 1934, by Henry I. Richards. Washington, 1934. 129 pp. (Brookings Institution Pamphlet Series No. 15.)*

The scope of the volume is limited to a narrative and descriptive statement. While some results of the legislation are shown, appraisal of the merits of the program is left until a later date.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY NEWS AND STATISTICS. *Railway statistics of the United States of America for the year ended December 31, 1933, compared with the official reports for 1932 and recent statistics of foreign railways, prepared by Slason Thompson. Chicago, 1934. 121 pp., map, charts.*

Includes statistics of number and compensation of railway employees and accidents on railways in 1933 and earlier years.

HACKER, LOUIS M. *A short history of the New Deal. New York, F. S. Crofts & Co., 1934. 151 pp., charts.*

The background, theory, and application of the New Deal are considered separately in this volume and the action taken is evaluated. Special appendixes are devoted to the legislative record of the Seventy-third Congress and the course of recovery as traced in index numbers.

HARDY, CHARLES O. *The housing program of the city of Vienna. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1934. 143 pp., plans, illus.*

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOOD AND DRINK WORKERS. *Report of activities, 1931–33. Zurich, 1934. 41 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Report on the activities of the secretariat and the management committee of the union, submitted to the sixth international congress at Amsterdam, August-September 1934, including financial statements and membership statistics.

JUDD, CHARLES H. *Education and social progress. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934. 285 pp.*

A discussion of what the author considers the major problems affecting the schools in the United States.

LAWRENCE, DAVID. *Beyond the New Deal. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1934. 321 pp.*

LORIMER, FRANK, AND OSBORN, FREDERICK. *Dynamics of population: Social and biological significance of changing birth rates in the United States. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 461 pp., maps, charts.*

Discusses population trends in relation to size of community, race or national origin, and occupation or economic status; causes of population trends; and the possibilities of social control of these trends. There are extensive charts, tables, and bibliographical references.

MACARTNEY, C. A. *Hours of work and employment. London, S. W. 1, League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, 1934. 96 pp.*

MCCLURE, WALLACE. *World prosperity, as sought through the economic work of the League of Nations. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 613 pp.*

MANCHOUKUO YEAR BOOK, 1934. *Tokyo, East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau, 1934. 852 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

The 1934 edition of this year book, previous editions of which were for 1931 and 1932–33, describes the geography, history, natural resources, administration, economic policies, etc., of the country. There are chapters on education, religion, social welfare institutions, and labor and immigration. The chapter on labor and immigration contains data on wages and working hours, cost of living, industrial disputes, trade unions, and number of factories and workers in various industries.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *Vocational interest scales: An analysis of three questionnaires in relation to occupational classification and employment status, by Isabel R. Berman, John G. Darley, and Donald G. Paterson. Minneapolis, 1934. 35 pp., charts.*

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. *Labor laws of twelve southern States. New York, 156 Fifth Avenue, 1934. 13 pp.*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION. *Death rates by occupation, based on data of the U.S. Census Bureau, 1930, edited by Jessamines S. Whitney. New York, 50 West 50th Street, 1934. 32 pp., chart.*

Reviewed in this issue.

PITKIN, WALTER B. *The chance of a lifetime: Marching orders for the lost generation. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1934. 282 pp.*

A suggested plan of action for the "lost generation", consisting of persons now in their twenties, thirties, and early forties, to enable them to obtain homes, jobs paying enough to support three people, existence on a comfort level, a general system of medical service, reduction of debts, and considerable leisure.

SHEFFIELD SOCIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE. *Survey Pamphlet No. 5: A report on the development of adult education in Sheffield, prepared by G. P. Jones. [Sheffield?], 1932. 38 pp.*

A history of the more permanent and continuous adult educational institutions established in Sheffield, England.

SHOTWELL, JAMES T., Editor. *The origins of the International Labor Organization. New York, Columbia University Press, 1934. 2 vols. (Published for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the series The Paris Peace Conference, History and Documents.)*

SPAFFORD, C. H. *The legal aspect of industrial diseases (sections 43 and 44 of the Workmen's Compensation Act [Great Britain], 1925). London, Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 1934. 263 pp.*

WATSON, W. F. *The worker and wage incentives: The Bedaux and other systems. London, Hogarth Press, 1934. 46 pp. (Day to Day Pamphlets No. 20.)*

YALE UNIVERSITY. Institute of Human Relations. *After the shut-down. Part I.—The readjustment of industrial workers displaced by two plant shutdowns, by Ewan Clague and Walter J. Couper. Part II.—Former L. Candee workers in the depression, by E. Wight Bakke. New Haven, Conn., 1934. 153 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.