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Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor



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This Issue in Brief

Elections by employees to choose representatives for collective bargaining were conducted by the National Labor Board in 546 separate plants or industrial units. Over 100,000 employees participated in these elections. In 74.7 percent of the cases trade-union representatives were chosen. Page 1.

Some 5,000 families are to be provided for in the subsistence homesteads projects being fostered by two agencies of the United States Government. These agencies are the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Up to the end of December 1934 the former had approved 62 projects; the work had reached the house-construction stage in 20 and in 8 the first group of houses had been completed. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration had approved the creation of three new rural industrial communities, in all of which some of the homesteaders have already taken possession of their new homes. All of these projects are being financed from Federal funds. The homes in the Subsistence Homesteads Division projects are to be purchased on long-term contracts by the homesteaders, while those of the F. E. R. A. will be rented to them. These homesteads will be occupied by the families of workers who will combine home gardening with part-time industrial employment. Page 19.

Diseases of the respiratory system cause a high rate of mortality among both anthracite and bituminous-coal miners, according to a study by the United States Public Health Service. Among anthracite miners a higher relative mortality was shown for respiratory tuberculosis than among the general population. Rates for nonrespiratory diseases did not show any significant differences between miners and the other groups, although somewhat higher rates were shown among miners in this country for certain of the so-called "degenerative diseases." Page 88.

The volume of group insurance held in this country has increased since it was started in 1911 to an estimated total of nearly 10 billion dollars at the end of 1933, according to a recent study by the National Industrial Conference Board. The records of 8 of the large life insurance companies, which have written more than 90 percent of all the group policies in force, showed that the total number of policies in force in those companies at the end of 1933 numbered 15,125 and covered 4,487,377 persons. In addition to straight life insurance, which was first written under the group plan, there has been a development in the field of group policies covering accident and health insurance and annuities guaranteeing a retirement income to employees during their old age. Page 66.

The Virginia commission on unemployment insurance has reported favorably on the enactment of such a law in that State. The commission presented a tentative bill calling for contributions by the employers alone, with the fund formed by the employers' contributions to be administered by the State department of labor and industry. The commission estimated that the burden on industry of such a system would amount to less than one-half of 1 percent of the value of the products of the industries covered and to less than 1 percent of the value added by manufacture. Page 44.

State teacher-retirement systems have suffered during the depression from proposals advanced in State legislatures and by other groups which threatened their continuance and stability, while the decrease in school resources or attempts to revise school finance systems have hindered the introduction of new retirement legislation and the revision of unsatisfactory systems. A report by the National Education Association covering the past 4 years shows that in general there have been few legislative changes in the established systems during the period, although in one State the required service period was lengthened and in another the system was revised to permit a relatively early retirement age. Page 64.

Complete withdrawal of prison-made goods from competition with the products of private industry is the only solution of a competitive problem that has burdened American industrial and political life for a long time, according to the findings of the special committee named to study the relationship between prison goods and the output of the cotton-garment industry. It recommended that prison goods be devoted to State use and that to this end special appropriations from the funds of the Public Works Administration be made to the States to help them reorganize their prison industries. Pending the completion of plans for removing prison goods from competitive trade, the committee deemed it essential that the prison-labor compact be retained as the best instrument of control. Page 73.

In certain foreign countries the depression has been a stimulus to research in vocational education and to the development of a new branch of training designed to maintain the skill and efficiency of jobless young people and to prepare them for new occupations. Greater significance was attached abroad to vocational training in 1933 than in preceding years, the International Labor Office reports. A review of recent national and international activities in this connection indicates that this type of education is considered a highly important factor in the changing economic order. Page 92.

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Selection of Employees' Representatives

By EMILY CLARK BROWN, VASSAR COLLEGE

THE device of elections, in which wage earners were given opportunity to indicate their choice of representatives for collective bargaining, was extensively used by the National Labor Board. During the life of the Board—from its establishment on August 5, 1933, to its dissolution and replacement by the National Labor Relations Board on July 9, 1934—some 183 elections were conducted in 546 separate plants or other industrial units. Held under the direct supervision of the National Labor Board or of some of its 19 regional labor boards, these elections took place in 36 States and 50 industries, and were participated in by over 100,000 employees. In the larger number of cases they offered a choice between a trade union and some form of nonunion employee representation; in a smaller number of cases they offered an opportunity simply to accept or refuse a trade union as representative; and in a few cases a choice between rival trade unions. Among 546 plants or other units in which elections were held, in 408 cases or 74.7 percent, a trade union won the election. Of 103,714 votes counted, 71,931 or 69.4 percent were cast for trade-union representation.

This use of employee elections arose to meet the need of special situations developing under the National Industrial Recovery Act. In certain cases the device had been used by the National War Labor Board for the determination of collective-bargaining representatives in war industries.¹ It was revived by the National Labor Board in 1933 when disputes arose in numerous cases as to who were the bona fide representatives of the employees, under the guaranty of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act "that employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." Neither in the President's announcement of the establishment of the National Labor Board on

¹ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 287: The National War Labor Board, Washington, 1921, pp. 60-61.

August 5, 1933, nor in his Executive order of December 16, 1933, in regard to its continuance, was mention made of this problem, or was specific authorization given for the conduct of elections in such cases.² Within 5 days of the establishment of the Board, however, in the first large-scale dispute which it handled, the Board published an agreement which it had made with the hosiery manufacturers of Reading, Pa., and the representatives of their employees, in settlement of a strike, that "employees on the pay roll of the last day on which they worked at each company shall hold a meeting, elect their own chairman by secret ballot, and elect their representatives to deal with the management in working out agreements dealing with the relationships of employees and employer."³

By the end of August 1933, elections had been conducted by the National Labor Board in 52 plants, and in each succeeding month the device was in use by the National Board and, beginning in November, by some of the regional boards. On February 1, 1934, specific authority to conduct elections was granted by the President in an Executive order; an amendment to that order on February 23 strengthened the hands of the Board in regard to elections, by authorizing the Board to report with appropriate recommendations to the Attorney General or to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration any cases in which it should find that an employer interfered with the conduct of an election or declined to recognize or bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees selected in accordance with section 7 (a).⁴

These elections were held in situations where the form of representation for collective bargaining was a point of controversy. Problems of policies and methods in holding elections were worked out in the field on the basis of experience. The National Board issued no general regulations for the conduct of elections. Its only regulations were those issued on March 29, 1934, which limited the use of Government-sponsored elections to cases in which there was a real conflict over the desires of employees in regard to their col-

² Decisions of the National Labor Board, August 1933-March 1934, pp. v, vi.

³ *Idem* p. 2.

⁴ *Idem*, pp. vii, viii. The paragraphs bearing upon this matter are as follows:

1. Whenever the National Labor Board shall determine, in such manner as it sees fit, that a substantial number (as defined in the discretion of the Board) of the employees, or of any specific group of employees, of any plant or enterprise or industrial unit of any employer subject to such a code or agreement, have requested the Board to conduct an election to enable them to choose representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection in the exercise of the rights assured to them in said section 7 (a), the Board shall make the arrangements for and supervise the conduct of an election, under the exclusive control of the Board and under such rules and regulations as the Board shall prescribe. Thereafter the Board shall publish promptly the names of those representatives who are selected by the vote of at least a majority of the employees voting, and have been thereby designated to represent all the employees eligible to participate in such an election for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection in their relations with their employer. (Executive Order No. 6580, Feb. 1, 1934.)

2. Whenever the National Labor Board shall find that an employer has interfered with the Board's conduct of an election or has declined to recognize or bargain collectively with a representative or representatives of the employees adjudged by the Board to have been selected in accordance with section 7 (a) or has otherwise violated or is refusing to comply with said section 7 (a), the Board, in its discretion, may report such findings and make appropriate recommendations to the Attorney General or to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration. The Compliance Division shall not review the findings of the Board, but it shall have the power to take appropriate action based thereon. (Executive Order No. 6612-A, Feb. 23, 1934.)

lective-bargaining representatives.⁵ Meanwhile methods which appeared useful were being developed by field agents of the Board and of those regional labor boards which made extensive use of elections. The use of the secret ballot, supervision by the Government representative of the preparation of ballots and of the balloting and counting of votes, and efforts to prevent coercion from either side, were the general practice.

Number and Distribution of Elections

DURING the existence of the National Labor Board—from August 5, 1933, to July 9, 1934—183 elections are recorded as having been conducted by the National Board and its 19 regional labor boards to determine the choice of representatives of employees for collective bargaining. Usually an election covered only the employees of a single company, but occasionally an election was held for a group of units in one industry, such as the hosiery plants in Reading, Pa., or the Pennsylvania "captive coal mines" (i. e., mines owned by steel companies). The 546 industrial units in which these elections were held were in most cases separate companies, but occasionally were separate plants, mines, or other branches under one company. The National Board conducted 44 of these elections, covering 174 units, while 18 of the regional boards conducted 139 elections in 372 units. The total number of votes counted, hereafter termed valid votes, was 103,714.

These elections were widely scattered, geographically and industrially, occurring in 36 States and in 50 industries. The States with the largest number of units in which elections were held were the following:

State and number of elections:	Number of industrial units covered
Minnesota (8)	204
Pennsylvania (39)	113
New Jersey (6)	41
Alabama (25)	34
New York (13)	30
California (18)	18
Washington (14)	17
Massachusetts (9)	14
Indiana (12)	12

⁵ National Labor Board, Press release no. 4118, Mar. 29, 1934, the text of which was as follows:

The Executive order of Feb. 1, 1934, provides that the Board may order an election for the choice of representative or representatives of the employees when requested by a substantial number of such employees.

An election is merely a device for determining the representatives of a majority of the workers for collective bargaining purposes. It is not the exclusive method for making such determination, and need not be employed except in those cases where no other adequate method exists. Where, therefore, no controversy exists between or among any groups or factions of employees as to which group represents the majority, or where it is conceded by all concerned that a particular group represents the majority of the employees, an election need not be ordered by the Board, despite the fact that a substantial number of employees may request it.

It is only where the petitioning group desires representation through a certain agency, and another group of employees or the employer denies that the agency so designated represents the majority of the employees, that the services of the Board are needed to determine the question in dispute. Of course, unusual circumstances may arise where such a rule does not apply, but in general this should be the basis of determination of whether an election should be ordered. It is important to note that the dispute between the employer and the employees regarding the identity of the representatives should be more than a colorable one, and the Board should not permit itself to be used merely as an agency to put its stamp of approval upon something to which the parties have already agreed.

The industries in which the largest number of units entered into elections are shown below. They are all cases in which single elections covered large groups of plants or other units.

Industry and number of elections:	Number of industrial units covered
Coal yards (2)	134
Laundry and cleaning (3)	96
Hosiery (14)	58
Jewelry (2)	37
Coal mines (3)	31
Shoe (9)	26

The detailed distribution by industry and State is shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Distribution of Unit Elections by Industry and State According to Number of Units Covered

Industry	Total number of units covered	Number of industrial units covered by elections in—									
		Massachusetts	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Indiana	Minnesota	Alabama	California	Washington	All other
All industries.....	546	14	30	41	113	12	204	34	18	17	63
Automobile and airplane.....	5		2								3
Bakery.....	4			1		1			2		
Brick.....	3									3	
Cement.....	3										3
Clothing, men's.....	13	2	1		6	1	1				1
Clothing, women's.....	13		3		2			1			8
Coal yards.....	134						134				
Coal mining.....	31				31						
Electrical manufacture.....	3	1				2					
Flour mills.....	3									3	
Furniture and woodworking.....	16				6		7	2			1
Glass.....	2				1	1					
Hats.....	2				1						1
Hosiery.....	58				54	3					1
Iron and steel.....	9				2			2		1	3
Jewelry.....	37			36		1					1
Laundry and cleaning.....	96						59	30			7
Leather.....	4				2						2
Longshore.....	6		1								
Lumber.....	8								1	4	2
Machinery and metal working.....	12	1				1			2	4	8
Metal mining and smelting.....	5				1						3
Milk distribution.....	3							3			
Neckwear.....	6	6									
Paper.....	2										2
Printing and bookbinding.....	3				1						2
Retail distribution.....	3								1		2
Rubber.....	2								2		2
Soap.....	2								2		
Shoe.....	26	3	19		2						2
Street railway and motor coach.....	9			1		1	2		2	1	2
Textiles.....	6		2	1	1						
Miscellaneous.....	18	1	2	2	3	1	1				8

Results of Elections

NEARLY three-fourths of the elections, with more than two-thirds of the votes, were won by trade unions, as is shown in table 2. Among the 546 industrial units in which elections were held, in 408 cases or 74.7 percent the election was won by a trade union; in 126 cases or 23.1 percent it was won by some form of nonunion employee

representation; while in 12 cases trade-union representation was rejected but no alternative representation was chosen. Of the total of 103,714 valid votes,⁶ 71,931 or 69.4 percent were cast for trade-union representation, while 29,644 or 28.5 percent were for nonunion representation of some sort, and in 2,139 or 2.1 percent of the votes no representative was chosen. There was no significant difference on these points between the elections conducted by the National Labor Board and those of all regional labor boards, although a slightly larger proportion of the former were union victories, with a slightly larger proportion of the total vote being cast for the trade unions.

Table 2.—Number and Percentage Distribution of Unit Elections and of Valid Votes, by Type of Representation Chosen

Type of representation chosen	Industrial units ¹ covered by elections		Valid votes	
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution
All types.....	² 546	100.0	³ 103,714	100.0
Trade union.....	408	74.7	71,931	69.4
Employee representation ⁴	⁵ 126	23.1	29,644	28.5
No representation chosen.....	12	2.2	2,139	2.1

¹ The unit is usually a company, but in a few instances several plants, branches, etc., of 1 company, are each counted as a unit.

² 2 additional elections which were conducted but invalidated on charges of intimidation are not included.

³ In 5 elections conducted by the National Labor Board no record of the actual vote is available.

⁴ Includes all types of employee representation not affiliated with outside trade unions; e. g., formal employee-representation plans, company unions, independent local shop committees, or any informal elected representation of nonunion character.

⁵ In addition in 2 cases reported, individual departments were won by the nonunion representation.

Table 3.—Distribution of Unit Elections and Valid Votes by Type of Choice Offered, with Percentages Won by Trade Unions

Type of choice offered	Industrial units covered by elections			Valid votes			Percent won by trade unions	
	Number won by trade unions	Number lost by trade unions	Total	Trade union	Non-union	Total	Elections	Votes
All types.....	408	138	546	71,931	31,783	103,714	74.7	69.4
Trade-union or employee representation.....	323	126	449	61,231	30,095	91,326	71.9	67.0
Trade-union without alternative representation stated.....	57	12	69	5,854	1,667	7,521	82.6	77.8
Rival trade unions.....	28	0	28	4,846	21	4,867	100.0	99.6

In table 3 the results are classified according to the three main types of choice offered in these elections. Much the largest group, 449 unit elections, were those in which there was a choice between trade-union representation and some form of nonunion employee representation,

⁶ Does not include the vote in 5 elections in small plants, for which no record of actual vote is available

however informal. Among these 449 cases, 323 or 71.9 percent were won by trade unions, while 61,231 or 67 percent of the 91,326 votes were union. In a second group of 69 cases in which no representation alternative to the trade union was specifically offered, the unions won in 57 or 82.6 percent of the units covered, while 5,854 or 77.8 percent of the 7,521 votes were union. In the remaining 28 cases the issue was a choice between rival trade unions, and the nonunion vote was negligible.

Results of elections, by industry.—Table 4 gives the results of elections, by industry, for all industries in which 2 units or more were covered. The percentage of trade-union votes is given only in those cases where 5 or more units were included. For most industries the numbers are too small to be of any general significance, but it is worthy of note that in the 31 "captive coal mines" (mines owned by

Table 4.—Number of Unit Elections and Valid Votes, and Number and Percentage Won by Trade Unions, by Industries

Industry	Number of industrial units covered by elections		Valid votes		
	Total	Won by trade unions	Total	Trade union	
				Number	Percent ^a
All industries.....	546	408	103,714	71,931	69.4
Automobile and airplane.....	5	5	3,522	2,624	74.5
Bakery.....	4	2	292	151	-----
Brick.....	3	3	248	202	-----
Cement.....	2	2	251	249	-----
Clothing, men's.....	13	18	3,395	2,228	65.6
Clothing, women's.....	² 13	2	1,224	350	28.6
Coal yards.....	³ 134	103	1,242	880	70.8
Coal mines.....	⁴ 31	22	15,148	10,625	70.1
Electrical manufacture.....	3	3	5,930	4,029	-----
Flour mills.....	3	3	463	406	-----
Furniture and woodworking.....	16	13	1,376	997	72.4
Glass.....	2	0	226	82	-----
Hat.....	2	1	339	212	-----
Hosiery.....	58	47	19,905	13,177	66.2
Iron and steel.....	9	7	2,808	2,252	80.2
Jewelry.....	37	22	486	286	58.8
Laundry and cleaning.....	⁵ 96	180	2,829	2,211	78.1
Leather.....	4	0	1,234	509	-----
Longshoremen.....	76	4	2,976	2,616	87.9
Lumber.....	8	7	3,557	2,841	79.9
Machinery and metal working.....	12	10	5,443	4,047	74.3
Metal mining and smelting.....	5	4	2,429	1,599	65.8
Milk distribution.....	3	3	6	149	-----
Neckwear.....	⁶ 6	6	85	79	92.9
Paper.....	2	1	1,587	840	-----
Printing and bookbinding.....	3	2	585	419	-----
Retail trades.....	3	1	339	133	-----
Rubber.....	2	2	1,005	904	-----
Soap.....	2	2	136	91	-----
Shoe.....	26	123	7,821	7,098	90.7
Street railway and motor coach.....	9	6	6,496	3,576	55.0
Textile.....	6	4	1,378	767	55.7
Miscellaneous.....	18	10	8,831	5,302	60.0

^a Percentage is given only in cases where 5 or more units were covered.

¹ Elections for choice between rival trade unions, in 2 men's clothing plants, 7 laundries in Charleston, W. Va., and 19 shoe plants, 18 in Brooklyn and 1 in Brockton, Mass.

² 8 in Kansas City.

³ All in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

⁴ Captive coal mines in Pennsylvania.

⁵ All but one were in Newark, N. J.

⁶ 30 in Birmingham, Ala., 7 in Charleston, W. Va., 59 in Minneapolis.

⁷ Seattle election was counted as 4 units, of which the union won in 1 of 3 companies and in the unit of unemployed.

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steel corporations) the vote was 70 percent union; in 58 hosiery mills it was 66 percent union; and in 96 laundry and cleaning plants it was 78 percent union. On the other hand, in 9 street-railway and motor-coach elections, the vote was only 55 percent union. The total vote for all industries was 69.4 percent union.

Results of elections, by size of unit covered.—An investigation of the size of the units involved in these elections reveals that the great majority of them were in small establishments, as is shown in table 5. Units having from 1 to 250 employees eligible to vote accounted for 298, or 73 percent of the 406 units for which the size is known. There were 49 units with from 251 to 500 employees eligible to vote, and 31 with from 501 to 1,000. There were, finally, 28 cases in which over 1,000 employees were eligible to participate in the election, and these large companies were responsible for a total of 45,035 votes, or 43 percent of the votes in all elections.

In the 298 smallest establishments, of 250 employees or less, the trade unions won in 214 cases, or 71.8 percent. In the next two size groups the unions won in 81.6 percent and 74.2 percent of the cases respectively. In the group of largest units, the trade unions won 24 out of 28 elections, or 85.7 percent. Omitting two large elections in which the issue was between rival unions, trade unions won in 22 out of 26 elections, or 84.6 percent in the group of largest plants. The percentage of trade-union victories in all elections was 74.7.

Table 5.—Number of Elections, and Number and Percentage Won by Trade Unions, by Size of Unit Covered

Number of employees eligible to vote ¹	Industrial units covered by elections		
	Total number	Won by trade unions	
		Number	Percent
1 to 250.....	298	214	71.8
251 to 500.....	49	40	81.6
501 to 1,000.....	31	23	74.2
Over 1,000.....	28	24	85.7
Total reporting.....	406	301	74.1
No report ²	140	-----	-----
Grand total.....	546	408	74.7

¹ Where number eligible to vote was not reported, number of votes cast is used.

² Includes 134 coal yards in Minneapolis and St. Paul, reported only as a group, 1 shoe company without record of the actual vote or of numbers eligible, and the longshore elections in Los Angeles and Seattle.

Because of their special interest, details for the 28 elections which were held in establishments with 1,000 or more employees eligible to participate are given in table 6. The industries covered represent a large range of important industries from all parts of the country. American Federation of Labor unions were the trade unions chiefly involved in most of the elections. In 2 cases, however, 1 in the canning industry and 1 in iron and steel, industrial unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League were the chief contestants and won the elections. A new independent industrial union, the Electric-

cal Industries' Employees' Union, in West Lynn, Mass., won by a substantial majority over the General Electric Co. employee-representation plan and over the American Federation of Labor; the name of the A. F. of L. had been added to the ballot shortly before the election, but received relatively few votes. A local general labor union, said to be an outgrowth of an Unemployed League, carried the election in a large machinery plant in Racine, Wis. In several large shoe companies independent unions won, although in a large plant in Brooklyn the left-wing union lost to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (an A. F. of L. affiliate). The latter union won its election also in a very large Virginia plant. Federal unions, affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor, were involved and won the election in seven cases, in the manufacture of airplanes, automobile parts, electrical devices, refrigerators, and in the lumber industry. In only one case were old-line craft unions involved, and in this case several such unions in the metal trades were cooperating. The A. F. of L. unions in the other elections were unions involving all or substantial groups of the employees in the industry, rather than single crafts. They included the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the United Mine Workers, and others.

The 26 elections covered in table 6⁶ involved 28 industrial units. In 24 of these units the election was won by trade unions.

Inspection of table 6 shows that a substantial proportion of the eligible employees voted in all but four of the cases in which the number eligible to vote is known. This gives an indication of the probably representative character of the results for these companies. The number of votes cast for trade unions was 30,848 or 68 percent of the total vote of 45,035. If the rival trade-union elections are excluded, the union votes were nearly 67 percent of the total. Indications are that in these plants, each with over 1,000 employees eligible to vote, the proportionate union strength as indicated by votes was only a little less than in the smaller plants. In elections involving less than 1,000 employees eligible to vote, omitting the rival trade-union elections, the union vote was 68.6 percent of the total. The proportion of elections won by trade unions was, however, somewhat higher for the large plants than for the smaller plants. As to subsequent results in the plants, signed agreements were reported to have followed the elections in only 11 of the 24 cases in which trade unions won these large elections, but there were negotiations and in some cases informal agreements in 7 other plants. In five cases it was definitely reported that no agreement had resulted by the date of the last report, in August 1934.

⁶ An additional election, conducted by the New York Regional Board, occurred in the case of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., on Mar. 1, 1934, involving approximately 1,000 workers eligible to vote. Only 12 votes having been cast, the election was invalidated. Intimidation on the part of the company was charged.

Table 6.—Elections Covering Industrial Units of Over 1,000 Employees Eligible to Vote

Industry and company	Trade union involved	Date of election	Number of employees eligible to vote	Number of valid votes				Result
				Trade union	Non-union	Other	Total	
Airplane: Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.	{Aeronautical Workers' Federal Union.....	Mar. 29, 1934	1,465	{ 856 86 }	198	16	1,156	{ Agreement in minor cases.
Automobile parts: Houde Engineering Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	{Independent Aircraft Workers' Association.....							
Canning: Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.	{United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union.....	Mar. 2, 1934	1,800	{ 1,105 }	674	-----	1,779	No agreement.
Coal mines, captive: Footdale Mine, Frick Co., Pa.	{Canners' Industrial Union of America.....	May 10, 1934	2,397	{ 1,247 }	1,001	-----	2,248	In negotiation. ¹
Clothing: Joseph & Feiss Co., Cleveland, Ohio	{United Mine Workers.....	Nov. 23, 1933	(²)	{ 500 }	536	-----	1,036	Union lost.
Electrical manufacturing:	{Amalgamated Clothing Workers.....	Mar. 20, 1934	1,640	{ 1,216 }	412	-----	1,628	Signed agreement.
General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass.	{Electrical Industries Employees' Union.....	Mar. 28, 1934	4,519	{ 2,774 }	1,513	9	4,381	In negotiation.
P. R. Mallory Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	{American Federation of Labor.....							
Hosiery:	{Toy Workers' Federal Union.....	Oct. 3, 1933	1,740	{ 933 }	370	-----	1,303	Signed agreement.
Reading, Pa., election:	American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.	Aug. 26, 1933	(³)	1,798	598	-----	2,396	} Do.
Rosedale Mill.....		do.....	(³)	2,623	976	-----	3,599	
Berkshire Knit Mills.....	do.....	do.....	(³)	1,115	375	-----	1,490	} Union lost.
Nolde & Horst.....	do.....	do.....	(³)	1,054	2,016	-----	3,070	
Real Silk Hosiery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	do.....	Oct. 4, 1933	(³)	486	490	-----	976	Do.
Sterling Silk Glove Co., Bangor, Pa.	do.....	Jan. 4, 1934	1,200	842	255	22	1,119	Signed agreement. ⁴
Lumber:	{Loggers and Sawmill Workers' Federal Union.....	Feb. 23, 1934	1,500	{ 1,001 }	169	20	1,190	Do. ⁴
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.	{Timber Workers' Federal Union.....	Mar. 1, 1934	1,457	{ 345 }	1	-----	384	(⁵).
Machinery:	{National Lumber Workers' Union.....	May 18, 1934	1,338	{ 887 }	12	-----	1,123	Signed agreement.
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.	{Racine County Workers' Council.....	Mar. 19, 1934	1,200	{ 788 }	515	-----	1,303	(6).
Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.	{American Federation of Labor.....							
	{American Federation of Labor Unions.....	Apr. 26, 1934	1,741	788	515	-----	1,303	

¹ Employees' committee established on proportional-representation basis.

² No report. It is probable that some others of the captive coal mines in which elections were held had over 1,000 employees eligible to vote, but the number eligible is not available. No other mine had a vote of over 1,000.

³ No report.

⁴ After a strike.

⁵ Mill closed after election, due to longshoremen's strike.

⁶ An election held on Dec. 1, 1933 had resulted in 602 votes for the unions and 1,026 for the Employees' Welfare Association. This election was declared invalid on the ground of intimidation and a reelection ordered, of which the results appear above. At last report the company was meeting with the representatives of the minority groups as well as of the majority.

Table 6.—Elections Covering Industrial Units of Over 1,000 Employees Eligible to Vote—Continued

Industry and company	Trade union involved	Date of election	Number of employees eligible to vote	Number of valid votes				Result
				Trade union	Non-union	Other	Total	
Mining and smelting: Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., Kellogg, Idaho.	International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.	June 4, 1934	1,200	475	549	-----	1,024	Union lost.
Paper: West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Covington, W. Va.	Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers	Jan. 17, 1934	(³)	813	690	-----	1,503	Negotiations, with no formal agreement.
Refrigerator: Norge Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.	Federal Labor Union	Apr. 27, 1934	2,418	913 20 9	29	4	975	No agreement.
	United Refrigeration Workers							
	Toilers' League							
Shoe:								
Firestone Footwear Co., Hudson, Mass.-----	Shoe Workers' Protective Association	Nov. 14, 1933	1,870	842	77	-----	919	Verbal agreement.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass. ⁷ -----	Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen	Nov. 16, 1933	1,300	924 293	17	4	1,238	Signed agreement.
	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union							
I. Miller Co., Brooklyn ⁷ -----	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	(³)	(³)	820 307	-----	-----	1,127	Agreement in effect before election.
Craddock-Terry Co., Lynchburg, Va.-----	United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union	Mar. 6, 1934	2,700	1,760	413	-----	2,173	Negotiations; no written agreement.
	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union							
Steel:								
Pressed Steel Car Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.-----	Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union	Sept. 7, 1934	3,500	368	55	-----	423	(³).
Superior Steel Co., Bridgeville, Pa.-----	Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.	Jan. 12, 1934	1,100	973	81	-----	1,054	Signed agreement.
Street railways:								
Los Angeles Railway Co.-----	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.	Jan. 5, 1934	2,300	1,290	767	-----	2,057	No agreement.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Minneapolis, Minn.-----	do-----	Mar. 21, 1934	2,442	1,287	1,074	-----	2,361	Signed agreement.
Total number of votes-----				30,848	14,112	75	45,035	
Percentage distribution-----				68	31	-----	100	

³ No report.

⁷ In 2 cases the issue was a choice between rival trade unions.

Collective bargaining subsequent to elections.—Reports from regional labor boards upon the extent to which collective bargaining followed these elections had been received early in August 1934 on all but 21 of the cases in which trade unions won the elections. These reports are summarized in table 7. Written agreements were reported to have followed the election in 143 or 35 percent of the 408 cases in which trade unions won, while informal agreements had resulted in 127 or 31 percent of the cases. Negotiations were under way at the date of last report in 71 additional cases, or 17 percent. No agreement had resulted from negotiations in 22 cases, while in 24 cases no negotiations had taken place.

Table 7.—Unit Elections and Elections Won by Trade Unions, Classified According to Board Conducting Election and Subsequent Collective Bargaining

Board conducting election	Industrial units covered by elections		Collective bargaining subsequent to union victories					
	Total number	Number won by trade unions	Written agreement	Negotiations and informal agreement	Under negotiation at date of last report ¹	No agreement	No negotiations	No report
All elections.....	546	408	143	127	71	22	24	21
National Labor Board.....	174	133	87	5	22	4	-----	15
Regional labor boards.....	372	275	56	122	49	18	24	6
Atlanta.....	40	39	33	-----	-----	1	2	-----
Buffalo.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago.....	7	5	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Cleveland.....	4	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Detroit.....	1	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indianapolis.....	6	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Kansas City.....	10	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Los Angeles.....	17	15	-----	1	-----	3	2 11	-----
Minneapolis.....	205	156	1	109	43	-----	2 3	-----
Newark.....	3	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----
New England.....	15	12	2	1	2	1	4 1	3 5
New Orleans.....	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	11	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Philadelphia.....	20	12	4	5	-----	3	-----	-----
Pittsburgh.....	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Louis.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Antonio.....	4	4	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----
San Francisco.....	2	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seattle.....	21	16	4 6	2	3	3	2	-----

¹ In August 1934.

² Union had not requested meeting in 3 cases in Los Angeles and 1 each in New England and in Minneapolis.

³ For 6 neckwear companies it was reported that "in some cases" they met the elected representatives, and "a very few" agreements resulted, of which "1 or 2" were written. 5 of these companies are counted as not reporting.

⁴ In 5 cases, after the election a strike occurred, which was settled by a written agreement.

The record of National Labor Board elections is distinctly better than that of the regional labor board elections as a whole in the number of agreements made following the elections. Union victories in 133 industrial units in National Board elections were followed by written agreements in 87 cases (65 percent), while 275 union victories in regional labor board elections were followed by 56 written agree-

ments (only 20 percent). If the informal agreements are included, the National Labor Board elections were followed by agreements in 69 percent of the cases in which unions won, while regional board elections were followed by agreements in 65 percent of the cases. Approximately 17 percent of the cases in both groups were in negotiation at the date of the last report (early in August 1934). Cases in which no negotiations were entered into, or where no agreement was reached in negotiation, were more numerous relatively in the regional labor board elections than in those handled by the National Board. The records of the various regional boards show marked differences in this regard, as may be seen in table 7.

Results of elections, by type of trade union.—An analysis of the elections and their results by specified types of trade unions is shown in table 8. In the great majority of the cases, 439 out of 546, international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved, while in 94 cases local federal unions, affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., were the unions chiefly concerned. In 39 cases independent unions, unaffiliated with the A. F. of L., were involved; in 26 of these cases the chief issue was a conflict between the independent union and an A. F. of L. international union and these cases are accordingly counted twice, appearing in the total for each group. The federal unions, which won in 75 or 79.8 percent of the 94 cases in which they were concerned, had the largest percentage of victories. The international unions won 308 out of 439 cases, or 70.1 percent, while the independent unions won 25 out of 39 cases, or 64.1 percent; the average percentage for all unions was 74.7. In the 26 cases in which the contest was between the independent and an international union, the independents won in 16 elections.

The federal-union elections were held in the airplane, automobile, cement, laundry and cleaning, electrical manufacturing, flour mill, lumber, neckwear, refrigerator, soap, and tire and rubber industries, as well as others. They were chiefly in mass-production industries. Although the unions won in 75 cases, they had secured signed agreements in only 7 cases and informal agreements in 3 others; 46 cases were still in negotiation at the last report, but in 14 other cases, nearly one-fifth, it was definitely reported that no agreement had resulted.

The international unions had secured signed agreements in 124 cases out of their 308 victories and verbal or informal agreements with 122 others. In addition they were still in negotiation with 23 companies. However, for 31 companies, about one-tenth, the report was "no agreement" or "no negotiations."

Independent unions had participated in elections in the canning, electrical, enamel, laundry and cleaning, tools and machinery, iron and steel, and shoe industries, and others, in which they won in

25 out of 39 cases. In the 21 shoe elections in which they participated, they won in 10 shops. They had secured signed agreements in only 12 of the 25 cases in which they had won, but verbal agreements had been reached in 2 cases, and in 2 others negotiations were under way. No report was available for 8 companies, while in 1 it was definitely stated that no agreement had been reached.

Table 8.—Distribution of Unit Elections According to Specified Types of Trade Unions, with Number and Percentage Won by Each, and Subsequent Collective Bargaining

Type of trade union	Units covered by elections			Collective bargaining subsequent to union victories					
	Total	Won by trade union specified		Signed agreement	Negotiations and informal agreements	In negotiation at last report ¹	No agreement	No negotiations	No report
		Number	Per cent of elections						
All trade unions.....	546	408	74.7	143	127	71	22	24	21
Independent unions.....	² 39	25	64.1	12	2	2	1	-----	8
Federal unions.....	94	75	79.8	7	3	³ 46	14	-----	5
International unions.....	² 439	308	70.1	124	122	4 23	7	24	8

¹ In August 1934.

² In 26 cases, independent union and international union were both involved. Independent unions won in 16 of these cases.

³ Include group of 43 laundries in Minneapolis.

⁴ Include group of 22 jewelry plants in Newark.

Procedures in Election

SINCE the methods of conducting elections were in process of development during the year, practices varied considerably between the different boards and from time to time. The procedures were in many cases decided upon by the two parties, when an agreement to hold an election was made. In other cases in which the employer did not cooperate, the methods used were decided upon by the Board or its representative. The use of the secret ballot was, however, general. Where the employees had no objections, elections were held in the plant, but in many cases neutral territory was provided for the balloting. Representatives of the Board supervised the preparation and distribution of ballots, the balloting, and the counting and recording of the votes. An important question was that of eligibility to vote. In about one-third of the cases in which this information is available the pay roll used was that of the date of the election, but the more usual practice was to choose a date prior to the election. A few elections covered only special groups of employees, but elections in which all employees of the plant were eligible to vote were more numerous. In about one-fourth of the cases, notices or instructions made specific statement of the exclusion of executives and supervisors, and of the office force.

The form of the ballot was also an important matter, on which there was controversy in some cases. Ballots used are available in 151 of the 183 elections. They fall into two general classes, 104 of them giving a clear choice of organizations for collective bargaining, while 47 give a choice of individual representatives, nominated or identified in various ways. The former group of ballots were usually in some such form as shown below.

Do you choose to be represented in collective bargaining
with the _____ Company by the Amalga-
mated Clothing Workers Union?
Yes _____
No _____

Which do you choose as your collective bargaining
representative?
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union _____
_____ Employee Association _____

In those cases where the vote was for individual representatives rather than for organizations, the individuals were sometimes identified as the representatives nominated by a trade union or by an employee-representation organization, while occasionally no such identification was given. The trend in the form of ballot was definitely towards those which offered a straight vote on the choice of an organization. Many of the early elections did not name organizations, and put only individual names on the ballots as representatives. Later experience, however, indicated that it was better policy to have a clear cut vote for or against the organizations concerned, in order to avoid later dispute over the meaning of the election results.

It does not appear that the form of the ballot influenced the results appreciably. The proportion of elections won by trade unions was approximately the same in the cases where the vote was for organizations and in those where the vote was for individual representatives, rather than for the organizations as such. The unions won a somewhat smaller than average proportion of victories in those cases in which the nonunion representation plan was organized definitely enough to appear on the ballot by name, but this was true both in the cases in which the vote was for organizations and in those in which the vote was for individuals as representatives. The importance of the underlying industrial situation was too great to be overbalanced in any appreciable degree by the form of the ballot.

In some cases in which elections were requested it was found possible to solve the problem without a formal election. Regional labor boards reported on 56 cases of requests in which no election was held. In 15 cases there were subsequent negotiations, union recognition and

agreements, and in 7 additional cases other satisfactory settlements were reported by the boards, while in 4 cases negotiations were under way when the report was made. In 23 cases the request was withdrawn or referred to other agencies. In only 7 cases was it reported that the case had not been settled. The evidence is not sufficient, either in these cases or in those in which elections were held, to judge as to whether the results were satisfactory enough to create a stable situation. Nevertheless, it is clear that in many cases less formal methods than elections were proving useful in meeting the problem of disputed representation.

Significance of Data

IT REMAINS to discuss to what extent, if at all, the material here analyzed is significant and representative. A primary limitation is in the fact that only a small proportion of the cases handled by the National Labor Board and its regional boards involved elections. The final statistical report of the Board reported that more than 4,000 cases, involving over 2,000,000 workers had been handled by the boards.⁷ Against these figures are the 183 elections, in 546 industrial units, with somewhat more than 100,000 votes in the election cases of the boards. The elections therefore do not necessarily represent the relative strength of various types of representation among all cases which reached these boards. They cover only those cases in which a conflict existed over the question of who were bona fide representatives of the employees, and in which the conflict did not appear subject to solution in any other way.

Any use of this material for generalization as to conditions in the various sections covered by the regional boards would be of very doubtful validity. The differences between regions as to the number of elections and the proportion of elections won by the trade unions are dependent upon a number of very diverse factors, upon which in many cases information is lacking. Among such factors are the extent and success of union organizing activity; the extent and success of employer opposition to such organizing activity; the attitudes of the boards concerned in encouraging or discouraging the use of elections or finding other methods to solve the representation problems; and the techniques used in the elections in the particular region. The absence of elections in a region may mean, for instance, lack of active organizing on the part of trade unions, or such success in organizing that elections were unnecessary, or development of substitute methods by the boards, or lack of aggressive and impartial performance of its functions by a board. For these reasons no detailed discussion of the differences by regions is attempted here, and it should be clear that the material is not susceptible of such compara-

⁷ National Labor Board. Press release no. 6295, July 7, 1934.

tive use except with the greatest care and knowledge of the background.

Similar difficulties arise in any attempt to compare industries. In most cases the number of plants covered is too small for the data to be considered representative for the entire industry. It is clear that in some cases, notably the women's garment industry, where the success of the union in organizing during this period is well known, the device of elections was not particularly useful, and was used so seldom that the results shown here are by no means typical. In only a few cases can these data be used as indicating the general situation in a particular industry at this period.

Taking this material as an aggregate, however, of over 500 industrial units with over 100,000 employees eligible to vote, in 36 States and 50 industries, it appears to have some significance. In those cases coming before the National Labor Board or its subordinate boards, in which the question of the rightful representation of the workers for collective bargaining was a serious issue which substantial numbers of the workers wished to have settled under the supervision of Government, the relative strength of trade-union organization was as has been shown above. This sample is so widely distributed industrially and geographically that it is justifiable to believe it representative of that part of industry in the period covered where the same problem was to be seen. This sample is clearly not representative of that large sector of American industry where trade unionism was not an active issue during this period. Equally clear, it is not representative of other considerable sections of industry in which trade unionism was already well established, or was strengthening its position during this year without the type of controversy which would have led to the use of this Government-sponsored election device. It may be, however, that this sample is representative of a considerable section of American industry where trade unionism during the year in question was strong enough to raise the issue of recognition and collective bargaining, while at the same time it was not strong enough to secure these demands without opposition from the employers. It is representative, if at all, therefore, of the firing line on which the battle of labor organization was being actively fought.

Value of Government-Sponsored Employee Elections

THE National Industrial Recovery Act created a situation in which it was inevitable that Government should act to determine who were the accredited representatives of wage earners for collective bargaining. Section 7 (a) of the act declared the right of employees to "organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing", and to "be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion" of employers in the designation of such representatives.

The penalties written into the act are applicable to employers who interfere with these rights of labor. When issues arose, therefore, it was necessary for the Government to determine who were the freely chosen representatives of employees. In some cases it proved possible to settle such questions informally, but in others more formal methods of determination were necessary. Under these circumstances elections supervised by an impartial agency appeared to be needed, in cases of real doubt as to who were the bona fide representatives chosen by the employees, and in cases of an employer's refusal to recognize a collective-bargaining agency on the ground that it was not the choice of his employees.

That Government-sponsored elections were necessary under these conditions was further recognized by the Seventy-third Congress in Public Resolution, No. 44, approved June 19, 1934, which authorized the President to establish a board or boards "to investigate issues, facts, practices, or activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under section 7 (a)," and authorized any such board "when it shall appear in the public interest, to order and conduct an election by a secret ballot of any of the employees of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented in order to insure the right of employees to organize and to select their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined in section 7 (a) of said act and now incorporated herein." It was under the authority of this resolution that the National Labor Relations Board, successor to the National Labor Board, was established.

Experience of nearly a year with such elections under the National Labor Board shows both certain values and certain definite limitations of these elections. It is clear that in substantial numbers of cases in which controversy arose over the representation question, the Government-sponsored election clarified the situation, by proving that in some plants nonunion, and in others trade-union, representation plans were the choice of a majority of the employees concerned. Moreover, in nearly two-thirds of the cases in which trade unions won the elections, written agreements or at least negotiations and informal agreements of some sort were reported. Information is not available in most cases for an appraisal of the success of the collective bargaining. Nevertheless it seems probable that in most of these cases the fact that negotiations took place and led to agreement of some sort meant progress toward collective bargaining in a real sense.

On the other hand, in a minority of cases the record shows an election and Government certification of the choice of representatives, but no further result. In some instances fruitless conferences presented the form of collective bargaining without its reality, while

in others employers refused recognition of the group chosen by the majority of the employees. It is clear that for such a minority of cases some force is necessary if the purpose of the election is to be secured. An election is not enough unless employees are enabled to secure its fruits through reaching an agreement with their employers. There were a few instances during the year in question in which a trade union, having been elected as the representative for collective bargaining, secured an agreement with the employers only after resorting to a strike. In certain other cases an unsatisfactory situation was allowed to drag on, in which employers denied the right of collective bargaining to a group chosen by a majority of their employees in an election. In none of these cases was court action taken to enforce the penalties of the act upon such employers, during this year.

On the basis of this experience it appears that Government-sponsored employee elections may be a useful device in promoting the end of peaceful and stable industrial relations through collective bargaining. Through holding an election, a Government agency as umpire may clarify a situation in which real doubt exists as to who are the representatives of the majority of the employees. It may also through these elections educate both groups in industry in useful techniques in collective bargaining, and thus promote constructive industrial relationships. It is clear, however, that when the Government undertakes to secure to labor the right of collective bargaining, as it has done under the National Industrial Recovery Act, it must be prepared to apply sanctions in the occasional case in which these rights are denied. Recognition of this fact has been clearly indicated in recent months in many of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board which superseded the National Labor Board on July 9, 1934.⁸

⁸ See especially National Labor Relations Board, Press release no. 141 (decision in the matter of the Houde Engineering Corporation and United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18839), Aug. 30, 1934.

Subsistence Homesteads for Industrial and Rural Workers at the End of 1934

A FEDERAL program of subsistence homesteads is being carried out by which it is hoped to demonstrate the value and feasibility, for wage earners, of the combination of part-time industrial employment with home gardening on a scale large enough to furnish a considerable proportion of the family food supply. Two agencies of the Federal Government are supporting this program—the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Subsistence Homesteads Division was allotted \$25,000,000 for the purpose, from funds available under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is promoting subsistence-homesteads projects as part of its program of rural rehabilitation. Thus the homesteads projects of the former are mainly for industrial workers and those of the latter for rural and agricultural workers.

Up to the end of December 1934 the Subsistence Homesteads Division had approved 62 projects (43 of which had been publicly announced) and study was being made of about two dozen more. The house-construction stage had been reached in some 20 projects and land-improvement work was under way in nearly all of the remainder. In 8 projects the first group of houses had been completed and in 5 projects houses were occupied by their future owners.

As the program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was begun later than that of the Interior Department, only three communities have reached the actual construction stage. In each of these, however, some families have already taken possession of their new homes.

Some of the projects of the Subsistence Homesteads Division have necessitated the establishment of entirely new communities with their own municipal, school, water, power, etc., systems, others are so located as to be able to make use of the facilities of existing towns or cities, and still others are built within the town or city limits. All three of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects have involved the construction of new villages, with all the pioneering work attendant thereon.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects are designed to aid families now on relief to become self-supporting. Those of the Subsistence Homesteads Division are intended as steps in a process of redistribution of surplus populations and have provided for stranded groups, part-time industrial workers, and (in small measure) farmers on submarginal land; some of these families have also been on relief but the program is not designed as a relief program primarily.

The homesteaders in the Subsistence Homesteads Division projects will purchase their homes at 3 percent interest, and the amortization period will be 30 years. While it is possible that a similar step will be taken in regard to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects, at the present the plan is to rent the homesteads to the families selected for participation in the experiment.

In all cases it is expected that a considerable proportion of the family's food supply will be derived from the home garden, poultry, etc., which will be features of every homestead. The net value of the food produced per settler is expected to be about \$200 per year, but will vary somewhat according to the size of the homestead, the fertility of the soil, and the methods of cultivation employed. It has been found that half an acre of good land is sufficient to produce all the fresh and canned vegetables for a family of five for the entire year, while an acre and a half will produce not only the vegetables but enough fruit and potatoes for the whole year.

One of the most difficult problems will be the provision of part-time employment at equitable rates in some industrial or other occupation which will yield a cash income. The ability of the leaders to solve this problem satisfactorily will in a large measure determine the degree of success of the program. It is planned that such employment will be furnished through (1) self-help work on the project, paid for partly in cash and partly in credit, (2) home crafts adapted to the skills and aptitudes of the settlers, and (3) industrial enterprises which it is hoped to attract to the community.

It is emphasized that these homesteads are intended to be not merely a means of obtaining the family living but a new way of life. They are regarded as an "anchor of social security" in that they will furnish both food and shelter, the two items most important in the budget. The homestead life will also provide an outlet, in many cases, for the creative instinct and skills of the settlers through the development of handicrafts. Those thus far initiated are weaving, basketry, wood carving, metal work, and the making of craft furniture. In several cases—as in West Virginia—handicrafts are assuming an important role in community economy. Of particular importance will be the social and cultural aspects of community life which it will be one function of the program to develop.

Subsistence Homesteads for Industrial Workers ¹

AS ORIGINALLY undertaken, the program of the Subsistence Homesteads Division was designed to include five major types of homesteads, i. e., workers' garden homesteads located near (1) small industrial centers or (2) large industrial centers, (3) projects for the rehabilita-

¹ For earlier accounts of these projects, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1933 (p. 1327) and February 1934 (p. 245).

tion of stranded industrial groups, and rural projects for (4) reorganization of rural communities, and for (5) farmers moved from submarginal land. The last two types of projects have since been dropped from the program, but form the main types covered in the program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The projects are of several different forms. In some cases the plan has involved the building of an entirely new community and the work has therefore included all the pioneering work inherent therein—clearing the land, cutting roads, building water, sewage, and lighting systems and laying the mains therefor, and providing community recreational, social, educational, and religious facilities, as well as facilities for the supplying of the material needs which cannot be met by cooperative effort. In other cases the homestead project has been near enough to a city or small town so that the facilities of the town have been available. In still other instances the homesteads, in small groups, are part of the city itself.

The Subsistence Homesteads Division states that it has found the most fertile and promising field for the development of the program to be the large and small industrial centers and that "there are many indications that every such community contains a large percentage of people who would welcome the opportunity to live on subsistence homesteads so long as their doing so did not involve a backward step in their standard of living, either economically or culturally."

Most of the projects approved by the Subsistence Homesteads Division thus far have been for industrial workers. Three have been strictly rural in character and four have been started in order to provide for stranded groups. One project which will have 3 units is classified as a "Negro problem area" project; 1 of the units will be located near Tuskegee, Ala., 1 will be on a tract close to a large Alabama city, and the third will be a rural development in the region nearby. The Reedsville, W. Va., project, which was the first to be undertaken, is classified as an "experimental" community.

Table 1 shows for each of the announced projects, the type, funds allotted, number of families provided for, and acreage purchased.²

² The northern Wisconsin project (see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1934, p. 245), which was to have been entirely agricultural in character, was transferred to the joint jurisdiction of the F. E. R. A. and the Program Planning Division of the A. A. A.

Table 1.—Location, Type, and Size of Announced Homestead Projects of Subsistence Homesteads Division

Location of project	Date of announcement	Type of project	Funds allotted	Number of homesteads to be provided	Number of acres purchased for project
Alabama:	1934				
Birmingham	Jan. 18	Industrial	\$750,000	300	2,109
Jasper	Mar. 6	do	244,000	100	2,096
Tuskegee	Oct. 26	Negro problem area	200,000	75	1,934
Arizona: Phoenix	May 1	Industrial	500,000	300	75
California: Los Angeles	Mar. 15	do	410,000	140	100
Delaware: Wilmington	Jan. 18	do	210,000	70	309
Georgia: Jasper and Putnam Counties	Jan. 6	Rural	1,000,000	500	15,228
Illinois:					
Lake County	June 18	Industrial	275,000	90	1,900
West Frankfort	Apr. 8	Stranded groups	550,000	220	-----
Indiana: Decatur	1933 Dec. 20	Industrial	145,000	48	80
Iowa: Granger	1934 Mar. 15	do	125,000	50	224
Louisiana: Bastrop	July 18	do	112,500	50	1,250
Minnesota:					
Austin	Feb. 7	do	125,000	44	216
Duluth	Mar. 22	do	104,000	40	400
Mississippi:					
Richton	Apr. 14	Rural	400,000	58	7,753
Meridian	Jan. 17	Industrial	80,000	25	273
Tupelo	do	do	80,000	25	171
Hattiesburg	do	do	80,000	24	129
McComb	do	do	80,000	25	264
Laurel	do	do	80,000	25	183
New Jersey: Hightstown	1933 Dec. 23	Cooperative industrial	500,000	200	1,197
New York: Rochester	1934 Jan. 24	Industrial	100,000	33	50
North Carolina: Pender County	1933 Dec. 20	Rural	1,000,000	300	4,550
Ohio:					
Dayton	Oct. 26	Cooperative industrial	359,400	200	160
Youngstown	Dec. 28	Industrial	500,000	139	1,300
Oklahoma: Tulsa	1934 July 1	do	125,000	48	1,100
Pennsylvania: Westmoreland County	Jan. 17	Stranded groups	625,000	250	1,340
South Carolina:					
Taylors	Apr. 12	Industrial	100,000	40	230
La France	do	do	50,000	20	116
Tennessee: Crossville	Jan. 18	Stranded groups	825,000	350	11,000
Texas:					
Beaumont	Jan. 19	Industrial	125,000	50	205
Dallas-Fort Worth	do	do	250,000	80	593
Houston	do	do	250,000	80	320
Marshall	Apr. 14	do	125,000	35	-----
Three Rivers	Jan. 19	do	125,000	50	160
Wichita Falls	do	do	125,000	50	223
Virginia: Shenandoah Park	June 28	Special type	310,000	340	-----
Washington: Longview	Mar. 19	Industrial	160,000	60	140
West Virginia:					
Reedsville	1933 Oct. 12	Experimental	600,000	200	1,100
Tygart Valley	Dec. 22	Stranded groups	675,000	270	2,273
Total			12,479,900	5,004	54,226
Indian projects			400,000	-----	-----

¹ Approximate.

Considerable preliminary work has been done, and houses have reached the contract or actual construction stage in the projects at Birmingham and Jasper, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Calif.;

Monticello, Ga.; Decatur, Ind.; Granger, Iowa; Austin, Minn.; Meridian and Hattiesburg, Miss.; Penderlea, N. C.; Westmoreland County, Pa.; Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Three Rivers, and Beaumont, Tex.; and at Tygart Valley, W. Va. In the projects at McComb and Tupelo, Miss.; Dayton, Ohio; Crossville, Tenn.; and Reedsville, W. Va., the first units of houses have been completed, and the first contingent of homesteaders has taken possession of the new homes.

In practically all of the other projects some land improvement has been or is being done.

It is evident from the foregoing table that the homestead projects approved and publicly announced are fairly well scattered over the United States. In addition to those noted above, there are 19 projects in the planning stage, for which tentative allotments have been made, aggregating \$3,797,570. Of these 19, 3 projects each will be in Arkansas and Pennsylvania; 2 projects each in Colorado, Florida, and Montana; and 1 project each in Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virgin Islands. It is expected that these will provide some 1,700 homesteads.

Characteristics of the Individual Homesteads

Each homestead consists of a dwelling situated on a plot of ground large enough to permit the family to raise a considerable proportion of its food (vegetables, berries, and small fruits) and to provide space for a few chickens, perhaps a cow, pig, etc. The settlers have their choice of location and style of house design.

The majority of houses being built consist of 4 and 5 rooms, though there are a few each of 3 and 6 rooms. The 3-room houses, however, are not constructed unless they can be expanded with a minimum of alteration.

In planning the house, special consideration is given to the needs of the family which will occupy it, and to the accommodation of the furniture. "Local architects who do much of the final designing are required to show in their drawings just where the essential furniture will fit in."

The homesteads at the Tupelo, Miss., project are described as follows:

There are 12 different types of houses built on 3 basic floor plans. All houses are equipped with modern plumbing in bathroom and kitchen, have a fireplace, an individual well with automatic water pump, and an individual septic tank. All walls and ceilings are plastered. The outbuildings include a garage, chicken house, and cow barn. All pastures and chicken runs are fenced. Orchard trees have been planted, including peaches, apples, pears, and plums. The gardens have been plowed and planted to winter and cover crops. On the project an artificial lake has been constructed covering about 12 acres and with a maximum depth of 20 feet. The homestead community house, the cost of which is also

included in the homestead purchase price, stands on the shore of the lake. The lake will be stocked by the Government fish hatchery located nearby.

The architecture is being kept "native" as far as possible. In the southern regions the house plans generally follow the local traditions and styles of building, in California and Florida houses of Spanish or Mediterranean type are used, and in the northern sections designs are generally colonial. Native building materials are also used wherever available. Many of the houses at Crossville, Tenn. (see fig. 1) are made of crab-orchard stone quarried on the site, and the timbers are rough hewn from the forests there. In Arizona adobe is used. This procedure, besides making the dwellings attractive and adapted to their surroundings, is also a considerable factor in keeping down the cost of construction.

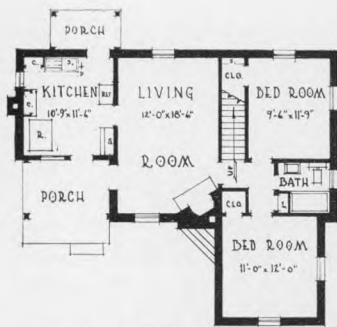
The average cost varies from project to project, depending upon the cost of the land, the size and type of dwelling, and the conveniences provided, but it is the purpose to keep the cost as low as possible consistent with good housing practice. The problem of providing good, well-constructed houses within the means of the purchasers, however, is a very real one. The Subsistence Homesteads Division has been able to solve it through utilization of cheap, locally available materials, mass planning and buying, liberal financing terms, and (particularly on the projects for stranded groups) by the use of the "self-help" method of construction, under which the homesteaders do the major portion of the actual construction work, being paid partly in cash and partly in credits against the purchase price of their homestead.

This method, as stated, has been followed to a considerable extent in projects the colonists of which are unemployed. On projects where the homesteaders have some employment it can be used only sparingly, if at all, and the general procedure in these cases has been to let out the construction contracts to private firms.

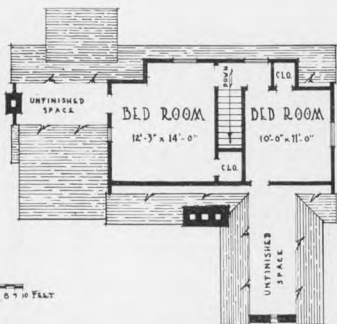
In some cases the low cost has been made possible in part by delaying the installation of some of the household improvements and conveniences until such time as the householders feel able to assume the extra expense. This is the situation, for example, in West Frankfort, Ill., and Granger, Iowa (both coal miners' projects).

Payments are made monthly in nearly all cases, but where local traditions demand it, may be made quarterly, semiannually, or even annually. The payments are to be made over a period of 30 years,³ and the interest rate is set at 3 percent. Title will pass to the purchaser when he has paid 75 percent of the purchase price. In most cases no down payment is required. In the Wilmington (Del.) project,

³ It was the original intention that the homesteads should be purchased at 5 percent interest over a term, generally, of 20 years but running in some cases as long as 25 or even 30 years. A later decision made the terms uniform on all projects at 3 percent for 30 years.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET

FIGURE 1.—EXTERIOR AND FLOOR PLANS OF HOUSE OF CRAB-ORCHARD STONE, AT SUBSISTENCE-HOMESTEAD PROJECT, CROSSVILLE, TENN.

The cost of this house is about \$2,600, about \$800 of which will be paid for with "work credits" (see pp. 24 and 30).



FIGURE 2.—SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD AT REEDSVILLE, W. VA., PROJECT.



FIGURE 3.—VIEW OF DWELLING AT SCOTTS RUN, W. VA., TYPICAL OF FORMER HOME SURROUNDINGS OF HOMESTEADERS AT REEDSVILLE, W. VA.

however, a down payment of 10 percent may be required and in the Hightstown (N. J.) project, \$500.

Table 2 shows for each project the size of the individual homesteads and the estimated average cost. The cost shown includes cost of house, land, improvements, seeds and fertilizer for the first year, essential farm and garden tools, a small flock of chickens, pig, and possibly a cow or horse.

Table 2.—Size and Estimated Cost of Individual Homesteads on Projects Announced by Subsistence Homesteads Division

Location and type of project	Size of homestead (in acres)	Estimated average total cost	Location and type of project	Size of homestead (in acres)	Estimated average total cost
<i>Industrial</i>			<i>Cooperative industrial</i>		
Birmingham, Ala.....	3- 5	\$2,500	Hightstown, N. J.....	1	\$3,000
Jasper, Ala.....	20	2,200	Dayton, Ohio.....	3	4,1750
Phoenix, Ariz.....	1	2,000-2,500	<i>Rural</i>		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	2,700-3,000	<i>Stranded groups</i>		
Wilmington, Del.....	(1)	2,894	Jasper and Putnam Counties, Ga.....	20- 30	3,2000
Lake County, Ill.....	(2)	3,000	Richton, Miss.....	160-320	(?)
Decatur, Ind.....	1- 2	2,000-2,600	<i>Negro problem area</i>		
Granger, Iowa.....	2- 7	2,500	Tuskegee, Ala.: Unit I.....	60	2,968
Bastrop, La.....	5	2,000	Unit II.....	40- 60	2,162
Austin, Minn.....	3- 5	2,800	<i>Experimental</i>		
Duluth, Minn.....	5-10	2,000	Reedsville, W. Va.....	2- 4	4,396-5,571
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	5-10	2,000-2,500	<i>Special types</i>		
Laurel, Miss.....	5-10	2,000-2,500	Shenandoah National Park, Va.....	10	1,500
McComb, Miss.....	5-10	2,000-2,500			
Meridian, Miss.....	5-10	3,000			
Tupelo, Miss.....	6- 7	2,700-3,200			
Rochester, N. Y.....	1½	2,500-3,000			
Youngstown, Ohio.....	1½- 3	3,000			
Tulsa, Okla.....	2	2,500			
La France, S. C.....	3- 6	2,600-2,750			
Taylor, S. C.....	3- 6	2,600-2,750			
Beaumont, Tex.....	7	2,184-2,765			
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.....	5	2,300-2,800			
Houston, Tex.....		2,415			
Marshall, Tex.: Unit I.....	1- 3	1,800-3,000			
Unit II.....	4	3,800-3,000			
Three Rivers, Tex.....		2,500			
Wichita Falls, Tex.....		2,500			
Longview, Wash.....	1- 3	2,600			

¹ No data.
² Up to 10 acres.

³ Or slightly less.
⁴ Plus about \$1,000 in labor.

It is evident from the above table that in the industrial, cooperative industrial, and experimental types the acreage is small, the largest homestead being 10 acres and the majority averaging only from 1 to 3 acres each. The Negro homesteads are considerably larger, because it is expected that a larger proportion of the family living will come from the soil, while the rural homesteads are, as would be expected, largest of all. In the rural projects the farming will be on a commercial basis but such crops are to be chosen as will not compete with those of the other farmers in the region.

Selection of Homestead Families

Type of persons chosen.—The homesteaders are selected by a local committee of citizens chosen by the project manager. Each applicant is required to fill in a form giving in detail information concerning his family status, history, background, economic condition, employment opportunities, etc. It has been the experience so far that the number of applications has far exceeded the number of homesteads available. By the middle of September 1934, over 22,000 applications had been received for the 5,000 homes planned. (The largest discrepancy between demand and supply occurred in connection with the Los Angeles project, where there were 2,000 applications and only 140 homesteads planned.) It is evident, therefore, that the committees have a wide field from which to make their selection and therefore a better opportunity to obtain persons well fitted by background, training, and aptitude to participate in the new experimental communities.

The committee, mainly by a process of elimination, first makes a tentative selection. The applicants thus selected are then interviewed personally, generally by two persons at separate times, to provide two checking impressions of the same applicant.

All the homesteaders must be American citizens, preferably with some farming experience. No single persons are accepted and the married couples must have at least one child or be of an age when children may be expected. (The families thus far chosen have generally consisted of 4 or 5 persons.)

In the case of the communities for stranded groups, the homesteaders have been for the most part without any employment and generally receiving public relief. Usually, however, the attempt is made to obtain persons who have some employment and an income of from \$600 to \$1,200 per year. The authorities have calculated that, what with the proceeds of the garden area, the homesteader can devote 20 percent of his cash income to meeting the fixed charges on the homestead. Thus, on an annual income of \$1,000, the family can purchase a \$3,000 homestead and pay on it \$200 a year.

The attitude of the applicant's wife toward the plan is also a very important consideration, for it is vital to the success of the community that the wives be thoroughly convinced of the advantages of the plan. Aptitude on the part of the wife for canning, sewing, gardening, etc., also adds to the eligibility rating of the husband.

Generally persons between 21 and 45 years are accepted. Because of the long period (30 years) during which payments must be made on the homestead, persons more than 45 years old must have in their families children capable of assisting with the obligation, should the wage-earning parent die or become disabled.

Population Make-up and Employment Possibilities of Homestead Projects

Alabama.—For the Jasper, Ala., project the residents will be selected from among the stranded coal miners, stranded workers in the lumber industry, and “white collar” workers with part-time employment in Jasper. In Walker County, in which the town is located, 40 percent of the population have been on relief.

The other Alabama project (in three units) will be for Negroes and will be carried on with the cooperation of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. The first unit will be agricultural in type, and is designed for trained agriculturists who lack equipment or are farming very poor land; these colonists, it is planned, will produce cotton, small fruits, and dairy products. Unit II will also be agricultural and will probably be devoted to a demonstration of the advantages of the substitution of dairy farming for cotton farming. Unit III will be an industrial project, whose occupants will be low-wage factory workers.

Arizona.—The project located in the Salt River Valley near Phoenix Ariz., will draw upon the low-income workers in the agricultural processing plants and on the irrigated fruit and truck farms and persons on Government and other pensions who have moved to Arizona for their health. A feature of this project will be the privilege of leasing additional land held in a block of 96 acres, upon which colonists may add to the family income by the production of noncompetitive cash crops, such as long-staple cotton.

California.—Pensioners and persons in the fixed-income groups will likewise be included in the Los Angeles project; in that project also will be workers from a wide variety of occupations throughout Southern California. In the latter group, it is stated, some are now unemployed, some working on a part-time basis, and others have full-time jobs but in seasonal industries. These homesteaders will be able to raise for their own use a large variety of vegetables and small fruits. A typically planned homestead will have 10 varieties of grapes, 8 varieties of berries and some 23 other varieties of fruits, these being so selected as to insure the availability of some kind of fruit every month of the year.

Delaware.—The Wilmington, Del., project is adjacent to a highly industrialized and diversified area, and the trend of expansion is in the direction of the new homestead section. For this project the group will consist largely of low-income mechanics and operatives who, even in times of full employment, have never been able to attain the standard of living which will be possible on a homestead.

Illinois.—The Lake County project is in the urban industrial district of Chicago. No attempt will be made to establish a separate community, but the homesteads will be on seven different tracts of

land so situated as to have access to all the facilities of existing communities. The homesteaders will be part-time workers in the local industries.

The West Frankfort project will serve coal miners irregularly employed in the mines of Franklin County and a small number of skilled and semiskilled industrial workers. Whereas the project in Westmoreland County, Pa., was designed to care for stranded workers in the coal-mining industry, the West Frankfort project is in a region in which some employment is "practically assured by virtue of the existence of the huge supplies of accessible coal. The introduction of labor-saving devices, however, together with the generally depressed state of the coal industry, have produced a distressed condition in parts of Southern Illinois."

Indiana.—The Decatur project is situated at the edge of that small city and the homesteaders were drawn from the industrial workers there. Among the 48 settlers tentatively chosen are a doctor, fireman, laborer, tool grinder, clerk, salesman, post-office clerk, molder, machinist, theater projectionist, clothier, truck driver, barber, electrician, plumber, dry cleaner, printer, millwright, and traffic manager. Of the homesteaders 21 were raised on farms and all but 2 have had experience in home gardening. The incomes average about \$1,100 per year.

Iowa.—The Granger project is another planned for workers in the coal-mining industry, but will also include a small number of stranded farmers who have lost their farms because of the depression. Approximately 1,500 miners work in the 9 mines which lie within a 15-mile radius of the homestead site. During 1933 these men averaged 165 days' work and earned an average of \$445. Most of these miners are of Italian, Croatian, and Irish descent. Here, also, the huge coal supply available promises employment for some 50 years to come. "Moreover, the homesteads will be located on a tract of fine Iowa soil, so that a most auspicious combination of favorable agricultural and industrial conditions is provided. * * * Mine operators have also expressed their desire to cooperate by assuring part-time employment to the residents of the subsistence homesteads so far as is possible."

Louisiana.—The pulp and paper industries of Bastrop give employment to some 1,700 men, and several hundred others are employed in nearby forests. The housing accommodations have never been adequate and a bad situation has developed which the homestead project will help to relieve. The homesteaders will be drawn from the employees of these local industries.

Minnesota.—Somewhat the same housing situation existed in Austin, Minn., where the supply of low-cost, well-built houses was insufficient to meet the needs of the low-income workers in the town's

main industry—a food-packing plant. The project is located about 2 miles from the town, but the school, church, and recreational facilities, as well as the public utilities of the town, are available to the homestead community. Approximately 40 acres will be set aside for community purposes, including park, pasture, and wood lot.

The Duluth project is situated on cut-over land of good quality some 7 miles from the center of that city. As many of the colonists as possible will be given employment on the work of land clearing that still remains to be done. The majority of the residents will, however, be drawn from persons with some income from industrial or other employment in the port or in the other industrial activities of the region.

Mississippi.—Five of the six projects in Mississippi are industrial in type and intended to accommodate part-time workers with small incomes in the nearby towns (many of whom have been on relief), craftsmen, and small tradespeople.

The Richton project is a rural development the purpose of which is to demonstrate the value of subsistence homesteads as an element in the economic rehabilitation of a cut-over forest region. The abandonment of the sawmills and woodworking plants when the forest resources were exhausted a few years ago created a serious relief problem. The plans for the project call for a combination of reforestation, subsistence gardening, and production of noncompetitive crops. The homesteads in this project are the largest of those thus far announced, ranging from 160 to 320 acres each. Of this land, 30 acres will be utilized for farming, and the remainder will be devoted to forestry and grazing. Employment will be afforded to some of the homesteaders on the reforestation program of the State and Federal Forest Services, covering some 260,000 acres of land.

New Jersey.—At the Hightstown project⁴ subsistence farming is being combined with a highly seasonal industry—the manufacture of clothing. The colonists, many of whom were formerly employed in New York, are now finding part-time employment in a factory owned by themselves and located adjacent to the homestead units.

Ohio.—Self-help is the keynote at the Dayton units, the homesteaders doing most of the construction work themselves or obtaining it through exchange of labor. In two of the five units the residents are expected to be selected principally from the members of the self-help group, Cooperative Production Units, which was started several years ago; in another unit from young Negro families; and in another from professional people, office workers, and building-trades workers. Most of these persons have some part-time employment but all the units include some wholly unemployed members who can devote their entire time to construction work in the project.

⁴ For more detailed data regarding this project see Monthly Labor Review, February 1934 (p. 245).

Oklahoma.—The Tulsa project includes a cross section of the industrial workers of that city, notably those in the oil and allied industries, trades, and business offices. The need for some means of supplementing family income has been accentuated by the depression in coal and zinc mining, and oil industries, and the drought from which Oklahoma agriculture suffered severely.

South Carolina.—Textile workers will benefit by the projects in Taylors and La France, S. C., where the mills operate only seasonally.

Tennessee.—One of the most interesting projects is that at Crossville, Tenn., located on a plateau 2,400 feet above sea level. This is intended to provide for a group of stranded coal miners and lumber workers, and farmers on submarginal lands, many of whom have been on relief for 3 or 4 years and are regarded as "permanently displaced workers." This also is a self-help project. The underlying purpose is not only to provide homes but to retrain these persons for self-support. The homesteaders perform work either on their own houses or on road or other work in connection with the project, receiving "work credits" therefor. The price of the homesteads is listed not only in dollars but also in hours. The purchaser must not only contract to pay the cash price but must also have to his credit an equivalent number of hours. The stone used in the construction of many of the houses is being quarried on the land and the timbers are also being cut by the homesteaders. They have two sawmills in operation at which they can turn out lumber at the rate of 12,757 board feet per day, also a shingle mill, a planing mill, and a carpenter shop equipped to produce doors and window sash. Waste lumber from the mills is being used for picket fencing. Early in September 1934, of 167 homesteaders selected, 115 were working on the project. After the community work is finished a program of adult education will be undertaken.

Many of the settlers have talent which can be developed to enable them to carry on handicraft industries in their own homes. A definite effort will be made to encourage such activities and also the exchange of products and services among the members. It is expected, also, that private industries will establish small branches there which will furnish some employment.

Texas.—In the six industrial projects being developed in Texas, the homesteaders are being chosen from applicants with an income of at least \$600 a year. The projects are all so situated as to have access to the community facilities of established cities or towns where there is assurance of some employment—in the building trades, oil fields, oil refining, lignite mining, etc.

Washington.—The Longview project is situated some 3 miles from the center of the town, which is a busy lumber port, besides having other diversified industries which will supply employment for the homesteaders.

West Virginia.--Arthurdale, the Reedsville project, was the initial one in the subsistence-homesteads program.⁵ As this was an entirely new community, built on what was formerly an 1,100-acre farm, a great deal of heavy preparation work had to be done before house construction could be begun. Much of the land had to be drained, roads had to be cut, and water and other mains laid. By June 1934 the first 50 of the 200 houses were ready for occupancy. By that time 12 miles of road had been cut, of which 8½ miles had been graded and surfaced, 12 miles of drain tile laid and covered and 47 culverts and several bridges had been constructed. The community center, the exhibition building, two industrial buildings, and the post office had either been finished or were nearing completion. Some 412 acres had been plowed and 185 acres planted to crops. In the building of these homes and the land-improvement work, wages formed the greatest outlay, as many as 1,050 men being employed at one time. For some of these the project "represented the first opportunity to work regularly for wages in several years." It is explained that—

Experiment and demonstration in several factors contributing to a sound community life will be the dominating note at Reedsville. Agriculture will receive close attention in the operation of an experimental farm where new crops will be tried out for the benefit of homesteaders not only in West Virginia but throughout the country. At present the cultivation of small fruits and berries is a main objective towards which this work is directed.

At the home economics cottage, moreover, housewives will be able to learn the best means of planning their family diet with particular reference to the types of foods which the subsistence homestead can provide. Instruction in canning and preservation of foods for winter use will be afforded, as well as suggestions for such necessary items as the arrangement and decoration of homes. Much of the furniture to be used by the homesteaders will be made by their own cooperative woodworking shop.

Functions of Federal Office in Subsistence-Homesteads Program

All financial operations connected with the program are being carried on through the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, chartered under the laws of Delaware. This corporation has capital stock of \$10,000 held in trust for the United States by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the director of the Subsistence Homesteads Division, acting as trustees. It was originally intended to turn over the local transactions to a local corporation formed for each project. It was found, however, that that procedure did not work so well as had been expected and in April 1934 the Federal corporation took over the functions of the local corporations which had thus far been set up. Most of the local bodies have now been dissolved, though a few still retain their identity temporarily, pending completion of property transfer, etc. Each project now has a manager and disbursing officer appointed by the Federal corporation.

⁵ For a detailed account of this community see Monthly Labor Review, December 1933 (p. 1329).

Until the homesteads are three-quarters paid for, they remain Federal property. It is the duty of the corporation to see to it that the payments on the homesteads are made regularly and that the houses are kept in good repair, and to oversee certain features of community management.

Although the homesteaders are chosen from applicants with experience in farming or gardening, a certain degree of supervision will be exercised in order to see that they make the best possible use of their land.

In its work the Division has studied every section of the country in order to determine what locations are the most promising. In many places groups of citizens had already become interested in the idea and their cooperation has been utilized where the project has been carried through.

A study is now being conducted on the basis of which a map will be made which will be used as a basic chart for the establishment of future subsistence homesteads. The use of this chart and the information being gathered for it will make it possible to locate such projects accurately not only in relation to present industrial areas but also in relation to areas affected by industrial migration. An attempt will be made to obtain information as to the probable regional and technical trends for the next 30 years so as to show what appear to be the promising industries and regions and what the failing ones.

Our study, and the new map of industrial United States which it will produce, will point out where industry is going and where industry ought to go under an intelligent national plan. It will show where certain industries can benefit themselves by a drastic move such as that taken by many textile mills, and where others must remain in the regions in which they are now situated. It will enable the Division of Subsistence Homesteads both to serve industry in following the natural course of industrial trends, and to lead industry by pointing out where the economic and social stability that goes with subsistence homesteading can be achieved through planned decentralization.

The cooperation of business and industrial firms is being solicited, in order to provide employment for the residents of homestead projects.

We want the leaders of industry to establish branch factories near our homesteads projects. Instead of adding a wing to the old plant, let them consider the possibility of establishing a small branch plant where they can draw upon homestead labor, ready and anxious for employment. Let them remember that these homesteaders are picked workers, that they have been carefully selected for character, integrity, and native ability, from among the thousands of persons who have made application.

It is also hoped by the Division that the homestead projects will prove such a valuable demonstration that industrial leaders will become interested in undertaking subsistence projects of their own, to provide for their own labor force.

Progress of Program

Of 62 projects to which funds had been allocated, up to the middle of December 1934, work had begun on about 30, and house construction is under way on some 20 projects.

Up to the middle of December 1934 there were 1,064 houses either completed, under construction, or under contract with construction about to begin. Eighty-six houses were being occupied and 393 others were almost ready for occupancy.

By the first of December completed houses were being occupied by 50 families at Reedsville, W. Va., 10 families at Tupelo, Miss., about a dozen families at Dayton, Ohio, and a few families at McComb, Miss. At Crossville, Tenn., 15 families were in their new houses and some 75 to 100 families were living temporarily in their barns pending completion of their dwellings. It was also expected that about a dozen houses at the Westmoreland County, Pa., project and practically all of the houses at Houston, Tex., would be ready by February 1, 1935.

While the primary purpose of the program is to demonstrate the value of subsistence homesteads as a way of increasing family security, considerable temporary employment is being furnished in the course of establishing the projects. The Division of Subsistence Homesteads reports that during the 2 weeks ending August 25, 1934, work on the projects furnished 167,200 man-hours' employment. On some of the different projects the average daily number of workers employed during the period was as follows:

	<i>Average number of men employed per day</i>
Birmingham, Ala.....	341
Jasper, Ala.....	58
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	15
McComb, Miss.....	20
Tupelo, Miss.....	41
Pender County, N. C.....	927
Westmoreland County, Pa.....	113
Crossville, Tenn.....	113
Beaumont, Tex.....	12
Houston, Tex.....	120
Three Rivers, Tex.....	29
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	35
Reedsville, W. Va.....	158
Tygart Valley, W. Va.....	88

During the 4 weeks ending September 22, 1934, on the 19 projects farthest advanced, 289,832 man-hours' employment was furnished, the average number of men employed per project per day being about 130. The Chancellorsville (Jasper County, Ga.), project alone accounted for 67,512 man-hours.

Employment has also been provided indirectly by the stimulation of the Federal Reserve industry through the purchase of materials. From June 2

to October 14, 1934, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads spent \$667,863 for materials bought from the lumber, brick, cement, steel, plumbing-supplies, hardware, and electrical-fixture industries.

Rural Subsistence Homesteads

THE subsistence communities of the F. E. R. A. are being built as part of the rural-rehabilitation program inaugurated early in 1934.⁶ The purpose of that program is to make it possible for destitute persons living in "open country and towns having less than 5,000 population" and eligible for relief, to become self-supporting.

The general rehabilitation program is being carried out through the relief administrations of the various States. These were directed to submit to the Federal office suggested programs for their States. By November 1934 some 45 States had done so and had been granted funds to carry out the program, and 8 additional States had set up administrative machinery but had not yet been granted funds. Grants allowed up to that time totaled \$22,812,771, and the families accepted for inclusion in the rural-rehabilitation program numbered some 84,000.

The funds may be disbursed as loans by the State offices for subsistence rations, capital goods (domestic livestock, poultry, tools), to get the client started, or as work relief to furnish the budget requirements pending the harvesting of the first crop or to assist him to repay the funds advanced.

Three subsistence-homestead projects or "rural industrial communities" are being built in Arkansas, Texas, and West Virginia from the grants thus far made, and preliminary surveys for 12 other communities have been made. The Texas community is situated in the pine woods section 100 miles north of Houston, the Arkansas community on a rich tract of land near Osceola, and the West Virginia village on a 2,200-acre tract 27 miles west of Charleston.

The purpose of these communities, it is explained, is to demonstrate that "needy unemployed workers and their families can become self-supporting in organized rural communities with a moderate amount of supervision, and with a reasonable investment of relief funds."

The rural industrial communities being established under the F. E. R. A. are of the self-help type. These communities are being "hewn out of the wilderness" (as one of the descriptive statements puts it) and there is an enormous amount of preliminary work to be done before the house-construction stage is reached. For this work the services of men on the relief rolls are being utilized.

The work in the Texas community was all done by the heads of the families now living there, the men being allowed rations and 50 cents

⁶ For an account of that program see Monthly Labor Review, July 1934 (p. 39).

per week. Their families, meanwhile, were being maintained on direct relief in Houston.

The Arkansas project provided work for about 1,500 men and the West Virginia project for some 450; among these were some whose families were selected for settlement in the community. On these two projects the men worked 48 hours per week at the local prevailing rate, but their week's wages constituted a month's work relief. At the end of the week they were through for the month, having earned their relief budget. Thus a new shift came to the job each week. There was little loss in efficiency, however, for there was a full-time group of gang leaders skilled in the various types of work to be done and they gave the new men instruction in the standardized construction methods.

The men used in the preliminary construction were for the most part housed in temporary barracks and ate at a common mess hall. In the case of the West Virginia project, about 100 of the men were transported daily from Charleston or Huntington.

Homestead Characteristics

The size of the individual homesteads varies in the different communities. In Woodlake they average 3 acres each, in Osceola 20 to 40 acres, and in Red House only from three-fourths of an acre to 1 acre each.

In all of the communities the houses are of 3, 4, and 5 rooms. The houses at Woodlake are described as being of "simple, native, east Texas architecture", with modern plumbing and brick or stone fireplaces. The 3-acre tract is large enough to provide space for garden, orchard and vineyard, chicken house with 200 chickens, and combination barn, garage, and laundry. In Osceola, also, the native style of architecture was followed. As the acreage per homestead is considerable, each four houses are on adjacent corners of the tract, in order to simplify the layout for roads and light and power lines, and to provide neighborliness.

At Red House the houses are built chiefly of cinder blocks, wood being for the most part used only in the interiors. As the homesteads are small, no animals will be kept on the individual plots; there is room, however, for poultry, barn, garden, and lawn. The 3-room houses include living room, combination kitchen and dining room, pantry, bedroom, bathroom, large unfinished attic, cellar, and front and back porches. The larger houses differ only in having more bedrooms.

The houses in all three villages are equipped for electricity and running water.

The houses at Woodlake were built at an average cost of \$1,490, of which \$670 represented the cost of the relief labor used. The cost at

Osceola runs, according to size of dwelling, from \$900 to approximately \$1,300. In both cases the costs have been kept down by the fact that timber was available on the site and was cut at a sawmill set up for the purpose. At Red House the cinder blocks used are made for 10 cents apiece in a temporary plant on the place; the lumber used is bought and fabricated in the community shop. In this colony the cost per homestead is greater than in either of the others, ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,500 and averaging \$2,150. The cost of community utilities (roads, water, sewers, community farm, and nonfarm tract) "will be either prorated or placed on a self-liquidating basis."

Community features.—One feature of the Texas colony is a park of 255 acres containing many oak and elm trees and two lakes. In this section are located the school, bath house, community house (used also as the church), and "trading post." On the outskirts of the village are two large tracts of ground of about 600 acres each, which are to be farmed cooperatively to provide feed and some cash crops which can be used as payment of the homestead rents. There is a community cooperative dairy of about 75 cows. The mules, heavy farm machinery, some 6,000 fowls, and 400 goats are also owned in common.

A trading post, canning center, a park, a recreation hall and several other community features are included in the Osceola and Red House plans but are not yet built.

The houses will be rented to the settlers during the first year; it is possible that at the end of that period some arrangement may be made to enable the homesteaders to buy their places. At Woodlake the rent is fixed at \$180 per year, with a 3-year lease.

Population Make-up, and Employment Possibilities

The Texas community will ultimately have about 100 families, that in Arkansas some 700, and that in West Virginia 150. At the Texas community the houses were completed several months ago and are occupied, the first 100 families moved in at Osceola early in November, while at Red House about two-thirds of the homesteads were ready for occupancy at that time. The settlers include former "white collar" and industrial workers as well as those with a farming background. They are selected with a view to including in the community population various types of skills and capabilities. In the Texas settlement a number of the people are college graduates and one woman is a graduate nurse; there are also farmers, mechanics, a blacksmith, and an architect. The West Virginia group includes carpenters, miners, electricians, plumbers, and farmers, most of whom came originally from a farm or rural environment. The families selected have a record of successful earning capacity.

It is expected that the livelihood of the settlers will be obtained through either farming or industrial employment. The industrial

workers, while raising part of their food in their gardens, will otherwise probably not do much farming. That, it is expected, will be carried on by the farmers who will operate the cooperative farm enterprises.

One of the most difficult problems is the provision of industrial employment, to provide a cash income for expenses that cannot be met otherwise. (Gardens are to be primarily for the raising of food for use; commercial farming is "not contemplated as a principal activity.") It is the opinion of one of the authorities that "very likely the full solution will be found only gradually as economic recovery takes place."

At Red House it is expected that industrial employment will be provided partly by several private firms which have asked permission to establish plants there, and partly in the cooperative canning center and workshop. Some temporary employment will be supplied in the construction of community buildings and roads, and work will also be available on nearby public works and State roads. It is expected that these activities will furnish enough employment to tide over until the regular income-producing features are established.

Historical Review of Trade-Union Incorporation

ONE consequence of the explicit recognition by Federal statute of the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively, and of the extension of organization into fields heretofore unreceptive to the philosophy of unionism, has been to revive the question of trade-union incorporation. In some quarters an opinion seems to be developing that since organized labor has been given absolute statutory recognition it must also be given legal entity, and must accept full responsibility before the law for its actions as a corporate body.

Thus indications point to a resurgence of what was a controversial issue of considerable vitality 30 years ago, but which had dropped completely out of sight until very recently. The possibility of the reappearance of the question of trade-union incorporation as a phase of the changing status of labor organizations serves to bring into review the history of a policy which is interesting because apparently so curiously inconsistent.

The earliest American trade unions, in the first quarter of the 19th century, were benevolent organizations primarily. Their economic activities were subordinate to their mutual-aid program, as a rule, and as the societies grew the tendency was toward strengthening the beneficial aspect at the expense of the economic.

This was particularly true of the typographical societies of that period, which in the years 1800-20 developed considerable bargaining power and were able to fix wage scales and to discipline members who worked for less. As the membership grew, naturally the benefit funds grew. Incorporation as a means of protecting these funds was instituted first by the Philadelphia Typographical Society in 1809, which sought at the same time to preserve its wage-fixing activities by a clause in its charter which reserved to the society "its power of making laws." Notwithstanding that definite purpose, the Philadelphia society did not, as a matter of fact, submit a wage scale after 1810, and the interest of the membership turned wholly to the benefit features of the society.

The New York Typographical Society had been from its inception a militant organization intent upon improving the conditions and increasing the very low wages of journeyman printers. It was a younger organization than the Philadelphia society and, following the example of the older and larger group, it established a benefit fund to provide relief for sick and indigent members, and a burial fund. By 1816 these funds were substantial enough to call for protection, so the society voted to incorporate and applied to the State legislature for a charter. The senate amended the bill of incorporation passed by the assembly by adding a clause which prohibited the society from concerning itself with trade matters or attempting to regulate wages. The society refused to accept the condition, but

when the same proposal was made in 1818, and amended the same way, the New York Typographical Society finally decided to incorporate under those terms. By adding a clause to its constitution that "in no case shall the society interfere in respect to the price of labor," the society ceased to exist as a trade union.

Only the vote of the president of the Columbia Typographical Society of Washington, D. C., in a tie between the trade unionists and the "almoners," as their opponents called the advocates of incorporation, saved that society from economic oblivion when the issue came up in Washington in 1821. As a result it never incorporated, and thus escaped the limitation upon its activities which crippled its contemporaries.

Demand for Right to Incorporate

THESE early experiences in the incorporation of trade unions had no relation, however, to the policy adopted later. It is in fact doubtful if the trade unionists who in the last quarter of the century demanded incorporation knew very much about the history of their antecedents.

The first movement toward national organization of wage earners which attained any vitality developed after the close of the Civil War. This led to the establishment of the National Labor Union, founded in 1866, which, while not a union or even a federation of unions in the present-day sense, did serve to coordinate union activities, particularly in legislative matters, and to interpret problems and developments from the workers' viewpoint. One of the planks in the platform of the National Labor Union declared that "Voluntary associations of working men and women are entitled * * * to the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associated capital, and we demand their practical recognition and enforcement." This was apparently merely an expression of equality and of the inherent right to organize, with no declaration of the definite practical ends to be attained. When, 10 years later, the National Labor Union had been succeeded by the Knights of Labor as the representative and mouthpiece of the organized workers, we find this declaration on the matter of incorporation: "The recognition, by incorporation, of orders and other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and to protect their rights."

The contention of the Knights of Labor for the right to organize and for the recognition of workers' organizations as legal entities was not based on abstract principles alone. Rather, recognition was demanded as a countermove to the enactment of conspiracy laws which followed the general strikes of 1877. Common law had always regarded, or could be made to regard, workers' organizations as "conspiracies." After the serious labor disturbances of 1877 many States embodied that principle into statute law. It was to fight that

subversive move that the Knights of Labor demanded legal recognition through State and national charters. The legal sanction and recognition given to English trade unions by act of Parliament in 1871 was pointed to as precedent.

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of 1881, out of which the American Federation of Labor grew, also had as the first plank in its platform a resolution calling for incorporation under State and Federal laws. This declaration, however, did not mention the principle of recognition. Instead, the emphasis was on giving "the property of the laboring classes the same protection as the property of other classes."

Incorporation Legislation

THUS, with organized labor of that day united in the desire for recognition of unionism as a legitimate activity and for protection of its benefit funds through the device of incorporation, the next step was the effort to secure the necessary legislation. This effort was successful in some States, but a national act was considered imperative to eliminate differences. Accordingly, a bill was introduced in Congress in 1883 which sought to make it possible to incorporate trade unions as national entities under a general law. One of its proponents met the doubt of Federal jurisdiction in the matter by asserting that if Congress "has not the power it should assume the power, and, if necessary, amend the Constitution to do it."

In 1883 the Senate Committee on Education and Labor held extended hearings upon "the relation between labor and capital," as authorized by a Senate resolution of August 7, 1882. This resolution directed the committee to study these "relations" and to recommend "legislation calculated to promote harmonious relations between capitalists and laborers, and the interests of both, by the improvement of the conditions of the industrial classes of the United States."

Among the numerous laws advocated by spokesmen of the organized workers toward that end was the incorporation law. Most of the prominent labor men of the time, Samuel Gompers among them, emphasized it in their testimony as being of especial benefit in the promotion of harmonious relations and vitally necessary to the welfare of the workers. The same points of protection of funds, recognition of the right to organize as legal and fundamental, and repudiation of the doctrine of criminal conspiracy, were developed by the various witnesses. In addition they expressed the belief that as legal entities trade unions would be in a better position to enforce contracts, discipline members, control strikes, and institute arbitration proceedings.

In short, these early trade unionists saw in incorporation a useful instrument for the solution of many of labor's problems and the

improvement of conditions. The legislative committees of both wings of the labor movement—the Knights of Labor, and the craft organizations represented in the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions—worked determinedly for the passage of their incorporation measure. On June 29, 1886, the act “to legalize the incorporation of national trades unions” became a law. A “national trades union” was defined as—

any association of working people having two or more branches in the States or Territories of the United States for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the prosecution of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled, or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit.

If and when incorporated under this act, such an association became a corporation with “the right to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded.”

At the 1886 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions the matter was reported thus:

The law is not what was desired, covering only those organizations which have or may remove their headquarters to the District of Columbia or any of the Territories of the United States, but it recognizes the principle of the lawful character of trades unions, a principle we have been contending for for years.

Change of Attitude

THE records of the labor movement for several years after 1886 scarcely mention the incorporation policy, and no trade union made any effort to take advantage of the law of 1886 by securing a national charter. When the question again became a live one it wore a very different aspect. In 1901 President Gompers, in his annual report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, issued a warning against the law which, 15 years before, trade unionists had considered so vitally important to them as to justify a Constitutional amendment if necessary. Mr. Gompers said:

Some years ago the Federal Congress passed a law for the incorporation of our trade unions. Beyond question the advocates of that bill really believed they were doing the organized workers a real service; but at the time, and since, we have repeatedly warned our fellow-unionists to refrain from seeking the so-called protection of that law.

Back of that warning, which proved to be the opening gun in the American Federation of Labor's long fight against the doctrine of incorporation, lay the decision of the British House of Lords in the Taff-Vale case. That decision held that a registered trade union was subject to a civil suit for damages, was responsible collectively for the acts of its officers as individuals, and that its funds were liable to

attachment to satisfy claims. The case involved a strike against a railroad in which the road sued for damages and won a judgment amounting to about \$150,000.

Accepting the Taff-Vale decision as a precedent in establishing the legal responsibility of trade unions for the acts of their members, a movement sprang up in this country to make incorporation of American trade unions compulsory. The National Civic Federation conducted a symposium on the question: "Should unions incorporate?" which was published in the first issue of the National Civic Federation Monthly Review (April 1903). One opinion may be quoted as representing fully the position of those employers who were disposed to demand incorporation.

Legislation should be had to provide for the incorporation of trade unions just as we have it for forming other corporations or trusts, and self-constituted bodies founded to coerce employers would have no status under the law and would become conspiracies, where they failed to comply with the requirement to incorporate. * * *

Large sums of money are raised by the unions from individual assessments, but not 1 cent of this is reachable to recompense the industry that bears the brunt of the conflict. When the suggestion is made to the average labor leader that such incorporation ought to be enforced, we at once meet with the answer that it would be fatal to their methods, which is an open confession that their methods are illegal and wrong. Business men incur millions of responsibility in obedience to the law, while labor, much more closely knit, is immune.

More than 10 years later many of the organized employers were still of the same opinion, to judge by the testimony of the general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in which he said:

While the labor organization may develop an immense power for inflicting injury and ruin upon others, it occupies a unique position of possessing absolute legal immunity for the injury thus inflicted. Power without corresponding responsibility—this fact is, in my judgment, the one most important fundamental fact connected with the legal status of the union. What human institution can successfully endure possession of power without responsibility?

While the American Federation of Labor regarded that attitude as part of the destructive tactics of its enemies, the principle of incorporation still found support and advocacy among its friends. Mr. Gompers debated the question in Boston, on December 4, 1902, with Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, who was spoken of in the newspaper report of the debate as "a well-known Boston attorney." Mr. Brandeis' position was that the very lack of corporate reality was bringing upon organized labor one of its greatest grievances, the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. He gave it as his opinion that "if the courts had been dealing with a responsible union instead of irresponsible defendants, they would, in many of the cases, have refused to interfere by injunction."

Many other friends of organized labor, and some of the organizations as well, took the same view. Incorporation in fact was frequently advocated as the way to meet the injunction menace, just as 25 years before it had been regarded as a means of escaping the charge of criminal conspiracy.

Nevertheless President Gompers took a position of uncompromising opposition to the doctrine, declaring that "we will not submit to this new snare for labor's despoilment." The official attitude of the American Federation of Labor thus came to be that incorporation of trade unions and destruction of trade unions were synonymous. So far as the injunction side of the issue was concerned, it proposed other measures to deal with that growing danger. The official statement on the matter became, and remains, that the policy of the American Federation of Labor as well as of the international unions connected with it is at all times to discourage organizations from applying for or receiving charters as incorporated bodies.

Repeal of Law of 1886

IN THE light of the intensity of feeling that enveloped both aspects of the incorporation idea—the early fight for it and the later opposition to it—an act of the Seventy-second Congress, on July 22, 1932 (Public Act No. 306), repealing the incorporation law of 1886 afforded an interesting anticlimax. The measure was introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas who desired to have the law repealed because it was being used to give apparent legal status to organizations that had no relation to labor unions but which incorporated as beneficiary societies under the law for the purpose of carrying on an insurance business. Most of these agencies, according to the report accompanying the repeal bill, insured against divorce. Senator Sheppard's bill passed both Houses of Congress with no discussion whatever, providing a curious requiem for what seemed at the time the end of a long-forgotten controversy.

SOURCES: United States, Bureau of Labor, Bulletin No. 61, Washington; Monthly Labor Review, September 1932, p. 550; United States, Senate, Committee on Education and Labor (48th Cong.), Report and testimony, Washington, 1885, vol. 1; United States, Commission on Industrial Relations, Final report and testimony (64th Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. No. 415), vol. 11, Washington, 1916; American Economic Association Quarterly, July 1909; Documentary History of American Industrial Society, vol. IX, by John R. Commons and others, Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1910; American Federation of Labor, Proceedings of Conventions of 1881, 1886, 1901, and 1904; United States Statutes, vol. 24, p. 86; Knights of Labor, Constitution of the General Assembly, Philadelphia, 1893; National Civic Federation, Monthly Review, April, 1903; and Boston Globe, Dec. 5, 1902.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Report of Virginia Advisory Commission on Unemployment Insurance

THE enactment of a State unemployment-insurance law in Virginia is recommended in the report of a special commission appointed by the Governor of that State to consider the problems arising from insecurity of employment.¹

For reasons of principle, administrative difficulties, or expediency, the commission considered that certain workers cannot be covered in a State plan such as the one advocated. Such persons include agricultural workers, domestic workers in establishments not operated for profit, those engaged in interstate commerce, employees of the State, persons without a certain employment record or who have not been resident in the State for a certain period, persons ordinarily self-employed, persons employed in an establishment having only a small number of workers, and persons receiving more than a stipulated amount in wages in a year.

The plan agreed upon by the commission, and offered in the form of a tentative bill, recommends that a reserve fund should be set up by the employer financed by contributions amounting to 2 percent of the pay roll of employees covered by the plan during the first 2 years. Thereafter, whenever the reserve amounts to \$65 but less than \$100 per employee, the contributions should be at the rate of 1 percent for the duration of the accounting period, and when the reserve at the beginning of an accounting period amounts to \$100 per employee, no further contributions should be required during that period. The bill provides for the administration of the fund by the Department of Labor and Industry, with a separate account kept by the department for each employer. In addition to the unemployment-reserve fund, the proposed bill provides for an unemployment-insurance fund, to be formed by the payment by each employer of one-half of 1 percent per annum of his pay roll. This fund would be administered by the Commonwealth to pay benefits to those eligible employees who, because of the exhaustion of reserve accounts, are

¹ Virginia. Governor's Advisory Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Stabilization of employment in Virginia and building up of unemployment reserves. Richmond, 1934.

unable to collect their benefits from such accounts. Regular benefits would be payable to workers who have been employed by one or more employers in the State for not less than 13 weeks during the 52 weeks preceding unemployment, if they are capable of and available for employment but are unable to obtain work at their usual employment or at work for which they are reasonably fitted, and to partially unemployed workers whose loss of wages amounts to more than 50 percent of their average weekly wages. A 4-week waiting period would be required before the payment of the benefits which would amount to \$15 per week or 50 percent of the average weekly wage, whichever is lower. The maximum period for which a worker could receive benefit in any 12-month period is fixed at 26 weeks. Benefits for partial unemployment would amount to the difference between the employee's actual wages and the amount to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed.

The commission estimated that the burden on industry of such a system would amount to less than one-half of 1 percent of the value of the products of the industries covered and to less than 1 percent of the value added by manufacture. Contributions by the workers were not advocated by the commission, as it was felt that they share heavily in the cost of unemployment through benefit payments representing only 50 percent of their usual earnings, by suffering the delay of a waiting period before benefits are paid, and by having a limitation put upon the number of weeks for which benefits are payable, while, in addition, the worker is, of all persons concerned, the one least responsible for his own unemployment.

Employment Among Former Members of Civilian Conservation Corps

FORMER members of the second period (winter 1933-34) of the Civilian Conservation Corps found employment opportunities during the spring and summer of 1934 much greater than did those of the first period (summer 1933) during the preceding winter. The proportion of employed men was twice as great among the second-period group as among the first-period group. In every State there was a substantial increase of former C. C. C. members who were employed, and indications were that this increase was not entirely seasonal. This information was gained in a survey,¹ the second of a series, conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during July, August, and September 1934.

¹ United States. Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance. Report of the findings in a survey of former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, winter 1933-34 term. Washington, 1934. (Mimeographed.) See Monthly Labor Review for August 1934 (p. 308) for a summary of the findings of the first survey.

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Of the 300-odd thousand men who enrolled for the winter term of the C. C. C., nearly 150,000 left the corps during the term or failed to reenroll at the end of the term. More than 110,000 of these men were traced and interviewed as to their employment status, and it was found that 36.4 percent of them had secured jobs. Virtually all of these were in private employment, only a comparatively few being employed in governmental (State, county, or local) activities.

Table 1 shows the total number of traced second-period enrollees who left the corps, those who resigned before the end of the term, and those who completed their period of service, and their employment status at the time of the survey.

Table 1.—Number of Traced Second-Period Civilian Conservation Corps Enrollees who Left During or at Close of Period, by Employment Status

Employment status	Left camp early	Completed period	Total
Employed.....	20,566	19,760	40,326
Unemployed.....	30,116	36,723	66,839
Otherwise engaged.....	1,945	1,631	3,576
Total traced.....	52,627	58,114	110,741

A percentage comparison of the employment status of traced former members of the first and second periods of the Civilian Conservation Corps is presented in table 2.

Table 2.—Percent of Traced Former Members of First and Second Periods of Civilian Conservation Corps who were Employed, Unemployed, or Otherwise Engaged, by Time of Departure from Corps

Employment status	Left camp early		Completed period		Total	
	First period ¹	Second period	First period ¹	Second period	First period ¹	Second period
Employed.....	24.3	39.1	15.3	34.0	18.8	36.4
Unemployed.....	64.2	57.2	77.0	63.2	71.9	60.4
Otherwise engaged.....	9.0	3.7	5.7	2.8	7.0	3.2
Unspecified.....	2.5	-----	2.0	-----	2.3	-----
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Percentages based on final tabulations.

Of the 3,576 young men who were classified as "otherwise engaged", 1,051 reenrolled in the C. C. C. Many others were unable to reenroll because of the limit placed upon the time a man could serve therein. There were 512 in the Army, Navy, and Marines, 284 were in school, 1,298 were sick or dead, and 431 were in jail. The number and percent of the young men in these groups, both among those who left camp early and those who completed their term, are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Number and Percent of Young Men Classified as "Otherwise Engaged", by Reason for Nonemployment

Reason for nonemployment	Left camp early		Completed period		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In school.....	159	8.2	125	7.7	284	7.9
Reenrolled in C. C. C.....	254	13.1	797	48.9	1,051	29.4
Army, Navy, and Marines.....	298	15.3	214	13.1	512	14.3
Sick and dead.....	905	46.5	393	24.1	1,298	36.3
In jail.....	329	16.9	102	6.2	431	12.1
Total.....	1,945	100.0	1,631	100.0	3,576	100.0

The proportions of these former members who had found employment in the different geographical divisions differed greatly. For the men of the second period, both the Mountain and Pacific divisions had percentages about one-third higher than the country as a whole and the Middle Atlantic division one-fifth lower, as it also did for the men of the first period. The South Atlantic division, however, had the highest percentage of employed of the men of the first period.

In nine States more than one-half of the former members of the winter term (in one of them nearly two-thirds) were employed at the time of the survey. As six of these States are generally classified as agricultural rather than industrial, the seasonal factor may have entered into their high proportion of employment. In seven States, including such industrial States as Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, as well as the less industrial States of Missouri, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia less than one-third of the former C. C. C. members were employed.

Employment on Large-Scale Farms in the Soviet Union

AN INCREASE in the number of both wage earners and salaried employees on the large-scale farms in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) took place each year from 1927 to 1932; the percentage of wage earners, however, decreased yearly, while that of salaried employees increased each year.¹ On July 1, 1927, wage earners formed 95.4 percent of the total workers on such farms, but by 1932 the percentage had fallen to 92.4; the percentage of salaried employees, on the other hand, rose from 4.6 on July 1, 1927, to 7.6 on August 1, 1932.

The number and percent of wage earners and salaried employees on the large-scale farms (*Sovkhozy's*) in the Soviet Union in each year from 1927 to 1932 are shown in table 1.

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, p. 349. (In Russian.)

Table 1.—Number of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees on Large-Scale Farms in Soviet Union, 1927 to 1932

Class of workers	July 1, 1927	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1932
	Number					
Total workers.....	589,700	599,000	659,200	1,088,400	2,035,100	2,682,100
Wage earners.....	562,700	570,700	627,700	1,026,100	1,908,900	2,477,300
Permanent.....	68,300	71,000	89,000	247,800	706,700	1,065,400
Seasonal.....	74,400	71,100	124,300	340,300	576,100	699,100
Temporary.....	420,000	428,600	414,400	438,000	626,100	712,800
Salaried employees.....	27,000	28,300	31,500	62,300	126,200	204,800
	Percent					
Total workers.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage earners.....	95.4	95.3	95.2	94.3	93.8	92.4
Permanent.....	11.6	11.9	13.5	22.8	34.7	39.7
Seasonal.....	12.6	11.9	18.8	31.3	28.3	26.1
Temporary.....	71.2	71.5	62.9	40.2	30.8	26.6
Salaried employees.....	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.2	7.6

Table 2 shows the number of female workers in percent of total workers employed on the large-scale farms in 1932.

Table 2.—Percent Female Workers Form of Total Persons Employed on Large-Scale Farms in the Soviet Union, 1928 to 1932

Date	Percent female workers form of total workers of specified class		
	Permanent	Seasonal	Temporary
July 1, 1928.....	13.1	35.6	69.8
July 1, 1929.....	13.4	36.8	66.3
Aug. 1, 1930.....	15.4	43.9	52.6
Aug. 1, 1931.....	22.1	44.2	46.9
Aug. 1, 1932.....	27.6	47.1	50.3

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Activities of United States Employment Service, October 1934

THE persons placed in work opportunities by the offices of the United States Employment Service in October exceeded by 14.2 percent those placed in September. During October 284,000 placements were reported by the Service as compared with 249,900 for September. Applicants were placed both with private employers and on Public Works Administration projects. The positions filled covered a broad range of occupations including technical experts and members of professions as well as all classes of skilled, semiskilled, unskilled and domestic workers. A slight increase occurred in applications made by persons seeking employment—a gain of 10.5 percent over the previous month. Of the total number, 901,000, calling at the offices, 340,000 represented persons applying for the first time at the Employment Service for jobs.

Approximately 25 percent of the October placements were made by the 23 State employment services cooperating with the United States Employment Service. Placements made by State employment services were 27.2 percent greater than those in September. The State services also handled 36.8 percent of all applications made with the Service. The balance of applications and placements were reported by the offices of the National Reemployment Service throughout the country.

Placements of veterans during October accounted for 39,700 of the total of all placements, a 20.5 percent increase over the September total. During the month 20,600 veterans applied for employment through the Service for the first time.

The active file of persons seeking employment through the offices declined to 6,785,000 at the end of October. Despite the increase in the current level of placements, the number of new applications received during the month was more than sufficient to offset the reduction in the active files. The decline was caused principally by failure of applicants to keep the offices informed of their continued need for employment. Registrations in the active file at the end of October equaled 5.5 percent of the total 1930 population of the country and 13.9 percent of the number of persons reported gainfully employed in that year.

For every hundred persons placed in October, applications were received from 120 new applicants applying to the Service. On the average there were 23.9 applications remaining in the active file for each placement made. In September there were 133 new applications for each 100 placements and 27.8 applications in the active file per placement during the month.

The greatest pressure of unemployment as reflected in the activities of the employment offices was felt in the Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These three States in 1930 contained 21.4 percent of the total population of the country and 22.4 percent of the gainfully employed. However, in October they reported 31.1 percent of all persons applying to the Employment Service for the first time and contained 30.1 percent of all persons registered. Placements in this area represented 16.7 percent of the Nation's total. For every 100 persons placed, 223 new applicants registered for the first time, and for every person placed there were 43 actively seeking employment in this area during October.

The New England and East North Central districts, likewise heavily industrialized areas, showed below-average employment possibilities, as did also the Pacific States.

The Mountain and West North Central areas had the most favorable showing in current placements for October. The Mountain States, with 3 percent of the country's population, had 8.4 percent of all placements. Placements exceeded new applications in this region by a ratio of 2 to 1, although there were 9.7 persons remaining in the active file for every person placed. The West North Central States with 10.8 percent of the total population reported 20.2 percent of all placements. In these States there were 69 new applicants per 100 placements, while the active file of job seekers contained 12.5 registrations for each placement reported during the month.

Table 1.—Geographic Analysis of Placement Ratios, U. S. Employment Service, October 1934

Geographic division	Placements	New applications	New applications per placements	Active file per placement
New England.....	15, 733	24, 453	1. 55	27. 5
Middle Atlantic.....	47, 473	105, 832	2. 23	43. 0
East North Central.....	43, 396	71, 111	1. 64	23. 6
West North Central.....	57, 573	39, 918	. 69	12. 5
South Atlantic.....	42, 224	38, 580	. 91	19. 9
East South Central.....	15, 337	13, 121	. 86	36. 8
West South Central.....	25, 067	25, 763	1. 03	25. 1
Mountain.....	23, 903	11, 773	. 49	9. 7
Pacific.....	13, 629	9, 402	. 69	22. 1
United States.....	284, 335	339, 953	1. 20	23. 9

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Operations of U. S. Employment Service, by Geographic Divisions, October 1934

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	5.5	7.2	5.2	6.4
Middle Atlantic.....	21.4	22.4	16.7	31.1	22.4	30.1
East North Central.....	20.6	20.7	15.3	20.9	19.1	15.1
West North Central.....	10.8	10.3	20.2	11.7	14.5	10.6
South Atlantic.....	2.9	12.4	14.9	11.3	12.6	12.4
East South Central.....	8.1	7.7	5.4	3.9	6.8	8.3
West South Central.....	9.9	9.3	8.8	7.6	10.4	9.3
Mountain.....	3.0	2.9	8.4	3.5	5.3	3.4
Pacific.....	6.7	7.3	4.8	2.8	3.7	4.4
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.—Percentage of Population of Principal Geographic Divisions Registered with Offices of U. S. Employment Service, October 1934

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	Registrations in active file of U. S. Employment Service Oct. 31, 1934		
			Number	Percent of population	Percent of gainfully employed
New England.....	8,166,341	3,431,167	432,766	5.3	12.6
Middle Atlantic.....	26,260,750	10,957,546	2,039,693	7.8	18.6
East North Central.....	25,297,185	10,108,321	1,024,961	4.1	10.1
West North Central.....	13,296,915	5,052,837	720,605	5.4	14.3
South Atlantic.....	15,793,589	6,055,304	839,817	5.3	13.9
East South Central.....	9,887,214	3,736,681	564,904	5.7	15.1
West South Central.....	12,176,830	4,518,232	630,379	5.2	14.0
Mountain.....	3,701,789	1,394,813	231,305	6.2	16.6
Pacific.....	8,194,433	3,575,019	301,175	3.7	8.4
United States.....	122,775,046	48,829,920	6,785,605	5.5	13.9

Table 4.—Placements Made by Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, September and October 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October
Alabama.....	5,512	4,045	-26.6	0.62	1.31	16.8	20.5
Arizona.....	1,323	1,904	+43.9	.59	.75	15.5	10.9
Arkansas.....	¹ 5,414	5,213	-----	.71	1.92	7.4	12.4
California.....	5,844	5,850	+1	.89	.69	10.7	10.4
Colorado.....	2,814	3,853	+36.9	1.17	.82	25.4	16.4
Connecticut.....	2,457	3,274	+33.3	2.01	1.95	21.2	17.1
Delaware.....	844	1,242	+47.2	.64	.74	15.8	10.7
Florida.....	4,350	5,631	+29.4	.68	.83	29.8	18.2
Georgia.....	4,517	4,525	+2	1.76	1.99	41.1	46.0
Idaho.....	2,532	3,179	+25.6	.36	.45	12.4	9.3
Illinois.....	13,765	12,479	-9.3	1.37	2.37	14.4	16.3
Indiana.....	5,188	5,646	+8.8	1.28	1.11	40.5	31.3
Iowa.....	² 7,637	9,127	+18.7	2.51	.46	² 8.6	6.5
Kansas.....	4,533	5,663	+24.9	.74	.52	31.4	23.7
Kentucky.....	2,968	2,827	-4.8	1.07	.98	* 76.8	78.6
Louisiana.....	2,500	2,108	-15.7	.82	.98	59.9	69.2
Maine.....	957	2,102	+119.6	1.66	.89	25.9	7.1
Maryland.....	3,115	3,592	+15.3	1.10	1.29	27.1	23.3
Massachusetts.....	4,878	5,330	+9.3	1.51	2.25	62.1	52.3
Michigan.....	4,861	4,950	+1.8	1.55	-----	68.0	60.3
Minnesota.....	13,766	16,066	+18.2	.56	.55	9.5	7.4
Mississippi.....	4,438	5,269	+18.7	.50	.47	18.0	14.2
Missouri.....	9,533	12,137	+27.3	2.07	1.32	23.7	18.7
Montana.....	3,889	6,673	+71.6	.28	.18	11.5	6.6
Nebraska.....	5,327	7,876	+47.9	.66	.48	12.7	8.0
Nevada.....	1,212	1,294	+6.8	.92	.78	4.8	4.7
New Hampshire.....	3,657	3,160	-13.6	.55	.62	4.8	5.6
New Jersey.....	4,081	4,809	+17.8	1.93	1.95	25.7	22.2
New Mexico.....	¹ 1,619	1,721	-----	.77	.76	20.6	19.7
New York.....	13,851	16,525	+19.3	1.88	1.99	64.2	53.0
North Carolina.....	5,229	9,385	+79.5	1.04	.63	15.9	8.4
North Dakota.....	2,331	3,219	+38.1	.68	.49	11.3	7.9
Ohio.....	11,465	12,073	+5.3	1.89	1.77	23.5	19.7
Oklahoma.....	3,744	4,168	+11.3	.57	.70	65.0	58.2
Oregon.....	3,281	3,389	+3.3	.55	.56	27.1	25.9
Pennsylvania.....	20,473	26,139	+27.7	4.58	2.43	5.1	4.0
Rhode Island.....	728	769	+5.6	1.13	1.70	65.8	66.4
South Carolina.....	5,238	5,675	+8.3	.51	.63	27.6	24.8
South Dakota.....	3,257	3,485	+7.0	.35	.67	29.0	26.6
Tennessee.....	3,188	3,196	+3	.77	.80	57.2	57.9
Texas.....	14,689	13,578	-7.6	.68	.79	12.3	13.0
Utah.....	3,307	3,747	+13.3	.48	.40	8.6	5.9
Vermont.....	765	1,098	+43.5	.88	.85	18.1	12.8
Virginia.....	5,817	6,052	+4.0	.65	.72	14.6	14.3
Washington.....	4,632	4,390	-5.2	.65	.79	32.6	34.7
West Virginia.....	3,776	4,293	+13.7	.78	.56	25.2	20.9
Wisconsin.....	7,217	8,248	+14.3	1.05	.95	12.3	9.1
Wyoming.....	1,950	1,532	-21.4	.41	.48	5.3	6.9
District of Columbia.....	1,409	1,829	+29.8	1.71	1.75	27.1	19.9
Total.....	² 249,928	284,335	³ +14.2	1.33	³ 1.20	27.8	23.9

¹ Incomplete.² Revised figures.³ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 5.—Registrations with Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, September and October 1934

State	New applications			Total applications ¹			Active file		
	September	October	Per-cent of change	September	October	Per-cent of change	September	October	Per-cent of change
Alabama	3,434	5,298	+54.3	14,476	18,114	+25.1	92,856	82,821	-10.8
Arizona	772	1,434	+85.8	2,340	2,924	+25.0	20,536	20,792	+1.2
Arkansas	² 3,835	10,027	-----	² 12,589	32,655	-----	² 39,893	64,634	-----
California	5,227	4,019	-23.1	12,667	12,639	-.2	62,566	61,113	-2.3
Colorado	3,288	3,143	-4.4	9,013	8,815	-2.2	71,414	63,045	-11.7
Connecticut	4,944	6,388	+29.2	8,823	10,985	+24.5	52,109	56,122	+7.7
Delaware	541	924	+70.8	2,663	2,662	-0.0	13,346	13,236	-.8
Florida	2,971	4,655	+56.7	9,461	12,155	+28.5	129,587	102,330	-21.0
Georgia	7,937	8,999	+13.4	16,255	26,590	+63.6	185,425	208,244	+12.3
Idaho	916	1,437	+56.9	4,447	7,234	+62.7	31,328	29,542	-5.7
Illinois	18,883	29,579	+56.6	44,415	58,564	+31.9	197,921	202,808	+2.5
Indiana	6,655	6,247	-6.1	13,460	11,113	-17.4	210,156	176,931	-15.8
Iowa	³ 3,938	4,194	+6.5	² 15,211	18,077	+18.8	³ 65,949	59,444	-9.9
Kansas	3,353	2,946	-12.1	14,145	15,331	+8.4	142,145	134,114	-5.6
Kentucky	3,169	2,770	-12.6	7,317	12,524	+71.2	227,845	222,329	-2.4
Louisiana	2,060	2,061	0	5,250	5,439	+3.6	149,638	145,953	-2.5
Maine	1,586	1,864	+17.5	5,016	6,420	+28.0	24,798	14,873	-40.0
Maryland	3,420	4,624	+35.2	15,081	9,752	-35.3	84,502	83,820	-.8
Massachusetts	7,345	11,992	+63.3	12,794	19,831	+55.0	302,961	278,843	-8.0
Michigan	7,512	⁴ 6,072	-----	17,848	18,247	+2.2	330,662	332,596	+6
Minnesota	9,128	9,121	-1.3	28,975	32,751	+13.1	131,148	119,450	-8.9
Mississippi	2,214	2,500	+12.9	6,529	10,306	+57.8	79,895	74,584	-6.6
Missouri	19,708	15,992	-18.9	39,328	36,921	-8.7	225,650	226,595	+4
Montana	³ 1,078	1,214	+12.6	³ 7,168	8,979	+25.3	44,663	45,214	+1.2
Nebraska	3,532	3,765	+6.6	12,691	13,509	+6.4	67,418	62,944	-6.6
Nevada	1,118	1,013	-9.4	2,415	2,123	-12.1	5,796	6,077	+4.8
New Hampshire	2,019	1,963	-2.8	5,784	5,404	-6.6	17,451	17,767	+1.8
New Jersey	7,873	9,363	+18.9	15,254	21,017	+37.8	104,893	106,902	+1.9
New Mexico	² 1,248	1,312	-----	² 3,697	4,754	-----	² 33,382	33,818	-----
New York	25,991	32,965	+26.8	61,259	79,570	+29.9	888,602	876,040	-1.4
North Carolina	5,452	5,885	+7.9	16,054	18,277	+13.8	83,363	78,995	-5.2
North Dakota	1,580	1,579	-.1	6,856	7,169	+4.6	26,439	25,306	-4.3
Ohio	21,636	21,399	-1.1	50,526	58,779	+16.3	269,337	237,855	-11.7
Oklahoma	2,138	2,905	+35.9	10,170	12,875	+26.6	243,461	242,685	-.3
Oregon	1,814	1,897	+4.6	5,697	7,107	+24.7	88,912	87,729	-1.3
Pennsylvania	93,715	63,504	-32.2	140,252	101,009	-28.0	1,044,121	1,056,751	+1.2
Rhode Island	819	1,310	+60.0	1,448	2,068	+42.8	47,886	51,085	+6.7
South Carolina	2,662	3,568	+34.0	9,968	12,045	+20.8	144,667	140,733	-2.7
South Dakota	1,135	2,321	+104.5	4,277	6,556	+53.3	94,519	92,752	-1.9
Tennessee	2,457	2,553	+3.9	14,428	20,467	+41.9	182,248	185,170	+1.6
Texas	9,957	10,770	+8.2	39,076	42,689	+9.2	181,174	177,107	-2.2
Utah	1,593	1,490	-6.5	9,172	9,700	+5.8	28,304	22,283	-21.3
Vermont	673	936	+39.1	1,523	2,159	+41.8	13,854	14,076	+1.6
Virginia	3,800	4,328	+13.9	12,749	18,177	+42.6	84,863	86,336	+1.7
Washington	3,033	3,486	+14.9	9,357	13,656	+45.9	151,148	152,333	+8
West Virginia	2,955	2,401	-18.7	8,145	8,834	+8.5	95,213	89,766	-5.7
Wisconsin	7,580	7,814	+3.1	24,940	25,821	+3.5	89,078	74,771	-16.1
Wyoming	801	730	-8.9	3,174	3,166	-.3	10,357	10,534	+1.7
District of Columbia	2,403	3,196	+33.0	3,704	5,045	+36.2	38,192	36,357	-4.8
Total	³ 331,898	339,953	³ +1.0	³ 797,887	901,004	³ +10.5	³ 6,951,690	6,785,605	³ -2.8

¹ Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.² Incomplete.³ Revised figures.⁴ Detroit not included.⁵ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 6.—Veteran Activities of Combined Offices of State Employment and National Reemployment Services, September and October 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	Percent of change
Alabama.....	594	577	-2.9	0.41	0.54	9.0	8.5	243	311	+28.0	5,345	4,906	-8.2
Arizona.....	149	271	+81.9	.49	.66	12.9	7.6	73	179	+145.2	1,926	2,054	+6.6
Arkansas.....	1,439	479	-----	.51	1.10	6.8	9.9	1,226	525	-----	12,977	4,756	-----
California.....	992	1,056	+6.5	.71	.42	6.3	6.4	700	444	-36.6	6,253	6,755	+8.0
Colorado.....	405	680	+67.9	.59	.32	20.5	11.2	240	217	-9.6	8,298	7,601	-8.4
Connecticut.....	209	314	+50.2	1.63	1.14	22.5	16.5	341	358	+5.0	4,708	5,168	+9.8
Delaware.....	85	148	+74.1	.06	.18	9.2	5.3	5	26	+420.0	784	787	+4
Florida.....	413	483	+16.9	.28	.41	23.3	18.3	114	196	+71.9	9,608	8,835	-8.0
Georgia.....	449	438	-2.4	.79	.92	22.1	26.6	354	405	+14.4	9,903	11,652	+17.7
Idaho.....	193	338	+75.1	.33	.30	13.8	7.2	64	101	+57.8	2,670	2,431	-9.0
Illinois.....	1,330	1,384	+4.1	.91	1.54	14.3	14.1	1,214	2,128	+75.3	18,977	19,540	+3.0
Indiana.....	785	1,019	+29.8	.51	.44	21.9	14.1	402	446	+10.9	17,174	14,340	-16.5
Iowa.....	2,215	1,701	-40.0	2.18	.18	4.6	2.8	2,215	310	-44.2	25,611	4,796	-14.5
Kansas.....	793	1,115	+40.6	.51	.18	9.5	8.3	407	200	-50.9	9,418	9,230	-2.0
Kentucky.....	595	746	+25.4	.35	.29	27.8	21.9	209	218	+4.3	16,520	16,364	-9
Louisiana.....	483	397	-17.8	.33	.38	22.2	25.3	159	150	-5.7	10,707	10,402	-6.2
Maine.....	149	278	+86.6	.72	.36	73.8	4.7	108	100	-7.4	2,049	1,305	-36.3
Maryland.....	349	443	+26.9	.49	.54	10.9	7.5	172	240	+39.5	3,797	3,328	-12.4
Massachusetts.....	543	679	+25.0	.89	1.13	41.1	28.8	484	768	+57.2	22,308	19,562	-12.4
Michigan.....	498	563	+13.1	1.43	-----	17.8	-----	711	375	-----	8,843	10,189	-----
Minnesota.....	1,664	1,808	+10.0	.28	.21	5.8	4.5	463	358	-16.2	9,702	8,184	-15.6
Mississippi.....	457	475	+3.9	.32	.28	14.8	12.9	144	134	-6.9	6,781	6,140	-9.5
Missouri.....	1,450	1,765	+21.7	.68	.49	10.6	8.4	991	869	-12.3	15,321	14,788	-3.5
Montana.....	379	743	+96.0	.18	.11	7.7	3.7	68	79	+16.2	2,908	2,768	-4.8
Nebraska.....	1,352	953	-29.5	.19	.20	3.4	4.3	257	191	-25.7	4,664	4,110	-11.9
Nevada.....	284	285	+4	.99	.72	1.8	1.4	281	206	-26.7	501	392	-21.8
New Hampshire.....	244	236	-3.3	.43	.39	5.8	5.8	105	92	-12.4	1,419	1,362	-4.0
New Jersey.....	396	688	+73.7	1.29	.92	20.1	13.3	510	635	+24.5	7,966	9,181	+15.3
New Mexico.....	1,453	710	-----	.29	.18	6.3	3.7	1,130	129	-----	12,873	2,623	-----
New York.....	1,596	1,923	+20.5	.75	.81	41.7	34.1	1,199	1,559	+30.0	66,513	65,592	-1.4
North Carolina.....	615	1,069	+73.8	.30	.24	8.6	4.4	187	260	+39.0	5,262	4,652	-11.6
North Dakota.....	196	251	+28.1	.49	.30	6.5	4.7	96	75	-21.9	1,274	1,174	-7.8
Ohio.....	1,720	1,868	+8.6	.67	.77	11.3	11.0	1,160	1,440	+24.1	19,450	20,566	+5.7
Oklahoma.....	637	663	+4.1	.26	.31	31.8	28.3	166	208	+25.3	20,265	18,742	-7.5
Oregon.....	507	661	+30.4	.36	.21	13.7	10.1	184	138	-25.0	6,967	6,695	-3.9
Pennsylvania.....	2,395	4,086	+70.6	1.61	.91	21.2	12.3	3,847	3,728	-3.1	50,696	50,198	-1.0
Rhode Island.....	117	95	-18.8	.53	.71	19.6	23.9	62	67	+8.1	2,288	2,273	-7
South Carolina.....	439	502	+14.4	.32	.30	16.6	14.2	140	153	+9.3	7,295	7,115	-2.5
South Dakota.....	466	606	+30.0	.14	.20	13.9	11.0	64	119	+85.9	6,490	6,671	+2.8
Tennessee.....	458	467	+2.0	.37	.37	28.0	28.3	171	175	+2.3	12,823	13,204	+3.0
Texas.....	2,340	2,244	-4.1	.30	.32	7.0	7.0	691	711	+2.9	16,485	15,692	-4.8
Utah.....	448	585	+30.6	.12	.15	5.7	2.6	53	88	+66.0	2,534	1,533	-39.5
Vermont.....	79	82	+3.8	.29	.66	9.9	8.6	23	54	+134.8	785	707	-9.9
Virginia.....	618	672	+8.7	.33	.42	8.3	7.8	206	281	+36.4	5,109	5,237	+2.5
Washington.....	728	769	+5.6	.30	.33	17.1	16.4	217	252	+16.1	12,413	12,610	+1.6
West Virginia.....	772	717	-7.1	.34	.26	8.0	7.9	263	184	-30.0	6,171	5,665	-8.2
Wisconsin.....	874	1,091	+24.8	.52	.48	9.3	6.3	456	525	+15.1	8,116	6,834	-15.8
Wyoming.....	265	258	-2.6	.23	.24	4.1	4.0	60	63	+5.0	1,086	1,041	-4.1
District of Columbia.....	230	315	+37.0	.87	.63	14.1	8.7	201	199	-1.0	3,235	2,756	-14.8
Total.....	32,847	39,696	+20.5	.57	.52	14.5	11.6	18,836	20,669	+10.5	247,298	462,146	+87.5

¹ Incomplete. ² Revised figures. ³ Detroit not included. ⁴ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 7.—Placements Made by Offices of State Employment Services, September and October 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October
Arizona.....	291	316	+8.6	1.30	1.89	14.7	15.6
Colorado.....	714	1,004	+40.6	1.84	1.17	48.7	33.7
Connecticut.....	1,616	2,282	+41.2	2.32	2.13	18.9	14.9
Illinois.....	6,428	6,832	+6.3	2.21	3.78	11.1	12.4
Indiana.....	2,422	2,024	-16.4	1.67	1.99	34.6	34.0
Iowa.....	1 2,256	2,906	+28.8	1.82	.71	1 8.9	6.1
Kansas (not affiliated).....	1,146	1,456	+27.1	1.09	.66	25.4	15.6
Louisiana (not affiliated).....	2,500	2,108	-15.7	.82	.98	59.9	69.2
Massachusetts.....	1,609	2,401	+49.2	2.63	3.35	94.2	53.9
Michigan.....	1,633	2,172	+33.0	3.00	-----	150.7	115.3
Minnesota.....	3,690	4,704	+27.5	1.30	1.03	16.9	11.7
Missouri.....	1,649	2,004	+21.5	3.30	2.76	21.2	18.5
Nevada.....	648	669	+3.2	1.28	1.13	5.3	5.6
New Hampshire.....	514	610	(2)	.41	.63	3.8	4.3
New Jersey.....	2,971	3,639	+22.5	2.07	1.84	27.2	21.3
New Mexico.....	76	74	-2.6	1.43	1.36	69.7	51.3
New York.....	7,612	9,322	+22.5	2.14	2.39	79.1	64.5
Ohio.....	5,670	6,441	+13.6	2.71	2.50	17.6	20.5
Oklahoma.....	1,196	1,084	-9.4	.83	1.01	7.2	8.5
Pennsylvania.....	6,300	12,590	+99.8	11.12	3.75	91.1	46.2
Virginia.....	560	480	-14.3	.82	1.10	21.7	25.6
West Virginia.....	748	878	+17.4	1.03	.61	23.8	19.6
Wisconsin.....	3,036	4,263	+40.4	1.64	.59	13.0	11.0
Total.....	1 55,285	70,259	3 +27.2	2.97	2.32	42.8	33.8

1 Revised figures.

2 Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

3 Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 8.—Registrations with Offices of State Employment Services, September and October 1934

State	New applications			Total applications 1			Active file		
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	Percent of change
Arizona.....	379	598	+57.8	844	868	+2.8	4,292	4,933	+14.9
Colorado.....	1,317	1,170	-11.2	3,049	2,353	-22.8	34,753	33,884	-2.5
Connecticut.....	3,745	4,853	+29.6	6,357	8,475	+33.3	30,462	33,977	+11.5
Illinois.....	14,203	25,817	+81.8	25,222	40,943	+62.3	71,569	84,592	+18.2
Indiana.....	4,045	4,020	-.6	7,328	6,428	-12.3	83,710	68,820	-17.8
Iowa.....	2 1,856	2,073	+11.7	2 6,336	7,520	+18.7	2 20,139	17,678	-12.2
Kansas (not affiliated).....	1,245	960	-22.9	3,196	3,813	+19.3	29,127	22,652	-22.2
Louisiana (not affiliated).....	2,060	2,061	0	5,250	5,439	+3.6	149,638	145,953	-2.5
Massachusetts.....	4,236	8,047	+90.0	7,002	12,544	+79.1	151,528	129,327	-14.7
Michigan.....	4,895	3 4,262	-----	8,186	9,918	+21.2	246,091	250,364	+1.7
Minnesota.....	4,792	4,855	+1.3	10,754	13,902	+29.3	62,470	55,138	-11.7
Missouri.....	5,434	5,556	+2.2	13,949	15,505	+11.2	35,013	37,074	+5.9
Nevada.....	831	756	-9.0	1,434	1,282	-10.6	3,411	3,734	+9.5
New Hampshire.....	212	458	(4)	916	1,282	(4)	1,976	6,638	(4)
New Jersey.....	6,152	6,702	+8.9	10,513	13,058	+24.2	80,718	77,686	-3.8
New Mexico.....	109	101	-7.3	255	828	+224.7	5,299	3,797	-28.3
New York.....	16,309	22,286	+36.6	45,569	62,459	+37.1	601,883	600,912	-.2
Ohio.....	15,349	16,121	+5.0	37,707	40,449	+7.3	99,757	132,197	+32.5
Oklahoma.....	997	1,095	+9.8	3,209	3,636	+13.3	8,567	9,227	+7.7
Pennsylvania.....	70,087	47,173	-32.7	99,616	66,806	-32.9	874,013	581,357	+1.3
Virginia.....	458	528	+15.3	738	1,431	+93.9	12,135	12,298	+1.3
West Virginia.....	769	535	-30.4	1,728	1,342	-22.3	17,802	17,217	-3.3
Wisconsin.....	4,989	2,508	-49.7	13,461	11,105	-17.5	39,429	46,890	+18.9
Total.....	2 164,469	162,535	3 -1.0	2 312,619	331,386	3 +5.9	2 2,363,782	2,376,345	4 +.3

1 Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.

2 Revised figures.

3 Detroit not included.

4 Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

5 Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 9.—Veteran Activities of Offices of State Employment Services, September and October 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	Percent of change
Arizona.....	18	32	+77.8	2.05	2.44	35.7	23.1	37	78	+110.8	643	738	+14.8
Colorado.....	98	250	+155.1	.73	.30	54.0	20.5	72	75	+4.2	5,289	5,135	-2.9
Connecticut.....	111	199	+79.3	2.45	1.39	26.1	16.3	272	277	+1.8	2,899	3,251	+12.1
Illinois.....	540	605	+12.0	1.72	3.17	13.0	13.7	931	1,916	+105.8	6,993	8,307	+18.5
Indiana.....	461	365	-20.8	.59	.68	16.2	15.9	272	249	-8.5	7,478	5,811	-22.3
Iowa.....	1 451	732	+62.3	1.23	.17	4.6	2.2	1 105	124	+18.1	1 2,082	1,616	-22.4
Kansas (not affiliated)	209	330	+57.9	.44	.16	10.9	6.2	92	53	-42.4	2,273	2,041	-10.2
Louisiana (not affiliated)	483	397	-17.8	.33	.38	22.2	25.3	159	150	-5.7	10,707	10,042	-6.2
Massachusetts.....	166	350	+110.8	1.54	1.32	77.5	29.5	255	463	+81.0	12,862	10,328	-19.7
Michigan.....	113	223	+97.3	4.44	-----	18.7	15.8	502	2 248	-----	2 2,112	3,520	-----
Minnesota.....	488	584	+19.7	.48	.35	9.1	6.7	233	203	-12.9	4,421	3,926	-11.2
Missouri.....	185	308	+66.5	1.27	.82	25.2	14.7	235	253	+7.7	4,666	4,536	-2.8
Nevada.....	196	207	+5.6	1.29	.84	1.9	1.2	252	173	-31.3	363	241	-33.6
New Hampshire.....	47	63	(3)	.15	.35	3.9	2.8	7	27	(3)	184	460	(3)
New Jersey.....	220	493	+124.1	1.80	.94	25.0	12.0	395	461	+16.7	5,492	5,924	+7.9
New Mexico.....	28	42	+50.0	.79	.24	14.9	9.0	22	10	-54.5	416	377	-9.4
New York.....	718	862	+20.1	.94	1.11	59.1	4.9	675	954	+41.3	42,405	42,634	+ .5
Ohio.....	618	619	+ .2	1.32	1.89	14.0	20.6	816	1,172	+43.6	9,179	12,726	+38.6
Oklahoma.....	206	140	-32.0	.35	.55	8.3	14.6	72	77	+6.9	1,702	2,043	+20.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,068	2,445	+128.9	2.96	1.26	27.7	12.2	3,160	3,072	-2.8	29,571	29,772	+ .7
Virginia.....	30	21	-30.0	.70	1.33	34.8	48.4	21	28	+33.3	1,044	1,016	-2.7
West Virginia.....	212	179	-15.6	.36	.17	4.6	4.4	76	31	-59.2	966	792	-18.0
Wisconsin.....	365	544	+49.0	.83	.28	9.6	8.0	304	152	-50.0	3,490	4,366	+25.1
Total.....	17,031	9,990	+42.1	1.28	1.02	22.4	16.0	18,965	10,246	+17.9	157,237	159,602	+1.5

¹ Revised figures.

² Detroit not included.

³ Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

⁴ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 10.—Placements Made by Offices of National Reemployment Service, September and October 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October
Alabama.....	5,512	4,045	-26.6	0.62	1.31	16.8	20.5
Arizona.....	1,032	1,588	+53.9	.38	.53	15.7	10.0
Arkansas.....	1 5,414	5,213	-----	.71	1.92	7.4	12.4
California.....	5,844	5,850	+1	.89	.69	10.7	10.4
Colorado.....	2,100	2,849	+35.7	.94	.69	17.5	10.2
Connecticut.....	841	992	+18.0	1.43	1.55	25.7	22.3
Delaware.....	844	1,242	+47.2	.64	.74	15.8	10.7
Florida.....	4,350	5,631	+29.4	.68	.83	29.8	18.2
Georgia.....	4,517	4,525	+2	1.76	1.99	41.1	46.0
Idaho.....	2,532	3,179	+25.6	.36	.45	12.4	9.3
Illinois.....	7,337	5,647	-23.0	.64	.67	17.2	20.9
Indiana.....	2,766	3,622	+30.9	.94	.61	45.7	29.8
Iowa.....	5,431	6,221	+14.5	.38	.34	8.4	6.7
Kansas.....	3,387	4,207	+24.2	.62	.47	33.4	26.5
Kentucky.....	2,968	2,827	-4.8	1.07	.98	76.8	78.6
Maine.....	957	2,102	+119.6	1.66	.89	25.9	7.1
Maryland.....	3,115	3,592	+15.3	1.10	1.29	27.1	23.3
Massachusetts.....	3,269	2,929	-10.4	.95	1.35	46.3	51.0
Michigan.....	3,228	2,778	-13.9	.81	.65	26.2	29.6
Minnesota.....	10,076	11,362	+12.8	.43	.38	6.8	5.7
Mississippi.....	4,438	5,269	+18.7	.50	.47	18.0	14.2
Missouri.....	7,884	10,133	+28.5	1.81	1.03	24.2	18.7
Montana.....	3,889	6,673	+71.6	.28	.18	11.5	6.6
Nebraska.....	5,327	7,876	+47.9	.66	.48	12.7	8.0
Nevada.....	564	625	+10.8	.51	.41	4.2	3.7
New Hampshire.....	3,143	2,550	(2)	.58	.62	4.9	5.8
New Jersey.....	1,110	1,170	+5.4	1.55	2.27	21.8	25.0
New Mexico.....	1 1,543	1,647	-----	.74	.74	18.2	18.2
New York.....	6,239	7,203	+15.5	1.55	1.48	46.0	38.2
North Carolina.....	5,229	9,385	+79.5	1.04	.63	15.9	8.4
North Dakota.....	2,331	3,219	+38.1	.68	.49	11.3	7.9
Ohio.....	5,795	5,632	-2.8	1.08	.94	29.3	18.8
Oklahoma.....	2,548	3,084	+21.0	.45	.59	92.2	75.7
Oregon.....	3,281	3,389	+3.3	.55	.56	27.1	25.9
Pennsylvania.....	14,173	13,549	-4.4	1.67	1.21	33.2	35.1
Rhode Island.....	728	769	+5.6	1.13	1.70	65.8	66.4
South Carolina.....	5,238	5,675	+8.3	.51	.63	27.6	24.8
South Dakota.....	3,257	3,485	+7.0	.35	.67	29.0	26.6
Tennessee.....	3,188	3,196	+3	.77	.80	57.2	57.9
Texas.....	14,689	13,578	-7.6	.68	.79	12.3	13.0
Utah.....	3,307	3,747	+13.3	.48	.40	8.6	5.9
Vermont.....	765	1,098	+43.5	.88	.85	18.1	12.8
Virginia.....	5,257	5,572	+6.0	.64	.68	13.8	13.3
Washington.....	4,632	4,390	-5.2	.65	.79	32.6	34.7
West Virginia.....	3,028	3,415	+12.8	.72	.55	25.6	21.2
Wisconsin.....	4,181	3,985	-4.7	.62	1.33	11.9	7.0
Wyoming.....	1,950	1,532	-21.4	.41	.48	5.3	6.9
District of Columbia.....	1,409	1,829	+29.8	1.71	1.75	27.1	19.9
Total.....	1 194,643	214,076	3 +10.9	.86	.83	23.6	20.6

¹ Incomplete.

² Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

³ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 11.—Registrations with Offices of National Reemployment Service, September and October 1934

State	New applications			Total applications ¹			Active file		
	September	October	Per cent of change	September	October	Per cent of change	September	October	Per cent of change
Alabama	3,434	5,298	+54.3	14,476	18,114	+25.1	92,856	82,821	-10.8
Arizona	393	836	+112.7	1,496	2,056	+37.4	16,244	15,859	-2.4
Arkansas	² 3,835	10,027	-----	² 12,589	32,655	-----	² 39,893	64,634	-----
California	5,227	4,019	-23.1	12,667	12,639	-0.2	62,566	61,113	-2.3
Colorado	1,971	1,973	+0.1	5,964	6,462	+8.4	36,661	29,161	-20.5
Connecticut	1,199	1,535	+28.0	2,466	2,510	+1.8	21,647	22,145	+2.3
Delaware	541	924	+70.8	2,663	2,662	-0.0	13,346	13,236	-0.8
Florida	2,971	4,655	+56.7	9,461	12,155	+28.5	129,587	102,330	-21.0
Georgia	7,937	8,999	+13.4	16,255	26,590	+63.6	185,425	208,244	+12.3
Idaho	916	1,437	+56.9	4,447	7,234	+62.7	31,328	29,542	-5.7
Illinois	4,680	3,762	-19.6	19,193	17,621	-8.2	126,352	118,216	-6.4
Indiana	2,610	2,227	-14.7	6,132	4,685	-23.6	126,446	108,111	-14.5
Iowa	2,082	2,121	+1.9	8,875	10,557	+19.0	45,810	41,766	-8.8
Kansas	2,108	1,986	-5.8	10,949	11,518	+5.2	113,018	111,462	-1.4
Kentucky	3,169	2,770	-12.6	7,317	12,524	+71.2	227,864	222,329	-2.4
Maine	1,586	1,864	+17.5	5,016	6,420	+28.0	24,798	14,873	-40.0
Maryland	3,420	4,624	+35.2	15,081	9,752	-35.3	84,502	83,820	-0.8
Massachusetts	3,109	3,945	+26.9	5,792	7,287	+25.8	151,433	149,516	-1.3
Michigan	2,617	1,810	-30.8	9,662	8,329	-13.8	84,571	82,232	-2.8
Minnesota	4,336	4,266	-1.6	18,221	18,849	+3.4	68,678	64,312	-6.4
Mississippi	2,214	2,500	+12.9	6,529	10,306	+57.8	79,895	74,584	-6.6
Missouri	14,274	10,436	-26.9	25,379	21,416	-15.6	190,637	189,521	-0.6
Montana	³ 1,078	1,214	+12.6	³ 7,168	8,979	+25.3	44,663	45,214	+1.2
Nebraska	3,532	3,765	+6.6	12,691	13,509	+6.4	67,418	62,944	-6.6
Nevada	287	257	-10.5	981	841	-14.3	2,385	2,343	-1.8
New Hampshire	1,807	1,505	(⁴)	4,868	4,122	(⁴)	15,475	11,129	(⁴)
New Jersey	1,721	2,661	+54.6	4,741	7,959	+67.9	24,175	29,216	+20.9
New Mexico	² 1,139	1,211	-----	² 3,442	3,926	-----	² 28,083	30,021	-----
New York	9,682	10,679	+10.3	15,690	17,111	+9.1	286,719	275,128	-4.0
North Carolina	5,452	5,885	+7.9	16,054	18,277	+13.8	83,363	78,995	-5.2
North Dakota	1,580	1,579	-0.1	6,856	7,169	+4.6	26,439	25,306	-4.3
Ohio	6,287	5,278	-16.0	12,819	18,330	+43.0	169,580	105,658	-37.7
Oklahoma	1,141	1,810	+58.6	6,961	9,239	+32.7	234,894	233,458	-0.6
Oregon	1,814	1,897	+4.6	5,697	7,107	+24.7	88,912	87,729	-1.3
Pennsylvania	23,628	16,331	-30.9	40,636	34,203	-15.8	470,108	475,394	+1.1
Rhode Island	819	1,310	+60.0	1,448	2,068	+42.8	47,886	51,085	+6.7
South Carolina	2,662	3,568	+34.0	9,968	12,045	+20.8	144,667	140,733	-2.7
South Dakota	1,135	2,321	+104.5	4,277	6,556	+53.3	94,519	92,752	-1.9
Tennessee	2,457	2,553	+3.9	14,428	20,467	+41.9	182,248	185,170	+1.6
Texas	9,957	10,770	+8.2	39,076	42,689	+9.2	181,174	177,107	-2.2
Utah	1,593	1,490	-6.5	9,172	9,700	+5.8	28,304	22,283	-21.3
Vermont	673	936	+39.1	1,523	2,159	+41.8	13,854	14,076	+1.6
Virginia	3,342	3,800	+13.7	12,011	16,746	+39.4	72,728	74,038	+1.8
Washington	3,033	3,486	+14.9	9,357	13,656	+45.9	151,148	152,333	+0.8
West Virginia	2,186	1,866	-14.6	6,417	7,492	+16.8	77,411	72,549	-6.3
Wisconsin	2,591	5,306	+104.8	11,479	14,716	+28.2	49,649	27,881	-43.8
Wyoming	801	730	-8.9	3,174	3,166	-0.3	10,357	10,534	+1.7
District of Columbia	2,403	3,166	+33.0	3,704	5,045	+36.2	38,192	36,357	-4.8
Total	³ 167,429	177,418	⁵ +2.5	³ 485,268	569,618	⁵ +13.9	4,587,908	4,409,260	⁵ -4.5

¹ Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.² Incomplete.³ Revised figures.⁴ Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.⁵ Computed from comparable reports only.

Table 12.—Veteran Activities of Offices of National Reemployment Service, September and October 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	September	October	September	October	Percent of change	September	October	Percent of change
Alabama	594	577	-2.9	0.41	0.54	9.0	8.5	243	311	+28.0	5,345	4,906	-8.2
Arizona	131	239	+82.4	.27	.42	9.8	5.5	36	101	+180.6	1,283	1,316	+2.6
Arkansas	1,439	479	-----	.51	1.10	6.8	9.9	1,226	525	-----	12,977	4,756	-----
California	992	1,056	+6.5	.71	.42	6.3	6.4	700	444	-36.6	6,253	6,755	+8.0
Colorado	307	430	+40.1	.55	.33	9.8	5.7	168	142	-15.5	3,009	2,466	-18.0
Connecticut	98	115	+17.3	.70	.70	18.5	16.7	69	81	+17.4	1,809	1,917	+6.0
Delaware	85	148	+74.1	.06	.18	9.2	5.3	5	26	+420.0	784	787	+4
Florida	413	483	+16.9	.28	.41	23.3	18.3	114	196	+71.9	9,608	8,835	-8.0
Georgia	449	438	-2.4	.79	.92	22.1	26.6	354	405	+14.4	9,903	11,652	+17.7
Idaho	193	338	+75.1	.33	.30	13.8	7.2	64	101	+57.8	2,670	2,431	-9.0
Illinois	790	779	-1.4	.36	.27	15.2	14.4	283	212	-25.1	11,984	11,233	-6.3
Indiana	324	654	+101.9	.40	.30	29.9	13.0	130	197	+51.5	9,696	8,529	-12.0
Iowa	764	969	+26.8	.14	.19	4.6	3.3	110	186	+69.1	3,529	3,180	-9.9
Kansas	584	785	+34.4	.54	.19	12.2	9.2	315	147	-53.3	7,145	7,189	+6
Kentucky	595	746	+25.4	.35	.29	27.8	21.9	209	218	+4.3	16,520	16,364	-9
Maine	149	278	+86.6	.72	.36	13.8	4.7	108	100	-7.4	2,049	1,305	-36.3
Maryland	349	443	+26.9	.49	.54	10.9	7.5	172	240	+39.5	3,797	3,328	-12.4
Massachusetts	377	329	-12.7	.61	.93	25.1	28.1	229	305	+33.2	9,476	9,234	-2.6
Michigan	385	340	-11.7	.54	.37	17.5	19.6	209	127	-39.2	6,731	6,669	-9
Minnesota	1,176	1,224	+4.1	.20	.13	4.5	3.5	230	155	-32.6	5,281	4,258	-19.4
Mississippi	457	475	+3.9	.32	.28	14.8	12.9	144	134	-6.9	6,781	6,140	-9.5
Missouri	1,265	1,457	+15.2	.60	.42	8.4	7.0	756	616	-18.5	10,655	10,252	-3.8
Montana	379	743	+96.0	.18	.11	7.7	3.7	68	79	+16.2	2,908	2,768	-4.8
Nebraska	1,352	953	-29.5	.19	.20	3.4	4.3	257	191	-25.7	4,664	4,110	-11.9
Nevada	88	78	-11.4	.33	.42	1.6	1.9	29	33	+13.8	138	151	+9.4
New Hampshire	197	173	(2)	.50	.40	6.3	6.4	98	65	(2)	1,235	902	(2)
New Jersey	176	195	+10.8	.65	.89	14.1	16.7	115	174	+51.3	2,474	3,257	+31.6
New Mexico	1,425	698	-----	.25	.18	5.8	3.4	1,088	119	-----	2,457	2,246	-----
New York	878	1,061	+20.8	.60	.57	2.7	21.6	524	605	+15.5	24,108	22,958	-4.8
North Carolina	615	1,069	+73.8	.30	.24	8.6	4.4	187	260	+39.0	5,262	4,652	-11.6
North Dakota	196	251	+28.1	.49	.30	6.5	4.7	96	75	-21.9	1,274	1,174	-7.8
Ohio	1,102	1,249	+13.3	.31	.21	9.3	6.3	344	268	-22.1	10,271	7,840	-23.7
Oklahoma	431	523	+21.3	.22	.25	43.1	31.9	94	131	+39.4	18,563	16,699	-10.0
Oregon	507	661	+30.4	.36	.21	13.7	10.1	184	138	-25.0	6,967	6,695	-3.9
Pennsylvania	1,327	1,641	+23.7	.52	.40	15.9	12.4	687	656	-4.5	21,125	20,426	-3.3
Rhode Island	117	95	-18.8	.53	.71	19.6	23.9	62	67	+8.1	2,288	2,273	-7
South Carolina	439	502	+14.4	.32	.30	16.6	14.2	140	153	+9.3	7,295	7,115	-2.5
South Dakota	466	606	+30.0	.14	.20	13.9	11.0	64	119	+85.9	6,490	6,671	+2.8
Tennessee	458	467	+2.0	.37	.37	28.0	28.3	171	175	+2.3	12,823	13,204	+3.0
Texas	2,340	2,244	-4.1	.30	.32	7.0	7.0	691	711	+2.9	16,485	15,692	-4.8
Utah	448	585	+30.6	.12	.15	5.7	2.6	53	88	+66.0	2,534	1,533	-39.5
Vermont	79	82	+3.8	.29	.66	9.9	8.6	23	54	+134.8	785	707	-9.9
Virginia	588	651	+10.7	.31	.39	6.9	6.5	185	253	+36.8	4,065	4,221	+3.8
Washington	728	769	+5.6	.30	.33	17.1	16.4	217	252	+16.1	12,413	12,610	+1.6
West Virginia	560	538	-3.9	.33	.28	9.3	9.1	187	153	-18.2	5,205	4,873	-6.4
Wisconsin	509	547	+7.5	.30	.68	9.1	4.5	152	373	+145.4	4,626	2,468	-46.6
Wyoming	265	258	-2.6	.23	.24	4.1	4.0	60	63	+5.0	1,086	1,041	-4.1
District of Columbia	230	315	+37.0	.87	.63	14.1	8.7	201	199	-1.0	3,235	2,756	-14.8
Total	25,816	29,706	+14.7	.38	.35	12.3	10.2	9,871	10,423	+5.6	318,061	302,544	-4.7

1 Incomplete.

2 Not comparable due to transfer of Manchester and Nashua from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

3 Computed from comparable reports only.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Regularization of Employment in the Automobile Industry

ON NOVEMBER 21, 1934, the President authorized a survey of the possibilities of regularizing employment and otherwise improving the conditions of labor in the automobile industry.¹ The survey is to be undertaken by a group of impartial public officials, making use of all existing sources of information and the cooperation of all Government departments and agencies dealing with the problem presented. Opportunity for presentation of factual data in written or oral form must be given representatives of all economic interests. The National Recovery Administration, as the agency directly responsible for the formulation of codes, is made responsible for supplying the necessary facilities for the study and is to handle it through its Research and Planning Division in collaboration with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and such other Federal agencies as may appear desirable.

The finished report is subject to review of the National Industrial Recovery Board before transmittal to the President, and when transmitted is to be accompanied by a summary statement of the views of the Board. Pending allowance of adequate opportunity for interested parties to review the results of the study, no other action by the National Industrial Recovery Board is to be expected, according to the statement of the President.

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

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during November 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 per-

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 8951, Nov. 24, 1934.

mitted 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 During November 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Brattice cloth manufacturing (Dec. 6).	\$12 per week in 10 southern States, \$14 per week elsewhere.	40 per week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year), general.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Car advertising trade (Dec. 3).	\$15 per week	40 per week, 8 in 24, work outside shop (salesmen excluded). 37½ per week, 8 in 24, others. 4 per week additional, emergency work. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work up to 4 hours per week.	Do.
Horsehair dressing (Dec. 4)	35 cents per hour, females; 40 cents per hour, males.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 44 per week, watchmen, firemen, or engineers. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours in 24 and 48 per week, emergency work.	Do.
Stained and leaded glass (Dec. 12).	40 cents per hour, helpers (not to exceed 1 helper to 2 skilled craftsmen). 80 cents per hour, class B products, and \$1 per hour class A products, general. \$15 per week, office. 90 percent of above rates in 11 southern States.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 48 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work.	Do.
Window glass manufacturing (Dec. 3).	35 cents per hour in South and 40 cents per hour in North, general. \$15 per week, office.	72 in 14 days, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 6 per week additional), general. 84 in 14 days, 6 in 24 (to provide for (1) rotation of shifts, 6 additional in 24 in 14 days and (2) failure of other regular workers to report for duty, 6 additional in 7 days, without overtime pay), employees on continuous processes. 40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (2 additional on 1 day per week provided average of 40 per week is not exceeded), office and sales. 40 per week averaged over 1 month or 4 weeks (9 in 24, and 45 per week in 1 week in 4, without overtime pay), bookkeepers and accountants. 84 in 14 days, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24, general. Equivalent time off for overtime employment, bookkeepers and accountants. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.

Amended Codes¹

Handkerchief (Oct. 19, 1933; amended Oct. 31, 1934).	\$12 per week of 40 hours, South; \$13 per week of 40 hours, North.	40 per week, 8 per day (of 24 hours), general. 45 per week, repair-shop crews, etc. 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week during 16 weeks in any year), shipping crews. Operation limited to 1 shift. <i>No Saturday or Sunday work, except dampening crews not to exceed 4 persons in 1 plant may work on Saturday provided average of 40 per week is not exceeded.</i>	No general provision. Regular rate after 40 hours, shipping crews. Regular rate, emergency work, repair-shop crews, etc.	Under 16.
Millinery (Dec. 25, 1933; amended Nov. 9, 1934).	\$13-\$14 per week, according to geographic area, general. <i>49-59 cents per hour according to geographic area, milliners. \$0.65-\$1.08 per hour, according to geographic area, cutters and operators. \$0.75-\$1.18 per hour according to geographic area, blockers.</i>	35 per week, 7 per day, general. <i>42½ per week, 8½ per day, office, shipping and receiving crews, others. 45 per week, 9 per day, designers, foremen, engineers, firemen and watchmen. Peak periods in 6 weeks in 6 months, 7½ per week additional between Monday and Friday, general, office, designers, etc., others. 5 days in 7 (designers, office, engineers, firemen, watchmen and 1 shipping clerk excepted).</i>	<i>1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general, office, others, designers, etc.</i>	Do.
Textile print roller engraving (Mar. 18, 1934; amended Nov. 16, 1934).	40 cents per hour	40 per week (48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, 5-day week (<i>Monday to Friday</i>), general. 8.8 per day (44 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), care and maintenance, stock clerks, etc. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 in 24 (normal day 8), office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and outside service employees on emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Wholesale food and grocery (Nov. 27, 1933; amended Nov. 23, 1934).	\$10-\$15 per week in North; \$9-\$14 per week in South, according to population and store hours.	44 per week, 9 per day, 6 days per week, general. 6 days per week, outside salesmen, and collectors, 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, outside service and sales department employees, and maintenance men. 52 per week (10 per day) in peak periods, during 2 weeks in first half of year and 3 weeks in second; 8 additional during 1 week for inventory, all employees. <i>6 days in 7, executives.</i>	No general provision. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours, outside service and sales department, and emergency maintenance and repair. 1½ regular rate for hours in excess of maximum specified, all employees in peak periods.	Under 16.
Wood plug (Nov. 24, 1933; amended Nov. 7, 1934).	27 cents per hour for 1 year and 30 cents per hour thereafter in South; 32½ cents per hour for 1 year and 35 cents thereafter in North, general. \$12-\$15 per week, according to population, clerical, etc.	40 per week, 8 per day (of 24 hours), 6 days in 7, general. 48 per week, 9½ per day (of 24 hours), shipping clerks, firemen and engineers. 48 per week, 8 per day (of 24 hours), watchmen. 48 per week, maintenance or repair work.	No general provision. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours, watchmen. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, maintenance or repair work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.

¹ Amendments in italics.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND PENSIONS

Teachers' Retirement Systems in the Depression

THE continuance and stability of State retirement systems for teachers have been threatened during the past 4 years by proposals advanced in State legislatures and by other groups, while decreased school resources or attempts to revise school finance systems have hindered the introduction of new retirement legislation and the revision of unsatisfactory systems. A recent report by the National Education Association¹ describes the effects of the depression on the operation and organization of teacher-retirement systems between 1930 and 1934, as reported by secretaries of 16 State teacher-retirement systems, as well as significant trends in retirements, income, and investment experience of State systems.

Prior to 1930 there were 22 State-wide teacher-retirement systems in effect and since that time legislation has been enacted in New Mexico establishing a retirement system and a very restricted teachers' pension law has recently been enacted in Florida. The Territory of Alaska which formerly had a retirement system has discontinued it.

The charge has been made in recent years, it is stated in the report, that in some instances school boards have used retirement regulations as a means of removing from the active pay roll the older, more experienced and higher-salaried teachers in order to substitute younger, less-experienced teachers at lower salaries. From the reports received in this inquiry it appeared that there was some foundation for the charge, although it is pointed out that this does not constitute any argument against a retirement system, since without such a system the situation of experienced teachers who are unjustly dismissed would be worse than under a pension system. While a number of retirement systems reported that attempts to reduce salary budgets had resulted in the retirement of teachers earlier than would normally be the case, the report states that it is not safe to conclude that all increases in the number of retirements during the past 4 years have resulted from economic pressure on school budgets, since in systems recently established there will naturally be an increase from year to year. An increase in the number of retirements since 1930 on the age basis was reported by 10 systems, 2 secretaries reporting definitely that older teachers had been forced out of the service.

¹ National Education Association. Committee on Retirement Allowances. Retirement systems in the depression. Washington, D. C., 1934.

Eight systems reported an increase in the number of disability retirements, while 1 system reported a decrease in such retirements, and 1 secretary reported that disabled teachers seemed reluctant to give up even when it would be to their advantage and that of their pupils.

In general, there were few legislative changes in the systems during the 4-year period. In Washington the period of service which must be rendered within the State as a basis for ordinary retirement was lengthened. The Minnesota system was revised to permit a relatively early retirement age. Bills to establish a compulsory retirement age or to lower existing retirement ages, which were introduced in several States, failed of enactment.

Two State systems are entirely supported by public funds but in the others the teachers pay either a specified amount or a percentage of their salaries toward their future annuities. In 1934, it is said, the average salary of teachers, principals, and supervisors was probably about 26 percent below the average salary received in 1930. Salary arrears were reported in a number of cities and States. In all of these States and cities the teachers contribute to the support of the retirement plan, but the systems financed wholly by teachers' contributions were naturally most adversely affected by the salary reductions. As annuities are in some cases related to the teacher's average salary over a few years immediately preceding retirement, the benefits of teachers nearing retirement were in such systems affected by the reduction in salaries which had taken place. Two State legislatures in 1933, however, provided that temporary salary reductions should not affect benefits or contributions.

While the retirement funds receive support from public funds in all but 3 of the State systems, it was found that public expenditures in the case of 8 systems for which this information was available did not constitute much over 1 percent of the cost of government. Lowered incomes from members' deposits or contributions were reported by several of the systems, due to the retrenchment program in the schools, decrease in the rate of assessment, or to reduced salaries.

It is pointed out in the report that as the accumulated reserve increases in States operating under the actuarial-reserve plan, increasing difficulty will be met in convincing State legislatures of the necessity for making further State appropriations. One State in which the accumulated reserve amounted to more than \$95,000,000 had met with this difficulty and stated that "as the reserve increases, it becomes increasingly necessary to educate State legislators in regard to the necessity for the accumulation of these large reserves." However, bills to postpone or eliminate payment of public funds to established teacher-retirement systems were unsuccessful in recent legislative sessions in California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Industrial Group Insurance in 1933

THE total value of group-insurance policies in the United States at the end of 1933 was estimated to be nearly 10 billion dollars, according to a study¹ recently published by the National Industrial Conference Board. This estimate is based on the records of 8 of the large life insurance companies which have written more than 90 percent of all the group policies now in force, the value of the group life insurance outstanding in these companies at the close of 1933 amounting to \$8,951,000,000. Included in this total were policies amounting to \$744,000,000 for accidental death and dismemberment, while in addition these companies had policies outstanding for \$16,000,000 of weekly benefits for group accident and health insurance and monthly retirement incomes aggregating \$8,500,000.

Group insurance was first introduced in 1911 and the periods of greatest increase in the volume of insurance written were in 1914 when the country was getting organized to meet war production and in 1917 when the United States entered the war. Decreases in the amount of insurance in force took place in the depression years of 1921, and 1932, and 1933, although for the entire period from 1912 to 1933 the average annual rate of increase was 11.8 percent.

The total number of policies carried by the 8 companies at the end of 1933 was 15,125, 14,488 of which were in companies employing 1,000 or fewer employees, with an average coverage in these companies of 121 employees per policy. There were 506 policies in force in companies employing between 1,000 and 5,000, with an average coverage of 2,056 per policy; 115 policies in companies employing from 5,000 to 25,000, with an average coverage of 8,959; and 16 policies in companies employing more than 25,000 workers, with an average number of 41,029 covered per policy. The total number of employees covered by the 15,125 policies was 4,487,377. These figures are interesting as showing the surprisingly large number of relatively small companies which have purchased group-life insurance. It is shown, however, that while the number of policies and amounts of insurance in force decline fairly steadily with the increase of company size, the average amount of insurance per employee increases with the increase in the size of the establishments. Thus, it appears that the average protection afforded to employees of very large establishments is 55.4 percent greater than that given to employees in plants of less than 1,000 workers. The average insurance protection for all groups combined was \$1,828, while the range in the four groups was from \$1,577 in the group of small plants to \$2,451 in the group of largest plants.

¹ National Industrial Conference Board. Recent developments in industrial group insurance. New York, 1934.

Although there have been a large number of cancelations resulting from the depression, the value of policies in force at the end of 1933 totaled 51.7 percent more than in 1926 and more than in any year prior to 1929. As there is a direct relation between pay rolls and employment and the volume of group-life insurance it was to be expected that the unprecedented depression would result in drastic reductions in the amount of such insurance carried by the companies. Though the cancelations of policies amounted to more than 3 billion dollars in the past 3 years, new sales held up so well that the net loss in policies between 1930, the peak year, and 1933 amounted to only about 14 percent. One insurance company reported that financial troubles of insured employees were the cause of 60 percent of its group life cancelations, while 20 percent were transfers of policies to another company or to another type of plan; another insurance company stated that among the small companies it was found that cancelations were frequently caused by reductions in the number of employees below the minimum of 50 eligible employees required for a group life policy.

In addition to the purchase of group-life insurance by industries, group policies are also issued covering accident and health insurance providing weekly benefits for temporary or permanent disability caused by nonoccupational accident or diseases, and for accidental death and dismemberment, the latter type of insurance never being sold alone but always in conjunction with group-life insurance or group accident and health insurance. A fourth, and the newest development in the group-insurance field, is the provision of group annuities which have been developed to meet a growing need for contractual pension plans guaranteeing a retirement income to employees during their old age. A total of 226 group annuity and pension policies was reported by the 8 insurance companies at the close of 1933, with a total of 193,796 employees covered by this form of insurance.

A form of group-insurance policy which is said to enjoy increasing popularity among employers and employees is that known as a "blanket policy" or a "package plan" in which two or more of the four types of group insurance are combined in a single contract. In such a case a single pay-roll deduction from individual employees is required for the different coverages. Although, the report says, the employer signs a contract with the insurance company to cover each type of risk to be insured, from the employee's viewpoint it is a single contract which protects him and his dependents against all his economic hazards except unemployment.

Old-Age Assistance in Wisconsin

WISCONSIN was the fourth State in the Union to enact legislation in the old-age pension field.¹ As its law was passed in 1925, there have been 9 years of pension experience in that State.

The act provides for pensions of not to exceed \$30 per month to persons 70 years of age or over² who have been citizens of the United States for 15 years, and residents of the State and county for the same period, whose income does not exceed \$1 per day and whose other assets do not exceed \$3,000.

Acceptance of the law has been optional³ with the counties, and the system could be discontinued by vote of the county commissioners at the end of any year. The number of counties with the system in force has therefore varied from year to year and at no time has the total number exceeded 9 (out of a total for the State of 71 counties). No county has had the system in effect during the whole period, and only 3 counties since 1926. Some of the largest and most populous counties have adopted the system—including Milwaukee County—but the largest proportion of the State population covered by the pension system in any year has been 37.3 percent.

Experience Under Act

THE experience under the act since its enactment in 1925 is reviewed in the annual report on old-age pensions of the Wisconsin State Board of Control,⁴ from which the following data are taken.

The following table shows the extent of the system each year since 1925.

Table 1.—Extent of Old-Age Assistance in Wisconsin, by Years, 1925-1933

Year	Number of adopting counties	Number of pensioners	Cost of pensions	
			Total amount	Percent of total cost borne by State
1925.....	1	8	\$180	33.33
1926.....	5	352	67,927	33.33
1927.....	4	295	49,639	33.33
1928.....	4	290	52,440	33.33
1929.....	6	392	67,503	33.33
1930.....	8	990	156,525	33.33
1931.....	9	1,597	283,848	26.42
1932.....	9	1,938	336,997	20.44
1933.....	8	1,971	395,807	18.95

¹ Wisconsin was preceded by Montana (1923, law still in effect), Nevada (1923, but law repealed in 1925 and replaced by the present act), and Pennsylvania (1923, but law repealed in 1924 and no other enacted until 1933).

² A State-wide referendum, held Apr. 3, 1934, under a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, resulted in the people's authorizing the legislature, by a vote of 531,915 to 154,729, to lower the age of eligibility from 70 to 60 years. The legislature has not yet acted upon this authorization.

³ But becomes mandatory July 1, 1935.

⁴ Wisconsin. State Board of Control. Old-age assistance in Wisconsin, 1925-1933. Madison, 1934.

The law provides that the State shall reimburse the counties for one-third of the amounts spent in pensions. For each of the years from 1925 to 1928 the legislature appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to meet the State's share of the expense, and during this period the appropriation was more than sufficient, as the amounts actually needed for the purpose ranged from only \$60 in 1925 to \$22,642 in 1926. In 1929 the appropriation was cut to \$35,000 but this was still sufficient to pay one-third of the cost, as was also the \$55,000 appropriated in 1930. For each of the years from 1930 to 1933, \$75,000 was set aside by the State, but, as table 1 shows, in each successive year the amount has fallen farther below the one-third supposedly borne by the State.

Since 1925 aid has been granted to 2,814 persons, and 1,769 were still receiving assistance at the end of 1933. Of the 1,045 pensions discontinued, 551 discontinuances were on account of the death of the beneficiary, 53 pensioners were committed to the county home and 5 to the county asylum, 5 moved out of the county, and in 8 cases the pensioner went to live with relatives. Other revocations were on order of the county board (31), "abolition of aid" (316), and other ineligibility (76).

Amount of pension.—Table 2 shows the number of grants of classified amounts made each year. The most common amount granted appears to have been \$15, as 23.9 percent of the pensioners received that amount in 1933, while 19.9 percent received \$20. Less than 20 percent received \$30, the maximum payable under the law.

Table 2.—Number of Allowances of Classified Amount in Wisconsin, 1927-1933

Amount of pension	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
							Number	Per cent
\$5.....	2	1	1	1	3	11	9	0.5
Over \$5 and under \$10.....	3	3	7	13	16	20	17	.9
\$10.....	24	24	32	71	151	171	190	9.6
Over \$10 and under \$15.....	19	14	45	66	108	133	123	6.2
\$15.....	82	108	133	246	394	482	472	23.9
Over \$15 and under \$20.....	17	13	22	33	35	49	38	1.9
\$20.....	60	62	77	218	325	369	392	19.9
Over \$20 and under \$25.....	12	6	7	17	22	23	33	1.7
\$25.....	22	26	32	169	249	311	319	16.2
Over \$25 and under \$30.....	1	1	1	10	16	16	13	.7
\$30.....	53	32	35	146	272	353	366	18.6
Total.....	295	290	392	990	1,597	1,938	1,971	100.0
Average monthly pension.....	\$18.87	\$18.17	\$17.71	\$18.98	\$19.49	\$19.59	\$19.60	-----

1 Not the exact sum of the items, but as given in report.

The average monthly pension for the whole State in 1933 was \$19.60. In Milwaukee County the average pension was somewhat over \$22, while in the other paying counties it was \$17.50.

Under the act both husband and wife may be granted allowances if both are eligible and can establish their claim of need. In 1933 there

were 83 cases in which such joint grants were made, the monthly amounts ranging from 1 joint grant of \$12 to 5 joint grants of \$60 each.

Composition of Pensioned Group

ANALYSIS of the pensions with regard to birthplace of pensioner showed a relatively smaller proportion of foreign born receiving aid (35 percent) than their numerical importance in the general population (53.7 percent of persons 65 years of age and over) would seem to warrant. The report explains that this is probably due to the difficulty experienced by foreign-born persons in satisfying the citizenship and residence requirements of the law.

The data appear to show that the number of males receiving old-age assistance is declining relatively and that the number of females is increasing relatively. Of the 1,971 pensioners in 1933, 47.3 percent were women and 52.7 percent were men as against 38.4 and 61.6 percent, respectively, in 1926.

All but 243 of the pensioners in 1933 were in the age group 70-79 years; 231 were between 80 and 89 years and 12 were between 90 and 99 years. The largest group (645) were living with their children, 411 with wife, 133 with husband, 138 with friends, and 209 with relatives, and 436 were living alone.

Resources of Pensioners

SOME of the applicants still had some means at the time of applying for aid. Thus, of the 1,971 pensioners receiving assistance at the end of 1933, there were 182 who had some savings, 44 had some income from insurance, 70 from rent, 5 from boarders, and 2 from a Government pension. Nearly two-fifths (768) had no resources or income whatever, 514 were dependent on their children, 79 on friends, 194 on charity, and 113 on relatives.

No person can be given aid who owns property in which his equity exceeds \$3,000. In 1933, there were 420 of the beneficiaries who owned their modest homes, 48 who owned some land, and 656 who had insurance. In most instances the insurance was in comparatively small amounts, ranging up to \$500, and generally hardly enough to cover burial expenses.

Effect of System upon Almshouse Population

As "a very imperfect measure" of the influence of the pension system in keeping down the almshouse populations, the report gives data showing, by years, the population of county and city homes in 41 counties not having the pension system and in 6 counties paying pensions. The two most important counties from the pension standpoint, Milwaukee and Kenosha, did not adopt the system until 1930.

As these two counties affect the ratios decidedly, the deductions in the report are based upon the years since that time.

During the ensuing 3 years the 6 counties having old-age assistance showed an increase of 230 or 17.8 percent in population in their poor homes, whereas in the other 41 counties the increase was 622 or over 40 percent. This is a rather scant basis for judgment of the value of old-age assistance in keeping aged people out of poorhouses and is submitted as being evidential rather than conclusive proof. This is especially true because some counties not paying the aid had a lower population growth in homes than did some of those providing old-age assistance. Grouping the counties shows some favorable evidence that counties paying old-age assistance have not had quite as rapid a growth in the number of inmates of the county or city homes as have other counties.



Old-Age Pension Law of West Virginia

THE August 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review contained the results of the Bureau's annual survey of operations under the State old-age pension acts. One section of that report gave a brief résumé of the general pension situation, by States. With regard to West Virginia it was stated (p. 264) that the law of that State had been amended to make it compulsory in 1935. That statement was incorrect. No action was taken by the legislature in 1934 and the State pension act remains, as before, a voluntary act which for adoption requires a favorable vote of a majority of all the votes cast at a general or special election.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Conference on Labor Standards, Washington, D. C., December
14, 1934

A CONFERENCE having for its purpose the establishment of cooperation between national organizations and the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor in bringing about higher standards for the protection of workers in the different States was called by the Secretary of Labor in December 1934. It was the purpose of the conference to bring about agreement upon goals for State labor legislation in the light of the present economic situation and to plan an immediate program to be worked for during the next legislative year. The topics on the program for discussion included hours of labor and minimum wage legislation, workmen's compensation, homework, unemployment, insurance, old-age pensions, and other questions relating to economic security. In an address of welcome Secretary Perkins urged the members of the conference to stick to realities, declaring that since the N. R. A. has furnished a practical demonstration of the abolition of child labor, of a short working week, and a minimum wage "no reasonable American wants to go back to the old system of unregulated hours, wages, and child labor."

Representatives of various State departments of labor attended the conference as well as delegates from a great variety of civic, religious, patriotic, and welfare organizations, and certain objectives were agreed upon for State legislative action by the members of the conference.

The conference went on record as favoring the establishment, insofar as possible, of the following measures: The 40-hour week, 8-hour day, 5-day week; minimum wage laws for women and minors with the hope of the eventual establishment of minimum wage laws for both sexes; ratification of the child labor amendment in the States which have not yet ratified it and an immediate program for improvement of State child-labor legislation in States which have already ratified; elimination of industrial homework; liberalization of workmen's compensation acts; acceptance by the States of the Wagner-Peyser Act providing for State-Federal employment services; prompt enactment of some form of unemployment-insurance legislation and of old-age pension legislation; and improvement in State labor law administration.

Report on Competition of Prison Labor with Cotton-Garment Industry

NO REAL solution of the prison-labor problem other than complete withdrawal of prison-made products from competitive trade and commerce is seen by the special committee appointed to study the competition of products of prison labor¹ with those of the cotton-garment industry. This committee was named in accordance with the Executive order of October 12, 1934,² which reduced working time and increased wages in the cotton-garment industry. Although the prison-labor compact³ was drawn up as a result of a real desire to solve the problems arising out of competition of prison-made goods and has been fairly administered, the committee found that it has failed to meet the existing needs. This is true because (1) the basic aims of labor are incompatible with the purposes of the compact; (2) the cotton-garment industry regards it as unworkable, thereby making it so, since the cooperation of this industry would be essential to success of the compact; and (3) other industries fear the competition of prison-made goods, should the market for prison products expand into new fields under the N. R. A. label. The committee believed, however, that pending the development of a comprehensive regulatory system governing the products of prison labor the compact is the best instrument of control. With this in mind, it was believed essential that the compact be whole-heartedly supported and that only its ultimate purpose should be modified. State use of prison-made goods was recommended by the committee. If these products are kept off the general market, the committee pointed out, the price structure will not be affected by this type of production, and the labor involved will not enter into direct competition with free labor, thus preventing any demoralization of the wage structure for free labor.

Testimony heard by the committee showed that the competition of prison goods creates present and potential problems for the cotton-garment industry that call for immediate attention and relief. Owing to the present overexpanded condition of the cotton-garment industry, prison activity in this field endangers the existence of that industry. Withdrawal of the cotton-garment industry from its code as a result of such competition, the committee stated, would be a disaster for labor, as it would mean a return to sweatshop conditions. This should be avoided at any cost and cooperation is necessary so that the cotton-garment industry may be rehabilitated, even though this may temporarily increase prison idleness and add to the cost of prison maintenance for the present.

¹ Report of committee, Nov. 26, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

² See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934 (p. 1351).

³ *Idem*, March 1934 (p. 529).

The committee outlined its plan for solving the problem, recommending that the National Industrial Recovery Board use its good offices to secure from the President a fund of \$50,000,000 from the Public Works Administration to help the States reorganize their prison industries so that they may not compete in the open market. The Committee hoped in this way to "end the prison-labor controversy which has burdened American industrial and political life for so long a time." Until such time as the reorganization of the prison industries can be effected, it was suggested that the National Industrial Recovery Board seek to establish a system whereby the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will purchase goods from the prisons or utilize prison labor to manufacture garments that may be needed, whichever is deemed preferable. Such purchases should be scheduled on a declining scale so that all orders may cease at the end of 2 years. Accompanying this program the committee recommended that the Blue Eagle label be withdrawn from prison goods or that it be modified to read "prison made." This action should not be taken, the committee suggested, until 15 days after the publication date of the report, so as to allow sufficient time for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to take over the goods in question. It was the opinion of the committee that the prison-labor authority should be continued and that any loss in funds accruing to that body from the withdrawal of the label or its modification be made up from funds set aside by the Public Works Administration. Where industries compete with prison goods, it was recommended that an Executive order be promulgated empowering the National Industrial Recovery Board to require the prison-labor authority and the code authorities of industries affected by prison goods to enter into agreements each time a change in price or costs occurs. If this is not accomplished voluntarily, an impartial chairman should be designated to see that an agreement is reached. It was suggested that the National Industrial Recovery Board, the prison-labor authority, and code authorities establish a quota system limiting the production of prison goods for the open market at the level of production existing at the time the prison-labor compact came into existence. To meet fully the new conditions the committee recommended that all State, county, and city institutions producing for the open market subscribe to the compact if they have not already done so.

Action Resulting from Committee's Recommendations

ACTING upon the recommendations of the committee, the National Industrial Recovery Board announced on December 3, 1934, that it had designated two of its members and a division administrator to conduct negotiations with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration looking toward the utilization of prison-made clothing by the

latter body.⁴ The Board deferred action on the other recommendations submitted pending the collection of further data, legal and other opinions.

On December 6, 1934, the Attorney General of the United States announced that the President had appointed five persons as the board of directors of the Federal Prison Industries Corporation. The appointees are: Sanford Bates, Thomas A. Rickert, John P. Miller, M. L. Brittain, and Sam A. Lewisohn. It was stated that this body would use its influence to secure greater variety in the goods produced by prisons in order that no one industry, such as the manufacture of cotton garments, would bear more than its share of the competition of prison-made products.

⁴ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9078, Dec. 3, 1934.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Railroad Retirement Act Held Unconstitutional by District of Columbia Supreme Court

IN A recent decision the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia declared the Railroad Employees' Retirement Act unconstitutional and enjoined its enforcement. (*Alton Railroad Co. et al. v. Railroad Retirement Board et al.*, 62 Washington Law Reporter, 833.)

Action to enjoin the enforcement of this law was brought by 134 class I carriers or their receivers or trustees, the Pullman Co., and several railway express companies.

The Railroad Employees' Retirement Act set up a mandatory retirement and pension system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. It provided for retirement after 30 years of service or upon reaching 65 years of age. Funds for the payment of annuities and for the administration of the act were to be secured by requiring the employees to contribute 2 percent of their pay and the carriers twice that amount; the rate of contribution could be increased if necessary, providing the employers' contributions were always twice those of the employees.

The act was held unconstitutional primarily because it "confers its benefits upon all employees of any company to which it relates without regard to distinction between interstate commerce, intrastate commerce, or activities which do not constitute commerce at all."

The Supreme Court has held that Congress cannot extend its regulatory powers to all employees of an interstate carrier regardless of their duties,¹ but the retirement applied to all employees of carriers. About one-fifth of the employees of carriers do not work in interstate commerce or in work closely connected thereto; these include mechanics, executives, accountants, workers constructing new buildings or equipment, those administering funds or caring for buildings or lands, and those working in coal mines. The act also included as employees every one who had been employed within 1 year previous to its enactment. It was shown that 143,000 men were in that group, some having been dismissed for the good of the service and that 80,000 of these were not apt to return to railroad service.

Proof showed that certain railroad companies had a large number of employees engaged solely in intrastate commerce. Also, a number of

¹ See *Employers' Liability Cases*, 207 U. S. 463.

railroad companies had physical holdings classified as "noncarrier" by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Employees engaged in work in connection with this property were included in the act, as were also the intrastate employees. No distinction was made between interstate and intrastate commerce.

In declaring that the act violated the due process clause of the Constitution the court said, in part:

Furthermore, the act provides annuities for all persons who, at the time of its enactment, were, or within the period of 1 year before its enactment had been, in carrier service and who had attained, or thereafter should attain, the age of 65 years, or had completed or thereafter should complete 30 years of such service. The right to the annuities is not dependent upon the rendition of service subsequent to enactment and the computation of the annuities is not confined to service rendered subsequent but includes service rendered prior thereto. * * *

The statute provides that upon the reemployment hereafter by any carrier of any man previously in railroad service all of his prior service is to be counted as part of the service entitling him to the annuity. The evidence tended to show that there are today over a million persons with that possibility.

To require the plaintiffs to contribute huge sums of money to be devoted to the payment of pensions or annuities based upon services long since completed and fully paid for seems to me to take their property without due process of law.

This act was therefore declared unconstitutional, and an injunction was granted. The decision will be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Leave of Absence of Government Employees Held Not a Property Right

THE "annual leave" of Government employees was held by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia not to be a property right. (*Field v. Giegengack, Public Printer*, 62 Washington Law Reporter 938.)

The plaintiff, a proofreader in the Government Printing Office, sought a writ compelling the Public Printer to grant him the leave with pay provided for by an act of 1896. Judgment was against him in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and he appealed to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

It appeared that the denial of leave was based upon the authority of the Economy Act (47 U.S. Stat. L. 399), which provided that—

After June 30, 1932, no civilian officer or employee of the Government who receives annual leave with pay shall be granted annual leave of absence with pay in excess of 15 days in any 1 year, excluding Sundays and legal holidays: *Provided*, That the part unused in any year may be accumulated for any succeeding year:
* * *

All rights now conferred or authorized to be conferred by law upon any officer or employee to receive annual leave of absence with pay are hereby suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Subsequently this latter provision was repealed by section 4 (d) of the act of March 20, 1933 (48 U. S. Stat. L. 12), the repeal to be effective April 1, 1933.

The plaintiff based his claim upon section 1 of the act of June 11, 1896 (29 U. S. Stat. L. 453; sec. 45, title 44, U. S. C.), which provided:

Leave of absence.—The employees of the Government Printing Office, whether employed by the piece or otherwise, shall be allowed leaves of absence with pay to the extent of not exceeding 30 days in any one fiscal year under such regulations and at such times as the Public Printer may designate at the rate of pay received by them during the time in which said leave was earned; but such leaves of absence shall not be allowed to accumulate from year to year.

Field contended that, if the above-quoted passages of the 1932 Economy Act prohibited the Public Printer from granting the leave requested, they were a violation of the due-process clause of the fifth amendment to the Constitution and were unconstitutional in that they suspended without compensation petitioner's right to leave with pay, a property right which had accrued under the prior 1896 statute.

In its decision the Court of Appeals held that a public office and its emoluments are not vested legal interests within the protection of the due-process clause, as the statutory creation of an office does not establish contractual or property rights and does not deprive a subsequent legislature of its power to change, suspend, or revoke that office. Nor is leave of absence from an office a contractual right where that office itself is not such a right.

The court was of the opinion that the 1896 statute did not cover the plaintiff. That statute provided (sec. 1) that "leaves of absence shall not be allowed to accumulate from year to year," while the leave sought in the present case was requested and denied more than 2 months after the expiration of the fiscal year within which it accrued.

The court, in the light of previous cases, then examined the nature of such leave.

Under these statutes leave of absence tentatively accrues to a beneficiary by virtue of his service yet is not earned in the sense that his wage is earned, which becomes absolutely due and inevitably payable upon his performance of his work. But the leave must be specially sought, granted, and used, under certain conditions and within certain times, determined within the statutory maximum and regulations, by the Public Printer, with due regard to the needs of the service and justice to the individual.

The words "to the extent of not exceeding 30 days" used in the statute indicate that the Public Printer is authorized to exercise his discretion in the granting of such leave.

If the Public Printer may so regulate or reduce this leave because of a local exigency of his service, a fortiori the Congress, in a national emergency, may reduce or suspend it as it may deem necessary.

The court therefore affirmed the judgment of the District Supreme Court.

Promise of Life Employment Not Enforceable in Louisiana

AN EMPLOYER'S promise of life-time employment was held to be void under the Louisiana law, by a decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. (*Hill v. Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.*, 8 Fed. Supp. 80.)

After an injury, Hill, a telegraph operator employed by the Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., signed a release absolving the employer from liability, in consideration for which the company promised him employment for life or until his retirement on pension at 70 years of age. About 19 months before he reached the retirement age Hill was discharged. He brought action requesting either a lump-sum settlement in lieu of pension, or his pay of \$150 per month for the period between his discharge and the date at which he would have become eligible for the pension and thereafter the payment of the pension.

The court held that Hill had no cause of action and decided the case in favor of the employer. The decision was based upon two sections from Dart's Civil Code, 1932. Section 2749 requires an employer who discharges a laborer, hired for a certain time, before the time has expired, to pay such laborer the whole of the salary to which he would have been entitled had the full term of his services arrived. Section 167, however, declares that persons who have attained the age of majority cannot bind themselves for a longer term than 5 years. The court therefore held that a promise of employment for a longer time than 5 years (Hill had been employed under this promise for 7 years) was null and void because contrary to article 167, and that Hill could not recover salary for the time remaining until he reached 70 years of age.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Acceptance of State Workmen's Compensation Precludes Recovery in Admiralty

AN INJURED seaman who has accepted workmen's compensation cannot recover in admiralty for maintenance. This was the decision in a case, *Owens v. Hammond Lumber Co.* (8 Fed. Supp. 392), recently before the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

John Owens, a seaman employed on the ship *Eureka*, owned by the Hammond Lumber Co., was injured when he jumped from the ship to the dock in San Francisco. He recovered an award under the State workmen's compensation law, and a review of this award was denied later by the Supreme Court of California. The seaman brought court action to recover the cost of maintenance while he was an "outpatient." In a case previously decided it had been held that even though a seaman was injured on land he had a right to maintenance under the admiralty law unless barred by the proceedings before the California Industrial Accident Commission.¹

In the present case the court was asked to determine whether or not the seaman could recover for maintenance in addition to the award already made in his favor. It was argued in his behalf that the right to recover for maintenance was cumulative to that of indemnity for unseaworthiness under admiralty law or of damages under the Jones Merchant Marine Act. As Owens had received compensation in lieu of damages, he contended that maintenance was therefore cumulative to recovery. This contention was based on the case, *Pacific S. S. Co. v. Peterson* (278 U. S. 130). The court however, said that the question raised in the present case was not involved in the case cited, and pointed out the following distinction:

In that case a plaintiff had received wages, maintenance, and cure, and it was held that he was not thereby barred from bringing an action under the Jones Act, section 33 (46 U. S. C. A. sec. 688). The language used in the opinion as to the remedy for maintenance being cumulative when considered in the light of the cases therein cited does not support libellant's view.

The court also referred to the case of *Roebbling's Sons Co. v. Erickson* (261 Fed. 986), which involved the relation of the right to sue for

¹The *Montezuma* (19 Fed. (2d) 355).

indemnity and maintenance and repeated the language expressly stating the relation of the remedies.

The plaintiff should not have been required to elect whether to stand upon his claim for indemnity or upon his right to wages and expenses of cure and maintenance to the end of the voyage. To the latter the seaman is entitled, under any and all circumstances, except his own willful misconduct. If he recover indemnity, it will be included; but if he claim indemnity, and fail to get it, he is not for that reason to be deprived of his right to wages and expenses of cure and maintenance to the end of the voyage.

The court showed that all of the elements of loss recoverable under maintenance and cure are included in the damages in a suit therefor in admiralty or under the Jones Act, and if a seaman recovers on either, he may not also recover for maintenance and cure. However, the court pointed out, if the seaman fails to recover under either circumstance, "he may still recover for maintenance and cure, which arises from his relationship to the vessel and is based upon liability without fault."

The compensation award, given by the laws of California, is a substitute for either the admiralty indemnity or damages under the Jones Act, and includes the amounts recoverable under maintenance and cure. In fact, it is much closer in its theory to maintenance than it is to either of the above-named rights of action. In both there is liability without fault imposed on the employer by the relationship of employer and employee, and in both the recovery is granted to care for the injured employee during the period of his disability.

The acceptance of the award by the employee, the court held, was an accord and satisfaction, and the employee might not recover again in a court action. The case, therefore, was decided in favor of the employer.



Notice of Compensation Claim for Occupational Disease Under Connecticut Act

IN A case presented to the courts of Connecticut it was held that a symptom must be clearly recognized as a particular occupational disease for which the employee claims compensation, before duty to give notice of claim arises. (*Bremner v. Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc.*, 174 Atl. 172.)

For many years Alexander Bremner had worked as a stonecutter. He began his employment with Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc., in July 1928 as a supervisor of masonry work on buildings and at times did some cutting and fitting of stones. On January 3, 1931, he contracted a cold and visited a doctor who found symptoms of pneumoconiosis. Certain medicines were prescribed and Bremner was directed to take his temperature daily and produce some sputum for examination. Two weeks later his condition had improved and the doctor was of the opinion that he did not have an active tuberculosis and discharged

him. About a year later Bremner returned to the doctor, complaining of bronchial ailment. Subsequently he was forced to stop work—April 29, 1932—and never resumed his employment. A written notice of a claim for compensation was not filed until March 15, 1933. The State compensation commissioner found that the first manifestation of a symptom of silicosis was in January 1931. It was Bremner's contention that while he believed in January 1931 that he had bronchitis, the symptoms of which are similar to silicosis, nevertheless he did not actually know that he had the disease of silicosis until within a year prior to March 15, 1933. He contended therefore, that he was not bound to give written notice of a claim except within 1 year from the date when it became actually known that he was disabled on account of a disease resulting from his employment.

The commissioner of compensation dismissed the claim, as no written notice for compensation had been made within 1 year from the date of the first signs of a symptom of an occupational disease appeared. This decision was upheld in the Superior Court of New Haven County and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

This was the first time, the court observed, that a question such as this one had been presented in Connecticut. The case was based and determinable according to section 5245, General Statutes 1930, which provides in part that no proceeding for compensation shall be maintained unless a written notice of claim for compensation shall be given within 1 year from * * * the first manifestation of a symptom of the occupational disease." Webster's New International Dictionary defines the verb "to manifest" as meaning "to show plainly" or "to make to appear distinctly". After referring to the Oxford dictionary defining the adjective "manifest", the court said that—

No doubt the legislators used the word manifestation with something of this significance, intending that the duty of giving notice, and the risk that an employee might forfeit compensation for an occupational disease, should arise only when a symptom of that disease should plainly appear, not when it was merely suspected or doubtful.

The use of the word in the statute, the court opined, implied also two things:

One is that the duty to give the notice is not conditioned upon actual knowledge, but upon the fact that the symptom of the disease manifests itself; an employee cannot close his understanding to that which is clear and plain, and if the circumstances are such that a reasonable man would clearly recognize the existence of a symptom of an occupational disease, it must be regarded as manifest in the sense of the statute; for in the law it is usually so that what a man ought to know he is conclusively deemed to know. (*Nehring v. Connecticut Co.*, 86 Conn. 109, 123, 84 Atl. 301, 524.) The other implication arising out of the phrase in question is that there must be a clear recognition of the symptom as being that of the

occupational disease in question; however plain is the presence of the symptom itself, unless its relation to the particular disease also clearly appears, there cannot be said to be a manifestation of a symptom of that disease.

To whom must the symptom of the disease be manifested? the court inquired. The law ordinarily does not give a right to impose a liability based upon knowledge unless it is personal to the one whose right or liability is in question. The notice given, therefore, must be one by the employee or some one in his behalf. This, the court said—

* * * very forcibly suggests that the manifestation of a symptom of an occupational disease which sets running the time within which notice is to be given must mean its manifestation to the employee claiming compensation.

The court cited several examples to show the injustice under the law, "if the manifestation of a symptom of a disease be not construed to mean its manifestation to the employee affected." The legislature must have intended, therefore, the court concluded, "that the manifestation should be to the employee or some one standing in such a relation to him that the knowledge of such a person would be imputed to him, and be such as is or ought to be recognized by him as symptomatic of an occupational disease."

The case was therefore reversed and ordered returned to the commissioner of compensation for further proceedings.

New Workmen's Compensation Law of South Africa

A NEW system of workmen's compensation for accidents and industrial diseases in South Africa was provided by law on June 8, 1934, to take effect on a date to be fixed by proclamation.¹ By the terms of the act the coverage includes Europeans, colored persons, and natives, a special system being provided for the last-named group. Benefits are increased and employers must cover their liability by insurance under the terms of the new law. Injured workers will no longer have the choice between bringing an action at common law or claiming compensation under the workmen's compensation act, as under the earlier legislation,² but are subject to the act alone. The main provisions are summarized below.

Coverage.—Workers and apprentices employed under a contract whose annual pay is not over £600 a year are eligible for workmen's compensation. The act applies to workers irrespective of race, but it does not cover out-workers, workers employed casually but not in connection with the employer's trade or business, those who contract or subcontract for jobs and engage labor to perform the work, persons in naval or military establishments, or agricultural workers (except those employed on machinery).

¹ International Labor Office, *Industrial and Labor Information* (Geneva), Oct. 8, 1934, p. 44.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1925, 1934, p. 214.

Risks insured.—All accidents arising out of or in the course of the individual's employment are insured, provided they occur within the territorial boundaries of the Union of South Africa, with the exception that seamen and crews of aircraft may be compensated for accidents outside the boundaries of the country. Compensation is also authorized under the same conditions for the following diseases: Cyanide rash, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and ankylostomiasis (hookworm). Hookworm, which was formerly not recognized as an industrial disease, is still not compensable for Asiatic or native workmen. Other diseases may be added to the schedule by the Minister of Labor.

Although the provisions of the act are compulsory, special arrangements may be made to pay aged or infirm workers below the scheduled rate of benefit. Such action is permissible provided the rate of benefit is not less than one-half of the regular benefit, that the district surgeon has certified to the fact that the worker is prone to accident by reason of old age or serious physical infirmity, and that an agreement has been lawfully entered by the employer and employee and approved by the commissioner.

Benefits receivable under the act include medical aid, cash benefits to the injured person, and survivors' benefit, if the worker involved in an accident dies. Separate scales of compensation are provided for native labor.

Compensation for Other Than Native Labor

IN GENERAL it is provided that every enterprise be equipped with the necessary first-aid appliances. In case of accident employers must bear the cost of removing injured workmen to hospitals, expenses for medical, surgical, or hospital treatment, skilled nursing services, and the supply and repair of artificial limbs and apparatus for a period not to exceed 1 year and to a cost of not over £100. Fees and charges for medical aid must conform to the scale prescribed by the Minister of Labor after consultation with the Medical Association of South Africa.

The amount of compensation receivable may be agreed upon in writing by employers and the injured workmen. To be valid such agreements must be reported to the commissioner by both parties affected. Compensation is calculated according to the earnings of the injured without taking into account that part of the wage in excess of £33 6s. 8d. a month, or £400 a year. For temporary total disability compensation is allowed at the rate of 60 percent of the regular monthly earnings up to £20 per month, plus 35 percent of the monthly earnings up to £33 6s. 8d. In case the injured person is under 21 years old or cannot maintain himself and his dependents on the amount allowed, the sum may be increased by not more than £6 10s.

a month, or £78 a year, provided the total payment allowed does not exceed the earnings of the worker. The period of compensation is limited to a maximum of 12 months. When disability continues beyond 12 months the rate of monthly compensation is reduced to 50 percent of the monthly earnings up to £20 per month, and 25 percent of the amount earned in excess of that sum up to the limit of £33 6s. 8d. Compensation at the latter rates may continue for an additional 6 months.

For temporary partial disability the rate of compensation may be fixed at such portion of the rates for temporary total disability as may be agreed upon.

When the injury sustained results in permanent disablement, the rate of compensation is based upon the degree of impairment sustained. For a 70 percent disability a monthly pension is allowed; for 40 to 70 percent, a pension and a lump-sum payment; and for 40 percent or less, a lump-sum payment. The monthly pension for total disability amounts to 50 percent of the monthly earnings up to £20, and 25 percent of earnings in excess of £20. For disability of 70 to 100 percent, the monthly pension payable bears the same proportion to the maximum pension as the degree of disablement bears to 100 percent. For 40 percent disability the compensation equals 16 times the monthly earnings up to £20, plus 9 times the monthly earnings in excess of £20, with a maximum of £440. If the disability is under 40 percent the compensation is reduced proportionately. For disablement of over 40 and under 70 percent one-half of the compensation is payable in a lump sum and the balance in a monthly pension bearing the same proportion to a pension for total disability as the pension thus involved bears to 100 percent. Thus, for a 50 percent disablement a lump sum is paid equal to 25 percent of £440, or £110, and a monthly pension in the amount of 25 percent of £13 16s. 8d., or £3 6s. 8d.

If a monthly pension is not over £3, it may be commuted to a lump sum in an amount approved by the commissioner. A schedule for estimating the degree of disablement is attached to the compensation act.

Survivor's benefits.—Widows or dependents of workers, who die as a result of accident, are entitled to a payment of not over 2 years' earnings of the worker or £500, whichever is less. If a widow and one dependent child are left, the payment due to the widow may not exceed 18 months' pay or £375, whichever is less. In addition to the payment allowed the widow, children under 16 are entitled to a pension calculated according to the pension that would have been granted the worker for permanent disability. The pension varies according to the number of children, from 20 percent of the total disability pension where there is 1 child to 70 percent for 6 or more children.

Compensation for Native Labor

IF AN employer does not provide medical, surgical, and hospital treatment free of expense for native labor disabled in connection with employment, the officer appointed by the Native Affairs Department may award a suitable allowance for such costs, to be paid by the employer, but not to exceed £25.

For temporary total disability compensation to native labor is fixed at 60 percent of the monthly earnings for a period of 6 months if the earnings do not exceed £13 6s. 8d. a month or £160 a year. If foods, quarters, and medical attention satisfactory to the officer are furnished to the injured during the period of disability, the worker is not entitled to compensation for the first 6 weeks of disablement, and for the remaining period compensation up to 25 percent of the regular earnings may be allowed in the discretion of the officer. Permanent total disability is compensable by a lump-sum payment of £75 to £225 for those who earn not more than £13 6s. 8d. per month and for those who earn in excess of that amount the rate of compensation is 25 times the monthly earnings of the worker up to £20, plus 10 times his monthly earnings in excess of £20 up to £33 6s. 8d. The maximum receivable is £633 6s. 8d. Compensation is reduced on a proportional basis if the disablement is partial.

Equitable payments, as arrived at by the officer of the Native Affairs Department, are authorized in case a native dies as the result of an accident, leaving dependents. The payment may not exceed 80 percent of the sum the worker would normally receive for total permanent disability, or £373, or 18 months' earnings, whichever is the lowest.

Compulsory Insurance

EMPLOYERS are required to insure their liability with a society, or association, or company licensed under the act within 3 months of its passage. Coverage must be complete for all employees. Failure to comply with these requirements renders an employer liable to fine not exceeding £5 for each uninsured employee or to 6 months' imprisonment. There is no obligation for agricultural employers to insure. A group of employers proving to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labor that it has established a fund sufficient to meet all liabilities that may arise, may be exempted from the compulsion to insure. Unless mutual associations, or societies, or companies are licensed by the minister to write compensation they are subject to fine up to £5 for each workman insured. The licensed insurance societies or companies must provide the commissioner with statistics showing the ratio of expenses to benefits, etc.

Inspection of the System

THE act provides for the appointment by the Minister of Labor of a workmen's compensation commissioner. His duties include investigation of claims, assistance in making agreements, examination of settlements, and arranging for review of settlements before a magistrate. He is authorized to hold lump-sum payments exceeding £200, or £50 for minors, and to pay out such sums to or for the beneficiary. The commissioner is also responsible for arrangements with respect to medical care and must maintain a register of licensed insurers, collect statistics, etc.

Settlement of Disputes

DISPUTES arising out of the act are subject to handling by the magistrate of the district where the accident occurs. The Minister of Justice may, however, assign a magistrate to determine questions in two or more districts. Appointees to such service must have at least 7 years' standing to act in this capacity. The Minister of Justice may draw up a list of persons qualified to act as assessors. A magistrate is empowered to nominate two special medical arbitrators to determine the extent, nature, or duration of an injury. Of the two arbitrators selected to determine a case, one is chosen by the employer and the other by the injured worker. If they fail to reach an agreement, they may submit the pending case to an independent medical practitioner selected by them jointly, or if they cannot agree on this the magistrate may make a nomination. Parties to a case are entitled to be represented before the magistrate by members of their families, advocates, trade-union officials, or officers of employer groups. Natives may be represented by officers of the Native Affairs Department. Costs of cases, which are fixed by the regulation, are usually borne by the unsuccessful party, but the magistrate may decide otherwise. Appeals from decisions are permissible if the compensation appears either excessively high or low, or if there is disagreement as to the interpretation of the law, or for other major reasons. A magistrate may revise orders or agreements for periodic payments on application of either affected party. Employers and employees may also revise agreements on pensions without reference to the magistrate if they agree in writing to a suspension of or an increase or decrease in payments, provided the agreement has not been made an order under the act. Any worker receiving compensation under the act must appear at reasonable intervals for examination by a medical practitioner chosen by the employer, if the employer requires it. Failure to do so results in suspension of benefit payments.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

High Mortality Rates of Coal Miners

A HIGH rate of mortality among coal miners—both anthracite and bituminous—from diseases of the respiratory system is shown in a study¹ published by the United States Public Health Service. The data for anthracite miners were obtained from the death records of the city of Wilkes-Barre for the period 1915-23 and for the smaller cities and towns in that region for varying periods between 1906 and 1925. The data on mortality for bituminous miners were supplied by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Since the number of men in the occupation among whom the deaths occurred is not known and adequate occupational histories of the decedents are lacking, mortality rates cannot be based on the number of miners known to be living at a given time, and it is necessary to base the rates on proportionate mortality, that is, the percentage of deaths from any given cause. "Since the mortality from all causes will not be the same," the report states, "in any two groups compared, the percentage of deaths from a specific disease is not an altogether reliable index of the mortality from that cause. Real differences in mortality may be deduced, however, from rather wide differences in the proportion of deaths from a given cause in one group of decedents as compared with another group at the same ages."

Mortality Rates of Anthracite Miners

A LARGE proportion of the deaths among coal miners at ages 15 to 65 in the Wilkes-Barre region—39 percent—were due to accidents as compared to 10 percent of the deaths of nonminers from this cause in the same age group. In order to avoid obscuring any excessive death rate from any given disease, therefore, the deaths from accident were not included in the mortality data. It was found, after excluding deaths from accident, that a relatively high proportion of deaths from influenza and pneumonia occurred among anthracite miners, the proportion being 39.8 percent among coal miners as against 25.3 percent among males in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity who had been employed in other occupations. The proportionately higher death rate from this cause prevailed also in 1918, the year of the great

¹ United States. Treasury Department. Public Health Service. Public Health Bulletin No. 210: Mortality of coal miners, by Dean K. Brundage. Washington, 1933.

influenza epidemic when the percentages were 82.1 among coal miners as against 61.3 among other adult males. In 1920 when there was another, but less severe epidemic, the rates were 40.4 and 26.9, respectively, and in other years, between 1906 and 1925, the rates were 23.9 and 13.4. The latter figures cover 2 years in which there were minor epidemics, but the total number of years covered is so large that the effect of these years on the rates is comparatively small. Although the rates were naturally much lower in the nonepidemic years, the rates from influenza-pneumonia were relatively more unfavorable to the anthracite miners in those years.

It is well known that there was heavy excess mortality in the 1918 epidemic at the younger adult ages, especially in the 25 to 35 year group. While the highest proportion of deaths in the anthracite group as well as in the general population occurred at these ages, the mortality was relatively greater among the miners between the ages of 45 and 65 than at ages below 45. This indicates, it is stated, that the hard-coal miners possessed less resistance to the disease than did other males of the same ages in the same localities. Approximately the same condition obtained in the epidemic year of 1920. During the period 1906-25, exclusive of 1918 and 1920, the heaviest excess mortality from influenza-pneumonia among the miners occurred between the ages of 45 and 65, the ages at which the slow effect of an industrial dust hazard usually becomes apparent. As a matter of fact, the report states, "the conclusion appears inescapable that the older anthracite coal miners are exceptionally liable to death from influenza and pneumonia, not only during heavy outbreak of epidemic influenza, but also during interepidemic periods."

A study of mortality among Welsh coal miners in a district mining mainly anthracite in which the death rates were standardized to eliminate differences due to the age composition of the groups showed that the rate from influenza and pneumonia among hewers and getters of coal was 44 percent higher in the years 1921-23 than among men of similar social status in England and Wales as a whole. These figures appear to confirm the conclusion reached in the Wilkes-Barre study that hard-coal mining seems to involve an abnormal mortality from influenza and pneumonia.

A higher relative mortality among anthracite miners in this country than among the general population is shown also for respiratory tuberculosis. The percentage of deaths from this cause after deaths due to accidents, influenza, pneumonia, and anthracosis or miners' asthma were excluded, was 18.1 males in anthracite mining between the ages of 15 and 65 and 12.7 for males in other industries. The standardized death rate among hewers and getters in the South Wales coal field did not show with certainty that these workers suffer an excess of mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs, but in the absence

of actual death rates for American miners the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis was computed for Welsh miners in the same way as for the Wilkes-Barre group, accidents, influenza, pneumonia, and pneumoconiosis being omitted. This showed that 30.1 percent of the deaths among Welsh anthracite miners resulted from tuberculosis of the respiratory system as compared with 21.9 percent among other men of the same social class. In both Wales and Wilkes-Barre the proportion of cases was 1.4 times the rate of that for the population group with which they were compared. As the figures for Wilkes-Barre cover about 4.5 times the number of hard-coal miners included in the English data it appears that greater reliance may be placed on the ratio of 1.4 shown for Wilkes-Barre, and that Pennsylvania anthracite miners may therefore have a significantly high death rate from respiratory tuberculosis, although this cannot be proved in the absence of knowledge of the number of miners among whom the deaths occurred. An excess of tuberculosis, it is said, may be expected in view of the rock drilling necessary in connection with the actual coal mining, which often results in exposure to quantities of dust containing free silica.

Bringing the disease data for all respiratory diseases together it was found that the proportion of deaths from this cause among the anthracite miners was 57.6 percent as compared with 37.2 percent among other men in the community at the same ages. Among the Welsh miners it was found that the mortality for the ages 16 to 65 was 53 percent for all respiratory diseases and 38.2 among males in the same social class.

Rates for nonrespiratory diseases do not show any significant differences between miners and the other groups, although somewhat higher rates are shown among miners in this country for certain of the so-called "degenerative" diseases. The outstanding feature in the data for both Wilkes-Barre and Wales is said to be the extraordinary mortality from influenza and pneumonia both during influenza epidemics and at other times.

Mortality of Bituminous Miners

THE mortality records of bituminous-coal miners relate to the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wyoming, but Illinois was considered separately as data were not available according to 10-year age groups. As in the anthracite study, all deaths from accidents were excluded.

The study showed that influenza and pneumonia caused 31 percent of the mortality among coal miners aged 16 to 70 in Indiana, Missouri, and Wyoming as compared with 19 percent among both farmers and all males at these ages in the same localities. The rates in 1918, the year of the great epidemic, were 55 percent among

miners, 27 percent among farmers, and 34 percent among all other males. Among the bituminous workers the greatest excess mortality in 1918 in comparison with the general population was experienced at ages 40 to 60. This excess mortality was also experienced among the older miners in the epidemic year of 1920. In interepidemic years, however, the differential mortality from influenza and pneumonia among bituminous miners was greatest at ages 16 to 40.

A rather favorable condition in regard to respiratory tuberculosis in the mining group was shown, as the rate was lower than for all other males up to the age of 60, although between the ages of 60 and 70 it was slightly higher.

The mortality figures for bituminous-coal miners in Illinois, although not on a strictly comparable basis, showed little difference from the rates for miners in the other three States.

In England and Wales, while the rate for tuberculosis among hewers and getters of soft coal was generally favorable, there was an excess mortality rate for bronchitis among these workers. The favorable rate for tuberculosis, however, offset the unfavorable death rates for the other respiratory diseases so that the mortality from respiratory disease as a whole was about the same as for others in the same social class.

In summing up the data for the anthracite and the bituminous groups, the report states that the percentage of deaths caused by all respiratory diseases was higher among the soft-coal miners than among other males at the same ages in the coal-producing counties in Indiana, Missouri, and Wyoming, in spite of their more favorable tuberculosis mortality, and an even larger proportion of deaths from these causes was found among the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania.

EDUCATION

Vocational Education in Various Foreign Countries, 1933

FOR several years the International Labor Office has called attention to the quickening influence of the depression on research in vocational education and to the development of a new branch of training for the purpose of maintaining the skill and efficiency of young persons without jobs or of preparing them for new occupations. That office reports that greater significance was attached to vocational training in 1933 than in preceding years. This type of education "is becoming more and more accepted as an important factor of the economic system taken as a whole", according to the I. L. O. Year-Book of 1933 from which the following information is taken.

National Developments

Argentina.—In 1933 a vocational guidance section to continue the work of the former Institute of Psychotechnics and Vocational Guidance was set up by the Argentine Social Museum. During the first half year of the section's existence 1,336 persons availed themselves of this agency.

Australia.—The State apprenticeship commissioner of New South Wales amended the regulations regarding apprenticeship in the metal trades. The employers' financial obligations under former drastic provisions of the apprenticeship contract were made less burdensome. Under certain circumstances employers may at present take on trainee apprentices without indentures instead of indentured apprentices, both types of workers being assured of securing proper technical training. It was estimated that approximately 1,000 young persons would be engaged at once under the changed condition.

In accordance with the Queensland Apprenticeship and Minors Act of 1929, joint apprenticeship committees were created in a number of trades in that State.

Austria.—New measures were provided to improve the conditions of handicraftsmen. Masters' examinations were made obligatory and the requirements for the employment of apprentices made stricter.

Certain changes were effected in the organization of vocational guidance and in the placement of apprentices. A central agency for vocational guidance and for the placement of apprentices was attached to the Vienna District Industrial Committee functioning under the

Federal Ministry of Social Administration. The Viennese Vocational Guidance Office was discontinued, and a committee of representatives of industry, commerce, handicrafts, employers, and workers was attached to the above-mentioned central agency to assist this new service.

Belgium.—A Royal Order of March 9, 1933, included final provisions with reference to the organization of the Technical Education Board established by the Royal Order of December 20 in the preceding year.

Royal Orders of March 11 and June 10, 1933, set up provisional regulations for technical education, including vocational schools, apprentices' workshops, commercial schools, applied art schools, etc.

Rules concerning the payment of State subsidies to various approved institutions are set forth in a Royal Order issued July 14, 1933. The higher technical schools may now confer the title of "Technical engineer."

The committee set up to draft a program of technical education for girls met at the Ministry of Education, and decided that girls of 14 who have reached the fourth form at school may be admitted to technical schools as first-form pupils. The period of study in such schools is 3 years. A certificate of "family studies" may be obtained after the second year, and a certificate of occupational competence on completion of 3 years' study.

The Minister of Education, who also acts as chairman of the Technical Education Board, has called on the authorities and institutions concerned to cooperate in the centralization of the large industrial and domestic economy schools in important centers. The 23 vocational schools of Brussels have already been centralized under the Brussels Institute of Arts and Crafts.

Canada.—An amendment to the Saskatchewan Vocational Educational Act demanded higher requirements from candidates for admission to technical schools.

Chile.—A committee appointed by the Government to investigate the organization of industrial and mining studies in Chile has finished some of its work and has defined the principal objective of such studies.

China.—At the close of 1932 a series of amendments to the Factory Act of 1929 was adopted by the Government, among them the lowering of the admission age of apprentices from 14 to 13 years.

Czechoslovakia.—Inspectors of the complementary vocational schools have been asked by the Ministry of Education "to take steps to insure that when new buildings are being constructed for these schools, premises should be provided to house the social institutions for apprentices." In this connection inspectors are obliged to confer with juvenile committees and other social organizations whose collaboration is considered helpful.

France.—At the 1933 Congress of the General Confederation of Labor at Paris a resolution was adopted calling for uniform regulations for both public and private technical schools, for subsidies to the

best schools, and for the elimination of exemptions from the apprenticeship tax. Recommendation was also made that vocational guidance should in every case precede vocational training. Strict application of the act of March 20, 1928, providing for a written contract of apprenticeship was called for by the Congress, which also suggested the granting of allowances to parents who during the existing depression had made heavy sacrifices to apprentice their children. It was advocated that certificates of compliance should be awarded on the completion of apprenticeship, and that a special diploma be given to the more highly skilled workers.

The General Confederation of Handicraftsmen has formulated a bill regarding apprenticeship in handicrafts, the object of which is the improvement of the supervision and regulation of medical examinations as a help in the vocational guidance of future craftsmen. The National Crafts Institute has undertaken an investigation to determine whether or not compulsory medical supervision is desirable and would be of benefit in the exercise of the different crafts.

In June 1933 the Tenth National Congress of French Handicraftsmen gave considerable time to discussion of the problem of the rational organization of apprenticeship in handicrafts as constituting a part of the French craftsmen's economic recovery program.

A 2-week course for experts in vocational guidance was again organized by the National Vocational Guidance Institute.

The First National Congress of French Watchmakers which convened at Besançon in July 1933, drew up regulations for training pupils in schools and apprentices in workshops and for establishing uniform conditions in awarding certificates of proficiency.

The Building Congress for Western France passed a resolution, sponsored by the Building Trades Federation, favoring entire reorganization of the building trades' apprenticeship, such reorganization to be in the hands of representatives of all the skilled trades involved.

In accordance with an order of May 23, 1933, the administration of technical education in Algeria was assigned by the Governor-General of that country to the Rector of Algiers Academy. Another order issued in October of the same year made provision for the reorganization of technical, commercial, and vocational education. All technical educational institutions will be under direction of the Rector of Algiers Academy. It was also provided that an Algerian Higher Council of Technical Education be established, to which Departmental and communal committees would be attached.

Germany.—The National Youth Directorate, the official central organization for dealing with questions concerning young people, now has a social department which is responsible for all vocational training problems. The function of 1 of its 4 divisions is the coordination of existing labor legislation. As a result of unemployment among

professional workers a number of measures were adopted in the interest of young people leaving secondary schools. On March 12, 1933, special instructions for the vocational guidance of youth were issued by the Federal Institute for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. In various high schools and universities probation guidance offices were established to counsel students and procure them employment as probationers. In domestic science schools, practical 6-month courses were made available to girls leaving secondary schools, in order to train them in domestic and even agricultural matters. Attendance at such courses is to be considered as time spent in apprenticeship.

The Wurttemberg Education Department issued a decree requiring school doctors to record in each child's file when he leaves school "whether he is physically fit to exercise any trade, or is unfit for certain trades, or has any special aptitude for others." These files are available to experts in vocational guidance.

A conference of representatives of the Labor Front and of economic interests, held at the Hesse Labor Office, reached a decision that the future placement of apprentices in employment should be exclusively the function of the public vocational guidance offices of the public employment exchanges, which should cooperate closely with the representatives of national economic interests. "Only employers who can prove that their undertakings guarantee the necessary standard of occupational training will be allowed to engage apprentices."

During 1933 a number of new technical schools opened their doors, among them a central handicrafts school in Thuringia, a high school to train service chiefs and foremen for industrial enterprises, and a technical school for airplane manufacture.

The German Technical Training Institute, which is concerned with problems relative to the training of youth and adult workers and the maintenance of the knowledge and technical skill of jobless persons was taken over by the Labor Front July 26, 1933.

Great Britain.—The National Advisory Councils have been requested by the Ministry of Labor to ascertain how far the existing vocational guidance system meets the requirements of industry and secures the welfare of girls and boys leaving school. The industrial schools and reformatories established for the education and training of youthful delinquents placed there by the juvenile courts have been reorganized.

Italy.—A royal decree of April 20, 1933, made some change in the organization of the secondary vocational schools.

An agreement between the Association of Managers of Undertakings and the Ministry of Education resulted in the preparation of a plan for more effective collaboration by the association's members in the matter of technical education. It is provided that in each Province

a permanent joint committee of the association's representatives and of the directors of vocational training establishments be organized.

Luxemburg.—Attendance at courses for general education or for vocational training or retraining may also be made a requirement for the payment of unemployment relief, according to a Grand Ducal Order of April 20, 1933.

New Zealand.—Although the apprenticeship bill which had been under consideration for some time was not proceeded with, the Finance Act of 1932 became operative in 1933. This law empowered the proper authorities, under certain conditions, to amend, suspend, or cancel an apprenticeship contract. As a consequence of the adoption of these provisions wages of apprentices fell. Moreover, in a number of instances apprenticeship had to be interrupted because of the economic depression. In view of these problems the employment conditions of juveniles were investigated. Among the recommendations made in the report embodying the findings of this inquiry was one that apprentices who had been obliged to interrupt their apprenticeship should be allowed to enter the technical schools and if their "attendance was satisfactory, the time so spent should be counted towards the completion of apprenticeship."

Poland.—A decree of October 27, 1933, which abolished the public employment exchanges and transferred their functions to the Unemployment Fund—the public agency charged with the administration of unemployment insurance—also placed vocational guidance under the control of this agency.

The Ministry of Social Welfare prepared a draft order under which a certain amount of latitude will be allowed in the enforcement of the 1924 act prohibiting the employment of young persons in certain dangerous occupations. Juveniles may now be admitted by way of exception to certain of these occupations, provided that the technical equipment is such as to guarantee a high degree of safety and that the work is deemed necessary for the training of foremen and skilled labor. Admission to such work is subject to the previous authorization of the district factory inspector, who may allow exceptions only after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned.

Switzerland.—On January 1, 1933, the Federal Vocational Training Act of 1932 became operative. This legislation is to be enforced by the Cantons, which are obliged to establish the requisite regulations by decree or order. In some Cantons proposed legislative measures have already been drafted to regulate vocational training matters along the lines of the new Federal law which includes only general provisions. An outstanding feature of the act is the required collaboration of the proper authorities and occupational organizations. In March 1933 a meeting was held by representatives of the Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts, the Swiss Trade Union Federation, and the Swiss Congress of Apprenticeship Offices for the purpose of formulating a new model apprenticeship contract for handicrafts.

A series of lectures on the activities of the Conference of German-Swiss Apprenticeship Offices has been organized in the interest of cantonal officials in services concerned with apprenticeship problems.

In Zurich a vocational guidance office was established for woman commercial travelers.

Soviet Russia (U. S. S. R.).—In conformity with orders of July 17 and September 15, 1933, craft apprenticeship "must be organized either in the industrial schools attached to undertakings or in the schools and workshops of craftsmen's cooperative production associations." Individual apprenticeship in craftsmen's homes, however, is only allowed in occupations and districts in which apprenticeship has not been organized. To be eligible for apprenticeship, persons must be 15 years of age and must have completed their primary education.

Two additional orders issued September 15, 1933, were concerned with the reorganization of certain features of vocational guidance. Stricter selection and guidance methods, shorter training periods, etc., were provided. The second of these orders had for its objective an increase in the number of young engineers and technical engineers.

Young specialists leaving technical colleges and universities where they have been trained at the State's expense are obliged to work at least 5 years in industry as technicians or engineers. Employment of young experts on work "outside their specialty" is prohibited. A committee is to be set up in each undertaking to test the ability of specialists and to examine applicants for each vacant position in order to assure the advancement of the most experienced and competent members of the administrative and technical personnel.

International Developments

AMONG the international bodies interested in 1933 in the progress of vocational training were the International Bureau of Technical Education, the International Society for Commercial Education, the International Office of Agricultural Education, the International Bureau of Education, the International Federation of Teachers' Associations, the International Students' Service, the International Congress on Vocational Guidance in the Choice of Careers and Trades, and the International Labor Office.

The Council of the International Bureau of Education at a meeting in Geneva in July 1933 was directed to investigate various existing systems of selection and guidance which were designed to lessen overcrowding in the liberal professions and to effect a better distribution of workers in the labor market.

The General Congress of the International Federation of Teachers' Associations in August 1933 discussed overcrowding in certain careers and at the universities, and the conference of the International Stu-

dents' Service held the next month in Geneva also considered overcrowding in the highest institutions of learning. Unemployment among young persons will be one of the subjects on the agenda of the 1935 session of the International Labor Conference. Many unemployed young people are in the pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship, or post-apprenticeship stage, and problems of vocational education and retraining will, therefore, have a conspicuous place in investigations and deliberations of the near future.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Labor Code for Women in Cuba¹

CONDITIONS of employment for women in Cuba are regulated by decree-law No. 598, promulgated by the Provisional President of the Republic, and effective 30 days after October 19, 1934, the date of its publication in the "Official Gazette." The President in his proclamation refers to the convention relative to women in industry adopted at the first meeting of the International Labor Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1919, which Cuba ratified, and adds that "ratification means the obligation of making the laws in force equivalent to the text" of the convention.

Night work.—In conformity to the international labor convention, the employment of women at night by private individuals or by public or private enterprise is prohibited. A comprehensive definition of industrial enterprises is incorporated in the decree, and the Secretary of Labor is given authority to "determine the dividing line between industry, on the one part, and commerce and agriculture, on the other." Night is defined as "a period of 11 consecutive hours at least, including the interval between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning." During the summer the night period may be reduced to 10 hours, in which case a rest period during the day must be permitted.

The night-work regulation shall not be made applicable to work involving materials subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to prevent their absolute loss.

Where women were employed at night at the time the decree became effective, their employers were called upon to make the necessary adjustments "so that these women may work during the day, in order that they may not lose their positions."

Physical examinations.—Women may not be employed in industrial or commercial establishments without physical examination. Medical certificates are to be issued without costs, and reexamination must be made annually and whenever the nature of the work is changed.

Hazardous occupations.—The employment of women in hazardous occupations is prohibited, and certain occupations are specifically listed in the decree. These include work in dangerous or poisonous chemicals, alcohol or the manufacture of liquor, subterranean work, moving or lifting heavy weights, greasing or cleaning machinery in motion, and work involving abrasives or dusts.

¹ From report by H. Freeman Matthews, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Havana, Oct. 29, 1934. (Translation of decree in the Official Gazette of Oct. 19, 1934).

The National Board of Sanitation and Charities is directed to determine periodically, "in view of scientific progress", the occupations and employments which shall be regarded as dangerous and unhealthful.

In case of illness or accident proved to be the result of work or tasks prohibited by the act, or arising under conditions which indicate an infringement of its provisions, the employer shall be considered directly responsible, and he shall be required to pay, exclusive of the insurance due, an additional 50 percent of the indemnity to which the injured woman may be entitled.

Shop conditions.—Separate sanitary facilities must be provided for men and women in establishments employing both sexes. Where the nature of the work requires that women change into work clothes, adequate quarters must be provided. Wherever women are employed, enough chairs with backs must be provided to accommodate every woman, and their use must be permitted.

Sex equality.—The decree declares that "an equality of labor is recognized for women * * * and they shall be entitled to receive for similar work the same wage or salary as men receive."

Employers are expressly prohibited from dismissing their woman employees upon marriage.

Homework.—Several articles of the decree deal with homework. Women who are employed in industrial establishments during the day are forbidden to take work home, and persons who are permitted to do homework may not sublet it or allow it to be done elsewhere than on their own premises or by any persons except members of their own families or their regular assistants. Persons giving out homework must be licensed by the Department of Labor and must keep a registry showing names and addresses of all persons receiving work, the kind of work to be done, and the amount of money to be paid for it.

A commission is created by the act, composed of the Secretary of Labor or his representative, a representative of the homeworkers, and a representative of organized labor. This commission "annually, and in accordance with the conditions of the work and the cost of living, shall fix the minimum salary to be paid for homework."

Enforcement and penalties.—Violations of this code may be reported to the correctional judge of the district in which the violation occurs. Penalties of a fine of \$30 for the first offense, \$100 for the second, and \$500 for each subsequent offense, are provided. The proceeds from such fines are to be paid into the maternity fund of the proper fiscal zone.

It is recommended that preference should be given to women, in employing inspectors charged with the enforcement of labor laws applying to women.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industrial Disputes in November 1934

NOVEMBER 1934 showed the usual seasonal decline in the number of industrial disputes and the number of workers involved in disputes. Among the larger disputes which were started in October and settled in November were those involving the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Stores in Cleveland and the anthracite coal miners' strike in the Nanticoke area in Pennsylvania. Agreement between the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and the seven unions involved was reached on November 3 with the adoption of the proposal submitted by the National Labor Relations Board. By the terms of this agreement all employees were reinstated to their former positions without discrimination, and the company is to recognize the unions for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Two unions came into open conflict in the Nanticoke area of the Pennsylvania coal fields on October 31 when about 1,000 United Mine Workers clashed with some 300 United Anthracite Miners. The latter union called the strike in protest against the discharge of five of its members by one company and attempted to close all collieries in the area. Within 3 days, however, the miners voted to end the conflict, intimating they would carry the matter of their discharged members to court.

Strike of New York elevator operators.—The largest dispute during November was the 2-day strike of 7,000 elevator operators in the garment, fur, and millinery center of New York City. For a number of weeks the Building Service Employees' International Union had threatened to call a general strike of all elevator operators in the entire city if the Real Estate Board did not grant union recognition, increased wages, and a reduction of the existing 60-hour week. Unable to reach an agreement, the union called a strike in the district where users of the elevators were most likely to be sympathetic. As thousands of garment workers refused to ride to work in elevators manned by nonunion operators, tenants were compelled to appeal to their landlords for a quick settlement in order that there would be no delay in the delivery of rush season orders.

A number of small owners immediately made individual settlements, although the large owners and the Real Estate Board held

out until the early morning of November 3, when a settlement was effected in Mayor LaGuardia's office with a representative of the Regional Labor Board acting as mediator. The union had demanded recognition and a \$35 minimum wage for a 40-hour week. By the terms of the agreement the union was recognized and the question of wages and hours was referred to a board of arbitration.

Silk and rayon dyers' strike in New Jersey.—A complete tie-up of the silk- and rayon-dyeing industry in the Passaic Valley occurred when the locals, affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union, went on strike October 25, demanding an increase from 57½ cents to \$1 an hour, a reduction from 40 to 30 hours per week, and the closed shop. The newly created Textile Labor Relations Board immediately started negotiations, and by November 11 representatives of the unions and the companies came to an agreement on wages and hours. The rank-and-file members of the union, who were strongly united in purpose, would listen to no peace terms which did not include closed-shop conditions. Although a few companies made individual settlements with their locals, the general strike persisted until December 3.

The contract signed by the Institute of Dyers and Printers and the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America calls for a 36-hour week, with a 4-hour tolerance during the peak seasons, and a minimum wage of 66 cents for men and 48 cents for women. The settlement provides recognition of the union under a modified preferential union-shop agreement. All workers are to be reemployed without discrimination and the employer agrees not to interfere or hinder the union in its efforts to organize the workers. In the event of a vacancy in a position previously held by a union member, the employer must replace such employee by a member of the union. All grievances are to be handled through the shop committees. If an employee is ordered to report for work and does so report, he or she shall start work within 1 hour or be paid 2 hours' pay.

Industrial Disputes, 1919 to November 1934

THE number of industrial disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during each of the months from January 1933 to November 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 September 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 October and November 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 September, this being the latest month for which verified information is available. In all of these tabulations disputes involving fewer than six workers and less than one 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. The present industry 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.—Industrial Disputes, 1919 to November 1934

Year or month	Number of disputes					Workers involved in disputes		Man-days lost in disputes during year or month
	Beginning—		Total in progress	Ended during year or month	In effect at end of year or month	Beginning in year or month	In progress during year or month	
	Prior to year or month	During 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	357,145	438,374	31,556,947
1929.....	31	903	934	913	21	230,463	266,305	9,975,213
1930.....	21	653	674	667	7	158,114	160,457	2,730,368
1931.....	7	894	901	880	21	279,299	284,443	6,386,183
1932.....	21	808	829	817	12	242,826	244,144	6,462,973
1933.....	12	1,562	1,574	1,544	30	812,137	813,134	14,818,846
1933								
January.....	12	75	87	55	32	20,172	21,169	251,829
February.....	32	67	99	64	35	11,114	19,989	113,215
March.....	35	98	133	94	39	40,548	47,463	348,459
April.....	39	80	119	72	47	23,793	36,874	551,930
May.....	47	140	187	137	50	44,589	64,891	664,689
June.....	50	137	187	135	52	42,233	61,330	576,535
July.....	52	240	292	208	84	111,051	139,099	1,505,468
August.....	84	246	330	231	99	157,953	211,524	1,570,512
September.....	99	223	322	197	125	244,636	298,480	3,873,662
October.....	125	129	254	156	98	56,164	219,846	3,659,502
November.....	98	67	165	113	52	38,062	139,208	1,298,113
December.....	52	60	112	82	30	21,822	45,612	404,993
1934								
January.....	30	80	110	73	37	38,913	78,165	653,202
February.....	37	79	116	73	43	83,507	115,542	915,673
March.....	43	141	184	130	54	88,205	120,830	1,345,310
April.....	54	184	238	154	84	133,640	170,812	2,258,084
May.....	84	196	280	186	94	152,225	224,209	2,086,900
June.....	94	141	235	116	119	39,521	100,959	1,593,369
July.....	119	124	243	151	92	151,127	215,298	1,969,266
August.....	92	149	241	139	102	57,807	114,917	1,698,810
September.....	102	117	219	138	81	410,873	483,357	4,053,532
October ¹	81	161	242	131	111	78,540	107,163	1,003,143
November ¹	111	84	195	58	137	26,983	100,712	1,310,613

¹ Preliminary

The number of disputes beginning in September and the total in progress, which includes those continued from previous months, together with workers involved and man-days lost, is given in table 2. Although there were fewer strikes in September than in August, the number of persons involved is much greater due to the general textile strike. Excluding textiles, the building and construction industries experienced the largest number of strikes, although there were many more persons involved in disputes in coal mining, agriculture, leather goods (mostly pocketbook manufacturers), aluminum, and steel industries.

Table 2.—Industrial Disputes Beginning in and in Progress in September 1934, and Man-Days Lost, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in September 1934		In progress in September 1934		Man-days lost in September 1934
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
All industries.....	117	410, 873	219	483, 357	4, 053, 532
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	5	2, 243	12	5, 257	65, 356
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2	1, 330	2	1, 330	3, 090
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....			1	100	2, 400
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	2	653	3	2, 952	49, 161
Stoves.....	1	260	2	310	1, 160
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....			3	391	8, 849
Other.....			1	174	696
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2	360	8	1, 148	14, 611
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	160	1	160	160
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1	200	7	988	14, 451
Transportation equipment.....	1	1, 010	3	1, 573	19, 782
Automobiles, bodies, and parts.....			2	563	12, 712
Shipbuilding.....	1	1, 010	1	1, 010	7, 070
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2	470	8	10, 344	61, 126
Aluminum manufactures.....	1	70	5	8, 680	32, 310
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....			1	330	6, 270
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	1	400	1	400	4, 800
Stamped and enameled ware.....			1	934	17, 746
Lumber and allied products.....	7	1, 400	23	3, 415	61, 850
Furniture.....	7	1, 400	13	1, 675	27, 099
Sawmills.....	7	1, 400	9	1, 490	28, 751
Other.....			1	250	6, 000
Stone, clay, and glass products.....			3	1, 132	24, 868
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....			1	800	19, 200
Glass.....			1	232	5, 568
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....			1	100	100
Textiles and their products.....	1 37	359, 595	1 53	387, 198	3, 447, 456
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs.....	1	1, 400	1	1, 400	8, 400
Cotton goods.....	5	212, 420	8	234, 890	2, 162, 801
Cotton small wares.....	3	1, 122	3	1, 122	11, 423
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2	7, 126	6	9, 020	84, 016
Knit goods.....	8	45, 828	9	47, 678	259, 319
Silk and rayon goods.....	5	22, 344	8	23, 284	246, 142
Woolen and worsted goods.....	4	66, 500	4	66, 500	661, 214
Other.....	3	510	3	510	1, 574
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's.....			2	105	1, 683
Clothing, women's.....	3	976	3	976	4, 212
Men's furnishings (neckwear).....	1	55	1	55	55
Millinery.....	1	600	1	600	1, 200
Shirts and collars.....	3	435	6	779	3, 625
Other.....	4	279	4	279	1, 792

¹ In this total the general textile strike is considered as one strike although it is separately included in each of the fabric industries.

Table 2.—Industrial Disputes Beginning in and in Progress in September 1934, and Man-Days Lost, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in September 1934		In progress in September 1934		Man-days lost in September
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
Leather and its manufactures	7	5,736	18	7,756	83,778
Boots and shoes.....	3	471	7	1,927	35,149
Leather.....	1	250	1	250	1,500
Other leather goods.....	3	5,015	10	5,579	47,129
Food and kindred products	9	495	13	890	9,615
Baking.....	5	163	8	358	4,655
Beverages.....	1	8	1	8	120
Flour and grain mills.....	1	64	1	64	640
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2	260	2	260	2,800
Other.....			1	200	1,400
Tobacco manufactures			1	22	22
Cigars and cigarettes.....			1	22	22
Paper and printing	2	345	4	1,007	6,739
Paper and pulp.....			1	650	5,200
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job.....	1	120	2	132	864
Newspapers and periodicals.....	1	225	1	225	675
Chemicals and allied products			1	400	5,600
Soap.....			1	400	5,600
Rubber products			2	514	12,336
Other rubber goods.....			2	514	12,336
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	339	7	3,229	11,541
Furriers and fur factories.....	1	225	4	3,115	10,215
Other.....	3	114	3	114	1,326
Extraction of minerals	9	29,616	15	40,475	139,436
Coal mining.....	8	29,601	11	34,516	61,642
Metalliferous mining.....			2	5,837	76,694
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1	15	2	122	1,100
Transportation and communication	7	1,159	11	1,423	10,098
Water transportation.....	3	226	3	226	366
Motor transportation.....	2	434	5	591	5,460
Electric railroad.....	1	470	2	577	4,127
Telephone and telegraph.....	1	29	1	29	145
Trade	3	32	4	72	992
Retail.....	3	32	4	72	992
Domestic and personal service	3	3,067	7	3,194	37,194
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....			1	6	12
Laundries.....			3	121	1,098
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	2	3,017	2	3,017	36,034
Elevator and maintenance.....	1	50	1	50	50
Professional service	3	126	4	145	864
Recreation and amusement.....	3	126	3	126	522
Professional pursuits.....			1	19	342
Building and construction	11	544	15	1,799	14,599
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.....	7	401	10	1,603	12,426
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	4	143	5	196	2,173
Agriculture	3	4,240	4	12,240	24,130
Agriculture.....	3	4,240	4	12,240	24,130
Relief work	2	96	2	96	867
Other			1	23	672

Table 3 shows the number of industrial disputes in each State, starting in September, and the total in progress which includes those continued from previous months. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts experienced the greatest number of strikes although most of those in Massachusetts were small. Excluding the textile strike, there were more man-days lost because of strikes in Illinois, Montana, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin than in Massachusetts.

The three interstate disputes beginning in September include the general textile strike, a sympathetic strike of hosiery workers, and a strike on the interurban electric railway between Washington and Baltimore.

Table 3.—Disputes in September 1934 Classified by States

State	Beginning in September 1934		In progress in September 1934		Man-days lost during September 1934
	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	
All States.....	117	410,873	219	483,357	4,053,532
Alabama.....	1	450	4	23,114	5,986
Arkansas.....	1	7	1	68	748
California.....	1	7	2	8,007	8,007
Colorado.....	1	65	1	65	65
Connecticut.....	2	1,262	5	1,731	13,674
District of Columbia.....	5	176	6	198	1,551
Florida.....	2	206	2	206	3,206
Georgia.....	2	206	2	620	11,780
Illinois.....	7	3,521	10	5,356	49,059
Indiana.....	4	1,346	7	2,752	15,582
Iowa.....	1	378	1	878	6,146
Kansas.....	1	21	1	21	42
Kentucky.....	1	17	1	17	34
Louisiana.....	1	100	1	100	200
Massachusetts.....	17	2,797	20	3,111	26,749
Michigan.....	2	78	4	273	4,558
Minnesota.....	1	28	1	28	196
Missouri.....	1	40	3	247	1,210
Montana.....	1	40	2	5,837	76,694
Nebraska.....	1	12	1	12	144
New Jersey.....	5	1,336	9	2,746	13,616
New York.....	9	7,142	22	11,113	82,049
North Carolina.....	1	32	2	152	64
Ohio.....	6	776	19	3,687	61,800
Oklahoma.....	3	37	3	37	61
Oregon.....	5	4,220	5	4,220	11,230
Pennsylvania.....	24	48,430	41	59,837	156,512
Rhode Island.....	1	350	1	350	8,400
Tennessee.....	2	532	3	2,206	11,871
Texas.....	3	385	3	385	2,114
Virginia.....	1	8	2	2,050	18,050
Washington.....	1	8	4	156	3,309
West Virginia.....	1	35	1	35	70
Wisconsin.....	6	1,678	14	5,681	87,651
Wyoming.....	1	35	1	35	70
Interstate.....	3	334,970	5	336,470	3,241,840

Industrial disputes beginning in September, distributed by industry group and number of workers involved, are given in table 4. The largest number of disputes involved between 100 and 500 workers. All the disputes involving over 5,000 workers were connected with the general textile strike. Besides the general textile strike itself, there were the sympathetic strike of coal miners in Hazleton, Pa., which lasted for 1 day in order to permit a mass demonstration, a general hosiery strike in Philadelphia, and a general strike of hosiery workers in 20 other localities.

Table 4.—Disputes Beginning in September 1934, Classified by Number of Workers and Industrial Group

Industrial group	Total	Number of disputes beginning in September 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 over
All industrial groups.....	117	20	36	40	9	8	4
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery).....	5			3	2		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2			2			
Transportation equipment.....	1			1		1	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2		1	1			
Lumber and allied products.....	7	1	2	3	1		
Textiles and their products.....	37	2	12	13	5	2	3
Leather and its manufactures.....	7	1	1	4		1	
Food and kindred products.....	9	5	2	2			
Paper and printing.....	2			2			
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4		3	1			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	9	1	1	4		2	1
Transportation and communication.....	7	1	3	3			
Trade.....	3	3					
Domestic and personal service.....	3	1	1			1	
Professional service.....	3	1	2				
Building and construction.....	11	4	5	2			
Agriculture.....	3		1		1	1	
Relief work.....	2		2				

The size of disputes ending in September according to duration in weeks and months is given in table 5. Almost 40 percent of the disputes lasted less than 1 week. Disputes lasting less than 1 day are not counted.

The three disputes lasting 3 months or more were a strike involving 174 employees in a steel barrel manufacturing concern where strikers gained a closed shop and a 10 percent increase in wages, a 4 months' strike of nearly 5,000 copper mine workers in which a 50 cent per day increase in wages was won, and a 5 months' dispute of 100 silk workers which was settled with a slight increase in wages.

Table 5.—Duration of Disputes Ending in September 1934

Industrial group	Total	Number of disputes with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week, less than 1½ month	½ month, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2 months	2 months, less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industrial groups.....	138	53	23	32	19	8	3
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery).....	6	4			1		1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	6	1	1	2	1	1	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	7		1	5		1	
Lumber and allied products.....	9	1	1	5	2		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1					1	
Textiles and their products.....	33	14	8	4	4	2	1
Leather and its manufactures.....	7	3	1		3		
Food and kindred products.....	7	3		2	1	1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	1			1			
Paper and printing.....	4	1	1	2			
Chemicals and allied products.....	1				1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	6	1	2	2	1		
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	13	8	1	2	1		1
Transportation and communication.....	10	6	1	1	2		
Trade.....	2		1	1			
Domestic and personal service.....	5	1	1	2		1	
Professional service.....	3	2				1	
Building and construction.....	11	4	3	2	2		
Agriculture.....	4	3	1				
Relief work.....	2	1		1			

The causes of disputes beginning in September are listed in table 6. Wages were a dominant factor in 34 percent of the disputes; questions of recognition, closed shop, and discrimination toward union members were dominant factors in 44 percent of the disputes.

Table 6.—Causes of Disputes Beginning in September 1934

Cause	Disputes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All causes.....	117	100.0	410,873	100.0
Wage increase.....	25	21.4	7,664	1.9
Wage decrease.....	4	3.4	1,219	.3
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	5	4.3	6,470	1.6
Recognition of union.....	15	12.8	3,235	.8
Recognition and wages.....	13	11.1	315,043	76.6
Recognition, wages and hours.....	7	6.0	2,133	.5
Recognition and working conditions.....	1	.9	433	.1
Working conditions.....	5	4.3	1,463	.4
Closed shop.....	9	7.7	468	.1
Jurisdiction.....	3	2.5	63	(1)
Sympathy.....	9	7.7	67,284	16.4
Discrimination in employment or discharge.....	10	8.5	3,183	.8
Violation of agreement.....	2	1.7	100	(1)
Different unions competing for control.....	1	.9	15	(1)
Other.....	8	6.8	2,100	.5

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in November 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 50 labor disputes during November 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 30,619 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 National Labor Relations Board and the Textile Relations Board, also assisted in handling 50 cases involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act, investigations of conditions, etc.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of November 1934

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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
Dutch Neighborhood Stores, Spokane, Wash.	Controversy.	Clerks.....	Wages.....	Pending.....	1934 Oct. 30	1934	(1)	-----
George E. Prentice Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.	.....do.....	Hardware workers..	Alleged violation of agreement.....	.....do.....	Oct. 29	-----	40	-----
Universal Electric Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	.....do.....	Electrical workers...	Contract for electrical work let to nonunion contractor.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; union contractors and workmen for future work.	Sept. 10	Nov. 11	5	11
Springfield Ladies Handbag Co., Holyoke, Mass.	Strike.....	Handbag makers....	Asked closed shop and 36-hour week.	Pending.....	.....do.....	-----	400	-----
Edw. Eaton & Co., Inc., Post Office Annex, New York City.	Controversy.	Electrical workers...	Dispute as to union or nonunion.....	.....do.....	Oct. 26	-----	(1)	-----
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Reading, Pa.	Strike.....	Textile workers.....	Wages and working conditions.....	.....do.....	Oct. 31	-----	(1)	-----
Hill's Taxicab Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Drivers.....	Working conditions; discharges.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; men reinstated.	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	2	100
Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co., East St. Louis, Ill.	.....do.....	Rubber workers.....	Asked closed shop; working conditions.	Pending.....	Nov. 5	-----	130	24
Northwest Furniture Manufacturers' Association, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.	Strike.....	Upholsterers.....	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination. Regional board will assume jurisdiction if desired.	Oct. 1	Nov. 10	200	-----
Theater workers, Danville, Va.....	Controversy.	Theater workers....	Asked wage increase.....	Adjusted. Increase \$5 per week allowed.	Nov. 6	Nov. 8	6	21
High-school building, Alexandria, Va.	Strike.....	Carpenters, roofers, and electrical workers.	Nonunion plumbers and steamfitters employed.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Oct. 31	.....do.....	20	80
Seamen, New York City.....	Controversy.	Seamen on harbor boats.	Wages, hours, and conditions.....	Pending.....	Nov. 8	-----	1,100	-----
McNamara's Motor Express, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Drivers.....	Failure to consummate working agreement.	.....do.....	Nov. 7	-----	33	10
Cudahy, Armour, Swift, and Chamberlin Packing Cos., Boston, Mass.	Strike.....	Meat cutters.....	Working conditions.....	Unclassified. Referred to New England Regional Board.	Nov. 14	Nov. 22	300	700
P. W. A. projects, Rock Island, Ill.	Controversy.	Ironworkers and carpenters.	Jurisdiction of setting steel-bar joists.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; international unions to fix final terms.	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	25	60
Flynn Dairy Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	.....do.....	Dairy workers and drivers.	Dispute between union and non-union workers.	Pending.....	Oct. 31	-----	(1)	-----

Filipino vegetable workers, Santa Maria Valley, Calif.	Strike.....	Vegetable workers...	Wage cut.....	Adjusted. Returned rates as before strike. Arbitration accepted.	Nov. 6	Nov. 26	3,100	1,500
Carpenters, St. Paul, Minn.....	Controversy..	Carpenters.....	Wage rates.....	Unclassified. Referred to compliance board.	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	15	-----
Gradiatz Annis Cigar Co., Tampa, Fla.	Threatened strike.	Cigarmakers.....	Asked for arbitration proceedings under existing agreement.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration by Federal authorities.	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	52	7,000
Dewey Portland Cement Co., Dewey and Bartlesville, Okla.	Controversy..	Portland cement workers.	Asked agreement covering wages and conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	188	15
Kaynee Clothing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike.....	Clothing workers....	Wages and working conditions...	Pending.....	Nov. 12	-----	26	-----
Apex Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers....	Requested dismissal of foreman...	Adjusted. Strike averted; agreed to abide by decision of commissioner acting as arbitrator.	Nov. 1	Nov. 20	800	-----
Plumbers, Tampa, Fla.....	Controversy..	Plumbers.....	Wage rates for area.....	Pending.....	Nov. 13	-----	(1)	-----
Hayes-Custer Stove Co., Bloomington, Ind.	Strike.....	Stove workers.....	Union representation.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Nov. 9	Nov. 17	176	28
Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Controversy..	Carpenters and glass workers.	Working conditions.....	do.....	Nov. 10	Nov. 15	60	-----
Cash and Carry Laundries, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Laundry workers....	Price regulation.....	Pending.....	Nov. 17	-----	5,000	-----
Midwest Upholstering Co., St. Louis, Mo.	do.....	Upholsters.....	Rates for piecework; asked 15 percent increase.	Adjusted. Increased piecework rates from 10 to 15 percent.	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	30	6
Blyler Shirt Co., Gratz, Pa.....	do.....	Shirt workers.....	Asked union recognition and shop conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Philadelphia Regional Board.	Oct. 18	Nov. 23	15	38
Street-railway workers, Los Angeles, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Street-railway workers.	Wages and working conditions...	Pending. (Regional board cooperating.)	Nov. 21	-----	(1)	-----
Ashtabula Lettuce & Vegetable Co., Ashtabula, Ohio.	Strike.....	Greenhouse workers..	Wage increase.....	Adjusted. Increased to 35 cents per hour; all returned to former positions.	Sept. 21	Nov. 19	8	3
Sheet-metal workers, Chatham County, Ga.	Controversy..	Sheet-metal workers.	Working conditions.....	Pending.....	Nov. 22	-----	(1)	-----
P. W. A. project, Springfield, Ill.	do.....	Building trades.....	Investigation of prevailing rates..	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Nov. 19	Nov. 23	12	-----
Molders, Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	Molders.....	Asked wage increase.....	Pending.....	Nov. 22	-----	(1)	-----
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike.....	Meat cutters.....	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Reinstated; agreement covering wages for clerks and managers; 48-hour week; holidays allowed.	Oct. 25	Nov. 27	60	140
Carr, Ryder & Adams Co. and Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co., Dubuque, Iowa.	Controversy..	Millmen.....	Asked union recognition.....	Adjusted. Agreement covering wages, and collective bargaining.	Nov. 24	Dec. 8	480	40
Decker Packing Plant, Mason City, Iowa.	Strike.....	Butchers.....	Company ordered men out who belonged to union.	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	1,000	-----
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Controversy..	Electrical workers....	Asked 15 percent wage increase..	Adjusted. Increased from 75 to 90 cents per hour.	do.....	Dec. 11	20	-----
Boston Store, Sears-Roebuck, and Gimbel department stores, Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike.....	Retail clerks.....	Asked union recognition.....	Pending.....	Nov. 30	-----	600	120
Hill's Taxicab Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy..	Drivers.....	Discharge of employee.....	Adjusted. Driver reinstated. Satisfactory agreement.	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	1	100

¹ Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of November 1934—Continued

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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
P. H. Butler Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike.....	Truck drivers.....	Objection to change in conditions.	Adjusted. Drivers agreed to new conditions. Wages, \$33.50 per week.	1934 Nov. 22	1934 Nov. 23	70	1,630
Hunkens Stores, San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy.	Employees.....	Working conditions.....	Pending.....	Nov. 14	-----	(¹)	-----
Birmingham Florists, Birmingham, Ala.	.....do.....	Horticultural workers.	.....do.....	Unable to adjust. Strikers' places filled by others.	Nov. 30	Dec. 5	26	17
Broom and whisk makers, Chicago, Ill.	.....do.....	Broom makers.....	.....do.....	Adjusted. Accepted arbitration board selected by commissioner.	Sept. 30	Nov. 27	(¹)	-----
Birmingham Paper Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Bookbinders.....	Asked union recognition.....	Pending.....	Oct. 16	-----	82	68
S. S. McCormack Line, Portland, Oreg.	Strike.....	Longshoremen.....	Union men refused work with nonunion men.	Adjusted. Settled as per existing agreement.	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	40	860
Hecht Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.	.....do.....	Teamsters.....	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Drivers increased \$2.50. helpers \$1.25 per week, \$27.50 and \$22.50 respectively.	Nov. 15	Dec. 1	20	430
Faultless Caster Co., Evansville, Ind.	Controversy.	Employees.....	Working conditions. Decision of regional board violated.	Pending.....	Nov. 23	-----	40	-----
Thomas Blast Furnace Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Strike.....	Machinists and smelter workers.	Union recognition and working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Atlanta Regional Board.	Nov. 21	Dec. 4	485	2,000
L. B. Lockwood Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Shoddy makers.....	Violation of contract in refusing to restore injured worker to his position.	Adjusted. Worker was restored to his position.	Nov. 15	Dec. 1	1	250
Ludlow Mfg. Co., Ludlow, Mass.	Strike.....	Textile workers.....	Wage increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed recognition. Wage increase not allowed.	Nov. 27	Dec. 10	700	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,368	15,251

¹ Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board

THE National Labor Relations Board in 12 of 23 decisions rendered from November 5 to December 5, 1934, ruled that the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the discharge of employees for union activities, and ordered the reinstatement of such employees to their former positions.

In two decisions the Board ruled that the companies had violated section 7 (a) by refusal to bargain collectively with the organization representing the majority of their employees, and ordered the companies, on request of the organizations, to proceed immediately to bargain with such organization and endeavor to arrive at a collective agreement. In one case the Board ruled that the company's refusal to bargain collectively with the union representing its employees was a violation of section 7 (a) and had been the cause of a strike. The Board ordered the company to bargain with the union, and to reinstate the strikers, even if it became necessary to discharge the employees hired during the strike. In another case the Board, while not convinced by the evidence that the company had failed to bargain collectively, recommended that the company demonstrate its good faith by reinstating the men on strike.

In two cases two members of the Board, acting as arbitrators, made awards. In one case the award called for the reinstatement of a number of employees and the transfer of others. In the other case the award was "that the present crew should be retained during any month that the company's schedule of production is large enough to make it possible for the crew to obtain 20 hours of work a week."

In two decisions the Board ordered that elections be held by secret ballot under the supervision of a representative of the Board within 3 weeks of the date of the decisions to determine the person, persons, or organization the employees desired to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining. In two decisions the Board denied the request of employees that an election be held; in one of these the Board declared that employees making the request did not constitute a proper unit for collective bargaining; in the other the Board ruled that it was not to the best interest of the public, nor to the employees

who were working under an arbitration award effective to June 30, 1935. In one case the Board ruled that the company had interfered with an election to determine the organization desired by its employees to represent them for purposes of collective bargaining; an established union and a shop organization were the two candidates on the ballot.

San Francisco Call-Bulletin—An Employee

THE National Labor Relations Board on December 3, 1934, announced its decision of the complaint of Dean S. Jennings against the San Francisco Call-Bulletin. Testimony was taken by the San Francisco Regional Labor Board on October 5, 1934, and a hearing on this record was held before the National Labor Relations Board on November 13. The publisher declined to appear before the regional labor board, but counsel for the publisher appeared at the hearing in Washington specially to challenge the jurisdiction of the Board to hear the case.

In its decision the Board overruled the objection to the jurisdiction. It pointed to section 2 (c) and section 4 (c) of the Executive order of June 29, 1934, as clearly conferring jurisdiction upon the National Labor Relations Board to hear 7 (a) complaints even where the code for the industry involved had set up an industrial board authorized to consider such cases. This Executive order, the Board said, is not a modification of the code of fair competition for the daily newspaper publishing business, because the code does not purport to vest in the Newspaper Industrial Board exclusive jurisdiction in such cases; and even if it were a modification of the code, the President is empowered to make such modification under the express provisions of article VII of the code and section 10 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The provision of article VII of the code that "in submitting or subscribing to this code the publishers do not thereby consent to any modification thereof, except as each may thereto subsequently agree," was said by the Board to have been inserted merely to avoid the possible danger that the publishers by assenting initially to the code thereby waived their right to object that some subsequent modification of the code by the President, pursuant to his reserved power of amendment, operated to abridge the freedom of the press. Article VII of the code did not therefore prevent the President from modifying the code in terms that did not operate to abridge the freedom of the press. The Board said:

No genuine issue of freedom of the press can be fabricated out of the Executive order giving the National Labor Relations Board authority "to hold hearings and make findings of fact regarding complaints of discrimination against or discharge of employees or other alleged violations of section 7 (a)" by newspaper publishers.

On the merits of the case the Board found that the San Francisco Call-Bulletin had interfered with the self-organization of its employees in violation of section 7 (a) in that the agreed date for Jennings' vacation was changed in order to embarrass him in his plan to attend as a delegate to the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild held at St. Paul, Minn., June 4, 1934, whereby he was forced to resign his job, an action which alarmed other employees and led to their wholesale resignation from the guild. The Board added:

The publisher having declined to contest on the merits, our decision is necessarily based upon *ex parte* testimony. The objection to our jurisdiction now having been overruled, we are inclined to give another opportunity to the publisher to offer evidence. If, within the period of grace stipulated in the enforcement order, the publisher signifies a desire to submit evidence on the merits to this Board, we shall arrange the necessary further hearing.

It was stipulated in the enforcement clause of the decision that "unless within 10 days from the date of this decision the San Francisco Call-Bulletin notifies this Board in writing that it has offered Dean S. Jennings reinstatement to his former position", the case would be transferred to the enforcement agencies for appropriate action.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and B. F. Goodrich Co.—United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor Union

ELECTIONS to be held at the plants of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, Ohio, were ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, on November 20, 1934, for the purpose of determining the employees' choice of representatives in collective bargaining. Petitions requesting an election were filed with the Board by Local No. 18321 of the United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor Union, in the Firestone case, and Local No. 18319 of the same union, in the Goodrich case. Hearings were held by the National Labor Relations Board on October 18 and October 19 on the two petitions.

In each case the Board ordered that the election be held within 3 weeks, the date to be set by the director of the Regional Labor Board for the eighth district. The petitions having been presented on September 7, 1934, eligibility to vote was extended to production and maintenance employees who were on the pay rolls of the companies on that date, and, in addition, to such employees who have been added to the pay rolls in the period from September 7 to 2 days before the date set for the election. The companies were ordered to submit their pay-roll lists to the Board to facilitate conduct of the elections.

Since the petitions in each case merely requested an election, and the notices of hearing were limited to that issue, the Board refrained

from deciding in these proceedings whether the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by their conduct in connection with the organization and financial support of the Firestone Employees' Conference Plan and the Goodrich Cooperative Plan, respectively. The Board adhered to its decision in the Kohler case in the matter of placing "company unions" on the ballot. In the Firestone decision the Board stated:

Insofar as the company's conduct in assisting and supporting the organization of the plan is concerned, even though that conduct may have been an improper interference with self-organization under section 7 (a), a secret election held under our auspices can remedy the wrong already done, as we held in the Kohler case.

The elections will involve over 9,000 employees of the Firestone Co. and 12,000 employees of the Goodrich Co.

United Dry Docks, Inc.—International Association of Mechanic Welders

THE United Dry Docks, Inc., owns and operates five shipbuilding and ship-repairing plants in and about New York City, one of which is located at Staten Island. A controversy, concerned solely with the Staten Island plant, came before the National Labor Relations Board on the request of the International Association of Mechanic Welders, Local No. 13 (made up of a number of the welders employed at the Staten Island plant) for an election to determine by whom the welders desired to be represented in collective bargaining with the company.

The total number of productive workers employed by the company at the Staten Island plant fluctuates from 300 to 1,500 and includes 48 distinct crafts. The welders (including not more than 100 workers out of a maximum of 1,500 employees) have been on strike since September 19, 1934.

The Board on November 6, 1934, ruled that the group of welders employed at the Staten Island plant of the company does not, under the particular facts disclosed, constitute an appropriate unit with which the company is obliged to negotiate separately in collective bargaining. The Board pointed out that other larger bargaining agencies exist which include the welders, and that the interests of all the workers employed at the plant are so closely intertwined that to permit welders to bargain separately might effect adversely the larger number of workers and crafts.

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co. and Omaha & Council Bluffs Employee Protective Association—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Motor-Coach Operators

IN ITS decision of November 20, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board denied the petition of Local Division No. 1002 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees

and Motor-Coach Operators, for an election among the employees of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway.

The Board in its opinion detailed its reasons for denying the request for an election as follows:

The company has negotiated with Local Division No. 1002, has made concessions to the employees as a result of the local division's efforts and has entered into an arbitration agreement with the local division affecting all of the employees. There is nothing in the record which would indicate that the company would not negotiate with the local division at the present time if any matters should arise requiring negotiation and there is nothing in the record which would indicate that the Employees' Protective Association is competing with the local division as a collective-bargaining agency. For these reasons and because an arbitration award was made on July 12, 1934, covering all matters in dispute at that time, effective for 1 year by agreement between the company and the local division, the public interest does not require an election at this time.

The Board stated that the decision was made without prejudice to the rights of the union to petition the Board to order and conduct an election early in June 1935, just prior to the expiration of the term of the arbitration award, or sooner if "a subject of collective bargaining arises on which the company refuses to negotiate with the local division."

C. V. Hill & Co., Inc.—Refrigerator Workers' Federal Labor Union

Two members of the National Labor Relations Board, acting as arbitrators in the controversy between C. V. Hill & Co., Inc., of Trenton, N. J., and certain of its employees represented by the Refrigerator Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18666, rendered their award on November 28, 1934.

A strike, which began in the company's plant on December 7, 1933, was settled by the National Labor Board on February 8, 1934, through an agreement between the company and the union. The union subsequently charged that the company was discriminating against its members, both by failing to reinstate them in accordance with the preferential list provided in the February agreement, and by delaying their reinstatement by means of the interdepartmental transfer of men already working in the plant.

The reinstatement of certain employees, the transfer of others, and (in the case of two men whose reinstatement was improperly withheld by the company) back pay was provided for in the award. The company was not required to make any immediate change in the status of seven of the complainants. In conclusion, the Board pointed out that the award constituted final settlement of all controversies between the parties which were submitted to arbitration.

Charles Pfizer & Co.—United Chemical Workers' Union

THIS case involved the alleged discriminatory discharge by the Charles Pfizer & Co., of New York City, of four workmen, members of the Independent Chemical Workers' Union No. 19695, which was established on April 22, 1934, and later received a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The four complainants in the case were active in the union, and one of them—John LoCascio—became its first president. The complainants asserted that prior to their discharge their work was satisfactory. Each complainant received two increases in pay during his period of employment except LoCascio, who received no increase. The four employees were discharged at a time when the company was increasing its personnel.

On December 5, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by discharging John LoCascio, Stephen Machel, Frank Rogers, and Joseph Halik because of their union activities. The Board declared that unless within 10 days the company submitted written notice that it had offered immediate and full reinstatement to the four men involved, the case would be referred to the proper enforcement agencies of the Government.

Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.—Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen

Two members of the National Labor Relations Board were requested to act as an arbitration board in a controversy between the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., Whitman, Mass., and the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

The production of shoes at the Whitman plant of the company suffered a pronounced decline during the last 3 years. Instead of laying off or discharging any members of its crew of approximately 425 employees, the company spread the available work among all of its employees.

The company submitted figures which, if accepted at their face value, indicate that if the plant operated according to the proposed schedule for 40 hours a week with a reduced crew, operating costs would amount to between \$15,000 and \$20,000 less than if the plant operated according to the same schedule for 20 hours a week with the present crew. The company does not, however, emphasize the decreased operating costs as much as it does the heightened morale which it would expect to result if a smaller crew were doing a full week's work at a full week's pay. The company produces high-grade shoes, and its theory is that improved morale would reflect itself in the quality of the workmanship.

The position of the brotherhood is that unemployment among shoe workers in the so-called "Brockton" area, which includes Whitman, is already very serious, that many of the Commonwealth employees have been with the company for many years and, despite the pessimistic outlook of the management, look forward to improved conditions, and thus desire to hold fast to their present tenure,

insecure though it be, and that these workers would, under present conditions, find it impossible to secure places elsewhere, and would consequently be compelled to join many of their brother craftsmen on the relief rolls.

The award of the Board on December 1, 1934, was as follows:

Our examination of the pay-roll figures submitted by the company leads us to conclude that if the present crew were retained, average weekly earnings would be sensibly higher than the relief rates, and than the minima fixed by the code for the industry, only when there is sufficient production to give the crew 20 hours of work a week. We also believe that under the circumstances it would be unjust to demand of the company that it retain the present crew when there is less than 20 hours of work a week.

We therefore rule that the present crew should be retained during any month that the company's schedule of production is large enough to make it possible for the crew to obtain 20 hours of work a week. If, however, the retention of the present crew would result in less than 20 hours of work a week, averaged for any particular month, the company may reduce the crew, but only to the extent necessary to give the remaining employees 20 hours of work a week. Production during the season should be balanced * * * so that it will be unnecessary to make any serious readjustments from month to month. Lay-offs, discharges, and reemployment should be effected solely on the basis of seniority.

This award shall be effective during the production season from December 1934 through June 1935, but if, in the opinion of the parties, the objective factors which are involved in this award shall remain unchanged, this award shall continue in effect during the next following season. If, however, in the opinion of one or both of the parties, such factors shall then have changed, and if the parties cannot come to an agreement respecting the method by which the changed situation can best be met, the question shall again be submitted to this Board for arbitration. Any and all disputes regarding the application of this award shall be referred to this Board for decision.

Carl Pick Manufacturing Co.—United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union

IN A decision on November 10, 1934, in the case of the Carl Pick Manufacturing Co. of West Bend, Wis., and employees who had been active in forming a local of the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) by its discharge of 11 employees for their union activities, and ordered the immediate reinstatement not only of the discharged employees but also of the employees who struck in protest against the discharges.

The Board found that the group of 11 men included the officers and the leading spirits in the newly formed union. The first union meeting was held on May 21, and the second on May 25. On May 25 the president of the company called three of the men later discharged into his office and questioned them as to their membership in the union, and asked them to name the leading union advocates among the employees.

The Board gave the company 10 days to reinstate the 11 men discharged and to establish a preferential list for the reinstatement of

the men who struck on June 24, 1934, provided they made application to the company either individually or through their representatives within 7 days of the date of the decision.

General Printing Corporation—An Employee

ON NOVEMBER 26, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board rendered a decision in the case of the General Printing Corporation and Raymond Arnold, a discharged employee.

On July 18, 1934, Raymond Arnold, employed by the company as a paint-machine operator since February 1933, was discharged. Arnold was an active member of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and recruited membership for the union among his fellow workers. He was also a member of the employees' committee for collective bargaining, and, on the day before his discharge, had participated in a conference with the company to determine the provisions of a proposed wage and hour agreement. Prior to June 1934, in the course of which month his work load was doubled by the company, his work had been satisfactory.

The Board found that the General Printing Corporation in violation of section 7 (a) had, "by its discharge of Raymond Arnold, interfered with, restrained, or coerced its employees in their self-organization and in their designation of representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining" and ruled that—

Unless within 7 days from the date of this decision the General Printing Corporation shall have notified this Board in writing that it has offered immediate and full reinstatement to Raymond Arnold, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Consolidated Film Co.—International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union

THIS case came before the National Labor Relations Board on the petition of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for a review of the decision of the National Labor Board which, on June 30, 1934, recommended that the striking employees of the Consolidated Film Co. of New York City and Fort Lee, N. J., be placed on a preferential list for purposes of reinstatement.

The principal business of the company is the preparation of motion-picture films for exhibition purposes. It also does a printing business of which there are two divisions or departments, described as commercial printing and photo-gelatine printing. The present controversy was confined solely to the printing departments. In the winter of 1933 these two departments became thoroughly unionized. All but 1 of the 12 employees in the commercial printing department became affiliated with Local 337 of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants'

Union. In the photo-gelatine printing department 47 of the 49 employees were members of the Gelatine Workers' Union No. 351, and one of the nonmembers had delegated the union to represent him. During the winter of 1933 the union attempted to deal collectively with the concerns in the New York area doing photo-gelatine printing, but upon failure of such negotiations to materialize the union approached each employer with proposals for collective bargaining. The Consolidated Film Co. appointed a representative to confer with the employees.

After several conferences with the representatives of the union, the representative of the company called the union officials on the telephone and informed them that the company refused to grant any of their requests and refused to arbitrate. On April 4, 1934, the union men voted to strike, and on the following day failed to report for work. The company filled the places of the striking employees with strike breakers.

In its decision of December 5, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) by failing to bargain collectively with its employees through representatives of their own choosing; and that the failure of the company to live up to its obligations under section 7 (a) was the direct cause of the strike. The following enforcement order was issued by the Board:

Within 10 days from the date of this decision the Consolidated Film Co. shall notify the National Labor Relations Board that it has reinstated in their former positions those employees in the photo-gelatine printing department who struck on April 5, 1934, provided that those employees apply for reinstatement within such time either individually or through their union representatives. If necessary to comply with this order the company shall discharge those employees who were hired to take the places of the striking employees.

In the event that after this order is complied with there should remain unemployed by the Consolidated Film Co., due to a decline in production in the photo-gelatine printing department since April 5, 1934, any employees in that department who went out on strike on that date and who have applied for reinstatement, the Consolidated Film Co. shall notify the National Labor Relations Board within 10 days from the date of this decision that it has established a preferential list of such employees and agrees to give such employees first preference in filling jobs as they become available in the photo-gelatine department.

Should the Consolidated Film Co. fail to observe the above-stated requirements the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

TENTATIVE findings on September 7, 1934, of the National Labor Relations Board in the case of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of San Francisco and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 36, were reaffirmed and made final by the Board in its decision of November 16, 1934. The findings of fact were based upon

records of hearings held in Sacramento on May 28 and in San Francisco on July 2, 1934.

Barr was laid off on February 28 and Walker and Livengood on March 3, 1934, after approximately 10, 9, and 5 years of employment, respectively, by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and its predecessor, the Great Western Power Co. Five of the six full-time mechanics laid off, including Barr, Walker, and Livengood, were known to be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 36. Barr was treasurer and Livengood vice president of the local; both had been active in urging employees to attend a union meeting and in recruiting members.

The board concluded that Barr, Walker, and Livengood had been discriminated against in violation of section 7 (a), and ruled that the case would be referred to the proper agencies of the Government for enforcement unless, within 15 days of the date of the decision, the company had notified the board in writing that it had reinstated to their former positions the three named employees. The Board declared that the company would be deemed to have complied with its direction as to Walker if he was restored to a place as a "groundman" and was returned to his more recent job as truck driver at the first opportunity, in preference to an employee newly hired.

Eagle Rubber Co.—United Rubber Workers' Federal Union

THE National Labor Relations Board, on November 8, 1934, concurred in the findings of the National Labor Board that the Eagle Rubber Co. had failed to bargain collectively with the duly chosen representatives of its employees, members of the United Rubber Workers' Federal Union No. 18683, and that this violation of section 7 (a) had provoked a strike on November 29, 1933. The Board ruled that, as an appropriate method of restitution for this violation of law, the National Labor Board properly required the company to reinstate the strikers as the volume of work permitted, in preference to workers newly hired since the inception of the strike.

The Board found that the company had on its pay roll 44 workers, hired since the beginning of the strike, and was unwilling to displace them in favor of the strikers. The company had failed to show cause why particular strikers should not be reinstated in accordance with the requirements of the National Labor Board.

The National Labor Relations Board therefore concluded that—

The case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action, unless within 10 days of the date of this decision the company reinstates to their former positions all workers on the pay roll of November 28, or temporarily laid off prior thereto, who make application either individually or through their representatives within 7 days of the date of this decision, displacing if necessary workers newly hired since November 29, 1934.

New York Rapid Transit Corporation—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees' and Transport Worker' Union

IN ITS decision of November 21, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the New York Rapid Transit Corporation (operating subsidiary of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation) had violated section 7 (a) by the discharge of 20 employees for their union activities, and declared that unless within 10 days from the date of the decision the company had reinstated the 20 discharged employees the case would be referred to the proper agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

A group of employees on the night shift of the Coney Island shops of the company began in February 1934 the organization of a local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Beginning July 23 and through a period of 2 weeks all 39 of the union employees were called individually to the office of the superintendent and warned that the 2 percent wage increase granted July 15 would necessitate a lay-off. In the case of at least 10 of those interviewed, the superintendent inquired directly or indirectly regarding their union activities, or endeavored to solicit information with respect to the union. Employees, who were not members or who had not applied for membership in the union, were not interviewed. Sixteen of the men interviewed were discharged between July 27 and August 3. Four men were discharged after having signed affidavits regarding these facts which were submitted to the New York Regional Labor Board.

Zenith Radio Corporation—Radio Workers' Union

IN THE case of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, Ill., the National Labor Relations Board, on November 26, 1934, ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) by its discharge of an employee named Herbert Breit.

The Board found that the company's definite decision not to put Breit back to work after a lay-off, in resentment against his union activity and his action in filing a 7 (a) complaint with the Chicago Regional Labor Board, constituted in effect a discharge in violation of the President's Executive order of May 15, 1934, providing that—

No employer subject to a code of fair competition approved under said title shall dismiss or demote any employee for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to an alleged violation of the provisions of any code of fair competition approved under said title.

The company was ordered to reinstate Breit in his former position within 10 days or the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

Southeast Portland Lumber Co.—Employees

THE National Labor Relations Board, on November 27, 1934, ruled that the Southeast Portland Lumber Co. of Portland, Oreg., had violated section 7 (a) by discharging H. W. Martin and G. E. Beers. The company was ordered to reinstate the two men within 10 days, or lose its Blue Eagle.

Martin, a fireman, was a member of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, a local of which was organized among the employees of the company during the summer of 1933. Beers, a sawyer, was chairman of the local and of the so-called conference committee of the local, which was composed of three members whose principal duty it was to represent the local in its dealings with the management.

Martin was discharged after Beers, acting as chairman of the conference committee, had urged the management to grant an increase to Martin because of added duties and responsibilities. Beers was discharged immediately after Martin had complained about his own discharge to the local compliance officer.

Wabash Fibre Box Co.—Employee

THIS case came before the National Labor Relations Board because of the failure of the Wabash Fibre Box Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., to comply with the decision of the Indianapolis Regional Labor Board on June 4, 1934, which ordered the reinstatement of Pearl Lawhorn, who was discharged because of his union activity.

During the period of 2 or 3 weeks preceding Lawhorn's discharge he had been active in a movement to organize a local of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Lawhorn was repeatedly questioned by officers of the company, one of whom admitted threatening him with discharge not long before the actual discharge took place. The company contended that he was discharged for insubordination and certain personal defects which it claimed rendered him an undesirable employee.

The Board in its decision of November 5, 1934, declared that, but for Lawhorn's union activity, he would not have been discharged when and as he was, and that the company had violated section 7 (a). In view of the substantial evidence tending to show the existence of the defects urged by the company and their relationship to his fitness for his prior position, the Board held that the company, in reinstating Lawhorn, might, if it deemed it necessary, decline to accord him certain minor supervisory duties which he performed at the time of his discharge.

North Shore Coke & Chemical Co.—Employees

THE complaint in this case was that the North Shore Coke & Chemical Co. of Chicago had violated section 7 (a) by the discharge of several employees who had expressed their intention of attending a union meeting. About 15 of the 75 employees of the company had been asked to attend the union organization meeting which was held on January 15, 1934.

Nine of the 11 workers who had been discharged complained to the Regional Labor Board. Only 6 of the 9 complainants appeared at the first meeting of that Board, and 1 of these failed to appear at the second meeting. The evidence before the National Labor Relations Board related to only five of the original complainants. Incidentally it may be noted that two of the complainants who did not appear and testify were rehired.

The company refused to attend any of the hearings on the ground, as stated by letter, that the Board has no jurisdiction "to make any order or determination in this matter which is in any way binding upon us."

On November 13, 1934, the Board ruled that the North Shore Coke & Chemical Co. had violated section 7 (a) by the discharge of the five employees because of their union activities, and ordered the company to reinstate these employees within 10 days upon penalty of being cited for removal of the Blue Eagle and for other action by the Government.

Glabman Brothers, Inc.—Upholsterers, Carpet & Linoleum Mechanics' Union

THIS case involved the alleged failure of Glabman Brothers, Inc., of Chicago, Ill., to bargain collectively with the Upholsterers, Carpet & Linoleum Mechanics' Union, Local No. 18, as the representative of its employees.

On October 27, 1933, after a strike of approximately a month's duration, a written agreement between the company and its employees was signed. Shortly before Christmas the company induced its furniture workers to accept a lower piecework rate on a certain type of chair, conditioned upon reestablishment of the normal rate after the holidays. The company, however, refused to reestablish the normal rate as promised. The situation developed with considerable bitterness on both sides and culminated in a strike on May 16, 1934.

The union charged that the company, by not adhering to its several agreements and by sham negotiations cloaking an arbitrary fixing of rates, had failed to bargain collectively in good faith and should be adjudged guilty of a violation of section 7 (a).

The Board in its decision of November 8, 1934, ruled that the evidence did not support a finding that the company made the agreements in bad faith. The written agreement of October 27, 1933,

which provided that piece rates should be increased 20 percent, appeared to have been substantially adhered to by the company. Although the Board concluded that the company had not violated section 7 (a) by failure to bargain collectively, acting in its mediatory capacity it recommended to the company that it demonstrate its good faith by reinstatement of all the men on strike, and, if all could not be reinstated at once, that the remainder be placed upon a preferential list and the men thereon be reemployed in the order of seniority before any new men were hired.

Columbian Iron Works—International Molders' Union

THE National Labor Relations Board, on November 8, 1934, ruled that the Columbian Iron Works of Chattanooga, Tenn., had violated section 7 (a) in that it deliberately set out to bargain with its employees individually after being informed by them that they desired to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by Local 53 of the International Molders' Union. The Board held, however, that the evidence did not warrant a finding that upon resumption of operations the company refused employment to union men because of union affiliation. All of the hand molders reemployed were union men and only one union molder who regularly operated molding machines was replaced by a nonunion worker.

The Board held that unless within 5 days of the decision, the Columbian Iron Works notified the Board that it would upon request of the International Molders' Union, Local No. 53, immediately proceed to bargain with that union as the representative of its employees, and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement, covering the terms of employment for a definite period of time, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

Atlanta Hosiery Mills—American Federation of Hosiery Workers

THE National Labor Relations Board, in its decision of November 5, 1934, in the case of the Atlanta Hosiery Mills and Local No. 76 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, reaffirmed its interpretation of the collective-bargaining provisions of section 7 (a) announced in the Houde Engineering Corporation and the National Aniline & Chemical Co. cases.

Early in April 1934 the local union, which comprised about 90 percent of the employees, presented to the company a collective agreement the terms of which were avowedly to serve as a working basis for future negotiations.

The proposed agreement provided that for a period of 1 year, subject to further renewals, there be no strike, lockout, or controversy;

that the hosiery code and modifications thereof be an "integral part" of the agreement; that all matters of dispute which could not be settled by conciliation be submitted to arbitration, that both parties undertake to promote harmony; that no employee be discharged without apparent cause; and that seniority prevail in reductions of force, in reemployment, and in distributing overtime work. It further provided that existing wages above the code minima be maintained, and in general attempted to adjust upward the piecework rates to conform to the decrease in hours under the code. The company's posted reply flatly rejected the arbitration and seniority provisions, and with respect to wage scales, asserted that the company was in many cases paying its employees in excess of the code minima, could not afford any increases, and was subject to strong competition which might at any time require modifications of the existing scales. The notice stated, however, that the company favored the maintenance of harmonious relations, recognized the hosiery code "as authority", and expected to abide by its terms and requirements; that it had not theretofore had any controversy with its employees and did not anticipate any; that "there will be no lockout"; and that it had never discharged an employee without just and apparent cause and did not expect to do so in the future.

The company seems unwilling to bind itself in a collective agreement, whether oral or written, for any period of time, with a union designated by a majority of the employees as representative of all. Its vice president expressly stated before this Board that "we do not want to sign an agreement with the union unless they are going to control the entire force." It offers instead a process of adjustment of particular differences as they arise, which we have repeatedly ruled is not collective bargaining.

The Board declared that the company had violated section 7 (a) by failing to bargain with its employees after being informed that the latter desired to bargain collectively, and made the following enforcement order:

Unless within 7 days from the date of this decision, the Atlanta Hosiery Mills notifies this Board in writing that it recognizes the American Federation of Hosiery Workers Local No. 76 as its employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining, and that when requested by that union, it will enter into negotiations and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

Danbury & Bethel Fur Co.—United Hat Fur Workers' Union

THE National Labor Relations Board on November 22, 1934, ruled that the Danbury & Bethel Fur Co., of Danbury, Conn., had coerced and intimidated a large majority of its employees into refraining from voting in an election which the New York Regional Board, with the consent of the company, conducted at Danbury on August 17, 1934.

Of more than 100 employees, only 26 voted in the election. The complaint was registered by the United Hat Fur Workers of Danbury and Bethel, Conn., an established union of local hat fur workers. The United union and a shop organization were the two candidates on the August 17 ballot.

The evidence showed that, upon the settlement about the middle of July 1934, of a 2 months' general strike in the industry in Danbury, the company initiated and actively promoted a company union, and had indicated to the employees that the company union must succeed or the shop would close down. The record further showed that, at noon on the day of the election, the shop organization overwhelmingly voted at the plant not to attend the election. Because of many incriminating circumstances showing that the shop organization was promoted and actively controlled by the employer even at the date of the election, the Board held that the failure of many employees to vote in the regional board election was due to their fear, induced by the company, that they would lose their employment if they did so.

In addition to requiring the company to refrain from requiring membership in or otherwise aiding or dealing with the shop organization, the Board directed the company to deal with the United union, which prior to the strike had represented the great majority of the employees, as the accredited collective-bargaining agency of its employees. As a basis for this latter requirement, the Board pointed out that, since the strike was apparently a success and the company had agreed at its termination to reinstate the strikers without discrimination, the United would no doubt have continued after the strike as the representative of the employees had it not been for the company's coercive conduct in initiating, aiding, and requiring membership in the company union.

Winters & Crompton Manufacturing Co.—Metal Polishers' Union

TENTATIVE findings of the National Labor Relations Board on September 11, 1934, in the case of the Winters & Crompton Manufacturing Co., Grandville, Mich., and the Metal Polishers' Union No. 7, involving interference by the company with the self-organization of its employees, were reaffirmed and made final by the Board's decision on November 12.

The Board found that at intervals during the spring and early summer of 1934, various foremen and officials of the company had warned employees that union activity would not be tolerated, that nonunion men would be the company's steady men, that employees must leave the union or leave the company, and that, when slackening business caused a partial lay-off, nonunion men would be retained and union men let go.

On May 25, 1934, approximately 200 employees of the company went on a strike in protest against interference by the company with the desire of the employees to affiliate, or remain affiliated with the Metal Polishers' Union No. 7.

The decision of the Board was that the company had violated section 7 (a), had interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employees in their self-organization, and that the case would be sent to the proper enforcement agencies of the Government unless within 10 days the Board was informed, in writing, by the company that it had offered the men immediate and full reinstatement.

Arbitration Board Grants Wage Increase in Mining Industry of South Wales

AT THE expiration, in October 1934, of the 3-year wage agreement in the mining industry of South Wales, the miners presented demands for increased wages as a condition for entering negotiations for a new agreement. The employers on their part refused to consider increases, taking the position that the condition of the industry was such as to make it impossible to increase costs. They were on the contrary prepared to propose wage reductions.

A strike was imminent, but was prevented by the intercession of the Secretary for Mines, who secured an agreement to arbitrate. Three arbitrators were appointed jointly by the Minister of Labor and the Secretary for Mines. They were Viscount Bridgeman, former Secretary for Mines, Sir David Shackleton, former permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor and now a member of the Industrial Transference Board, and Mr. L. A. P. Warner, secretary and general manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. They were appointed not only to adjudicate the current wage dispute, but to constitute a permanent court of arbitration for the duration of the new agreement.¹

The award of the board of arbitration, announced on November 5, grants wage increases retroactive to October 1, in accordance with the terms of the agreement to arbitrate. Men paid a daily wage have been granted a rate of 7s. 8d.² per day, instead of the 7s. 3d. and 7s. 6d. rate in the 1931 agreement. The minimum percentage rate for workers paid on a tonnage basis has been increased from 20 percent to 22½ percent. The decision affects about 130,000 miners. The men had asked for 35 percent for tonnage men, and 8s. 6¾ d. a day for day workers.³

¹ Data are from report by Ray Atherton, counselor of the American Embassy at London, Oct. 22, 1934.

² Shilling at par = 24.33 cents; penny = 2.03 cents.

³ Data are from report by Alfred Nutting, clerk of the American Consulate-General at London, Nov. 5, 1934.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, October 1934

REPORTS from more than 5,000 representative plants in 144 manufacturing industries to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that during October 1934 the separation rate was 5.30, while the accession rate was 4.09. During October employees quit their jobs less frequently than during the previous month or during the same month of the previous year. The rate of discharge, while higher than for September, was lower than for October 1933. Both the lay-off and accession rates were higher in October 1934 than during either the previous month or the corresponding month of 1933.

Table 1 shows, for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and the net turn-over rate for each month of 1933 and for the first 10 months of 1934. These firms employ more than 1,000,000 workers.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Month	Separation rates								Accession rate		Net turn-over rate	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Total separation		1933	1934	1933	1934
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934				
January.....	0.65	0.90	0.15	0.18	2.76	2.35	3.56	3.43	3.48	5.81	3.48	3.43
February.....	.49	.85	.13	.19	3.78	1.85	4.40	2.89	2.56	6.71	2.56	2.89
March.....	.53	.93	.14	.21	3.93	2.08	4.60	3.22	2.22	6.33	2.22	3.22
April.....	.63	1.11	.15	.23	2.00	2.04	2.78	3.38	4.87	5.18	2.78	3.38
May.....	.84	1.01	.18	.22	1.34	3.65	2.36	4.88	7.21	4.19	2.36	4.19
June.....	1.03	.94	.26	.18	1.18	3.48	2.47	4.60	10.21	3.58	2.47	3.58
July.....	1.25	.70	.26	.19	1.98	2.96	3.49	3.85	9.48	3.71	3.49	3.71
August.....	1.22	.75	.31	.19	1.87	3.56	3.40	4.50	8.59	3.24	3.40	3.24
September.....	1.65	1.55	.27	.16	2.34	3.41	4.26	5.12	5.53	3.61	4.26	3.61
October.....	.87	.73	.24	.19	3.47	4.38	4.58	5.30	3.97	4.09	3.97	4.09
November.....	.78	.....	.22	.....	3.79	.....	4.79	.....	3.71	.....	3.71	.....
December.....	.72	.....	.18	.....	3.79	.....	4.69	.....	3.37	.....	3.37	.....

The net turn-over rate is the rate of replacement; that is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. In a plant which is increasing its force, it is necessary to offset all separations before there can be any effective enlargement of the staff. Hence, the net turn-over rate will be equal to the separation rate. In a plant

which is reducing its force, all accessions must be offset before there can be any effective reduction in personnel. It follows that the net turn-over rate would be equal to the accession rate. The excess of accessions or separations in each case is due to an expansion or reduction of force, and, therefore, cannot be considered a turn-over expense.

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turn-over rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

In the 10 industries for which separate indexes are shown, reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each of these industries as shown in the 1929 Census of Manufactures.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates in Specified Industries

Class of rates	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934	October 1933	September 1934	October 1934
		Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick	
Quit.....	1.69	0.59	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.59	0.80	1.06
Discharge.....	1.34	.14	.16	.20	.17	.11	.07	.08	.17
Lay-off.....	14.28	13.31	12.31	2.89	2.33	3.25	10.98	15.55	8.94
Total separation.....	17.31	14.04	13.00	3.69	3.14	3.91	11.64	16.43	10.17
Accession.....	6.20	2.53	5.31	2.35	1.09	1.21	6.65	4.39	11.95
Net turn-over.....	6.20	2.53	5.31	2.35	1.09	1.21	6.65	4.39	10.17
	Cotton manufac- ing			Foundries and ma- chine shops			Furniture		
Quit.....	1.32	6.49	1.12	0.54	0.51	0.56	0.68	1.45	0.59
Discharge.....	.34	.33	.31	.24	.13	.16	.79	.22	.18
Lay-off.....	2.74	2.46	3.37	3.26	5.62	4.63	3.83	3.57	3.62
Total separation.....	4.40	9.28	4.80	4.04	6.26	5.35	5.30	5.24	4.39
Accession.....	3.59	3.60	8.05	4.44	2.60	4.19	3.87	4.44	3.52
Net turn-over.....	3.59	3.60	4.80	4.04	2.60	4.19	3.87	4.44	3.52
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing			Sawmills		
Quit.....	0.85	0.60	0.63	0.85	0.72	0.64	1.37	0.95	1.16
Discharge.....	.12	.04	.04	.12	.07	.07	.41	.50	.31
Lay-off.....	2.22	3.39	1.70	1.85	5.43	2.23	4.97	5.56	6.08
Total separation.....	3.19	4.03	2.37	2.82	6.22	2.94	6.75	7.01	7.55
Accession.....	1.79	.98	1.92	2.49	2.36	3.02	4.49	6.76	7.27
Net turn-over.....	1.79	.98	1.92	2.49	2.36	2.94	4.49	6.76	7.27
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quit.....	0.97	2.11	1.39						
Discharge.....	.35	.46	.56						
Lay-off.....	8.73	7.12	22.27						
Total separation.....	10.05	9.69	24.22						
Accession.....	7.56	16.35	9.16						
Net turn-over.....	7.56	9.69	9.16						

During October 1934 the highest quit rate was shown in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which also had the highest discharge and lay-off rates. The lowest quit rate occurred in the automotive industry, while the lowest discharge rate and the lowest lay-off rate occurred in the iron and steel industry. The highest accession rate was registered in brick manufacturing, and the lowest in the boot and shoe industry.

Since January 1932 the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting and publishing turn-over data quarterly. Prior to that date, information was collected and published monthly. Beginning with October the Bureau returned to the monthly reporting system. An important reason for the change is that when figures are published quarterly it is impossible to determine the changes with sufficient detail to show the nature of the seasonal variation. Although the data were collected and published quarterly for the period January 1932 to September 1934, the quarterly reports showed information for each month separately.

The Bureau has recomputed the rates for the period for which quarterly reports were published, so that monthly comparisons can be made.

HOUSING

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

BUILDING operations in the principal cities of the United States declined in November as they characteristically do at this season of the year. Compared with the previous month there was a decrease of 28.3 percent in the number and a decrease of 14.5 percent in the value of buildings for which permits were issued. All types of construction shared in this decline; the estimated cost of new residential buildings decreased 13.7 percent, the cost of new nonresidential buildings fell off 2.1 percent, while the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs was 28.2 percent lower in November than in the previous month.

In spite of this decline, the present level of building operations remains substantially above that of the corresponding month of 1933.

Although private construction declined in November, the value of contracts awarded by the Federal and State governments for buildings in 778 reporting cities increased, amounting to \$7,293,368, as against \$2,261,637 in October.

This information is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 778 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

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 778 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

Table 1.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 778 Identical Cities in October and November 1934

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change
Total.....	\$9,930,353	\$11,508,883	-13.7	\$19,059,337	\$19,465,244	-2.1
New England.....	985,125	1,183,835	-16.8	1,266,701	2,277,498	-44.4
Middle Atlantic.....	3,442,295	4,438,150	-22.4	8,969,240	4,184,674	+114.3
East North Central.....	1,165,440	1,228,087	-5.1	2,423,609	4,021,317	-39.7
West North Central.....	590,028	687,232	-14.1	1,444,778	1,220,731	+18.4
South Atlantic.....	1,376,977	1,265,587	+8.8	1,393,573	2,692,571	-48.2
East South Central.....	109,463	131,780	-16.9	208,372	656,308	-68.3
West South Central.....	870,334	815,825	+6.7	1,379,869	934,697	+47.6
Mountain.....	177,918	260,000	-31.6	317,564	166,878	+90.3
Pacific.....	1,212,773	1,498,387	-19.1	1,655,631	3,310,578	-50.0

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	
Total.....	\$12,965,925	\$18,068,866	-28.2	\$41,955,615	\$49,042,993	-14.5	778
New England.....	1,239,036	1,909,077	-35.1	3,490,862	5,370,410	-35.0	114
Middle Atlantic.....	3,914,292	6,399,409	-38.8	16,325,827	15,022,233	+8.7	166
East North Central.....	1,954,749	2,877,091	-32.1	5,543,798	8,126,495	-31.8	182
West North Central.....	616,228	1,012,530	-39.1	2,651,034	2,920,493	-9.2	71
South Atlantic.....	1,866,949	1,870,347	-0.2	4,637,499	5,828,505	-20.4	78
East South Central.....	596,709	597,054	-0.1	914,544	1,385,142	-34.0	35
West South Central.....	756,920	711,357	+6.4	3,007,123	2,461,879	+22.1	49
Mountain.....	235,847	334,809	-29.6	731,329	761,679	-4.0	23
Pacific.....	1,785,195	2,357,192	-24.3	4,653,599	7,166,157	-35.1	60

The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued in these 778 cities decreased 13.7 percent comparing November with October. Only two geographic divisions, the South Atlantic and the West South Central, showed increases in this type of building.

New nonresidential buildings decreased 2.1 percent in value, comparing these 2 months. Four of the nine geographical divisions registered increases, however. In the Middle Atlantic States the increase was over 100 percent.

There was a decrease of 28.2 percent in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs. Only the West South Central States showed an increase.

The value of total construction increased in two of the nine geographic divisions.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 778 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

Table 2.—Number of Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 778 Identical Cities, October and November 1934

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change	November 1934	October 1934	Percentage change
Total.....	2,078	2,435	-14.7	5,768	7,717	-25.3	20,868	29,877	-30.2	28,714	40,029	-28.3
New England.....	206	229	-10.0	800	1,037	-22.9	2,193	3,017	-27.3	3,199	4,283	-25.3
Middle Atlantic.....	384	533	-28.0	1,098	1,441	-23.8	4,202	7,355	-42.9	5,684	9,329	-39.1
East North Central.....	206	248	-16.9	1,176	1,795	-34.5	2,698	3,890	-30.6	4,080	5,933	-31.2
West North Central.....	170	248	-31.5	544	845	-35.6	1,351	1,859	-27.3	2,065	2,952	-30.0
South Atlantic.....	364	331	+10.0	552	641	-13.9	3,170	3,975	-20.3	4,085	4,947	-17.4
East South Central.....	48	65	-26.2	162	204	-20.6	1,096	1,556	-29.6	1,306	1,825	-28.4
West South Central.....	312	318	-1.9	395	501	-21.2	1,337	1,851	-27.8	2,044	2,670	-23.4
Mountain.....	60	71	-15.5	185	187	-1.1	607	779	-22.1	852	1,037	-17.8
Pacific.....	328	392	-16.3	856	1,066	-19.7	4,214	5,595	-24.7	5,398	7,053	-23.5

The number of new residential buildings decreased in eight of the nine geographic divisions, comparing November with October.

There were decreases in the number of new nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and total building construction in each of the nine geographic divisions.

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 778 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 778 Identical Cities, October and November 1934

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
New England.....	\$955,325	\$1,149,035	199	223	\$16,800	\$23,500	6	8
Middle Atlantic.....	1,614,315	2,057,520	330	470	230,980	305,980	79	80
East North Central.....	1,027,440	1,153,705	197	235	38,000	50,900	13	14
West North Central.....	559,528	681,957	165	240	26,000	20,000	7	4
South Atlantic.....	1,203,027	1,186,992	323	312	63,950	59,495	49	30
East South Central.....	94,463	117,780	46	56	0	7,000	0	6
West South Central.....	802,384	409,714	293	270	61,950	376,295	28	86
Mountain.....	156,318	223,600	56	69	7,600	1,000	2	1
Pacific.....	1,073,753	1,236,762	310	365	103,320	104,650	25	31
Total.....	7,487,053	8,217,065	1,919	2,240	548,600	948,820	209	260
Percentage change.....	-8.9		-14.3		-42.2		-19.6	

Table 3.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 778 Identical Cities, October and November 1934—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
New England.....	\$8,000	\$14,000	4	6	\$980,125	\$1,186,535	209	237
Middle Atlantic.....	1,593,500	2,078,500	495	702	3,439,295	4,442,000	904	1,252
East North Central.....	100,000	39,082	42	18	1,165,440	1,243,687	252	267
West North Central.....	4,500	8,800	4	20	590,028	710,757	176	264
South Atlantic.....	110,000	29,000	68	16	1,376,977	1,275,487	440	358
East South Central.....	15,000	7,000	6	4	109,463	131,780	52	66
West South Central.....	6,000	24,221	10	19	870,334	810,230	331	375
Mountain.....	14,000	0	13	0	177,918	224,600	71	70
Pacific.....	35,700	150,600	19	63	1,212,773	1,492,012	354	459
Total.....	1,886,700	2,351,203	661	848	9,922,353	11,517,088	2,789	3,348
Percentage change.....	-19.8		-22.1		-13.3		-16.7	

There were decreases in indicated expenditures and in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and multifamily dwellings, comparing November with October.

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

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
November.....	51.7	44.8	89.6	95.2	68.1
October.....	64.4	61.6	107.9	115.2	85.7
November.....	52.9	42.5	54.4	37.8	46.3
October.....	58.3	44.9	53.5	58.1	49.7
November.....	23.8	19.0	32.7	33.6	26.2
October.....	33.7	25.4	34.8	39.8	30.8
November.....	6.4	4.9	21.8	14.9	13.0
October.....	9.5	6.6	12.6	22.8	11.0
November.....	12.1	8.6	10.3	18.3	11.0
October.....	6.5	5.2	13.1	30.1	12.1
November.....	8.2	5.9	16.1	31.2	13.7
October.....	9.9	6.8	16.4	43.5	16.0

The index numbers of families provided for in new residential buildings were lower than for either October 1934 or November 1933.

The index numbers of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations were lower than for October 1934, but higher than for November 1933.

Comparisons, November 1934 with November 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 772 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 772 Identical Cities, November 1933 and November 1934

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	November 1934	November 1933	Percent- age change	November 1934	November 1933	Percent- age change
Total.....	\$9, 929, 253	\$13, 699, 299	-27. 5	\$19, 142, 502	\$13, 606, 925	+40. 7
New England.....	984, 025	1, 098, 900	-10. 5	1, 374, 361	1, 911, 235	-28. 1
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 442, 295	9, 549, 925	-64. 0	8, 970, 640	2, 526, 874	+255. 0
East North Central.....	1, 165, 440	519, 935	+124. 2	2, 420, 459	1, 035, 370	+133. 8
West North Central.....	590, 028	421, 862	+39. 9	1, 434, 778	497, 881	+188. 2
South Atlantic.....	1, 376, 977	620, 334	+122. 0	1, 383, 573	968, 437	+42. 9
East South Central.....	109, 463	50, 660	+116. 1	1, 208, 372	479, 794	-56. 6
West South Central.....	870, 334	313, 579	+177. 5	1, 378, 174	1, 955, 482	-29. 5
Mountain.....	177, 918	101, 050	+76. 1	316, 514	120, 570	+162. 5
Pacific.....	1, 212, 773	1, 023, 054	+18. 5	1, 655, 631	4, 111, 282	-59. 7

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	November 1934	November 1933	Per- centage change	November 1934	November 1933	Per- centage change	
Total.....	\$13, 071, 606	\$8, 110, 500	+61. 2	\$42, 143, 361	\$35, 416, 724	+19. 0	772
New England.....	1, 358, 142	1, 025, 866	+32. 4	3, 716, 528	4, 036, 001	-7. 9	113
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 616, 292	2, 695, 040	+45. 3	16, 329, 227	14, 771, 839	+10. 5	167
East North Central.....	1, 551, 328	1, 138, 498	+71. 4	5, 537, 227	2, 693, 803	+105. 6	181
West North Central.....	616, 228	341, 816	+80. 3	2, 641, 034	1, 261, 559	+109. 3	70
South Atlantic.....	1, 860, 299	924, 117	+101. 3	4, 620, 849	2, 512, 888	+83. 9	77
East South Central.....	596, 709	253, 196	+135. 7	914, 544	783, 650	+16. 7	35
West South Central.....	754, 510	423, 801	+78. 0	3, 003, 018	2, 692, 862	+11. 5	48
Mountain.....	32, 903	125, 308	-85. 9	727, 335	346, 928	+109. 7	21
Pacific.....	1, 785, 195	1, 182, 858	+50. 9	4, 653, 599	6, 317, 194	-26. 3	60

There was a decrease of 27.5 percent in indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings, comparing November 1934 with the corresponding month of last year. Seven of the nine geographic divisions, however, showed increases in residential building. The decrease was caused by the falling off in the Middle Atlantic States.

In November 1933 permits were issued for several large apartment buildings in the Borough of the Bronx in New York. If data for these buildings were excluded there would have been an increase in residential building, comparing these two periods:

The value of new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued increased 40.7 percent, comparing November with the same month of the previous year. Five of the nine geographic divisions showed increases in this type of construction. Increases ranged from 42.9 percent in the South Atlantic States to 255 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. The large increase in the Middle Atlantic States was caused by the contract awarded for a new Federal office building costing nearly \$6,000,000 in New York.

The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs increased over 61 percent, comparing these 2 months. Increases were shown in all nine of the geographic divisions.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 772 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

Table 6.—Number of Buildings in 772 Identical Cities, as Shown by Permits Issued in November 1933 and November 1934

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	November 1934	November 1933	Percentage change	November 1934	November 1933	Percentage change	November 1934	November 1933	Percentage change	November 1934	November 1933	Percentage change
Total.....	2,077	1,451	+43.1	5,750	4,843	+18.7	20,950	16,802	+24.7	28,777	23,096	+24.6
New England.....	205	229	-10.5	797	1,040	-23.4	2,309	2,999	-23.0	3,311	4,268	-22.4
Middle Atlantic.....	384	337	+13.9	1,096	846	+29.6	4,192	3,602	+16.4	5,672	4,785	+18.5
East North Central.....	206	101	+104.0	1,174	772	+52.1	2,692	1,798	+49.7	4,072	2,671	+52.5
West North Central.....	170	135	+25.9	543	443	+22.6	1,351	717	+88.4	2,064	1,295	+59.4
South Atlantic.....	364	149	+144.3	549	451	+21.7	3,161	2,439	+29.6	4,074	3,039	+34.1
East South Central.....	48	43	+11.6	162	114	+42.1	1,096	609	+80.0	1,306	766	+70.5
West South Central.....	312	146	+113.7	391	290	+34.8	1,332	1,107	+20.3	2,035	1,543	+31.9
Mountain.....	60	27	+122.2	182	179	+1.7	603	386	+56.2	845	592	+42.7
Pacific.....	328	284	+15.5	856	708	+20.9	4,214	3,145	+34.0	5,398	4,137	+30.5

Increases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations, comparing November 1934 with the same month of a year ago.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the new dwellings for which permits were issued in 772 identical cities during November 1933 and November 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 7.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 772 Identical Cities in November 1933 and November 1934

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933
New England.....	\$954, 225	\$1, 078, 000	198	209	\$16, 800	\$20, 900	6	5
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 614, 915	1, 431, 025	330	259	229, 880	233, 100	79	60
East North Central.....	1, 027, 440	498, 835	197	98	38, 000	21, 100	13	6
West North Central.....	559, 528	394, 162	165	129	26, 000	22, 700	7	7
South Atlantic.....	1, 203, 027	587, 169	323	142	63, 950	5, 830	49	6
East South Central.....	94, 463	49, 700	46	42	0	960	0	2
West South Central.....	802, 384	223, 961	293	129	61, 950	81, 718	28	28
Mountain.....	156, 318	100, 300	56	26	7, 600	750	2	2
Pacific.....	1, 073, 753	941, 800	310	267	103, 320	57, 600	25	28
Total.....	7, 486, 053	5, 304, 952	1, 918	1, 301	547, 500	444, 658	209	144
Percentage change.....	+41. 1	-----	+47. 4	-----	+23. 1	-----	+45. 1	-----

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933	November 1934	November 1933
New England.....	\$8, 000	0	4	0	\$979, 025	\$1, 098, 900	208	214
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 593, 500	\$7, 884, 000	495	2, 477	3, 438, 295	9, 548, 125	904	2, 796
East North Central.....	100, 000	0	42	0	1, 165, 440	519, 935	252	104
West North Central.....	4, 500	5, 000	4	4	590, 028	421, 862	176	140
South Atlantic.....	110, 000	27, 335	68	16	1, 376, 977	620, 334	440	164
East South Central.....	15, 000	0	6	0	109, 463	50, 660	52	44
West South Central.....	6, 000	4, 000	10	4	870, 334	309, 679	331	161
Mountain.....	14, 000	0	13	0	177, 918	101, 050	71	28
Pacific.....	35, 700	23, 600	19	7	1, 212, 773	1, 023, 000	354	302
Total.....	1, 886, 700	7, 943, 935	661	2, 508	9, 920, 253	13, 693, 545	2, 788	3, 953
Percentage change.....	-76. 2	-----	-73. 6	-----	-27. 6	-----	-29. 5	-----

There were increases in both the estimated cost and the number of families provided for in 1-family and 2-family dwellings comparing the 2 months under discussion.

Indicated expenditures for apartment houses decreased over 76 percent. This was caused by the large decrease in New York City.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 1 shows for the months of October and November the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds, by geographic divisions.

Table 1.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$2,795,366	\$2,286,865	\$28,197,814	\$17,396,033	\$12,523,824	\$12,240,911
New England.....	143,630	207,528	1,708,773	584,575	0	524,076
Middle Atlantic.....	500,915	639,190	5,026,391	3,344,170	118,016	873,004
East North Central.....	293,476	315,740	2,820,425	1,994,194	1,898,137	1,846,367
West North Central.....	586,822	121,581	6,592,931	3,447,235	214,695	1,465,913
South Atlantic.....	389,551	449,554	1,888,554	2,571,447	2,781,041	879,479
East South Central.....	4,239	114,158	2,424,273	1,747,614	183,670	1,433,943
West South Central.....	256,629	42,386	2,461,302	156,485	175,093	3,154,158
Mountain.....	11,434	176,595	3,130,474	2,535,414	7,153,172	1,939,561
Pacific.....	345,765	213,023	2,144,691	1,014,899	0	42,760
Outside continental United States.....	262,905	7,110	0	0	0	81,650

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$574,012	\$378,916	\$62,697	\$17,531	\$130,304	\$1,129,360	0	\$30,850
New England.....	135,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	37,757	3,340	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central.....	0	24,272	0	0	0	0	0	22,062
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic.....	9,247	76,825	59,357	17,531	0	2,200	0	2,318
East South Central.....	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	22,296	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	6,470
Mountain.....	99,836	237,314	0	0	123,548	1,083,890	0	0
Pacific.....	241,868	0	0	0	6,756	43,270	0	0
Outside continental United States.....	60,570	1,039	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Preliminary, subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Table 1.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$229,689	\$71,067	\$549,443	\$1,580,424	\$45,161,327	\$35,131,957
New England.....	10,500	0	406	35,358	1,998,504	1,351,537
Middle Atlantic.....	0	1,151	73,152	526,854	5,721,814	5,422,126
East North Central.....	25,178	0	112,603	20,823	5,149,719	4,223,458
West North Central.....	25,569	0	18,840	19,595	7,438,857	5,054,324
South Atlantic.....	108,850	22,145	60,776	509,966	5,297,376	4,531,465
East South Central.....	1,013	0	21,494	32,488	2,639,689	3,328,203
West South Central.....	7,316	0	15,950	61,961	2,938,586	3,423,169
Mountain.....	35,000	43,830	9,037	5,131	10,562,501	6,021,735
Pacific.....	16,263	3,941	237,285	36,039	2,992,628	1,353,932
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	98,178	332,209	421,653	422,008

During November contracts valued at over \$45,000,000 were awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund. This is an increase of over \$10,000,000 as compared with October. Increases in contract valuation were recorded in the following types of construction: Building, public roads, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, naval vessels, and water and sewage systems. Several large projects for river, harbor, and flood control were awarded during November. At Fort Peck, Mont., a contract amounting to over \$7,000,000 was awarded for a spillway. A contract amounting to over \$1,700,000 was awarded for levee construction near Clewiston, Fla.

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

Table 2.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ²		Water and sewage systems	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$13,398,724	\$15,177,787	\$2,803,498	\$4,099,601	\$7,010,233	\$11,818,540
New England.....	1,315,798	2,618,650	907,576	1,975,893	895,977	1,145,974
Middle Atlantic.....	5,942,010	5,057,983	0	333,517	723,872	2,185,907
East North Central.....	872,653	790,232	189,656	290,260	1,779,406	2,814,873
West North Central.....	329,154	1,928,645	676,408	647,036	407,984	2,192,072
South Atlantic.....	979,097	424,702	578,621	497,684	840,558	1,255,576
East South Central.....	2,109,030	435,643	0	291,451	133,473	344,786
West South Central.....	583,255	757,041	266,321	0	936,301	966,179
Mountain.....	381,322	246,074	81,613	0	587,204	412,587
Pacific.....	864,505	2,847,551	103,303	63,760	661,458	419,745
Outside continental United States.....	21,900	71,266	0	0	44,000	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 Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$14,604,023	\$4,442,882	\$1,208,673	\$2,679,416	\$39,025,151	\$38,218,226
New England.....	0	0	85,147	314,302	3,204,498	6,054,819
Middle Atlantic.....	14,604,023	4,442,882	11,395	0	21,281,300	12,020,289
East North Central.....	0	0	0	347,591	2,841,715	4,242,956
West North Central.....	0	0	626,258	615,087	2,039,804	5,382,840
South Atlantic.....	0	0	763	18,220	2,399,039	2,196,182
East South Central.....	0	0	60,996	11,500	2,303,499	1,083,380
West South Central.....	0	0	14,391	1,346,258	1,800,268	3,069,478
Mountain.....	0	0	111,663	26,458	1,161,802	685,119
Pacific.....	0	0	74,202	0	1,703,468	3,331,056
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	223,858	0	289,758	152,107

The value of contracts awarded for Public Works Administration non-Federal projects totaled more than \$39,000,000 during November. This is an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 as compared with October. Non-Federal Public Works construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part these awards are made to State governments or to political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full during the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Contracts were awarded during November for the following large projects: An additional award on the New York subway amounting to nearly \$1,100,000; for a wharf and warehouse at Gulfport, Miss., to cost nearly \$1,000,000; and for the construction of a hospital in Jersey City, N. J., to cost over \$2,000,000.

Table 3 shows the value of contracts awarded or force account work started during October and November 1934 on Federal construction projects financed by appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments.

Table 3.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations ¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$7,923,298	\$1,515,505	\$1,562,663	\$2,871,778	\$926,893	\$4,821,728
New England.....	36,453	27,303	114,224	0	0	24,490
Middle Atlantic.....	5,876,187	183,699	0	0	0	48,280
East North Central.....	824,192	395,180	0	345,337	0	137,660
West North Central.....	8,928	404,354	76,583	1,288,742	3,250	18,825
South Atlantic.....	464,999	225,055	0	0	52,427	49,157
East South Central.....	33,820	204,985	0	98,454	85,153	776,961
West South Central.....	19,602	53,910	0	0	748,295	3,689,242
Mountain.....	3,810	6,481	549,875	716,762	0	0
Pacific.....	29,648	10,953	821,981	422,483	37,768	77,113
Outside continental United States.....	625,659	3,585	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$207,685	\$44,864	\$773,861	\$15,879,900	⁴ \$137,800	³ \$146,400
New England.....	0	2,550	0	7,568,000	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	4,459	4,345	30,000	7,128,000	0	0
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	9,000	13,000
South Atlantic.....	42,114	4,859	563,061	271,600	7,700	7,700
East South Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	0	4,360	0	0	10,000	8,000
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	67,000	69,000
Pacific.....	0	0	118,500	706,400	39,900	43,500
Outside continental United States.....	161,112	28,750	62,900	205,900	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934	November 1934	October 1934
Total.....	\$20,408	\$10,750	\$255,978	\$118,995	⁴ \$11,809,568	³ \$25,409,926
New England.....	6,419	0	0	9,157	158,078	7,631,500
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	36,566	4,073	5,947,212	7,368,397
East North Central.....	0	0	6,900	0	831,092	878,177
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	97,761	1,724,921
South Atlantic.....	13,989	5,050	104,466	13,537	1,248,756	576,958
East South Central.....	0	0	86,228	0	205,201	1,080,400
West South Central.....	0	0	0	15,470	777,897	3,770,982
Mountain.....	0	0	15,000	0	635,865	792,243
Pacific.....	0	5,700	1,360	76,758	1,049,157	1,342,907
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	5,458	0	854,529	238,235

¹ Preliminary, subject to revision.² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.³ Includes \$5,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.⁴ Includes \$4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during November totaled over \$11,000,000. This compares with \$25,000,000 awarded in October.

Valuations shown in table 3 are in addition to work financed from the Public Works Administration fund. (See tables 1 and 2.)

The following types of construction show increases in valuation, comparing November 1934 with the previous month: Building, streets and roads, and water and sewage systems.

Table 4 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for November 1933 and for October and November 1934.

Table 4.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	November 1934	October 1934	November 1933	November 1934	October 1934	November 1933
Total.....	\$1,310,548	\$871,013	\$2,139,587	\$4,955,644	\$5,922,884	\$4,004,952
New England.....	62,534	28,600	141,665	364,224	204,275	21,844
Middle Atlantic.....	11,387	266,926	143,688	1,317,954	345,564	125,818
East North Central.....	623,889	329,365	302,116	1,101,027	1,440,075	566,883
West North Central.....	33,397	0	15,440	890,360	392,459	949,419
South Atlantic.....	21,224	108,906	134,013	39,344	394,393	156,129
East South Central.....	0	0	0	177,914	921,816	23,282
West South Central.....	544,631	67,923	597,230	98,951	0	0
Mountain.....	0	550	0	26,110	29,777	90,913
Pacific.....	13,486	68,743	805,435	939,760	2,194,525	2,670,664

Contracts awarded by the various State governments for public buildings amounted to \$1,310,000 in November, an increase of nearly \$500,000 compared with October, but a decrease of over 38 per cent as compared with November 1933.

Contracts awarded for road building by the State governments totaled nearly \$5,000,000 in November, a decrease of \$1,000,000 as compared with October, but an increase of nearly \$400,000 as compared with November 1933. The values shown in table 4 do not include projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Relative Cost of Material and Labor in Construction of Water and Sewerage Systems

ANALYSIS of 16 completed water and sewerage projects financed by Public Works Administration loans and grants reveals that 26.3 percent of the contract price is paid to labor on the job; that manufacturers of materials received orders to account for 50.4 percent; and that 23.3 percent goes for profit and overhead. Overhead and miscellaneous includes such items as office workers, rent, insurance, workmen's compensation, depreciation of equipment, etc., and profit.

The contract price for the 16 jobs amounted to \$1,045,184. The projects are located in the following States: Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Nearly 462,000 man-hours of work were provided at the site. Fabrication of material in the final step before use created over 270,000 man-hours of labor. This accounts only 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 involved in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel beams 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.

The contract price for individual projects ranged from slightly more than \$7,000 to nearly \$375,000.

Table 1 shows the amount and percentage of money spent for pay rolls, materials, and profit and overhead.

Table 1.—How the Water and Sewerage Construction Dollar Goes

Item	Amount	Percent
Contract price.....	\$1,045,184	100.0
Pay rolls on the job.....	275,116	26.3
Cost of materials.....	526,910	50.4
Overhead and miscellaneous.....	243,158	23.3

Table 2 shows the value of material used in erecting 16 water and sewerage projects.

Table 2.—Value of Material in Erecting 16 Water and Sewerage Projects, Public Works Non-Federal Projects, by Type of Material

Type of material	Value of material orders placed	
	Value	Percent
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	\$99	0.02
Brick and hollow tile.....	28,192	5.35
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	172,675	32.77
Cement and lime.....	19,288	3.66
Concrete products.....	86,183	16.35
Crushed stone.....	4,680	.89
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	238	.05
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	2,869	.54
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills.....	73,719	13.99
Explosives.....	1,298	.24
Forgings, iron and steel.....	22	(¹)
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	40,486	7.68
Glass.....	1,872	.36
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	679	.13
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	3,827	.73
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	23,602	4.48
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	606	.15
Metal doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim.....	856	.16
Nails and spikes.....	42	(¹)
Paints and varnishes.....	153	.03
Paving mixtures.....	7,235	1.37
Petroleum products.....	9,379	1.78
Planing-mill products.....	157	.03
Plumbing supplies.....	458	.09
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	8,905	1.69
Roofing materials.....	438	.08
Sand and gravel.....	12,486	2.37
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	4,027	.76
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	10,723	2.03
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	29	(¹)
Wire products, not elsewhere classified.....	132	.03
Miscellaneous.....	11,555	2.19
Total.....	526,910	100.00

¹ Less than 1/100 of 1 percent.

Of the \$527,000 spent for materials for use on these projects, over \$172,000, or 32.8 percent, was spent for cast-iron pipe and fittings. Concrete products accounted for 16.4 percent of each dollar and engines and turbines 14 percent.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Various Industries in Ohio, 1916 to 1932: Part 3

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND FRANK C. CROXTON, WHITING, IND.

MANUFACTURE of textiles, manufacture of tobacco, and miscellaneous manufactures are the groups covered in this article, which concludes the series of studies published in the Monthly Labor Review, beginning in January 1934. These three groups have been combined due to the necessity for economy in printing.

As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time earnings for any year. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Source and Scope of Study

THE reports made annually, as required by law, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of this study, and of others published in recent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The reports were furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year and show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such reports, information concerning full-time, part-time, and overtime work and reduction of hours and other plans for spreading work during slack periods.

Prior to 1924, reports were requested of all employers of five or more persons, and beginning with 1924 reports have been requested of all employers of three or more. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than the minimum indicated and all such reports are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning government employment and interstate transportation.

Employers in their annual reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each

month. The average was computed by dividing by 12 the sum of the numbers employed on the 15th of each month.

In their annual returns, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Average wage and salary payments were computed by dividing total wage and salary payments by average number of persons employed.

Manufacture of Textiles

IN THE manufacture of textiles in Ohio the average number of employees (wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks; and salespeople—not traveling) declined 26.7 percent from 1929 to 1932, total wage and salary payments decreased 48.5 percent, and average wage and salary payments decreased 29.8 percent.

During the 17 years covered by this study the average number of employees reached the highest point in 1923 and both total and average wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1926. Employment reached the lowest point in 1932 and both total and average wage and salary payments the lowest amount in 1916.

Table 1 shows by general occupation groups the average number of persons reported employed each year. The highest average number of wage earners and of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was employed in 1923 and the lowest in 1932.

Table 1.—Average Number of Persons (Both Sexes) Employed in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1916 to 1932, by General Occupation Groups

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916 ¹	719	40,336	2,330	² 385	43,051
1917.....	751	41,291	2,535	² 320	44,146
1918.....	757	40,503	2,486	266	43,255
1919.....	707	39,364	2,786	326	42,476
1920.....	810	41,058	2,959	294	44,311
1921.....	680	34,170	2,661	253	37,033
1922.....	689	37,556	2,467	292	40,315
1923.....	679	44,316	3,285	278	47,879
1924.....	687	40,234	2,953	290	43,476
1925.....	705	41,601	3,066	297	44,965
1926.....	707	43,721	3,228	312	47,261
1927.....	679	42,138	2,915	259	45,312
1928.....	662	41,500	2,916	252	44,669
1929.....	647	43,272	2,972	235	46,479
1930.....	627	38,674	2,675	223	41,572
1931.....	587	34,359	2,405	180	36,944
1932.....	567	31,788	2,131	170	34,088

¹ Manufacture of mattresses classified by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufacture of textiles" beginning in 1918 and therefore transferred in this study from "Miscellaneous manufactures" for 1916 and 1917.

² Number of salespeople (not traveling) in the manufacture of mattresses and spring beds not known. Total wage and salary payments \$2,488 in 1916 and \$8,565 in 1917.

More than 90 percent of the employees in the manufacture of textiles were classified as wage earners in each year of the period covered. Table 2 shows fluctuation in employment of wage earners from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment in the 17-year period was 45,693 in October 1926 and minimum employment was 27,260 in July 1932. The month of second lowest employment was January 1921.

Table 2.—Fluctuation in Employment of Wage Earners (Both Sexes) in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1930 to 1932¹

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.....	40,531	33,702	31,661	November.....	36,314	33,248	34,061
February.....	41,216	34,892	33,757	December.....	35,183	31,761	31,814
March.....	40,906	35,235	33,649	Maximum.....	41,216	35,857	34,967
April.....	40,954	35,024	31,304	Minimum.....	35,183	31,761	27,260
May.....	40,317	34,635	30,739	Variation from maximum—			
June.....	39,871	34,956	30,255	Number.....	6,033	4,096	7,707
July.....	36,844	33,780	27,260	Percent.....	14.6	11.4	22.0
August.....	37,101	34,700	28,974	Number of establishments.....	627	587	567
September.....	37,427	35,857	33,010				
October.....	37,426	34,509	34,967				

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

Table 3.—Average Wage and Salary Payments in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1916 to 1932, by General Occupation Groups¹

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees			Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees
1916 ²	³ 719	\$540	\$806	⁴ \$562	1925.....	705	\$1,069	\$1,463	\$1,105
1917 ²	³ 751	592	814	⁴ 610	1926.....	707	1,080	1,360	1,107
1918.....	757	700	1,032	724	1927.....	679	1,055	1,458	1,087
1919.....	767	856	1,128	878	1928.....	662	1,035	1,417	1,066
1920.....	810	1,054	1,382	1,081	1929.....	647	1,026	1,449	1,062
1921.....	680	1,043	1,519	1,082	1930.....	627	954	1,502	996
1922.....	⁶ 689	967	1,378	998	1931.....	587	865	1,389	904
1923.....	679	1,012	1,336	1,039	1932.....	567	705	1,303	746
1924.....	687	1,039	1,396	1,070					

¹ Averages for salespeople (not traveling) not computed, owing to small number involved.

² See note 1 to table 1.

³ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments greater by 5.

⁴ Amounts indicated in note to table 1 deducted before computing averages.

⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments less by 3.

⁶ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments greater by 2.

Table 3 (p. 149) shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and to the general occupation groups combined. Averages for salespeople (not traveling) were not computed because of the small number involved.

The average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount in 1926 and declined each year since. The lowest average paid was in 1916. The average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks reached the highest amount in 1921 and the lowest in 1916.

Chart 1 shows graphically average wage and salary payments to wage earners.



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

Industries in the Manufacture of Textiles

SEVERAL of the smaller industries classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under the manufacture of textiles have been combined in this study under "Textiles, other." The manufacturing industries combined are: Bags, other than paper; buttonholes; carpets and rugs; cotton goods, including small wares; dyeing, finishing, and sponging textiles; men's furnishing goods; hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool; horse clothing; oil cloth and linoleum; shoddy; and textiles, not otherwise classified.

Table 4 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of 12 industries and in the group "Textiles, other." These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

The highest average wage and salary payment during the period covered was in 1920 for women's clothing, gloves, and woolen and worsted, in 1921 for men's clothing, in 1923 for custom tailoring and mattresses, pillows, etc., in 1924 for cordage, etc., in 1926 for millinery and lace goods, in 1927 for hosiery and knit goods and the group "Other", and in 1929 for awnings, etc., flags, banners, and regalia, and silk and silk goods. The lowest average was paid in 1916 for 9 industries and the group "Other", in 1917 for flags, banners, and regalia, and in 1932 for gloves and silk and silk goods.

Table 4.—Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1916 to 1932, by Industries

Year	Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics	Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads	Clothing, women's, including corsets	Cordage, twine, jute, and linen goods	Custom tailoring, men's and women's	Flags, banners, and regalia	Gloves, cloth
1916	\$519	\$505	\$637	\$459	\$604	\$522	\$450
1917	707	(¹)	705	569	(¹)	405	410
1918	686	636	801	722	653	670	510
1919	940	803	1,066	734	936	809	578
1920	1,142	1,059	1,296	912	1,226	983	700
1921	1,018	1,249	1,186	753	1,100	915	555
1922	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1923	984	1,054	1,168	900	1,389	971	626
1924	(²)	1,053	1,178	956	1,312	953	629
1925	1,083	1,108	1,294	937	1,212	977	595
1926	1,036	1,104	1,295	917	1,263	977	698
1927	1,079	997	1,242	929	1,244	1,014	693
1928	1,161	1,003	1,147	872	1,309	1,023	635
1929	1,203	995	1,091	862	1,335	1,037	642
1930	1,106	925	1,010	856	1,081	983	545
1931	950	870	868	807	985	894	469
1932	769	667	753	841	824	599	346

Year	Hosiery and knit goods	Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts	Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	Woolen, worsted, and wool-felt goods, including fur and felt hats	Textiles, other
1916	\$429	\$655	\$548	(²)	\$504	\$563
1917	467	706	584	(²)	650	597
1918	565	780	713	(²)	925	742
1919	665	965	915	(²)	799	894
1920	787	1,165	1,108	(²)	1,075	1,017
1921	763	996	1,000	\$1,002	887	918
1922	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1923	830	1,187	998	1,071	930	944
1924	864	1,126	1,024	1,173	937	945
1925	852	1,149	1,047	1,213	965	1,146
1926	878	1,171	1,168	1,171	869	1,206
1927	913	1,184	1,112	1,216	926	1,366
1928	896	1,130	1,111	1,231	964	1,106
1929	886	1,144	1,018	1,276	1,013	1,110
1930	900	1,133	994	1,193	919	1,070
1931	765	979	936	1,027	792	987
1932	682	798	733	905	644	854

¹ Apparently some employees classified under custom tailoring should be under manufacture of men's clothing, but further verification not possible, therefore omitted.

² Data not available.

Indexes of Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

TABLE 5 shows indexes of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners. The base is the year 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has requested reports annually from all employers of 3 or more persons. Indexes are shown for the manufacture of textiles and for each of 12 industries.

The 1932 index for employment of wage earners was above 75 for 7 of the 12 industries and below 50 for 3 industries. The 1932 index for total wage and salary payments to wage earners was above 50 for 7 industries and below 25 for 2 industries. The 1932 index for average wage and salary payments to wage earners was above 75 for 3 industries and below 60 in 2 industries.

Custom tailoring shows the lowest indexes for employment of wage earners and total wage and salary payments. In that industry, the 1932 index for employment was 18.4, for total wage and salary payments 12, and for average wage and salary payments 65.2.

Chart 2 shows graphically the indexes for the manufacture of textiles.

Table 5.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1924 to 1932, by Industries

[1926=100.0]

Year	Textiles			Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics			Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads			Clothing, women's, including corsets		
	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	92.0	88.5	96.2	80.5	(1)	(1)	84.2	80.3	95.4	117.9	107.2	91.0
1925	95.2	94.1	99.0	108.5	113.0	104.5	94.6	95.0	100.4	96.3	96.2	99.9
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	96.4	94.1	97.7	102.6	106.8	104.2	97.0	87.6	90.3	124.6	119.5	95.9
1928	94.9	90.9	95.8	101.5	113.6	112.1	93.4	84.9	90.9	137.6	121.9	88.6
1929	99.0	93.9	95.0	118.3	137.4	116.1	102.1	92.0	90.1	133.3	112.3	84.2
1930	88.5	78.1	88.3	98.2	104.8	106.8	93.4	78.3	83.8	125.1	97.6	78.0
1931	78.6	63.0	80.1	90.9	83.4	91.7	84.1	66.3	78.8	120.4	80.7	67.0
1932	72.7	47.4	65.3	78.0	57.8	74.2	79.2	47.8	60.4	91.2	53.0	58.1

Table 5.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Textiles, 1924 to 1932, by Industries—Continued

Year	Cordage, twine, jute and linen goods			Custom tailoring, men's and women's			Flags, banners, and regalia		
	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	107.3	112.0	104.3	97.8	101.6	103.9	130.4	127.2	97.5
1925	96.8	99.0	102.2	101.0	96.9	96.0	129.8	129.8	100.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	96.7	97.9	101.3	66.2	65.2	98.5	122.0	126.5	103.8
1928	99.1	94.3	95.1	67.0	69.4	103.6	141.7	148.3	104.7
1929	99.3	93.4	94.0	47.8	50.4	105.7	145.8	154.7	106.1
1930	84.7	79.1	93.3	25.4	21.7	85.6	126.4	128.9	100.6
1931	85.2	75.0	88.0	21.4	16.7	78.0	110.2	100.8	91.5
1932	78.4	72.0	91.7	18.4	12.0	65.2	86.7	53.1	61.3
Year	Gloves, cloth			Hosiery and knit goods			Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts		
	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	112.7	101.5	90.1	101.5	99.9	98.4	76.9	73.9	96.2
1925	97.1	82.8	85.2	106.7	103.4	97.0	86.2	84.6	98.1
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	111.2	110.4	99.3	96.2	100.1	104.0	79.9	80.8	101.1
1928	94.8	86.2	91.0	95.6	97.5	102.1	79.4	76.7	96.5
1929	101.6	93.5	92.0	98.5	99.4	100.9	87.8	85.8	97.7
1930	95.8	74.8	78.1	90.4	92.6	102.5	66.3	64.1	96.8
1931	63.9	42.9	67.2	75.2	65.6	87.1	56.1	46.9	83.6
1932	56.5	28.0	49.6	91.9	71.3	77.7	47.1	32.1	68.1
Year	Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers			Silk and silk goods, includ-throwsters			Woolen, worsted, and wool-felt goods, including fur and felt hats		
	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average number)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	85.5	75.0	87.7	65.7	65.8	100.2	97.4	105.1	107.8
1925	85.8	76.9	89.6	82.4	85.3	103.6	93.6	104.0	111.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	92.0	87.5	95.2	88.8	92.2	103.8	95.7	102.0	106.6
1928	80.6	76.7	95.1	90.7	95.3	105.1	81.3	90.2	110.9
1929	55.7	48.5	87.2	91.1	99.2	109.0	100.1	116.7	116.6
1930	48.3	41.1	85.1	90.4	92.1	101.9	96.5	102.1	105.8
1931	35.6	28.5	80.1	90.5	79.4	87.7	75.6	68.9	91.1
1932	38.8	24.3	62.8	78.6	60.8	77.3	71.3	52.9	74.1

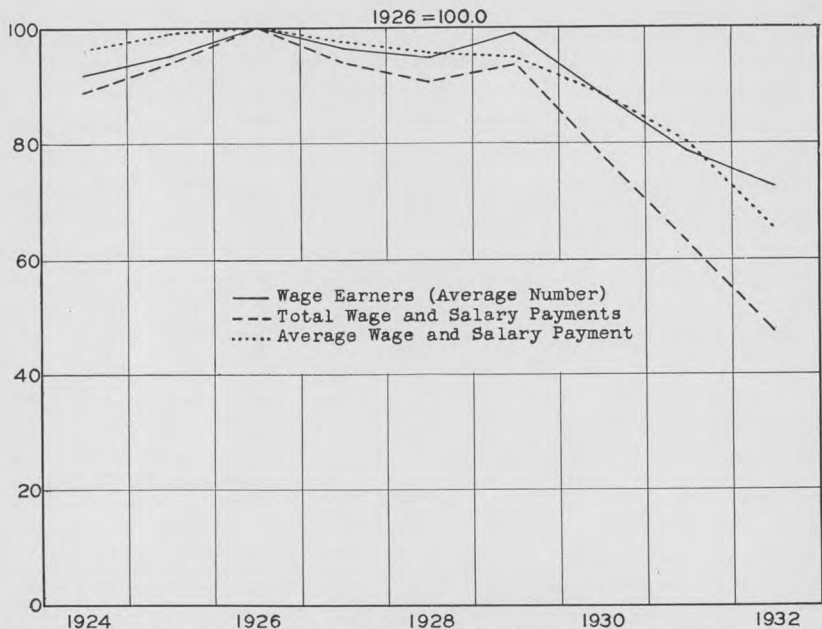


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES, 1924 TO 1932

Manufacture of Tobacco

IN THE manufacture of tobacco the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupations combined during the 17 years was \$957 in 1920 and the lowest was \$457 in 1916. The average payment in 1932 was \$525 which was the lowest since 1917. In this industry group employment and total and average wage and salary payments have declined each year since 1926.

Table 6.—Average Number of Persons (Both Sexes) Reported Employed in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 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	242	12,065	185	24	12,273
1917	239	13,405	185	20	13,610
1918	246	12,991	190	21	13,203
1919	249	13,211	217	32	13,459
1920	269	15,725	247	22	15,994
1921	226	13,400	202	29	13,631
1922	210	12,756	203	(1)	12,959
1923	213	12,995	219	(1)	13,213
1924	191	12,667	203	(1)	12,870
1925	175	10,680	192	(1)	10,872
1926	172	11,071	216	(1)	11,287
1927	160	10,631	198	(1)	10,830
1928	157	10,079	191	(1)	10,270
1929	137	8,930	171	(1)	9,101
1930	144	8,250	143	(1)	8,393
1931	133	7,245	133	(1)	7,378
1932	127	6,334	122	(1)	6,457

¹ Carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified" in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups is shown in table 6. The highest average was reported in 1920 and the lowest in 1932. There was a decline each year since 1926.

More than 95 percent of the employees in the manufacture of tobacco were classified each year as wage earners. Table 7 shows for that occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment reported during the 17-year period was 16,259 in June 1920 and minimum employment was 5,644 in June 1932.

Table 7.—Fluctuation in Employment of Wage Earners (Both Sexes) in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 1930 to 1932¹

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.....	7,926	5,740	6,452	November.....	8,158	7,013	6,109
February.....	8,674	7,181	6,748	December.....	8,219	6,773	6,029
March.....	8,241	7,945	6,705	Maximum.....	8,674	8,318	6,917
April.....	8,421	7,748	6,917	Minimum.....	7,926	5,740	5,644
May.....	8,151	8,318	6,597	Variation from maximum—			
June.....	8,318	7,718	5,644	Number.....	748	2,578	1,273
July.....	7,974	7,258	5,963	Percent.....	8.6	31.0	18.4
August.....	8,271	7,109	6,290	Number of establishments.....	144	133	127
September.....	8,242	6,954	6,492				
October.....	8,404	7,180	6,064				

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

Average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of tobacco are shown in table 8. The highest average payment was reported in 1920 and the lowest in 1916. There was a decline each year since 1926.

Table 8.—Average Wage and Salary Payments in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 1916 to 1932, by General Occupation Groups¹

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—	
		Wage earners	All employees			Wage earners	All employees
1916.....	242	\$448	\$457	1925.....	175	\$713	³ \$726
1917.....	239	492	499	1926.....	172	717	³ 729
1918.....	246	558	571	1927.....	160	688	³ 701
1919.....	249	645	657	1928.....	157	676	³ 691
1920.....	269	948	957	1929.....	137	660	³ 676
1921.....	226	690	705	1930.....	144	627	³ 643
1922.....	² 210	693	³ 705	1931.....	133	599	³ 614
1923.....	213	741	³ 752	1932.....	127	507	³ 525
1924.....	191	553	³ 562				

¹ Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks—averages not computed owing to small number involved. Salespeople (not traveling)—1916 to 1921, average not computed owing to small number involved; 1922 to 1932, carried with "Manufactures, not otherwise classified" in tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

² Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 4.

³ Total wage and salary payments to salespeople (not traveling) deducted before computing average, as average number in that group could not be determined from detailed tabulation.

Table 9 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 3 industries each year, 1918 to 1932. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

The highest average payment was reported in 1920 in 2 industries and in 1930 in 1. The lowest (omitting 1924 for chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff) was reported in 1918 in 1 industry and in 1932 in 2.

Table 9.—Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 1918¹ to 1932, by Industries

Year	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco rehandlers	Year	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco rehandlers
1918.....	\$681	\$545	\$503	1926.....	\$999	\$682	\$631
1919.....	742	643	575	1927.....	990	658	561
1920.....	964	975	754	1928.....	1,000	637	556
1921.....	877	673	628	1929.....	987	617	530
1922.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	1930.....	1,011	579	519
1923.....	903	743	597	1931.....	1,003	518	573
1924.....	(³)	570	623	1932.....	811	413	493
1925.....	1,004	696	581				

¹ Data by industries not available for 1916 and 1917.

² Data not available.

³ 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 10 for the manufacture of tobacco as a whole and for each of the 3 industries. The base is the year 1926. The indexes for each of the three items in the manufacture of tobacco as a whole and in cigars and cigarettes show a decline each year since 1926, except for a slight increase in one item in 1928.

Table 10.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 1924 to 1932, by Industries

[1926=100.0]

Year	Manufactures of tobacco			Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		
	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.....	114.4	88.3	77.1	81.2	(¹)	(¹)
1925.....	96.5	96.0	99.4	78.6	78.9	100.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	96.0	92.2	96.0	96.5	95.6	99.1
1928.....	91.0	85.8	94.3	89.4	89.5	100.1
1929.....	80.7	74.3	92.1	87.6	86.5	98.8
1930.....	74.5	65.2	87.4	76.0	77.0	101.2
1931.....	65.4	54.7	83.5	73.3	73.6	100.4
1932.....	57.2	40.5	70.7	87.6	71.1	81.2

¹ Omitted due to apparent error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Table 10.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in the Manufacture of Tobacco, 1924 to 1932, by Industries—Continued

Year	Cigars and cigarettes			Tobacco rehandlers		
	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.....	126.8	106.0	83.6	90.8	89.7	98.7
1925.....	102.7	104.8	102.1	85.3	78.6	92.1
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	97.1	93.6	96.5	91.4	81.4	88.9
1928.....	97.3	90.9	93.4	66.8	58.9	88.1
1929.....	80.9	73.7	90.5	74.1	62.3	84.0
1930.....	70.9	60.2	84.9	88.2	72.5	82.3
1931.....	69.0	52.4	76.0	44.7	40.6	90.8
1932.....	54.7	33.1	60.6	43.0	33.7	78.1

Miscellaneous Manufactures

IN MISCELLANEOUS manufactures in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average wage and salary payment to all occupation groups combined was \$1,458 in 1926 and the lowest \$759 in 1916. The average in 1932 was \$1,043 which was the lowest since 1917.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 was \$439, or 31.8 percent, for wage earners; \$297, or 16.3 percent, for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and \$398, or 27.6 percent, for the 3 general occupation groups (including salespeople—not traveling) combined.

The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classified the manufacture of mattresses and spring beds and the manufacture of airplanes and parts and ship and boat building under miscellaneous manufactures during the first years of the period covered. Beginning with 1918, the manufacture of mattresses was classified by the Ohio division under the manufacture of textiles and beginning with 1919 the other two industries were classified under the manufacture of vehicles. In order to secure in this study as far as possible, a comparison of the same groups throughout the period from 1916 to 1932, all data concerning the three industries enumerated above (except as noted in table 11) have been transferred from miscellaneous manufactures to the manufacture of textiles and the manufacture of vehicles. The figures in this study, therefore, will not be in agreement in 1916 to 1918 with the study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934.

Table 11 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups.

The highest average number of wage earners was employed in 1918 with 1929 second in order. The lowest average was reported in 1921. The highest average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office

clerks was employed in 1929 and the lowest in 1916. For the three general occupation groups combined, the highest average was reported in 1929 with 1918 second in order and the lowest was reported in 1921.

Table 11.—Average Number of Persons (Both Sexes) Reported Employed in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1916 to 1932, by General Occupation Groups

[Figures for 1916 to 1918 will not be in agreement with the study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures, Monthly Labor Review for March 1934, due to transfer of industries. See statement in text]

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916.....	604	47,444	4,401	1,483	152,328
1917.....	649	45,466	4,826	2,467	250,758
1918.....	690	66,876	7,168	4,470	174,514
1919.....	694	49,861	6,195	308	56,365
1920.....	776	52,949	6,990	302	60,241
1921.....	686	31,754	5,757	306	37,816
1922.....	700	37,800	5,596	270	43,666
1923.....	733	41,902	5,842	314	48,058
1924.....	798	44,093	6,444	317	50,854
1925.....	878	48,764	6,946	391	56,100
1926.....	898	54,994	7,952	355	63,302
1927.....	946	54,682	7,951	367	63,001
1928.....	949	58,801	8,596	347	67,744
1929.....	959	66,319	9,685	406	76,410
1930.....	982	55,063	8,729	347	64,139
1931.....	950	44,971	8,050	329	53,350
1932.....	884	36,959	7,203	348	44,510

¹ Includes few salespeople in the manufacture of mattresses and spring beds and ship and boat building. Number could not be determined. Total wage and salary payments \$2,488 and \$7,200, respectively, and those amounts were added before computing the average shown in table 13.

² Includes few salespeople in the manufacture of mattresses and spring beds and ship and boat building. Number could not be determined. Total wage and salary payments \$8,565 and \$2,600, respectively, and those amounts were added before computing the average shown in table 13.

³ Includes bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in the manufacture of airplanes and parts. Number could not be determined. Total wage and salary payment \$46,627 was added before computing the average shown in table 13.

⁴ Includes few salespeople in the manufacture of airplanes and parts. Number could not be determined. Total wage and salary payment \$2,700.

⁵ Amounts shown in 2 preceding notes added before computing average shown in table 13.

More than 80 percent of the employees in miscellaneous manufactures were classified each year as wage earners. Table 12 shows for that general occupation group fluctuation in employment from 1930 to 1932. Maximum employment for the 17-year period was 76,308 in November 1918, and minimum employment was 29,872 in January 1922, which was a reduction of 46,436, or 60.9 percent in a period of 3 years and 2 months following the World War armistice.

Average wage and salary payments in miscellaneous manufactures are shown in table 13.

Table 12.—Fluctuation in Employment of Wage Earners (Both Sexes) in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1930 to 1932¹

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.....	55,989	44,629	39,688	November.....	49,181	41,662	35,718
February.....	56,633	45,000	40,534	December.....	48,678	40,625	34,820
March.....	59,388	46,294	39,681	Maximum.....	61,174	48,073	40,534
April.....	61,174	47,450	38,181	Minimum.....	48,678	40,625	33,877
May.....	60,525	48,073	38,175	Variation from maximum—			
June.....	58,427	47,959	37,771	Number.....	12,496	7,448	6,657
July.....	54,928	46,173	35,684	Percent.....	20.4	15.5	16.4
August.....	53,440	44,742	33,877	Number of establishments.....	982	950	884
September.....	52,008	44,392	34,167				
October.....	50,385	42,650	35,215				

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

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1920 with 1926 second in order, and the lowest was in 1916. The highest average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was in 1925 and the lowest in 1916. The average payment to the three general occupation groups combined was highest in 1926 and lowest in 1916. The average payment in 1932 to wage earners and to the general occupation groups combined was the lowest since 1917. Chart 3 shows graphically average payments to wage earners.

Table 13.—Average Wage and Salary Payments in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1916 to 1932, by General Occupation Groups¹

[Figures for 1916 to 1918 will not be in agreement with the study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures, Monthly Labor Review for March 1934, due to transfer of industries. See statement in text.]

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—		
		Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees			Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	All employees
1916.....	² 604	\$745	\$891	\$759	1925.....	878	\$1,341	\$1,835	\$1,410
1917.....	³ 649	799	1,021	824	1926.....	898	1,420	1,676	1,458
1918.....	690	1,090	1,151	1,099	1927.....	946	1,387	1,785	1,443
1919.....	694	1,161	1,262	1,176	1928.....	949	1,373	1,783	1,431
1920.....	776	1,432	1,437	1,435	1929.....	959	1,379	1,823	1,441
1921.....	686	1,206	1,436	1,247	1930.....	982	1,285	1,798	1,361
1922.....	⁴ 700	1,166	1,441	1,204	1931.....	950	1,196	1,825	1,297
1923.....	733	1,224	1,504	1,273	1932.....	884	940	1,526	1,403
1924.....	798	1,309	1,566	1,347					

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 1.

⁴ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 9.

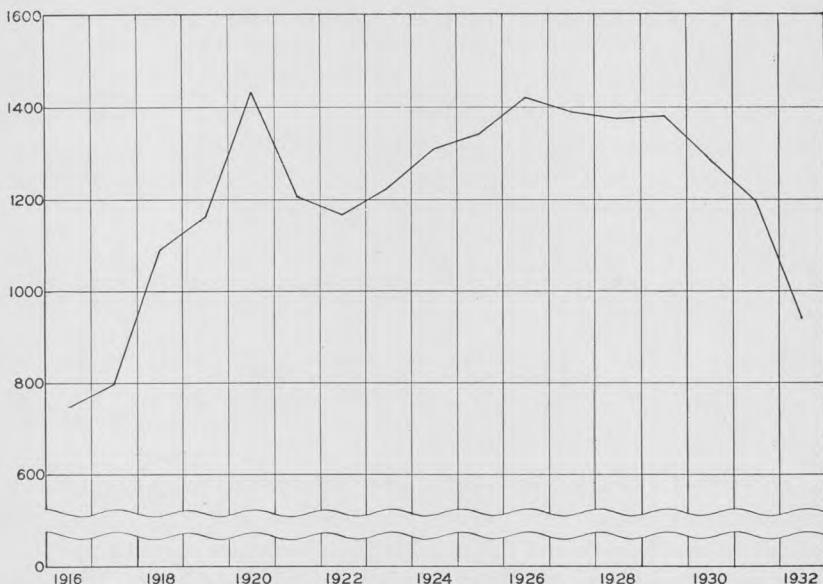


FIGURE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES, 1916 TO 1932

Industries in Miscellaneous Manufactures

THE Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classifies under miscellaneous manufactures several industries which employ comparatively large numbers of persons and also a number of industries employing but few people. In this study the manufacturing industries listed below have been combined under "Miscellaneous manufactures, other": Artists' materials; belting and hose; brooms and mops; brushes; buttons; dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies; enameling and japaning; fancy articles; fire extinguishers, chemical; fireworks, flares, and signals; foundry supplies; fur goods; hair work; hand stamps, stencils, and brands; instruments, professional and scientific; jewelry and instrument cases; mucilage and paste; optical goods; paving materials; pens, fountain, stylographic, and gold; photographic apparatus and supplies; soda-water apparatus; stationery goods; steam packing; surgical appliances and artificial limbs; umbrellas and canes; upholstering furniture (not manufacturing furniture); washing machines and clothes wringers; window shades and fixtures; and miscellaneous manufactures, not otherwise classified.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 16 manufacturing industries and in the group "Other" are shown in table 14. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

As far as data are available, the highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was reported for 1 industry (munitions)

in 1919, for 4 in 1920, for 1 in 1925, for 2 in 1926, for 1 in 1926 and 1927, for 2 in 1927, and for 6 in 1929. The lowest average was reported in 1916 for all industries for which data are available for the whole period except in manufactures of pianos, organs, and materials where the lowest average was reported in 1932. The lowest average was reported in 1932 for 4 industries for which data are not available for the whole 17-year period.

Table 14.—Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1916 to 1932, by Industries

Year	Agricultural implements	Batteries, dry and storage	Coke	Dentists' supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	House-furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Ice, manufactured	Models and patterns, other than paper	Munitions
1916	\$728	(1)	\$878	\$580	\$743	(1)	\$866	\$816	\$834
1917	848	(1)	1,170	588	803	(1)	946	961	848
1918	1,081	(1)	1,423	772	1,048	(1)	1,339	1,300	1,217
1919	1,239	(1)	1,675	899	1,186	(1)	1,347	1,610	1,246
1920	1,471	(1)	2,260	1,232	1,465	(1)	1,637	1,945	-----
1921	1,149	(1)	1,616	1,137	1,217	(1)	1,605	1,507	-----
1922	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----
1923	1,267	(1)	1,703	1,142	1,165	(1)	1,570	1,603	-----
1924	1,322	(1)	1,825	1,179	1,318	(1)	1,620	1,615	-----
1925	1,308	\$1,334	1,834	1,163	1,378	(1)	1,651	1,748	-----
1926	1,376	1,469	1,817	1,254	1,464	(1)	1,602	1,808	-----
1927	1,382	1,422	1,862	1,259	1,425	(1)	1,590	1,754	-----
1928	1,282	1,476	1,860	1,313	1,406	\$1,559	1,583	1,865	-----
1929	1,358	1,504	1,864	1,338	1,352	1,633	1,539	2,111	-----
1930	1,275	1,333	1,979	1,213	1,257	1,493	1,515	1,692	-----
1931	1,150	1,183	1,637	1,379	1,147	1,382	1,613	1,720	-----
1932	879	992	1,504	1,205	870	1,004	1,407	1,253	-----

Year	Musical instruments and materials, other than pianos and organs	Pianos, organs, and materials	Radios and parts	Roofing materials	Signs and advertising novelties	Sporting and athletic goods	Toys and games	Miscellaneous manufactures, other
1916	(1)	\$815	(1)	\$688	\$551	\$625	\$561	\$617
1917	(1)	867	(1)	875	590	701	580	691
1918	\$968	992	(1)	1,105	664	842	745	845
1919	1,219	1,156	(1)	1,342	742	995	858	956
1920	1,340	1,223	(1)	1,953	1,159	1,289	1,005	1,229
1921	1,067	1,197	(1)	1,583	1,106	1,165	924	1,081
1922	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	1,166	1,191	(1)	1,797	1,073	1,224	1,000	1,173
1924	1,131	1,248	(1)	1,816	1,146	1,244	956	1,221
1925	1,151	1,335	\$977	1,659	1,041	1,253	1,063	1,238
1926	1,315	1,338	1,051	1,724	1,270	1,347	1,066	1,346
1927	1,455	1,305	1,182	1,601	1,270	1,312	1,085	1,260
1928	1,379	1,312	848	1,677	1,259	1,305	1,061	1,254
1929	2 1,789	1,358	877	1,855	1,247	1,297	1,065	1,308
1930	1,513	1,241	928	1,516	1,239	1,268	990	1,207
1931	1,459	1,109	866	1,540	1,073	1,084	879	1,082
1932	882	702	744	1,116	895	930	692	881

¹ Data not available.

² In accord with compilations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

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 15. The base is 1926. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has requested reports

from all employers of three or more persons. Indexes are shown for miscellaneous manufactures as a whole and for each of the 14 industries for which data are available.

Considering miscellaneous manufactures as a whole, the index in 1932 was 67.2 for average number of wage earners employed, 44.5 for total wage and salary payments, and 66.2 for average wage and salary payments. Chart 4 shows graphically the indexes for wage earners in miscellaneous manufactures.

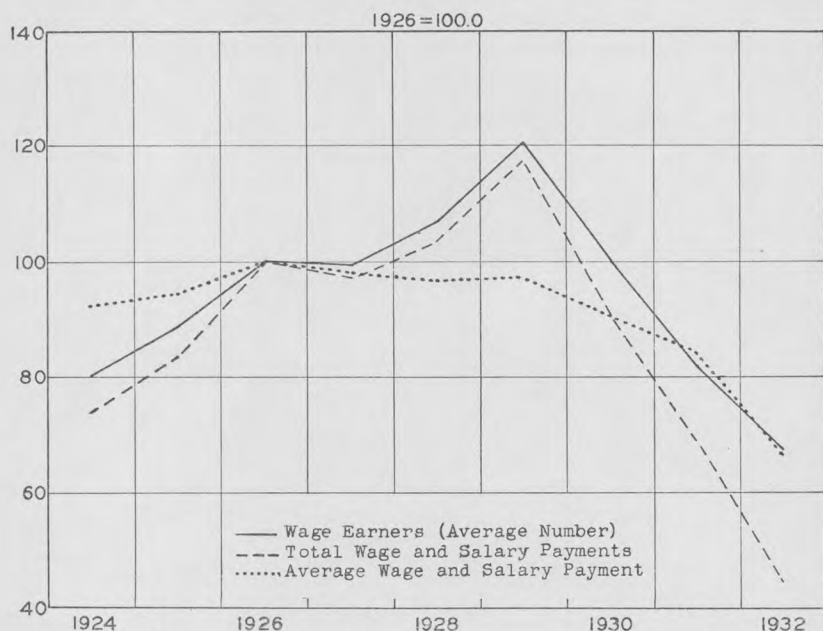


FIGURE 4.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES, 1924 TO 1932

Of the 14 industries, 2 (batteries and radios) are of comparatively recent development or have had a remarkable expansion in business and the increase in average number of wage earners employed and in total wage and salary payments since 1926 (the base year) produces extremely high indexes for the later years of the period covered.

Considering the 12 other industries, the 1932 index of average number of wage earners employed was below 50 for 6 and above 90 for 1. The 1932 index of total wage and salary payments to wage earners was below 50 for 7 of the 12 industries and the index for 5 of the 7 was below 25. Considering the 14 industries, the 1932 index of average wage and salary payments to wage earners was below 75 for 11 industries but none was below 50.

Table 15.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1924 to 1932, by Industries

[1926=100.0]

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures			Agricultural implements			Batteries, dry and storage			Coke		
	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.....	80.2	73.9	92.2	84.1	80.8	96.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	110.0	110.4	100.4
1925.....	88.7	83.7	94.4	93.4	88.8	95.1	102.0	92.7	90.8	107.8	108.8	100.9
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.....	99.4	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.2	100.4	203.7	197.2	96.8	98.6	101.0	102.5
1928.....	106.9	103.4	96.7	68.5	63.8	93.2	220.7	221.8	100.5	91.7	93.9	102.4
1929.....	120.6	117.1	97.1	74.5	73.6	98.7	211.7	216.8	102.4	101.4	104.0	102.6
1930.....	100.1	90.6	90.5	57.3	53.1	92.7	169.3	153.6	90.7	72.6	79.1	103.9
1931.....	81.8	68.9	84.2	35.0	29.2	83.6	157.4	126.8	80.5	27.4	24.7	90.1
1932.....	67.2	44.5	66.2	22.1	14.1	63.9	170.5	115.2	67.5	28.2	23.3	82.8

Year	Dentists' supplies			Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies			Ice, manufactured			Models and patterns, other than paper		
	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.....	87.5	82.2	94.0	74.8	67.3	90.0	106.0	107.2	101.1	72.6	64.9	89.3
1925.....	99.0	91.8	92.7	78.3	73.7	94.1	123.9	127.7	103.1	87.2	84.3	96.7
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	87.8	88.1	100.4	90.8	88.4	97.3	98.8	98.0	99.3	97.2	94.3	97.0
1928.....	90.4	94.7	104.7	83.6	80.2	96.0	100.0	98.8	98.8	91.1	93.9	103.8
1929.....	107.8	115.0	106.7	102.6	94.8	92.3	105.0	100.9	96.1	127.0	148.2	116.2
1930.....	104.0	100.6	96.7	81.0	69.6	85.9	106.7	101.0	94.6	107.7	100.8	93.6
1931.....	104.1	114.5	110.0	63.9	50.1	78.3	115.6	116.4	100.7	58.3	55.5	95.1
1932.....	84.0	80.7	96.1	52.8	31.3	59.4	97.8	85.9	87.8	38.6	26.7	69.3

Year	Musical instruments and materials, other than pianos and organs			Pianos, organs, and materials			Radios and parts			Roofing materials		
	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.....	100.2	86.2	86.0	98.7	92.0	93.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	84.7	89.2	105.3
1925.....	93.6	81.9	87.5	96.4	96.2	99.8	82.3	76.5	93.0	92.3	88.8	96.2
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	91.3	101.0	110.6	91.3	89.1	97.5	131.8	148.2	112.5	105.0	97.5	92.9
1928.....	108.4	113.6	104.9	66.9	65.6	98.1	306.9	247.5	82.7	89.4	86.9	97.3
1929.....	28.5	33.8	(2)	47.1	47.8	101.5	454.5	379.2	83.4	87.8	94.5	107.6
1930.....	30.3	34.8	115.1	39.7	36.8	92.8	436.3	385.2	88.3	90.4	79.5	87.9
1931.....	22.4	24.9	111.0	31.2	25.8	82.9	316.5	260.9	82.4	86.0	76.8	89.3
1932.....	22.2	14.9	67.1	24.4	12.8	52.5	230.9	163.4	70.8	79.4	51.4	64.7

¹ Data not available.² Omitted, due to possible error in reporting or tabulating; no further verification possible.

Table 15.—Indexes of Average Number of Wage Earners Employed and Total and Average Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Miscellaneous Manufactures, 1924 to 1932, by Industries—Continued

Year	Sign and advertising novelties			Sporting and athletic goods			Toys and games		
	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.....	98.7	89.1	90.2	95.5	88.3	92.4	104.1	93.4	89.7
1925.....	104.8	85.9	82.0	97.9	91.1	93.0	94.1	93.9	99.7
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	81.3	81.3	100.0	108.4	105.6	97.4	105.3	107.2	101.8
1928.....	114.8	113.8	99.1	120.5	116.8	96.9	105.7	105.3	99.5
1929.....	123.7	121.4	98.2	120.6	116.2	96.3	114.3	114.2	99.9
1930.....	114.4	111.6	97.6	135.9	128.1	94.1	78.8	73.2	92.9
1931.....	82.3	69.6	84.5	113.2	91.1	80.5	31.7	26.2	82.5
1932.....	81.0	57.1	70.5	87.3	60.3	69.0	25.8	16.8	64.9

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between September 15 and October 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,283 manufacturing establishments employing 3,600,140 workers in October.

One hundred and sixty-four establishments in 39 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 8.1 percent and affecting 70,218 employees. Nine establishments in eight industries reported decreases which averaged 7.8 percent and affected 1,245 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an average increase of 8.1 percent received by 58,204 workers in 62 slaughtering and meat packing establishments.

Four paper and pulp establishments reported an average wage-rate increase of 9.3 percent to 1,643 employees, 1,400 workers in 1 soap manufacturing establishment received a 10-percent increase, 1,277 employees in 4 furniture manufacturing establishments received one of 9.9 percent, and 1,010 workers in 3 canning establishments were given an average increase of 10.8 percent. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 897 employees or less.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending October 15, 1934

Industry	Estab-lish-ments report-ing	Total number of em-ployees	Number of establish-ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate in-creases	Wage-rate de-creases
All manufacturing industries.....	25,283	3,600,140	25,110	164	9	3,528,677	70,218	1,245
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.3	0.6	(1)	98.0	2.0	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	239	246,415	237	1	1	246,348	40	27
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	59	8,667	59			8,667		
Cast-iron pipe.....	51	9,446	51			9,446		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	165	13,372	163	2		13,334	38	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	91	9,145	91			9,145		
Hardware.....	110	20,403	108	2		20,380	23	
Plumbers' supplies.....	89	9,671	88	1		9,664	7	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	93	21,360	93			21,360		
Stoves.....	214	26,043	211	3		25,524	519	
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	291	19,129	287	4		19,116	13	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	52	9,925	52			9,925		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	139	10,055	138	1		9,927	128	
Wirework.....	108	10,977	108			10,977		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	82	18,243	82			18,243		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	27	16,219	27			16,219		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	418	122,234	417	1		122,224	10	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	107	36,603	107			36,603		
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,665	145,191	1,655	9	1	144,663	202	326
Machine tools.....	207	21,726	205	2		21,695	31	
Radios and phonographs.....	51	39,335	49	2		38,824	511	
Textile machinery and parts.....	163	14,101	163			14,101		
Typewriters and parts.....	13	11,651	13			11,651		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	34	6,546	34			6,546		
Automobiles.....	341	224,460	341			224,460		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	70	14,243	69	1		14,114	129	
Locomotives.....	11	4,798	11			4,798		
Shipbuilding.....	111	33,004	110	1		32,878	126	
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	354	18,624	351	3		18,604	20	
Steam railroad.....	588	78,132	588			78,132		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	33	6,695	32	1		6,441	254	
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	308	37,292	303	4	1	36,941	347	4
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	27	8,694	26	1		8,684	10	
Jewelry.....	201	12,151	199	2		11,916	235	
Lighting equipment.....	79	4,588	78	1		4,577	11	
Silverware and plated ware.....	73	10,028	73			10,028		
Smelting and refining—copper lead, and zinc.....	43	16,122	43			16,122		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	218	22,719	217	1		22,595	124	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	582	56,069	578	4		54,792	1,277	
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	624	25,350	624			25,350		
Sawmills.....	649	74,711	649			74,711		
Turpentine and rosin.....	30	1,814	30			1,814		

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending October 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Estab-lish-ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	522	18, 231	522	-----	-----	18, 231	-----	-----
Cement.....	116	15, 849	116	-----	-----	15, 849	-----	-----
Glass.....	178	49, 075	178	-----	-----	49, 075	-----	-----
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	255	4, 982	255	-----	-----	4, 982	-----	-----
Pottery.....	132	20, 255	129	1	2	20, 113	33	109
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs.....	27	11, 763	27	-----	-----	11, 763	-----	-----
Cotton goods.....	687	274, 933	687	-----	-----	274, 933	-----	-----
Cotton small wares.....	123	10, 596	123	-----	-----	10, 596	-----	-----
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	182	42, 541	182	-----	-----	42, 541	-----	-----
Hats, fur-felt.....	47	7, 496	47	-----	-----	7, 496	-----	-----
Knit goods.....	501	120, 643	499	1	1	120, 004	624	15
Silk and rayon goods.....	290	48, 356	289	-----	1	48, 320	-----	36
Woolen and worsted goods.....	533	105, 592	527	5	1	104, 782	676	134
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's.....	1, 634	123, 635	1, 634	-----	-----	123, 635	-----	-----
Clothing, women's.....	763	45, 792	761	-----	2	45, 692	100	-----
Corsets and allied gar- ments.....	40	6, 075	40	-----	-----	6, 075	-----	-----
Men's furnishings.....	92	9, 677	92	-----	-----	9, 677	-----	-----
Millinery.....	154	8, 782	154	-----	-----	8, 782	-----	-----
Shirts and collars.....	175	27, 509	174	-----	1	27, 068	441	-----
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes.....	346	109, 151	346	-----	-----	109, 151	-----	-----
Leather.....	169	31, 814	169	-----	-----	31, 814	-----	-----
Food and kindred products:								
Baking.....	1, 152	70, 125	1, 149	3	-----	69, 952	173	-----
Beverages.....	549	29, 751	549	-----	-----	29, 751	-----	-----
Butter.....	322	4, 970	322	-----	-----	4, 970	-----	-----
Canning and preserving.....	763	78, 022	760	3	-----	77, 012	1, 010	-----
Confectionery.....	331	41, 090	328	3	-----	40, 744	346	-----
Flour.....	428	17, 695	428	-----	-----	17, 695	-----	-----
Ice cream.....	369	9, 824	369	-----	-----	9, 824	-----	-----
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	324	133, 364	262	62	-----	75, 160	58, 204	-----
Sugar, beet.....	53	21, 106	53	-----	-----	21, 106	-----	-----
Sugar refining, cane.....	16	10, 432	16	-----	-----	10, 432	-----	-----
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking to- bacco and snuff.....	40	10, 135	40	-----	-----	10, 135	-----	-----
Cigars and cigarettes.....	246	52, 990	245	-----	1	52, 965	25	-----
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper.....	681	35, 889	680	-----	1	35, 847	42	-----
Paper and pulp.....	425	105, 076	421	4	-----	103, 433	1, 643	-----
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job.....	1, 487	59, 368	1, 475	12	-----	59, 072	296	-----
Newspapers and period- icals.....	555	53, 697	544	11	-----	52, 800	897	-----
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refin- ing:								
Chemicals.....	126	25, 719	125	-----	1	25, 643	76	-----
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	97	6, 204	97	-----	-----	6, 204	-----	-----
Druggists' preparations.....	74	9, 660	74	-----	-----	9, 660	-----	-----
Explosives.....	31	4, 375	31	-----	-----	4, 375	-----	-----
Fertilizers.....	316	11, 347	316	-----	-----	11, 347	-----	-----
Paints and varnishes.....	579	16, 361	575	4	-----	16, 200	161	-----
Rayon and allied products.....	30	43, 989	30	-----	-----	43, 989	-----	-----
Soap.....	110	17, 227	109	-----	1	15, 827	1, 400	-----
Petroleum refining.....	164	54, 147	163	-----	1	54, 131	16	-----
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes.....	6	8, 171	6	-----	-----	8, 171	-----	-----
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and in- ner tubes.....	196	30, 272	195	-----	1	29, 678	-----	594
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	37	50, 436	37	-----	-----	50, 436	-----	-----

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between September 15 and October 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

Increases averaging 11.8 percent and affecting 2,531 employees were reported by 5 metalliferous mining establishments, while 4 electric light and power establishments gave an average increase of 6.4 percent to 585 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 386 employees or less.

Decreases in wage-rates were reported by 25 wholesale trade establishments. These decreases averaged 10.2 percent and affected 679 workers. Twenty-one brokerage establishments reported an average decrease of 15.3 percent to 378 employees. The remaining wage-rate decreases which were reported were negligible.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries during Month Ending October 15, 1934

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Anthracite mining.....	160	81,195	160	-----	-----	81,195	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1,447	249,849	1,446	-----	1	249,823	-----	26
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	-----	0.1	100.0	-----	(1)
Metalliferous mining.....	280	29,435	275	5	-----	26,904	2,531	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.2	1.8	-----	91.4	8.6	-----
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1,118	34,149	1,116	2	-----	33,995	154	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	-----	99.5	0.5	-----
Crude petroleum producing.....	249	23,995	248	1	-----	23,990	5	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	-----	100.0	(1)	-----
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,217	261,524	8,216	1	-----	261,459	65	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	-----	100.0	(1)	-----
Electric light and power and manu- factured gas.....	2,726	243,165	2,722	4	-----	242,580	585	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	-----	99.8	0.2	-----
Electric-railroad and motor-bus oper- ation and maintenance.....	527	133,153	520	7	-----	132,767	386	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.7	1.3	-----	99.7	0.3	-----
Wholesale trade.....	16,940	300,020	16,894	21	25	299,190	151	679
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	99.7	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	62,022	928,940	61,986	31	5	928,753	140	47
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels.....	2,517	142,678	2,517	-----	-----	142,678	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Laundries.....	1,383	73,758	1,379	1	3	73,629	62	67
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	99.8	0.1	0.1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	744	18,175	740	1	3	18,115	5	55
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.4	99.7	(1)	0.3
Banks.....	3,081	97,042	3,079	1	1	97,035	5	2
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Brokerage.....	407	12,242	386	-----	21	11,864	-----	378
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	94.8	-----	5.2	96.9	-----	3.1
Insurance.....	1,091	70,202	1,091	-----	-----	70,202	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Real estate.....	974	24,189	970	2	2	24,155	27	7
Percentage of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	99.9	0.1	(1)

Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Farm Wage and Labor Situation on October 1, 1934

FARM wage rates without board averaged \$1.34 per day and \$27.83 per month on October 1, 1934, as compared with \$1.25 per day and \$25.89 per month on October 1, 1933, according to a press release dated October 12 issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. For the first time since January 1, 1932, the day rate with board reached \$1, but in the individual States the rates ranged from 55 cents in South Carolina to \$1.95 in Rhode Island. Day rates without board ranged from 75 cents in South Carolina to \$2.70 in Rhode Island. There was a slight decrease in both supply of and demand for labor between July 1 and October 1, although the supply as a percentage of demand increased.

Table 1 shows average farm rates, supply of and demand for farm labor, and number of persons employed per farm on October 1, 1934, in comparison with July 1, 1934, July and October 1933, and the annual average 1910-14.

Table 1.—Average Farm Wage Rates and Employment in October 1934, as Compared with July 1934 and July and October 1933

Item	Annual average 1910-14	July 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1933	July 1, 1934	Oct. 1, 1934
Farm wage index.....	100	78	86	90	93
Farm wage rates:					
Per month, with board.....	\$20.41	\$15.84	\$17.19	\$18.18	\$18.63
Per month, without board.....	\$29.09	\$24.27	\$25.89	\$27.29	\$27.83
Per day, with board.....	\$1.10	\$0.82	\$0.91	\$0.97	\$1.00
Per day, without board.....	\$1.43	\$1.12	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.34
Supply of and demand for farm labor (percent of normal):					
Supply.....		116.2	111.4	105.7	104.7
Demand.....		65.5	68.1	70.0	68.5
Supply as a percentage of demand.....		177.5	163.6	151.0	152.9
Farm employment ¹ (persons per farm):					
Family labor.....		2.37	2.25	2.37	2.17
Hired labor.....		1.01	1.05	1.02	.94
Combined.....		3.38	3.30	3.39	3.11

¹ On farms of crop reporters.

Average farm wage rates per month and per day, with board and without board, on October 1, 1934, are given in table 2, by State and geographic division.

Table 2.—Average Farm Wage Rates on October 1, 1934, by State and Geographic Division

State	Per month		Per day		State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board		With board	Without board	With board	Without board
United States.....	\$18. 63	\$27. 83	\$1.00	\$1.34	South Atlantic—Contd.				
New England.....	27. 07	47. 68	1. 61	2. 29	Virginia.....	\$18. 00	\$26. 00	\$0. 95	\$1. 25
Maine.....	27. 25	43. 50	1. 55	2. 15	West Virginia.....	18. 50	27. 75	. 95	1. 30
New Hampshire.....	27. 00	47. 50	1. 65	2. 40	North Carolina.....	15. 50	23. 25	. 80	1. 05
Vermont.....	24. 75	39. 75	1. 40	2. 00	South Carolina.....	11. 00	16. 25	. 55	. 75
Massachusetts.....	27. 25	54. 00	1. 60	2. 45	Georgia.....	10. 50	15. 25	. 60	. 80
Rhode Island.....	37. 00	63. 25	1. 95	2. 70	Florida.....	15. 00	21. 50	. 75	1. 05
Connecticut.....	27. 00	48. 75	1. 80	2. 35	East South Central.....	13. 21	19. 40	. 69	. 89
Middle Atlantic.....	23. 17	37. 64	1. 46	1. 98	Kentucky.....	16. 00	23. 00	. 80	1. 05
New York.....	24. 00	38. 50	1. 50	2. 05	Tennessee.....	14. 75	21. 00	. 75	. 90
New Jersey.....	27. 00	46. 25	1. 65	2. 10	Alabama.....	11. 00	17. 00	. 60	. 80
Pennsylvania.....	21. 00	34. 00	1. 35	1. 85	Mississippi.....	11. 25	16. 75	. 60	. 80
East North Central.....	19. 74	28. 83	1. 13	1. 49	West South Central.....	16. 20	23. 45	. 82	1. 06
Ohio.....	18. 75	28. 50	1. 15	1. 55	Arkansas.....	13. 50	19. 75	. 65	. 90
Indiana.....	19. 75	28. 00	1. 10	1. 40	Louisiana.....	13. 00	20. 00	. 65	. 90
Illinois.....	21. 25	29. 00	1. 15	1. 45	Oklahoma.....	17. 00	25. 00	. 95	1. 15
Michigan.....	18. 75	29. 75	1. 15	1. 60	Texas.....	18. 25	25. 75	. 90	1. 15
Wisconsin.....	19. 50	29. 75	1. 10	1. 50	Mountain.....	28. 95	41. 26	1. 35	1. 85
West North Central.....	19. 17	27. 56	1. 04	1. 44	Montana.....	34. 00	45. 00	1. 45	2. 20
Minnesota.....	19. 50	29. 50	1. 15	1. 65	Idaho.....	33. 00	47. 75	1. 60	2. 15
Iowa.....	21. 25	28. 25	1. 15	1. 50	Wyoming.....	28. 75	42. 25	1. 40	1. 90
Missouri.....	17. 50	24. 75	. 85	1. 15	Colorado.....	22. 00	35. 00	1. 10	1. 40
North Dakota.....	20. 50	31. 00	1. 05	1. 60	New Mexico.....	22. 00	34. 00	1. 10	1. 40
South Dakota.....	17. 50	26. 50	. 95	1. 40	Arizona.....	34. 50	45. 00	1. 50	1. 90
Nebraska.....	18. 75	26. 50	1. 05	1. 45	Utah.....	34. 50	45. 50	1. 55	2. 00
Kansas.....	19. 00	28. 00	1. 05	1. 45	Nevada.....	33. 50	45. 00	1. 50	2. 00
South Atlantic.....	14. 45	21. 20	. 77	1. 02	Pacific.....	33. 62	53. 68	1. 57	2. 30
Delaware.....	18. 00	28. 00	1. 45	1. 65	Washington.....	26. 00	45. 00	1. 55	2. 20
Maryland.....	22. 75	33. 00	1. 25	1. 65	Oregon.....	27. 00	44. 00	1. 45	1. 95
					California.....	37. 00	58. 00	1. 60	2. 40

Wages in the Cotton Industry in Bombay, 1933

A SURVEY of the cotton-textile industry in Bombay, India, was made early in 1934 by the Bombay Labor Office.¹ The study, which was made at the request of the Indian Government, covered 166 mills, and reported upon wages, cost of living, real wages, technological changes, and unemployment, affecting about 200,000 textile workers in the Bombay Presidency, embracing Bombay City, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur, the three principal textile centers. A similar survey was made in 1926, and the present report compares wages paid in December 1933, with those shown in the earlier study.

Technological changes.—The system of production which in the United States has come to be known as the “stretch-out”, or the tending of an increasing number of machines by each operative, has made its most marked progress in Bombay City, where some weavers are now operating four looms instead of two, although less than one-third of the mills have adopted that practice. In Ahmedabad technological changes have consisted chiefly in improving the types of machinery used and its efficiency, although the system of working both sides of the spinning frames with one operative is developing.

¹ Bombay (India). Labor Office. Wages and unemployment in the Bombay cotton-textile industry. Bombay, 1934.

The general effects of technological improvements are reported to be beneficial, either because the operatives are working fewer hours or because their work has been made easier. Some mills in Bombay did not cut piece rates for multiple-loom operation and hence weavers in those mills are earning substantially higher wages than before; in other cases, bonuses for tending more looms have been offset by general reductions in wages, usually in the form of reduced cost-of-living allowances. Textile operatives in Ahmedabad who are attending more machines than formerly have for the most part been given increased wages ranging from 35 to 60 percent in ring spinning, and 50 to 75 percent on the speed frames. No material technological displacement of labor has occurred, because of the introduction of night work which has absorbed the surplus.

Volume of employment.—While definite data on unemployment were difficult to obtain, changes in the volume of employment between 1926 and 1933 were reported. The permanent or partial closing down of certain mills in Bombay City had thrown about 28,000 workers out of employment in that time, while employment in Ahmedabad had increased by 26,551 in the same period. Sholapur showed a shrinkage of 389 in the volume of employment in 1933 as compared to 1926.

Wages.—The cotton-textile industry in the Bombay Presidency is composed of various units with no common standard of wages or working conditions. In this study the Bombay Labor Office has treated the three main textile centers separately, and presented data on wages and cost of living for each of them. Average daily earnings in the principal occupations in each center as developed in the surveys of 1926 and 1934 are shown in the following table. These represent actual earnings, with allowances included and fines deducted, at piece rates for all workers except ring-siders, piecers, and doffers, who are paid on a time basis.

Average Daily Earnings in Cotton-Textile Industry, 1926, and December 1933, in Three Principal Textile Centers in Bombay Presidency, India, by Occupation and Sex

[Former par value of rupee in United States currency=36.5 cents; anna=2.28 cents; pice=0.57 cents. Exchange rate of rupee in December 1933 was 38.39 cents.]

Occupation	Bombay City			Ahmedabad			Sholapur		
	July 1926	December 1933		May 1926	December 1933		July 1926	December 1933	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drawing tenters:									
Male.....	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 1 3	1 3 11	0 12 4	0 12 11			
Female.....			0 15 8	1 2 4					
Slubbing tenters:									
Male.....	1 6 3	1 3 10	1 4 3	1 5 11	0 13 3	0 14 8			
Female.....			1 4 1	1 5 1					
Inter tenters:									
Male.....	1 4 6	1 3 2	1 1 2 0	1 1 5 11	0 12 9	0 13 2			
Female.....			1 0 15 10	1 1 1 6					
Roving tenters:									
Male.....	1 3 8	1 2 4	2 1 0 4	2 1 3 1	0 11 4	0 12 3			
Female.....			2 0 15 10	2 1 3 10					
Ring siders:									
Male.....	1 0 3	0 14 10	3 1 0 10	3 1 0 10	4 0 11 5	4 0 10 7			
Female.....	0 15 2	0 14 10	5 1 6 10	5 1 8 0					
Piecers:									
Male.....	0 15 5	0 13 2			0 9 2	0 8 0			
Female.....	0 14 3	0 13 2							
Doffers, male and female	0 12 1	0 10 10	6 0 10 6	6 0 11 7	6 0 8 2	6 0 7 3			
Weavers, male:									
1 loom.....					0 14 6	0 12 5			
2 looms.....	1 13 4	1 8 10	1 13 5	1 14 11	1 9 9	1 8 0			
Winders, grey:									
Male.....			0 14 10	0 12 1					
Female.....	0 11 9	7 0 11 9	0 11 9	0 10 11	0 6 2	0 4 11			
Winders, color:									
Male.....			1 2 3	0 13 11					
Female.....	0 14 11	7 0 11 9	0 14 6	0 12 11	0 6 6	0 6 4			
Reelers:									
Male.....			0 15 0	0 14 11					
Female.....	0 10 11	0 11 0	0 14 5	0 12 2	0 6 9	0 5 6			
All workers.....	1 4 8	1 1 2	1 4 10	1 6 0	0 13 1	0 12 0			

¹ Double side.

² Two sides, time and piece workers.

³ Single side, male and female.

⁴ Single side, male only.

⁵ Double side, male and female.

⁶ Ring and frame doffers.

⁷ Combined earnings of grey and color winders.

Cost of living and real wages.—Cost-of-living indexes in December 1933 computed on a 1926 base, as shown in the report, were 72 for Bombay City, 69 for Ahmedabad, and 71 for Sholapur (base, February 1927). Index numbers for real wages in December 1933 were in consequence raised to 115 in Bombay City, 154 in Ahmedabad, and 130 in Sholapur.

Wages in Jute Mills in Bengal, 1933

OF 455,018 operatives in registered factories in Bengal at the close of 1933, 246,717 were working in jute mills, such establishments employing 37,337 women or approximately 65 percent of the total female labor in factories. These and the following statistics are given in the Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1933.

At that time the jute mills were continuing on the restricted 4-day week of 40 hours.¹

Altogether 69 jute mills supplied the data on wages compiled in the accompanying table. All mills, however, did not report for all occupations. In most instances when no report was made, the mill was not employing any person with such occupational designation.

In addition to the average monthly wages reported below, the workers had living quarters at a nominal rent, free water supply, free lighting in their living quarters, free medical assistance, and maternity benefits.

Average Monthly Wages in Jute Mills of Bengal, by Occupations, 1933

[Rupee at former par = 36.5 cents; U. S. currency; exchange rate in 1933 = 31.8 cents]

Occupation	Number of mills paying specified average monthly wages					Total number of mills reporting
	8 to 10 rupees	10 to 20 rupees	20 to 30 rupees	30 to 50 rupees	50 rupees and over	
Batchers:						
Head foremen.....		1	16	36	5	58
Line foremen.....		21	30	3		54
Selectors.....	4	55	5			64
Cutters.....		62	1			63
Softeners:						
Line foremen.....	1	30	34			65
Feeders (women).....	16	47				63
Receivers (women).....	35	32				67
Teasers:						
Line foremen.....		33	31	2		66
Feeders (men).....	8	23				31
Feeders (women).....	33	18				51
Receivers.....	13	41				54
Carrying coolies.....	10	57				67
Dust shakers:						
Line foremen.....		25	12			37
Coolies.....	7	61				68
Breaker carding machines:						
Head foremen.....			17	31	5	53
Line foremen (men).....		30	36	2		68
Feeders (men).....	9	10				19
Feeders (women).....	46	23				69
Receivers (men).....	12	15				27
Receivers (women).....	45	19				64
Pickers.....	3	56	1			60
Finishing carding machines:						
Line foremen.....		27	33	3		63
Feeders (men).....	6	15				21
Feeders (women).....	45	16				61
Receivers (men).....	9	14				23
Receivers (women).....	48	13				61
Beltmen.....		17	39	4		60
Coolies.....	8	55				63
Drawing machines:						
Head foremen.....		3	18	21	1	43
Line foremen.....		31	36	1		68
Feeders (women).....	48	21				69
Receivers (women).....	50	18				68
Coolies.....	12	47				59

¹ "In the jute industry, when the general change over to the single-shift system was made, a regular 4-day week of 10 hours per day was established in place of the previous 4-day week of 13½ hours per day with an idle week each month. In effecting this change managers in the different areas tried to work together to establish a standard rate of pay for the various classes of workers, but apparently they have not been too successful. One attempt to level up wages with those paid in a neighboring mill was the cause of a prolonged strike." (Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act of Bengal for the year 1931.) See Monthly Labor Review, December 1932, p. 1415.

Average Monthly Wages in Jute Mills of Bengal, by Occupations, 1933—Con.

Occupation	Number of mills paying specified average monthly wages					Total number of mills reporting
	8 to 10 rupees	10 to 20 rupees	20 to 30 rupees	30 to 50 rupees	50 rupees and over	
Roving machines:						
Head foremen		1	18	22	4	45
Line foremen		16	42	7		65
Feeders (women)	40	29				69
Rovers		68	1			69
Coolies	13	53				66
Coolie foremen		31	13	2		46
Shifting foremen		36	29	2		67
Shifters		69				69
Sweepers (women)	134	29				63
Spinning frames:						
Head foremen			4	26	32	62
Line foremen		1	47	17	3	68
Shifting foremen		8	54	6		68
Coolie foremen		36	26	4		66
Warp spinners		66	3			69
Weft spinners		65	4			69
Coolies	5	62				67
Bobbin cleaners	125	35				60
Beltmen	1	18	38	8		64
Full-time shifters	1	67	1			69
Half-time shifters	28					8
Twist frames:						
Foremen		22	12	4		38
Twisters (women)	1	61	3			65
Coolies	7	45				52
Winding department:						
Head foremen			32	23	3	58
Foremen		18	29	1		48
Coolie foremen		14	6			20
Coolies	11	55				66
Warp winders (pieceworkers)	5	57	7			69
Weft winders (pieceworkers)	1	60	8			69
Weaving department:						
Head foremen				6	55	61
Line foremen				58	4	69
Daily foremen		3	17	7		27
Hessian weavers (pieceworkers)		18	50	1		69
Sacking weavers (pieceworkers)		3	59	7		69
Coolie foremen		33	22	3		58
Coolies	9	59	1			69
Sweepers	32	30	1			63
Mochis		56	5			61
Dressing and beaming:						
Foremen		1	20	37	5	63
Beamers and dressers		35	27	7		69
Dampers—coolies	5	59				64
Calender workers:						
Foremen		19	35	11		65
Coolies	2	65				67
Measuring workers:						
Markmen		36	17	2		55
Coolies	6	59				65
Press workers:						
Foremen		10	24	13	2	49
Packing coolies	3	43	10	1		57
Lapping-machine workers—lappers	6	51	5	1		63
Sewing-machine workers:						
Foremen		8	40	17		65
Machine sewers (pieceworkers)	1	43	22	1		67
Hand sewers:						
Women	25	40	1			66
Coolies (women)	48	17				25
Engine staff:						
Head mistry ¹				16	42	58
Engine mistry			9	21	22	52
Head electric mistry			1	15	49	65
Assistant electric mistry		3	7	34	16	60
Fitters		2	23	28	1	54
Oilier foremen		11	19	17		47
Oilers		48	16	1		65
Firemen tindal			12	34	17	63

¹ 3 of these mills below 8 rupees.² All under 8 rupees.³ 4 of these mills paid under 8 rupees.⁴ 1 of these mills paid under 8 rupees.⁵ Mechanic or artificer.

Average Monthly Wages in Jute Mills of Bengal, by Occupations, 1933—Con.

Occupation	Number of mills paying specified average monthly wages					Total number of mills reporting
	8 to 10 rupees	10 to 20 rupees	20 to 30 rupees	30 to 50 rupees	50 rupees and over	
Engine staff—Continued.						
Firemen.....		16	36	14		66
Coal coolies.....	1	46	17			64
Cranemen.....		19	32	11		62
Head masons.....		2	24	36	1	63
Machine and fitting shops:						
Head mistry.....			2	38	23	63
Fitters.....		4	43	19		66
Carpenters (Chinese).....			1	4	24	29
Head carpenters (Indian).....			7	44	9	60
Carpenters (Indian).....		3	43	20		66
Head wood turners.....		3	26	12		41
Wood turners.....		26	28	2		56
Head turners (metal).....			3	43	17	63
Turners (metal).....		4	41	22		67
Machine men (drillers, planers, etc.).....		7	38	17		62
Head painters.....		1	20	23	2	46
Painters.....		12	27	11		50
Tinsmithy:						
Head mistry.....			29	34	2	65
Tinsmiths.....		16	42	9		67
Blacksmith shop:						
Head mistry (foremen).....		1	15	43		59
Blacksmiths.....		6	43	18		67
Hammermen.....	1	62	4			67
Masons.....		19	39	5		63
Oilers.....		45	9			54
Coolies.....	3	60	2			65

It will be noted from the above tabulation that few mills are paying 50 or more rupees per month to any but foremen or other supervisors and Chinese carpenters. Most of the persons in this wage group received from 50 to 70 rupees.

The number of jute mills reporting paying more than 100 rupees per month for specified work is given below:

	<i>Number of mills</i>
Head foremen, spinning frames.....	1
Head foremen, weaving department.....	6
Head mistry, engine staff.....	9
Head electric mistry, engine staff.....	3

Wages and Cost of Production in Large-Scale Industries in the Soviet Union, 1929 to 1932

CERTAIN labor conditions in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) during the years 1927 to 1932¹ are shown in the following tables. In table 1 are given the average yearly money wages of the workers

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.)

employed in the people's economy in the Soviet Union in 1929-32. There was an increase of over 78 percent in the average yearly money wage from 1929 to 1932—from 800 rubles in the earlier year to 1,427 rubles in the latter.

Table 1.—Average Yearly Money Wages in the Soviet Union in 1929-32

Industry and trades	Average yearly wages in rubles ¹			
	1929	1930	1931	1932
All industries and trades.....	² 800	² 936	³ 1,127	³ 1,427
Large-scale industry.....	957	1,035	1,484	1,466
Wage earners.....	925	991	1,153	1,385
Salaried employees.....	1,006	1,817	2,101	2,685
Young workers.....	614	679	776	888
Building trades.....	1,025	1,082	1,243	1,509
Transport.....	929	1,064	1,196	1,506
Railways.....	906	1,030	1,159	1,496
Water transport.....	1,031	1,162	1,273	1,509
Other transport.....	987	1,147	1,279	1,539
Communication.....	721	760	1,029	1,333
Commerce.....	798	893	1,071	1,351
Public feeding.....	733	778	837	1,059
Credit.....	971	1,199	1,518	1,834
Institutions.....	893	1,047	1,310	1,722
Educational.....	788	978	1,253	1,633
Public health.....	727	799	938	1,248
Other institutions, including art.....	1,020	1,170	1,471	1,943
Enterprises of local government.....	712	814	1,099	1,453
Day laborers and house workers, female.....	400	431	483	828
Agriculture, including forestry and fisheries.....	² 399	² 547	³ 799	³ 914
Agriculture.....	363	557	786	866
Sovhozy's.....	399	608	-----	844
Forestry.....	² 493	² 497	³ 817	³ 1,094
Fisheries.....	880	889	984	1,319

¹ Gold ruble=51.5 cents on the basis of gold dollars. There are no available data as to the value of the ruble in relation to prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private, in the Soviet Union.

² Excluding workers with their own horses in forestry work.

³ Including workers with their own horses in forestry work.

Table 2 shows the composition of production cost per unit in certain industries in the Soviet Union in 1933.²

Table 2.—Composition of Production Cost per Unit in Certain Industries in the Soviet Union, 1932-34

Industry	Percent of total cost of a unit formed by—			
	Materials	Wages with supplements	Amortization	Overhead and administration
1932: Coal mining.....	16.5	68.0	3.9	11.6
Metallurgy.....	38.2	46.2	7.4	8.2
Machine construction.....	39.6	43.0	3.4	14.0
Chemical.....	35.8	48.2	9.2	6.8
Small-scale industry.....	54.8	34.6	2.6	8.0
Food.....	72.8	15.4	3.4	8.4
Forestry.....	35.3	52.4	2.4	9.9
All industries.....	50.7	33.6	3.6	12.1
1933: All industries.....	53.7	31.6	3.6	11.1
1934: All industries.....	55.6	30.5	3.7	10.2

² Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission. Central Office of the People's Economic Accountancy. Planned Economy, No. 7, 1934, pp. 105 and 117. (In Russian.)

From 1932 to 1934 the cost of materials rose by about 9 percent and the wage cost decreased by about 9 percent, while the amortization, overhead, and administration costs remained approximately the same per unit of production.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for November 1934

Comparison of November 1934 with October 1934 and November 1933

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in November 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 October 1934 and November 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 decreased 1.9 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively, from October to November. The greater decrease in pay rolls was due in part to the observance of Armistice Day during the November pay period.

Thirty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, reported gains in employment over the month interval and 38 reported gains in pay rolls.

Among the decreases in employment were declines, due to labor disturbances, of 14.4 percent in the textile dyeing and finishing industry, and 1.2 percent in the silk and rayon goods industry. A decrease of 11.4 percent in employment in electric and steam car-building establishments was due to the completion of orders placed under P. W. A. contracts, while one of 7 percent in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was due largely to the decrease in receipts of government cattle.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "non-durable" goods groups, the former showed decreases in employment and pay rolls from October to November of 1 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. The latter group showed losses of 2.8 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls.

The November employment and pay-roll indexes were 62.2 and 46.1, respectively, for the "durable" goods group, and 92.4 and 76.6, respectively, for the "nondurable" goods group.

In nonmanufacturing, 5 of the 18 industries covered showed gains in employment and an equal number, although not the same industries in all cases, showed increased pay rolls.

Comparing November with October, there was an estimated decrease in employment of 86,000 workers in the reporting groups, other than class 1 steam railroads, shown in table 1. The estimated decrease in weekly pay rolls in these groups was \$3,900,000.

There was a decline of 2.7 percent in the number of people on the pay rolls of the various services of the United States Government, comparing November with October. Disbursements for pay rolls, however, increased six-tenths of 1 percent. The number of employees in the executive service of the United States Government in November registered a decrease as compared with the previous month. This is the first time since January 1934 that such a decrease has occurred.

There was an increase in November in the number of people given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration. A slight decrease, however, occurred in the number of people in Civilian Conservation Camps.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, November 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index November 1934	Percent of change from—		Index November 1934	Percent of change from—		Ave.-age in November 1934	Percent of change from—	
		October 1934	November 1933		October 1934	November 1933		October 1934	November 1933
All manufacturing industries combined.....	(1923-25 =100) 76.8	-1.9	+8	(1923-25 =100) 59.5	-2.5	+7.2	\$18.86	-0.5	+6.5
Class I steam railroads ¹	54.8	-3.2	-1.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Coal mining:	(1929 =100)			(1929 =100)					
Anthracite.....	60.7	+3.8	-5	51.2	+6.1	+7.1	24.57	+2.2	+7.5
Bituminous.....	79.8	+6	+6.7	58.3	+1.3	+15.0	19.14	+7	+7.8
Metalliferous mining.....	43.2	-3	+6.4	28.5	+9	+11.3	21.42	+1.2	+4.6
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	49.5	-4.3	+3.1	29.4	-8.3	+3.9	15.43	-4.2	+7.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	78.8	-9	+9.1	59.0	-3.0	+17.3	27.72	-2.0	+7.5
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph.....	69.9	-5	+1.5	72.2	-3.5	+6.6	27.33	-3.1	+5.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	85.5	-4	+3.5	79.6	-1.2	+6.8	29.50	-.8	+3.2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	71.8	-6	+1.1	61.8	-1.8	+4.0	27.55	-1.3	+2.9
Trade:									
Wholesale.....	³ 85.1	+9	+4.3	³ 64.2	-.5	+6.1	26.05	-1.4	+1.8
Retail.....	³ 82.0	+1.5	+1	³ 61.8	-.2	+7	19.94	-2.1	+5
Hotels (cash payments only).....	83.7	-6	+10.4	64.9	-6	+17.6	13.40	(⁴)	+6.5
Laundries.....	80.3	-1.7	+2.4	63.7	-1.7	+4.9	14.81	+1	+2.5
Dyeing and cleaning.....	75.8	-5.6	-4	53.9	-8.8	+2.7	17.32	-3.4	+3.0
Banks.....	(²)	+1	-1	(²)	+4	+1.2	31.43	+4	+1.3
Brokerage.....	(²)	-1.2	-26.4	(²)	-.2	-28.8	34.20	+1.0	-3.2
Insurance.....	(²)	-4	+1.3	(²)	-1.2	+4.2	35.06	-0.9	+2.9
Real estate.....	(²)	-3	+2.7	(²)	+4	+3.7	21.58	+7	+1.9
Building construction.....	(²)	-2.3	-1.7	(²)	-3.0	+3.6	23.60	-7	+5.6

¹ Preliminary. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

² Not available.

³ Revised. Complete series of indexes will appear in March issue of Monthly Labor Review.

⁴ No change.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the November 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 November 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 2.—Hours and Earnings in November 1934 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in November 1934	Percent of change from— ¹		Average in November 1934	Percent of change from— ¹	
		October 1934	November 1933		October 1934	November 1933
All manufacturing industries combined.....	34.1	-0.6	-0.4	Cents 55.4	(?)	+5.8
Class I steam railroads.....						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite.....	29.4	+1.7	+1.0	82.8	+5	+3.9
Bituminous.....	26.7	+8	-7.6	71.5	-3	+20.8
Metalliferous mining.....	36.0	+6	-4.3	58.9	+1.2	+10.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	32.3	-4.2	+1.0	47.8	-6	+6.4
Crude petroleum producing.....	34.9	-1.7	+2.0	78.4	+6	+5.1
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph.....	38.2	-8	+2.9	73.5	-1.7	+4.6
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	38.8	-1.3	+3	76.2	+7	+5.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	44.8	-9	+1.5	60.6	-8	+8.4
Trade:						
Wholesale.....	40.7	-5	+5	63.6	-3	+1.3
Retail.....	40.3	-1.0	(?)	51.9	-1.0	+3.9
Hotels.....	47.1	-2	-6.1	37.9	+7	+12.2
Laundries.....	39.2	(?)	+2.9	37.1	(?)	+2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	39.6	-2.0	-2.1	43.6	+1.4	+5.9
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.....	28.9	-2.7	(4)	81.9	+2.4	(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 created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment either in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of United States Government, November and October 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Per- cent of change	Pay roll		Per- cent of change
	November 1934	October 1934		November 1934	October 1934	
Total service.....	1, 458, 184	1, 498, 417	-2.7	\$155, 397, 670	\$154, 457, 968	+0.6
Executive service.....	675, 442	683, 505	-1.2	100, 715, 284	101, 516, 284	-.8
Judicial service.....	1, 885	1, 846	+2.1	451, 653	453, 217	-.3
Legislative service.....	3, 698	3, 700	-.1	976, 441	975, 850	+1
Military service.....	272, 572	270, 492	+8	21, 786, 447	19, 945, 777	+9.2
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	469, 874	507, 799	-7.5	28, 831, 432	29, 280, 240	-1.5
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	16, 502	17, 482	-5.6	1, 621, 468	1, 596, 996	+1.5
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations.....	18, 211	13, 593	+34.0	1, 014, 945	689, 604	+47.2

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, November and October 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Per- cent of change	Pay roll		Per- cent of change
	Novem- ber 1934	October 1934		November 1934	October 1934	
Total service.....	2, 537, 329	2, 390, 061	+6.2	\$80, 622, 110	\$69, 800, 633	+15.5
Emergency work program.....	2, 150, 000	1, 998, 167	+7.6	64, 000, 000	52, 861, 038	+21.1
Emergency conservation work.....	387, 329	391, 894	-1.2	16, 622, 110	16, 939, 595	-1.9

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 1934 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 (January) issue of the Monthly Labor Review carries in this article a summary of the November trend-of-employment figures and in the following article the revised figures in detail for October. 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 October 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 October 1934. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for October except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, October 1934

FACTORY employment increased 3.8 percent from September to October and factory pay rolls increased 4.8 percent over the month interval. These increases reflected, to a large extent, the settlement of labor difficulties in textile plants. Altogether 50 manufacturing industries reported gains in employment from September to October. Sixty of the ninety industries surveyed reported gains in pay rolls.

Unusual conditions affecting employment, which prevailed in October, were: The settlement of strikes (mentioned above) in the woolen and worsted goods, cotton goods, silk and rayon goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, cotton small wares, and knit-goods industries; the completion of car-building (electric and steam railroad) orders financed through P. W. A. loans; and the falling off in the slaughtering of drought cattle.

The general indexes of employment and pay rolls for October 1934 are 78.7 and 60.8, respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of October 1933 shows a loss over the year interval of 1.1 percent in employment and a gain of 2.4 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 October from 25,508 establishments employing 3,639,095 workers whose weekly earnings were \$68,834,960 during the pay period ending nearest October 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.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in October 1934 with October 1933, 40 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 53 industries showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "non-durable" goods groups, the former group showed a decrease of 2.2 percent in employment from September to October and an increase of 2.2 percent in pay rolls. The latter group showed gains in employment and pay rolls of 7.7 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 95.1 and 79.6, respectively, for the "nondurable" goods group. 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 gained 1 percent from September to October and 3.6 percent from October 1933 to October 1934. Gains over the month interval were shown in 63 of the 90 individual industries surveyed and ranged from 0.2 to 18.8 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 September and October 1934 showed an increase over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 2.7 percent in average hours worked per week and no change in average hourly earnings. Fifty-eight of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 42 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 October 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 September 1934 and October 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in October 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from October 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 October 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in Manufacturing Industries, October 1934

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index October 1934 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index October 1934 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—	
		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933
All industries ⁴	78.3	+3.3	+1.6	61.0	+5.2	+2.7	\$18.95	+1.8	+4.4	² 34.5	+2.7	-3.3	² 55.4	(³)	+7.7
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	66.0	(³)	-5.4	42.8	+4.1	-10.1									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	65.4	+1	-6.8	39.2	+4.9	-18.3	16.30	+4.8	-12.4	25.1	+4.6	-23.9	64.8	-0.2	+14.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	72.5	+1.1	-13.9	43.9	+10.9	-19.4	15.41	+9.8	-6.1	29.2	+15.0	-11.2	52.8	-4.3	+5.4
Cast-iron pipe.....	50.8	-2.4	+7.4	27.5	-2.5	+18.5	14.27	-1	+10.4	29.2	-7	+15.2	48.3	+6	-1.1
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	78.3	+2.1	-3	55.9	+5.1	+3.1	19.63	+2.9	+3.3	36.8	+3.4	-1.9	53.5	-2	+8.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....	49.2	+3.6	+4.2	31.5	+8.1	-3	18.32	+4.3	-3.9	30.8	+4.8	-13.1	59.5	-3	+6.9
Hardware.....	44.2	-3.6	-24.1	31.8	+9.2	-18.7	17.36	+13.3	+7.3	31.7	+12.0	-3.1	54.5	+1.1	+11.5
Plumbers' supplies.....	61.9	+3.8	-10.9	36.3	+17.0	-2.9	18.28	+12.7	+9.2	33.3	+12.9	+1.3	54.8	+4	+6.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	49.6	+1.7	-10.5	32.4	+5.8	+5.5	21.18	+4.0	+18.2	35.1	+2.9	-1	60.4	+7	+10.2
Stoves.....	95.3	+4.0	-9	71.9	+9.4	+3.9	23.87	+5.1	+5.3	37.4	+3.9	-6.0	55.3	+7	+9.3
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	57.1	-2.5	+4.6	40.8	+8	+13.6	19.93	+3.4	+8.5	34.1	+3.0	-9	58.5	+2	+9.4
Tin cans and other tinware.....	93.9	-7.1	+10.5	82.5	-14.2	+9.1	18.36	-7.6	-1.4	35.0	-7.7	-4.5	52.4	+8	+3.9
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	57.7	+8	-1.9	47.4	+7	+5.1	18.99	-2	+7.2	34.5	-2.0	-5.3	54.9	+2.2	+14.5
Wirework.....	121.4	+1.0	-1.9	95.9	+4.3	+2	18.06	+3.3	+1.9	32.7	+3.8	+9.0	54.6	-4	+6.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment⁴	77.9	-1	+6.7	57.0	+2.5	+13.5									
Agricultural implements.....	72.9	+7.6	+39.1	74.4	+11.6	+57.0	21.75	+3.6	+12.2	37.5	+3.0	+2.2	58.1	+5	+12.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	106.7	+7	+14.9	78.7	-7.5	+15.1	24.32	-8.1	-1	35.2	-8.3	-7.5	69.5	-6	+6.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	65.0	-1.3	+7.3	49.3	+2.8	+18.8	21.21	+4.1	+10.5	34.0	+4.9	+2.4	61.8	+2	+8.9
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	72.3	+1.7	+35.4	48.4	+5.0	+52.7	24.42	+3.2	+13.1	37.9	+3.0	+8.0	64.4	+2	+4.8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	66.4	-6	+4.4	47.6	+2.1	+9.9	20.14	+2.7	+5.7	33.9	+3.4	-4	59.5	-5	+7.8
Machine tools.....	69.1	-8	+28.0	50.3	-1.1	+27.0	21.83	-3	-6	35.7	-6	-6.1	61.0	(³)	+4.8
Radios and phonographs.....	222.8	+1.3	-6.5	137.8	+8.5	-3.5	19.69	+7.2	+3.4	35.7	+8.5	-1.6	52.4	-1.3	+9.7
Textile machinery and parts.....	60.8	-2.3	-21.9	44.8	-1.3	-31.2	20.37	+1.0	-11.1	33.0	-6	-13.3	61.8	+1.6	+2.4
Typewriters and parts ⁴	104.1	+2.8	+34.1	92.5	(³)	+53.4	22.05	-2.8	+14.0	38.5	-3.7	+2	57.3	+1.1	+14.7
Transportation equipment	63.9	-13.4	+8.1	49.4	-4.8	+14.1									
Aircraft.....	265.0	-10.5	-17.2	234.9	-8.1	-15.6	25.14	+2.7	+1.9	38.5	-3	+7	66.6	+2.6	+5.4
Automobiles.....	68.7	-15.0	+7.0	52.0	-4.2	+12.8	22.38	+12.7	+5.4	31.1	+14.3	-9.8	72.4	-5	+13.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	34.1	-18.4	+22.2	31.6	-13.9	+30.6	19.80	+5.7	+6.9	32.6	+6.2	+2.3	61.0	-7	+4.3
Locomotives.....	38.0	+7	+68.1	17.0	-2.7	+100.0	21.91	-3.3	+18.3	35.2	-4	+16.5	62.2	-2.0	+2.5
Shipbuilding.....	71.2	-2	+7.7	56.2	-1.4	+18.3	23.07	-1.2	+10.2	30.1	(³)	-2.3	77.1	+4	+14.9

Railroad repair shops	53.9	-3.2	-2.0	46.8	+2.6	-4.3												
Electric railroad.....	65.1	- .8	-1.1	57.1	+ .3	+5.4	25.92	+1.2	+6.2	42.9	+ .5	-1.3	59.1	(²)				+7.3
Steam railroad.....	53.1	-3.4	-1.8	46.2	+2.9	-4.9	24.21	+6.6	-2.8	38.5	+7.5	-3.2	63.0	- .3				+1.9
Nonferrous metals and their products	75.1	+2.6	- .7	57.5	+6.5	+6.9												
Aluminum manufactures.....	61.8	+7.5	-25.7	51.1	+23.6	-17.8	19.05	+15.0	+10.8	38.0	+6.1	+27.4	53.3					+2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	71.0	+ .2	-8.4	49.5	+1.6	-5.7	19.59	+1.3	+3.3	33.9	+ .9	-4.2	57.9	+1.0				+10.5
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	75.1	+3.7	+17.5	61.8	+4.4	+19.3	19.10	+ .6	+1.5	39.7	+1.3	-7.5	48.1	- .6				+6.7
Jewelry.....	79.6	+8.1	+14.4	65.4	+13.5	+20.4	20.09	+5.0	+5.4	38.8	+4.9	-1.3	50.5	- .4				+6.4
Lighting equipment.....	67.1	+4.1	+8.9	56.3	+3.3	+20.6	19.76	+3.9	+10.8	38.1	+3.5	+2.5	52.8	+ .4				+7.9
Silverware and plated ware.....	70.6	+1.5	+4.0	53.8	+3.3	+6.3	20.68	+1.8	+2.1	36.7	+1.9	-2.9	56.1	- .4				+6.5
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	73.1	+4.7	+14.2	45.9	+7.6	+24.1	20.56	+2.9	+8.6	37.6	+3.6	+3.0	54.4	- .7				+7.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	82.9	-1.8	-11.1	70.4	+5.5	-5.7	17.90	+7.4	+19.0	35.3	+7.3	+11.4	50.7	+ .4				+11.1
Lumber and allied products																		
Furniture.....	66.5	+2.3	-15.3	47.2	+5.8	-14.2	16.51	+3.5	+1.2	36.7	+3.7	-5.9	44.2	- .5				+5.7
Lumber:																		
Millwork.....	36.3	+4.8	-6.2	24.1	+10.6	+2.6	16.01	+5.5	+9.7	36.0	+7.5	+5.7	44.7	-1.3				+3.1
Sawmills.....	33.9	- .6	-6.4	22.6	+1.2	-3.0	14.74	+1.8	+3.7	33.7	+1.5	-2.6	44.3	+ .7				+5.6
Turpentine and rosin.....	89.3	-7.1	-14.1	45.1	-13.6	-6.6	11.89	-7.0	+8.4									
Stone, clay, and glass products										51.9	-1.9	+ .6	35.5	+2.3				+5.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	29.9	-1.7	-6.0	16.9	+4.8	+13.4	14.64	+6.5	+19.5	32.1	+2.6	+1.2	44.1	+1.1				+15.1
Cement.....	50.7	-6.1	+22.5	32.4	-4.5	+31.2	18.98	+1.8	+6.7	33.0	+1.9	+3.5	57.6	(²)				+6.9
Glass.....	86.1	-1.4	+6.2	69.4	+3.0	+9.3	18.83	+4.4	+3.2	33.2	+3.1	- .8	56.8	+ .5				+5.8
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	29.7	-7.7	-24.4	18.6	-8.1	-25.3	20.32	- .5	-1.4	31.1	+ .3	-5.6	66.0	- .5				+10.2
Pottery.....	68.4	+3.3	-1.7	45.7	+11.2	-3.0	17.39	+8.8	- .3	33.9	+7.3	-15.3	50.6	+1.2				+15.4
Textiles and their products	92.3	+26.3	-5.5	74.7	+29.9	-3.5												
Fabrics.....	89.7	+44.7	-7.2	73.1	+48.9	-5.7												
Carpets and rugs.....	63.4	-1.8	-19.8	46.3	- .3	-28.9	16.72	+1.5	-11.5	29.1	- .3	-23.7	56.7	+ .4				+18.3
Cotton goods.....	94.5	+81.9	-6.2	78.6	+94.7	-2.7	13.21	+7.1	+3.8	34.9	+5.4	+ .9	38.0	+1.9				+3.4
Cotton small wares.....	82.2	+15.4	-5.8	69.2	+24.0	-1.7	16.45	+7.4	+4.5	36.2	+12.8	+3.1	45.2	-2.2				+4.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	106.7	+17.2	+21.9	83.0	+9.8	+21.7	17.81	-6.3	(²)	34.2	-3.4	-7.1	52.2	-2.4				+6.6
Hats, fur-felt.....	75.6	-9.9	-9.7	60.5	-23.4	-27.8	17.97	-14.9	-20.2	24.5	-11.6	-10.0	70.1	-1.3				+7.5
Knit goods.....	109.5	+8.8	-4.1	107.1	+17.7	+ .8	16.64	+8.2	+5.2	34.9	+7.1	-1.1	47.9	+1.1				+7.4
Silk and rayon goods.....	75.9	+30.4	-4.2	63.7	+55.0	+3.7	15.47	+18.8	+8.0	33.8	+19.9	+1.5	45.7	-1.9				+6.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	68.1	+90.5	-24.9	46.9	+93.1	-29.5	15.59	+1.3	-6.2	31.5	+2.3	-8.9	49.6	-1.0				+3.6
Wearing apparel.....	94.4	-1.2	-1.5	73.4	+3.5	+1.0												
Clothing, men's.....	86.8	-3.0	-1.1	62.6	+ .6	(²)	16.90	+3.7	+1.2	27.4	+3.4	-6.6	60.7	- .2				+10.4
Clothing, women's.....	121.7	+ .6	+2.6	94.8	+11.3	+3.9	19.52	+10.6	+1.5									
Corsets and allied garments.....	89.2	+ .7	+5.3	79.4	-2.0	+5.4	15.43	-2.7	+ .6	31.0	-6.1	-11.0	47.4	(²)				+3.3
Men's furnishings.....	107.0	+5.6	-2.0	78.6	+16.5	-3.0	14.54	+10.3	-1.0	33.6	+6.3	+6.5	40.7	+1.5				+15.4
Millinery.....	68.8	-9.5	-11.2	54.8	-27.4	-7.1	19.17	-19.8	+5.0									
Shirts and collars.....	103.4	- .1	-8.9	99.8	+7.1	-2.1	13.24	+7.2	+7.8	33.6	+5.3	+5.1	38.6	(²)				+5.8
Leather and its manufactures										83.4	-2.7	-6.2	64.3	-7.1				-11.1
Boots and shoes.....	82.3	-3.7	-6.8	60.4	-10.7	-13.8	15.48	-7.3	-7.6	30.7	-7.5	-20.1	50.9	-1.0				+6.9
Leather.....	88.2	+1.6	+3.5	76.9	+4.5	-2.4	20.18	+2.9	+1.2	35.9	+1.7	-3.6	55.2	+1.1				+6.8
Food and kindred products										119.5	-6.0	+3.1	103.4	-5.4				+13.5
Baking.....	116.1	+ .3	+5.4	98.3	-1.3	+8.5	21.37	-1.6	+3.1	39.4	-2.0	-3.4	53.9	+ .4				+8.3
Beverages.....	168.2	-4.8	+11.7	157.2	-5.9	+19.2	28.00	-1.2	+6.6	37.6	-1.3	-7.6	73.8	- .3				+16.5
Butter.....	77.7	-4.2	-5.2	58.3	-3.4	-8.5	20.24	+ .8	-3.4									
Canning and preserving.....	137.3	-32.8	-13.4	134.4	-32.6	+1.4	12.23	+ .2	+35.3	32.9	-2.7	- .6	36.8	+3.4				+13.1
Confectionery.....	96.6	+3.8	-3.0	84.1	+1.9	+4.6	16.14	-1.8	+7.8	37.4	- .8	+3.5	42.4	+ .5				+6.0
Flour.....	80.5	+ .3	+7.8	68.5	- .2	+14.4	21.64	- .4	+6.3	39.4	(²)	+1.2	54.8	- .2				+5.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in Manufacturing Industries, October 1934—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹			
	Index October 1934 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index October 1934 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		
		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933	
Food and kindred products—Continued.																
Ice cream.....	69.8	-9.7	+2.6	55.2	-8.7	+4.9	\$25.16	+1.2	+2.9	43.3	-5.3	-0.5	57.1	+5.9	+0.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	117.6	-3.0	+15.9	107.0	-2.0	+37.7	22.82	+1.1	+19.0	41.0	-4.9	+4.6	54.8	+6.0	+14.0	
Sugar, beet.....	200.4	+160.5	-11.2	125.6	+114.8	-17.9	16.07	-17.5	-7.5	38.2	-8.4	-26.1	42.9	-12.8	+14.9	
Sugar refining, cane.....	90.9	+3.1	+4	74.0	+2.2	+6.2	20.99	-	+5.7	36.3	-2.9	+8	54.8	+9	+4.0	
Tobacco manufactures	65.3	+1.9	+1.1	49.0	-3.6	-4.3										
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	73.5	-	-6.5	63.9	-7.0	-7.3	13.26	-6.6	-8	32.9	-5.2	-9.4	40.4	-1.7	+7.7	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	64.2	+1.2	+2.1	47.1	-1.6	-3.9	13.10	-2.8	-6.0	35.1	-3.0	-7.5	37.2	-	+1.9	
Paper and printing	96.4	+1.2	+2.0	82.7	+3.0	+8.8										
Boxes, paper.....	89.7	+3.7	-2.1	82.6	+6.2	+9.3	18.19	+2.3	+11.8	37.0	+3.1	+2.4	49.0	-6	+10.2	
Paper and pulp.....	106.6	+1.1	+2.4	83.2	+4.6	+7.4	19.61	+3.5	+5.0	37.2	+3.3	-4.0	52.5	(³)	+11.3	
Printing and publishing:																
Book and job.....	87.0	+8	+4.9	73.7	+1.9	+12.3	26.29	+1.1	+7.2	35.7	+3	+3.9	72.8	+7	+4.4	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	99.2	+7	+1.2	89.9	+2.0	+6.5	32.97	+1.3	+5.4	37.1	(³)	-1.2	84.9	+1.4	+6.8	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	103.4	+7	+3	91.6	+1.9	+7.1										
Other than petroleum refining.....	108.5	+8	-6	89.6	+1.9	+6.3										
Chemicals.....	106.5	-1.4	+3.2	92.4	+4	+7.8	24.03	+1.8	+4.8	39.1	+3.4	-2	61.9	-3.1	+3.6	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	109.3	+11.4	-19.0	101.0	+9.8	-15.8	10.38	-1.3	+4.5	47.7	+12.5	+15.6	21.9	-12.4	-11.4	
Druggists' preparations.....	106.8	+3.7	-7.0	99.1	+7.4	+8.9	20.45	+3.5	+1.8	39.2	+3.2	+4.8	50.2	-1.6	+1.3	
Explosives.....	91.8	-1.5	+9	72.5	+4.2	+5.2	22.38	+5.8	+6.4	34.6	+4.5	-3.0	62.1	-5	+4.4	
Fertilizers.....	91.5	-3.7	+5	73.5	-6.4	+7.5	12.46	-2.9	+7.0	34.2	+6	-9.7	36.3	-3.2	+19.5	
Paints and varnishes.....	99.6	+8	+6.0	78.1	+3.0	+10.5	21.55	+2.2	+4.3	37.9	+2.7	-3.1	56.9	-5	+6.7	
Rayon and allied products.....	307.0	+5	-7.3	217.2	+8	-5	18.79	+2	+7.2	36.4	(³)	-4.1	51.6	+2	+11.8	
Soap.....	105.7	+7.2	+3.9	94.6	+8.4	+16.6	21.83	+1.1	+12.0	36.6	-5.7	-5.1	58.9	+7.9	+16.8	
Petroleum refining.....	112.9	+9	+3.8	97.9	+1.7	+9.5	27.18	+1.6	+5.6	34.9	+2.9	-1.8	75.7	-9	+9.2	
Rubber products	77.4	-1.3	-12.7	58.3	-3.9	-7.3										
Rubber boots and shoes.....	54.7	-3.1	-14.4	50.3	-3	-14.2	17.88	+2.9	+3.5	33.4	+2.1	-2.3	50.5	+3.3	+6.0	
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, and inner tubes.....	113.1	-4	-18.9	88.1	+5.2	-14.6	18.08	+5.6	+5.4	35.2	+6.0	-2.7	51.1	-4	+7.0	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	69.4	-1.5	-7.1	49.6	+4.3	-2	22.76	+6.0	+7.7	28.6	+2.1	-6.6	79.9	+9	+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. Percentages of change over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

² Weighted.

³ No change.

* Data for July, August, and September revised. Corrected tabulation follows:

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Industry and month	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings			Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Index	Percentage change from—		Index	Percentage change from—		Average	Percentage change from—		Average	Percentage change from—		Average	Percentage change from—	
		Pre-vious month	Same month 1933		Pre-vious month	Same month 1933		Pre-vious month	Same month 1933		Pre-vious month	Same month 1933		Pre-vious month	Same month 1933
Machinery, not including transportation equip- ment:															
July.....	79.0	-2.2	+36.0	58.5	-5.0	+49.6									
August.....	78.9	-.1	+22.3	58.1	-.7	+33.6									
September.....	78.0	-1.1	+11.7	55.6	-4.3	+19.3									
Typewriters and parts:															
July.....	96.8	+50.1	+75.4	84.8	+58.7	+136.2	\$21.85	+5.8	+35.0	38.9	+4.0	-0.8	56.1	+1.4	+33.4
August.....	99.7	+3.0	+49.9	86.6	+2.1	+77.1	21.66	-.9	+18.3	38.4	-1.3	+2.8	56.4	+ .5	+14.6
September.....	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
All industries:															
July.....	78.7	-2.8	+10.1	60.5	-6.6	+19.1	18.60	-3.9	+8.3	33.4	-4.3	-19.5	55.6	+ .9	+31.4
August.....	79.5	+1.0	+4.1	62.2	+2.8	+9.5	18.89	+1.7	+5.2	33.9	+1.8	-10.1	55.7	-.2	+15.7
September.....	75.8	-4.7	-5.2	58.0	-6.8	-1.9	18.55	-2.2	+3.5	33.3	-2.1	-6.7	55.9	+ .7	+9.4

* Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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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 10 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

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
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	2 476,700	278,700	200,400
March.....	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April.....	2 6,906,100	623,700	705,100	2 560,100	278,700	217,300
May.....	2 6,912,600	646,000	713,900	2 561,800	287,300	219,900
June.....	2 6,799,900	656,400	709,500	2 538,700	288,300	214,500
July.....	6,593,500	603,900	693,700	2 498,100	281,100	206,600
August.....	6,666,200	589,300	692,800	2 471,700	286,100	207,400
September.....	6,351,900	567,000	684,900	2 418,100	288,500	206,900
October.....	6,569,500	567,900	684,000	361,800	259,900	212,200

¹ Comparable data not available.

² Revised.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—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
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, 036, 000	12, 972, 000	(1)
1925.....	204, 665, 000	24, 680, 000	22, 845, 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, 662, 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.....	122, 395, 000	11, 269, 000	12, 253, 000	² 12, 377, 000	6, 185, 000	3, 826, 000
March.....	131, 852, 000	12, 650, 000	13, 199, 000	² 14, 529, 000	6, 578, 000	4, 163, 000
April.....	136, 962, 000	14, 006, 000	14, 311, 000	² 15, 906, 000	7, 188, 000	4, 317, 000
May.....	136, 575, 000	15, 115, 000	14, 713, 000	² 15, 200, 000	7, 297, 000	4, 441, 000
June.....	131, 839, 000	15, 436, 000	14, 571, 000	² 13, 513, 000	7, 297, 000	4, 243, 000
July.....	123, 011, 000	11, 737, 000	13, 838, 000	² 11, 361, 000	6, 931, 000	3, 928, 000
August.....	126, 603, 000	11, 219, 000	13, 744, 000	² 12, 119, 000	6, 578, 000	3, 899, 000
September.....	118, 089, 000	10, 134, 000	13, 152, 000	² 9, 003, 000	6, 185, 000	3, 958, 000
October.....	123, 734, 000	10, 554, 000	13, 483, 000	8, 555, 000	6, 347, 000	4, 214, 000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Entire group	
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.....	705, 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	280, 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
October.....	454, 600	181, 800	991, 700	447, 600	1, 503, 900	269, 800

¹ Comparable data not available.² Revised.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Entire group	
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	8,925,000	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	7,287,000	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
October.....	6,520,000	3,161,000	14,889,000	7,587,000	23,662,000	4,492,000

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
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
October.....	798,900	90,400	512,000	364,300	103,900

¹ Comparable data not available.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—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	3,985,000
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	7,843,000	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	2,548,000
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
October.....	15,752,000	1,090,000	12,293,000	7,621,000	2,022,000

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 October 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 10-month period, January to October 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 Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—January 1919 to October 1934

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment															
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February.....	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
March.....	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8
April.....	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.4
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	82.5
June.....	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1
July.....	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.1	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	78.4
November.....	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	-----
December.....	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	-----
Average...	107.2	108.2	82.3	90.6	104.1	96.5	99.4	101.2	98.9	98.9	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	79.0
Month	Pay rolls															
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0
February.....	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6
March.....	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8
April.....	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3
May.....	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1
June.....	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9
July.....	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	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	61.0
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	62.0

¹ Revised.² Average for 10 months.*Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in October 1934*

INCREASES in employment from September to October were reported in 8 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and gains in pay rolls were reported in 13. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

There were increases of 1.4 percent in employment in bituminous-coal mining and 2.7 percent in anthracite mining reflecting seasonal demands. The gain of 2.4 percent in employment in metalliferous mining was due to the resumption of operations in one locality, following the settlement of labor difficulties. Combined reports received from 62,022 retail trade establishments employing 928,940 workers in October showed an increase of 1.5 percent in employment. The gains in retail trade were confined largely to the group of establishments composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail order houses. This group showed an increase of 3 percent in employment from September to October. Employment in

the remaining 57,153 retail trade establishments increased 0.4 percent from September to October.

In the 9 industries in which decreased employment was reported, the largest decline (5 percent) was in brokerage establishments, which have reported decreases in employment for a number of months. The remaining decreases ranged from a seasonal drop of 2.9 percent in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry to less than one-tenth of 1 percent in the power and light industry. Employment in the crude-petroleum industry declined 2.8 percent over the month interval and the laundry industry, reflecting seasonal recessions, reported 1.4 percent fewer employees in October than September. The decreases in the remaining industries were: Telephone and telegraph, 0.9 percent; banks 0.5 percent; electric-railroad operation and maintenance, 0.4 percent; and hotels, 0.2 percent. The decrease in the last-named industry was due to the closing of summer-resort hotels. Employment in hotels other than resort hotels showed a gain of 1.2 percent from September to October.

In table 4 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in October 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933 in these per capita earnings and in employment and pay rolls are also presented. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these industries are not available.

Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1934

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹			
	Index October 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index October 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		
		Sep-tem-ber 1934	Octo-ber 1933		Sep-tem-ber 1934	Octo-ber 1933		Sep-tem-ber 1934	Octo-ber 1933		Sep-tem-ber 1934	Octo-ber 1933		Sep-tem-ber 1934	Octo-ber 1933	
Coal mining:																
Anthracite.....	58.5	+2.7	+2.8	48.3	+2.6	-21.6	\$24.04	-(?)	-23.7	29.1	-0.3	-27.9	<i>Cents</i>	82.5	-0.8	+2.5
Bituminous.....	79.3	+1.4	+16.6	57.6	+12.1	+30.6	18.80	+10.6	+11.9	26.2	+11.5	-9.3	71.4	-3	+23.8	
Metalliferous mining.....	43.3	+2.4	+6.4	28.2	+9.2	+8.9	21.23	+6.6	+2.4	35.8	+3.2	-8.3	58.2	+3.2	+11.6	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	51.8	-2.9	-2.6	32.1	-8	+2.9	15.90	+2.3	+5.8	33.4	+3.1	-1.5	48.2	-2	+9.0	
Crude-petroleum producing.....	79.5	-2.8	+12.6	60.8	+1.8	+21.4	27.83	+4.7	+7.7	35.5	+3.5	+3	74.8	+7	+3.5	
Public utilities:																
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.3	-.9	+2.3	74.9	+3.7	+11.8	28.22	+4.6	+9.2	38.5	+1.0	+3.4	74.9	+3.3	+7.9	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	85.8	-(?)	+4.4	80.6	+1.6	+5.8	29.79	+1.6	+1.3	39.3	+5.6	+4	75.7	-3.7	+3.6	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	72.2	-.4	+2.3	63.0	+9	+5.4	27.87	+1.3	+3.1	44.9	+1.4	-2.1	61.7	(?)	+9.3	
Trade:																
Wholesale.....	86.2	+1.1	+3.2	68.3	+1.4	+3.5	26.49	+3	+3	40.9	+1.0	-.4	64.1	-5	-.2	
Retail.....	88.9	+1.5	-.8	72.6	+2.6	+4	20.41	+1.1	+1.2	40.7	+1.0	+2.1	52.5	+(?)	+1.3	
Hotels (cash payments only) ⁴	84.2	-.2	+9.4	65.3	+1.6	+16.2	13.41	+1.7	+6.3	47.1	+2	-5.7	27.8	+7	+11.9	
Laundries.....	81.7	-1.4	+5	64.8	-1.7	+3.7	14.89	-.2	+3.1	39.1	-.8	+2.9	37.6	+5	+5	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	80.3	+4	-1.6	59.1	+2	+3.0	18.11	-.2	+4.7	40.4	-1.2	-1.8	44.7	+9	+6.5	
Banks.....	(?)	-.5	+4	(?)	-3	+1.6	31.39	+2	+1.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Brokerage.....	(?)	-5.0	-27.6	(?)	-5.9	-29.7	34.04	-1.0	-3.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Insurance.....	(?)	+7	+1.9	(?)	+4.1	+8.5	35.33	+3.3	+6.5	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Real estate.....	(?)	+6	+3.4	(?)	+1.6	+3.5	20.90	+1.0	+1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	

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 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

³ No change.

⁴ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁵ Not available.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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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 5. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries by months, from January 1931 through October 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 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to October 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	53.7	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	53.9
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	67.0	79.3	56.2	37.8	44.1	57.6
October.....	86.8	63.9	56.9	58.5	91.1	66.7	61.6	48.3	81.3	67.0	68.0	79.3	54.6	38.0	50.7	-----
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	59.3	75.4	53.7	45.8	56.8	83.2	67.4	67.9	76.7	57.5	35.6	37.8	53.5
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January.....	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February.....	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March.....	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April.....	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May.....	62.4	38.3	30.0	40.8	49.3	23.8	17.0	25.6	75.0	50.6	43.4	54.3	62.3	32.3	23.8	35.0
June.....	60.0	32.2	31.5	41.0	46.1	20.1	18.3	26.7	72.3	49.5	47.3	56.6	60.1	30.0	27.5	37.0
July.....	56.2	29.5	33.0	39.9	41.3	16.9	19.0	25.1	71.0	49.5	49.5	55.6	57.3	29.1	28.4	35.0
August.....	55.8	28.6	36.8	42.7	40.2	16.5	21.9	27.0	68.9	51.1	51.6	54.7	55.1	29.7	29.9	34.0
September.....	55.5	29.3	38.9	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	43.3	37.4	18.0	25.9	28.2	64.5	52.4	53.2	51.8	48.7	30.1	31.2	32.1
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	41.1	44.8	21.6	20.6	26.3	67.4	49.0	44.9	49.6	53.4	29.1	24.7	30.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to October 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	1934	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	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February.....	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March.....	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April.....	69.8	54.9	56.8	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May.....	67.8	54.5	56.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.1	82.8	68.5	71.4
June.....	65.0	54.2	58.0	80.0	62.7	44.8	40.6	56.9	86.9	79.9	69.2	70.4	95.0	82.1	66.6	71.3
July.....	65.3	55.4	59.5	81.6	59.2	44.6	42.2	60.0	86.6	79.1	68.5	71.0	93.3	79.6	66.7	72.3
August.....	62.4	57.4	60.8	82.7	56.3	42.9	42.5	61.2	85.9	78.1	68.1	71.0	92.3	79.1	66.1	74.0
September.....	61.2	56.2	66.2	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	79.5	54.4	42.5	50.1	60.8	84.1	76.2	68.7	70.3	91.6	75.7	67.0	74.9
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	77.5	61.7	44.1	44.1	56.4	86.6	79.1	70.4	70.4	93.7	81.1	68.2	71.2
	Electric light and power and manufac- tured 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	83.3	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	85.8	93.2	74.4	76.2	80.6	82.7	72.3	70.6	72.2	79.0	61.5	59.8	63.0
November.....	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	71.7	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	83.7	96.7	79.8	72.0	77.7	84.7	75.5	70.0	72.2	83.4	68.0	58.9	62.3
	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	80.1	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	71.5
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	86.2	79.9	63.9	66.0	68.3	89.8	81.3	89.6	89.9	84.6	67.1	72.3	72.6
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	84.1	83.6	67.0	60.4	66.4	89.4	80.9	81.7	86.2	86.6	69.4	64.3	70.1
	Laundries								Dyeing and cleaning							
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	91.4	78.6	79.1	84.9	84.5	62.4	53.7	64.1
June.....	94.8	84.4	79.2	84.0	91.2	71.8	59.4	68.3	91.4	71.6	76.6	80.6	81.8	56.9	50.0	58.9
July.....	95.6	83.6	79.5	84.6	91.5	69.4	58.7	68.2	86.4	73.4	76.8	80.6	75.9	53.4	50.0	56.7
August.....	94.0	82.2	81.1	83.7	88.6	66.9	60.3	66.6	88.8	76.9	81.9	78.3	78.3	57.9	57.1	59.0
September.....	93.0	81.9	82.6	82.9	88.0	65.8	63.5	65.9	87.0	76.0	81.6	80.3	77.2	55.8	57.4	59.1
October.....	91.8	80.7	81.3	81.7	85.6	64.1	62.5	64.8	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
November.....	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
December.....	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	84.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average.....	93.1	83.5	78.8	81.6	88.3	70.1	59.5	65.1	85.6	75.2	74.3	77.7	76.1	57.3	49.5	56.9

TABLE 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to October 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	84.2	79.7	58.6	56.2	65.3
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 85.2	85.4	64.5	54.4	¹ 65.1

¹ Average for 10 months.

² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Employment in Building Construction in October 1934

TABLE 6 is based on returns made by 10,810 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 buildings operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In October the average weekly earnings were \$23.74, as compared with \$23.16 for September. 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—29.8 in October and 28.9 in September—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 October and 80.4 in September—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

Table 6.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in the Building-Construction Industry, October 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 October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Number October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934
All localities.....	10,810	86,761	+3.4	<i>2,059,302</i>	+5.9	<i>23.74</i>	+2.5	29.8	+3.1	80.1	-0.4
Alabama: Birmingham.....	91	622	+11.3	10,872	+8	17.48	-9.4	28.3	-6.9	62.1	-2.5
California:											
Los Angeles.....	20	<i>1,065</i>	+9.1	<i>24,162</i>	+15.2	<i>22.69</i>	+5.6	<i>33.6</i>	+9.4	<i>67.5</i>	-3.6
San Francisco-Oakland.....	30	<i>794</i>	-28.4	<i>19,562</i>	-16.4	<i>24.64</i>	+16.8	<i>28.6</i>	+10.9	<i>86.3</i>	+5.6
Other localities.....	22	<i>191</i>	-29.0	<i>4,242</i>	-16.6	<i>22.21</i>	+17.5	<i>28.0</i>	+4.1	<i>79.3</i>	+13.0
The State.....	72	<i>2,050</i>	-12.9	<i>47,966</i>	-3.0	<i>23.40</i>	+11.4	<i>31.1</i>	+11.1	<i>75.1</i>	(²)
Colorado: Denver.....	199	625	+13.2	14,083	+17.2	22.53	+3.5	27.8	+1.8	81.4	+1.0
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	115	615	+24.5	15,350	+34.9	24.96	+8.3	32.2	+2.2	78.1	+5.7
Hartford.....	257	1,126	+6.2	26,974	+9.0	23.96	+2.6	33.7	+1.8	70.7	+6
New Haven.....	160	907	+7.2	23,380	+4.7	25.78	-2.3	34.6	-4.9	74.8	+2.7
The State.....	532	2,648	+10.3	65,704	+12.4	24.81	+1.8	33.7	-.9	73.7	+2.5
Delaware: Wilmington.....	100	1,089	+4.3	22,228	+8.4	20.41	+3.9	31.7	+6.7	64.3	-2.7
District of Columbia.....	376	4,521	+4.0	133,034	+9.5	29.43	+5.3	33.4	+7.7	87.9	-2.7
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	45	239	-.4	4,145	+8.9	17.34	+9.3	29.1	+8.6	59.6	+8
Miami.....	68	1,225	+9.6	25,735	+25.0	21.01	+14.1	30.2	+7.1	69.5	+6.3
The State.....	113	1,464	+7.8	29,880	+22.5	20.41	+13.6	30.0	+7.5	67.9	+5.6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	134	854	-6.7	14,042	-3.4	16.44	+3.5	26.6	-.7	61.5	+5.3
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	135	<i>1,873</i>	-12.1	<i>54,038</i>	-8.2	<i>28.85</i>	+4.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other localities.....	94	<i>2,116</i>	+38.9	<i>40,792</i>	+45.1	<i>19.28</i>	+4.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
The State.....	229	<i>3,989</i>	+9.1	<i>94,830</i>	+9.0	<i>23.77</i>	-.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	60	554	+50.1	11,901	+71.3	21.48	+14.1	30.9	+16.2	69.5	-1.7
Fort Wayne.....	80	407	+65.4	8,178	+73.9	20.09	+5.1	32.7	+29.2	61.4	+8.7
Indianapolis.....	149	1,185	+2.2	28,532	+9.1	24.08	+6.7	31.0	+2.0	77.7	+4.9
South Bend.....	35	193	+6.0	4,013	+17.0	20.79	+10.3	28.9	+12.5	73.1	+2.0
The State.....	324	2,339	+19.6	52,624	+27.6	22.50	+6.7	31.1	+8.7	72.4	-1.5
Iowa: Des Moines.....	92	504	-3.8	11,496	-5.1	22.81	-1.3	29.2	+4.3	77.8	-5.5
Kansas: Wichita.....	63	351	+18.2	6,160	+14.4	17.55	-3.1	25.7	-5.2	68.3	+1.9
Kentucky: Louisville.....	146	841	+17.8	17,289	+23.5	20.56	+4.9	32.4	+6.9	64.9	-.3
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	109	936	-19.4	17,651	-16.5	18.86	+3.6	30.2	+3.4	62.4	+2
Maine: Portland.....	88	319	-9.9	7,493	-8.9	23.49	+1.1	30.4	-1.6	77.3	+2.9
Maryland: Baltimore.....	111	<i>2,565</i>	+85.0	<i>46,125</i>	+80.9	<i>17.98</i>	-1.1	<i>29.4</i>	-.7	<i>60.8</i>	-8.8
Massachusetts: All localities.....	699	<i>5,583</i>	+2.8	<i>136,251</i>	+9	<i>24.40</i>	-1.9	<i>29.8</i>	-2.3	<i>82.0</i>	+7
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	487	3,269	-3.4	84,016	+1.0	25.70	+4.6	31.3	-1.3	82.1	+5.8
Flint.....	48	177	-16.9	3,498	-28.8	19.76	-14.3	28.0	-14.9	70.7	+7
Grand Rapids.....	104	395	+16.9	7,329	+25.3	18.55	+7.2	31.2	+12.6	59.4	+4.7
The State.....	639	3,841	-2.4	94,843	+1.0	24.69	+3.4	31.1	-1.0	79.3	+4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in the Building-Construction Industry, October 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	October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Number October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	
Minnesota:				<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Dollars</i>					<i>Cents</i>	
Duluth.....	52	172	-16.9	3,776	-9.6	21.92	+8.8	30.3	+9.0	72.0	(?)	
Minneapolis.....	207	1,582	-6.3	34,441	-10.3	21.77	-4.2	28.5	-8.9	75.7	+5.1	
St. Paul.....	149	692	+6.8	17,167	+10.9	24.81	+3.9	31.1	+2.3	79.6	+1.3	
The State.....	408	2,446	-3.9	55,378	-4.6	22.64	-7	29.4	-4.5	76.6	+3.9	
Missouri:												
Kansas City ⁴	263	1,690	-2.1	43,064	+1.2	25.48	+3.3	28.2	+3.7	90.8	-5	
St. Louis.....	562	2,813	-2.2	79,303	+4.4	28.19	+6.7	27.8	+8.2	101.3	-1.2	
The State.....	825	4,503	-2.2	122,367	+3.2	27.17	+5.5	27.9	+6.5	97.3	-9	
Nebraska: Omaha.....	155	639	+9	14,256	-1.4	22.31	-2.3	30.2	+2.7	74.0	-4.8	
New York:												
New York City.....	536	8,324	+9	244,808	+2.1	29.41	+1.2	27.8	+1.5	105.7	-3	
Other localities.....	354	9,313	-2.9	218,261	-3	23.44	+2.7	29.4	+1.4	79.7	+1.4	
The State.....	890	17,637	-1.2	463,069	+9	26.26	+2.1	28.6	+1.1	91.7	+9	
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	51	326	+7.9	6,671	+23.2	20.46	+14.2	30.8	+13.2	66.4	+9	
Ohio:												
Akron.....	94	362	+7.1	8,584	+13.8	23.71	+6.3	30.8	+6.2	77.0	(?)	
Cincinnati.....	418	1,815	+11.4	43,621	+12.1	24.03	+6	29.2	+3.2	82.3	-2.5	
Cleveland.....	601	2,640	+10.2	70,568	+11.8	26.73	+1.5	27.2	+3.8	99.9	-7	
Dayton.....	139	548	+24.5	11,613	+18.5	21.19	-4.9	28.7	-3.7	73.7	-1.5	
Youngstown.....	86	466	+19.8	11,513	+32.0	24.71	+10.2	30.1	+11.9	82.1	-1.6	
The State.....	1,338	5,831	+12.3	145,899	+13.9	25.02	+1.4	28.5	+4.0	88.2	-1.9	
Oklahoma:												
Oklahoma City.....	89	401	-25.5	6,973	-28.1	17.39	-3.5	25.5	-5.9	67.8	+1.6	
Tulsa.....	52	328	-4.4	5,689	-11.5	17.34	-7.4	28.0	-2.4	62.8	-5.3	
The State.....	141	729	-17.3	12,662	-21.4	17.37	-5.1	26.6	-4.0	65.5	-1.7	
Oregon: Portland.....	173	1,042	+8.8	21,579	+8.6	20.71	-1	25.2	-4.2	82.7	+3.6	
Pennsylvania: ⁵												
Erie area.....	22	260	-28.4	3,496	-17.2	13.45	+15.6	19.8	+28.6	63.6	-8.4	
Philadelphia area.....	376	3,542	+4.3	79,013	+11.4	22.31	+6.8	31.1	+10.3	73.7	-2.3	
Pittsburgh area.....	203	1,621	+3.6	48,114	+3.2	29.68	-3	32.0	+5.6	83.7	-5.1	
Reading area.....	40	254	-7.0	5,351	-4.9	21.07	+2.2	31.4	+4.7	67.1	-2.2	
Scranton area.....	32	228	+16.9	5,102	+18.3	22.38	+1.2	31.2	+2.6	72.1	-1.9	
Other areas.....	263	2,160	+11.5	46,581	+16.3	21.57	+4.4	33.3	+8.8	64.7	-3.7	
The State.....	935	8,065	+4.3	187,657	+9.3	23.27	+4.7	31.6	+9.7	74.8	-3.6	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	231	1,433	+13.7	34,224	+23.1	23.88	+8.3	32.8	+5.5	73.3	+3.2	
Tennessee:												
Chattanooga.....	35	165	-21.4	2,354	-27.5	14.27	-7.6	22.8	-10.2	62.5	+2.6	
Knoxville.....	38	368	-12.4	5,554	-22.1	15.09	-11.1	24.8	-10.1	60.7	-1.5	
Memphis.....	70	373	+13.7	7,371	+27.7	19.76	+12.3	27.9	+5.3	70.9	+6.6	
Nashville.....	83	800	+1.1	14,226	+16.8	17.78	+15.5	27.7	+4.5	64.3	+10.5	
The State.....	226	1,706	-2.5	29,505	+4.1	17.29	+6.7	26.6	(?)	64.9	+6.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in the Building-Construction Industry, October 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 October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Amount October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	Number October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934	October 1934	Percentage change from September 1934
					Dollars		Dollars					Cents
Texas:												
Dallas.....	191	679	+1.2	11,802	+10.2	17.38	+8.8	27.0	+10.7	64.6	+5	
El Paso.....	24	93	+4.5	1,598	-17.2	17.18	-20.8	25.1	-14.3	68.5	-7.3	
Houston.....	190	1,192	+8.4	23,093	+14.6	19.37	+5.8	28.2	+2.5	69.4	+3.0	
San Antonio.....	91	311	+3.3	4,537	+3	14.59	-2.9	24.8	-4	58.9	-2.5	
The State.....	496	2,275	+5.3	41,030	+10.0	18.04	+4.5	27.2	+3.8	66.6	+1.2	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	129	253	-10.3	5,002	-17.1	19.77	-7.6	24.3	-7.3	79.6	-2.1	
Virginia:												
Norfolk-Portsmouth...	75	419	-2.3	8,019	+3.1	19.14	+5.6	30.2	+6.0	63.3	-5	
Richmond.....	120	981	+3.7	21,704	+10.8	22.12	+6.8	33.3	+7.8	66.6	-6	
The State.....	196	1,400	+1.8	29,723	+8.6	21.23	+6.6	32.4	+7.6	65.6	-5	
Washington:												
Seattle.....	159	655	-33.5	13,363	-35.9	20.40	-3.7	21.9	-2.2	93.1	-1.7	
Spokane.....	52	177	-15.3	4,207	-19.2	23.77	-4.5	28.2	+7	84.3	-5.4	
Tacoma.....	81	206	+26.4	4,231	+20.5	20.54	-4.6	23.1	-5.3	89.0	+9	
The State.....	292	1,038	-23.5	21,801	-26.3	21.00	-3.7	23.2	-1.3	90.5	-2.5	
West Virginia: Wheeling..	56	304	+16.9	5,355	+9.4	17.62	-6.4	28.5	-3.4	61.8	-3.1	
Wisconsin: All localities..	161	1,993	+7.5	40,553	+11.4	20.35	+3.7	32.9	+1.9	61.7	+2.2	

¹ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,366 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 October 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in October 1934 as compared with September 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 7.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in October 1934 as Compared With September 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from September 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from September 1934
		September 1934	October 1934		September 1934	October 1934	
New York City.....	16,329	629,290	635,309	+1.0	\$15,991,313	\$16,240,533	+1.6
Chicago, Ill.....	4,018	346,758	340,634	-1.8	8,074,936	8,196,287	+1.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,950	202,910	210,777	+3.9	4,504,988	4,753,371	+5.5
Detroit, Mich.....	1,582	227,781	197,785	-13.2	4,930,556	4,610,527	-6.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,603	108,547	109,427	+0.8	2,519,174	2,589,139	+2.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,270	124,587	126,570	+1.6	2,603,513	2,773,640	+6.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,712	125,502	122,176	-2.7	2,590,253	2,584,754	-0.2
Baltimore, Md.....	1,362	84,410	84,016	-0.5	1,622,240	1,598,058	-1.5
Boston, Mass.....	3,459	144,254	144,672	+0.3	3,292,658	3,278,039	-0.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,565	121,141	123,637	+2.1	2,435,068	2,579,931	+5.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,595	60,609	61,798	+2.0	1,478,449	1,537,182	+4.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,021	61,741	59,854	-3.1	1,310,632	1,278,905	-2.4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	866	64,783	64,824	+0.1	1,384,016	1,420,627	+2.6

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 999,729 on October 15, 1934, to 967,251 (preliminary) on November 15, 1934, or 3.2 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for November 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from \$121,368,674 in September 1934 to \$127,411,527 in October 1934, or 5 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 8. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100, and cover all employees.

Table 8.—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	1 57.3
October.....	105.0	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 9 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of September and October 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of November 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of September and October. Total compensation for the month of November 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 8 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 9.—Employment on Class I Steam Railroads, September to November 1934, and Pay Rolls September and October 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 November 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	September 1934	October 1934
All employees.....	1,006,361	999,729	967,251	\$121,368,674	\$127,411,527
Professional, clerical, and general.....	165,499	164,888	164,253	22,793,727	23,360,725
Clerks.....	86,536	86,161	86,161	11,240,155	11,640,416
Stenographers and typists.....	15,519	15,460	15,460	1,903,173	1,948,629
Maintenance of way and structures.....	222,386	217,939	195,510	17,842,875	18,791,163
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	26,761	23,100	23,100	1,457,580	1,372,723
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	109,529	108,092	108,092	6,296,156	6,770,900
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	269,980	269,720	264,937	29,496,187	31,634,304
Carmen.....	56,269	55,996	55,996	6,838,230	7,449,951
Electrical workers.....	8,501	8,573	8,573	1,141,281	1,247,930
Machinists.....	37,824	37,472	37,472	4,808,534	5,150,358
Skilled trades helpers.....	59,332	59,368	59,368	5,359,333	5,816,568
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	20,888	20,837	20,837	1,577,214	1,658,091
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	17,952	17,829	17,829	1,060,314	1,156,827
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	126,051	125,185	123,658	14,106,996	14,623,185
Station agents.....	23,799	23,766	23,766	3,359,209	3,521,741
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	14,821	14,727	14,727	2,039,615	2,116,304
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	18,296	18,763	18,763	1,423,256	1,537,202
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	16,886	16,659	16,659	1,132,394	1,133,565
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers.....	12,388	12,259	12,195	2,117,625	2,155,026
Transportation, train and engine.....	210,057	209,738	206,698	35,011,264	36,847,124
Road conductors.....	23,310	23,252	23,252	5,029,232	5,232,196
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	48,503	48,501	48,501	6,872,677	7,200,013
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	35,774	35,740	35,740	4,559,851	4,890,663
Road engineers and motormen.....	28,514	28,340	28,340	6,723,290	7,020,092
Road firemen and helpers.....	31,277	31,046	31,046	4,866,101	5,074,943

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, October 1934

THE number of employees in the executive departments of the United States Government in October 1934 totaled 1,668 more than the number in September 1934, and 85,570 more than the number in October 1933.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information concerning the legislative, judicial, and military branches of the United States Government is collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 10 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government.

Data for the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branches of the Federal Government work in the city of Washington.

Table 10.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, October 1933 and September and October 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
October 1933.....	64,846	6,386	71,232	461,155	65,548	526,703	526,001	71,934	597,935
September 1934.....	83,931	8,626	92,557	501,822	87,458	589,280	585,753	96,084	681,837
October 1934.....	84,891	8,431	93,322	502,157	88,026	590,183	587,048	96,457	683,505
Gain or loss:									
October 1933 to October 1934.....	+20,045	+2,045	+22,090	+41,002	+22,478	+63,480	+61,047	+24,523	+85,570
September 1934 to Oc- tober 1934.....	+960	-195	+765	+335	+568	+903	+1,295	+373	+1,668
Percentage change:									
October 1933 to October 1934.....	+30.91	+32.02	+31.01	+8.89	+34.29	+12.05	+11.61	+34.09	+14.31
September 1934 to Oc- tober 1934.....	+1.14	-2.26	+0.83	+0.07	+0.65	+0.15	+0.22	+0.39	+0.24
Labor turn-over, October 1934:									
Additions ²	2,209	1,417	3,626	7,169	23,281	30,450	9,378	24,698	34,076
Separations ²	1,237	1,612	2,849	6,837	22,422	29,259	8,074	24,034	32,108
Turn-over rate per 100...	1.47	16.61	3.07	1.36	25.57	4.96	1.38	24.96	4.70

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.

² Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Table 11 shows employment in executive departments of the United States Government, by months, January to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 11.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States, by Months, 1934

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January.....	78, 045	530, 094	608, 139	June.....	87, 196	573, 898	661, 094
February.....	79, 913	531, 839	611, 752	July.....	87, 978	583, 531	671, 509
March.....	81, 569	541, 990	623, 559	August.....	91, 065	585, 772	676, 837
April.....	83, 850	560, 258	644, 108	September.....	92, 557	589, 280	681, 837
May.....	85, 939	573, 147	659, 086	October.....	93, 322	590, 183	683, 505

Over the 10-month period employment in the executive departments in the city of Washington increased 19.6 percent, while such employment outside the District increased 11.3 percent.

Table 12 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during September and October 1934.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, September and October, 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	September	October	September	October
Executive service.....	681, 837	683, 505	\$99, 152, 554	\$101, 888, 573
Military service.....	269, 489	270, 490	20, 855, 093	19, 945, 777
Judicial service.....	1, 777	1, 846	486, 410	453, 217
Legislative service.....	3, 721	3, 700	976, 516	975, 851
Total.....	956, 824	959, 541	121, 470, 573	123, 263, 417

Table 13 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government, by months, December 1933 to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, December 1933 to October 1934

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December.....	608, 670	\$82, 011, 601	263, 622	\$17, 656, 909	1, 872	\$432, 435	3, 864	\$886, 781
1934								
January.....	608, 139	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.....	671, 509	94, 636, 232	268, 257	20, 391, 629	1, 750	434, 736	3, 713	978, 908
August.....	676, 837	97, 919, 636	268, 712	20, 501, 900	1, 690	439, 014	3, 723	977, 966
September.....	681, 837	99, 152, 554	269, 489	20, 855, 093	1, 777	486, 410	3, 721	976, 516
October.....	683, 505	101, 888, 573	270, 490	19, 945, 777	1, 846	453, 217	3, 700	975, 851

*Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund,
October 1934*

THERE were nearly 510,000 employees working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending October 15, 1934. This construction is financed wholly or in part from the Public Works Administration fund. Pay rolls for these workers totaled nearly \$30,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, By Type of Project

TABLE 14 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of October ¹ 1934 on Federal projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934

[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.....	27, 105	\$1, 771, 498	2, 218, 291	\$. 799	\$2, 562, 590
Public roads.....	192, 498	7, 513, 176	14, 837, 396	. 506	13, 680, 000
River, harbor, and flood control.....	57, 034	3, 976, 176	6, 002, 868	. 662	6, 900, 810
Streets and roads ¹	14, 256	655, 584	1, 261, 487	. 520	525, 228
Naval vessels.....	19, 274	2, 412, 961	2, 852, 746	. 846	2, 105, 213
Reclamation.....	18, 018	1, 689, 292	2, 740, 846	. 616	5, 321, 163
Forestry.....	4, 528	281, 152	410, 114	. 686	128, 341
Water and sewerage.....	1, 218	65, 307	99, 310	. 658	110, 878
Miscellaneous.....	15, 129	1, 289, 023	2, 122, 122	. 607	1 284, 057
Total.....	349, 060	19, 654, 169	32, 545, 180	. 604	32, 618, 280

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal construction 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 performed either by commercial firms to whom contracts have been awarded by the Federal agencies or by day labor hired directly by such agencies.

There was a great difference in the hourly earnings of men engaged in the different types of construction. Road workers earned 50 cents per hour while workers on naval vessels earned 84 cents per hour.

Table 15 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of October on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

¹ Whenever the month of October is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Oct. 15.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Nonfederal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934

[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.....	44, 815	\$2, 857, 797	3, 273, 261	\$0. 873	\$5, 932, 753
Streets and roads.....	23, 020	1, 112, 694	1, 736, 883	. 641	2, 085, 173
Water and sewerage.....	37, 842	2, 133, 398	3, 086, 785	. 691	3, 434, 850
Railroad construction.....	24, 787	1, 472, 818	2, 758, 554	. 534	628, 757
Miscellaneous.....	1, 237	67, 962	95, 979	. 708	662, 015
Total.....	131, 701	7, 644, 669	10, 951, 462	. 698	12, 743, 548

Non-Federal construction 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 procured from outside sources. Where the loan is made by the Public Works Administration it bears interest and must be repaid 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 on railroad construction projects are shown in table 15. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 18, page 209. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 19, page 209.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 16 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during October 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934

[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.....	15,657	15,178	\$1,047,771	1,568,946	\$0.668	\$723,716
Middle Atlantic.....	33,304	37,058	2,283,589	3,620,889	.631	1,459,604
East North Central.....	42,953	41,690	2,499,467	3,742,709	.668	1,579,346
West North Central.....	51,377	49,142	2,270,342	3,890,788	.584	1,996,664
South Atlantic.....	52,717	50,200	3,173,905	5,183,645	.612	3,008,779
East South Central.....	40,563	39,691	1,944,679	4,028,543	.483	928,676
West South Central.....	42,836	41,149	1,712,351	3,512,177	.488	1,772,187
Mountain.....	35,717	34,183	2,660,382	4,050,263	.657	5,975,212
Pacific.....	20,821	20,032	1,669,757	2,142,287	.779	1,154,222
Total continental United States ¹	341,205	328,583	19,290,709	31,767,737	.607	² 32,284,027
Outside continental United States.....	7,855	6,834	363,460	777,443	.468	334,253
Grand total.....	349,060	335,417	19,654,169	32,545,180	.604	32,618,280

¹ Includes data for 260 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.² Includes \$13,680,000, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during October 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Nonfederal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934

[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.....	19,830	16,691	\$1,158,599	1,752,853	\$0.661	\$1,637,745
Middle Atlantic.....	20,414	17,726	1,368,812	1,739,908	.787	2,870,989
East North Central.....	19,230	16,250	1,272,448	1,525,670	.834	2,381,408
West North Central.....	16,089	13,788	799,376	1,025,773	.779	2,070,025
South Atlantic.....	27,971	24,774	1,685,914	2,825,769	.597	1,545,217
East South Central.....	5,783	5,081	298,013	494,249	.603	486,864
West South Central.....	6,417	5,343	267,134	458,044	.583	589,144
Mountain.....	5,628	4,390	275,025	394,145	.698	502,505
Pacific.....	10,008	8,297	500,802	701,269	.714	643,894
Total continental United States.....	131,370	112,340	7,626,123	10,917,680	.698	12,727,791
Outside continental United States.....	331	298	18,546	33,782	.549	15,757
Grand total.....	131,701	112,638	7,644,669	10,951,462	.699	12,743,548

Table 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during October 1934.

Table 19 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during October 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public-works program in August 1933 to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railroad Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934
[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.....	467	\$49,590	74,647	\$0.664	\$22,979
Middle Atlantic.....	4,305	247,818	387,357	.640	203,354
East North Central.....	3,379	304,770	477,411	.638	145,405
West North Central.....	1,167	60,975	95,782	.637	33,024
South Atlantic.....	1,143	60,765	98,439	.617	235,189
East South Central.....	2,682	219,850	361,996	.607	11,166
West South Central.....	1,870	90,616	149,508	.606	53,032
Mountain.....	747	27,617	43,929	.629	19,453
Pacific.....	3,134	141,519	224,332	.631	65,371
Total.....	18,894	1,203,520	1,913,401	.629	788,973

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Commercial Car and Locomotive Shops on Contracts Financed from Public Works Funds, October 1934
[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour
New England.....	462	\$22,527	38,723	\$0.582
Middle Atlantic.....	4,379	428,895	651,739	.658
East North Central.....	1,711	182,032	267,179	.681
West North Central.....	870	68,741	134,608	.511
South Atlantic.....	722	75,687	115,324	.656
Total.....	8,144	777,882	1,207,573	.644

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls During August 1933 to October 1934, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds
[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.....	121,403	7,325,313	14,636,603	.500	1,22,513,767
November.....	254,784	14,458,364	27,862,280	.519	24,299,055
December.....	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.....	295,741	15,246,423	28,938,177	.527	24,565,004
March.....	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	2,69,334,408
April.....	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	2,66,639,862
May.....	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	2,49,720,378
June.....	592,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	2,57,589,895
July.....	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	2,49,299,174
August.....	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,328	.586	2,46,961,648
September.....	549,910	31,720,317	51,699,495	.614	2,44,487,057
October.....	507,799	29,280,240	46,617,616	.628	2,50,593,683
Total.....		290,649,309	515,097,247	.564	556,201,513

¹ Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.

² Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

During the 15-month period covered by the Public Works Administration, over \$290,000,000 has been paid out for labor on the job, and purchase orders have been placed for material to cost over \$556,000,000. Earnings for the workers at the site of the construction project have averaged over 56 cents per hour over the 15-month period.

Rates of Wages, Railroad Construction Employees

DURING the early spring of 1934 the Public Works Administration began allotting money to various railroads for construction projects. From these funds the railroads purchased material for the use of such construction projects as replacing rails and ties, electrifying right-of-ways, etc. These loans created work which would otherwise have been deferred for some time.

Table 21 shows average rates paid by railroads to employees performing construction work financed from Public Works Administration fund, by occupation and by geographic division.

Table 21.—Average Rates Paid by Railroads on Improvements to Ways Financed from Public Works Funds

Geographic division	Basic rate	Rate in force prior to July 1, 1934	Rate in force subsequent to July 1, 1934	Basic rate	Rate in force prior to July 1, 1934	Rate in force subsequent to July 1, 1934	Basic rate	Rate in force prior to July 1, 1934	Rate in force subsequent to July 1, 1934
	Gang foremen (section laborers)			Gang foremen (extra gang and worktrain laborers)			Assistant gang foremen (section laborers)		
New England.....	Monthly \$141.72	Monthly \$127.55	Monthly \$131.09	Monthly \$146.39	Monthly \$131.75	Monthly \$135.41	Hourly \$0.550	Hourly \$0.495	Hourly \$0.509
Middle Atlantic.....	142.73	128.46	132.03	146.64	131.98	135.64	.544	.490	.503
East North Central.....	126.17	113.55	116.71	137.62	123.86	127.30	.547	.492	.506
West North Central.....	120.90	108.81	111.83	142.00	127.80	131.35	.518	.466	.479
South Atlantic.....	141.63	127.47	131.01	148.00	133.20	136.90	.540	.486	.500
East South Central.....	123.84	111.46	114.55	137.70	123.93	127.37	-----	-----	-----
West South Central.....	133.25	119.93	123.26	130.07	117.06	120.31	.420	.378	.389
Mountain.....	129.45	116.51	119.74	143.13	128.82	132.40	.534	.481	.494
Pacific.....	130.92	117.83	121.10	142.14	127.93	131.48	.537	.483	.497
United States.....	130.77	117.69	120.96	143.94	129.55	133.14	.542	.488	.501
	Laborers (section)			Laborers (extra gang and worktrain)			Carpenters		
New England.....	Hourly \$0.402	Hourly \$0.362	Hourly \$0.372	Hourly \$0.393	Hourly \$0.354	Hourly \$0.364	Hourly \$0.684	Hourly \$0.616	Hourly \$0.633
Middle Atlantic.....	.409	.368	.378	-----	-----	-----	.702	.632	.649
East North Central.....	.355	.320	.328	.351	.316	.325	.657	.510	.524
West North Central.....	.380	.342	.352	.351	.316	.325	.605	.545	.560
South Atlantic.....	.402	.362	.372	.222	.200	.205	.692	.623	.640
East South Central.....	.250	.225	.231	.250	.225	.231	.595	.536	.550
West South Central.....	.265	.239	.245	.250	.225	.231	.668	.611	.625
Mountain.....	.361	.325	.334	.356	.320	.329	.652	.587	.603
Pacific.....	.372	.335	.344	.354	.319	.327	.664	.598	.614
United States.....	.377	.339	.349	.346	.311	.320	.663	.597	.613
	Carpenter's helpers			Signalmen and signal maintainers (excluding foremen)			Assistant signalmen and assistant signal maintainers (excluding helpers)		
New England.....	Hourly \$0.525	Hourly \$0.473	Hourly \$0.486	Hourly \$0.795	Hourly \$0.716	Hourly \$0.735	Hourly \$0.538	Hourly \$0.484	Hourly \$0.498
Middle Atlantic.....	.455	.410	.421	.821	.739	.759	.645	.581	.597
East North Central.....	-----	-----	-----	.804	.724	.744	.630	.567	.583
West North Central.....	-----	-----	-----	.733	.660	.678	.640	.576	.592
South Atlantic.....	.522	.470	.483	.820	.738	.759	-----	-----	-----
East South Central.....	.487	.438	.450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West South Central.....	.430	.387	.398	.750	.675	.694	.490	.441	.453
Mountain.....	.511	.460	.473	.773	.696	.715	.670	.603	.620
Pacific.....	.511	.460	.473	.780	.702	.722	.690	.621	.638
United States.....	.508	.457	.470	.814	.733	.753	.600	.540	.555

¹ As computed by the Bureau on the basis of an 8-hour day and a 26-day month from hourly and daily wage rates.

The data show average rates paid 24,000 wage earners in 9 occupations. Rates are shown as paid prior to July 1, 1934, and as paid subsequent to that date. There was considerable variation of rates in the different geographic divisions. For example, rates paid section laborers since July 1, 1934, ranged from 23 cents in the East South Central States to nearly 38 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. Monthly rates for gang foremen (section laborers) ranged from \$112 in the West North Central States to \$132 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Emergency Work Relief Program

DURING the week ending October 25 more than 1,400,000 persons were given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is an increase of 3.1 percent as compared with the last week in September. The amount of pay rolls for the week increased nearly 6 percent.

Table 22 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending September 27 and October 25.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Emergency Work Relief Program

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Sept. 27	Oct. 25	Sept. 27	Oct. 25
New England.....	110,649	119,411	\$1,333,656	\$1,369,669
Middle Atlantic.....	171,974	211,796	2,911,195	3,458,329
East North Central.....	268,147	238,209	2,646,963	2,357,145
West North Central.....	220,649	258,620	1,613,626	2,088,821
South Atlantic.....	189,483	188,496	1,187,183	1,242,007
East South Central.....	115,396	81,442	539,814	440,939
West South Central.....	157,914	168,287	1,146,601	1,176,869
Mountain.....	64,945	58,605	762,313	647,223
Pacific.....	88,383	105,808	1,013,176	1,114,546
Total.....	1,387,540	1,430,674	13,154,527	13,895,548
Percentage change.....		+3.11		+5.63

Table 23 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for those given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 23.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Emergency Work Relief Program, by Months, 1934 ¹

Month	Number of employees ²	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees ²	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	October.....	1,950,000	51,000,000

¹ Revised.² Wage earners in this report represent the number that worked any part of the month. These employees are allowed to work each month till a certain specified maximum is earned, then replaced by other workers taken from the relief rolls.

At the present time, there are nearly 2,000,000 workers carried on the rolls of the Emergency Work program. This does not mean, however, that as many as 2,000,000 people are working at any given time. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 60 percent of this number are working during any given week.

Emergency Conservation Work

COMPARING October with September, there was an increase of over 56,000 in the civilian conservation camps throughout the country. The gain in enrolled personnel accounted for 54,600 of the total increase.

Table 24 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of September and October 1934, by type of work.

Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, September and October 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	September	October	September	October
Enrolled personnel.....	294,969	349,624	\$9,211,878	\$10,918,755
Reserve officers.....	6,163	6,235	1,540,109	1,558,522
Educational advisers.....	1,098	1,101	176,362	176,609
Supervisory and technical ¹	² 33,555	³ 34,934	4,094,620	4,285,709
Total.....	335,785	391,894	15,022,969	16,939,595

¹ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.² 28,842 included in the table for executive service.³ 29,417 included in the table for executive service.

There was an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in disbursements for pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work comparing October with September. Increases for enrolled workers amounted to over \$1,700,000.

In addition to their pay, enrolled workers received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Employment and pay roll data for emergency conservation work are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior.

The pay of the enrolled workers 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 25 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work

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
			October.....	391,894	16,939,595

Employment on this program has ranged from less than 192,000 to more than 391,000, the high point to date being reached in October 1934.

The pay roll for the 18-month period covered by the program amounted to \$230,645,874.

Employment on State Road Projects

THERE were over 240,000 men employed by the various State governments in building new roads and maintaining existing roads. This is 9,000 fewer than on the rolls in September.

Table 26 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of September and October 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 26.—Employment on State Roads, During September and October 1934¹

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	September	October	September	October	September	October	September	October
New England.....	14, 071	20, 926	\$590, 852	\$764, 476	7, 465	6, 405	\$581, 196	\$509, 935
Middle Atlantic.....	5, 869	6, 601	342, 563	393, 366	60, 564	55, 479	2, 960, 348	2, 890, 043
East North Central.....	11, 487	12, 963	² 597, 790	655, 935	30, 887	23, 217	2, 113, 130	1, 531, 652
West North Central.....	6, 220	7, 625	231, 827	263, 424	17, 316	18, 067	972, 804	987, 239
South Atlantic.....	10, 169	9, 118	193, 789	177, 265	32, 318	29, 917	1, 375, 652	1, 294, 370
East South Central.....	2, 880	2, 452	119, 040	105, 777	12, 293	11, 010	432, 348	373, 152
West South Central.....	6, 282	5, 515	232, 419	244, 678	12, 419	10, 599	844, 957	754, 826
Mountain.....	2, 148	2, 887	132, 862	159, 485	8, 351	8, 435	576, 022	592, 978
Pacific.....	2, 739	2, 921	174, 858	170, 050	6, 710	6, 032	530, 457	563, 217
Total, continental United States.....	61, 865	71, 008	² 2,616,000	2, 934, 456	188, 323	169, 161	10, 386, 914	9, 497, 412
Percentage of change.....		+14. 78		+12. 17		-10. 18		-8. 56
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	83	74	9, 391	7, 870
Grand total.....	61, 865	71, 008	² 2,616,000	2, 934, 456	188, 406	169, 235	10, 396, 305	9, 505, 282

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works funds.² Revised.

Table 27 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads, January to October 1934, inclusive.

Table 27.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads¹

Month	Number of employees working on--			Month	Number of employees working on--		
	New roads	Maintenance	Total		New roads	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	October.....	71, 008	169, 161	240, 169

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, October 1934

DURING the month ending October 15, over 17,400 workers were engaged on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. These men drew for their month's pay nearly \$1,600,000.

Table 28 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, October 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
Railroad construction.....	19	\$1,041	2,046	\$0.509	\$349
Building construction.....	2,535	239,830	210,975	1.137	90,662
Bridges.....	5,621	420,870	505,041	.833	1,258,435
Reclamation.....	2,619	160,295	369,302	.434	63,706
Water and sewage.....	4,931	595,566	842,683	.707	393,872
Miscellaneous.....	1,757	179,394	251,799	.712	467,150
Total.....	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174

Table 29 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction contracts financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

Table 29.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, October 1934, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic divisions	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	3,958	\$369,249	355,844	\$1.037	\$865,281
East North Central.....	284	34,223	33,164	1.031	8,253
West North Central.....	57	3,428	4,581	.748	0
South Atlantic.....	305	9,896	25,334	.391	5,335
East South Central.....	109	5,495	18,538	.296	349
West South Central.....	1,206	84,286	116,769	.722	29,212
Mountain.....	2,639	161,169	370,409	.435	63,706
Pacific.....	8,924	929,250	1,257,207	.739	1,302,038
Total.....	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174

More than 50 percent of the workers on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects were employed in the Pacific States and over 20 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. There was a great difference in hourly earnings, comparing geographic divisions. The East South Central States averaged less than 30 cents per hour, and the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States over \$1.03 per hour.

Table 30 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months, April to October, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 30.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April to October 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
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
October.....	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174

Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

AT THE request of the Secretary of Labor, the Director of Procurement has caused the following paragraph to be inserted in all Government contracts awarded after July 1, 1934:

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 Federal department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, by the department making the award, of the name and address of the contractor. This information is supplied on post-card forms furnished by the Bureau. Blanks are then mailed to the Bureau showing the number of men employed, amount of pay rolls, number of man-hours worked, and the value of material orders placed. The primary contractor also notifies the Bureau on the same form of the name and address of all firms receiving subcontracts. Blanks are in turn mailed to each subcontractor doing work at the site of the construction project.

The following tables show data concerning work on construction projects on which work has started since July 1. Except for road projects, the Bureau has no information concerning employment on Federal construction projects financed from regular appropriations that were under way previous to July 1, 1934. For employment on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, see pages 206 to 209.

Table 31 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects on which work started subsequent to July 1, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

Table 31.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, October 1934, by Type of Project

[Subject to revision]

Types of projects	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	5,766	\$323,610	433,877	\$0.746	\$417,589
Public roads.....	2,911	152,072	265,608	.573	206,872
River, harbors, and flood control.....	3,505	156,722	322,857	.485	99,419
Streets and roads.....	502	16,659	27,748	.600	11,408
Naval vessels.....	301	22,098	22,455	.984	226,606
Forestry.....	4	206	274	.751	54
Water and sewage.....	149	5,894	10,462	.563	6,978
Miscellaneous.....	455	12,343	20,242	.610	13,909
Total.....	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835

There were over 13,500 workers employed on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. More than 40 percent of these men were employed on building construction, 3,500 on river, harbor, and flood-control work, and 2,900 on road building. The pay rolls for the month totaled \$689,000. More than 1,100,000 man-hours of labor were provided, and the men earned an average of 62.5 cents per hour. Earnings for river, harbor, and flood-control work averaged 49 cents per hour. In contrast, earnings of workers on naval vessels averaged 98 cents per hour.

Orders were placed by contractors working on these construction projects for material to cost over \$980,000.

Table 32 shows for the month of October 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 32.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, October 1934, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic divisions	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
New England.....	415	\$23,077	37,841	\$0.742	\$234,638
Middle Atlantic.....	1,031	60,136	102,559	.586	12,795
East North Central.....	3,610	207,530	275,021	.755	227,106
West North Central.....	500	19,289	32,252	.597	20,469
South Atlantic.....	1,591	63,035	94,834	.665	95,137
East South Central.....	1,647	70,013	154,873	.452	25,916
West South Central.....	2,255	102,380	199,027	.514	84,446
Mountain.....	781	31,619	46,658	.678	9,128
Pacific.....	1,237	80,107	108,796	.736	63,331
Total continental United States.....	13,068	662,166	1,051,861	.630	1,979,888
Outside continental United States.....	525	27,438	51,662	.531	2,947
Grand total.....	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	1,982,835

¹ Includes \$206,872 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Workers in the New England, East North Central, and the Pacific States earned over 70 cents per hour, and only one geographic division, the East South Central, earned less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 33 shows for the months of August, September, and October employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

Table 33.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August to October 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
October.....	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835

Comparing October with August, there was an increase of nearly 8,000 in the number of wage earners and over \$360,000 in monthly pay rolls.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1927 to 1933, and by months beginning with September 1933 to the latest available date.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries

Year and date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1927.....	31,032	7.0	172,450	11,112	1.8	23,763	3.9
1928.....	45,669	10.8	156,185	5,386	.9	22,293	3.5
1929.....	47,359	11.1	164,509	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0
1930.....	84,767	19.3	208,389	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9
1931.....	117,866	27.4	253,368	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9
1932.....	120,454	29.4	309,969	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7
1933.....	104,035	25.1	.....	167,189	17.0	170,023	17.2
1933							
September.....	104,560	25.1	279,053	138,131	13.8	163,067	16.1
October.....	.....	.....	280,381	146,988	14.5	144,998	14.4
November.....	.....	.....	300,477	156,690	15.8	148,023	14.8
December.....	95,745	23.0	335,919	194,279	19.9	163,537	16.6
1934							
January.....	.....	.....	357,291	206,855	21.5	183,712	18.9
February.....	.....	.....	352,451	195,405	20.3	178,556	18.6
March.....	92,297	21.9	325,657	182,561	18.8	162,780	16.7
April.....	.....	.....	295,814	188,478	19.4	170,352	17.6
May.....	.....	.....	273,576	170,261	17.5	162,511	16.7
June.....	88,413	20.9	263,883	165,342	17.1	163,216	16.9
July.....	.....	.....	257,213	167,979	17.4	175,974	18.2
August.....	.....	.....	248,066	164,969	17.1	169,255	17.5
September.....	86,652	20.4	243,874	173,118	17.9	156,408	16.2
October.....	.....	.....	249,275	173,368	18.0	153,422	15.9
November.....	.....	.....	275,148	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig, Free City of	Denmark		
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1927	4.9	52,869	17,626	1.6	61,705	22.5	
1928	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4	50,226	18.5	
1929	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	12,905	15.5	
1930	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	13.7	
1931	16.8	29,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	17.9	
1932	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	31.7	
1933	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408	28.9	
1933							
September	19.8	622,561	210,426	14.1	25,219	74,139	22.0
October	19.8	629,992	213,753	14.3	24,628	80,565	23.2
November	20.4	691,078	210,771	15.3	25,486	89,948	25.7
December	21.0	779,987	236,423	17.1	28,368	122,499	35.0
1934							
January	21.2	838,982	268,708	19.4	27,525	122,620	34.4
February	20.0	844,284	294,184	20.9	25,718	112,277	31.3
March	19.5	789,789	275,026	19.5	21,907	102,262	28.4
April	19.1	704,338	250,629	17.8	20,332	80,047	21.6
May	18.5	624,850	226,470	15.8	18,462	62,216	16.8
June	18.0	582,810	227,501	15.8	17,774	57,491	15.5
July	17.9	569,450	226,711	15.8	16,852	56,849	15.3
August	16.5	572,428	233,227	16.3	16,941	57,875	15.5
September	16.4	576,267	230,224	16.1	16,588	61,348	16.4
October	16.2	599,464			18,835	68,509	18.3
November	17.5	1,672,179			20,395	85,106	22.7

Year and date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany		
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists	
					Percent wholly unemployed	Percent partially unemployed
1927	3,037	1,868	33,549	1,353,000	8.7	3.4
1928	2,629	1,735	4,993	1,353,000	8.6	5.7
1929	3,181	3,906	905	1,678,824	13.2	7.5
1930	3,054	7,993	2,432	3,144,910	22.2	13.4
1931	3,632	11,522	54,587	4,573,218	34.3	20.0
1932	7,121	17,581	264,845	5,579,858	43.8	22.6
1933	8,207	17,139	275,395	4,733,014	35.5	18.3
1933						
September	3,881	17,134	226,375	3,849,222	22.3	11.5
October	6,491	17,752	232,632	3,744,860	20.9	14.0
November	10,375	19,729	251,949	3,714,646	20.3	13.4
December	9,214	17,062	312,894	4,059,055	24.7	9.4
1934						
January	7,720	20,109	332,266	3,772,792	25.4	
February	6,149	17,510	350,930	3,372,611	20.1	
March	6,005	14,026	345,783	2,798,324	16.3	
April	3,062	9,942	334,370	2,608,621	15.4	
May	1,990	5,996	323,427	2,528,960	14.9	
June	903	5,946	310,934	2,480,826	15.6	
July	493	5,691	320,427	2,426,014	15.3	
August	838	6,064	325,655	2,397,562	15.2	
September	1,016	6,834	323,132	2,281,800	15.2	
October	1,796	7,629	343,795	2,267,657		
November			369,248	12,354,000		

¹ Provisional figure.

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Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Employment exchanges, applications for work	Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance						Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages					Christian (Buda-pest)	Social Democratic
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
1927.....	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3	1,107,000	13,881	-----		
1928.....	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6	1,355,000	14,715	-----		
1929.....	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2	1,281,000	15,173	852		
1930.....	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.8	2,297,000	43,592	951		
1931.....	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	2,668,000	52,305	977		
1932.....	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	2,757,000	66,235	1,026		
1933.....	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	2,520,616	60,595	1,085		
1933									
September.....	1,976,870	15.3	398,214	3.1	2,336,727	50,978	1,028		
October.....	1,973,120	15.3	361,434	2.8	2,298,753	56,671	1,024		
November.....	1,965,138	15.3	343,641	2.6	2,280,017	60,929	1,149		
December.....	1,949,477	15.1	313,419	2.5	2,224,079	55,523	1,118		
1934									
January.....	2,045,636	15.9	361,479	2.8	2,389,068	56,478	1,120		
February.....	1,996,344	15.5	346,450	2.7	2,317,909	57,882	1,118		
March.....	1,907,908	14.8	316,960	2.5	2,201,577	60,821	1,085		
April.....	1,813,550	14.1	334,180	2.6	2,148,195	52,575	980		
May.....	1,751,983	13.6	345,268	2.7	2,090,381	50,901	948		
June.....	1,672,644	13.0	451,805	3.5	2,092,586	46,863	882		
July.....	1,663,463	12.9	498,782	3.9	2,126,260	45,486	935		
August.....	1,672,742	13.0	462,413	3.6	2,136,578	48,365	959		
September.....	1,721,737	13.4	358,599	2.7	2,081,987	46,715	911		
October.....	1,776,244	13.7	342,896	2.7	2,119,635	52,987	927		
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,120,785	-----	19,410		

Year and date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
		Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1927.....	21,100	278,484	97,054	-----	-----	3,131	26,868	9.0
1928.....	22,721	324,422	38,457	-----	-----	4,700	22,009	6.9
1929.....	20,860	300,787	16,154	-----	-----	5,617	27,775	7.5
1930.....	22,176	425,437	23,408	368,465	5.2	4,851	41,281	9.7
1931.....	25,230	734,454	28,721	413,248	5.9	8,709	87,659	18.2
1932.....	³ 62,817	1,006,442	33,468	489,168	6.9	14,582	162,638	30.1
1933.....	³ 72,255	1,018,955	-----	413,853	5.7	8,156	176,429	31.4
1933								
September.....	³ 58,937	907,463	-----	400,118	5.5	3,140	116,237	22.4
October.....	³ 71,586	962,868	-----	392,294	5.3	4,404	119,092	23.0
November.....	³ 82,565	1,066,215	-----	383,582	5.2	10,209	121,680	23.6
December.....	³ 79,414	1,132,257	-----	378,921	5.1	10,665	213,349	35.7
1934								
January.....	³ 94,266	1,158,418	-----	382,315	5.2	10,435	187,438	1.53
February.....	³ 98,642	1,103,550	-----	390,243	5.2	11,041	146,327	24.7
March.....	³ 100,521	1,056,823	-----	385,343	5.2	10,480	165,367	27.3
April.....	³ 98,144	995,548	-----	381,114	5.1	7,265	127,404	23.5
May.....	³ 94,420	941,257	-----	382,977	5.1	1,831	125,762	25.1
June.....	³ 90,408	830,856	-----	378,065	5.1	1,019	123,898	24.9
July.....	³ 89,736	886,998	-----	372,070	5.0	904	-----	-----
August.....	³ 98,252	866,570	-----	367,950	4.9	949	-----	-----
September.....	³ 110,186	887,345	-----	-----	-----	999	116,073	-----
October.....	³ 117,057	905,114	-----	-----	-----	1,796	122,837	-----
November.....	123,890	969,944	-----	-----	-----	-----	131,069	-----

³ Registration area extended.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ¹	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed			Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1927		8,561	25.4	23,889	165,340	
1928		6,502	19.2	21,759	125,552	10,373
1929	2,895	5,902	15.4	19,089	129,450	7,288
1930	5,037	7,175	16.6	19,353	226,659	25,338
1931	41,430		23.3	27,479	299,502	35,851
1932	51,549	14,790	30.8	‡ 32,705	255,582	38,890
1933	53,382	16,588	33.4	‡ 35,591	249,660	29,060
1933						
September	56,173	15,431	30.9	32,674	200,030	17,551
October	54,105	15,682	31.3	34,682	211,926	17,031
November	50,140	16,720	33.4	38,893	246,577	20,125
December	48,334	19,570	39.2	41,663	342,058	25,765
1934						
January	46,527	20,349	40.6	40,792	399,530	28,323
February	45,125	19,276	38.5	42,365	409,892	27,721
March	44,441	18,454	36.6	40,869	388,906	26,915
April	45,052	16,945	33.4	38,975	363,146	16,462
May	45,952	14,637	28.7	32,839	329,366	12,527
June	48,393	14,073	27.2	28,794	306,387	14,482
July	49,931	12,934	24.7	25,386	294,238	12,758
August	50,545	12,998	24.6	27,210	289,388	13,069
September	50,026	13,690	25.6	31,083	289,220	11,795
October	148,350			35,528	296,801	
November				39,670	332,818	

Year and date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1927		31,076	12.0		2.7		2.0	
1928		29,716	10.6		2.1		1.1	6,781
1929	6,591	32,621	10.7		1.8		1.7	8,465
1930	9,286	42,016	12.2		3.4		7.2	8,198
1931	20,963	64,815	17.2		5.9		12.1	10,018
1932	41,373	89,922	22.8		9.1		12.2	14,761
1933	38,749	97,316	23.7		10.8		8.5	15,997
1933								
September	35,287	77,013	19.6	38,578	7.3	36,349	6.9	10,043
October	35,836	79,678	20.2	42,800	8.4	32,900	6.3	10,419
November	37,096	88,100	22.2	52,000	10.1	34,700	6.6	11,409
December	39,900	109,778	27.6	84,239	15.8	38,153	7.1	17,733
1934								
January	40,719	91,762	24.3	84,600	16.0	40,600	7.7	27,768
February	39,749	101,794	24.3	77,600	14.7	40,300	7.6	29,001
March	37,223	104,442	24.2	56,853	10.6	34,267	6.4	21,077
April	34,112	85,857	20.2	43,000	8.2	32,400	6.1	18,915
May	32,797	67,555	15.7	37,800	7.2	30,400	5.7	11,691
June	32,042	63,421	14.7	35,244	6.6	28,520	5.3	9,186
July	31,954	59,002	13.7	36,000	7.1		5.2	9,551
August	32,055	60,153	13.8	37,300	7.3	29,700	5.5	10,623
September	32,077	61,088	13.7	37,958	7.0	31,034	5.7	9,918
October	32,539	71,417	15.7					11,211

¹ Provisional figure.² Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.³ Revised figures.

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food, November 1934

DURING November 1934 retail prices of food in the larger cities of the United States decreased four-tenths of 1 percent. The index number (1913=100) as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics fell from 115.4 for the October 23 period to 114.9 for the November 20 period.

Meat prices continued a decline which began in September and which included every commodity in that group. Fruit prices also moved downward. The drop in orange prices was the most marked commodity change for the month. Increases during October were due chiefly to seasonal advances for eggs and dairy products, and to higher prices for onions and for fats.

Retail prices of food are received from 51 of the larger cities of the United States. All index numbers and relative prices representative of the United States as a whole are based upon averages of the prices received from these cities. Index numbers represent the average retail cost of 42 foods purchased by wage earners.

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.

Eggs.

Fruits and vegetables.—Bananas, oranges, prunes, raisins, navy beans, beans with pork, cabbage, canned corn, onions, canned peas, white potatoes, and canned tomatoes.

Miscellaneous foods.—Coffee, lard, sugar, and tea.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in the United States by Commodity Groups
November and October 1934 and November 1933

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Nov. 20, 1934, compared with—			
	1934				1933		1934			1933
	Nov. 20	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21
All foods.....	114.9	115.3	115.4	115.6	106.8	106.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	+7.6
Cereals.....	150.9	152.1	151.8	152.0	143.5	143.4	-.8	-.6	-.7	+5.2
Meats.....	120.6	122.6	126.4	128.4	104.1	105.9	-1.6	-4.6	-6.1	+15.9
Dairy products..	108.4	107.6	105.4	105.4	98.5	98.6	+1.8	+2.9	+2.8	+10.1
Eggs.....	116.2	113.9	109.0	103.5	104.6	100.3	+2.0	+6.6	+12.3	+11.1
Fruits and vegetables.....	104.2	105.3	108.3	110.8	117.2	116.6	-1.0	-3.8	-6.0	-11.1
Miscellaneous foods.....	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.1	87.5	87.5	.0	.0	+3	+10.2

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in the United States

November and October 1934 and November 1933

[1913=100]

Commodities	1934				1933	
	Nov. 20	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 7
Cereals:						
Bread, white.....	148.2	150.0	150.0	150.0	142.9	142.9
Corn meal.....	160.0	160.0	156.7	156.7	133.3	130.0
Flour, wheat.....	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	145.5	145.5
Rice.....	94.3	95.4	94.3	95.4	79.3	79.3
Dairy products:						
Butter.....	91.6	89.6	85.1	83.8	74.2	74.2
Cheese.....	108.1	107.7	107.2	108.6	103.2	104.5
Milk, fresh.....	131.5	131.5	130.3	131.5	124.7	124.7
Eggs.....	116.2	113.9	109.0	103.5	104.6	100.3
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas.....	149.0	152.3	154.9	156.2	156.9	156.9
Oranges.....	111.7	124.7	131.3	119.7	92.0	95.7
Prunes.....	97.4	98.3	97.4	98.3	90.6	90.6
Raisins.....	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	87.7	88.7
Beans, navy.....	110.5	112.3	114.0	114.0	105.3	105.3
Beans with pork.....	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.6	59.5
Cabbage.....	113.0	113.0	117.4	126.1	156.5	139.1
Corn, canned.....	105.1	105.1	103.4	101.7	93.2	93.2
Onions.....	162.5	158.3	154.2	158.3	141.7	141.7
Peas, canned.....	121.0	121.0	121.0	119.6	95.1	95.1
Potatoes, white.....	100.0	100.0	105.9	111.8	135.3	135.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	102.0	102.0	101.0	101.0	96.1	97.1
Meats:						
Beef:						
Chuck roast.....	106.3	108.1	110.6	111.9	94.4	95.6
Plate beef.....	94.2	95.9	95.0	95.9	81.8	82.6
Rib roast.....	116.7	117.2	120.7	121.2	103.0	105.1
Round steak.....	124.2	126.5	130.5	133.6	112.1	114.3
Sirloin steak.....	123.6	126.4	130.7	133.1	113.4	115.4
Hens.....	114.6	114.6	116.4	117.8	93.9	95.3
Lamb, leg of.....	123.3	124.3	127.0	130.7	112.2	112.7
Pork:						
Bacon, sliced.....	123.3	124.4	127.0	129.6	86.3	86.3
Ham, sliced.....	148.0	149.8	153.5	156.1	119.0	119.3
Pork chops.....	116.2	120.5	128.6	130.5	105.7	110.5
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee.....	94.0	94.0	94.3	94.0	89.3	89.3
Lard, pure.....	95.6	93.0	93.7	93.7	62.0	60.8
Sugar.....	101.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	101.8	101.8
Tea.....	132.5	132.9	132.7	132.5	122.4	123.2

The Bureau receives biweekly prices for 78 articles of food. Average prices of these foods in 51 of the larger cities of the United States are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in the United States
November and October 1934 and November 1933

Article	1934				1933	
	Nov. 20	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 7
Cereal foods:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Flour, wheat, white.....pound	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Corn meal.....do	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.9
Rolled oats.....do	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.5
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.9
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.0	24.0
Rice.....pound	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	6.9	6.9
Macaroni.....do	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.9
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat.....do	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.0
Bread, rye.....do	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat.....do	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	-----	-----
Cake, pound.....do	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8	-----	-----
Beef:						
Sirloin steak.....do	31.4	32.1	33.2	33.8	28.8	29.3
Round steak.....do	27.7	28.2	29.1	29.8	25.0	25.5
Rib roast.....do	23.1	23.2	23.9	24.0	20.4	20.8
Chuck roast.....do	17.0	17.3	17.7	17.9	15.1	15.3
Plate.....do	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	9.9	10.0
Lamb:						
Leg.....do	23.3	23.5	24.0	24.7	21.2	21.3
Rib chops.....do	30.4	30.7	31.3	32.1	-----	-----
Breast.....do	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.6	-----	-----
Chuck or shoulder.....do	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	-----	-----
Pork:						
Chops.....do	24.4	25.3	27.0	27.4	22.2	23.2
Loin roast.....do	19.8	20.7	21.9	22.5	-----	-----
Bacon, sliced.....do	33.3	33.6	34.3	35.0	23.3	23.3
Ham, sliced.....do	39.8	40.3	41.3	42.0	32.0	32.1
Ham, whole.....do	23.3	23.8	24.3	25.4	-----	-----
Ham, picnic, smoked.....do	15.9	16.2	16.8	17.3	-----	-----
Salt pork.....do	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.2	-----	-----
Veal:						
Cutlets.....do	31.1	31.9	32.2	32.3	-----	-----
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens.....do	24.4	24.4	24.8	25.1	20.0	20.3
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink.....16-oz. can	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	-----	-----
Salmon, canned, red.....do	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	20.9	20.7
Dairy products:						
Butter.....pound	35.1	34.3	32.6	32.1	28.4	28.4
Cheese.....do	23.9	23.8	23.7	24.0	22.8	23.1
Milk, fresh.....quart	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Cream.....½ pint	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.4	-----	-----
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure.....pound	15.1	14.7	14.8	14.8	9.8	9.6
Lard, compound.....do	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.4	-----	-----
Vegetable lard substitute.....do	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.1
Oleomargarine.....do	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.6	12.8	13.1
Eggs.....dozen	40.1	39.3	37.6	35.7	36.1	34.6
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples.....pound	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	-----	-----
Bananas.....dozen	22.8	23.3	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0
Lemons.....do	27.5	28.4	28.6	27.9	-----	-----
Oranges.....do	33.5	37.4	39.4	35.9	27.6	28.7
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green.....pound	12.7	10.9	8.6	7.9	-----	-----
Cabbage.....do	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.2
Carrots.....bunch	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	-----	-----
Celery.....stalk	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.3	-----	-----
Lettuce.....head	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.8	-----	-----
Onions.....pound	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4
Potatoes.....do	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3
Sweetpotatoes.....do	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	-----	-----
Spinach.....do	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	-----	-----
Fruits, canned:						
Peaches.....no. 2½ can	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.2	17.4	17.3
Pears.....do	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.3	20.6	20.5
Pineapple.....do	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	-----	-----

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in the United States—Continued
November and October 1934 and November 1933

Article	1934				1933	
	Nov. 20	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 7
Vegetables, canned:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Asparagus.....no. 2 can..	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.4	-----	-----
Beans, green.....do.....	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	-----	-----
Corn.....do.....	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.9	10.9	10.9
Peas.....do.....	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	13.6	13.6
Tomatoes.....do.....	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.9
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can..	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Fruits, dried:						
Peaches.....pound..	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	-----	-----
Prunes.....do.....	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.6	10.6
Raisins.....do.....	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.4
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas.....do.....	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	-----	-----
Lima beans.....do.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	-----	-----
Navy beans.....do.....	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0
Sugar and sweets:						
Sugar, granulated.....do.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Corn sirup.....24-oz. can..	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.0	-----	-----
Molasses.....18-oz. can..	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	-----	-----
Beverages:						
Coffee.....pound..	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.0	26.6	26.6
Tea.....do.....	72.1	72.3	72.2	72.1	66.6	67.0
Miscellaneous foods:						
Peanut butter.....do.....	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.0	-----	-----
Salt, table.....do.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	-----	-----
Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	-----	-----
Tomato juice.....13½-oz. can..	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	-----	-----

Food prices decreased from October 23 to November 20, 1934, in 30 of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. For eight cities there was no change. Thirteen cities showed slight increases.

These 51 cities have been grouped into five 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 1934 and 1933.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods

By Cities

November and October 1934 and November 1933

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Nov. 20, 1934, compared with—		
	1934				1933		1934		1933
	Nov. 20	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Nov. 21
United States.....	114.9	115.3	115.4	115.6	106.8	106.7	-0.3	-0.4	+7.6
North Atlantic:									
Boston.....	113.7	115.4	115.7	115.2	108.1	108.0	-1.5	-1.8	+5.2
Bridgeport.....							+1.1	+1.2	+8.1
Buffalo.....	118.1	118.6	119.0	119.5	111.7	111.8	- .4	- .7	+5.7
Fall River.....	114.1	113.8	114.6	114.0	105.1	105.4	+ .2	- .5	+8.5
Manchester.....	116.1	117.6	114.9	115.7	108.3	107.6	-1.2	+1.1	+7.3
Newark.....	116.0	116.4	117.0	115.6	108.2	108.0	- .3	- .8	+7.3
New Haven.....	121.0	120.5	121.9	121.6	111.8	112.7	+ .4	- .7	+8.2
New York.....	120.8	120.9	120.9	120.3	114.1	114.6	- .1	- .1	+5.8
Philadelphia.....	118.7	119.0	119.1	120.1	111.2	111.3	- .3	- .4	+6.7
Pittsburgh.....	115.2	114.8	114.8	112.3	104.3	104.2	+ .3	+ .4	+10.5
Portland, Maine.....							- .2	+ .7	+7.3
Providence.....	116.4	116.3	117.1	116.9	108.5	109.1	+ .1	- .6	+7.3
Rochester.....							- .3	- .6	+6.9
Scranton.....	116.4	116.9	117.1	117.8	114.0	113.5	- .4	- .6	+2.1
South Atlantic:									
Atlanta.....	113.2	113.0	113.9	115.4	102.9	105.0	+ .1	- .6	+10.0
Baltimore.....	122.5	122.2	123.2	122.7	112.4	113.2	+ .2	- .5	+9.0
Charleston, S. C.....	115.2	114.7	114.1	115.2	108.0	107.8	+ .4	+1.0	+6.7
Jacksonville.....	108.2	107.5	107.9	109.1	99.1	99.4	+ .7	+ .3	+9.2
Norfolk.....							+ .4	+ .4	+7.6
Richmond.....	120.4	120.4	120.6	121.2	110.1	110.9	- .1	- .2	+9.3
Savannah.....							+ .4	+ .1	+8.7
Washington, D. C.....	124.1	124.4	123.5	123.5	114.6	114.3	- .3	+ .5	+8.3
North Central:									
Chicago.....	116.9	117.0	117.0	117.8	110.5	111.1	- .1	- .1	+5.8
Cincinnati.....	115.5	115.1	115.0	115.1	109.1	107.4	+ .3	+ .4	+5.8
Cleveland.....	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	103.2	102.4	- .4	- .9	+7.8
Columbus.....							- .7	- 1.4	+9.5
Detroit.....	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.4	106.3	105.0	- .6	- 1.4	+6.9
Indianapolis.....	103.4	103.5	106.2	107.4	101.2	100.6	- .1	- 2.6	+2.2
Kansas City.....	114.2	115.8	115.8	115.1	102.7	103.6	- 1.4	- 1.3	+11.2
Milwaukee.....	119.7	119.2	119.4	120.3	109.2	109.8	+ .4	+ .2	+9.7
Minneapolis.....	115.4	115.1	118.6	117.9	106.1	106.2	+ .2	- 2.7	+8.8
Omaha.....	111.2	110.9	110.6	111.1	100.5	99.6	+ .2	+ .5	+10.6
Peoria.....							+1.0	+1.0	+6.5
St. Louis.....	118.5	118.1	118.7	119.0	107.4	107.6	- .4	- .2	+10.4
St. Paul.....							+ .4	- 1.4	+9.1
Springfield, Ill.....							+ .4	- .2	+6.9
South Central:									
Birmingham.....	113.6	114.8	115.3	115.6	104.0	103.7	- 1.0	- 1.4	+9.2
Dallas.....	114.4	113.6	113.5	113.2	104.5	103.4	+ .7	+ .7	+9.4
Houston.....							- .3	- .1	+12.9
Little Rock.....	107.0	107.9	108.1	108.5	97.6	97.1	- .9	- 1.1	+9.6
Louisville.....	113.1	113.0	111.7	111.7	101.0	101.2	+ .2	+1.3	+12.0
Memphis.....	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.4	99.3	99.2	- .2	- .4	+8.4
Mobile.....							+ .4	.0	+9.7
New Orleans.....	116.3	117.2	116.4	117.3	105.9	105.8	- .8	- .1	+9.8
Western:									
Butte.....							+ .7	+1.1	+16.1
Denver.....	111.0	111.3	111.2	112.0	99.3	100.5	- .3	- .2	+11.7
Los Angeles.....	106.5	107.5	105.2	106.4	100.1	101.9	- .9	+1.3	+6.4
Portland, Oreg.....	107.6	106.9	106.0	106.6	94.5	94.6	+ .6	+1.4	+13.8
Salt Lake City.....	102.2	103.0	102.8	102.0	93.0	91.0	- .8	- .6	+9.9
San Francisco.....	121.1	121.4	113.4	118.5	110.3	110.0	- .2	+6.7	+9.7
Seattle.....	113.1	112.7	112.5	111.1	103.1	103.3	+ .3	+ .5	+9.6

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 in 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						

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	115.3	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. 6-----	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Nov. 21-----	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5	Nov. 20-----	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
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 November 20, 1934, inclusive.

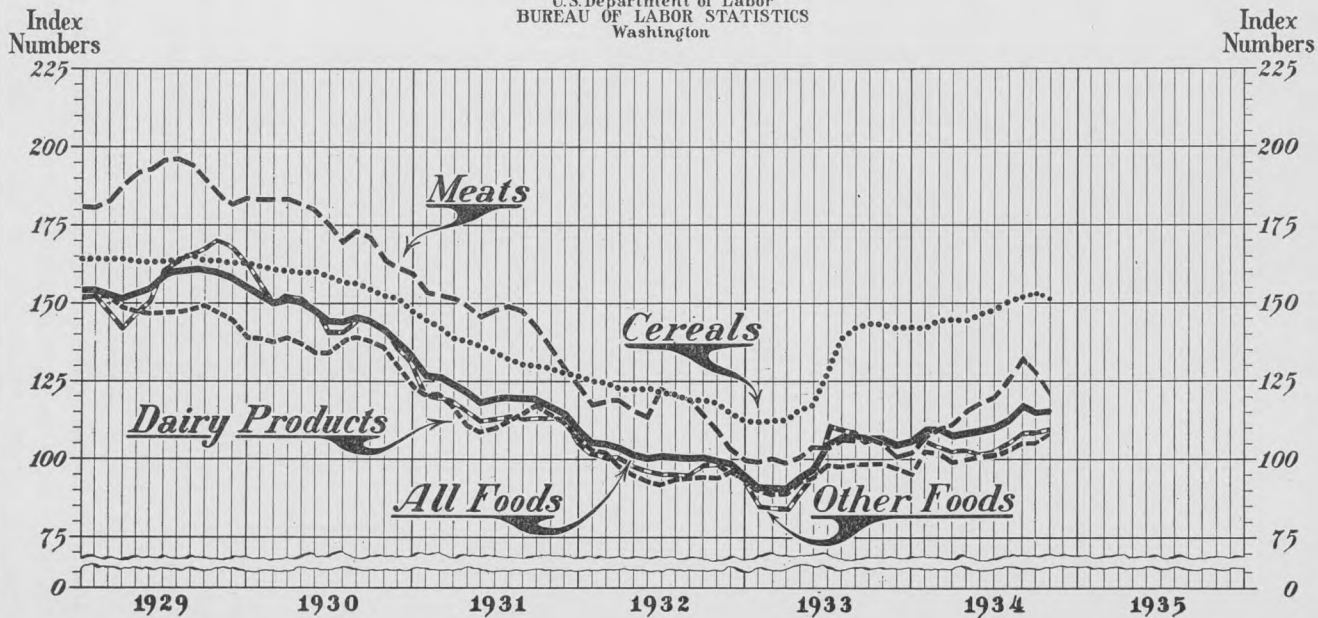
History and method.—In 1904 the Commissioner of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor published retail prices of the foods shown to be most important in the wage earners' market basket by a study of family expenditures in 1901.¹ Price quotations were secured for 30 foods from 1890 through 1903. Annual statistics from 1904 to 1933 have been published in various bulletins on retail

¹ Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.

RETAIL COST of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



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.

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, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. 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, November 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 are representative of curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Charges are not included for storing the coal in cellar or bin where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal of several kinds, 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. 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 relative prices.

Table 1.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in the United States
November and October 1934 and November 1933

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change Nov. 15, 1934, compared with—	
	1934		1933	1934		1933	1934	1933
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Bituminous.....	\$8.35	\$8.35	\$8.18	153.7	153.6	150.6	+0.1	+2.1
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove.....	13.25	13.32	13.46	171.6	172.4	174.3	-.5	-1.6
Chestnut.....	13.04	13.11	13.26	164.8	165.7	167.5	-.5	-1.6

Table 2 shows retail prices of bituminous coal for household use in 38 cities in November and October 1934 and in November 1933.

Table 3 shows similar data for anthracite coal in 31 cities.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds
By Cities

November and October 1934 and November 1933

City, and grade and size of coal	1934		1933	City, and grade and size of coal	1934		1933
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
North Atlantic area:				South Atlantic area—Con.			
Pittsburgh:				Savannah:			
Prepared sizes.....	\$4.19	\$4.20	\$4.82	Prepared sizes.....	\$10.03	\$10.03	\$10.04
South Atlantic area:				Washington:			
Atlanta:				Prepared sizes:			
Prepared sizes.....	7.02	7.02	7.05	High volatile.....	2 9.00	2 9.00	2 8.69
Baltimore:				Low volatile.....	2 10.47	2 10.47	2 10.31
Prepared sizes:				Run of mine:			
Low volatile.....	9.38	9.38	9.56	Mixed.....	2 8.02	2 8.02	2 7.98
Run of mine:				North Central area:			
High volatile.....	7.29	7.36	7.61	Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes:			
High volatile.....	10.00	10.00	9.92	High volatile.....	8.24	8.24	8.21
Charleston, S. C.:				Low volatile.....	10.01	10.01	10.83
Prepared sizes.....	11.13	11.13	11.13	Run of mine:			
Jacksonville:				Low volatile.....	7.76	7.71	7.76
Prepared sizes.....	11.13	11.13	11.13	Cincinnati:			
Norfolk:				Prepared sizes:			
Prepared sizes:				High volatile.....	5.85	5.85	6.10
High volatile.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	Low volatile.....	7.50	7.50	7.98
Low volatile.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	Cleveland:			
Run of mine:				Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	8.00	7.88	8.00	High volatile.....	6.75	6.75	6.34
Richmond:				Low volatile.....	8.79	8.79	9.09
Prepared sizes:				Columbus:			
High volatile.....	7.67	7.67	7.83	Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	8.87	8.87	8.87	High volatile.....	6.45	6.47	6.08
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	7.75	7.70	7.50
Low volatile.....	7.75	7.75	7.25				

¹ 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.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds—Continued

By Cities

November and October 1934 and November 1933

City, and grade and size of coal	1934		1933	City, and grade and size of coal	1934		1933
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
North Central area—Con.				South Central area:			
Detroit:				Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	\$6.29	\$6.29	\$6.00
High volatile.....	\$7.12	\$7.17	\$6.84	Dallas:			
Low volatile.....	8.52	8.52	7.56	Prepared sizes.....	10.25	10.25	10.50
Run of mine:				Houston:			
Low volatile.....	7.98	7.98	6.70	Prepared sizes.....	11.75	11.25	11.60
Indianapolis:				Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	8.17	8.17	8.33
High volatile.....	6.42	6.42	5.93	Louisville:			
Low volatile.....	8.53	8.55	8.20	Prepared sizes:			
Run of mine:				High volatile.....	6.16	6.25	5.63
Low volatile.....	7.51	7.45	7.00	Low volatile.....	7.98	7.79	8.00
Kansas City:				Memphis:			
Prepared sizes.....	5.98	6.31	5.79	Prepared sizes.....	7.15	7.18	7.14
Milwaukee:				Mobile:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	8.97	8.64	8.48
High volatile.....	7.98	7.98	7.51	New Orleans:			
Low volatile.....	10.65	10.70	9.62	Prepared sizes.....	10.60	9.93	10.07
Minneapolis:				Western area:			
Prepared sizes:				Butte:			
High volatile.....	10.33	10.31	9.88	Prepared sizes.....	9.80	9.80	9.71
Low volatile.....	12.95	12.97	12.24	Denver:			
Omaha:				Prepared sizes.....	7.81	7.81	8.24
Prepared sizes.....	8.57	8.55	8.55	Los Angeles:			
Peoria:				Prepared sizes.....	16.78	16.78	17.30
Prepared sizes.....	6.76	6.73	6.44	Portland, Ore.:			
St. Louis:				Prepared sizes.....	11.53	11.59	12.88
Prepared sizes.....	5.51	5.63	5.54	Salt Lake City:			
St. Paul:				Prepared sizes.....	7.38	7.38	7.78
Prepared sizes:				San Francisco:			
High volatile.....	10.16	10.15	9.98	Prepared sizes.....	15.04	15.04	16.06
Low volatile.....	13.07	13.10	12.33	Seattle:			
Springfield, Ill.:				Prepared sizes.....	9.82	9.82	9.70
Prepared sizes.....	4.54	4.54	4.08				

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds
By Cities

November and October 1934 and November 1933

City, and size of coal	1934		1933	City, and size of coal	1934		1933
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Pennsylvania anthracite							
North Atlantic area:				North Atlantic area—Con.			
Boston:				Scranton:			
Stove.....	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$13.75	Stove.....	\$8.63	\$8.63	\$8.85
Chestnut.....	13.50	13.50	13.50	Chestnut.....	8.38	8.38	8.60
Bridgeport:				South Atlantic area:			
Stove.....	13.50	13.50	13.75	Baltimore:			
Chestnut.....	13.50	13.50	13.75	Stove.....	13.00	13.00	13.29
Buffalo:				Chestnut.....	12.75	12.75	13.04
Stove.....	12.94	12.90	12.85	Norfolk:			
Chestnut.....	12.65	12.65	12.60	Stove.....	13.50	13.50	14.00
Fall River:				Chestnut.....	13.50	13.50	14.00
Stove.....	14.50	14.50	14.50	Richmond:			
Chestnut.....	14.25	14.25	14.25	Stove.....	13.00	13.00	14.00
Manchester:				Chestnut.....	13.00	13.00	14.00
Stove.....	15.50	15.33	15.00	Washington, D. C.:			
Chestnut.....	15.50	15.33	15.00	Stove.....	² 14.30	² 14.30	² 14.45
Newark:				Chestnut.....	² 14.00	² 14.00	² 14.15
Stove.....	11.70	13.20	12.75	North Central area:			
Chestnut.....	11.45	12.80	12.50	Chicago:			
New Haven:				Stove.....	13.82	13.82	13.99
Stove.....	13.65	13.65	13.90	Chestnut.....	13.57	13.57	13.79
Chestnut.....	13.65	13.65	13.90	Cleveland:			
New York:				Stove.....	12.43	12.48	12.44
Stove.....	12.45	12.45	12.55	Chestnut.....	12.23	12.23	12.19
Chestnut.....	12.20	12.20	12.30	Detroit:			
Philadelphia:				Stove.....	12.40	12.27	12.62
Stove.....	11.13	11.25	12.25	Chestnut.....	12.19	12.15	12.36
Chestnut.....	10.88	11.00	12.00	Milwaukee:			
Pittsburgh:				Stove.....	13.55	13.55	13.25
Stove.....	12.75	12.75	-----	Chestnut.....	13.30	13.30	13.00
Chestnut.....	12.75	12.75	13.00	Minneapolis:			
Portland, Maine:				Stove.....	15.80	15.80	15.50
Stove.....	14.50	14.50	14.50	Chestnut.....	15.55	15.55	15.25
Chestnut.....	14.25	14.25	14.25	St. Louis:			
Providence:				Stove.....	13.73	13.70	13.91
Stove.....	14.75	14.75	¹ 15.00	Chestnut.....	13.45	13.51	13.72
Chestnut.....	14.50	14.50	¹ 14.75	St. Paul:			
Rochester:				Stove.....	15.80	15.80	15.50
Stove.....	12.98	13.10	13.10	Chestnut.....	15.55	15.55	15.25
Chestnut.....	12.73	12.85	12.85				
Other anthracite							
North Central area:				Western area:			
Kansas City:				Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace.....	\$10.50	\$10.78	\$10.50	Colorado, furnace.....	\$15.50	\$15.50	\$15.56
Stove.....	11.40	11.35	12.58	Stove.....	15.50	15.50	15.56
South Central area:				San Francisco:			
Dallas:				New Mexico, egg.....	25.63	25.63	25.63
Arkansas, egg.....	13.50	13.50	14.00	Colorado, egg.....	25.11	25.11	25.11
Houston:							
Arkansas, egg.....	14.50	14.50	14.67				
Little Rock:							
Arkansas, egg.....	10.50	10.50	10.50				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

² 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 4 shows for the United States average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to November 15, 1934.

TABLE 4.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in the United States

1913-34 Inclusive

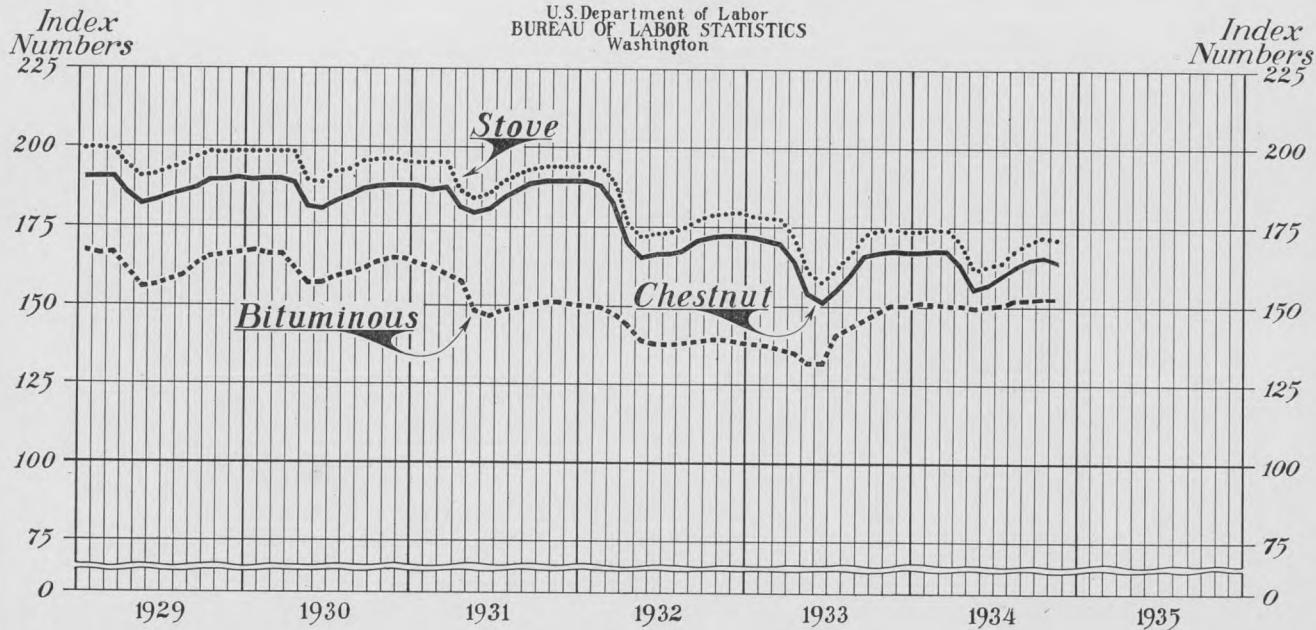
Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—			
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Stove		Chestnut			Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Stove		Chestnut	
			Average price (1913 = 100)	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price (1913 = 100)	Relative price (1913 = 100)				Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 110)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)
1913: Yr.av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	Feb.	7.45	137.0	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	Mar.	7.43	136.7	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	Apr.	7.37	135.6	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	May	7.17	132.0	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	June	7.18	132.1	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	Aug.	7.77	143.0	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	Sept.	7.94	146.0	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	Oct.	8.08	148.7	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	Nov.	8.18	150.6	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	Dec.	8.18	150.6	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	159.2
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6							
July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9							

¹ Insufficient data.

RETAIL PRICES *of* COAL

BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT
1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and of bituminous coal in the United States. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to November 15, 1934, inclusive.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries, should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czecho-slovakia
Computing agency....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities...	51	30	Vienna	59	12	69	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included.....	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100.....	1913	1923-27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926.....	160.6	1027	116	1 170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2 117.8
1927.....	155.4	1004	119	1 207.5	97.8	98.1	106.7	2 126.2
1928.....	154.3	989	119	1 207.4	102.5	98.6	92.1	2 125.5
1929.....	156.7	1047	122	1 218.4	106.4	101.0	98.4	2 123.1
1930.....	147.1	946	118	1 208.6	86.7	98.6	118.8	114.3
1931								
January.....	132.8	876	109	195.1	-----	89.1	104.9	107.0
February.....	127.0	864	106	186.8	-----	85.6	122.0	105.6
March.....	126.4	854	105	183.1	-----	82.8	117.4	104.2
April.....	124.0	851	104	180.1	-----	80.5	98.7	106.2
May.....	121.0	840	104	176.6	-----	77.7	98.7	107.0
June.....	118.3	833	108	176.5	-----	75.0	99.6	109.3
July.....	119.0	811	110	174.8	-----	74.7	96.4	107.9
August.....	119.7	805	109	171.5	-----	75.5	116.5	102.2
September.....	119.4	804	109	172.9	-----	73.5	124.4	104.3
October.....	119.1	805	111	170.2	-----	71.4	110.0	103.1
November.....	116.7	812	110	167.9	-----	71.5	103.2	99.6
December.....	114.3	809	110	160.7	* 68.0	71.2	97.0	99.1
1932								
January.....	109.3	814	111	156.5	67.1	69.6	98.2	98.0
February.....	105.3	829	110	151.3	65.7	66.5	122.8	95.6
March.....	105.0	825	109	148.2	65.8	66.0	114.2	100.1
April.....	103.7	824	107	144.3	65.2	65.4	99.1	97.3
May.....	101.3	812	108	144.8	64.8	62.9	98.4	100.8
June.....	100.1	803	113	143.8	65.1	62.1	107.3	101.4
July.....	101.0	800	110	144.4	65.0	61.4	101.4	97.5
August.....	100.8	796	109	142.9	63.2	63.5	103.6	94.4
September.....	100.3	792	110	150.8	62.6	63.0	102.6	97.6
October.....	100.4	786	110	155.4	62.8	63.6	94.9	100.0
November.....	99.4	764	109	159.4	62.8	63.9	87.9	102.3
December.....	98.7	759	109	156.9	62.1	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933								
January.....	94.8	747	106	154.4	61.9	62.8	87.3	100.4
February.....	90.9	742	103	156.1	62.3	60.6	94.8	99.3
March.....	90.5	734	103	150.4	62.2	60.4	92.3	94.9
April.....	90.4	746	103	147.7	60.9	61.3	85.2	94.1
May.....	93.7	750	103	143.0	59.6	61.9	86.0	96.8
June.....	96.7	759	106	143.4	59.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
July.....	104.8	754	104	144.0	60.0	63.2	86.3	96.8
August.....	106.9	767	104	146.6	59.5	67.8	90.0	95.2
September.....	107.2	768	104	151.2	59.5	65.9	88.0	94.2
October.....	107.0	764	104	153.3	59.8	65.4	88.1	94.2
November.....	106.8	750	104	153.6	60.7	65.8	83.2	94.6
December.....	104.7	769	104	153.6	61.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
January.....	105.2	767	104	150.3	61.9	67.7	78.0	92.9
February.....	108.2	771	102	146.8	63.0	69.4	80.4	91.3
March.....	108.3	774	101	141.1	61.8	72.9	75.0	75.9
April.....	107.4	791	101	136.5	60.6	71.0	74.2	75.5
May.....	108.3	798	100	132.1	59.9	68.6	74.4	76.8
June.....	108.8	777	102	134.0	59.8	67.6	75.4	79.6
July.....	110.0	779	100	136.8	60.8	68.4	90.2	79.6
August.....	113.6	789	100	143.3	-----	69.3	102.8	78.9
September.....	116.6	791	101	146.1	-----	68.8	106.7	77.1
October.....	115.5	-----	101	-----	-----	69.4	98.9	77.1
November.....	115.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	69.9	-----	-----

1 Computed average.

2 July.

3 Average for year.

4 Average.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency...	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities..	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included.....	52 foods	14 foods	Foods	24 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100.....	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926.....	118	1107.8	1 529	144.4	113.3	1 152	179	654.7
1927.....	112	1115.1	1 536	151.9	124.8	1 151	170	558.7
1928.....	120	1150.2	1 539	152.3	127.7	1 144	169	517.0
1929.....	126	1123.5	1 584	154.5	124.1	1 146	169	542.8
1930.....	103	971.2	1 609	142.9	105.1	1 134	160	519.3
1931								
January.....	95	893.2	-----	133.5	93.5	111	-----	467.1
February.....	96	882.6	-----	131.0	94.1	106	151	462.8
March.....	96	878.8	641	129.6	96.3	103	-----	464.7
April.....	96	869.8	-----	129.2	95.7	104	-----	466.8
May.....	95	849.4	-----	129.9	96.6	102	139	460.0
June.....	93	842.4	642	130.9	96.5	101	-----	456.6
July.....	94	846.0	-----	130.4	98.9	100	-----	452.0
August.....	91	869.5	-----	126.1	99.7	100	143	444.1
September.....	87	844.3	607	124.9	99.6	100	-----	438.3
October.....	83	847.9	-----	123.4	96.8	100	-----	435.1
November.....	82	885.2	-----	121.8	94.1	100	155	436.8
December.....	80	918.8	555	119.9	93.0	101	-----	437.8
1932								
January.....	81	915.8	-----	116.1	91.8	103	-----	431.2
February.....	81	908.3	-----	113.9	89.9	102	151	432.5
March.....	83	911.2	561	114.4	89.8	103	-----	445.6
April.....	83	886.3	-----	113.4	89.9	99	-----	450.4
May.....	81	875.7	-----	112.7	93.4	99	144	441.8
June.....	80	871.0	567	113.4	93.3	99	-----	438.0
July.....	83	885.7	-----	113.8	92.1	102	-----	426.8
August.....	80	897.8	-----	111.8	93.8	102	134	411.1
September.....	79	891.4	534	110.5	92.9	101	-----	409.7
October.....	77	894.5	-----	109.6	92.0	102	-----	423.4
November.....	76	919.8	-----	109.5	88.4	103	135	428.0
December.....	75	910.2	531	109.0	86.7	103	-----	433.9
1933								
January.....	75	894.1	-----	107.3	86.5	101	-----	426.1
February.....	74	883.5	-----	106.5	86.2	98	130	422.8
March.....	75	869.8	542	106.2	86.1	98	-----	416.6
April.....	73	868.0	-----	106.3	85.5	93	-----	405.1
May.....	74	867.8	-----	109.5	84.7	91	126	398.3
June.....	74	881.7	532	110.7	84.4	95	-----	402.9
July.....	77	907.1	-----	110.5	79.2	95	-----	402.4
August.....	81	919.9	-----	110.2	77.8	94	129	391.2
September.....	81	920.1	530	111.1	77.3	94	-----	401.5
October.....	77	923.2	-----	112.3	73.7	91	-----	405.1
November.....	78	911.0	-----	113.4	72.2	92	140	400.5
December.....	79	881.2	548	114.2	74.3	88	-----	408.9
1934								
January.....	78	853.4	-----	114.1	74.8	86	-----	421.9
February.....	79	843.1	-----	113.8	76.1	85	133	407.9
March.....	78	865.3	548	113.5	75.7	84	-----	406.8
April.....	79	853.8	-----	113.7	76.1	83	-----	404.8
May.....	79	850.5	-----	113.3	80.2	83	129	341.7
June.....	77	852.0	544	115.5	79.6	85	-----	383.3
July.....	77	854.6	-----	117.8	77.2	87	-----	383.5
August.....	75	884.2	-----	118.5	77.9	87	134	376.7
September.....	73	885.7	-----	116.7	77.9	90	-----	377.8
October.....	-----	903.3	-----	119.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1 Computed average.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Nether-lands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom
Computing agency...	Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities...	Amster-dam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities in-cluded.....	15 foods	58 foods	89 foods	25 foods	20 foods	43 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100.....	1911-13	1926-30 (1000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926.....	¹ 161.3	1026	² 198	-----	¹ 1178	¹ 158	160	164
1927.....	¹ 163.0	983	² 175	99.5	¹ 1185	¹ 152	158	160
1928.....	¹ 166.4	1004	168	100.0	¹ 1169	¹ 154	157	157
1929.....	¹ 162.4	1013	158	101.4	¹ 1153	¹ 150	156	154
1930.....	¹ 150.2	974	152	94.4	¹ 1101	¹ 140	152	145
1931								
January.....	-----	910	146	-----	1081	132	148	138
February.....	-----	879	144	-----	1074	-----	146	136
March.....	139.9	856	143	-----	1071	-----	144	134
April.....	-----	851	141	-----	1073	130	142	129
May.....	-----	847	139	-----	1082	-----	141	129
June.....	140.6	839	138	-----	1064	-----	141	127
July.....	-----	824	140	-----	1043	127	140	130
August.....	-----	820	138	-----	1031	-----	139	128
September.....	136.9	812	136	-----	1022	-----	139	128
October.....	-----	834	136	-----	1026	128	138	128
November.....	-----	832	136	-----	1022	-----	137	130
December.....	125.5	835	136	-----	1004	-----	134	132
1932								
January.....	-----	827	135	-----	990	127	132	131
February.....	-----	810	135	-----	992	-----	129	131
March.....	118.8	792	135	-----	993	-----	128	129
April.....	-----	797	134	-----	987	125	128	126
May.....	-----	787	133	-----	981	-----	126	125
June.....	119.2	778	133	-----	963	-----	125	123
July.....	-----	761	134	-----	944	124	124	125
August.....	-----	761	133	-----	933	-----	123	123
September.....	119.7	758	134	-----	927	-----	122	123
October.....	-----	765	133	-----	927	125	123	125
November.....	-----	745	134	-----	928	-----	122	125
December.....	119.2	713	132	-----	926	-----	120	125
1933								
January.....	-----	707	130	57.4	931	123	118	123
February.....	-----	727	130	58.6	938	-----	117	122
March.....	115.5	712	130	60.0	950	-----	116	119
April.....	-----	714	130	60.4	966	119	116	115
May.....	-----	727	130	60.0	976	-----	116	114
June.....	116.5	723	130	59.5	989	-----	116	114
July.....	-----	732	132	60.4	980	120	116	118
August.....	-----	741	133	55.3	971	-----	116	119
September.....	121.1	746	132	56.0	987	-----	117	122
October.....	-----	753	132	55.9	1029	123	117	123
November.....	-----	751	130	55.9	1052	-----	117	126
December.....	128.3	750	129	56.5	1050	-----	117	126
1934								
January.....	-----	750	128	54.8	1035	120	117	124
February.....	-----	763	128	55.3	1038	-----	116	122
March.....	125.5	769	128	54.6	1038	-----	115	120
April.....	-----	777	130	55.0	1054	120	115	118
May.....	-----	780	130	52.6	1055	-----	115	116
June.....	123.1	778	132	51.2	1041	-----	115	117
July.....	-----	780	133	51.5	1032	123	115	122
August.....	-----	774	136	52.1	1035	-----	114	123
September.....	123.6	771	135	51.4	1027	-----	114	126
October.....	-----	-----	135	51.4	-----	125	114	126
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127

¹ Computed average.² July.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in November 1934

THE general level of wholesale commodity prices was unchanged from October to November. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor remained at 76.5 percent of the 1926 average.

The November index registered an advance of 6 percent over the low point of the year (January), when the index was 72.2, and a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 1934 high, 77.6, in September. The November 1934 index was 7.5 percent above November 1933; 19.7 percent above November 1932, and 9 percent above November 1931. However, when compared with November 1930, November 1934 prices were down 6 percent, and when compared with November 1929 were 18 percent lower.

Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the Bureau, 4—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, and miscellaneous commodities—registered increases from October to November. The remaining groups—textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods—showed slight decreases. Changes in prices of the 784 items by groups of commodities were as follows:

Table 1.—Number of Items Changing in Price from October to November 1934

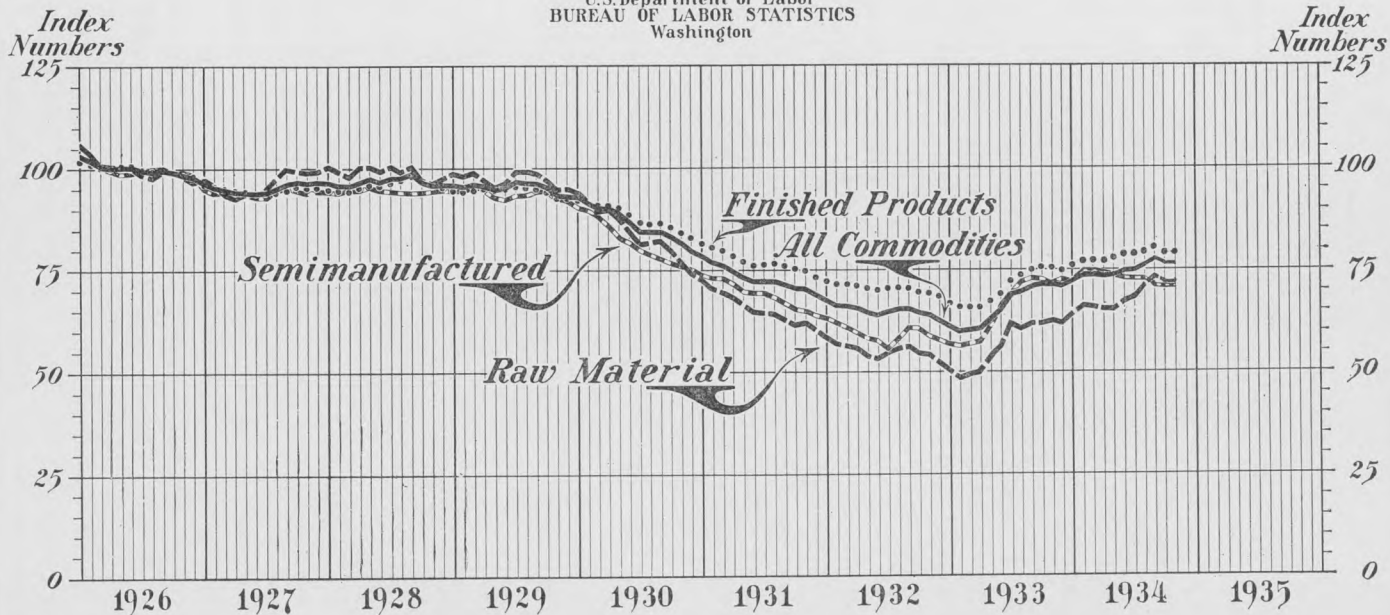
Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All groups.....	145	180	459
Farm products.....	29	28	10
Foods.....	55	31	36
Hides and leather products.....	10	10	21
Textile products.....	15	40	57
Fuel and lighting materials.....	7	8	9
Metals and metal products.....	4	20	106
Building materials.....	6	11	69
Chemicals and drugs.....	7	10	72
House-furnishing goods.....	3	10	48
Miscellaneous commodities.....	9	12	31

Raw materials, including farm products, coffee, hides and skins, coal, crude petroleum, iron ore, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered an advance of one-tenth of 1 percent, and were 15.7 percent above the November 1933 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, also advanced one-tenth of 1 percent over October and were 5.5 percent above the corresponding month of 1933. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and other similar goods declined by six-tenths of 1 percent as

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

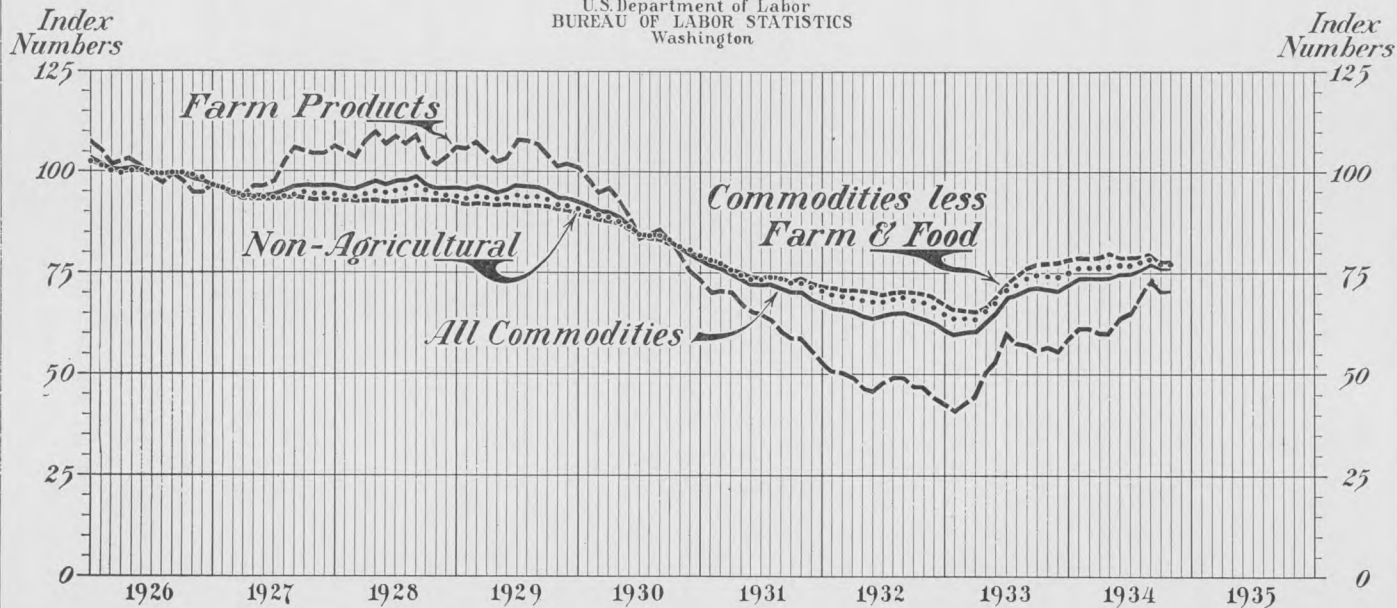
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



compared with the preceding month and four-tenths of 1 percent below November of last year.

The combined index of "All commodities exclusive of farm products and processed foods" registered no change between October and November, but was higher than a year ago by 1 percent. The non-agricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced one-tenth of 1 percent, to a point 4.7 percent above a year ago.

Miscellaneous commodities, with an index of 70.6, were higher by 1.3 percent, due to an advance of nearly 11 percent for cattle feed and 6.3 percent for automobile tires and tubes. Crude rubber, on the other hand, decreased 7 percent, while paper and pulp and other miscellaneous commodities showed smaller declines.

A 5.7 percent increase in hides and skins and four-tenths of 1 percent for leather forced the index of hides and leather products up one-half of 1 percent to 84.2. The subgroups of shoes and other leather products registered slight declines.

The foods group advanced four-tenths of 1 percent to 75.1 percent of the 1926 average, showing an increase of 16.8 percent over November 1933, when the index was 64.3, and an increase of 23.9 percent over November 1932, when the index was 60.6. The wholesale food price index for November 1934 was 13 percent lower than for November 1930, and 24 percent below that of November 1929, when the indexes were 86.2 and 98.9, respectively. Important price advances in this group were reported for butter, cheese, cured beef, lamb, mutton, dressed poultry, lard, oleomargarine, pepper, salt, raw sugar, and most vegetable oils. Lower prices were recorded for flour, macaroni, fresh beef, bacon, ham, mess pork, fresh pork, veal, coffee, granulated sugar, and tallow.

Farm products also registered an advance during November amounting to one-fourth of 1 percent. Commodities in the group contributing to this rise were corn, oats, rye, wheat, lambs, cotton, eggs, fresh apples, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Barley, cattle, hogs, live poultry, lemons, oranges, hay, hops, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, seeds, dried beans, onions, white potatoes, and wool, on the other hand, decreased. The November level of farm products prices was 25 percent above that of a year ago and 51½ percent higher than November 1932. As compared with November 1929, however, they were down by 30 percent.

Textile products declined nearly 1 percent to a new low for the year. Average prices of cotton goods were lower by 2½ percent; woolen and worsted goods and clothing approximately 1 percent. Silk and rayon, on the other hand, advanced 4 percent and knit goods eight-tenths of 1 percent. The subgroup of other textile products remained unchanged. The index for the group, 69.7, was 9 percent lower than November a year ago, when the index was 76.8.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	November 1934	October 1934	November 1933	November 1932	November 1931	November 1930	November 1929
All commodities.....	76.5	76.5	71.1	63.9	70.2	81.3	93.5
Farm products.....	70.8	70.6	56.6	46.7	58.7	79.3	101.1
Grains.....	87.2	85.0	61.3	33.2	51.3	64.0	94.9
Livestock and poultry.....	54.0	55.3	41.2	41.9	55.7	77.7	93.7
Other farm products.....	75.8	75.4	64.3	53.9	63.1	85.4	108.1
Foods.....	75.1	74.8	64.3	60.6	71.0	86.2	98.9
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	78.6	77.1	67.2	62.3	80.7	95.6	103.5
Cereal products.....	91.0	91.0	85.8	62.7	73.1	75.7	87.5
Fruits and vegetables.....	65.3	67.6	61.7	52.4	65.1	82.9	106.0
Meats.....	68.4	70.0	48.2	53.7	67.7	91.4	102.5
Other foods.....	74.0	71.0	66.4	67.7	68.0	81.5	95.8
Hides and leather products.....	84.2	83.8	88.2	71.4	81.6	94.2	108.3
Boots and shoes.....	97.3	97.7	90.0	84.2	92.5	100.3	106.1
Hides and skins.....	63.1	59.7	70.1	46.1	49.0	75.1	109.3
Leather.....	70.8	70.5	79.3	61.9	78.8	93.2	113.3
Other leather products.....	85.7	85.9	87.9	81.9	101.1	104.8	106.3
Textile products.....	69.7	70.3	76.8	53.9	62.2	74.2	88.6
Clothing.....	78.4	79.1	88.0	62.2	72.6	83.5	89.1
Cotton goods.....	84.4	86.6	86.0	53.6	58.1	77.5	97.4
Knit goods.....	61.0	60.5	72.5	51.0	59.0	72.8	86.8
Silk and rayon.....	25.8	24.8	30.4	29.5	41.8	46.6	76.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	74.1	74.9	84.4	55.3	64.2	74.7	86.3
Other textile products.....	68.5	68.5	75.8	67.1	72.5	78.0	90.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	74.4	74.6	73.5	71.4	69.4	75.3	83.2
Anthracite.....	82.1	82.0	81.8	88.8	94.2	89.6	91.2
Bituminous coal.....	96.4	96.4	90.7	80.4	83.7	89.1	92.0
Coke.....	85.6	85.6	83.2	75.6	81.4	83.9	84.4
Electricity.....	(1)	94.5	93.8	103.1	103.4	102.2	95.9
Gas.....	(1)	96.9	94.6	100.0	100.1	97.0	92.4
Petroleum products.....	50.5	50.4	51.6	48.2	42.5	53.3	70.9
Metals and metal products.....	86.2	86.3	82.7	79.6	82.6	87.8	98.7
Agricultural implements.....	91.9	92.0	83.7	84.6	85.5	94.5	97.6
Iron and steel.....	86.0	86.2	81.5	79.4	81.5	86.8	94.0
Motor vehicles.....	94.7	94.7	90.9	92.7	95.2	96.1	104.2
Nonferrous metals.....	67.7	68.1	68.0	49.1	54.7	70.6	103.0
Plumbing and heating.....	68.8	68.1	73.7	67.5	81.4	83.3	92.2
Building materials.....	85.0	85.2	84.9	70.7	76.2	85.5	94.4
Brick and tile.....	91.2	91.2	84.7	75.4	31.4	89.4	93.9
Cement.....	93.9	93.9	91.2	79.0	74.6	91.1	86.6
Lumber.....	81.2	82.0	86.5	56.6	65.9	80.2	91.8
Paint and paint materials.....	78.8	79.4	76.3	68.5	77.5	84.7	98.0
Plumbing and heating.....	68.8	68.1	73.7	67.5	81.4	83.3	92.2
Structural steel.....	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	81.7	81.7	97.0
Other building materials.....	89.4	89.3	88.4	80.1	81.9	89.2	96.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	76.9	77.1	73.4	72.4	76.1	86.0	93.8
Chemicals.....	80.9	81.1	79.2	79.7	80.6	90.1	99.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	73.5	73.5	58.4	55.0	61.3	66.9	71.4
Fertilizer materials.....	64.6	65.7	67.8	63.5	70.1	82.1	89.9
Mixed fertilizers.....	73.5	73.0	68.5	65.6	77.7	91.1	97.4
Housefurnishing goods.....	81.3	81.7	81.0	73.7	80.9	91.5	94.6
Furnishings.....	84.3	84.4	82.8	74.7	79.7	89.9	93.9
Furniture.....	78.4	79.0	79.4	72.7	82.3	93.2	95.4
Miscellaneous.....	70.6	69.7	65.5	63.7	68.7	74.1	82.4
Automobile tires and tubes.....	47.5	44.7	43.2	44.6	46.0	50.2	53.0
Cattle feed.....	108.2	97.6	63.5	40.8	59.8	83.0	124.1
Paper and pulp.....	82.1	82.4	82.5	73.4	80.8	84.6	88.7
Rubber, crude.....	26.6	28.6	17.5	7.2	9.6	18.6	34.5
Other miscellaneous.....	80.8	81.1	78.4	81.5	86.7	91.1	100.0
Raw materials.....	72.2	72.1	62.4	54.2	62.0	76.8	94.8
Semimanufactured articles.....	71.1	71.5	71.4	58.9	64.9	76.1	93.1
Finished products.....	79.3	79.2	75.2	69.3	74.8	84.1	92.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	77.7	77.6	74.2	67.5	72.6	81.6	91.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.0	78.0	77.2	69.8	73.5	81.1	90.8

¹ Data not yet available.

The group of house-furnishing goods registered a decrease of one-half of 1 percent. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the decline.

Higher prices for anthracite coal and petroleum products were offset by lower prices for electricity and gas, causing the group of fuel and lighting materials to drop one-fourth of 1 percent. Bituminous coal and coke remained unchanged.

In the group of chemicals and drugs, falling prices for fertilizer materials more than counterbalanced a slight rise in average prices of mixed fertilizers, resulting in the group of chemicals and drugs declining one-fourth of 1 percent.

Building materials also declined one-fourth of 1 percent, due to lower prices of lumber and paint materials. Plumbing and heating materials and other building materials registered slight increases, while brick and tile, cement, and structural steel were unchanged.

Metals and metal products showed a fractional decrease between October and November, because of declining prices for agricultural implements, certain iron and steel products, and nonferrous metals. Increases were recorded in average prices for scrap steel, antimony, bar silver, and pig tin. The November index, 86.2, was one-tenth of 1 percent below the October level.

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 100.0.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for November 1934, in comparison with October 1934 and November of each of the past 5 years are contained in the accompanying table.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, November 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to November 1934 are shown in table 6. 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 November 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 6 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.307 in November 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 is shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar, by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities, November and October 1934 and November 1933

[1926=\$1]

Groups and subgroups	November 1934	October 1934	November 1933
All commodities.....	\$1.307	\$1.307	\$1.406
Farm products.....	1.412	1.416	1.767
Grains.....	1.147	1.176	1.631
Livestock and poultry.....	1.852	1.808	2.427
Other farm products.....	1.319	1.326	1.555
Foods.....	1.332	1.337	1.555
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.272	1.297	1.488
Cereal products.....	1.099	1.099	1.166
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.531	1.479	1.621
Meals.....	1.462	1.429	2.075
Other foods.....	1.351	1.408	1.506
Hides and leather products.....	1.188	1.193	1.134
Boots and shoes.....	1.028	1.024	1.010
Hides and skins.....	1.585	1.675	1.427
Leather.....	1.412	1.418	1.261
Other leather products.....	1.167	1.164	1.138
Textile products.....	1.435	1.422	1.302
Clothing.....	1.276	1.264	1.136
Cotton goods.....	1.185	1.155	1.163
Knit goods.....	1.639	1.653	1.379
Silk and rayon.....	3.876	4.032	3.289
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.350	1.337	1.185
Other textile products.....	1.460	1.460	1.319
Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.344	1.340	1.361
Anthracite.....	1.218	1.220	1.222
Bituminous coal.....	1.037	1.037	1.103
Coke.....	1.168	1.168	1.202
Electricity.....	(¹)	1.058	1.066
Gas.....	(¹)	1.032	1.057
Petroleum products.....	1.980	1.984	1.938
Metals and metal products.....	1.160	1.159	1.209
Agricultural implements.....	1.088	1.087	1.195
Iron and steel.....	1.163	1.160	1.227
Motor vehicles.....	1.056	1.056	1.100
Nonferrous metals.....	1.477	1.468	1.471
Plumbing and heating.....	1.453	1.468	1.357
Building materials.....	1.176	1.174	1.178
Brick and tile.....	1.096	1.096	1.181
Cement.....	1.065	1.065	1.096
Lumber.....	1.232	1.220	1.156
Paint and paint materials.....	1.269	1.259	1.311
Plumbing and heating.....	1.453	1.468	1.357
Structural steel.....	1.087	1.087	1.152
Other building materials.....	1.119	1.120	1.131
Chemicals and drugs.....	1.300	1.297	1.362
Chemicals.....	1.236	1.233	1.263
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.361	1.361	1.712
Fertilizer materials.....	1.548	1.522	1.475
Mixed fertilizers.....	1.361	1.370	1.460
House-furnishing goods.....	1.230	1.224	1.235
Furnishings.....	1.186	1.185	1.208
Furniture.....	1.276	1.266	1.259
Miscellaneous.....	1.416	1.435	1.527
Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.105	2.237	2.315
Cattle feed.....	.924	1.025	1.575
Paper and pulp.....	1.218	1.214	1.212
Rubber, crude.....	3.759	3.407	5.714
Other miscellaneous.....	1.238	1.233	1.276
Raw materials.....	1.385	1.387	1.603
Semimanufactured articles.....	1.406	1.399	1.401
Finished products.....	1.261	1.263	1.330
Nonagricultural commodities.....	1.287	1.289	1.348
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.282	1.282	1.295

¹ Data not yet available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to November 1934

TABLES 4 and 5 present index numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to November 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for November 1934.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June.....	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September.....	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
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
November.....	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
By weeks:											
November 3, 1934.....	69.9	75.4	84.4	69.5	74.9	85.5	84.9	76.9	82.8	69.6	76.0
November 10, 1934.....	71.1	75.9	84.0	69.4	75.6	85.4	85.1	76.8	82.7	70.5	76.6
November 17, 1934.....	71.5	75.5	84.9	69.3	76.1	85.3	85.0	77.0	82.7	70.6	76.7
November 24, 1934.....	70.6	75.0	84.9	69.3	75.6	85.3	84.9	77.1	82.7	70.6	76.3

Table 5.—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	.628
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
November.....	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
By weeks:											
November 3, 1934.....	1.431	1.326	1.185	1.439	1.335	1.170	1.178	1.300	1.208	1.437	1.316
November 10, 1934.....	1.406	1.318	1.178	1.441	1.323	1.171	1.175	1.300	1.209	1.418	1.305
November 17, 1934.....	1.399	1.325	1.178	1.443	1.314	1.172	1.176	1.299	1.209	1.416	1.304
November 24, 1934.....	1.416	1.333	1.178	1.443	1.323	1.172	1.178	1.297	1.209	1.416	1.311

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to November 1934

IN table 6 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 list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" are contained in the December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 6.—Index Numbers by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January...	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February...	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September.	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October....	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November..	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December..	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January...	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February...	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	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
						November..	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0

Table 7 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 6. 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 244.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[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
						November..	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282

The December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review gives a brief history of the Bureau's wholesale price work. Reference is made to previous reports containing a discussion of the method used in calculating the indexes.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Public Welfare. *Annual report for the year ending November 30, 1933. Boston, 1934. 147 pp. (Public Doc. No. 17.)*

Contains, among others, reports of Division of Aid and Relief and Bureau of Old-Age Assistance.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Department of Public Instruction. Bureau of Education. *Thirty-fourth annual report of the director of education, for the calendar year 1933. Manila, 1934. 204 pp., illus.*

According to this report, the most significant development in vocational education in the Philippines during 1933 was the notable increase in the enrollment of academic high-school graduates who wished to take a two- or four-semester course in trade and agricultural schools.

RHODE ISLAND.—Unemployment Relief Commission. *Report, January 1, 1933, to February 1, 1934. Providence, 1934. 24 pp., charts.*

VIRGINIA.—Governor's Advisory Commission on Unemployment Insurance. *Stabilization of employment in Virginia and building up of unemployment reserves. Richmond, 1934. 157 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

WISCONSIN.—State Board of Control. *Old-age assistance in Wisconsin, 1925-1933. Madison, 1934. 35 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House. *Civil service preference, retirement, and salary classification laws, compiled by Elmer A. Lewis, superintendent, document room. Washington, 1934. 152 pp.*

— — — — Report No. 1421 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): *Prison industries board. Report [to accompany H. R. 9404] of Mr. Tarver, Committee on the Judiciary. Washington, 1934. 3 pp.*

— — — — Report No. 1922 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): *National Housing Act. Report [to accompany H. R. 9620] of Mr. Steagall, Committee on Banking and Currency. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

— — — — Report No. 1922, Pt. 2. (73d Cong., 2d sess.): *National Housing Act. Minority report [to accompany H. R. 9620] of Mr. Prall, Committee on Banking and Currency. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

— — — — Report No. 2021 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): *Federal credit-union system. Report [to accompany S. 1639] of Mr. Steagall, Committee on Banking and Currency. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

— — — — Senate. Report No. 1165 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): *Census of unemployment. Report [to accompany S. 3676] of Mr. Stephens, Committee on Commerce. Washington, 1934. 16 pp.*

— — — — Committee on Education and Labor. *Investigation of the relationship existing between certain contractors and their employees in the United States: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) pursuant to S. Res. 228, May, June, and July 1934. Washington, 1934. 656 pp. In two parts.*

— — — — Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 183: Laws relating to prison labor in the United States enacted in 1933 and 1934 (supplement to Bul. No. 596). Washington, 1934. 10 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for November 1934.)*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 114: State reporting of occupational disease, including a survey of legislation applying to women*, by Margaret Thompson Mettert. Washington, 1934. 99 pp.

The extent to which occupational disease is reported in the different States, together with a discussion of legislative aids in the prevention of such disease, forms the subject of this report. There is also an analysis of occupational-disease statistics.

— Department of the Interior. Division of Subsistence Homesteads. *Homestead houses: A collection of plans and perspectives*. Washington [1934]. 72 pp.

— Office of Education. *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 105: Analysis of the management of a cotton-growing enterprise—Managerial-training content of the type jobs of an enterprise of growing cotton for market*. Washington, 1934. 19 pp. (Revised 1934.)

— *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 118: Analysis of the operative jobs of a corn-growing enterprise—Type study of the operative-training content for a corn-growing enterprise in Maryland*. Washington, 1934. 11 pp. (Revised 1934.)

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. *Report of the findings in a survey of former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, winter 1933-1934 term*. Washington, 1934. 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Reviewed in this issue.

— National Recovery Administration. Industrial Advisory Board. Unemployment Insurance Committee. *Report*. Washington, 1934. 30 pp.

The Wisconsin law, the British and German unemployment-insurance systems, and various proposed plans are briefly summarized, while an outline is given of the committee's proposed plan for a compulsory Federal law.

— [Treasury Department.] *Public works of art project: Report of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, December 8, 1933-June 30, 1934*. Washington, 1934. 89 pp., illus.

— Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin No. 210: Mortality of coal miners*, by Dean K. Brundage. Washington, 1933. 17 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AMSTERDAM (NETHERLANDS).—Bureau van Statistiek. *Statistisch jaarboek, 1932-33*. Amsterdam, 1934. 184 pp. (In Dutch and French.)

Contains statistical information on housing, public relief and persons receiving such relief, population, etc., in 1932-33.

— [Centrale Commissie voor Georganiseerd Overleg in Werkliedenzaken (C. C. W.).] *Verslag omtrent de bemoeiingen der gemeente Amsterdam in arbeidszaken en de verzekering tegen werkloosheid in 1933*. [Amsterdam, 1934?] 102 pp.

A report on public unemployment insurance in the city of Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1933. Subjects covered include legislation, organization of the insurance system, employment and unemployment, insurance benefits and relief, financial statements, etc.

BENGAL (INDIA).—Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1933*. Alipore, 1934. 116 pp.

Wage data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

BOMBAY (INDIA).—Labor Office. *Wages and unemployment in the Bombay cotton-textile industry*. Bombay, 1934. 220 pp., charts.

Wage data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CEYLON.—Controller of Labor. *Administration report for 1933*. Colombo, 1934. 32 pp.

Includes data on labor legislation, unemployment relief works, industrial disputes, and Indian immigrant labor.

COORG (India).—Commissioner. *Report on the working of the cooperative societies in Coorg for the year ending June 30, 1933*. Bangalore, 1933. 23 pp.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—Labor Department. *Annual report, for the year 1933. Kuala Lumpur, 1934. 60 pp.*

Includes some data on wages.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail. Conseil Supérieur du Travail. [*Compte-rendu, trente-septième session, Novembre 1933. Paris, 1934. 259 pp.*]

The proceedings of the thirty-seventh session of the French Superior Labor Council. The questions considered were the application of the law requiring notice of dismissal from employment and the payment of an indemnity for breaking the labor contract, and derogations to the law on weekly rest.

— Direction du Travail. *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant l'année 1930. Paris, 1934. 231 pp.*

The report of the French Ministry of Labor on strikes occurring during 1930.

GERMANY.—Reichsversicherungsamt. *Gesundheitsfürsorge in der Invalidenversicherung, 1933. Berlin, 1934. 88 pp., charts.*

Annual report on health care under the public disability insurance system in Germany during 1933, including preventive measures against tuberculosis and other diseases, legislation, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Health. *Housing: Summary of the principal provisions of the housing acts and public health acts in relation to the maintenance of dwelling houses in a reasonably fit condition for human habitation. London, 1934. 8 pp.*

— On the state of the public health: *Annual report of the chief medical officer, for the year 1933. London, 1934. 295 pp.*

This report deals with vital statistics, maternity and child welfare services, relation between unemployment and national health, medical services connected with the national health insurance system, care of epidemic and chronic diseases, etc.

— Ministry of Labor. *Report on collective agreements between employers and workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Vol. I.—Mining and quarrying industries; engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and other metal industries; building, woodworking, and allied industries. London, 1934. xxxiv, 454 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The recruiting of labor in colonies and in other territories with analogous labor conditions. (Fourth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 19th session, Geneva, 1935; Report IV, first discussion.) Geneva, 1934. 282 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

— *Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 19: The international standardization of labor statistics—A review of the statistical work of the International Labor Office and of various international statistical conferences. Geneva, 1934. 64 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

— *Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 20: International comparisons of cost of living—A study of certain problems connected with the making of index numbers of food costs and of rents. Geneva, 1934. 146 pp.*

MEXICO.—Departamento del Trabajo. *Memoria del Primer Congreso Mexicano de Derecho Industrial. Mexico City, 1934. [Various paging], illus.*

Proceedings of the First Congress of Industrial Legislation in Mexico, held on August 18–23, 1934, in Mexico City, attended by representatives of workers, employers, Government officials, and technical experts. The discussion covered the following: I, Collective labor organization—(a) labor unions, (b) trade agreements, and (c) strikes and unemployment; II, Boards of conciliation and arbitration—(a) organization and jurisdiction and (b) procedure; III, Social security—(a) organization of security and (b) its working. Included in the volume are various reports, and resolutions proposed by the representatives of various groups and adopted by the Congress.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).—Department of Labor and Industry. *Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, during the year 1933. Sydney, 1934. 25 pp.*

Includes statistics on child labor, accidents, employment, etc.

QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).—Bureau of Industry. *First annual report, covering the period from February 22, 1933, to June 30, 1934.* Brisbane, 1934. 42 pp., maps, charts, illus.

A digest of activities, including measures to alleviate unemployment and a discussion of economic trends in various pursuits.

—Insurance Office. *Eighteenth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1934.* Brisbane, 1934. 38 pp., illus.

The report deals with workmen's compensation, and fire, life, miscellaneous accident, and marine insurance.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Labor Department. *Annual report, for the year 1933.* Singapore, 1934. 29 pp.

Includes some data on wages.

SWITZERLAND.—Caisse Nationale Suisse d'Assurance en cas d'Accidents. *Rapport annuel et comptes pour l'exercice, 1933.* [Bern?], 1934. 51 pp.

Report of the Swiss national accident insurance fund for the year 1933, covering both industrial and non-industrial accidents.

TOKYO (JAPAN).—Municipal Office. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical abstract for Tokyo, 1932.* Tokyo, 1934. 155 pp., charts. (In English.)

The section on labor statistics includes data on number of factories and their workers; working hours and wages; labor disputes; trade unions; and unemployment.

TORONTO (CANADA).—Lieutenant-Governor's Committee on Housing Conditions in Toronto. *Report.* [Toronto, 1934.] 142 pp., plans, illus.

Covers the relation of housing conditions to health and social problems, causes of slum growth, control of housing development in the city of Toronto and elsewhere, and the reconstruction of bad areas. The committee recommends the immediate establishment of a city planning commission, the elimination of existing unfit houses as soon as possible, and the initiation of an extension program of slum demolition and construction of low-cost housing. To these ends it urges that the city seek the cooperation of the Federal and Provincial authorities.

TURKEY.—Office Central de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique, 1932-33.* Ankara, [1934?]. 514 pp., maps, charts. (In Turkish and French.)

This Turkish statistical yearbook for 1932-33 contains, in addition to statistics of population, hygiene and public assistance, public works and communications, etc., a section on economic conditions covering the results of the industrial census of 1927, statistics of the agricultural population, production, and foreign and domestic commerce.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Office of Census and Statistics. *Official yearbook of the Union, etc., 1932-33.* Pretoria, 1934. xvi, 1119 pp., maps.

The section on labor and industrial conditions covers industrial disputes, wages and hours, miners' phthisis, apprenticeship, etc. Another section is devoted to wholesale and retail prices, housing and rents.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).—Department of Labor. *Report of the chief inspector of factories and shops for the year ended December 31, 1933.* Melbourne, 1934. 39 pp.

Includes a statistical analysis of employment by occupations.

Unofficial

ALLEN, L. W. *Limited capitalism—the road to unlimited prosperity: An economic theory and a political platform.* New York, Strand Publishers, 1934. 70 pp.

A discussion of the causes of depressions, booms, and economic insecurity, with a tax program designed to maintain an unobstructed flow of goods through the market, thereby maintaining production and employment.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *1934 proceedings.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press. (In *Social Service Review*, September 1934, pp. 397-602.)

Contains papers on social planning for the future, organization of a national welfare program, employment in penal and correctional institutions, etc.

BENNETT, WILMA. *Occupations and vocational guidance: A source list of pamphlet material.* New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1934. 85 pp. (Mimeographed.)

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute for Government Research. *Studies in Administration No. 28: New Federal organizations—an outline of their structure and functions*, by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. Washington, 1934. 199 pp.

Brief descriptions of the purpose of the individual new Federal organizations established since March 4, 1933, authority for their creation, extent of their field organization, and a brief statistical measure of their activities.

BURN, BRUNO. *Codes, cartels, national planning: The road to economic stability*. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1934. 413 pp.

A study of recent changes in American industrial policy by a noted student of the tendencies toward integration of business enterprise in Europe.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Department of Manufacture. *Providing reserves against unemployment. A manual of information and procedure for code authorities and trade associations*. Washington, 1934. 38 pp.

Discusses purpose and extent of unemployment reserve plans, factors affecting applicability of plans to various fields of business, and legislative proposals.

CLAIRE, GUY S. *Administrative: The recovery laws and their enforcement*. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 118 pp.

An outline of the functions and set-up of the more important administrative agencies established under President Roosevelt. Attention is called to the four coordinating agencies—Science Advisory Board, National Emergency Council, Executive Council, and Industrial Emergency Committee.

CLARK, MARJORIE RUTH. *Organized labor in Mexico*. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1934. 315 pp., illus.

A history of the development of labor movements in Mexico before and since the revolution of 1910, and an analysis of the relations between successive political parties and governments and the organized industrial and agricultural workers.

DUKE UNIVERSITY. School of Law. *Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 1, No. 1: The protection of the consumer of food and drugs (a symposium)*. Durham, N. C., December 1933. 133 pp.

The first issue of a new periodical which, it is explained, will be a departure from the usual publications of university law schools in that its contributors will include not only lawyers but experts in other fields. The subject matter, however, will relate to matters in which the legal factor is prominent.

— — — *Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 1, No. 2: Low-cost housing and slum clearance*. Durham, N. C., March 1934. 122 pp.

EMERGENCY WORK BUREAU (New York City). Women's Division. *Report of the psychiatric consulting service*. [New York], 1934. 39 pp.

The story of the effort to maintain at a reasonable level the mental health and morale of a particular group of jobless women.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Industrial and Banking Committee. *The practical solution of the unemployment problem*. San Francisco [1932?]. 32 pp.

Recommends the distribution of available work to the largest possible number of workers but advocates a readjustment in pay so that no "inequitable burden be placed upon industry."

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY OF JAPAN. *Industrial life in Japan*. [Tokyo?], 1934. 32 pp., charts, illus.

A report on welfare activities conducted by various factories in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING. *Special Report No. 2: International glossary of technical terms used in housing and town planning*. London, W. C. 1, 25 Bedford Row, [1934?]. 80 pp. (In English, French, German, and Italian.)

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. *The new survey of London life and labor, Vol. VIII: London industries, III*. London, 1934. 323 pp., map.

This is the third and concluding volume in the study of London industries. It covers land transportation; fine metal and instrument trades; hotel and catering trades; electricity, gas, and water works; and clerical work.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Policyholders Service Bureau. *Product development: How certain successful companies have widened markets and increased profits by re-creating existing products or developing new ones*. New York, 1934. 23 pp.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *A demonstration of individualized training methods for modern office workers, by Edward G. Eriksen and others. Minneapolis, 1934. 60 pp.*

A report on an investigation of limited scope, the results of which, however, indicate the possibilities of making use of diagnostic tests in selecting students for commercial schools. The experiments on instruction methods suggest possibilities of abridging and strengthening the process of training.

— *A study of the needs of adults for further training, by M. R. Trabue and Beatrice J. Dvorak. Minneapolis, 1934. 25 pp.*

The results of the study suggested that possibly the greatest educational need of jobless adults is for reliable information concerning their own vocational resources and liabilities.

— *Employed and unemployed workers—Differential factors in unemployment status, by John G. Darley and Donald G. Paterson. Minneapolis, 1934. 26 pp.*

Included in the findings of this sample study are the following: More individuals over 45 years old, and 24 years of age and under, were unemployed than employed; unemployment is inversely related to length of time the worker was engaged in his chief or modal occupation and is also inversely related to length of time spent on last job. Economic factors are shown to be an important cause of unemployment, but technical change and personal factors are increasingly frequent.

— *Research studies in individual diagnosis, edited by Donald G. Paterson. Minneapolis, 1934. 55 pp., charts.*

The editor points out that, although the research specialist will find the results of these seven studies lacking in completeness and finality, the reports will be significant and helpful to persons endeavoring to meet the problems with which the studies deal.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Committee on Retirement Allowances. *Retirement systems in the depression. Washington, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., 1934. 29 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *The economic legislation of the 73d Congress. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 256 pp.*

— *Individual and collective bargaining in public utilities and on railroads, October 1934. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 16 pp., diagrams.*

The study shows that in the public utilities the great majority of the employees were covered (October 1934) by employee-representation plans, while on the railroads representation for the purpose of collective bargaining was preponderantly through labor unions. About three-fourths of all railroad employees covered were found to deal with their managements through organized labor unions while in public utilities 11.7 percent of the employees dealt through unions.

— *Recent developments in industrial group insurance. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 46 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

SCHWEIZERISCHER HANDELS- UND INDUSTRIE-VEREIN. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz im Jahr 1933. Zürich, 1934. 269 pp.*

Report on commerce and industry in Switzerland in 1933, including data on wages, employment service, strikes and lockouts, etc.

SHEFFIELD SOCIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE. *Survey Pamphlet No. 2: A report on the housing problem in Sheffield. Sheffield (England), 1931. 68 pp., chart.*

SOCIEDAD PARA EL PROGRESO SOCIAL. *Comparación entre el coste de la vida en Madrid, París y Berlín, por José Sainz. Madrid, 1934. 17 pp., charts.*

The booklet contains a comparison of the cost of living of a family of four—husband, wife, and two children—in Madrid, Paris, and Berlin in 1934.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY. *Fourth report on progress in Manchuria, to 1934. Dairen, 1934. 294 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

Includes data on the government, natural resources, industries, education, Manchuria and the League of Nations, etc.

STARNES, GEORGE TALMADGE, and HAMM, JOHN EDWIN. *Some phases of labor relations in Virginia*. New York, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1934. 151 pp., charts. (Monograph No. 20, Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia.)

The history of the rayon and tobacco industries in Virginia and the growth of trade-unionism within the State. The book covers personnel relations as well as hours of labor and wages.

TAYLOR, PAUL S. *Mexican labor in the United States: Migration statistics, IV*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1934. (Reprint, University of California Publications in Economics, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 23-50, maps.)

This study (covering the years 1930-33) is the tenth of a series on Mexican labor in the United States, projected by the Social Science Research Council's committee on scientific aspects of human migration and continued by the council's committee on population.

TRADES and LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA. *Report of the proceedings of the 50th annual convention, Toronto, September 10-14, 1934*. Ottawa, 1934. 205 pp. Summarized in the December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

VEBLEN, THORSTEIN. *Essays in our changing order*, edited by Leon Ardroni. New York, Viking Press, 1934. 472 pp.

A collection of essays in economics, miscellaneous papers, and war essays. This volume and a former collection contain all the important shorter essays and articles by Veblen with the exception of book reviews, a list of which is appended.

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Fifteenth annual report and statement of accounts, 1933-34*. London, W. C. 1, 16 Russell Square, 1934. 27 pp.

