UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner

✦

Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

Volume 40, Number 4
April 1935

✦

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents - - - - - - Price 30 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico $3.50; other countries, $4.75

Contents

This Issue in Brief

Laws requiring notice of dismissal or the payment of dismissal compensation to employees have been enacted in 40 countries. In general, salaried employees have been better protected than manual workers. The payments have ranged from small sums in lieu of notice to comparatively large amounts of compensation. Important factors in the increased demands for and the adoption of dismissal compensation plans have been the increase in and the fear of technological unemployment. Page 847.

The cost per room in apartment buildings owned by cooperative societies reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranged from less than $500 to over $1,000. In these societies the member does not purchase an apartment; he merely buys stock in the society to an amount representing the cost of the apartment he selects. In the societies reporting, the initial payment required ranged from less than $100 to $500 per room. The remainder was paid as rent, covering payments on principal, interest, and the member's share of the cost of building maintenance. The median monthly payments were between $40 and $45—in the majority of cases for a 4-room apartment. For the 3-room apartments the most common monthly charge was between $32.50 and $35. Page 867.

Income during the year 1934 exceeded current expenditures by $10 in 150 families of wage earners and lower-salaried employees in Manchester, N. H. This was shown by a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of expenditures of 150 selected families each of which had at least one earner with a minimum of 3½ days' employment in each of 36 weeks during the year. Of the expenditures, 36.8 percent went for food, 12.7 percent for clothing, 12.1 percent for housing, 12.1 percent for household operation, and 26.3 percent for all other items. Manchester is one of a number of cities being covered in the new study of family expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried employees now being made by the Bureau. The need for such a study has been recognized for a number of years. Data on the items for which family income is expended are used as a basis for current indexes of cost of living. The latest previous basic study was made in 1918. Page 861.

A dismissal-wage agreement of January 6, 1935, between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and certain of its employees provided payment for wages lost by employees displaced by a trackage rearrangement

in 1933. Each employee whose occupation or location was changed by such rearrangement was to be paid for each month, beginning with October 1934 and continuing to October 1, 1935, compensation equal to that received for service in May 1933, provided he accepted such work as might be available. Page 979.

The serious plight of the building-trade workers is strikingly shown in the reports compiled by the State of Ohio covering employment and yearly earnings in practically all industries for the years 1929 to 1933. The number of building-trade workers employed is shown to have decreased from 78,000 in 1929 to 22,000 in 1933, or more than 70 percent, and the average annual earnings of those employed declined from $1,676 to $861, or almost 50 percent. Page 985.

Many improvements in the condition of industrial homeworkers have taken place under the N. R. A., according to a survey conducted by the United States Department of Labor in the latter part of 1934. Nevertheless, it was found that, in many instances, such workers were working excessively long hours for less than a living wage. Employers who shifted their homeworkers to factory employment under code provisions found the adjustment less difficult than was anticipated and expressed the opinion that a general abolition of the homework practice would be satisfactory. Page 888.

Estimated total income of wage and salary employees in the United States in 1933 was 29 billion dollars, as compared with approximately 53 billion dollars in 1929, a decrease of 45 percent. Similar data for 1934 are not yet available, but according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the total national income increased 6 billion dollars between 1933 and 1934, i. e., from 46 to almost 52 billion. Page 921.

Cases of occupational disease handled by the State authorities in 1934 numbered 1,012 in New York and 1,556 in Ohio. In both States there was an increase over the preceding year, this being due in New York principally to an enlarged schedule of diseases, and in Ohio to greater interest in reporting, to the employment of more persons in certain hazardous lines, and to the return to work of unemployed persons. Dermatitis was important in both States from the standpoint of numbers affected, although a number of poisons, such as lead and carbon monoxide, were more serious in their effects. Pages 933 and 934.

A subsidy will be paid to French employers who employ workers registered with the regular unemployment funds, under the terms of a recent Government decree. The bonus may not exceed the unemployment fund allowance which the worker otherwise would have received, less the amount of family allowances. The period during which the bonus may be paid on account of an individual employee is limited to 180 days in any 12-month period. Page 882.

Monthly Labor Review

✦ *Published by the*
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Vol. 40, No. 4 WASHINGTON April 1935

Dismissal Compensation in Foreign Countries

By EVERETT D. HAWKINS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

DISMISSAL compensation is used as much, if not more, abroad than in this country. No continent nor important industrial country lacks cases of such payments to displaced employees. Dismissal compensation is the result of well-established custom, trade-union demands, and actual legislative requirements. Fewer strictly company plans have been adopted abroad than in this country.

Forty countries are known to have passed laws requiring notice or compensation for dismissed industrial workers or salaried employees. If countries with laws covering native laborers, agricultural workers, domestic servants, seamen, apprentices, or civil servants are included, the number of countries is increased to 63. National trade unions in at least 19 countries have been actively demanding dismissal compensation. Conventions of 16 international labor organizations in Europe have gone on record as favoring compensation for dismissed workers.

Development of Legislation on Dismissal Compensation

THE evolution of the dismissal problem has run the gamut from absence of dismissals, to freedom to dismiss, to compensation in case of dismissal. In a slave or feudal economy, dismissal-compensation legislation is obviously unnecessary because of the permanence of the employment relation. During the mercantile period and in the beginning of the industrial revolution, although workers could not leave their master, no legal restraint was placed on the right of the employer to dismiss. Gradually the worker won his emancipation and was given freedom to quit, as the employer had been free to discharge. Abuse of this freedom, however, impeded the planning of the business man and adversely affected the lives of the workers. In several countries laws were passed during the last century prescribing minimum-notice periods to be given by both employers and employees. As the problem of unemployment became more acute and it was recognized that legal equality did not give economic equality, certain

laws which had prescribed equal notice or compensation in lieu thereof were modified to give greater protection to the employee. At the present time, a growing number of countries insist that an employer not only give notice but also pay dismissal compensation.

Although the final stage of notice plus compensation is almost entirely a post-war development, simple notice laws in Europe date back to the last century. Since the World War the amount of public attention which has been given to unemployment problems has greatly increased. The task of reabsorbing returned soldiers, the depressions of 1920 and 1929, the rationalization movement, and technological unemployment have all served as a background for the passage of fully developed compulsory dismissal-compensation legislation in foreign countries. In Europe several countries recognized works councils as a means to help protect workers in case of dismissal. In Latin America definite provisions for dismissal compensation were put on the statute books. Codification of labor law, especially of that portion which deals with the employment contract, has been going on for some time. The Mexican Labor Code of 1931 is a model of such codification, which other Latin American countries appear to be emulating. In the same year comprehensive legislation was passed governing labor contracts in Chile, Spain, and Yugoslavia, with special sections providing for compensation in case of termination of the employment contract. Although the revolution in Germany has brought many labor changes, the Nazi regime provided for dismissal compensation and quite recently increased the maximum payments.

Relation to Other Labor Legislation

It is impossible to study dismissal compensation provisions in foreign countries apart from other labor legislation dealing with the employment contract and social insurance. In countries with comprehensive unemployment-insurance and pension laws, dismissal compensation is generally used only in special cases or for certain classes of employees not covered by the social-insurance provisions. Often special laws protect dismissed salaried employees, while only short notice is provided for workers covered by insurance. In certain cases, however, employees who are paid dismissal compensation either as a gratuity or as a legal or contractual right may be eligible for unemployment insurance. In 10 countries the unemployment-insurance laws state in somewhat similar phraseology that "unemployment benefits shall be suspended if the insured person has received a leaving grant or compensation from the employer on his dismissal." The period of such suspension of unemployment benefits is usually calculated on the basis of the pay last received, although in Italy an additional waiting period of 8 days is enforced. In Great Britain the law as interpreted by the courts provides that receipt of com-

pensation paid in accordance with the expressed or implied terms of the contract temporarily disqualifies a worker from receiving unemployment benefits, while payments in the nature of a gratuity or an act of grace do not disqualify him. In Austria the insurance law had to be modified in order not to prejudice unduly employees who were paid dismissal compensation. The trade unions in the Netherlands have found it difficult to force employers to pay compensation, in view of the provisions of the unemployment-insurance law. In Japan an unemployment commission debated in 1934 whether to enlarge and fund the present dismissal-allowance system or to establish a national unemployment fund with each employer having an individual account.

The dividing line between pensions and dismissal compensation is often difficult to draw. In certain countries where pensions are provided for civil servants, bank clerks, or public-utility employees dismissed for no fault of their own after 10 to 30 years of service, dismissal compensation is paid to those who have been employed less than the number of years required for discounted or full annuities. Although it is not customary to allow retired employees to receive their annuities in a lump sum, the French law lets employees in certain instances use part of their capital value to purchase a homestead. Such payments closely resemble lump-sum dismissal compensation. A few countries definitely exempt employers from paying dismissal compensation to employees who are pensioned.

Special protection against dismissal is given employees in times of sickness, accident, or childbirth. Trade-union or works-council officials and disabled veterans are given additional protection in several countries. If dismissed, employees entitled to vacations are usually given vacation pay in addition to dismissal compensation.

Dismissal notice and dismissal compensation are closely interrelated. Although in some instances notice is not an adequate substitute for compensation, in others, notice and compensation perform the same function—assistance in carrying a man from his old job to a new one. Adequate notice, coupled with generous provisions for free time to look for other work and a fair system of service letters, may be as valuable as compensation to the worker. Because all of the notice legislation either specifically stipulates or tacitly allows compensation in lieu of notice, it is impossible to rule out of the discussion simple notice laws and to consider only notice plus compensation laws.

Types of Legislation Relating to Dismissal Compensation

Dismissal compensation legislation may be divided into (1) statutes adopted to meet particular displacement emergencies such as the adoption of new machinery, a program of rationalization, or the passage of legislation diminishing employment, and (2) general laws

dealing with the various problems related to the termination of the employment contract. The former method has been used, for example, to compensate English railway and public-utility employees adversely affected by consolidation, Japanese shipyard and arsenal workers displaced because of the Washington Naval Conference, and Greek seamen dismissed when old passenger boats were taken out of service. In 1930 the general provision allowing 2 weeks' dismissal compensation in the Soviet Union was supplemented by a special law providing compensation of one-half to three months' earnings for displacements because of rationalization. Although the compensation stipulated in these special laws is usually relatively higher than in general statutes, their coverage is definitely limited.

General dismissal-compensation legislation usually makes a sharp distinction between contracts of employment (either written or oral) for an indefinite period and those for a definite time or for the completion of a definite task. If a contract of the latter class is broken, the usual opportunities are open to bring suit for breach of contract. Damages may be awarded, as is the custom in the British courts, amounting to the wage loss for the unexpired period less any earnings which actually might have been secured at other reasonable work. On the other hand, since judicial procedure is not adequate for contracts of an indefinite period, most dismissal compensation legislation treats in greater detail the termination of employment contracts of indefinite length.

Such legislation may be of two broad classes. One type of law provides a definite scale of notice and compensation for certain classes of employees covered under strictly defined conditions. The courts are resorted to only in case of dispute over the actual application of the law. Most of the Latin American and some of the European laws are based on a definite schedule. The other type of legislation sets no scale of compensation, but relies on custom, collective agreements, or administrative adjudication by works councils, boards of conciliation, or labor courts. The Italian labor charter and the Spanish labor code provide that collective agreements shall determine the amount of compensation. In France custom and trade agreements are the guide, with disputes referred to the courts. Formerly, in Germany the works councils were relied upon to stipulate the amount of compensation; the present law substitutes the Labor Trustee for the works council. The German laws, however, resemble definite legislation since they set maximum compensation varying with years of service. In fact, practically all the laws with a definite scale of compensation stipulate that any more adequate measures assured by individual or collective contracts or by custom shall not be superseded. Another safeguard often used is a clause declaring void any provision in a contract which would in any way limit the employee's right to receive notice or compensation.

Coverage of Legislation

THE number of persons covered by legislation providing for dismissal compensation is limited, because most laws restrict the classes of workers protected, stipulate a certain service or trial period, and refuse payments in case the employee is at fault or resigns. The class of employee, length of service, and cause of separation are the three factors usually considered in determining the eligibility of employees for dismissal compensation.

Class of employee.—In framing their laws many countries have distinguished between types of employees. Temporary employees, and those who are substituting for employees sick, injured, or away on military leave are usually excluded from eligibility. Salaried employees are protected in more countries than are wage earners, and often the scale of compensation is higher for the salaried employees. Sometimes this is due to the fact that manual workers are eligible for unemployment insurance, but in other instances it has been the custom to protect the higher grades of employees more adequately. In Italy, even among salaried employees, three grades are recognized and different scales provided for each, while in Belgium the dismissal compensation varies according to salary classes. Special provisions are usually passed for seamen, agricultural workers, domestic servants, apprentices, journalists, and civil servants.

The justification for separate provisions is the difference in conditions surrounding the employment contract in these occupations. Seamen for many years have been treated as a class by themselves. Since 1919 three conventions protecting seamen have been drafted by the conferences of the International Labor Office. In 1920 a convention requiring 2 months' compensation in case of shipwreck was recommended; 21 countries had ratified this provision by January 1, 1935. Eighteen countries have approved the Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention of 1926, and 16 the Repatriation Convention. The seamen's codes of 45 countries, published by the International Labor Office, generally include provisions against abrupt termination of the employment relation by the shipowner or the sailor. The usual compensation provided is 1 or 2 months' wages for dismissal without cause and return passage to the home country. Larger amounts are often stipulated for officers.

In a highly seasonal industry like agriculture, where the worker lives at his place of employment, special provisions insure that an equity in the crops is preserved even in case of dismissal, that housing accommodations are not abruptly taken away from the workers, and that the regular employees are not dismissed in the dull winter months nor leave in the busy harvest season. Supervisors are sometimes given greater protection than the agricultural laborers.

Although the protection for domestic servants is never very great, amounting to but a few weeks' notice or compensation, it is frequently provided. The legislation is so framed that servants who received room and board in addition to their wages are compensated for them on dismissal, but there is no uniformity in including tips as part of the wage base used in calculating the amount of compensation.

Civil servants are usually given permanency of tenure so that the reasons for dismissal are definitely limited, but, where retrenchment is necessary, comparatively generous dismissal-compensation provisions have been adopted in a number of countries. Journalists need special protection because a paper may change its policy from time to time. In a few advanced laws, the journalist is entitled to compensation if he resigns because he cannot conscientiously subscribe to the new policy. Native laborers receive some slight protection in a few European colonies. Other groups for which special legislation has been passed include a wide variety of occupations, such as acting, baking, cattle herding, mining, motor-car driving, oil refining, and even pearl fishing.

Real differences in needs are not clearly reflected in this assortment of laws. Disputes sometimes arise as to which laws apply in specific cases. Certain jobs can easily be classified; many are borderline cases between wage earners and salaried employees, between seamen and shore laborers, or between domestic servants and agricultural workers. As more countries codify their labor legislation, such anomalies may be avoided.

Length of service.—In most cases it is not required that compensation be paid to employees dismissed during a trial period which may last from several days to a year. This probationary period gives both the employer and the worker a chance to know the other and to decide if they desire to make the employment relation permanent. The employer learns of the efficiency and character of the worker, while the latter discovers if the conditions of work are satisfactory. The length of the trial period generally depends somewhat on the degree of skill required by the job. A good many laws require a month's trial, those under a month usually applying to manual workers, and those over that period to salaried employees. To avoid excessive hiring and firing, short notice (from 1 to 4 weeks) is sometimes required even during the trial period. In addition to this probationary period, certain laws have service requirements; these range from 3 months in Bolivia to 10 years in Argentina, Panama, and Yugoslavia.

Cause of separation.—The problem of defining what causes of separation shall, or shall not, be compensable is not a simple one. This is the same difficulty which has faced every unemployment-insurance administration. Under dismissal-compensation laws work-

ers who are discharged for cause or who voluntarily quit are not, as a rule, eligible for compensation, while those who are dismissed without cause, or who leave on account of some wrongful action of the employer, are entitled to compensation.

The laws with a definite scale of compensation contain lengthy sections to define where compensation is required and where it is not. Usually an employer may discharge an employee for cause, without paying compensation, in cases of false statements, dishonesty, violent action, immorality, sabotage, frequent absence, insubordination, carelessness, drunkenness, and violation of a law. If the employer commits any similar fault or if he tampers with regular or full wages, employees may leave, and under highly developed laws, they are entitled to compensation.

In addition to the determination of fault, certain laws declare that it is against public policy to dismiss employees under special circumstances such as sickness, disability, childbirth, accident, military service, trade-union activity, or participation in some joint governing body such as works councils or arbitration boards. If the law is disobeyed by the employer, fines may be imposed or damages, paid to the worker in the form of dismissal compensation, may be required.

Quite apart from any action or condition of the employee which might determine his eligibility for compensation, certain laws make special provision for separations caused by business depression, bankruptcy, death of the employer, and force majeure (act of God). The Bolivian law requires the payment of only one-half the normal scale of compensation in case of dismissals caused by business losses, but the death of the employer does not relieve his successor from paying full compensation. Only one-half the regular scale is required under the Yugoslav law for dismissals in times of depression. In Greece the employee is entitled to only two-thirds of full compensation in the case of force majeure; a recent bill proposed an addition of 25 percent to the regular scale for dismissals caused by amalgamation.

Such distinctions are based on practical expediency and the theory that the employer is not mainly responsible for employment terminations in the case of force majeure, death of the employer, business depression, and even bankruptcies brought about by a decline in demand. In these situations the employer does not profit by dismissals, as he may by rationalization or amalgamation. Probably financial considerations have even greater weight in the enactment of these provisions. If the law forces the payment of full compensation, the enterprise might have to close down altogether instead of dismissing but a few employees. Special provisions are often included to give dismissal compensation the same priority as wages, in order to check the use of bankruptcy to avoid dismissal obligations.

These special contingencies would be less difficult to meet if funds had been accumulated to pay dismissal compensation. None of the dismissal compensation legislation, except acts providing for pension plans and the Lithuanian law of 1934, provides for funds to be set aside by the employers. Attempts to put dismissal compensation on a funded basis have been retarded by difficulties in determining the size of the contributions, in administering the fund, and in investing the money in countries with monetary units which have fallen in value.

Amount of Compensation

THE amount of dismissal compensation required by law is not, as a rule, a flat sum of money, but varies with one or more of the following factors: Amount of earnings, length of service, type of position, reason for separation, age, and need. Wages, salary, or earnings are a variable in practically all dismissal legislation. Length of service is also frequently used in full-fledged plans. A simple twofold classification might be made on the basis of whether or not length of service is considered. Uniform payments vary with earnings but not service; graduated payments, with earnings and service. Usually the uniform payments are of small amounts—pay for 1 or 2 weeks to manual workers and a month to salaried employees; i. e., one pay period. The Mexican Labor Code is an exception, providing a uniform amount of 3 months' compensation. Graduated payments are more frequently required for salaried employees and range from a few weeks' to 2 years' earnings. Sometimes a simple service rule, such as 2 weeks' or a month's pay for each year of service, is used; in other cases, certain service classes are employed in graduating the amount of compensation. The Rumanian law of 1929 for commercial employees uses the following combination of service classes and a simple service rule:

Service of—	*Amount of notice or compensation*
6 months to 1 year	1 month.
1 to 5 years	3 months.
5 to 10 years	4 months.
10 to 15 years	6 months.
Each additional year	1 month.[1]

Both length of service and amount of earnings are subject to considerable differences in interpretation unless specifically defined in the act. If only continuous service is used in computing the compensation due, as for example in Hungary, the definition of what constitutes a break in service is important. Absences caused by sickness, accident, childbirth, and military service, as a rule, are not considered as breaking the continuity of the employment contract unless they extend beyond the period specified in the law.

[1] But total compensation or notice cannot exceed 12 months.

The problem of service prior to the enactment of the dismissal-compensation legislation has been settled in various ways. In Bolivia only service rendered after the act was passed is counted. In Chile a 50 percent credit is given for service prior to the passage of the first act in 1924. Mergers before that act are held to have broken the service record, but mergers since then do not break continuous service.

With respect to transfer of ownership, most laws carefully stipulate that the new owner shall continue the same terms of employment and recognize the past service of the employee. The law in Ecuador puts the burden of compensation on the old employer unless the new owner binds himself to assume all the old obligations.

The rate of pay at the time of dismissal is usually the basis for defining "earnings." In times of depression when hours and wage rates have been reduced, the disadvantage of such a method is apparent. Sometimes an average for 6 months, 1 year, or longer is used to secure a more normal basis for calculating earnings. The Lithuanian law, for example, uses the average weekly wage in cash and in kind for the year preceding dismissal. Wages must also be defined to determine whether tips, commissions, profit shares, bonuses, room and board, or crop shares are included as a part of the wage base in reckoning the amount of dismissal compensation.

Administration of Legislation

THE value of dismissal-compensation legislation depends not only on the actual provisions of the law, but the universality of its application and enforcement. Unfortunately certain countries with such legislation on their statute books do not have adequate enforcement machinery.

The speed with which controversies are handled is another important factor in judging the worth of a law. Certain cases are bound to arise in which an employee claims greater compensation than the employer has given him, or in which he claims that dismissal was not due to his fault and he is therefore entitled to compensation. Some authorized administrative body or court must try such cases and render prompt decisions. In some countries works councils or joint boards representing both trade unions and employers hear cases in the first instance, with appeal to regional boards or labor courts. Sometimes labor courts or ordinary courts are given original jurisdiction. Because of special features of the employment relation, and because of the number of small claims needing quick settlement, there has been in recent years a growth of special labor courts both in Europe and Latin America. When special tribunals are designated, limits of 3 days to 2 weeks after dismissal are usually set within which suit may be brought, and a similar period is provided for the court or special

body to render its verdict. Rules of procedure are often detailed, and fines are sometimes imposed on employers who violate provisions of the act. Rules not carefully defined leave the employees inadequately protected; thus, the French law of 1928 was weakened by its failure to place upon the employer the burden of proof in case of wrongful dismissal.

If care is not used in drafting and enforcing such legislation, loopholes in coverage will result. The Japanese law exempted, with the approval of the prefectural governor, temporary workers who were employed for only 2 or 3 weeks. In April 1930, the conference of Japanese factory inspectors found "a growing tendency among factory owners to employ workers on a temporary basis indefinitely by renewing the contract of employment, so as to facilitate the discharge of workers without payment of statutory indemnity." This body decided that "persons engaged in the same work as permanent workers should be regarded as permanent workers and entitled to statutory indemnity when discharged at the convenience of the employer."

In order to meet this same difficulty, Poland made careful provision in its 1928 laws that three successive contracts for less than a fortnight should be considered as a contract for an indefinite period and so be subject to the regular dismissal payments. For salaried employees, three renewals of less than 3 months each are classed as an indefinite contract.

Some laws are still so worded that they may be evaded by hiring employees by the day and renewing the contract every day, or by dismissing each employee for a day or two every year so that he does not have a period of continuous service long enough to qualify for any large payments.

Demands for Legislation

TRADE unions in many countries not only have secured dismissal notice and compensation through collective agreements, but also have demanded that legislative measures providing for dismissal compensation be introduced, or that the existing legal requirements be clarified or increased. Until 1926, most of the demands of both national and international labor organizations were concerned with the general problem of the employment contract. Beginning in 1926 and 1927, the whole world, including the trade unions, became conscious of rationalization and the special plight of the older worker displaced from his trade. Unions began to demand a share in controlling the processes of amalgamation, consolidation, and the introduction of new machinery. The old argument was revived that labor should not be expected to bear the full force of technological improvements. Demands for dismissal-compensation legislation were increased by the threat of wide-spread labor displacement.

Typical of the demands of international labor organizations in Europe is one section in the program of the International Federation of Trade Unions adopted at Brussels in the summer of 1933: "To cover such period as is necessary to enable the worker to equip himself for other work, compensation might be paid to those workers and salaried employees permanently displaced by rationalization." Fifteen other international organizations with memberships including practically all types of manual workers and salaried employees have made somewhat similar demands.

Records are also available of the demands of 50 national unions scattered in 19 countries. Their proposals have followed the pattern of existing legislation in emphasizing compensation varying with earnings and service. Considerable stress has been placed on the necessity of protecting older workers. Although some of the demands are phrased in general terms, there is a tendency to ask for compensation up to 1 month's earnings for each year of service.

Voluntary Plans in Foreign Countries

THE following examples of plans actually used in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Japan illustrate the variety of experience abroad with voluntary dismissal compensation. Labor organizations, as a rule, have either directly or indirectly assisted in securing most of the plans adopted both for specific situations and as general policy.

England.—The chocolate industry in England, long noted for its progressive labor policies, has recently introduced a considerable amount of labor-saving machinery and more efficient processes. Plans have been developed by Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., and the Rowntree Co. for making special payments to displaced workers in addition to the regular British unemployment insurance. Unilever, Ltd., the margarine branch of Lever Bros., at Port Sunlight, has agreed to pay compensation, amounting to 2 weeks' pay for every year of service, to those dismissed after 5 years' employment.

Several joint plans have also proved effective in England, for example, those adopted by the joint industrial council of the match industry and the Bradford Dyers Association. The national joint council for the flour-milling industry from 1929 to 1931 faced the problem of taking care of 554 employees who had to be laid off permanently because of the closing of small mills in eight towns. In order to assist the dismissed workers, joint committees representing the company, the labor union, and the displaced men were organized in each town. These committees investigated every instance of dismissal and established contacts with the managers of the employment exchanges and the civic authorities. The following uses of the lump-sum payments indicate the wide variety of new occupations

which the displaced millers entered: To stock a general store, to establish a drapery business, and to purchase a baker's oven, carpenter's tools, a shoe-repairing business, a horse and cart for a green-grocery business, an insurance book, and a cornet.

Holland.—A member of the European margarine cartel, the Jurgens Co. of Holland, was forced to close its plant at Oss and dismiss its entire force of 800 employees. Dismissal compensation was graduated very steeply, starting with small payments of 44 florins for employees of 5 years' service and rising to 2,070 florins for certain employees who had been with the firm 27 years. The labor organizations have also been successful in securing dismissal compensation from several other Dutch margarine employers.

In 1930, the Philips Works, manufacturers of electrical equipment, also of Holland, were compelled to dismiss nearly 3,000 workers. On March 1, the management introduced a regulation that workers of at least 1 year's service, dismissed for other than disciplinary reasons, should receive compensation ranging from a week's wages for workers employed 1 year to 13 weeks' wages for those employed at least 12 years. The compensation was paid in weekly installments equal to half the weekly wage. The company continued the weekly payments until completed even when the worker was engaged by another employer. If an employee was rehired by the company, the payments were suspended, but any balance due was held over until a second dismissal.

Germany.—One of the provisions of the Carl Zeiss Foundation of Jena, Germany, inaugurated by Ernest Abbe in 1891, called for liberal dismissal compensation. Because of these payments, the firm is excepted from the application of the provisions of the German unemployment insurance law. No workman is dismissed without 2 weeks' notice and no official or clerk without 6 weeks' notice. Compensation for dismissal without any fault on the part of the employee is equal to one-sixth of the wages or salary drawn from the company with a maximum of half a year's earnings.

Italy.—The F. I. A. T. establishments, manufacturers of automobiles in Italy, have used the following scale of dismissal compensation which was agreed upon in February 1928, by the representative of the Fascist Confederation of Italian Industry and the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions for Iron and Steel Workers:

Years of service:	*Days' standard pay for each year*
First complete year	1
Second to fourth year	2
Fifth to fifteenth year	3
Each subsequent year	4

The Italian air pilots' agreement of 1931 called for 20 days' notice for each year of service, with a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 8 months, plus dismissal allowance of 1 month's salary for each year of service.

Spain.—The Spanish Banking Corporation through its joint representatives has adopted a lengthy agreement regulating, among other conditions, dismissal. The employment of clerks and subordinate staff members may be terminated because of external factors such as force majeure or on account of serious fault on the part of the employee. If a reduction in staff or the closing of a branch office is necessary, employees dismissed according to a strict seniority principle are given compensation ranging from 1 to 4 months' earnings, depending on their length of service. If the bank closes entirely, 3 months' notice or compensation must be given. An employee unjustly dismissed is entitled to earnings for from 3 months to a year, and double that amount if he has served on any joint committee.

Japan.—Although Japan passed a law in 1923 requiring employers to give employees at least 14 days' notice, or dismissal wages, except in cases of natural disaster or discharge for cause, many companies, often as a result of demands by labor, have adopted additional dismissal compensation plans not only for particular occasions when plants had to be closed but also as standard procedure. The shipbuilding industry, for instance, has been unusually hard hit by naval treaties and the general economic depression. A total of almost 3,000,000 yen was paid out by the Kawasaki Dockyards in 1927 and 1931, and by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. and the Yokohama Dockyard in 1931. About 7,400 men were involved in these reductions in force. The Imperial Steel Works in 1927 paid nearly 1,000,000 yen to about 700 men. In 1933 the Southern Manchurian Railway absorbed the Anshan Iron Works, displacing 1,000 workers and officials who were paid dismissal allowances amounting to 5,000,000 yen.

Plans in Japan, unlike those in the United States, often provide that employees discharged for cause, even for strikes, be compensated. In fact, in times of strike, three types of payments are often made: (1) A lump-sum discharge allowance to workers who are not taken back (usually the strike leaders); (2) a payment of one-third to full-time wages to those who are reemployed; and (3) a flat sum of money paid to the labor organization to expedite the settlement of the strike and to aid some or all of the strikers. Because payments are made in cases of discharge for cause, compensation is often given to those who resign, so that they will not try to provoke dismissal. Traveling expenses back to their homes are required by law for dismissed minors, women, and sick or disabled men. Voluntary payments, not required by law, have also been made for this purpose.

Dismissal compensation plans in Japan have sprung up rapidly since the World War. They are more common in the large plants with over a thousand employees than in smaller shops, according to a survey made of the Hyogo district. In a 1930 study of 256 plants with over 300 workers in each company, 132 plants were found to have some regulations regarding dismissals and retirements. Service and earnings are the factors commonly used in determining the amount of compensation. Service requirements are shorter and the amount of compensation tends to be higher for short-service workers than in this country.

Labor groups have actively demanded compensation. The statistics on the number of disputes in Japan for the last 10 years show that the three leading reasons for strikes have been the dismissal of workers, wage rates, and demands for the introduction of, or increase in, dismissal allowances. The last cause has been the main issue every year in about 10 percent of all labor disputes and the workers on the average have obtained nearly 50 percent of their demands.

Summary

THE foregoing examples of legislative and voluntary plans indicate the wide-spread use of dismissal compensation in foreign countries. The payments have ranged from small sums in lieu of notice to sizeable amounts of compensation. Practically all payments have been related to the amount of earnings, and length of service has frequently been used as a variable. Salaried and commercial employees have, as a rule, been better protected than manual workers. Some plans have been adopted as standard procedure for all dismissal contingencies, while others have been used to meet particular cases of reductions in force. The specter of technological unemployment has increased both the demands for and the adoption of voluntary and compulsory plans for dismissal compensation.

SOURCES.—International Labor Office (Geneva), Industrial and Labor Information, International Labor Review, International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labor Law, Legislative Series, and occasional studies and reports; articles by G. T. Schwenning in American Economic Review, June 1932 (pp. 241–260), American Federationist, October 1932 (pp. 1127–1132), and Social Forces, December 1933 (pp. 275–286), March 1935 (pp. 436–452); dissertation by Elizabeth Pascal, "The worker's equity in his job", in American Federationist, December 1934 to date; Europäisches Arbeitsvertragsrecht, by Erich Molitor, Hans Nipperdey, and Richard Schott, 1928–1930; Marburg in Hessen, N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, G. Braun; and United States, Federal Co ordinator of Transportation, Report (Transportation legislation), 1934, Appendix III, Washington, 1935.

New Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

By Faith M. Williams and Gertrude Schmidt, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics is conducting a new study of the purchases of employed wage earners and lower-salaried workers throughout the United States. The first city for which preliminary data are available is Manchester, N. H.

The first purpose of the general investigation is to provide a basis for revising and extending the Bureau's current indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. These indexes now represent changes in the cost of those commodities and services shown to be most important in the family expenditures of this group by a study made in 1918–19. The types of goods bought by the average worker have changed so greatly since that time that many commodities now important in his purchases are not included in the indexes at all, while other commodities less important now than in 1918 are given too much weight.

The need for a new study of consumer purchasing has been urged by the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics since 1926. In 1929 a special committee of the Social Science Research Council, with William F. Ogburn as chairman, prepared a plan for a comprehensive study of "Consumption according to incomes." The funds necessary to carry out such a study, however, were not made available. A number of studies of consumer purchasing have been made since that time by various agencies, but they have not been sufficiently extensive or coordinated to provide the data needed either for revising the Bureau's cost-of-living indexes or for estimating present-day consumer demand.

The data collected in the current investigation will not only be used for the purpose of computing new indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers, but will also be valuable in providing producers, distributors, and Government agencies with information on the purchasing habits of these classes of workers at different income levels and in different parts of the country. This investigation will provide data on the actual money disbursements of the families studied. Its results should be distinguished from those secured by pricing a hypothetical budget in different communities to obtain data on regional differences in the cost of the level of living represented by the budget prices.

Content of the Investigation

Detailed information is being obtained on the amount and the regularity of the income of representative urban workers, on their purchases of goods, on other types of money disbursements

(repayment of debts accumulated in previous years, investments in life insurance, and savings as such), the kinds of merchandising outlets at which they buy, the time of year at which they purchase specific goods, the kind of housing facilities they have, and the conditions under which they pay for purchased homes. From about one-quarter of the families interviewed records of food consumption are being secured in such form as will make it possible to evaluate the nutritional content of the food consumed in relation to the needs of the families studied. A cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Home Economics assures an analysis of these records which will show the relative adequacy of the diets of groups of families having different food habits and spending different amounts for food.

Methods of the Investigation

THE data are being secured by the "schedule method." Interviewers visit the workers and their families with carefully prepared schedules, and obtain detailed estimates of money income and outgo during the past year. This method has the advantage of being relatively inexpensive as compared with securing personal and household accounts from a representative sample of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. It also provides more accurate information than either a mailed questionnaire or a shorter schedule filled out in a personal interview, that does not include enough information to make possible a balance of receipts and disbursements. The detailed data on food purchases and consumption are obtained by a weekly record kept for each family for four different seasons of the year. These accounts are being supervised by trained field workers who make daily visits to the families during the weeks when the records are kept. In certain selected cities accounts of all family expenditures for an entire year are to be obtained from families of specific types in certain income groups to compare with data for the same year to be obtained by the schedule method from families of similar type and income.[1]

Selection of Sample

IT IS planned to study the expenditures of single individuals and of family groups in representative cities and towns of over 2,500 population throughout the United States, coordinating the information secured with similar data for farm and small-town groups, which the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture plans to obtain. The number of communities to be studied will depend in part on the results shown by the data secured in the early stages of the investigation. These data will be analyzed to determine whether

[1] An experiment is also under way to test the uses of a shorter schedule in determining the extent to which consumer purchasing in one community is similar to that in another community previously studied.

there are significant differences in the purchasing habits of wage-earner and lower-salaried groups in cities of different size in the same general area, and in cities of approximately the same size but with different economic characteristics. The fragmentary data on purchasing habits now available do not make it possible to say in how far data for one city of a given size and type in a given region may be used as representative of other cities in that region.

In 1930 approximately 85 percent of the urban population in the United States lived in the 982 communities of 10,000 population or more. The 15 percent of the urban population, living in places of 2,500 to 10,000, were scattered through 2,183 towns. It is now planned to make studies in approximately 100 cities with a population of 10,000 persons or more, representing communities of different size and economic type in each geographic area, and including 1 city in each State. The list of smaller cities will not be made up until the analysis of data collected on an experimental basis in small cities in New Hampshire, and in certain Middle Western and Southern cities is completed.

Priority is being given to the study of the consumption of family groups. Since it is impossible to complete the entire investigation in a relatively short time, it seemed advisable to secure comparable information for family groups in different areas at one time and for persons living as single individuals at another.

The families being studied are chosen to represent a cross section of the employed wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Although the Bureau recognizes the importance of data on purchases by higher-salaried clerical workers, professional persons, managers and officials, and those in business for themselves, the limited funds available have made it necessary to confine the project to the wage-earner and lower-salaried groups.

It is important that the data which will be used as a basis for computing index numbers of the living costs of these groups should not reflect the distorted spending of families whose incomes have been abnormally low and irregular because of unemployment. The sample studied does not include families who received relief during the year covered, or families in which there has not been at least 1 earner who had a minimum of 3½ days' employment in each of 36 weeks during the year.[2] Families with incomes under $500 a year have also been omitted from the study.

At the present time field work on studies of the disbursements of families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers is under way or has been completed in 40 cities. Tabulation of the data for a num-

[2] An exception has been made in the case of families in which the chief earner is employed in an industry normally seasonal. Such families have been included if the chief earner had employment for 3½ days in each of 30 weeks.

ber of cities has been started and a preliminary tabulation is completed for Manchester, N. H. Similar data for other cities will be published as rapidly as they become available.

These data were obtained by the Bureau in cooperation with the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Office and with the assistance of the New Hampshire Emergency Relief Administration. The survey was conducted under the direction of Faith M. Williams and Ethel M. Johnson, New Hampshire minimum wage director. Gertrude Schmidt and C Spencer Platt, supervisor-statistician of the New Hampshire Cost of Living Service, were in immediate charge of the study.

Findings in Manchester, N. H.

In Manchester schedules were secured from 150 representative families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The average number of persons per family was 4.3, and the average number of persons earning money for the family at some time during the year, 2.2. In 107 of the 150 families there was more than 1 wage or salary earner, and in 2 families there were as many as 7 earners. In 59 of the families the homemaker worked outside the home. The average income of the families studied was approximately $1,600.[3]

Variations in income among the families studied are the result more of differences in the number of earners than of differences in the wage level of the employed members of the families, as shown in table 1. The average number of persons per family who worked at some time during the year varied from 1.3 in the lowest income group to 4.3 in the group with incomes of $2,500 and over. The table presents the number of families within each income group as well as the average number of persons per family for each of the income groups. The table further shows average income, average total expenditures for consumption goods, and differences between the income and such expenditures. These differences represent decreases in savings or increases in outstanding bills for the 3 lowest income groups; and increases in savings (including payments on life insurance) or decreases in outstanding bills for the 4 highest income groups.

[3] The mean was $1,603±$40, where $40 is the computed standard deviation of the means of successive samples, if chosen in the same way as the present sample.

Table 1.—Family Composition, Income and Disbursements, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934, for Families of Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in Manchester, N. H.

[Preliminary figures]

Annual income group	Number of families	Average number of persons per family	Average number of earners per family [1]	Average family income	Average total current expenditures	Difference between income and current expenditures
Under $900	10	2.6	1.3	$751	$844	−$93
$900 and under $1,200	25	3.6	1.7	1,058	1,132	−74
$1,200 and under $1,500	41	4.1	2.0	1,349	1,396	−47
$1,500 and under $1,800	29	4.2	2.0	1,618	1,585	+33
$1,800 and under $2,100	20	4.0	2.5	1,953	1,831	+122
$2,100 and under $2,500	16	5.1	3.1	2,258	2,202	+56
$2,500 and over	9	7.3	4.3	3,234	3,027	+207
All incomes	150	4.3	2.2	1,603	1,593	+10

[1] Includes all persons having worked at any time during the year.

The distribution of expenditures, for families classified by income, also shows the significance of the larger families in the higher income group. Although a smaller proportional expenditure for food is usually expected for families with higher incomes, the difference between the percentages spent for food by the families in this sample, when classified by family income, is negligible. Table 2 shows the distribution of current expenditures by these families.

Table 2.—Average Expenditures of 150 Families of Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934, in Manchester, N. H.

[Preliminary figures]

	Income group		
	Under $1,500	Over $1,500	All incomes
Number of families	76	74	150
Average number of persons per family	3.7	4.9	4.3
Total current expenditures	$1,236	$1,960	$1,593
Distribution of current expenditures:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Food	37.4	36.4	36.8
Clothing	10.5	14.2	12.7
Housing	14.3	10.6	12.1
Household operation	13.3	11.3	12.1
Furnishings and equipment	3.6	5.3	4.7
Transportation	6.2	6.9	6.6
Personal care	1.8	2.1	1.9
Medical care	4.0	3.0	3.4
Recreation	4.9	5.5	5.3
Formal education	.2	.6	.4
Vocation	.6	.5	.6
Community welfare	1.8	2.0	1.9
Gifts	.8	1.2	1.0
Other family expenditure	.6	.4	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The families studied in the Manchester investigation represent a carefully chosen sample of the *employed* population of that city in 1934. Their relatively high average income in a period of economic depression represents the consolidation of earnings of a number of

workers, rather than high individual earnings. In this group of 150 families, only 53 percent of family income was derived from earnings of the husbands. Earnings of sons and daughters 18 years of age and over living at home provided 24 percent, earnings of wives 15 percent, and earnings of other members of the family 6 percent.

As mentioned above, the families studied in this investigation include none in which at least one earner had not had a minimum of 3½ days' employment in each of 36 weeks (or in each of 30 weeks in trades normally seasonal). In Manchester it was found that in general those selected as having been employed at least 36 weeks of the year had had fairly regular employment throughout the year. The chief earners of the 150 families averaged 48.6 weeks' employment in the year ending August 31, 1934. The concentration of the employed population of Manchester in a few industries with relatively steady operation in the year ending August 1934 accounts for this high average. Of the 340 jobs held in the course of the year by the 328 earners in the 150 families, 136 were in textile mills and 77 in shoe factories. The method of selection also resulted in excluding from the study most of a low-income group important in normal times, unskilled laborers, as a large proportion of these workers in Manchester were unemployed during a large part of the year 1933–34.

The detailed analysis to be published at a later date will provide concrete data on purchases of specific goods and services in such a way that they can be compared with data secured in previous studies of the purchases of wage earners and lower-salaried workers.

Activities of Cooperative Housing Societies in 1933

THE median monthly rental for the apartments of the cooperative housing societies which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its recent general survey of the cooperative movement [1] was between $40 and $45 per month. In the majority of cases this rental was paid for a four-room apartment. In addition, the members also had an investment in the enterprise amounting to from $500 to $1,000 per room. Of the 21 societies which furnished data, 13 were in Brooklyn and 8 were in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The oldest of these societies was organized in 1916, 2 were formed in 1919, 6 in 1920, 2 in 1921, 3 in 1922, 1 in 1923, 2 in 1924, 2 in 1925, 1 in 1928, and 1 in 1930. The average age, all societies combined, was 11½ years.

Table 1 shows that of 626 shareholders (members of the societies) only 484 were occupying apartments in the buildings, while 203 apartments were rented to nonmembers. Paid-in share capital amounted to slightly over $900,000. The present value of the cooperative buildings (i. e., at the end of 1933) was reported as $2,629,663, as compared with an original value of $3,292,751. The total assets of the 21 societies reporting were nearly 2¼ million dollars.

Table 1.—Shareholders, Tenants, and Assets of Cooperative Apartment Societies, End of 1933

Item	Cooperative apartment buildings in—		Total
	Brooklyn	Manhattan and Bronx	
Number of shareholders (members)	331	295	626
Number of apartments occupied by—			
Members	229	255	484
Nonmembers	114	89	203
Paid-in share capital	$400,540	$499,518	$900,058
Value of apartment buildings:			
Original	$1,502,220	$1,790,531	$3,292,751
Present	$1,072,329	$1,557,334	$2,629,663
Total assets	$763,070	$1,456,740	$2,219,810

In the truly cooperative housing societies the members do not receive title to the apartment they select; they own capital stock of the society in an amount equal to the value of the apartment. Title remains with the society, so that the whole building is owned collectively.

Generally the whole amount of the stock does not have to be paid for at once. The member is usually required to make a down payment; the balance he pays in monthly amounts (rental) which are large enough to cover his payments on principal, interest, and his proportionate share of the cost of building maintenance. The cost

[1] Previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review have contained articles on various other phases of the cooperative movement, based on this survey, as follows: Credit unions, September 1934 (p. 551); local consumers' societies, November 1934 (p. 1041); and workers' productive societies, February 1935 (p. 257).

of interior decorating of the apartments is generally borne by the member occupying the apartment.

In 2 of the societies reporting, the initial payment per room was less than $100, in 2 societies $100 and under $200, in 3 societies $200 and under $300, in 1 society $300 and under $400, and in 3 societies $400 and under $500; in 1 organization the member was required to make an initial payment of $500 on his apartment, in 1 a payment of $600, in 1 a payment of $900 or $1,000 depending on size of apartment, and in 1 a payment of $2,000.

The total cost per room was less than $500 in 4 societies, $500 and under $750 in 1 society, $750 and under $1,000 in 2 societies, and $1,000 and over in 1 society. The total cost per apartment was less than $1,000 in 1 society, $1,000 and under $2,000 in 1 society, and $2,000 and over in 1 society; in 1 organization the total cost per apartment ranged from $1,600 to $6,000, according to the size and location of the apartment, and in another from $6,000 to $8,300.

Table 2 shows the monthly payments required in apartments of specified size. In figuring the number of rooms, the bathroom was not counted, but the kitchen was considered as a room, while a dining alcove was counted as half a room.

Table 2.—Distribution of Cooperative Apartments According to Number of Rooms and Monthly Rentals

Monthly rental	Number of apartments of specified size, with classified monthly rental						Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	Over 5 rooms	
Under $25	[1] 4	[2] 3					7
$25 and under $27.50		4		7			11
$27.50 and under $30			5	16			21
$30 and under $32.50			5	16	1		22
$32.50 and under $35			[3] 77	[4] 1	15		93
$35 and under $37.50			19	[5] 5	15		39
$37.50 and under $40			[6] 17		17		34
$40 and under $45	2		6	[7] 77	17	[5] 5	107
$45 and under $50	4		14	[8] 9		[5] 9	36
$50 and under $55	4	1	2		13	[5] 4	24
$55 and under $60	4	2	3	14		27	50
$60 and under $65		2	1			1	4
$65 and under $70		1	5		9		15
$75 and under $80	1		5	3		9	18
$80 and over	1		6	[9] 24	1	10	42
Rent not reported			17	20	3		40
Total	20	13	[10] 182	[11] 192	[12] 91	65	563

[1] Apartments of 1½ rooms.
[2] Includes 2 apartments of 2½ rooms, and 1 apartment on which rent was reduced 10 percent after Oct 1, 1933.
[3] Includes 61 apartments of 3½ rooms.
[4] 4½ rooms.
[5] Rent reduced 10 percent after Oct. 1, 1933.
[6] Includes 9 apartments of 3½ rooms.
[7] Includes 31 apartments of 4½ rooms.
[8] Apartments of 4½ rooms.
[9] Includes 2 apartments of 4 rooms and 2 baths each.
[10] Not including 12 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $22.60 to $25.70 and 10 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $23 to $31.
[11] Not including 12 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $29.70 to $34.70 and 18 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $31 to $38.
[12] Not including 32 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $32.50 to $39, 16 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $36.90 to $41.70, and 7 apartments with monthly rentals ranging from $37 to $43.

The most common size of cooperative apartment was that having 3 or 4 rooms. Among the three-room apartments, the largest group included those on which the monthly "rentals" ranged from $32.50 to $35, while among the four-room apartments the largest group rented for from $40 to $45. The largest as well as the median group, all sizes of dwelling units combined, was that of apartments renting for $40 and under $45. Slightly over three-fifths of the whole number of dwellings reported for involved monthly payments of less than $60. As already indicated, these amounts represent the members' amortization payments, interest, and the proportionate share of building maintenance.

The total income during 1933 of the 21 societies was $344,562.

While, as already indicated, it is not good cooperative practice to give title to the individual members, 5 of the 20 societies reporting on this point do allow the members to hold title to their apartments; in the other 15 societies the member owns only stock in the association. Another cooperative principle in the housing field is that the members should never be allowed to sell their apartments at a profit; under good cooperative practice the member is required to sell back his stock to the association, receiving only what he paid for it minus any sums necessary to cover damage to the dwelling. However, 16 of the societies reporting allow their members to sell their apartments at a profit. Fifteen societies allow the subletting of apartments to non-member tenants; another allows subletting but restricts the practice as much as possible, 1 society allows it only during the summer months, 1 society restricts the "mark-up" to that amount which covers the use of furnishings only, and another stipulates that subletting shall be without profit. Two societies prohibit the subletting of apartments.

The 20 societies reporting on this point employ 38 full-time and 7 part-time workers and paid in wages during 1933 the sum of $28,532.

Residential Hotels

THERE are in Washington, D. C., two cooperative residential hotels, the first of which was started in 1922 and the other in 1928. For 1933 a report was received from the latter organization.

The second hotel project may be said to have grown out of the first, although the personnel of the cooperative group was different. This association was formed in 1928 and moved into its building December 1, 1929, after a good many difficulties. This is a 7-story building having 168 rooms with private bath and 56 suites of 2 rooms each, which share 1 bathroom.

Each member must purchase 5 shares of preferred stock and 1 share of common stock. There is no limit to the number of shares of

preferred stock that may be held by any one person but no stockholder may own more than one share of common stock and it is only the latter that carries the voting privilege. Thus it works out that each member has only 1 vote.

The cost to the member has ranged from $200 to $500 per room, of which $50 must be paid down and the balance may be paid in installments of $10 per month. Monthly basic rents range from $25 to $35; those of nonstockholders from $30 to $41.

Members merely hold stock to the value of the room occupied by them; they do not receive title. The paid-in share capital at the end of 1933 amounted to about $50,000.

The original value of the building was $676,000; its value in 1933 was estimated at $630,000. The total assets amount to $720,660.

The hotel has 250 tenants of whom 100 are stockholders; there are also 114 stockholders not residing in the hotel. As this hotel is situated just off the Union Station plaza and in the neighborhood of the House and Senate Office Buildings, it attracts many of the young women employed in that vicinity.

Elevator service, cafeteria, and a laundry room for the use of the guests are among the conveniences provided. There is an elaborate lobby, small writing nooks, and parlors for the entertainment of guests, as well as a ballroom. Meals are charged for at the rate of $22.50 per month for breakfast and dinner.

The hotel is managed by a board of 5 directors, elected by the members. It employs an average of 28 persons and paid in wages during 1933 about $17,000. The total income for 1933 amounted to $101,947.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Unemployment in Various Industries and Occupations in Massachusetts at Beginning of 1934

THE demand for occupational data in relation to unemployment makes the publication of the following findings of the Massachusetts unemployment census of January 2, 1934,[1] particularly pertinent. The table is compiled from the preliminary report of that census [2] issued by the Massachusetts Department of Industries. One of the outstanding figures in the table is the 40,699 wholly unemployed workers in the building-construction industry. Furthermore, 20,344 in that industry were employed temporarily on Government projects. Among the totally unemployed in the building construction industry were 11,193 carpenters, 8,473 painters, 3,890 bricklayers, and 3,034 plumbers.

The number of those totally unemployed in wholesale and retail trade was also strikingly high—38,033, of whom 20,305 were sales wo rkers.

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation

Industry and occupation[1]	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	
		Government projects	Private work			Government projects	Private work		
All industries	243,480	94,724	2,144	119,381	102,541	7,217	749	54,290	624,526
Manufacturing and mechanical industries									
All manufacturing and mechanical	124,389	48,439	1,096	82,240	37,944	2,169	207	37,540	334,024
Building construction	40,298	20,279	369	11,995	401	65	4	109	73,520
Bricklayers	3,890	2,187	24	781					6,882
Carpenters	11,193	5,115	122	3,371					19,801
Electricians	1,472	638	16	721					2,847
Painters	8,473	4,810	69	2,225					15,577

[1] In order to save space occupations in which less than 500 persons were not fully employed are included in "Miscellaneous occupations" in each industry. The miscellaneous group also includes in some cases such classifications as "other workers", "other skilled workers", and workers for whom no occupation was reported.

[1] Massachusetts. Department of Labor and Industries. [Preliminary] report on the census of unemployment in Massachusetts (as of Jan. 2, 1934). Boston, 1934, pp. 41-50. (Mimeographed.)

[2] Other tables were published in th e December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (pp. 1333-1337).

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation—Continued

Industry and occupation	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	
		Government projects	Private work			Government projects	Private work		
	Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued								
Building construction—Con.									
Plasterers	1,221	555	12	227					2,015
Plumbers	3,034	1,383	30	1,780					6,227
Roofers and slaters	777	395	2	268					1,442
Structural-iron workers	370	139	2	78					589
Tinsmiths, etc.	446	147	2	170					765
Stationary engineers and firemen	345	130	3	90					568
Unskilled workers	5,026	2,910	21	961					8,918
Clerical workers	305	101	7	66	371	64	4	99	1,017
Management workers	1,703	700	23	539	3				2,968
Transport workers (truck drivers, etc.)	368	253	4	171					796
Architects, engineers, and draftsmen	731	486	25	197	27	1		10	1,477
Miscellaneous occupations	944	330	7	350					1,631
Boots and shoes (leather)	13,672	3,112	68	11,576	7,866	301	27	7,415	44,037
Skilled workers	11,977	2,691	50	10,784	6,889	230	22	7,019	39,662
Unskilled workers	546	159	3	346	216	6		177	1,453
Clerical workers	360	101	6	109	665	62	5	184	1,492
Management workers	408	61	6	149	84	2		28	738
Miscellaneous occupations	381	100	3	188	12	1		7	692
Other leather (tanneries, belting, etc.)	2,967	1,026	7	2,205	805	32	2	482	7,526
Skilled workers	2,328	742	3	1,831	644	20		428	5,996
Unskilled workers	270	145		229	33	1		24	702
Miscellaneous occupations	369	139	4	145	128	11	2	30	828
Cotton goods	8,278	2,780	103	7,601	5,338	303	47	6,444	30,894
Skilled workers	6,066	1,988	73	5,883	4,998	260	43	6,063	25,374
Unskilled workers	1,176	377	5	1,021	122	4		254	2,959
Maintenance workers	542	233	12	440					1,227
Clerical workers	215	70	2	105	189	34	4	98	717
Management workers	247	98	11	136	16	4		23	535
Miscellaneous occupations	32	14		16	13	1		6	82
Woolen goods	5,956	1,964	40	7,852	3,617	168	18	6,438	26,053
Skilled workers	4,923	1,467	29	6,720	3,370	146	15	6,299	22,969
Unskilled workers	358	274	3	595	51	5		65	1,351
Maintenance workers	272	107	2	263					644
Clerical workers	220	61	4	142	179	16	2	65	689
Miscellaneous occupations	183	55	2	132	17	1	1	9	400
Other textile industries (rugs, hosiery, silk, knit goods)	2,384	1,079	30	2,102	2,858	180	21	2,835	11,489
Skilled workers	1,520	700	15	1,622	2,592	160	18	2,673	9,300
Unskilled workers	279	149	2	188	59	3	1	63	744
Clerical workers	140	63	1	56	167	16	2	76	521
Miscellaneous occupations	445	167	12	236	40	1		23	924
Iron and steel [2]	10,133	4,107	87	8,482	903	54	7	495	24,268
Tinsmiths	398	122	2	217				2	741
Blacksmiths	279	110	1	144					534
Machinists	2,291	783	19	1,248				6	4,347
Mechanics	327	131	3	52					513
Molders and founders	750	397	8	709				3	1,867
Unskilled workers	966	440	6	839	39			41	2,331
Maintenance workers	369	179	2	306	1				857
Clerical workers	499	212	8	241	321	38	7	112	1,438
Miscellaneous occupations	4,254	1,733	38	4,726	542	16		331	11,640
Heavy machinery [3]	6,653	3,002	88	4,186	337	37	2	247	14,552
Skilled workers	5,160	2,349	63	3,435	124	6		151	11,288
Unskilled workers	535	273	4	242	2			11	1,067
Maintenance workers	270	116	4	174					564
Clerical workers	344	141	7	139	203	31	2	78	945
Miscellaneous occupations	344	123	10	196	8			7	688

[2] Includes plumbing, stoves, rolling mill and wire products, cutlery, and firearms.
[3] Includes machine tools, shipbuilding railway equipment, textile machinery, printing presses, automobiles, etc.

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation—Continued

Industry and occupation	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	
		Government projects	Private work			Government projects	Private work		
	Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued								
Electrical machinery and supplies	4,171	1,762	64	3,541	1,495	84	4	1,442	12,563
Electricians	303	137	8	192					640
Machinists	681	291	13	710					1,695
Unskilled workers	359	183	1	217	64	2		96	922
Clerical workers	383	137	8	187	334	37	2	178	1,266
Engineers, draftsmen, and chemists	224	87	8	216	10			4	549
Miscellaneous occupations	2,221	927	26	2,019	1,087	45	2	1,164	7,491
Paper and allied products	2,497	936	21	5,146	1,301	69	16	2,211	12,197
Skilled workers	1,454	529	13	3,809	1,006	45	8	1,956	8,820
Unskilled workers	308	140		549	39	1		156	1,193
Maintenance workers	228	106	6	438				1	779
Clerical workers	286	85	1	177	232	21	8	77	887
Miscellaneous occupations	221	76	1	173	24	2		21	518
Printing, publishing, and engraving	4,105	964	46	3,270	1,575	117	14	965	11,056
Skilled workers	2,666	601	29	2,582	735	44	2	698	7,357
Maintenance workers	329	108	2	159	3				601
Clerical workers	330	98	7	160	659	58	8	174	1,494
Artists, draftsmen, etc	246	50	2	113	111	12	3	31	568
Miscellaneous occupations	534	107	6	256	67	3	1	62	1,036
Clothing	2,074	363	9	1,267	3,672	190	11	3,262	10,848
Skilled workers	1,582	271	6	1,123	3,324	167	10	3,148	9,631
Clerical workers	161	26	1	45	215	17	1	57	523
Miscellaneous occupations	331	66	2	99	133	6		57	694
Furniture and finished lumber	4,136	1,532	39	2,912	390	28	1	313	9,351
Skilled workers	3,319	1,167	24	2,404	219	5		267	7,405
Unskilled workers	322	151	4	192	9	2		8	688
Miscellaneous occupations	495	214	11	316	162	21	1	38	1,258
Food (including bakery products and sugar)	3,923	1,121	35	2,052	2,122	51	7	1,698	11,009
Skilled workers	1,962	463	14	1,233	1,685	23	4	1,532	6,916
Unskilled workers	525	155	2	309	67	2		50	1,110
Clerical workers	355	120	4	119	289	22	3	81	993
Sales workers	372	125	3	106	48	2		21	677
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	387	155	2	158					702
Miscellaneous occupations	322	103	10	127	33	2		14	611
Rubber goods (tires, footwear, belting)	2,683	1,024	20	1,653	1,198	55	4	789	7,426
Skilled workers	1,767	657	11	1,229	911	29	1	690	5,295
Unskilled workers	460	174	1	270	55	5		38	1,003
Clerical workers	212	86	6	67	217	20	3	51	662
Miscellaneous occupations	244	107	2	87	15	1		10	466
Chemicals (drugs, paints, fertilizer, explosives, etc.)	1,652	759	17	1,066	588	43	3	409	4,537
Skilled workers	499	329	3	579	309	10	1	286	2,016
Unskilled workers	264	117	2	168	45	2		42	640
Clerical workers	191	69	2	54	187	27	2	54	586
Miscellaneous occupations	698	244	10	265	47	4		27	1,295
Jewelry (silverware, clocks, etc.)	1,591	529	13	1,657	685	66	5	553	5,099
Skilled workers	1,400	486	11	1,532	542	52	3	456	4,482
Miscellaneous occupations	191	43	2	125	143	14	2	97	617
Independent hand trades	2,664	486	10	1,399	1,364	248	5	672	6,848
Skilled workers	2,614	477	10	1,360	1,348	245	5	664	6,723
Miscellaneous occupations	50	9		39	16	3		8	125
Other manufactures	4,552	1,614	30	2,278	1,429	78	9	761	10,751
Skilled workers	2,122	755	14	1,209	237	9	1	233	4,580
Unskilled workers	1,527	576	6	756	804	28	2	396	4,095
Clerical workers	337	109	2	100	349	39	6	105	1,047
Miscellaneous occupations	566	174	8	213	39	2		27	1,029

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation—Continued

Industry and occupation	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	
		Government projects	Private work			Government projects	Private work		
Trade									
All trade	29,966	7,870	259	10,666	15,025	965	138	5,251	70,140
Wholesale and retail	25,515	6,684	194	9,685	12,518	671	77	4,786	60,130
Skilled mechanical workers	1,145	363	14	505	6	1	------	5	2,039
Laborers, mechanical workers	1,946	672	8	891	68	2	------	61	3,648
Hand workers	494	116	2	186	193	4	------	98	1,093
Dressmakers, tailors, and milliners	148	7	2	85	620	59	4	268	1,193
Clerical workers	2,412	613	24	661	3,809	294	34	990	8,837
Management workers	1,265	368	14	203	171	17	1	25	2,064
Sales workers	12,781	2,912	94	4,614	7,524	288	37	3,280	31,530
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	3,433	1,219	20	1,629	------	------	------	------	6,301
Miscellaneous occupations	1,891	414	16	911	127	6	1	59	3,425
Real estate and insurance	1,890	531	17	367	1,373	143	35	233	4,589
Clerical workers	395	96	3	64	1,293	126	30	207	2,214
Sales workers	1,417	411	14	267	78	17	5	25	2,234
Miscellaneous occupations	78	24	------	36	2	------	------	1	141
Banking and brokerage	1,234	258	34	181	702	93	17	121	2,640
Clerical workers	1,057	228	28	149	681	93	16	118	2,370
Miscellaneous occupations	177	30	6	32	21	------	1	3	270
Miscellaneous (including auto agencies)	1,327	397	14	433	432	58	9	111	2,781
Clerical workers	213	54	1	64	379	45	7	80	843
Sales workers	673	216	11	185	12	4	1	9	1,111
Miscellaneous occupations	441	127	2	184	41	9	1	22	827
Transportation and communication									
All transportation and communication	24,407	13,090	247	12,107	1,173	116	18	626	51,784
Construction and maintenance of streets	5,800	5,256	39	1,584	23	8	------	7	12,717
Unskilled workers	5,226	4,762	34	1,409	------	------	------	------	11,431
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	192	208	2	100	------	------	------	------	502
Miscellaneous occupations	382	286	3	75	23	8	------	7	784
Garages and filling stations	5,137	1,985	59	2,211	107	14	------	49	9,562
Skilled workers	3,467	1,392	40	1,671	------	------	------	------	6,570
Unskilled workers	1,279	427	13	424	8	------	------	4	2,155
Miscellaneous occupations	391	166	6	116	99	14	------	45	837
Steam and street railroads	3,582	1,757	61	3,347	141	22	2	40	8,952
Engineers, firemen, and brakemen	375	258	9	367	------	------	------	------	1,009
Conductors, motormen, and bus drivers	487	272	9	247	------	------	------	------	1,015
Guardsmen, signalmen, baggage handlers, etc	765	363	16	761	31	5	1	11	1,953
Unskilled workers	1,207	533	12	1,319	9	1	------	9	3,090
Maintenance workers	367	175	8	433	------	------	------	------	983
Clerical workers	245	89	5	88	101	15	1	20	564
Miscellaneous occupations	136	67	2	132	------	1	------	------	338
Telegraph, telephone, and radio	1,255	411	12	265	712	49	12	452	3,168
Telephone operators	25	10	------	15	454	30	10	352	896
Telegraph operators	531	230	9	117	86	7	1	42	1,023
Miscellaneous occupations	699	171	3	133	172	12	1	58	1,249
Other transportation and communication [1]	8,633	3,681	76	4,700	190	23	4	78	17,385
Sailors and deck hands	525	142	10	87	------	------	------	------	764
Longshoremen	689	122	3	1,073	------	------	------	------	1,887
Postal workers	772	218	13	558	42	5	2	34	1,644
Maintenance workers	473	140	3	116	------	------	------	------	732
Clerical workers	374	120	3	139	134	14	2	35	821
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	5,728	2,897	43	2,710	13	4	------	9	11,404
Miscellaneous occupations	72	42	1	17	1	------	------	------	133

[1] Including postal service.

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation—Continued

Industry and occupation	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed: Government projects	Temporarily employed: Private work	Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed: Government projects	Temporarily employed: Private work	Employed part time	
Domestic and personal service									
All domestic and personal service	13,503	4,093	96	4,668	16,210	1,049	77	7,152	46,848
Hotels and restaurants	7,614	1,541	43	2,391	4,631	185	27	1,547	17,979
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	711	139	8	578	689	25	4	363	2,517
Housekeepers and stewards	227	53	------	61	161	12	------	25	539
Janitors, cleaners, and porters	1,307	297	11	374	120	6	------	55	2,170
Cooks	1,741	389	7	384	387	20	2	78	3,008
Waiters and waitresses	1,279	251	6	487	2,070	70	13	710	4,886
Clerical workers	322	67	4	57	406	23	4	103	986
Management workers	438	72	2	42	110	9	------	15	688
Miscellaneous occupations	1,589	273	5	408	688	20	4	198	3,185
Laundries, cleaning, and pressing shops	1,294	370	11	919	1,217	30	8	1,401	5,250
Skilled workers	772	220	6	690	971	18	5	1,266	3,948
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	316	88	3	141	------	------	------	------	548
Miscellaneous occupations	206	62	2	88	246	12	3	135	754
Other services	4,595	2,182	42	1,358	10,362	834	42	4,204	23,619
Chauffeurs	1,415	501	13	338	------	------	------	------	2,267
Janitors, housekeepers, cleaners	1,057	569	5	373	1,345	180	1	600	4,130
Miscellaneous occupations	2,123	1,112	24	647	9,017	654	41	3,604	17,222
Professional and semiprofessional service									
All professional and semiprofessional service	6,653	1,983	114	2,843	7,661	666	126	2,281	21,967
Professional service	4,219	1,362	85	1,499	7,089	646	122	2,095	17,117
Artists	249	101	3	84	194	16	------	66	713
Teachers	629	153	33	240	1,754	226	61	742	3,838
Musicians	451	67	6	308	311	26	5	274	1,448
Trained nurses, orderlies, etc	420	87	1	34	2,628	125	24	314	3,633
Clerical workers	435	106	8	119	1,216	137	19	350	2,390
Engineers and chemists	394	292	12	118	19	4	------	1	840
Miscellaneous occupations	1,641	556	22	596	967	112	13	348	4,255
Recreation and amusement	2,434	621	29	984	572	20	4	186	4,850
Actors, showmen	255	36	4	98	179	2	2	56	632
Musicians	643	89	8	380	79	2	1	29	1,231
Semiprofessional and recreational	372	117	9	97	19	1	1	9	625
Skilled workers	345	69	2	193	28	------	------	10	647
Miscellaneous occupations	819	310	6	216	267	15	------	82	1,715
Public service [5]									
All public service [5]	4,847	3,759	62	1,938	632	146	9	195	11,588
State, Federal, and municipal workers	394	264	8	208	35	14	------	17	940
Soldiers, sailors, deck hands, etc	320	238	1	23	------	------	------	------	582
Janitors, etc	334	216	3	156	29	4	------	9	751
Skilled workers	751	410	13	324	------	------	------	------	1,498
Unskilled workers	964	1,012	4	394	------	------	------	------	2,374
Clerical workers	310	111	5	55	495	111	6	124	1,217
Transport (truck drivers, etc.)	187	177	1	142	------	------	------	------	507
Miscellaneous occupations	1,587	1,331	27	636	73	17	3	45	3,719

[5] Including public utilities, military, naval, etc.

Unemployment in Massachusetts, Jan. 2, 1934, by Sex, Industry, and Occupation—Continued

Industry and occupation	Males				Females				Total not fully employed, both sexes
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily employed		Employed part time	
		Government projects	Private work			Government projects	Private work		
	Other industries								
All other industries	9,640	7,218	99	3,383	247	37	------	103	20,727
Farming	6,171	5,329	73	1,679	159	29	------	53	13,493
Farm owners, tenants	934	1,645	13	287	7	3	------	2	2,891
Farm laborers	4,709	3,335	45	1,212	114	14	------	35	9,464
Miscellaneous occupations	528	349	15	180	38	12	------	16	1,138
Lumbering	309	297	6	135	------	------	------	1	748
Quarrying, sand, and gravel	1,612	812	11	640	26	2	------	12	3,115
Stone masons and cutters	811	346	3	238	------	------	------	------	1,398
Quarrymen	403	229	------	195	------	------	------	------	827
Miscellaneous occupations	398	237	8	207	26	2	------	12	890
Fishing	1,548	780	9	929	62	6	------	37	3,371
Fishermen and sailors	986	471	5	480	2	1	------	3	1,948
Miscellaneous occupations	562	309	4	449	60	5	------	34	1,423
	Industry not reported								
Total industry not reported	2,827	3,003	54	1,135	3,723	1,181	54	604	14,581
Skilled mechanical workers	343	192	6	228	21	7	1	8	806
Unskilled workers	2,103	1,407	10	495	89	27	------	15	4,146
Clerical workers	1,069	505	23	238	3,013	399	44	492	5,783
Miscellaneous occupations	1,312	899	15	174	600	748	9	89	3,846
	Never fully employed since leaving school								
Total never fully employed since leaving school	25,248	5,269	117	761	19,926	888	120	538	52,867
Vocationally trained	6,077	922	67	365	8,592	407	95	388	16,913
Skilled mechanical workers	1,494	250	10	77	193	19	2	19	2,064
Professional	1,125	134	27	82	956	99	18	80	2,521
Clerical workers	2,880	393	26	158	6,928	269	72	276	11,002
Miscellaneous occupations	578	145	4	48	515	20	3	13	1,326
Untrained	19,171	4,347	50	396	11,334	481	25	150	35,954

Unemployment in Pennsylvania, December 1934

THERE was a drop of 3.5 percent in the total number of the unemployed in Pennsylvania in December 1934, as compared with the same month in the preceding year, according to estimates of the State Department of Labor and Industry.[1] The total number of the unemployed in December 1934 was reported as 836,359, or 22.5 percent of the working population. The estimates of the totally unemployed, include relief workers.

The department of labor and industry's monthly and average yearly estimates of the unemployed for 1932, 1933, and 1934 are given in table 1.

[1] Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Accounts and Statistics. Unemployment in Pennsylvania reduced by 77,000 in number. Harrisburg, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

Table 1.—Estimated Total Unemployment in Pennsylvania, 1932, 1933, and 1934, by Months

Month	1934		1933		1932	
	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population	Estimated number totally unemployed	Percent of working population
January	1,028,563	27.6	1,309,850	35.2	1,017,730	27.3
February	980,467	26.3	1,321,842	35.5	1,013,642	27.2
March	890,505	23.9	1,379,351	37.1	1,059,793	28.5
April	906,832	24.4	1,346,549	36.2	1,072,937	28.8
May	873,269	23.5	1,314,835	35.3	1,144,627	30.7
June	878,479	23.6	1,259,987	33.8	1,191,331	32.0
July	935,649	25.1	1,147,179	30.8	1,281,562	34.4
August	962,029	25.8	1,037,606	27.9	1,291,167	34.7
September	968,260	26.0	909,363	24.4	1,234,836	33.2
October	915,080	24.6	906,787	24.4	1,138,966	30.6
November	913,721	24.5	893,337	24.0	1,152,209	31.0
December	836,359	22.5	867,022	23.3	1,160,354	31.2
Average for year	924,102	24.8	1,141,143	30.7	1,146,596	30.8

The estimated average number of the totally unemployed in Pennsylvania in 1934, by industry, is recorded in table 2. While all industries combined showed a reduction of 19 percent in unemployment in 1934 as compared to 1933, the number unemployed in transportation and communication increased 5.2 percent and that in trade declined more than 50 percent, while the shrinkage in the number of jobless in the manufacture of food and tobacco was nearly 80 percent.

Table 2.—Average Number of Estimated Totally Unemployed Persons in Pennsylvania, by Industry, 1933 and 1934

Industry	Average number estimated unemployed		Percent of change, 1933 to 1934
	1934	1933	
All industries	924,102	1,141,143	−19.0
Agriculture:			
Farmers (owners and tenants)	349	349	
Hired farm labor	10,693	19,673	−45.6
Forestry and fishing	1,562	1,940	−19.5
Building construction	162,647	161,600	+.6
Highway construction and maintenance	5,117	5,117	
Manufacturing	327,870	441,263	−25.7
Metal	103,332	128,282	−19.5
Transportation equipment	65,791	109,075	−39.7
Textile and clothing	57,269	67,993	−15.8
Food and tobacco	2,662	12,599	−78.9
Clay, glass, and stone	16,969	22,644	−25.1
Lumber and furniture	18,068	18,370	−1.6
Chemical	7,209	12,836	−43.8
Paper and printing	8,143	11,107	−26.7
Other manufacturing	48,427	58,357	−17.0
Coal mining	118,744	144,282	−17.7
Anthracite	82,457	92,848	−11.2
Bituminous	36,287	51,434	−29.5
Other mining and quarrying	8,466	10,568	−19.9
Transportation and communication	103,288	98,164	+5.2
Governmental service	2,241	2,241	
Trade	33,478	67,628	−50.5
Hotels and restaurants	12,589	20,289	−38.0
Laundries	4,634	4,874	−4.9
Professional and semiprofessional	24,942	32,540	−23.4
All other industries	107,482	130,615	−17.7

Unemployment Survey of Springfield, Ohio, 1934 [1]

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics, early in 1934, made a survey of unemployment in three industrial cities, Bridgeport, Conn., Lancaster, Pa., and Springfield, Ohio. The present article gives the results for Springfield. For this city, no tabulations were made for nongainful persons.

The 27,416 persons, including all the population 10 years of age and over with the exception of those classed as nongainful (see below), consisted of 1,239 persons seeking their first job, 281 persons attempting to reenter industry after having retired, and 25,896 gainful workers. About 66 percent of these gainful workers were working in either full- or part-time jobs, 10 percent had relief jobs (jobs created by Federal, State, or local authorities for the express purpose of giving employment to the unemployed), and 18 percent were unemployed because they were ill, laid off, or unable to find work of any sort. About half of those reporting "no work" had been without a job for 6 months or longer.

In the tables which follow, no figures are given for nongainful persons (children under school age, at school, and women and men not working for pay and not wishing or unable to work). The term "gainful workers" includes all persons working at their usual occupations, those at stop-gap jobs (private employment other than usual occupations), those on relief jobs, and all persons not now employed but who usually follow a gainful occupation and are not retired. It does not include first-job seekers (persons who have never had a job but now want one), nor reentry seekers (persons who previously withdrew from active employment, but who now seek employment). The full-time workers include all those individuals working the normal hours, or more, of full-time workers in their usual occupations. Reduced hours under the National Recovery Administration were counted as full time. Part-time workers include those persons working shorter hours per day, fewer days per week or alternate weeks because the factory, or other place of employment, had shortened hours in order to spread employment or from lack of orders. In this class, also, were persons who worked part time from choice; such persons included homemakers who supplemented their incomes by working 1 or 2 days a week as laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, or saleswomen.

Table 1 gives both actual figures and percentages, while tables 2 and 3 show percentages only. The actual data upon which the percentages are based may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., upon request.

[1] This is the second in a series of articles by Florence M. Clark, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The first article, dealing with Bridgeport, appeared in the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 1.—Employment Status of Persons, Other Than Gainful Workers, 10 Years of Age and Over, First Quarter of 1934, Springfield, Ohio

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All persons	27,416	20,358	7,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
First-job seekers	1,239	747	492	4.5	3.7	7.0
Reentry seekers	281	124	157	1.0	.6	2.2
Gainful workers	25,896	19,487	6,409	94.5	95.7	90.8
Employed	18,090	13,249	4,841	66.0	65.1	68.6
Full time	15,085	11,436	3,649	55.0	56.2	51.7
Part time	3,003	1,811	1,192	11.0	8.9	16.9
Unknown	2	2		(1)	(1)	
Employed on relief work	2,833	2,751	82	10.3	13.5	1.2
Unemployed	4,903	3,438	1,465	17.9	16.9	20.7
No work	3,646	2,433	1,213	13.3	12.0	17.2
Laid off	746	636	110	2.7	3.1	1.5
Sickness	467	340	127	1.7	1.7	1.8
Voluntarily idle	44	29	15	.2	.1	.2
Unknown	70	49	21	.3	.2	.3

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Employment Status

THE figures in table 1 show the employment status of 27,416 persons, 10 years of age and over, who were working, looking for work, or idle because of lay-off or sickness. These do not include persons normally classified as nongainful. Of all persons tabulated, 20,358 were men and 7,058 were women. There were 19,487 male gainful workers (both unemployed and employed) but only 6,409 women. The women, therefore, were only about 25 percent of all gainful workers. A total of 1,239 men and women, or 4.5 percent of all persons tabulated, were looking for work for the first time in their lives; of these, 492 were women. These women comprised 7 percent of all women tabulated, but the men formed only 3.7 percent of all men tabulated.

The employed group, consisting of full- and part-time employed, contained almost three times as many men as women. Of the 13,249 employed men, 11,436 or 86.3 percent were on full-time jobs, and 1,811 or 13.7 percent on part time. Three-quarters of the 4,841 women were working full time, and one-quarter were working part time. The number on relief work is shown separately.

There were 4,903 unemployed persons, of whom 3,438 were men and 1,465 were women. A larger proportion of unemployed women were vainly seeking employment than men; more than four-fifths of all unemployed women were in the "no work" category, while less than three-quarters of the men were so classified. Considerably more men than women were laid off but expected to return to their old jobs. More men than women were unemployed because of sickness but the proportion of the male gainful workers so classed was not much higher than the corresponding figure for the women.

Duration of Unemployment

TABLE 2 shows the percentages of the unemployed workers who have been out of employment for various lengths of time, the intervals ranging from a few weeks to 4 years or more. This table is based upon 4,388 persons totally unemployed, of whom 3,066 were men and 1,322 were women.

One-third of the unemployed men had been out of work 1 month or less and one-half of the men for less than 6 months. The women had been out of work for a longer time; half of them had been unemployed 1 year or longer.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Workers in Springfield, Ohio, According to Duration of Unemployment [1]

Duration of unemployment	Total	Men	Women
All unemployment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment lasting—			
Under 2 weeks	17.9	22.2	7.9
2 and under 5 weeks	10.0	10.9	7.7
5 and under 26 weeks	21.8	19.7	26.7
26 and under 52 weeks	7.7	6.4	10.7
1 and under 2 years	11.7	9.4	17.0
2 and under 3 years	13.4	13.1	14.1
3 and under 4 years	11.6	12.1	10.6
4 years or more	5.9	6.2	5.3

[1] Covers 4,388 unemployed (3,066 men and 1,322 women). Does not include 4 (3 men and 1 woman) for whom the period of unemployment was not known.

Usual Industry and Employment Status

DATA in table 3 show the shift of employment in the different industry groups. For both men and women, about the same percentage of all gainful workers were working full time. A much larger proportion of women than of men were working part time; the percentage of all gainful female workers was 18.7 percent and of all gainful male workers, 9.3 percent. Men and women working in the professional service and trade groups were better off than in any other of the separate industry groups. More than three-quarters of the women and almost three-quarters of the men in the professional service group were working full time. In the trade group, 70 percent of the men and 63 percent of the women were working full time.

In order to compare the unemployment rates in each industry in 1934 with similar rates in 1930, the percentages for no work and relief jobs in table 3 were added together. The resulting 1934 unemployment rate of 30.1 percent for men in the manufacturing and mechanical industry group is considerably more than the 1930 rate of 11.1 percent. For the women in the manufacturing and mechanical industry group, the unemployment rate was 21.2 percent in 1934 as compared with 7.2 percent in 1930. In both 1934 and 1930, women in the domestic and personal service had a higher unemployment rate than the men in that group.

Table 3.—Usual Industry and Employment Status of Gainful Workers in Springfield, Ohio, 1930 and 1934

Usual industry	Springfield survey: 1934							Census of unployment, 1930 (class A plus class B)	
	Total		Percent					Gainful workers	Percent unemployed
	Number	Percent	Working full time	Working part time	On relief jobs	No work and layoff	Idle, other reasons		
Men									
All industries	19,436	[1] 100.0	58.9	9.3	14.1	15.8	1.9	21,818	[4] 9.4
Agriculture	412	100.0	32.3	3.4	32.3	30.6	1.5	470	10.4
Forestry and fishing	6	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	8	[2]
Mining	24	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	30	[2]
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	11,053	100.0	58.3	9.7	14.3	15.8	1.9	12,648	11.1
Transportation	2,091	100.0	49.9	10.7	20.2	17.0	2.2	2,160	9.1
Trade	3,222	100.0	70.0	9.5	7.9	10.7	1.9	3,701	5.7
Public service	332	100.0	72.9	2.4	11.1	11.7	1.8	381	5.0
Professional service	948	100.0	74.3	7.4	6.6	10.6	1.1	1,017	4.6
Domestic and personal service	933	100.0	61.7	8.9	11.8	15.8	1.8	938	7.4
Industry not specified	415	[3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	465	-------
Women									
All industries	6,388	[1] 100.0	57.1	18.7	1.3	20.7	2.2	7,474	[4] 6.2
Agriculture	29	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	120	3.3
Mining	2	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	[2]
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,059	100.0	55.1	22.2	1.3	19.9	1.5	2,708	7.2
Transportation	207	100.0	62.8	17.9	.5	17.4	1.4	271	1.8
Trade	1,088	100.0	63.0	15.3	1.6	18.2	1.9	1,252	4.2
Public service	50	[2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	57	[2]
Professional service	903	100.0	79.0	7.3	2.7	9.1	2.0	1,041	3.3
Domestic and personal service	2,024	100.0	45.7	22.6	.5	27.9	3.3	1,964	8.5
Industry not specified	26	[3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	60	-------

[1] Excluded unknown employment status—men, 51; women, 21.
[2] Percentages not significant—figures too small.
[3] Percentages not significant.
[4] Excluded unknown—men, 171; women, 4.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

State Subsidies to Employers of Unemployed Workers in France [1]

FRENCH employers who employ workers registered with the regular unemployment funds will be entitled to a subsidy upon the fulfillment of certain conditions, according to a decree dated January 29, 1935.

The bonus so paid may not exceed, for each employee hired and for each day of labor, the amount of the allowance which would have been paid to the employee if he had continued to receive assistance, the amount of family allowances not being included. In order to receive this bonus the employer is required to secure unemployed workers from the public employment office; no bonus is to be paid unless the total number of employees exceeds the average number employed in the same quarter of the preceding year and in the quarter immediately preceding that in which they are hired. Also, the number of regular workers cannot be smaller than the number of unemployed workers for whom the bonus is paid, the employer being given the right (in order to fulfill this condition) of renouncing his bonus claim for part of the unemployed workers hired. The weekly hours of work may not be less than 32 and the bonus may not be paid to any employer on account of the same employee for more than 180 days in any 12-month period.

Employers who apply for the bonus are required to put at the disposition of the agents of the unemployment funds and the agents of the Department of State in charge of the control of these funds the pay rolls and other documents necessary for the verification of the conditions under which these bonuses are granted. The bonuses allowed employers in conformity with this decree will enter into the account for the State subsidy under the same conditions as the regular unemployment allowances paid by funds.

[1] France. Journal Officiel, Paris. Jan. 31, 1935, p. 1250.

Extension of Compulsory Labor Service in Germany

THE extension of the system of labor service is continuing in Germany.[1] While it has not yet reached the status of universal service predicted for it, the word "voluntary" has been dropped and it has already been made compulsory for various classes of Germans, such as future leaders, students, and practically all newly appointed officials in civil service.

The State head of the German student body has issued an order which provides that all students in their first to seventh term at universities, unless they have already done their labor service or have been exempted therefrom and if they are not in possession of a properly filled out booklet of duties (*Pflichtenheft*) of the German students, must perform 6 months' labor service as from April 1, 1935. The same applies to all students in their first to fifth term at commercial schools, academies of technology, forestry, agriculture, veterinary academies, mining academies, pharmaceutical institutes, and all other academies.

Only students of normal schools for teacher training are exempt from student labor service. Personal exemption is granted to persons who have reached age 25 on April 1, 1935, to persons found by the labor-service physician to be unfit for service, to persons in particularly straitened circumstances, and to persons in the National Socialist movement at least 6 months prior to January 30, 1933, and indispensable in the service of the student body. Those who have been unable to do labor service because they were called by the SA University Board to take courses or because of lack of room in the labor service may also be exempted.

The mayor of Bremen issued a decree on February 7, 1935, requiring that future officials must have had labor-service schooling. Labor service is deemed practical and essential for officials of the National Socialist State, as well as for wage earners and salaried employees of the public administration. Therefore all male applicants for positions as officials, employees, or laborers of the State between the ages of 17 and 25, who are in a position to do so, are urged to apply immediately for enrollment in the nearest labor camp.

In the future, only applicants who have performed labor service (unless prevented by ill health) may count upon appointment to the State service and upon advancement in their careers. Officials, employees, or laborers in the State service who enter the labor service will have their positions held open for them until they have completed the year of labor service. Meanwhile their positions may only be filled temporarily.

[1] Report of J. C. White, American chargé d'affairs ad interim, Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12, 1935.

Temporary Restoration of Reductions Under British Unemployment Assistance Act [1]

THE British unemployment-insurance system as amended by the law of June 28, 1934,[2] provided for the establishment of an unemployment assistance board, which on January 7, 1935, took over the administration of assistance to unemployed insured persons who had exhausted their right to standard unemployment benefit and were in the receipt of transitional payments. The act also provided that on March 1, 1935, the board would take over the remainder of the ablebodied unemployed on poor relief.

The practical application of the new system during the first few weeks it was put into effect resulted in so much dissatisfaction that steps were taken by the Government to remedy the inequalities which had resulted in some areas in a reduction of relief below old poor-law standards, the method of assessment of household income or the "means test" also being one of the causes of great dissatisfaction.

Prior to the enactment of an act on February 15, 1935, which provided for a temporary modification of the 1934 act, the Minister of Labor announced in the House of Commons on February 5 that the board had issued instructions to all its officers that the income of all applicants to the board should be assessed at the assessment under the regulations if that was higher than the current transitional payments determination, or, where the current transitional payments determination had been reduced by the operation of the regulations at the current determination. It was provided, also, that where reductions due to the regulations had already taken place, retroactive payments would be made as rapidly as possible. This arrangement was only temporary, and for its subsequent procedure the board required Parliamentary sanction. This procedure was confirmed by an announcement made the following day (Feb. 6) by the unemployment assistance board.

The Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, became effective February 15. The act is described in the preamble as an act to make temporary provision for insuring, as nearly as may be, that the allowances payable under the section of the 1934 act relating to unemployment assistance shall not be less than the transitional payments which would have been payable to persons who, but for the operation of the 1934 act prescribing payments according to the needs of an applicant, would at any time since January 6, 1935, have been entitled to transitional payments; and for the postponement of the "second appointed day."

[1] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, February 1935, p. 46; and the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 5, 6, 1935.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review for February 1935 (p. 317).

The new act provides, therefore, that upon any application for an allowance under part 2 of the unemployment act, 1934 (i. e., the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934), made in respect of the period for which the section is or is deemed to have been in operation, there shall be ascertained the amount which would, in the opinion of the officer or (in case of appeal) of the appeal tribunal, have been payable to him as transitional payments. A supplementary allowance is also to be paid equal to the amount, if any, by which the amount ascertained as above exceeds the allowance payable under the 1934 act; if the applicant is unable to prove that he is in need of such an allowance, no such allowance is payable, but a supplementary allowance shall be paid equal to the amount payable as transitional payments.

The new law makes particular reference to the machinery of appeal, so that as regards supplementary allowances, which are regarded by the law as though they were ordinary allowances, leave to appeal may not be withheld.

The law legalizes payments made (whether before or after the passage of the act) under arrangements made by the unemployment assistance board, with the consent of the Minister of Labor and of the Treasury, for the purpose of supplementing unemployment assistance allowances.

The section dealing with transitional payments is to be considered to have been in effect since January 6, 1935, and is to continue in operation until such date as may be determined by an order by the Minister of Labor; no such order, however, is to have effect until it has been confirmed by a resolution passed by each House of Parliament.

Section 2 of the new act provides that the provisions of the 1934 act insofar as they relate to March 1, 1935, as the "second appointed day", that is, the day for transference from poor relief to the system, shall cease to have effect, and the provisions empowering the Minister of Labor to appoint a "second appointed day" shall have effect. In the financial resolution prefixed to the bill on which the present act is based, it was pointed out that the postponement of the "second appointed day" creates a new situation after March 1 in the financial arrangements under the unemployment act with local authorities; and that further legislation will be required to make any necessary financial adjustments for the period of postponement.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

National Recovery Administration: Analysis of Code Provisions

AN ANALYSIS of code labor provisions as of February 1935, made by the Research and Planning Division of the National Recovery Administration,[1] showed that the industries employing large numbers of persons had been more successful than the small industries in securing maximum weekly hours provisions in excess of 40. Weighting the total number of codes by the total number of employees showed that those codes providing hours in excess of 40 per week were 5 times as important on a percentage basis. The range in code wages was wide, the minimum rates varying from 12 to 70 cents an hour.

Up to February 1, 1935, 731 codes had been approved, of which 546 were master codes and 185 were supplementary provisions. At that time codification was stated to be about 90 percent complete. The National Recovery Administration working force included 4,500 persons in Washington and in the field. Aggregate pay rolls averaged $800,000 per month and expenses of code authorities totaled about 41 million dollars a year, which it was estimated represented a few hundredths of 1 percent of the total pay rolls or sales of products in coded industries or, on a per capita basis, a total cost of $2.50 per worker per year.

In 722 of the 731 approved codes and supplements, executives, supervisory, and managerial employees were exempt from the hours provisions. For factory workers, 406 codes made exceptions from the hours provisions during peak periods, 433 in emergencies, and 159 allowed for averaging hours as long as the weekly average does not exceed the code maximum. The averaging of hours for clerical and office employees was permissible under 240 codes and supplements. Overtime provisions occurred in 649 of the 731 codes for 1 or more classes of labor, there being similar provisions for factory or general workers in 183. Limitations on the number of days to be worked in 1 week were contained in 361 codes.

Differentials in wages under codes were numerous and were established on a variety of bases. For example, in 258 of the 731 codes the

[1] U. S. National Recovery Administration. Research and Planning Division. Report on the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Washington, February 1935. 68 pp. (Mimeographed.)

differential was according to sex, a lower minimum rate of pay being set for women than for men; 389 codes set geographic differentials, and 269, population differentials for one or more classes of workers. In 499 codes it was provided that women were to be paid the same rates as men if doing the same work. In 51, minimum rates were established for one or more classes of skilled labor. Provisions for wage adjustments were general, 717 codes containing some such statement. Learners were the subject of special consideration in 341 codes, apprentices in 131, and handicapped workers in 462.

In all 615 codes fixed age limits governing employment in hazardous occupations, 398 made provisions for the safety and health of workers, 462 specified that if State laws prescribed higher standards the code terms were superseded by such laws, 115 made some provision for control or abolition of homework, 641 prohibited reclassification of employees to evade code terms, 210 regulated the methods of wage payments, and 30 had provisions dealing with company stores and houses. Statements on the establishment of code authorities and the duties, membership, and powers of these bodies were common to most of the codes. Likewise, the codes usually specified that necessary statistical information must be supplied to the National Recovery Administration or other Government agencies. All the codes stated that the President might cancel or modify his approval of any code.

In the course of code operation it had been necessary to promulgate 139 general administrative orders within the National Recovery Administration and 11,346 administrative orders touching upon specific codes. These orders dealt with such subjects as the establishment of code authorities, formulation of budgets and bases of assessments to cover code administration, and approvals of applications for code amendments, modifications, exemptions, and stays. Formal amendments had been made, modifying some 2,000 individual code provisions. There had been occasion also to issue a large number of individual stays or temporary exemptions from code provisions to allow time for study and investigation of the terms set up. Code members totaling 1,171 had been granted exemptions from particular code provisions because, due to peculiar circumstances, observance of the terms would have imposed undue hardships.

The peak in number of code complaints dealing with labor provisions occurred in Spetember 1934 and for trade practice complaints a month earlier. After that time there had been a decline, with as many complaints closed as received in recent months. Of the 14,361 labor complaints before the National Recovery Administration on December 22, 1934, almost half (7,170) were connected with 10 codes; and one-third (4,904) were connected with 5 codes—the restaurant, retail food and grocery, trucking, baking, and motor-vehicle retail trades.

121375—35——4

About 70 Executive orders had been issued under the National Recovery Administration, dealing with such matters as the appointment of the Administrator and the successor body, the National Industrial Recovery Board, upholding all constitutional rights of those under codes and establishing the various labor relations boards—the National Labor Relations Board and boards for the iron and steel, cotton, silk, and wool industries. The position of apprentices, sheltered workshops, handicapped workers, and homeworkers under codes had also been determined by Executive orders.

Industrial Homework, 1934

THERE have been many gains in the control of homework under the National Recovery Administration, but the preliminary report of a study made by the United States Department of Labor showed that homeworkers in the summer and fall of 1934 still received far less than a living wage and worked excessively long hours.[1]

The Department of Labor's study was made between June and November 1934, a year after the earliest codes became effective. Some of the codes did not include provisions for the regulation of homework, others set the rates of pay for homeworkers below the rates for factory employees, and others established the same rate for home and other workers by implication in the definitions of "employee" given. It was found that even where the codes had raised the piece rates of homeworkers they still did not approximate those of factory help. This is also true of the individual earnings of homeworkers, which with few exceptions were on a lower level than earnings of factory workers. Two industries studied, glove and lace manufacturing, made a better showing as regards hourly earnings of homeworkers than did the other industries. This is attributed in part to the efforts of these two industries to regulate homework. However, the efforts of the lace industry to limit working time and employment of children in the home were found to have been unsuccessful. In this particular industry the code authority conscientiously tried to obtain reports on hours and persons employed but had not been able to prevent the abuses mentioned. The report states: "This failure, like the failure to raise earnings, has been due in part to the fact that piece rates have been set too low and in part—in one branch of the industry, at least—to the use of the contract system; but in general it is due to the inherent difficulties of regulating homework."

Granting that "bootlegging" of homework still continued under codes that prohibited the practice, the report under review states

[1] U. S. Department of Labor. A study of industrial homework in the summer and fall of 1934: A preliminary report to the National Recovery Administration. (Mimeographed.)

that there had been a reduction in the volume of homework since the prohibitions became effective. Difficulty was encountered in locating homeworkers in the course of this study, in contrast with earlier periods when it was necessary only to walk along the streets in certain areas to see entire families at work in their homes.

Experience of manufacturers who had brought homeworkers into their plants in accordance with code provisions indicates that the necessary adjustments were not so great as was at first anticipated. The presence of workers in the shops had facilitated the shipment of orders, made it easier to correct mistakes, and contributed to the development of more efficient methods of production. Employers who had experienced these improvements believed that if homework were prohibited in all codes alike, so that no group of employers would enjoy an unfair advantage over others, the abolition of homework would be satisfactory.

The findings in this study, as summarized in the original report, are as follows:

Summary of Findings

THE study included interviews with 1,473 families containing 2,320 individual homeworkers. These families were located in 7 widely scattered States, and were doing work for 24 industries. Eighty-seven percent of the families were engaged on work for 9 industries: Knitted outerwear (454); lace (217); infants' and children's wear (138); art needlework (109); fresh-water pearl button (100); dolls' dresses (86); tags (76); embroidery, etc. (51); gloves (50).

Although the majority of codes provide that the labor provisions shall apply to all persons working in the industry, only a few code authorities have given special attention to the problem of obtaining compliance with these standards for industrial homeworkers.

The findings of this study made a full year after the N. R. A. had been set up indicate that standards for industrial homeworkers have not been raised to anything approaching the level of factory standards. Earnings, whether measured by the hour or the week, are extremely low, inhumanly long hours are still permitted, and child labor is still prevalent in the homework industries where children can profitably be employed. One-third of the homeworkers making dolls' dresses, and 8 percent of the homeworkers engaged on lace, were children under 16. Of all the 2,282 homeworkers in all industries whose ages were reported 8 percent were under 16 years of age.

Only 9 percent of the homeworkers for whom hourly earnings were reported earned as much as 30 cents an hour, and only 5 percent earned as much as 35 cents an hour—the hourly minimum rate generally set by the codes.

Hourly earnings were less than 10 cents an hour for a majority of workers included in the study. The proportion earning under 10

cents an hour was 79 percent in knitted outerwear, 91 percent in infants' and children's wear, and 78 percent in fresh-water pearl button carding. Eighteen percent of the homeworkers earned less than 5 cents an hour. In certain industries this proportion was very much higher—67 percent of the workers knitting and crocheting infants' wear earned less than 5 cents an hour, and 47 percent of those sewing and embroidering infants' and children's dresses.

Earnings above 15 cents an hour were comparatively frequent only in gloves, lace, and art needlework.

Thirty-five percent of the chief homeworkers worked more than usual code hours—40 a week; in one industry the proportion working at least 50 hours in a week was as high as 57 percent. Instances were found of workers who had labored for 70 and 80 hours a week, knitting boucle dresses for women, or sewing and embroidering dresses for children.

In 62 percent of the families interviewed a single person did homework; however, among the 1,473 families interviewed there were 2,320 individual workers, and in some families there were as many as 5 and 6 persons who regularly assisted the chief homeworker. Weekly earnings were reported for the family doing homework as a group regardless of the number who worked in that family. Half the families received less than $3 a week from their homework. Only 6 percent received as much as $13 a week, which is the minimum generally set by the codes for a single worker.

Without special enforcement measures designed to reach employers, contractors and homeworkers, code labor provisions are almost certain to remain a dead letter insofar as homeworkers are concerned, for employers have not been accustomed to looking upon their homeworkers as employees, and have in the past assumed no responsibility for their earnings, their hours, or the number and ages of persons in the families who did the work. Two of the industries studied, lace and gloves, offer examples of specific regulation of homework. In the lace industry regulations issued by the code authority were designed to assure homeworkers the same hours and earnings as those of factory workers; namely, $13 a week and not more than 40 hours. In the glove industry a minimum-wage scale had been adopted which gave homeworkers rates 10 percent lower than those paid inside workers.

The following findings for the lace industry indicate that although conditions are better than in unregulated industries the efforts to regulate have made little progress in achieving the goal set:

(1) Only a fifth of the chief homeworkers on lace were earning as much as 30 cents an hour (the code minimum is 32½ cents).

(2) Seventeen percent of these homeworkers were working 50 hours a week or longer, although in one branch of the industry work

was slow; in lace cutting where more work was available this proportion was much higher—29 percent.

(3) In 60 percent of the families doing lace at least 2 persons did homework; in 22 percent of the families at least 3 persons worked. A total of 425 persons were found working in 217 families, although each homeworker is required to sign an agreement intended to assure that only 1 person will do the work.

(4) Eight percent of the lace homeworkers (419 reported age) were less than 16 years old (the code abolishes child labor).

(5) Only one-third of the families had weekly earnings amounting to $10 a week or over in spite of the fact that several persons commonly worked, and that hours as high as 60 and 70 a week were reported by some workers (the code minimum is $13 a week).

In industries where there had been no special efforts at regulation earnings were a great deal lower, and hours were limited only by the amount of work the homeworker could obtain.

The picture presented by this study indicates that such regulation as there has been of homework industries has failed to safeguard these workers against exploitation, and that homeworkers as a group are still on a plane far below the standards now accepted for factory work.

Table 1 shows the distribution of hourly earnings for the chief homeworker for the 1,044 persons who reported on this item:

Table 1.—Number and Percent of Total Chief Homeworkers Classified by Hourly Earnings

Hourly earnings of chief homeworker	Number	Percent distribution	Hourly earnings of chief homeworker	Number	Percent distribution
Total	1,473		15 and under 20 cents	100	10
Total reported	1,044	100	20 and under 25 cents	63	6
			25 and under 30 cents	44	4
Under 2 cents	20	2	30 and under 35 cents	39	4
2 and under 4 cents	91	9	35 and under 40 cents	19	2
4 and under 6 cents	164	16	40 and under 45 cents	10	1
6 and under 8 cents	152	15	45 cents or more	23	2
8 and under 10 cents	151	14			
10 and under 15 cents	168	16	Not reported	429	

Table 2.—Number and Percent of Total Chief Homeworkers Classified by Weekly Working Time

Weekly hours worked by chief homeworker	Number	Percent distribution	Weekly hours worked by chief homeworker	Number	Percent distribution
Total	1,473		50 and under 60 hours	86	8
Total reporting	1,069	100	60 and under 70 hours	86	8
			70 and under 80 hours	57	5
Under 20 hours	240	22	80 hours or over	25	2
20 and under 30 hours	196	18			
30 and under 40 hours	207	19	Not reported	404	
40 and under 50 hours	172	16			

Table 1 shows that only 5 percent of the total number of workers received as much as 35 cents an hour, the usual code minimum wage rate.

In table 2 the distribution of the chief homeworkers is classified by the number of hours worked per week.

In spite of the intermittency of homework, with interruptions for household duties, nearly one-half of the chief homeworkers devoted 35 hours or over per week to the work and approximately one-fourth worked 50 hours or over.

Wage Restitutions Secured by N. R. A.

WAGE restitutions to the amount of over $3,000,000, representing the difference between wages paid and actual earnings, have been made through the efforts of National Recovery Administration field offices, according to a statement released by the Director of Compliance and Enforcement on February 12, 1935.[1] Of this amount it is estimated that over $1,000,000 was restored before June 16, 1934, and the remainder of the restitutions are a matter of record for the period since that date. The record also shows that wage restitutions made since June 16, 1934, involved 21,083 cases of which 756 arose under the President's Reemployment Agreement and the remainder under codes. In all 87,922 individuals benefited by the payment of back wages.

In addition, authenticated reports of code authorities show wage restitutions in excess of half a million dollars.

Continuation of National Committee on Sheltered Workshops

THE National Sheltered Workshops Committee named in May 1934 to supervise compliance with standards in sheltered workshops[2] will serve during the pleasure of the National Industrial Relations Board instead of for a stated time, it was announced on February 12, 1935.[3] When the committee was established, the terms of its six members were to end in specified months the latest being May 1935; these terms have now been continued until June 15, 1935, or on further order of the Board. The committee was originally ordered to establish regional committees to investigate violations. As in certain localities this has been unnecessary or financially impossible,

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10075, Feb. 12, 1935.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1934 (p. 44).
[3] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10069, Feb. 12, 1935.

the establishment of regional committees has been made optional instead of mandatory. Issuance of N. R. A. labels by the committee has been made subject to review of the Director of Compliance and Enforcement, so that this procedure may be kept in line with the general policies.

Establishment of Textile Planning Committee

A TEXTILE planning committee was organized in February 1935 by the National Recovery Administration.[1] As its name implies, this committee was set up to formulate long-range plans taking into account the relative competitive positions of the cotton, rayon, silk, and wool divisions of the industry. The committee will work toward removing discrepancies between codes and study the import and export situation of textiles. This body was not established as an investigating agency but rather for the purpose of giving all interests an opportunity to come together to prevent a further increase in producing facilities over the existing market requirement.

Nominations to this committee made by the National Recovery Administration included three members of the National Industrial Recovery Board, Arthur D. Whiteside, Sidney Hillman, and Leon Henderson; the fourth nomination was Prentiss Coonley, administrator of the Textile Division of the National Recovery Administration. These representatives met with officials of the United States Department of Labor and the Textile Labor Relations Board on February 26 to designate the permanent membership of the textile planning committee, as it was at first thought appointments might be made from other bodies. However, on March 4 it was announced that the four original nominees of the National Recovery Administration would make up the committee. The Textile Labor Relations Board believed that inasmuch as it might have to adjudicate disputes arising under code provisions it would not be wise to assist in their establishment. The Department of Labor will not be represented on the textile planning committee but will cooperate with it and keep itself informed on the work being carried on.

Members of the cotton-textile code authority have expressed gratification with the new set-up and have offered to submit plans looking toward the solution of the problems confronting the industry.

[1] National Recovery Administration, Press release no. 10265, Feb. 26, 1935; Textile Planning Committee, Press release no. 1, Feb. 26, 1935, no. 2, Mar. 4, 1935, and no. 4, Mar. 5, 1935.

Further Postponement of Scrip Provisions of Retail Trade Codes

A FURTHER postponement of the effective date of code provisions regulating the acceptance of scrip until May 1, 1935, was announced by the National Recovery Administration early in February.[1] Such provisions have been included in the retail trade, the retail jewelry, and the retail food and grocery codes. This stay was preceded by other postponements of the scrip provisions in codes, the latest of which expired on February 6, 1935.[2]

Stays were first authorized to permit a study of the scrip problem by a special committee appointed for this purpose. Since completion of this study on October 22, 1934, further stays have been ordered to permit study of the findings. The committee urged control of scrip through the codes for those industries which issue scrip as wage payments rather than through the codes for trades accepting such scrip. A similar conclusion was reached by the National Recovery Administration Advisory Council. Both sets of recommendations were sent to the National Industrial Recovery Board. The stay until May was regarded as desirable pending action for control of the problem of company-scrip wage payments through amendments to codes or through some other method.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During February 1935

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during February 1935 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuance 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 provisions in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives, and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9966, Feb. 5, 1935.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, 1935: February (p. 296); 1934: May (p. 1059), August (p. 317), and December (p. 1353).

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 homework, 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 the National Industrial Recovery Act in February 1935

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Cigarette, snuff, chewing, and smoking tobacco manufacturing (Feb. 18).	40 cents per hour, employees manufacturing cigarettes. 35 cents per hour, employees processing or manufacturing snuff or smoking tobacco or processing or handling cigarette tobacco prior to fabrication, and machine stemmers in any branch of industry except manufacturing chewing tobacco. 25 cents per hour, employees processing or manufacturing chewing tobacco, including stemming, and 15 percent of hand stemmers classed as slow workers. 30 cents per hour, searchers, pickers, cleaners, hangers, prizers, classers, and hand stemmers in any branch of industry except processing and manufacturing chewing tobacco. $16 per week, office $12.80 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee), $18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, 10 in 24, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, receiving and shipping clerks. 48 per week, handling and prizing leaf tobacco during leaf-buying season. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 6 days in 7 (emergency work, watchmen, and executives excepted).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24, engineers, firemen, receiving and shipping clerks. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 44 per week, handling and prizing tobacco during leaf tobacco season.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Clock manufacturing (Mar. 18).	32½ cents per hour, for females and 37½ cents per hour for males, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office. $11.20–$12 per week, according to population, office and errand boys (not to exceed 5 percent of total employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 45 per week and 9 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week (45 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 45 per week, 9 in 24, 6 days in 7, preparation, care and maintenance work.	1½ regular rate after 9 hours in 24 and 45 per week, preparation, care and maintenance work (not over 5 percent of all employees to be so engaged).	Do.
Manufacturing industry in the Territory of Hawaii (Mar. 16).	$10 per week, females on light work. $12 per week, general. $14 per week, office. $11.20 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	44 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, 10 in 24, office. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 44 per week, emergency work if authorized by National Industrial Recovery Board.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.
Package and pasteurized blended and process cheese (Feb. 11).	30 cents per hour on light work and 40 cents per hour in general, 13 Southern States. 35 cents per hour on light work and 45 cents per hour in general, elsewhere. $15–$16 per week, according to population, office. $13–$14 per week, according to population, office boys or messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees). $18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 9 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 9 per day, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 44 per week, engineers and firemen. 6 per week additional in peak periods (office excepted). 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks, office. 6 days in 7 (emergency work and executives excepted).	1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate, Sundays and holidays (watchmen, outside salesmen, service salesmen) and executives excepted).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Seed trade (Feb. 11)	22½–32½ cents per hour, according to population and geographic area, light work and 30–40 cents per hour, according to population and geographic area, other work, general. $11–$15 per week, according to population, geographic area, and store hours, office. $9–$13 per week, according to population, geographic area, and store hours, office boys or messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees). $16 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 9 per day (in peak periods during 14 weeks in 1 year, 8 per week additional), 6 days per week, general. 40 per week, 8 per day, 44 per week, 9 per day, or 48 per week, 10 per day, according to store hours (in peak periods 8 per week additional during 14 weeks in 1 year), 6 days in 7, store employees. 56 per week, 6 days per week, watchmen. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, or shipping clerks. 48 per week, outside service employees.	Regular rate after hours specified but in no case shall employees work over 52 hours per week, general. Hourly rate corresponding to weekly rate for a 40-hour week, but in no case shall employees work over 52 hours per week, store employees. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 44 per week but in no case shall employees work over 52 hours per week, engineers, firemen, or shipping clerks. 1½ regular rate after 48 hours per week, outside service employees. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Do.

Amended codes [1]

Art needlework (Mar. 26, 1934; amended Feb. 15, 1935).	$13 per week	40 per week, 8 in 24, *64 additional in 1 year and 8 additional in any 1 week*, general and office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, *general* and office. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Canning (June 11, 1934; amended Feb. 16, 1935).	22½–40 cents per hour, according to sex and population, employees handling nonseasonal products. 20–32½ cents per hour, according to sex and population, others. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $12–$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee). *Hawaii: Rate as of July 15, 1929, but not less than 18–25 cents an hour, according to sex and district (deduction for perquisites not to exceed $2.75 per week), handling nonseasonal products and others.*	36 per week, 8 per day, general, 40 per week (40 per year additional to take care of peak periods), office. 48 per week, chauffeurs, delivery men and immediate assistants. 44 per week, warehouse employees. 40 per week, repair and maintenance crews. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 9 per day, power-plant employees. 60 per week, males handling and/or packing perishable products. 6 days in 7, watchmen and employees handling and/or packing perishable products excluded.	1½ regular rate after 10 and up to 12 hours per day and double time after 12 hours per day, female employees. 1¼ for first 8 hours and 1½ after 8 and up to 12 hours; if employed over 6 days in 7, double time after 12 hours on seventh day, female employees.	Do.
Chinaware and porcelain manufacturing (Dec. 7, 1933; amended Feb. 11, 1935).	32 cents per hour, females; 40 cents per hour, males.	40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 44 per week), 8 per day, general. 42 per week averaged over 2 weeks (36 and 48 per week alternately), watchmen and engineers, and kiln firemen other than tunnel. 42 per week, tunnel kiln firemen.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, general. 1½ regular rate after 42 hours per week averaged over 2 weeks, kiln firemen.	Under 16, general. *Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.*

[1] Amendments given in italics.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under the National Industrial Recovery Act in February 1935—Continued

Amended codes—Continued

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Coffee (Feb. 6, 1934; amended Feb. 19, 1935).	27½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in 13 Southern States, 32½ cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males elsewhere, general. $18 per week, watchmen. $14–$16, according to population, office.	40 per week, 9 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 48 per week, route delivery salesmen, chauffeurs, delivery men, and employees on shipping directly connected with delivery. 56 per week, watching crews.	1⅓ regular rate after hours specified, but not to exceed 6 hours in any one week (except in emergencies), periods of peak production. 1⅓ regular rate for work on Sundays and specified holidays (office workers receiving $35 per week or over, executives, and *watchmen* excepted).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Dress (Nov. 13, 1933; amended Feb. 26, 1935).	$15 per week for cleaners and pinkers, $45 per week for cutters, higher-priced garments, city of New York, and lower-priced garments, eastern area; $15 per week for cleaners and pinkers, $46 per week for cutters, lower-priced garments, city of New York; 90 percent of New York rates for eastern metropolitan area and for higher-priced garments in eastern area; 85 percent of New York rates for western area. $14 per week, all other employees.	35 per week (extra hours by special permission during 6 weeks in any season), 5-day week, manufacturing. 40 per week (extra hours by special permission during 6 weeks in any season), others. Operation limited to 1 shift.	1½ regular rate	Under 16, general. *Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.*
Manganese (May 21, 1934; amended Feb. 14, 1935).	35–47½ cents per hour, according to geographic area underground, and 30–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, above ground, general. $15 per week, office, sales, or service. $12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance preparation, etc., of plant, firemen, and engineers, shipping, etc. 48 per week, highly skilled employees on continuous processes, *hoist men, power-house men, or pump men.* 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work, preparation of plant, etc., highly skilled employees on continuous processes.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Paper and pulp (Nov. 27, 1933; amended Feb. 5, 1935).	*35* cents per hour for females, *40* cents per hour for males in northern zone; *32* cents per hour for females, *37* cents per hour for males in central zone; 30 cents per hour *for females and 32 cents per hour for males* in southern zone; laborers, mechanical workers, and artisans. *$14–$16* per week, according to *geographic area*, others.	56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), chauffeurs, firemen, etc. 40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 8 per day), tour workers in continuous processes. 40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), laborers, mechanical workers, artisans, and others.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day, laborers, mechanical workers, artisans.	Do.

Paper bag manufacturing (Feb. 5, 1934; amended Feb. 5, 1935).	---- do ----	40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, laborers, mechanical workers, and artisans. 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 10 per day, chauffeurs, truckmen, firemen, etc. 40 per week averaged over any calendar year (maximum 48 per week in any 13 weeks), others.	----do----	Do.
Transparent materials converters (Apr. 16, 1934; amended Feb. 14, 1935).	*35* cents per hour for females and *40* cents per hour for males, general. *$16* per week, office or others.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week and 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers in plant, mill, or factory, or work connected therewith. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), engineers, etc. 40 per week averaged over 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. 6 days in 7, watchmen and executives excluded.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, etc. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, etc.	Do.
Upholstery and drapery textile (Dec. 11, 1933; amended Feb. 6, 1935).	30 cents per hour, South; 32½ cents per hour, elsewhere.	40 per week (with 10 percent tolerance), engineers, electricians, *cleaners, firemen,* repair-shop, *shipping, or outside* crews. *56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.* 40 per week averaged over 12 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office employees. 40 per week, others. Operation of looms limited to 2 shifts.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, engineers, electricians, etc., *in emergencies.*	Under 16.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Operation of Old-Age Pension Act of Indiana, 1934

THE old-age pension act of Indiana went into effect January 1 1934. It provides for pensions of not to exceed $15 a month to persons 70 years of age or over who have resided in the State and county of application for 15 years and have been citizens of the United States for the same period of time. The property qualification is set at $1,000. The act is administered by the county commissioners, but the State bears half of the cost.

The allowance provided for ($180 a year) is one of the smallest yet fixed in old-age pension acts in the United States.[1] Notwithstanding the low rate of benefit, however, in only 6 of the 92 counties did the average pension granted approach the maximum; in these 6 counties the average pension being paid in August 1934 ranged from $10.30 to $14. The average for the State in that month was $6.13. These data were disclosed in a study made by the Bureau of Governmental Research of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.[2] According to this study 5 counties were paying pensions of $3 or less per month; 30 between $3.01 and $5; 34 between $5.01 and $7.50; 12 between $7.51 and $10; and 6 between $10.01 and $14. Five counties had paid no pensions.

Of the 39,304 applications which had been received, 21,769 had been granted, 1,649 had been declared eligible for pension but had failed to receive it (because of prior death, insufficient appropriation, removal from county, refusal of pension, etc.), 8,576 were rejected, and 3,959 still remained to be investigated. In most instances the county commissioners were doing the investigating themselves or with the help of other county officials. In only 14 counties had investigators been hired for the purpose; these counties had a total of 20 full-time and 3 part-time employees.

The number of persons on the pension roll in August 1934 formed 15.7 percent of the total number of persons 70 years of age and over, ranging in the different counties from 2.7 percent in Kosciusko County (where less than 9 percent of the applications were granted) to 41 percent in Warrick County (where 88 percent were granted).

[1] Only the North Dakota act provides for a smaller grant ($150 a year).

[2] Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Bureau of Governmental Research. Report No. 2: A statistical analysis of old-age pensions in the State of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1934. 19 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Because of the low amount of pension granted, some of the persons whose applications were favorably acted upon rejected the pension, preferring to remain upon the local relief rolls. However, comparison of average monthly amounts paid per person for relief and for pensions in individual counties showed that the average pension exceeded the average relief in 61 counties by amounts ranging from 3 cents in Scott County to $7.98 in St. Joseph County. In 26 counties relief exceeded pensions by amounts ranging from 2 cents in Knox County to $4.17 in Tippecanoe County. For the State as a whole the average pension was $6.13 per month as against $6.20 for relief.

Appropriations for pension purposes aggregated $1,254,169 for 1934 and $1,996,067 for 1935. In response to a question whether in their opinion the 1935 appropriation would be sufficient to take care of all applicants for pension, 36 county auditors replied in the negative, 49 in the affirmative, 2 were doubtful, and 5 did not reply.

Operations of Federal Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, 1934

MORE annuitants (14,477) were added to the roll of the Federal civil-service retirement fund during the fiscal year 1933–34 than during the entire 6 years from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1928. There were 2,604 terminations during the fiscal year, and the net increase, therefore, was 11,873, the largest since the establishment of the fund. At the end of the year there were 44,708 annuitants on the roll, as compared with 32,835 on June 30, 1933. These and the following data are from the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1934, which covers the operation of the civil-service retirement fund established under the Federal Retirement Act.

The 14,477 annuitants added to the roll were retired for the following causes: Age, 2,770; disability, 2,505; voluntary separation after 30 years' service (within 2 years of statutory retirement age), 1,652: involuntary separation after 30 years' service, 7,080; and involuntary separation with less than 30 years' service, 470.

Males predominated among the annuitants on the roll June 30, 1934, forming 91.2 percent of the total number. Over two-fifths (42.8 percent) of the female annuitants had been retired for disability, while only 17.8 percent of the male annuitants had been retired for this cause.

Of the 2,604 cases removed from the roll during the year (as compared with 2,212 in 1933), 2,473 were terminated because of death and 131 for other causes.

Of the 44,708 annuitants on the roll on June 30, 1934, the distribution according to cause of retirement was as follows: Age, 22,969; disability, 8,941; for voluntary separation after 30 years' service, 3,944; involuntary separation after 30 years' service, 6,993; and involuntary separation with less than 30 years' service, 1,861.

The average annuity paid to those on the roll June 30, 1934, was $989.89, as compared with $965.16 in 1933. The number receiving $1,200 per annum was 13,772, or 30.8 percent of the total number, as compared with 11,783, or 35.9 percent on June 30, 1933. The annual value of the retirement roll as of June 30, 1934, was $44,232,754, as compared with $31,691,029 the preceding year.

On June 30, 1934, the balance in the civil-service retirement and disability fund was $262,561,643. The receipts to the credit of the fund during the fiscal year totaled $60,258,810 as compared with $61,246,091 the preceding year. Of these receipts $28,740,451 represented deductions from the compensation of employees (including service-credit payments), $10,518,359 was interest on investments, and $21,000,000 was appropriated by Congress. The receipts representing deductions from compensation of the employees were $1,753,341 less than in 1933 and $3,112,255 less than in the peak year 1932, "thus reflecting a continued decrease in the number of employees entitled to the benefit of the retirement act."

On the basis of the results of its 5-year valuation of the fund as of June 30, 1930, which did not take into consideration the cost of the provision for compulsory retirement for age added by the act of June 30, 1932, or the provision for involuntary retirement after 30 years' service added by the act of June 16, 1933, the Board of Actuaries in its thirteenth annual report transmitted to Congress January 10, 1934, came to the conclusion that "as of June 30, 1930, the annual appropriation which should be made by the Government to meet its liability to the fund for both the normal cost and the accrued liability was $52,053,664. This appropriation by the Government would be necessary for approximately 68 years from 1930, after which time the annual appropriation would be reduced to the normal or continuing cost of $20,638,850."

Invalidity and Old-Age Pensions in Australia, 1934

THE proportion of old-age and invalidity pensioners in the total population of Australia increased in the year ending June 30, 1934, over the previous year. For old-age pensions the rate in 1934 was 275 per 10,000 of the population, or slightly below the all-time peak of 1932 (281 per 10,000); but for invalidity the rate of 116 in 1934 was the

highest recorded since the pension system went into effect in 1909–10.[1] The net increase in recipients of old-age pensions was 6,972 and of invalidity pensions 4,540 in the year ending June 30, 1934, bringing the total number in receipt of old-age pensions to 183,397 and of invalidity pensions to 77,282. Of the pensioners admitted during 1933–34, slightly over half were men, that is 16,733 compared with 15,992 women, and married persons totaled 17,217 as compared with 8,206 single and 7,302 widowed or widowered persons.

The number of pensioners per 10,000 of the population varies considerably in the six Australian States, as may be seen in table 1:

Table 1.—Total Number of Pensioners and Frequency Rates for Old-Age and Invalid Pensioners in Australia, 1934, by States

State	Total pensioners (old-age and invalidity)	Number of pensioners per 10,000 of population [1]		
		Old-age	Invalidity	Old-age and invalidity
Australia	260,679	274.59	115.71	390.30
New South Wales	104,485	270.16	126.67	396.83
Victoria	72,446	282.05	114.05	396.10
Queensland	33,855	243.28	110.48	353.76
South Australia	22,805	293.94	93.24	387.18
Western Australia	15,976	268.19	93.26	361.45
Tasmania	11,112	359.35	125.89	485.24

[1] Population as of June 30, 1934.

While the highest rates for both aged and invalid pensioners are for Tasmania, it does not follow in general that where the old-age pension rate per 10,000 of population is high the rate for invalids is also high. For example, South Australia has the second highest old-age pension rate (293.94) but the lowest rate (93.24) with respect to invalidity pensions.

Table 2, taken from the Australian pension report, gives the total number of pensioners, amount of pensions, average pension paid, and the number of old-age and invalid pensioners per 10,000 of population from the inception of the pension system through June 30, 1934. Old-age pensions were first paid on July 1, 1909, and invalidity pensions on December 15, 1910.

The rise in total number of pensioners and of amounts paid in pensions has been almost uninterrupted. This also applies to the size of the average fortnightly pension payment except that there was a reduction in the amount of payment authorized in 1931 incident to the economies effected through the Financial Emergency Act of 1931–32.

[1] Australia. Commissioner of Pensions. Invalid and old-age pensions, statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1934. Canberra, 1934.

121375—35——5

Table 2.—Trend in Old-Age and Invalidity Pensions in Australia, 1910 to 1934

[Pound at par=$4.8665; shilling=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents. Exchange rate varied]

Financial year ending June 30—	Total number of pensioners	Amount paid in pensions [1]	Average fortnightly pension on last day of financial year	Number of pensioners per 10,000 of population		Financial year ending June 30—	Total number of pensioners	Amount paid in pensions [1]	Average fortnightly pension on last day of financial year	Number of pensioners per 10,000 of population	
				Old-age	Invalidity					Old-age	Invalidity
			s. d.						s. d.		
1910	65,492	£1,433,430	19 1	150	------	1923	147,453	£5,337,936	28 9	191	71
1911	82,953	1,844,848	19 1	171	17	1924	155,671	6,426,752	[4] 33 9	197	74
1912	89,834	2,142,212	19 0	173	24	1925	162,356	6,896,401	33 8	200	76
1913	96,682	2,288,388	19 6	175	29	1926	175,721	8,146,636	[5] 38 7	212	81
1914	104,645	2,577,965	19 5	180	35	1927	185,633	9,034,938	38 6	218	86
1915	111,309	2,691,309	19 5	184	41	1928	194,884	9,681,837	38 5	224	89
1916	115,222	2,859,766	19 4	186	48	1929	204,541	9,991,299	38 5	229	93
1917	120,453	3,519,482	[2] 24 3	192	55	1930	218,500	10,633,979	38 5	240	97
1918	125,299	3,753,977	24 3	193	61	1931	240,520	11,549,828	38 4	266	105
1919	127,968	3,880 866	24 2	191	63	1932	255,609	10,978,633	[6] 33 3	281	111
1920	134,401	4,411,629	[3] 29 1	189	67	1933	249,167	10,643,196	31 10	266	110
1921	140,396	5,074,336	28 9	192	71	1934	260,679	10,836,263	33 8	275	116
1922	144,115	5,290,056	28 9	191	71						

[1] Beginning with 1917 figures include payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums.
[2] A general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in October 1916 (Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1916).
[3] A general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in January 1920 (Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1919).
[4] A general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in September 1923 (Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1923).
[5] A general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in October 1925 (Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1925).
[6] A general reduction of 5s. per fortnight occurred in July 1931 (Financial Emergency Act, 1931–32).

Expenditures for the pension system, including the cost of maintaining pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, aggregated £10,963,090 [1] in the financial year 1933–34, not including the cost of administration. The cost of administration amounted to £105,308, or slightly less than 1 percent of the gross expenditures (£11,068,398).

Amendments to Belgian Unemployment-Insurance Law in 1934

THE Belgian unemployment-insurance system has been the subject of various amending decrees [2] in the past 2 years which have been designed to secure a better operation of the system. By a decree dated July 27, 1934, a reorganization of the unemployment funds and claims commissions was provided for, while a series of recent decrees was inspired by the Government's necessity to reduce the expenses resulting from the payment of unemployment allowances. A special committee report submitting the text of the royal decree of December 29, 1934, states that it is the purpose of the decree to preserve for unemployed workers without resources adequate living allowances, to put an end to certain anomalies in the regulations, and to relieve

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665; average exchange rate in June 1934 was $4.0093.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934 (p. 280), and November 1934 (p. 1113).

the system of the burden imposed by unemployed persons who possess other resources.

A decree designed to relieve the unemployment-insurance system was issued December 16, 1934, providing for the absorption of idle labor in public works. Two other decrees, also intended to relieve the system by providing employment opportunities for unemployed workmen, were issued in December, one limiting the employment of foreign labor and the other restricting female labor.

Decree of December 29, 1934 [3]

THE decree of December 29, 1934, which became effective on February 4, 1935, provides that workers in more or less stable occupations, such as public services, shall not be denied insurance against unemployment. Instead of a waiting period of 3 days in each statutory period (6 months) and of 1 day in each month, the waiting period will be 2 days in each month, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The right to a supplementary daily allowance from the National Crisis Fund for unemployed persons not in need is abolished.

Unemployed persons who have reached the age at which they would normally be entitled to an old-age pension may not receive an unemployment allowance; this provision is intended to prevent persons who are entitled to an old-age pension from remaining at work and thereby keeping young persons from securing employment.

The age at which this provision takes effect varies according to the occupation and the sex of the workers. Beginning April 1, 1935, or June 1, at the latest, it will eliminate advances to persons expecting to receive old-age pensions.

Totally unemployed married women who were formerly excluded from benefits may hereafter receive them if such women are heads of families. The total exclusion of married women from benefit rights has created great hardships, which it is believed will be relieved by this provision.

In order to prevent abuses arising from the refusal to accept work it is provided that an unemployed worker must accept any work offered to him even if the occupation is noninsurable and even if the normal pay in this occupation is less than the benefit he would receive. In case of refusal to accept work a worker will, for the first offense, be excluded from the right to benefit for a period of at least 3 months and for a second offense the exclusion will be permanent. However, in case of a crisis in a particular industry, when it is impossible to find acceptable employment for the workers, the unemployment fund

[3] Data are from Belgium, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale, Revue du Travail, January 1935, p. 114; and Bulletin du Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, Jan. 9, 23, and Feb. 20, 1935.

concerned may propose to the Minister of Labor that the benefits should be continued, the period of such continuance to be fixed by the Minister of Labor.

The extended benefits or supplementary benefits are to be determined on the following basis: A single household is considered to consist of the parents or relatives in a direct line living under the same roof. When other persons live in the same household they are not considered as forming a part of it unless they all contribute to the common expenses. This regulation is designed to clarify the question of coverage for the claims commissions.

The decree provides for an increase of 1 franc per week in the fees for each class of insured persons and of 1 franc per month for workers and 1.25 francs per month for salaried employees in public administrations (railways, post office, telegraph, telephone, and marine). The maximum fee is now fixed at 3 francs per week.

It is provided that the right to benefit shall depend upon proof being furnished that at least 60 days have been worked in a period of 12 months in an occupation which entitles a worker to insure in an unemployment fund.

Completely unemployed workers who have not yet received the warrant for their old-age pension and who are in need may receive an advance from the National Crisis Fund amounting to 7 francs per day of unemployment, payable monthly, up to the time that they receive the old-age pension.

Decree of December 16, 1934 [4]

THE resources of the National Crisis Fund have heretofore been restricted to the payment of unemployment benefits, but the decree of December 16, 1934, provides that a portion of the credits of the fund may be used as subsidies to public bodies or public work administrations in connection with projects for putting the unemployed to work or to provide them with professional training. It is understood that the granting of such subsidies may not result in increasing the charges of the Treasury, of the State, or of public bodies contributing to the National Crisis Fund. In addition, penalties are imposed on those municipalities which, for no legitimate reason, do not cooperate in the work undertaken by the Government.

Under the decree, the unemployed are also compelled to follow a course of professional training organized on their behalf, and those who will not attend these courses regularly may be excluded from receipt of benefits.

[4] Data are from report by Walter H. Sholes, American consul at Brussels, Jan. 14, 1935.

Expenditures for Unemployment Relief During 1934 [4]

THE following table shows the expenditures by the State, the Provinces, and the municipalities for unemployment relief during 1934:

	Francs		*Francs*
January	100, 814, 000	August	70, 723, 000
February	82, 277, 000	September	71, 359, 000
March	78, 223, 000	October	89, 347, 000
April	87, 532, 000	November	68, 606, 000
May	68, 542, 000	December [5]	75, 000, 000
June	69, 868, 000		
July	86, 938, 000	Total	949, 229, 000

The budget for 1934 carried an appropriation of 750,000,000 francs for the National Crisis Fund, and it was necessary, therefore, to grant a supplementary credit of 250,000,000 francs. In addition to the amounts furnished by the National Crisis Fund, the insurance funds of the unions have, during the last few years, been receiving grants from several of the nine Provinces and from a number of municipalities which decided to increase the statutory allowances in favor of unemployed workers resident in their electoral area. A recent act prohibited this system of supplementary grants, and all allocations to the insurance funds are now provided by the national emergency fund.

Italian Measures to Fit Ex-Convicts for Industrial Life

SPECIAL welfare councils (*Consiglio Patronato*) have been instituted in Italy whose principal function is to aid ex-convicts to return to normal industrial life.[6] The councils are attached to the criminal courts of the country, under the direction of the Minister of Justice. It is the duty of the council to keep in touch with and assist persons leaving prison after a term of 5 years or more. Long imprisonment often results in loss of occupational skill and of contact with possible sources of employment. In addition, such persons usually find most jobs closed to them. The unfortunate results of this situation, both to the individual and to society, are obvious.

Thus far four such welfare councils have been formed—at Palermo, Bari, Foggia, and Naples—all in southern Italy or Sicily.

Work of Welfare Council at Naples

NAPLES was chosen for the principal effort because that city has a long history of local efforts in the same direction. The establishment at Naples was opened on November 25, 1933, and consists of

[4] Data are from report by Walter H. Sholes, American counsul at Brussels, Jan. 14, 1935.

[5] Preliminary figure.

[6] Data are from report of Howard F. Withey and Antonio Menella, of the consulate general's staff at Naples, Jan. 21, 1934.

four buildings. These council buildings contain not only dormitories but small shops in which the ex-convicts may receive occupational training. A convict wishing to take advantage of the council's services may apply to the council for admission. If accepted, he may decide for himself whether he wishes to work, as well as live, in the welfare headquarters or whether he wishes to work outside and return ouly after working hours. The stay of any individual is limited to 18 months.

On the ground floor of the main building there are a chapel, library, conference hall, director's office, and a room for displaying work done by the member workers; on the second floor there are 12 small bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom. The second building contains 2 workshops—one for mechanical trades (30 workers), and the other for the making of furniture (10 workers). The ground floor of the third building contains shops for bookbinding, cabinetmaking, tailoring, the making of statuettes, etc., and the second story contains dormitory, medical quarters, baths, toilets, and guards' rooms. The fourth building has a kitchen and 2 dining rooms (1 for men and 1 for women), a small printing plant, and an umbrella factory; there is a glove-making shop on the upper floor.

The council does not itself engage in business, but gives rent-free workshop quarters to small manufacturers, operating under the supervision and control of the welfare council, who are obliged to conduct their operations in accordance with the rules of the establishment. These rules fix the wages to be paid, and prescribe that only ex-convicts shall be employed. It is explained that the apparent competitive advantage given to these manufacturers through free working quarters and the low rate of wages is offset by the necessity of employing persons without skill in their occupation.

The ex-convicts who choose to work outside are comparatively free in their movements, but must return to the establishment by 8 o'clock in the evening on pain of expulsion. Those "interns" who are employed at the establishment must rise early and attend prayers at the chapel each morning. The day's work lasts until 5 o'clock, with a meal period at noon. They are free to amuse themselves from 5 until 7, after which they must attend religious services and must be in bed by 9 o'clock. For 6 months or a year after admission, the inmates are under special surveillance. The institution staff includes 3 police officers who are charged with the partial enforcement of discipline.

Only one free meal is served each day; it consists mainly of about a half pound of bread. The evening meal must be paid for, and the inmates may select what they please. Three kinds of cards—red, green, and white—are issued for the midday meal (the principal meal of the day). Red-card bearers pay for the meal themselves,

although at a very low price; green-card bearers pay half the price of the meal and the institution the other half, while white-card bearers are entitled to the dinner at the expense of the institution. Those who are fully employed either outside or inside the welfare quarters, and earn enough money to pay for their meals, receive red cards. The green-card bearers are virtual apprentices who have a little income from their work but not enough to provide for their food. Persons for whom no employment has been found receive white cards.

The activities of the welfare council are not limited to the ex-convicts themselves but extend to their families, both before and after conclusion of the prison term. Assistance may be given in the form of money but more often it consists of finding work for the wives and providing for the lodging, clothing, feeding, and instruction of the children. The council may also exercise a certain degree of supervision over the homes. Much of this work has been carried on by an affiliated committee of women. The result of this work has been in many instances to substitute decent conditions for sordid squalor.

The employment section of the council limits its activities to finding employment for convicts either as they leave the prisons or after receiving training at council headquarters. A joint meeting is held each week with the appropriate workers' syndicate and with the director of the public employment office. As may be readily understood, placement under present conditions is difficult, due to the prevailing hard times and consequent general unemployment and to the care that must be exercised not to harm honest unemployed persons to the unfair benefit of the council's special charges.

During the first 6 months 50,000 lire [7] was expended for direct aid extended to convicts' families living under deplorable conditions. Employment was found for 400 ex-convicts. Thirteen children of long-term prisoners were placed in good schools and 16 sick children were placed in hospitals.

During the 6 months 694 persons left the prisons in the council's jurisdiction. As existing funds and facilities did not permit extension of aid to all of them, selection was made on the basis of greatest need. Work was found for 140 of the liberated prisoners by the employment committee; 149 entered the institution to fit themselves for employment; tools were given free to 30 ex-convicts who knew or who learned how to make proper use of them; 100 were clothed; and 10,689 free or semigratuitous meals were furnished. Physicians attached to the institution attended 264 cases and the necessary medicines were furnished free. The indications are that all these branches of relief work will be considerably and steadily extended as time goes on.

[7] Lira at par=5.26 cents; exchange rate in November 1933 was 8.53 cents.

Of the 149 inmates a year ago, only 39 remain. Good employment was found outside for 90 of them and they were installed in homes of their own, thus making room at the institution for newcomers in need. Twenty were expelled during the first 6 months for infraction of discipline but it is expected that this proportion—regarded as much too high—will tend to diminish, since unavoidable idleness is stated to be the cause of most of the delinquency.

Old-Age and Maternity Insurance in Spain

WHILE the old-age insurance and pension system of Spain was established by a law of 1908, it was not until 1919 that the system was made compulsory for wage earners. The royal decree of November 20, 1919, now the basic law of the system, provided for the establishment of old-age pensions, pensions for survivors (widows and orphans), life annuities, children's paid-up insurance, and unemployment, invalidity, accident, sickness, and maternity benefits.

Maternity insurance is compulsory for all women included in the compulsory old-age insurance. Every woman is entitled, at childbirth, to cash benefits and medical and obstetrical care.

The compulsory old-age insurance covers all wage earners between the ages of 16 and 65 years whose wages do not exceed 4,000 pesetas a year.[1] The system applies to industry (including mining), commerce, transportation (including navigation and deep-sea fisheries), agriculture, municipal employment, the professions, and homework. Wage earners are divided into two classes—those under and those over 45 years of age, at the time of admission to insurance—in recognition of the fact that those in the latter class are greater insurance risks.

For each wage earner under 45 years the Government contributes 1 peseta per month, while the employer contributes an amount sufficient to provide (with the State's contribution) a pension of 365 pesetas per year, from age 65. No contribution is required from workers under 45 years of age.

Workers over 45 years of age at time of admission to insurance are covered by a simple provident system.

Voluntary insurance takes three forms—assisted individual insurance, voluntary insurance to supplement the compulsory old-age pension, and children's insurance.

Voluntary old-age insurance is open to compulsorily insured workmen after reaching age 45, to those not covered by compulsory insurance, and to foreign workers residing in Spain. For an insured workman the monthly premium for this voluntary insurance is 1 peseta

[1] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate in 1934 was 13.6 cents.

per month, to which the State adds 5 percent of his premium but not to exceed 3 pesetas per year.

There are two classes of old-age pensions—those providing simply for an income from the time of retirement until death, and those providing also for benefits to the pensioner's survivors. The maximum total benefit receivable under the first class is 3,000 pesetas and under the second class is 5,000 pesetas.

Old-age pensions begin at age 55, 60, or 65, at the option of the pensioner, and each payment represents one premium.

The August 20, 1934, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) gives data showing the number of persons insured under the social-insurance system on June 7, 1934. These data, together with comparative figures for earlier years, are shown below:

Membership and Contributions Received by Spanish Social-Insurance System

[Peseta at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate in 1934 was 13.6 cents]

Type of insurance, and year	Number of insured persons	Amount of contributions
		Pesetas
Compulsory old-age insurance:		
1923	1,660,924	58,609,698
1928	3,385,045	238,461,546
1930	3,395,212	266,020,317
1934	4,861,331	425,717,007
Voluntary old-age insurance, 1934:		
Assisted individual insurance	181,728	32,615,873
Supplementary pension insurance	27,087	1,728,406
Children's insurance	537,713	19,459,761
Maternity insurance, 1934	529,384	9,868,044

In December 1933 there were 65 recognized organizations which were writing unemployment insurance, with a membership of about 51,000. More than 1,050,000 pesetas was paid in benefits during the year to some 23,700 unemployed. Subsidies granted by the national unemployment fund to these organizations amounted to over 470,000 pesetas, "not including the contributions due from unemployed men and women workers to pension and maternity insurance, which were paid by the fund."

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

First Decisions of Social Honor Courts in Germany

A SYSTEM of special honor courts to try certain types of labor cases was provided in the German national labor law promulgated on January 20, 1934.[1] Although the law became effective on May 1 of the same year, it was not until the end of 1934 that these courts began to function to any appreciable extent.

The German Ministry of Labor, at the end of December 1934, issued statistics of 61 cases that had been brought before the social honor courts. Of these, 56 cases related to complaints against employers ("leaders") while in 5 cases the defendants were wage earners ("followers").

Thirteen of the sixty-one cases were tried and adjusted. Following is a brief summary of certain typical cases.[2]

The first two cases in the Berlin industrial district were adjudicated on December 18. One involved a coal wholesaler who was alleged to have paid his employees wages below the legal standard and paid little attention to the authorities who attempted to arrange matters. The court deprived him of his right to be leader of the enterprise.[3] The second case was that of an owner of a laundry who had provided unsatisfactory washing, eating, and lavatory quarters for his employees. He was punished by a small fine which, according to a decree of the Minister of Labor, was given over to the winter help fund.

In the first case before the court in the Silesia district the accused was reported as having worked his employees overtime without payment of additional compensation. He had ignored representations addressed to him by the Labor Front.[4] Although he pleaded that his employees had never directly approached him regarding their overtime, the prosecution stated that the employees had not dared to ask for increased pay for fear of dismissal, and argued that the wages provided for by law should have been paid without special request by the employees. The defendant was sentenced to have his title as leader of the firm taken away. The Silesian court in a second

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934 (pp. 1104-1116).

[2] Data are from report by Hugh Crosby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, Jan. 28, 1935.

[3] It does not appear that this deprives the ousted leader of his property or of the profits thereof; he may continue to conduct the business affairs of the firm while another official of the enterprise takes over the functions of leadership as contemplated under the law.

[4] It has since been proclaimed that the Labor Front is not to interfere in any way in industrial disputes.

case deprived the manager of a Goerlitz glass factory of his title and rights as leader of the enterprise for a period of 3 years, because the employees were not paid their wages and salaries promptly and the employer failed to make the social-insurance contributions required of him.

The east Prussian court of social honor deprived a farmer of his rights as leader of a farm enterprise for a period of 6 months. The charge was based principally on an accusation that the farm hands were housed in quarters unsuited for human beings; in one room, a little over 13 square yards in area, 8 children were sleeping in 4 beds.

A farmer in Dresden was also deprived of leadership, the court holding that he had not exploited his farm, as was his duty as a citizen, inasmuch as two-thirds of the fields were not under cultivation and the cattle were insufficiently fed.

A woman physician, specializing in nervous diseases, was fined 250 marks by the Hesse social honor court for having slapped a sanitorium employee for spreading tales concerning the doctor's remarks about a patient. No damages were awarded the employee, the offense having been merely considered as against social honor. A second case resulted in a fine for a factory leader who gave his employees only 2 weeks' notice of dismissal, instead of the 2 months' notice authorized by the trustee of labor.

It was announced that on January 21 the court of social honor for southwest Germany had assessed a fine of 2,000 marks against the leader of a wholesale pipe business, because he had not maintained regular working hours, and partly because the wages paid were under the specified minimum.

Shift in Employment in British Industries

THE shift in employment between industries in Great Britain from 1923 to 1934 is graphically revealed by the statistics on volume of employment compiled by the Ministry of Labor and reproduced in the January 12, 1935, issue of the Economist. Data are based upon the changes in the number of insured workers and upon the changes in volume of employment in the various industries.

Industries which employed fewer persons in June 1934 than in June 1923 are classed as "contracting." What these industries are, and the degree of contraction experienced by them, in terms of index numbers, are shown in table 1. While several of these industries show increases between 1933 and 1934, this is a reflection of economic recovery that, on the whole, was distinctly less in the contracting than in the expanding industries. The same table shows similar data for the expanding industries.

Index Numbers of Employment in Contracting and Expanding Industries in Great Britain in Specified Years, 1923 to 1934

[June 1923=100]

Contracting industries

Industry	Number employed in June 1934	1925	1927	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Coal mining	623,383	75.8	79.7	74.0	69.2	56.8	52.7	54.3	53.0
Boots and shoes	112,339	100.6	102.5	93.1	89.9	87.7	85.6	98.1	89.4
General engineering	443,581	103.9	103.2	105.8	98.7	81.6	77.3	78.4	87.7
Cotton	359,521	117.7	118.9	109.0	75.1	74.4	79.8	85.2	81.9
Iron and steel	127,476	88.1	97.1	89.6	78.8	54.5	54.0	62.7	79.2
Woolen and worsted	180,598	81.7	89.8	85.2	75.3	66.4	70.7	82.2	74.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	80,747	103.6	109.1	108.9	97.5	58.3	46.4	45.3	55.5
Dock, harbor, etc	115,257	92.5	95.7	87.9	83.7	79.1	83.8	82.5	86.7
Railway (nonpermanent)	121,199	88.3	79.4	76.1	74.5	72.0	65.6	60.4	69.9
National Government	97,370	91.7	80.3	72.5	67.2	71.6	69.9	64.3	63.5

Expanding industries

Electric cables, etc	121,805	116.4	120.0	139.3	146.6	144.4	158.5	168.0	189.3
Industries not separately specified	117,131	113.6	127.2	130.4	126.8	124.4	125.8	134.4	150.0
Motors, etc	245,519	116.4	126.8	134.4	125.2	115.5	114.4	127.9	143.2
Furniture, etc	118,181	110.5	125.3	135.2	134.2	130.8	126.9	130.6	140.9
Metal industries	196,242	110.1	117.3	123.2	118.6	111.4	112.6	123.2	136.6
Food industries	110,476	108.0	119.7	122.0	120.7	119.8	120.0	130.2	131.2
Hosiery	103,763	106.0	113.2	121.2	110.7	109.1	118.9	121.3	126.1
Printing, etc	256,860	107.9	114.0	119.7	122.2	120.1	122.1	123.0	122.5
Drink	99,093	113.4	113.0	111.7	109.3	107.7	101.7	106.8	108.8
Tailoring	185,341	106.0	110.8	109.9	107.9	109.5	107.5	110.9	107.0
Bread, etc	150,390	90.9	96.6	96.2	97.5	97.4	100.3	104.5	106.7
Public works	153,175	125.1	140.8	136.0	146.7	213.5	188.0	159.6	154.7
Building	789,940	112.6	126.5	126.8	121.8	117.9	106.2	118.8	132.5
Tramway and bus	174,165	110.2	124.5	147.5	153.8	162.2	167.0	168.2	170.2
Distributive	1,801,121	116.9	127.9	136.9	140.0	144.3	149.0	153.5	155.4
Road transport	175,828	113.2	126.6	136.0	135.3	141.7	138.5	139.7	147.0
Hotels, etc	358,554	117.6	126.4	136.3	136.0	142.2	141.8	149.8	156.7
Professional services	141,185	105.9	109.3	115.6	119.3	123.3	126.2	131.9	138.0
Local government	294,587	104.7	108.4	120.1	132.2	138.2	133.9	138.2	139.6

Shrinkage has been greatest in coal mining and in shipbuilding, and while the latter showed substantial revival in 1934, mining continued to decline. In actual numbers, the Economist points out, the loss in employment in the mining industry between 1923 and 1934, "amounting to about 600,000 persons, overwhelmingly outweighs all the other declines put together." At the same time, a special inquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labor developed that out of a net exodus of over 24,000 from coal mining between 1933 and 1934, about 12,000 were absorbed into the building industry, employment in which increased 11.5 percent during that year.

Total employment in Great Britain increased 9.5 percent, or by approximately 1,000,000 persons, between 1923 and 1934. The increase in the volume of employment in the expanding industries in that period exceeded the shrinkage in the contracting industries.

Commenting editorially on this showing "by unimpeachable statistics", the Economist believes that—

> This is a complete refutation of the idea that technological progress is permanently reducing the general demand of industry for labor. In fact, since 1923 the expanding industries have absorbed all the labor released from the declining

industries, and the labor released by technological improvement and 1,000,000 more persons as well.

Continued unemployment in spite of absorption and reabsorption is attributed to the fact that the 1,000,000 additional replacements between 1923 and 1934 took care of only about one-half the increase in population, and "there was consequently an increase in unemployment as great as the increase in employment."

Wages and Working Conditions of London Clerks

LONDON'S army of over half a million clerical workers is described and analyzed in the most recent volume of the New Survey of London Life and Labor conducted by the London School of Economics and Political Science.[1] In its relation to a survey made primarily to serve as a record of the economic and social changes that have taken place since Charles Booth made his monumental inquiry into London life and labor in the years 1886 to 1903, this study of an important occupation which was negligible then becomes especially interesting. The number of clerical workers in the London area increased 255 percent in the 40 years between 1891 and 1931, although the increase in the total occupied population of the area was only about 50 percent. More remarkable than the growth in the total number of clerks is the enormous increase in the number of women in clerical occupations. At the time of the 1891 census the female clerks in the London metropolitan area numbered 14,100, and constituted 8 percent of all clerical workers; in 1931 they constituted 43 percent.

The survey defines clerical work as including a large number of heterogeneous occupations of very different character and grade, the distinguishing feature of which is that they are carried on at a desk in an office. It points out that clerical work is not an industry, but a service coincident and essential to practically all industrial, commercial, and governmental activity. The study was limited, however, to clerical workers engaged wholly or mainly in subordinate occupations such as recording, accounting, and letter writing under instructions, a group that comprises 90 percent of the persons classed as clerks by the census.

The study is based upon data derived principally from census reports, questionnaires used in the survey, and interviews with business firms, employment agencies, trade unions, and other bodies and persons having close contacts with clerks in their daily work.

[1] London School of Economics and Political Science. The New Survey of London Life and Labor, vol. VIII: London Industries, III, pp. 272-312. London 1934.

General Characteristics of Clerical Workers

AN OUTSTANDING characteristic of clerical workers, as developed by this study, is their youth. That is strikingly true of the female clerks. Age data from the 1931 census were not available at the time the report was written, and age distribution is based upon the census of 1921. This showed that 32 percent of the male clerks in Greater London were under 25 years of age, as against 25 percent of the total occupied male population, while only 23.8 percent of the male clerks, compared to 32.6 percent of all employed males, were 45 and over. Nearly two-thirds of the female clerks were under 25, a proportion much larger than that for working women as a whole, and less than 1 in 20 was over 45, while in the total occupied female population of the area 1 in 5 was 45 and over.

Viewed in relation to data on marital status, which show that 94.4 percent of the woman clerks were unmarried, the conclusion is that so far as women are concerned clerical work is an occupation followed almost wholly by young girls. This situation, the report states, is the result of the prevailing wide-spread practices of dismissing woman clerks when they marry.

Speaking of the social status of clerks, particularly of those included in the sample survey, the report points out that the class distinctions between clerk and artisan which Booth emphasized are far less marked now than then. Rather, a large proportion of present-day London clerks are of working-class origin, and a considerable percentage of them are actually members of and living in working-class families.

> The progress of mechanization may perhaps have done something to weaken the social barriers. But the most potent influence in this direction has been that of universal education, which has operated as a technical preparation for clerical work, and has thus opened to the boys and girls in working-class families the possibility of entering this class of employment.

Industrial Distribution

AT THE time of the 1921 census one-fifth of the total number of clerks reported for the London area were employed in public service and four-fifths in private service. Private employment was divided into industrial and commercial undertakings, which employed about 75 percent of the total; railways, insurance and banking, each of which absorbed 7 percent; and law, in which 4½ percent were engaged.

Employment opportunities for clerks have shown the greatest expansion in the insurance business, while contraction in opportunities for male law clerks has been offset by the increased employment of women.

Earnings

AVERAGE earnings of London clerks are particularly difficult to determine, the study states. Standard rates of wages and collective agreements are practically nonexistent except for workers in the

civil service, and in railway and newspaper offices. No adequate study of clerical salaries has ever been made and the present inquiry found that practically the only source of information as to actual earnings was the first-hand house sample questionnaires upon which, in large part, the entire new survey of London life and labor is based. In this manner actual earnings of 2,799 males and 1,915 females were obtained. While the sample survey was primarily concerned with working-class families, and the data dealing with clerks are for that reason considerably overweighted by the lower-paid groups, estimates and comparative figures were secured that made it possible to present statistics giving representative earnings of clerks as a whole. These are shown in the following table:

Average Weekly Earnings of Clerks in Four Principal Industrial Divisions in London, 1929–30, by Sex and Age Groups

Rounded to the nearest 2s. 6d. Shilling at par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate in 1929–30 about par]

Sex and age group	Public service	Industry and commerce	Transport	Banking and insurance
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Males, all ages	90 0	65 0	75 0	82 6
Under 25 years of age	40 0	35 0	35 0	42 6
25 years of age and over	100 0	85 0	87 6	105 0
Females, all ages	55 0	42 6	45 0	50 0
Under 25 years of age	40 0	35 0	35 0	40 0
25 years of age and over	70 0	57 6	60 0	65 0

Hours and Working Conditions

With daily working hours varying from 9 or 9:30 a. m. to 5, 5:30, or 6 p. m., the working week of most clerks ranges between 38 and 44 hours. In the civil service and in most of the large private establishments the normal week is 38½ or 39 hours; railway clerks work 48 hours a week, and in small retail establishments the week may be as long as 49 to 54 hours. The Saturday half-holiday is almost universal except for railway clerks.

The great majority of clerks in London have an annual holiday with pay for a fortnight (12 working days). Longer holidays are the exception outside the civil service, and are usually confined to clerks with long service or in superior posts. The general rule for banks is 12 working days, rising to 18 working days after 10 years' service, with a maximum for any bank officer of 30 days. In the case of railways the agreement lays down an annual holiday of 12 working days for all clerks who are either junior or classified in the third, fourth, or fifth class (i. e., the great majority). First- and second-class clerks receive 15 working days, and special class clerks, 18 working days. * * * In the civil service, clerks in the main grade receive 24 days, the higher grades 36 days, writing assistants and typists 18 days rising to 21 days after 5 years. Shorthand typists receive 21 days, rising to 24 days after 5 years.

No uniform method controls the question of payment for sick leave. In some cases salaries are paid up to a maximum limit of time; in others, sick leave is charged against holiday leave. Some firms pay the difference between the employee's regular salary and the amount he receives from his health insurance during his absence from work because of illness.

Working conditions as to light, space, sanitary facilities, and safety are not regulated by legislation or subject to inspection. These vary widely, but "bad lighting, overcrowding, and unsatisfactory sanitary conditions are by no means rare, especially for the typing staffs."

Office work, as well as the trades, has undergone changes produced by progressive mechanization, although the study finds it difficult to measure how far-reaching these changes are. The degree of mechanization is very largely determined by the size of the office or the kind of business transacted. While the simpler machines such as addressing and sealing devices, and the more specialized instruments such as the automatic billing machines, dictaphones, and calculating machines will probably be found in many offices, the general impression obtained from the inquiry is that in clerical work as a whole mechanization has not yet been developed to anything like its possibilities.

Unemployment and Recruiting

ACCURATE figures of the extent of unemployment among clerks are not available, since these workers are only slightly affected by the unemployment-insurance system, and they make only very partial use of the public employment offices as a means of finding work. Insofar as the records of the public employment offices do register the degree of unemployment among that class of workers, however, they indicate that the numbers out of work trebled between 1929 and 1931.

Clerical work is nevertheless said to be fairly stable, "certainly less exposed to vicissitudes of employment than most manual workers, and very much less liable to such fluctuations as seasonal unemployment and short time."

Positions in the civil service, both national and municipal, are filled through competitive examination, and some private employers, such as banks and railways, recruit by means of entrance examination or similar methods of testing qualifications. Private employment agencies seem to be largely depended upon by clerks, particularly women, as the means of finding jobs in commercial offices. The study reports 110 of these fee-charging agencies catering exclusively to clerks within the Greater London area. A week's salary is the usual charge to the client for obtaining a position.

Trade-Union Organization

CLERKS in three special categories are organized into unions recognized by the employers and operating under union agreements. These are the civil servants, post-office clerks, and railway clerks. Their organizations are very large and include a large percentage of those eligible to membership. While the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Union of Post Office Workers are forbidden by law to affiliate with the British Trades Union Congress, they function in the same manner and through the same methods as the craft unions.

Another form of organization is found to some extent among bank and insurance employees, and clerks employed by the London government. These organizations are known as guilds and are less important economically than those run on trade-union principles. One bank maintains what would in the United States be called a company union, in which membership is compulsory.

Organization is negligible among clerks in other fields of private employment. The jurisdiction is represented by the National Union of Clerks, but its membership is insignificant numerically, and is in large part confined to the office staffs of industrial establishments which have contractual relations with their manual workers.

Number of Wage Earners in Industry and Trade in the Soviet Union in 1933

IN 1933 there were employed in the industries and trades in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) 21,882,800 wage earners, the number in various industries and trades being as follows:[1]

Large-scale industries	5, 997, 300
Building trades	2, 345, 000
Railway transportation	1, 396, 000
Water transportation	190, 000
Other transportation	530, 000
Postal telegraph, telephone, and radio	241, 500
Trade	1, 497, 000
Public catering [2]	549, 000
Credit	125, 000
Education	1, 480, 500
Public health	711, 000
Other institutions	1, 792, 400
State farms and machine and tractor stations	2, 474, 100

There are no data available to show how many of the above wage earners were employed in private industry and trade in 1933. How-

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics of the State Planning Commission. The U. S. S. R. in Figures. Moscow, 1934.

[2] Includes factory dining rooms, factory kitchens, restaurants, etc.

ever, in 1932 there were 5,100 wage earners engaged in private large-scale industry and 178,400 wage earners engaged in private agricultural enterprises.

The number and percent of female workers in the various industries and trades in the "national economy" in the Soviet Union in 1933 are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Number and Percent of Female Workers in Specified Industries and Trades in the Soviet Union on Jan. 1, 1933

Industry or trade	Number of female workers	Percent of total workers	Industry or trade	Number of female workers	Percent of total workers
Large-scale industry	2,206,700	34.5	Public health	475,700	70.7
Building trades	437,800	16.0	Other institutions and enterprises	543,100	27.5
Transportation	293,200	13.3	Agriculture	556,400	23.9
Trade	434,600	28.6			
Public catering	363,400	64.7			
Education	795,500	55.5	Total	[1] 6,819,300	29.9

[1] Not the sum of the items but as given in the report.

According to the above table, female workers predominate in public health work (over 70 percent); in the public catering establishments (about 65 percent); and in public education (over 55 percent). The percent of female workers is the lowest in transportation and building trades—13.3 and 16 percent, respectively. But in the entire Soviet "economy" woman workers compose nearly 30 percent of all wage earners.

Table 2 shows the distribution of female workers in the various branches of the large-scale industries on July 1, 1933.

Table 2.—Number and Percent of Female Workers in Large-Scale Industries in the Soviet Union, July 1, 1933

Industry	Number of female workers	Percent of total workers	Industry	Number of female workers	Percent of total workers
Electric-generating stations	6,500	14.3	Chemicals	72,600	37.6
Coal mining	69,700	17.6	Cotton goods	266,000	69.2
Ferrous metallurgy	55,000	20.3	Clothing	149,800	82.2
Machine building and metal goods	233,600	22.9	Boots and shoes	40,400	53.6
Electrical equipment	30,600	33.0	Food	116,300	36.7
Iron-ore mining	7,500	21.5	Total	[1] 1,690,300	37.2

[1] Not the sum of the items but as given in the report.

The female workers predominated in the following: Clothing industry (over 82 percent); cotton goods manufactures (over 69 percent); and boot and shoe industry (over 53 percent.)

NATIONAL INCOME

National Income in 1933 and 1934

NATIONAL income dropped for the fourth successive year in 1933 when the amount paid out to individuals was 47 billion dollars or 3 billion dollars less than in 1932, according to preliminary estimates issued by the United States Department of Commerce.[1] The decline in income paid out between 1929 and 1933 was 43 percent; the most extensive loss occurred between 1931 and 1932 when the total paid out fell from 63.3 billion dollars to 49.7 billion, or 21 percent. Notwithstanding the reduction in income payments during 1933 the year was characterized by a check in the loss of wages generally and a considerable increase in farmers' income. The fall in salaries, interest, dividends, and net rents and royalties continued, accounting for the 6 percent reduction in total income paid out in 1933 as compared with the previous year.

Supplementing the detailed data of the Department of Commerce for 1933, the Department of Agriculture recently published general estimates of the national and also the agricultural income for 1934, these estimates being 51.9 billion dollars and 5.3 billion, respectively, as compared with 46 billion and 4.6 billion in 1933.[2] Farm income in 1934 represented 10.2 percent of the national income, the Department of Agriculture estimates, as compared with 9.9 percent in 1933 and 7.5 percent in 1932.

Table 1 shows income paid out, by types of payment for the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, as estimated by the Department of Commerce. The totals include all amounts paid out in a given year, whether earned in that year or drawn from surplus, borrowed, etc.

The figures in table 1 show the slight recovery in wages paid out in selected industries, from 40 percent of the 1929 level in 1932 to 41 percent in 1933. However, when wages are totaled with salaries, compensation, and pensions, the decline in income paid out is shown to have continued through 1933, the total representing only 56 percent of the 1929 figure as compared with 60 percent in 1932.

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Survey of Current Business, Washington, January 1935 (pp. 16-18).

[2] U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The agricultural situation (Washington), Feb. 1, 1935 (pp. 2-9).

Table 1.—Income Paid Out, 1929–33, by Types of Payment

Type of payment	Amount paid (in millions of dollars)					Percentage of 1929			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total income paid out	82,300	75,800	63,300	49,700	46,800	92	77	60	57
Total salaries, wages, compensation, and pensions	52,700	48,400	40,700	31,500	29,300	92	77	60	56
Salaries (selected industries) [1]	4,800	4,800	4,000	2,800	2,400	100	83	58	50
Wages (selected industries) [1]	15,000	12,400	9,200	6,000	6,100	83	61	40	41
Salaries and wages (all other industries)	32,000	30,200	26,500	21,700	19,900	94	83	68	62
Total dividends and interest	11,400	11,400	9,700	8,100	7,300	100	85	71	64
Dividends	5,900	5,800	4,300	2,800	2,100	98	73	48	36
Interest	5,500	5,600	5,400	5,300	5,200	102	98	96	95
Net rents and royalties	4,400	3,700	3,100	2,400	2,300	84	71	55	52
Entrepreneurial withdrawals	13,800	12,300	9,800	7,700	7,900	89	71	56	57

[1] Includes mining, manufacturing, construction, steam railroads, Pullman, railway express, and water transportation.

It was found that the reductions in income paid out in 1933 as compared with 1929 were greatest for the durable goods industries, such as construction, mining, and manufacturing. Income remained highest in the Government services and in the electric light and power and the gas industries. Agriculture is the only group of the 12 into which industries were divided for the purposes of this study which showed a gain in income paid out between 1932 and 1933. The increase was 21 percent in this 1-year period, but when the total for 1933 is compared with 1929 it is found that income in the latter year amounted to only half that in 1929. However, even on this basis agriculture is stated to be better off than manufacturing industries, as income paid out in manufacturing industries in 1933 represented only 45 percent of the total for 1929.

Income Reported for Income-Tax Purposes in 1933

TOTAL net income reported for income-tax purposes decreased by 3.04 percent and the number of returns by 2.67 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932, according to the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.[1] Altogether 3,660,105 returns were filed covering 1933, for a net income aggregating $10,845,653,532. Of the total income reported, $7,196,828,256 represented wages and salaries and $1,393,525,559 business income. Among the deductions allowed in computing net income, contributions for religious, charitable, or educational purposes represented $251,113,026 out of a total of $2,271,891,722.

Table 1 shows a simple distribution of income-tax returns, giving number of returns, amount of net income, wages and salaries, and deductions covering contributions, by net income classes, with percentages of total computed in each case.

[1] U. S. Treasury Department. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Statistical Section, Income Tax Unit. Statistics of income for 1933 (preliminary report) compiled from income-tax returns for 1933 filed to Aug. 31, 1934. Washington, 1934. 12 pp.

Distribution of Income-Tax Returns, 1933, by Net Income Classes

Net income classes (thousands of dollars)	Returns		Net income		Wages and salaries		Deductions for contributions	
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
All classes	3,660,105	100.00	$10,845,653,532	100.00	$7,196,828,256	100.00	$251,113,026	100.00
Under 5 (estimated)	3,339,602	91.24	6,792,000,000	62.62	5,407,000,000	75.13	139,000,000	55.35
5 and under 10	219,735	6.00	1,477,827,461	13.63	937,923,392	13.03	38,825,625	15.46
10 and under 25	74,626	2.04	1,096,874,033	10.11	500,181,542	6.95	27,047,527	10.77
25 and under 50	18,168	.50	621,181,731	5.73	204,975,193	2.85	16,383,199	6.52
50 and under 100	5,927	.16	394,766,366	3.64	96,475,076	1.34	12,187,961	4.85
100 and under 150	1,085	.03	129,275,825	1.19	25,269,379	.35	4,662,760	1.86
150 and under 300	693	.02	138,869,938	1.28	15,561,273	.22	5,346,180	2.13
300 and under 500	139	(1)	53,787,972	.50	4,354,246	.06	1,953,646	.78
500 and under 1,000	84	(1)	59,511,225	.55	2,326,817	.03	2,624,496	1.05
1,000 and over	46	(1)	81,558,981	.75	2,761,338	.04	3,081,632	1.23

[1] Less than 1/100 of 1 percent.

Of the total returns filed, 3,339,602, representing 91.24 percent of the total, covered incomes of less than $5,000 in 1933. This income group is credited with 62.62 percent of the total net income, 75.13 percent of the wages and salaries reported, and was allowed 55.35 percent of the total deductions for contributions. While 99.28 percent of the total number of returns covered incomes of less than $25,000 a year this group in the population received only 86.36 percent of the total net income.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing and Health

STRUCTURES unfit for human habitation are occupied by a third of our population, according to a statement by the Director of Housing of the Public Works Administration, who says that "now is the time for public officials and civic groups to cooperate with the Government in its movement for the betterment of communities through the elimination of insanitary housing and the rehabilitation of family environment." A study [1] by the United States Public Health Service of the relationship between housing and health presents quite definite evidence that if slum districts in cities were eliminated and houses provided which meet adequate sanitary requirements there would be an immeasurable effect on the future health of the population. This evidence is based in part on the much higher mortality and sickness rates in the slums, a fact which has been recognized for many years, and upon the causal conditions of impure water supply, insanitary toilets, lack of sewer connections, overcrowding, lack of light and of adequate ventilation, excessive dampness, dilapidation, and lack of screening against flies and mosquitos, which are generally found in slum areas and in the tenement districts of large cities and the blighted, poor areas of most urban communities.

Studies both in this country and abroad have shown that the relation of excessive sickness and mortality rates to the conditions in the slum or overcrowded districts of large cities is most clearly shown for infant mortality, pulmonary tuberculosis, and perhaps pneumonia, although in certain areas other diseases such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, rickets, hookworm disease, etc., show a connection with these conditions. Among these studies is one by the United States Children's Bureau, which found on the basis of 23,000 birth records in 8 cities that the death rate of infants was 2½ times as great in homes with 2 or more persons per room as in homes with less than 1 person per room. With regard to overcrowding a study in Detroit showed that with an average number per room of 0.9 person or more the deaths from all causes were 10.9 per 1,000 as compared with 9.5 deaths with an average number of persons per room of 0.7 or less. Death rates of infants ranged from 86 per 1,000 births under the most crowded conditions to 62 per 1,000 where there was the least crowding, while the death rates per 100,000 population

[1] Public Health Reports, Nov. 2, 1934: The relation between housing and health, by Rollo H. Britten.

were very much greater for tuberculosis among persons living under crowded conditions and considerably higher for pneumonia and diphtheria. A classification of census tracts in Cleveland on the basis of equivalent monthly rental showed that the 1930 death rate, after adjustment for age and sex, varied from 15 per 1,000 population in the lowest of the 12 economic areas to 7.2 per 1,000 in the highest. The average rentals in these areas varied from less than $20 per month in the lowest to $75 or more in the highest. Although these figures are important in indicating in a general way the effect of slum areas or bad housing, a large number of complicating factors enter into them, such as density of population, race, tenement flats, proportion renting dwellings, age distribution, marital condition, unemployment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, and birth rate.

Proof that some of this excess in the death rates is due to substandard housing is shown by data from Liverpool, England, in which the deaths in the slum areas are compared with those in municipal houses constructed for the same type of population. The figures, which are averages for the years 1923–29, show that the infant mortality was 98 per 1,000 births for the entire city, 131 for corporation tenements, and 171 for a slum area, while the deaths from all causes per 1,000 population were respectively 13.9, 18.2, and 28.4 and the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis per 100,000 population were 123, 164, and 299. These figures show mortality rates in the slum district greatly in excess of those in the municipal houses, although in turn the latter are definitely higher than for the city generally. These figures are made even more significant by the fact that in the slum area regular sanitary measures are carried out, such as inspection by the sanitary staff, systematic cleaning of streets and sewers, and the provision of baths and washhouses, and the operation of infant-welfare centers and clinics in close proximity to the area, showing that nothing short of demolition would prevent the continuance of high death rates. A pure water supply and sanitary disposal of sewage are frequently lacking in slum districts, and both are of the utmost importance; where wells or cisterns are used or water is not actually piped into dwellings there is a continuing risk of epidemic disease, and the lack of proper toilet facilities, coupled with insanitary disposal of sewage, may result in the prevalence of typhoid fever, dysentery, various diarrheal diseases, summer complaints of infants, and in some parts of the country, hookworm.

Overcrowding and the Spread of Disease

While families in slum areas live under overcrowded conditions it is considered that the excess of contact diseases in these areas is due not so much to overcrowding in the individual flat or house as to the general congestion of the area, which results in congregation of young

children in the hallways of tenements, in the streets, etc. This being so, it is evident there are similar chances for the spread of infection in theaters, schools, subways, and other places where people are crowded together in most American cities. There are many diseases which are spread from close personal contact, primarily by secretions from the mouth and nose through droplet infection, these diseases including the common cold, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, the common diseases of childhood, cerebrospinal fever, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. The effect of congestion and overcrowding in the past on the prevalence of such epidemic diseases as plague, smallpox, cholera, and typhus fever has been very great, and it is evident that the slum areas present a real menace, not only to the inhabitants of these areas, but to other parts of the population. As a case in point the Russian experience with the epidemic of typhus fever and relapsing fever from 1919 to 1923, in which 13,000,000 cases were reported, is cited. It is evident, therefore, that even in the United States no individual can feel that his personal health can be maintained independently of the public health status of the general population or of that of the less privileged groups.

Lack of adequate ventilation and light, also characteristic of slum areas, may play a part in the occurrence of such diseases as tuberculosis and rickets, while inadequate screening against flies and mosquitoes may be reflected in the rate for typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases and, in the South, in malaria, while ratproofing, which is almost unknown in the worst sections of our cities, is an important public health measure in districts where there is a possibility of the contraction of plague from rodents.

There are no statistics of the extent to which dilapidation of houses, which has been increasing during the depression, has increased the danger of accidents in the home nor of the loss of life in slum areas from fire, although it is evident that houses or tenements which are so dilapidated as to make repairs uneconomic must offer many accident hazards, while the continual occurrence of fatal fires in tenement houses in large cities is recognized as a hazard resulting from construction antedating the passage of strict building ordinances.

The study shows the effect of slum areas on health as measured in terms of mortality or sickness rates, but it is pointed out that "health embraces more than the mere absence of outright disease; it is a state of being in which all physical and mental processes function at their highest efficiency. Influences which affect physical or mental efficiency, or the peace and comfort of the family, are therefore to be regarded as having an adverse effect on health. It is clear that most

of these influences are intangible, and are so bound up with poverty as such, with the worry of unemployment, with limited facilities for medical care, with lack of cleanliness, that we should not expect their elimination by the demolition of a given slum area, and the rehousing of its inhabitants. At the same time, though the measurement of this side of health is not feasible, we are convinced that slum-clearance projects will have immense secondary effects on the well-being of the population."

Housing Situation in Philadelphia, Spring of 1934

BAD housing conditions affecting a considerable proportion of the housing facilities in Philadelphia were disclosed by a recent survey carried on by the State Emergency Relief Administration as a public-works project.[1] This survey was similar to the real property inventory of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 64 cities but covered a number of additional points.[2]

For purposes of the study the city was divided into 11 districts,[3] and 2,700 enumerators visited more than 460,000 households during April and May 1934.

Of the 507,667 family dwelling units for which data were obtained, 458,581 were occupied and only 49,086 (9.7 percent) were vacant. These family accommodations were fairly evenly distributed between rented and owned dwellings, 293,710 being rental units (of which 244,624 were occupied) and 213,957 being units occupied by the owners. Of the structures occupied by the owners, 77,468 were owned free of encumbrance, 135,257 were mortgaged, and data were not available for the remaining 1,232.

It was found that there were 26,470 extra families living with the householders in the dwellings visited.

Table 1 shows the housing accommodations of each type available at the time of the survey. In addition to the 433,796 residential structures covered in the table, there were 154 buildings under construction.

[1] Pennsylvania. State Emergency Relief Administration. Department of Research and Statistics. Bulletins Nos. 1–18. Philadelphia real property survey. Philadelphia, 1934 and 1935.

[2] Philadelphia was not included in that survey. For a summary of that inventory see Monthly Labor Review, March 1935 (p. 723).

[3] These districts were Germantown; Manayunk and Roxborough; Logan, Fern Rock, Oak Lane, and Olney; South West Philadelphia; West Philadelphia; South Philadelphia; Somerton, Bustleton, and Torresdale; North Philadelphia (east of Broad Street), Kensington, Frankford, and Bridesburg; North Philadelphia (west of Broad Street), including Tioga; West Central Philadelphia; and East Central Philadelphia.

Table 1.—Number and Percent of Structures and of Families Accommodated, in Philadelphia, by Type of Structure

Type of dwelling	Structures		Family dwelling units	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All types	433,796	100.0	507,667	100.0
Single-family dwellings	369,238	85.1	369,238	72.7
2-family dwellings:				
2-decker type	7,419	1.7	14,838	2.9
Other types	3,196	.7	6,392	1.3
3-family dwellings:				
3-decker type	5,045	1.2	15,135	3.0
Multiple type	1,787	.4	5,361	1.1
4-family dwellings	2,022	.5	8,088	1.6
5-family dwellings	1,476	.3	7,380	1.5
6-family dwellings	1,619	.4	9,714	1.9
7-family dwellings	387	.1	2,709	.5
8-family dwellings	212	(1)	1,696	.3
Structures for more than 8 families	679	.2	20,328	4.0
Lodging houses	121	(1)	121	(1)
Rooming houses	1,149	.3	1,149	.2
Hotels or clubs	294	(1)	238	(1)
Store-and-dwelling type	35,423	8.2	40,453	8.0
Office-and-dwelling type	2,595	.6	2,917	.6
Other types	748	.2	1,580	.3
Type not specified	386	.1	330	.1

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Slightly over 1 percent of these structures were more than 100 years old, 18.5 percent were between 50 and 100 years old, 27.7 percent were between 30 and 50 years of age, while 40.8 percent had been constructed during the past 30 years, and age data were not obtained for 11.8 percent. Over 90 percent of the dwellings were in good condition or could be made so with minor repairs. There were, however, 14,188, or 3.3 percent, which were unfit for habitation, and only 5,668 of these were vacant, so that it is evident that at the time of the survey families were living in 8,520 dwellings which were regarded by the investigators as unfit for use.

Table 2.—Condition of Housing Accommodations in Philadelphia

Condition of structure	Total structures		Vacant structures		Rented structures	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All structures	433,796	100.0	36,216	100.0	193,429	100.0
In good condition	295,608	68.1	12,210	33.7	117,039	60.5
In need of minor repairs	106,503	24.6	13,675	37.8	59,517	30.8
In need of structural repairs	17,286	4.0	4,637	12.8	10,117	5.2
Unfit for use	14,188	3.3	5,668	15.7	6,649	3.4
Not reported	211	(1)	26	.1	107	.1

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Slightly less than 95 percent of the dwellings fronted on a major street (i. e., those over 20 feet in width), 3.1 percent on a minor street, 1 percent on a dead-end street, 0.3 percent on an alley, 0.8 percent on a court, and 0.2 percent on a tunnel.

Hot-air and hot-water heat were the most common, but 44,843 of the 433,796 dwellings were heated by stove and 2,984 had no heating facilities whatever.

Gas was used for cooking in 91.8 percent and electricity for lighting in 94.3 percent of the dwellings.

Nine-tenths (89.8 percent) of the buildings were supplied with both hot and cold water and 9.5 percent had cold water only. There were, however, 1,524 structures (0.4 percent) which had water piped only to the yard, and 2,048 (0.5 percent) which had no water connections at all and had to depend on neighbors for the supply. About 90 percent had bathrooms. Dwellings having water-closets in the yard formed 9.1 percent of the total and those having privy vaults 1 percent. In the section with the worst housing conditions—the east central section—there were some 2,927 dwellings without either water-closets or privy vaults. As to this the report comments: "This fact needs no comment; neither is it necessary to point out that the city's 4,424 privy vaults are a grave menace to health. More than half of them are in West Philadelphia."

The distribution of the structures according to the owners' estimate of the value of the property is shown below:

Property valued at—	*Number of structures*
$1,000 to $1,499	5,550
$1,500 to $1,999	11,482
$2,000 to $2,999	40,140
$3,000 to $4,499	66,331
$4,500 to $5,999	37,054
$6,000 to $7,499	21,727
$7,500 to $9,999	12,264
$10,000 to $19,000	8,693
$20,000 and over	2,513
Value not reported	8,203
Total	213,957

The gross monthly rentals of the rental units were shown in the statement below:

Monthly rental of—	*Number of dwellings*
Under $10	9,504
$10 to $19.99	57,163
$20 to $29.99	91,924
$30 to $49.99	64,336
$50 to $69.99	13,430
$70 to $99.99	3,344
$100 and over	2,542
Rate not reported	2,381
Total	244,624

Table 3 gives a comparison of the findings in the Philadelphia survey and in the real property inventory of 64 cities.

Table 3.—Comparison of Housing Accommodations in Philadelphia and 64 Other Cities

Item	Philadelphia	64 other cities	Item	Philadelphia	64 other cities
Dwelling units—			Dwellings lighted by—		
Occupied	90.3	92.2	Gas	2.4	0.2
Occupied units crowded	13.7	17.1	Electricity	94.3	90.6
Owner-occupied units—			Dwellings with cooking by—		
Owned free	36.2	37.7	Gas	91.8	69.4
Mortgaged	63.2	48.1	Electricity	.3	3.9
Structures—			Dwellings with—		
In need of minor repairs	24.6	44.4	Indoor water-closets	92.1	82.9
In need of major repairs	4.0	15.6	Bath	90.8	76.7
Unfit for use	3.3	2.3			
Dwelling units having—					
1 to 4 rooms	7.7	37.1			
5 and 6 rooms	48.8	45.5			
Over 6 rooms	43.4	17.4			

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Health of Insured Wage Earners During 1934

A NEW record for low mortality was established among the many millions of industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. during 1934, according to the annual report published in the Statistical Bulletin, January 1935. The crude death rate (ages 1 and over) fell from 8.41 per thousand in 1933 to 8.33 in 1934 and when correction is made for the higher average age of the policyholders last year the drop is still greater, or from 8.03 to 7.87, a decrease of 2 percent. These figures show that health conditions have been maintained at a high level among insured wage earners in the United States and Canada, there having been no interruption, during the 5 years of economic disturbance, in the downward trend of mortality over more than 2 decades. Statistics are not yet available to show whether a new minimum death rate was also established for the general population of the country. Preliminary or incomplete figures from part of the States and the District of Columbia, however, indicate that increases in mortality of varying degrees occurred in 16 States, while decreases occurred in 10 States. As these 26 States have about 70 percent of the population, it appears probable that the general mortality of the United States will show a slight increase over 1933.

Among these industrial policyholders an increase of 12.56 years in the expectation of life at birth is recorded for the year 1933 as compared with 1911–12, the expectation of life in the earlier period being 46.63 years as compared with 59.19 years in 1933. In the same period the gain among the general population was only 8.22 years. Thus the industrial policyholders have reached a life expectancy very similar to that of the general population, in spite of the fact that this group and their families live largely in urban areas where death rates are higher than in rural areas and that in this group there is much greater exposure to the special hazards of industry than among the population at large. Particular improvement in mortality rates is found among children and young adults, although some improvement was registered also among insured persons at the older ages.

New minimum death rates were established in 1934 for 5 diseases (diphtheria, tuberculosis, diarrheal conditions, chronic nephritis, and diseases of the maternal state) and for 2 types of violent death

(accidental drownings and railroad accidents). The previous minimum for machinery accidents was maintained, while the death rate for homicides, 6 per 100,000, was the lowest on record except in 1920.

The most important achievement of the year was the reduction in the tuberculosis death rate, to a new minimum, 59.6 per 100,000. This figure represents a reduction of 8.4 percent from the figure for 1933, being among the largest year-to-year drops ever recorded among the industrial policyholders. The new figure for the insured industrial population is only slightly higher than that for the general population. In comparison with the year 1911, when the company began to record mortality rates by individual causes of death, there has been a decline of 73.5 percent in the tuberculosis rate. The heaviest mortality from this cause has also shifted from the age group 35 to 39 years to the 55 to 59 years group, so that the greatest number of these deaths occurs toward the close of life instead of at its prime and before the dependents of the wage earners are self-supporting. There was a slight rise in the death rate for the 4 principal diseases of childhood combined, due to increased mortality from measles and whooping cough, but the rate for each of these diseases was extremely low, showing a drop of 68 percent from the rate 10 years earlier. The greatest interest in these diseases lies in the reduced rate for diphtheria which only a decade ago caused as many deaths as measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever combined; now it ranks third among the 4. In spite of an epidemic of poliomyelitis in California and other western States, the death rate was the lowest ever recorded for this disease. The influenza death rate was the lowest since 1921, but the pneumonia death rate increased somewhat in 1934. The mortality from conditions arising out of pregnancy and childbirth continued to decline, while the rates for diarrheal diseases and chronic nephritis reached new low points.

Although there was a rise in the crude death rate for cancer it was much smaller than in the 2 preceding years, and when allowance is made, through adjusted rates, for the shift toward a higher average of insured lives there was no increase at all in 1934 as compared with 1933. A time series of the crude death rates, it is said, gives an exaggerated picture of the increase in cancer, since cancer deaths are concentrated in later life. The effect on the cancer death rates of other factors connected with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer cannot be measured accurately, but some of the increase is undoubtedly due to the increasing frequency with which cancer is being diagnosed. In general, the death rates from cancers which are directly visible, and therefore easily diagnosed, have decreased, while the rates for cancers of some of the internal organs, where diagnosis is more difficult, have increased. A slight increase in the crude death rates for heart disease was shown in 1934, although adjustment based on

the higher age levels of the policyholders indicates a slight decline in the disease. Diabetes also showed a new high in the crude death rate and a slight decline after adjustments were made for the higher ages at which this disease occurs. The first full year since the repeal of prohibition was not marked by any increase in deaths from alcoholism and in fact there was a drop of 9 percent among white policyholders.

There were fewer suicides, the lowest number since 1929, 9.6 per 100,000, being recorded. This, the report indicates, reflects the upward turn of the economic tide although the same economic improvement brought with it an increase in accidents and automobile fatalities due to greater exposure to the hazards of industry in the first case and in the second to the increase in 1934 in the volume of motor-vehicle traffic. It is estimated that the total number of automobile fatalities in the general population last year was nearly 35,000.

Occupational Poisons and Diseases in New York, 1934

AN INCREASE of nearly 25 percent in the occupational-disease cases closed under the workmen's compensation law in 1934 over the figures for 1933 was reported by the New York Department of Labor in the annual report [1] of the division of industrial hygiene. The total number of cases acted upon was 1,012, as compared with 830 in 1933. An enlarged schedule of diseases listed in the law as compensable, together with an improved method of recording such claims, accounts for the apparent increase in cases, as on the former basis of computation the total for 1934 would be about the same as for 1933. Less than half—439—of the total number of claims in 1934 was allowed, although of the 573 claims disallowed about half may have involved illness or disability due to occupational disease. Of these cases, 31.6 percent were ruled out because the disability was brief in duration and 17.8 percent because the poison causing the disease was not covered by the act; in some of the cases there was no medical evidence, in others the claimants did not appear, and in still others there were legal or other reasons why the claim could not be allowed.

It is pointed out in the report that the figures for occupational diseases offer only a slight indication of the wide-spread but undetermined injury done to industrial workers by the various forms of dust, fumes, and gases in industry. While occupational diseases appear from the statistics to be comparatively few when considered in relation to industrial accidents, it has been shown statistically that many classes of industrial workers die 7 or 8 years earlier than agricultural workers. This, it is considered, is due to the industrial disease hazards which, while not

[1] New York Industrial Bulletin, January 1935.

definite enough to show the necessary causal relation, lower resistance and thus render workers more liable to pulmonary and other diseases.

The reports for the State are divided for the first time into two districts, the New York City area and up-State. While the number of cases reported is about the same for the two areas, there were striking differences due to variation in exposure. Thus, for example, cases of lead poisoning showed a slight increase for the State but a substantial decrease in the New York City area. The occupational-disease schedule provides for compensation for disabilities resulting from friction and pressure. Ninety-one such cases were recorded in 1934 as compared with 33 in 1933. Compensation was awarded in two-thirds of the cases but the damage was generally of short duration. An increase in the number of carbon-monoxide cases from 33 in 1933 to 47 in 1934 was recorded. This increase, which was due to garages not ventilated in the intensely cold weather of the first part of 1934, indicates the necessity for special precautions at such times. Cases of dermatitis, unspecified or nonschedule, accounted for 95 claims, of which only 5 were allowed. The use of strong alkalies and the continuous use of soaps in cleaning result in many cases of dermatitis but most of these cases are disallowed because the period of disability is short.

The report states that occupational-disease statistics must continue to be unsatisfactory as long as owners of factories are satisfied to allow compensation to their employees without a knowledge of the actual cause. Those manufacturers who permit this practice, it is said, lack appreciation of the value of such information as a basis for the establishment of preventive measures.

The following table gives a summary of the occupational-disease cases disposed of in New York State during the year 1934:

Occupational Poisons and Diseases in New York State, 1934

[Terminated cases, allowed and disallowed]

Area	Total		Allowed		Disallowed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total cases	1,012		439	43.6	573	56.4
Up-State	493	48.4	200	40.5	293	59.5
New York City	519	51.6	239	46.0	280	54.0

Occupational Diseases in Ohio, 1928 to 1934

OCCUPATIONAL diseases in Ohio, as reported by Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, acting chief of the bureau of occupational diseases, reached the highest point in 1934—1,556 cases—since the reporting law became operative in 1920. The regulation under which such reporting is required stipulates that every physician attending a

patient whom he believes to be suffering from any disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment shall report the case to the State director of health. The total of 1,556 cases as compared with 1,258 in 1933 and 1,382 in 1929 represents an increase, respectively, of 23.7 percent and 12.6 percent, the causes of the increase being due, it is considered, to the employment of more persons in certain hazardous lines, to the return to work of unemployed persons, to greater interest in the possibility of compensation and payment of medical fees, and to the stimulation of interest among physicians by the bureau. No additions had been made to the list of compensable diseases during the year under review.

Of the 1,556 cases reported in 1934, 1,415 were compensable and 141 noncompensable, the compensable cases covering 13 of the 22 afflictions which under the law are required to be reported. Women were affected in 290 of the cases reported.

The following table gives a summary of the compensable occupational diseases reported in the 7-year period, 1928 to 1934.

Compensable Occupational Diseases Reported in Ohio, 1928 to 1934

Disease	Number of cases							
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Total
Lead poisoning	180	183	134	114	148	134	162	1,055
Mercury poisoning								
Phosphorus poisoning						1		1
Arsenic poisoning		2	1	2	3	1	3	12
Benzol poisoning (and nitro- or amido-derivatives)	11	11	3	6	9	3	10	53
Volatile petroleum products poisoning (gasoline, benzine, naphtha, etc.)	3	4	2	6	5	9	10	39
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	1	1		18	2	1	1	24
Wood alcohol poisoning	1			1				2
Dermatitis [1]	894	985	884	833	621	726	913	5,856
Epithelioma (skin or eyes) due to carbon, pitch, tar, or tarry compounds	3	2	1	5	1	1		13
Compressed-air illness	16	62	59	5	20	3	2	167
Carbon dioxide poisoning						1	1	2
Brass or zinc poisoning	7	5	2	10	2	12	8	46
Manganese dioxide poisoning [2]								
Radium poisoning [2]								
Tenosynovitis (hand) [3]	([3])	37	130	166	149	191	228	901
Prepatellar bursitis [2]	([3])	13	23	29	23	19	27	134
Chrome ulceration (nasal and skin) [4]	6	10	20	16	79	20	43	194
Potassium cyanide poisoning [4]	3	2		1	3	5		14
Sulphur dioxide poisoning [4]	2			5	4	2	7	20
Total	1,127	1,317	1,259	1,217	1,069	1,129	1,415	8,533

[1] Specified as "Infection or inflammation of the skin on contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors."
[2] Added to compensable list July 31, 1929, by legislative act, eighty-ninth general assembly.
[3] Statistics not kept on tenosynovitis and bursitis in 1928. Both of these afflictions had been compensated as "accidental" injuries previous to July 1, 1929.
[4] Added to compensable list July 9, 1931, by legislative act, eighty-ninth general assembly.

The most important disease in the compensable group, from the point of the number affected, was dermatitis which accounted for 913 cases in 1934; 194 of these occurred among women. The principal causative agents were oils and cutting compounds; alkalies

and cleaners; gasoline and other petroleum products; paints, enamels, etc.; rubber products; bakelite; plants, woods, etc.; lime and portland cement; dyes and dyed goods; plating solutions; chromium compounds; hides, leather, and furs; and textiles. Lead cases reported numbered 162 and occurred in the following industries: Storage batteries, paints, dry colors, and painting; lead manufacture and recovery; caskets and vaults; sanitary ware; pottery; brass and bronze; automobiles; rubber; and printing and publishing; with a small group of 2 or less in miscellaneous industries.

Of the 1,556 occupational diseases reported in 1934, 327 occurred chiefly through inhaling the substance, 933 by way of the skin, 228 through strain, 27 through friction, and 41 through other and nonspecified means.

Cases not subject to compensation are subdivided in the report into specified or indicated causative agents, and afflictions specified but causative agents not known or at least not indicated in the reports. There were 104 cases in the causative group; 54 of these were due to the inhalation of dust and included cases of silicosis, silico-anthracosis, silicatosis, and other dust diseases. Other diseases in the causative group were due to carbon tetrachloride, carbon monoxide, and chromium, with a group of 22 due to miscellaneous causes. The total of 37 cases due to causative agents not indicated included 14 cases of tuberculosis, with 3 or less cases each of tenosynovitis, asthma, bursitis, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, heart diseases, and 10 miscellaneous cases.

Acute poisonings, sudden injuries from splashing of chemicals, asphyxiations, injuries from direct blows to tendons and bursae, sudden strain, etc., are not included in any of these figures, since they are not regarded as coming properly under the definition of disease. They are, however, covered by compensation as "accidental" injuries.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Hospital Kitchen Held Not to be a Factory Under Kansas Law

THE Supreme Court of Kansas recently held that a hospital kitchen where food was prepared for patients and employees was not a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of the Kansas statute requiring safeguards for the protection of employees from injuries (*Newberry* v. *A., T. & S. F. Hospital Assn.*, 40 Pac. (2d) 471).

Ruth Newberry, chief cook at the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Hospital, brought action to recover for a personal injury which she sustained while using a slicer in the course of her employment. The machine was out of repair and its guard was not functioning. In using the slicer, Miss Newberry had two of her fingers cut off. Her suit was based on an alleged violation of the factory act, which requires safeguards for the protection of employees. The act defines manufacturing establishments as follows:

> Manufacturing establishments, as those words are used in this act, shall mean and include all smelters, oil refineries, cement works, mills of every kind, machine and repair shops.
>
> And, in addition to the foregoing, any other kind or character of manufacturing establishment, of any nature or description whatsoever, wherein any natural products or other articles or materials of any kind, in a raw or unfinished or incomplete state or condition, are converted into a new or improved or different form (R. S. 44–107).

The question at issue was one of law—whether or not the hospital kitchen was a manufacturing establishment within the statutory meaning. The court, in determining the meaning of the statute, said:

> The result of operation of smelters, oil refineries, cement works, mills of every kind, and machine and repair shops is well understood. The statute classifies these places as manufacturing establishments. The result of operation of other kinds of manufacturing establishments is made things, wares, fabrics, goods, commodities, etc., and their finishing, completion, improvement, adaptation, etc. This description is not complete, but it is sufficiently indicative, and it excludes all notion of things culinary, and of home, hotel, and hospital cuisine.

Accordingly, the court held that the fact of the employee's having been injured in the hospital kitchen while performing her duties there precluded recovery under the factory act.

Agreement to Give Injured Employee Life Employment Held Unenforceable

THE Court of Appeals of Maryland held that an oral promise by a railroad company to give an employee life employment in consideration of his agreement not to sue was unenforceable, as no specific task or wages had been agreed upon and the employee had formally released the railroad from liability (*Baltimore & Ohio R. Co.* v. *King*, 176 Atl. 626).

William H. King, a brakeman, lost an arm in the performance of his duty. Being a member of the employees' relief association conducted by the railroad company, he received from the association an artificial arm, hospital care, and benefit payments for the several months he was ill. Upon receipt of each of the benefit payments he signed papers, releasing the company from claims for damages.

The injury occurred in 1909 and upon King's recovery, he worked for the railroad company for 22 years, until 1931, when his job was eliminated. At this time he was offered two other jobs by the company, but did not accept one because he felt that he was unable to do the work, and he did not think the second job offered sufficient remuneration to cover the higher cost of living in the town in which the job was.

King brought action against the railroad for damages for breach of an alleged oral contract to give him a life employment. The lower court rendered a judgment in his favor, and the railroad company appealed the case.

The court of appeals was of the opinion that several questions are raised by the case, namely:

> That of the effect of the previous agreement that acceptance of the relief benefits should be a release, and the effect of the additional releases given by the plaintiff, or signed by him, on receiving the benefits; * * * that of permitting a parol alteration of these written contracts of release by adding the stipulation for life employment; that of the authority of the alleged agent or officer to make such an additional contract for the company; that of the sufficiency of the contract testified to; and that of a breach by the company of the contract, if made, in view of the offer of further work and its refusal by the plaintiff.

However, the court said it was not necessary to discuss these questions, as in the case of *Heckler* v. *B. & O. R. Co.*, 173 Atl. 12, a similar agreement was held unenforceable because of lack of definiteness, in that neither the work to be furnished nor the wages to be paid were specified. "Such contracts at least should be specific and definite, with little or no room for misunderstanding, even if they are not required to be in writing," the court opined.

Upon the authority of the *Heckler case* the judgment of the lower court was reversed.

Interstate Carrier Held Not Compelled to Exercise More Than Reasonable Care

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has recently held that an interstate carrier is under no duty to maintain station platforms which are absolutely safe for employees. (*Sullivan* v. *Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.*, 258 N.W. 38).

Maurice Sullivan, a brakeman employed by the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., brought action to recover $45,000 in damages for personal injuries which he claimed had resulted from the carrier's alleged negligence. His action was based on section 1 of the Federal Employers' Liability Act, which renders an interstate carrier liable to an employee for injuries "resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employees of such carrier, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment" (U.S. Comp. Stat. 1916, sec. 8657, 45 U.S.C.A., ch. 2, sec. 51). Sullivan fell from a stockyard platform having a floor of wooden planks to the steel rail of a track 4 feet below and suffered severe injuries. One end of a plank on the platform was an inch or two higher than the level of the rest of the floor and it was upon this that he tripped and fell. His claim that this defect in the platform constituted negligence on the part of the carrier was sustained in the trial court and he was awarded damages of $35,000. From this judgment the carrier appealed, contending that Sullivan had not shown a prima facie case of negligence and that the trial court should have allowed a motion for nonsuit.

In its decision the supreme court pointed out that the platform constituted equipment within the meaning of the statute as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in *Missouri Pac. R. Co.* v. *Aeby* (275 U.S. 426, 48 S.Ct. 177). In decisions under the Federal Employers' Liability Act State courts are bound by the opinions of the Federal courts. Such opinions have not imposed upon an interstate carrier the duty of maintaining station platforms that are absolutely safe for employees but have merely held common carriers to a standard of reasonable care.

The court then pointed out that the defect in the platform was obvious and that there is no liability under the act for injuries which result from patent defects. The testimony showed that Sullivan was acquainted with his surroundings at the platform where the accident occurred and carried a lighted lantern. The court said that "differences of 2 inches or less, if obvious by the exercise of ordinary care, do not necessarily evidence actionable negligence." The court therefore held that the evidence as to the defective plank was insufficient for action and that the lower court erred in submitting to the jury the issue of the company's negligence. The judgment of the lower court was reversed.

Recent Decisions on Dismissal-Wage Law of Mexico

TWO recent Mexican Supreme Court decisions have considerably amplified and clarified the provisions in the Constitution of Mexico and the Federal labor law concerning dismissal wages of workers.[1] One decrees that no enterprise employing Mexicans may close its business or dismiss workers without permission of the proper authorities, and even if such permission is granted, the workers must be guaranteed the payment of amounts due them under legal decision. The other requires that in case of a company's failure to comply with a decision regarding resumption of work after a shut-down, made by the proper authorities, the company must pay as dismissal wages 3 months' pay, even though some workers have accepted less.

The regulation concerning dismissal wages in paragraph XXII of article 123 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, as amplified in 1929,[2] provides that—

> An employer who discharges a workman without proper cause or for having joined a union or for having taken part in a lawful strike shall be bound, at the option of the workman, either to perform the contract or to indemnify him by the payment of 3 months' wages. He shall incur the same liability if the workman shall leave his service on account of the lack of good faith on the part of the employer or of maltreatment either as to his own person or that of his wife, parents, children, or brothers or sisters. The employer cannot evade this liability when the maltreatment is inflicted by subordinates or agents acting with his consent or knowledge.

The Federal labor law, which became effective on August 28, 1931, required in part 2, chapter 13, article 128, that—

> When due to the installation of new machinery or new working processes, the employer has to reduce personnel, the labor contract may be terminated as to the surplus workers, paying them as compensation the amount stipulated in the respective contracts, and in the absence of agreement, an amount equivalent to 3 months' salary.

Some time ago an automotive firm "went into judicial liquidation and dismissed all its workers, who thereupon went before the central board of conciliation and arbitration in Mexico City to request the payment of 3 months' wages on the ground of unjustified dismissal (in accordance with paragraph XXII of article 123 of the constitution)."

Article 126 of the Federal labor law provides that "A labor contract shall terminate * * * (8) By total shut-down of the enterprise or by definite reduction of work."

The firm, on its part, pointed out that—

> Firms are authorized to terminate, without any responsibility, their labor contracts in the event of a total shut-down of the concern. After the central conciliation board had decided in favor of the firm, the workers applied to the judge of the sixth district, who also decided against them. The workers then appealed the case to the supreme court.

[1] Reports from John S. Littell, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Nov. 8 and 23, 1934.

[2] U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 569: Labor legislation of Mexico. Washington, 1932.

The administrative chamber of the supreme court, on November 7, 1934, handed down a unanimous decision as follows:

No enterprise or business employing Mexican workers may dismiss them, suspend work, or close, no matter what the reasons given, without the previous authorization of the labor tribunals (boards of conciliation and arbitration) and the carrying through of the appropriate legal procedure, and even if such permission is granted, a bond must be given in each case in a sufficient amount to guarantee the payment of such wages, indemnities, or other workers' rights as may be decided upon.

The court further decided that—

If the causes for suspension of business are not proved or are not in accordance with law, or if the firms proceed without the authorization of the appropriate board of conciliation and arbitration, they shall be obliged to pay the indemnities decreed in the constitution for cases of unjustified dismissal of workers (that is, 3 months' wages, in accordance with the article cited above).

The second decision was stated to be based upon an authorized shutdown for not more than 90 days of a woolen spinning and weaving mill, the time of resuming operations to depend upon the economic condition of the factory, and the former workers to be taken back on the basis of the rights they had acquired prior to the date of the decision. The factory failed to carry out the terms of the authorization. On April 6, 1932, an arbiter named to act in the case gave the company another 90 days in which, at least partially, to resume work. Again the factory failed to comply, and its management informed the workers, upon their demand for reemployment, that they had been definitely dismissed, and had been indemnified by the subsidies granted them by fellow workmen.

After three adverse decisions on the workers' claim for 3 months' wages on the ground of unjustified dismissal, the administrative chamber of the supreme court reversed all the previous decisions by handing down a unanimous decision, on November 22, 1934, as follows:

In accordance with paragraph XXII of article 123 of the political Constitution of the Republic, when an employer discharges a workman without proper cause he is bound, at the option of the workman, either to perform the contract or to indemnify him by the payment of 3 months' wages. It is unquestionably not necessary that the wage earner should be actually dismissed from the place where he carries on his activities in order that he may have the right to take the action permitted him by that constitutional principle, as was understood by the district judge when he affirms that, since the complaining workers were not working, they could not be dismissed from the work they were doing. It is sufficient that the employer should prevent, by whatever means, the worker from exercising the right given him by his contract to carry on his work or that he should refuse to furnish him therewith, in order to become subject to the penalty fixed by that principle of the Magna Carta, since by this procedure he deprives him of the right to live, seeing that the worker has no other source of income than the performance of his work to provide for the urgent or imperious necessities of his own subsistence.

The decision further held that the workers were entitled to 3 months' wages as provided by law in case of unjustified dismissal and that the receipts signed by some of them accepting as the equivalent of their indemnity amounts less than 3 months' wages were null and void, according to paragraph XXVII of article 123 of the Mexican Constitution, which states that:

> The following stipulations shall be null and void and shall not bind the contracting parties, even though embodied in the contract: * * *
>
> (*g*) Stipulations constituting a waiver on the part of the workman of the indemnities to which he may become entitled by reason of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, damages for nonperformance of the contract, or for discharge from work.
>
> (*h*) All other stipulations implying the waiver of some right vested in the workman by labor laws.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Employer Contributing to State Insurance Fund Exempted from Common-Law Liability

THE Supreme Court of Ohio recently held that an employer—a contributor to the State insurance fund—who allegedly required an employee to work long hours in violation of the minimum hour law was not liable by statute or at common law for the resulting nervous breakdown, although the injury was not covered by the workmen's compensation act (*Mabley & Carew Co.* v. *Lee*, 193 N. E. 745).

Marguerite Lee, a 16-year-old girl, was employed by the Mabley & Carew Co. in the wrapping and other departments of its store. The company required her to work some 75 to 80 hours per week, and through physical exhaustion she suffered a nervous breakdown. The employer's requirement violated section 12996 of the Ohio General Code, which prohibits the employment of girls under 18 years of age more than 48 hours per week, 8 hours per day, or after 6 p. m. She sought damages in the sum of $15,000. The company demurred, and the trial court sustained the demurrer on the ground that the petition did not show a sufficient basis for action, since it fell within the terms of article II, section 35, of the constitution, which reads in part as follows:

> Such compensation shall be in lieu of all other rights to compensation, or damages, for such death, injuries, or occupational disease, and any employer who pays the premium or compensation provided by law, passed in accordance herewith, shall not be liable to respond in damages at common law or by statute for such death, injuries, or occupational disease.

The court of appeals reversed a judgment in favor of the company and remanded the case upon the grounds that "the plaintiff's petition does not show a right to any claim under the workmen's compensation law (Gen. Code, sec. 1465–37 et seq.); that the law does not indicate any intention of the legislature to enlarge or diminish the rights of employees, except where the injury or disease is within the compensation feature of the law; that the right of the employee of recovery at common law exists; and under the law of Ohio as declared by the supreme court that a violation of law which is the proximate cause of the injury complained was negligence per se."

The case was then certified to the supreme court, which upheld the judgment of the trial court. The court stated that it was not incumbent upon it to decide whether the alleged injury was compensable under the workmen's compensation law, and that the issue to be decided was whether article II, section 35, precludes any action by statute or at common law against an employer who is a contributor to the State fund. On that point the court held that, in view of the language of the constitutional provision and the circumstances surrounding its adoption, the employee could not maintain her action. The judgment of the court of appeals was therefore reversed and that of the court of common pleas affirmed.

There was, however, a dissenting opinion. This contended that the constitutional proviso quoted above was limited in its application to three distinct classes of mishap: (1) Fatal injuries; (2) nonfatal injuries; and (3) occupational diseases. The clause "such compensation shall be in lieu of all other rights to compensation" is referable to the compensation awarded "to workmen and their dependents, for death, injuries, or occupational disease." The injury in the present case, in the opinion of the dissenting justice, was covered by none of these. It was not a traumatic injury accidental in origin, nor an occupational disease. The worker suffered an injury in the course of employment through the employer's negligence, which the compensation law did not cover. The opinion quoted from 28 Ruling Case Law, 829, 830, section 117:

> Where the right to an award of compensation for injury or death exists by virtue of the provisions of the workmen's compensation act, the remedy for its enforcement is by many of the statutes made exclusive, and no action at law may be instituted against the employer. But if for any reason the statute is inapplicable to the case, the employee may have recourse to his common-law remedy.

It was further stated that an injury to the nervous system is a physical injury for which the law provides a remedy, even though such injury is not of traumatic origin. The employee charged that her health suffered harm directly caused by her employer's violation of the minimum-hour law, and such a violation, if established, constitutes negligence per se. The dissenting judge was of the opinion that the petition stated "a valid and sufficient cause of action." To hold otherwise there would be, he said, "an alleged wrong for which there is no remedy." This would be contrary to established law as—

> It is a sound and just principle of law that where one in violation of the law does an act which in its consequences is injurious to another, he is liable for the damages caused by such wrongful act.

The majority of the justices, however, were of the opinion that the judgment of the court of appeals should not prevail.

Death of Employee Killed While Driving at Excessive Speed Held Compensable

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has held that an employee killed while driving an automobile at 50 miles per hour was not guilty of such willful misconduct as to bar recovery by his dependents under the workmen's compensation act (*Southern Motor Car Co. et al.* v. *Patterson et al.*, 77 S. W. (2d) 446).

Charles Patterson, an employee of the Southern Motor Car Co., was driving a new automobile from Memphis, Tenn., to Coahoma, Miss., to deliver it to a purchaser. Riding in the car, as passengers, were his 9-year-old nephew and a family of 3 persons whom he had picked up on the road. On a gravel road in Mississippi, Patterson, who was driving at a speed of 50 miles per hour, applied his brakes as he approached a curve. The left front wheel of the machine struck a hole in the road which had been filled in with loose gravel, and the car turned over, killing the driver.

Under section 6861 of the Tennessee Code the employer raised the defense of willful misconduct. The trial judge held, however, that the speed at which Patterson was going did not constitute willful misconduct. He supported this finding on the ground that the deceased was not conscious of danger, as no evidence indicated that any holes filled with gravel had been encountered, and that Patterson had the reputation of being a safe driver.

The State supreme court affirmed the award of the trial judge, saying that "Willful misconduct means something more than negligence. It carries the idea of deliberation and intentional wrongdoing." The trial court, in view of the finding that Patterson lacked consciousness of danger, correctly refused, the supreme court agreed, to impute to him the intentional wrongdoing which is the essential ingredient of willful misconduct. No evidence was presented to show that the deceased was informed of his employer's rule prohibiting an employee from driving in excess of 40 miles per hour, nor that Patterson knew of a Mississippi statute fixing a 40-mile speed limit. The supreme court held, therefore, that a finding of willful misconduct could be based upon neither of these possibilities.

The employer also raised the question of dependency. The finding of the lower court that the deceased's mother-in-law was not a dependent was upheld. She had two sons who supported her in part and she earned her keep by managing Patterson's household. The court, however, reversed the trial judge's ruling that the 9-year-old nephew was not a dependent, as he had lived as a member of the family and been reared by the Pattersons since he was 3 weeks of age.

The judgment of the trial court was modified to increase the amount of the compensation awarded to the widow to that amount which the statute authorizes for a widow and one dependent child.

Compensation Awarded for Impairment of Earning Capacity

THE Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts upheld an award granting compensation to an employee for total incapacity to earn wages which resulted from the abnormal appearance of his left eye, although in fact he was not physically disabled for work (*Fennell's Case* (Mass.), 193 N.E. 885).

The insurer appealed from the compensation award made by the reviewing board. The findings showed that the employee had sustained a total loss of vision of his left eye and a change of appearance from the right eye. He received specific compensation, and in addition weekly compensation of $10 based on an average weekly wage of $18.64 from September 1, 1915, until he resumed work on November 24, 1915. For many years thereafter his wages were higher than those received prior to his injury. Until 1927 he worked steadily, but after that time only intermittently until July 27, 1932, when he was laid off because of "lack of work." A claim was filed on October 3, 1933, and on November 27 of the same year a hearing was held which resulted in the second award to the employee.

The first question in issue was whether there was reasonable cause for the employee's failure to file his claim within the statutory period. The statute (Gen. Laws, Mass., ch. 152, sec. 149) reads: "The failure to make a claim within the period prescribed by section 15 shall not be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings under this act if it is found that it was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause." The record did not show that the insurer had brought up the question of reasonable cause at the hearing on November 27, 1933, and the court held that this point might be waived in favor of the claimant. The court said: "It follows that the sufficiency of the 'reasonable cause' why the claim should not be barred for failure to file the claim with the industrial accident board cannot be raised for the first time in the superior court or in this court on appeal by the insurer."

The insurer further contended that the employee was not entitled to compensation for total disability because he had not been totally disabled as the result of his injury at any time since his return to work for his employer on November 24, 1915, and that the employee's evidence that he could do his work better after the injury than he could before indicated that his physical disability for work was not total. But the industrial accident board concluded that "total inability to do work and total incapacity to earn wages for work done are not synonymous, and that total incapacity is present if the employee in the case at bar, on account of the appearance of his eye, is unable to obtain work."

Earlier cases were cited in which it was held that an impairment of earning capacity resulting from an injury arising out of the course of employment was compensable. The court concluded: "On principle, when one is unable to obtain other employment because of visible, physical results of an industrial accident, that person's earning capacity is as much impaired as if he were physically disabled to the extent that he could do no work." The court therefore sustained the award of the industrial accident board.

EDUCATION

Recent Developments in Workers' Education in Various States

NUMEROUS new workers' education activities have been started as part of the Federal Emergency Educational Program. Field notes of the latest developments along these lines in the different States are published in the December–January 1934–35 issue of Concerning Workers' Education, one of the official organs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, from which the following data are taken:

California.—Last summer encouraging steps were taken in workers' education in this State in training and interpretation at a training center for teachers and at a school for workers conducted at Occidental College. Notwithstanding numerous obstacles, some classes have been inaugurated and workers are applying to attend them.

The situation in San Diego is especially encouraging. A student from the training center has charge of classes and has already been assigned 12 teachers. The school superintendent is very much interested and has provided a large schoolroom for a study room and workshop. An auditorium is also available for dramatics, assemblies, and forums.

As an outcome of the cooperation of the superintendent of schools, a definite program has been begun in Oakland where the labor groups are manifesting a considerable interest in the development of a real labor school. In San Francisco, under the leadership of the newly appointed supervisor of workers' education in that city, plans for classes are being formulated.

In other cities the holding of classes has been postponed because of lack of understanding on the part of the authorities and delay in making arrangements for the compensation of teachers.

A State-wide scheme for training in adult education is being considered. It is proposed to have a 10-day training period before the teachers begin their classes; weekly meetings and central "clinics" are to follow. Advisers are being provided for each type of class. There will be a discussion of method by all groups.

Colorado.—Demonstration programs in labor halls and community centers have facilitated the interpretation of the idea of workers' education to the public.

Since the labor movement in Colorado has maintained an interest in workers' education throughout the years a close cooperation with labor seems easy to establish. Accordingly, an attempt has been made to interview the 100 locals and 30 auxiliaries in Denver, urging the appointment of education committees. The Labor College is in the process of reorganization, and is ready to respond. Of the 29 organized classes, 11 are in the Labor College, made up of about 60 percent organized members, 1 is an auxiliary group, and the other 17 are in community centers, the Y. W. C. A., neighborhood houses, etc.

Of the 21 Colorado teachers who were trained in the summer of 1934, 15 are engaged in workers' education. Four of the others, although they have accepted other positions, are still in Colorado and 2 of them have done creditable volunteer work. Teachers have been appointed to 6 other localities in the State—an agricultural community, a mining community, 2 towns, and 2 cities.

Connecticut.—Two labor schools have been established in Connecticut. The Hartford Trade Union Educational Institute was set up by the Hartford Central Labor Union and affiliated unions. The educational platform for the new undertaking calls for the "cooperative method of study, complete freedom of instruction, a wide range of subjects to include all problems of modern industrial civilization, and control of the institute by labor unions."

Yale University has cooperated with the New Haven Trade Council and Cooperating Agencies by providing the place of meeting and the teachers. Courses, conducted for the most part by Yale instructors, are given in labor economics, labor law, labor trends out of the "New Deal", labor in modern literature, etc.

In other cities and towns funds have been inadequate for the establishment of general adult education classes and for workers' education classes. Over 600 student workers who are ready to begin cannot do so because available teachers have not been assigned owing to inadequate funds.

Illinois.—In Chicago some types of workers' education have been conducted for a number of years by the Women's Trade Union League and the Y. W. C. A. industrial department. In recent months the Chicago Labor College and the Chicago Workers' Education Committee have been in operation.

These organizations have been brought together in a Chicago Workers' Education Council, where representatives from each group discuss methods, materials, etc. The chief work to do in Chicago is to coordinate and strengthen existing groups.

Monthly meetings of the teachers for further study are planned as well as monthly folk dance meetings where each group in turn will present certain phases of the work; i. e., labor drama, music, dancing.

The down-State counties have few trained teachers. The problem is therefore one of teacher training and of stimulating interest. Working through the county superintendents, five projects have now been started.

A workers' news bulletin is also being published to coordinate the program, as well as to offer stimulus to labor journalism.

Indiana.—A broad publicity program was launched in the State as the first step toward workers' education. A supervisor visited 18 of the major cities and conferred with central labor groups. As an outcome of publicity activities more requests for classes were received than could be filled. The outstanding difficulty is the inability to furnish trained teachers, although seven teachers from the State attended the Ohio training school. Seventy-eight Indiana counties are undertaking a rural education project—one-third of the classes to take up rural economics in a way very similar to that used in workers' education. Ohio is to supply two men to discuss the cooperative movement in connection with rural economics. Splendid cooperation with the various officials is reported.

Iowa.—In this State the first classes were formed in small coal-mining communities not far from Des Moines with a view to gaining practical experience before undertaking projects in the more important industrial districts. The miners, the majority of whom are Italians and Croatians, are reported to have shown a great deal of interest in the classes, particularly in the discussion of current events. The teacher is an Italian miner's daughter.

Classes have recently been started in the larger industrial centers and a 6-weeks program of labor forums was successfully organized. Great interest has been shown in the possibility of classes in Missouri Valley and Boone, two towns containing large numbers of railway shop men.

Splendid cooperation has been given by the educational authorities, labor unions, and prominent members of the community. The Iowa State Library has been extremely helpful and has purchased books and pamphlets on labor problems, making them available for teachers, and providing rooms and reserve shelves for classes.

Louisiana.—The organization of a course of study is being worked out, in New Orleans, which will enable taxi drivers to utilize their time between calls for educational purposes.

Massachusetts.—Despite opposition, workers' classes are gradually being developed in numerous towns. The newly organized Workers' School of New Bedford has 83 applicants, and not only have the classes attracted unionists who have been active for a long time in the labor field but many students, garment workers, mill workers, and unemployed persons have availed themselves of this opportunity to study labor problems.

The school is under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union, the Women's Trade Union League, and the New Bedford Alumnae of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers.

Classes are offered for the discussion of the following subjects:

Symptoms of depression and their remedies.
What the worker wants from his job.
Public speaking.
How to understand yourself and others.
General science and expression in English.
Dramatics, handcrafts, group singing, and dancing.

Arrangement has been made for a weekly radio program in which the teacher will broadcast digests of the class discussions.

Michigan.—Fourteen cities and towns in the State have formed classes with a combined attendance of 1,000 workers. Twenty-nine of the 38 teachers are certified teachers and 8 have graduated from labor colleges or have attended a workers' education training session. Pupils are allowed to select the subjects for study and discussion.

Minnesota.—During a very short period several hundred unionists—both men and women—have joined the workers' education study groups which the Duluth Federated Trades Assembly has inaugurated. This educational program includes a wide range of subjects. Opportunity is offered for those who desire to study the more advanced problems of economics and labor history. Classes in dramatics and art have also been organized. The expanding workers' library established in Duluth by the workers' own personal efforts is an evidence of the actual part labor can and should play in building up its own educational projects.

The recently appointed assistant State supervisor of workers' education has for 9 years or more been a member of the United Garment Workers' Union, has attended workers' classes for several years, and last year was a student of the Wisconsin Summer School for Workers.

Missouri.—As in Iowa, the first classes in Missouri were set up in a mining community, selected as an experimental field. In 9 towns, school and union officials were interviewed, 9 teachers were allotted, and classes organized. An institute was then established for a group of jobless teachers.

Work in St. Louis has begun with the organization of an advisory board including representatives from the relief administration, the board of education, labor groups and important unions, and two department stores.

At the date the report under review was prepared, Missouri had 60 teachers on a 3-hour day and a 5-day week, with about 5,000 students.

New Mexico.—According to reports from Albuquerque and Gallup, a mining town, more than 100 men are registered in classes in labor problems and English. One class on Labor Under the N. R. A. and Workers' Problems is being carried on in Spanish.

North Carolina.—The supervisor of workers' education in this State reports that except for the Southern School for Women Workers in Industry there was no workers' education movement in North Carolina prior to 1934, and until the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act became effective labor unions were confined to a few skilled trades.

121375—35——8

During the past 8 months (3 under the F. E. R. A.), about 600 workers have attended classes and approximately a thousand more have been interviewed by various teachers at union meetings. Today 6 teachers, 4 of whom attended the Teachers Training Center at Weaverville, N. C., draw a weekly attendance of 487 worker-students. Twenty North Carolina woman workers attended the southern summer school in 1934, and 150 attended classes last spring in a project sponsored by the Affiliated Schools for Workers. It is a common experience to have as many as 40 or 50 workers attend a class eager to learn about their union, and what other workers are doing elsewhere in the country. They constantly seek advice of the teacher upon local organizational affairs. One teacher had as many as 150 attend a single class. With teachers continually asked to attend union meetings, they all find more work than they can do.

Officials of the State federation, trade-union organizers, central labor bodies, and local unions throughout North Carolina have assisted the teachers to recruit classes.

Ohio.—In the summer of 1934 in Ohio two Federal schools were in session—one for teacher training at the university, and the other at Oberlin for jobless office employees. Students at the training center came from the 7 largest cities and the unemployed office workers attending the Oberlin school were from 16 counties.

At present, workers' classes are in operation in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and eight other cities. "A high degree of cooperation has been achieved with school and relief authorities and the greatest problem is the lack of competent teachers."

Oregon.—In Portland, sectional meetings on workers' education were recently held in connection with a 3-day conference for emergency education teachers. Workers' classes are in process of organization.

Puerto Rico.—A member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who has recently visited Puerto Rico "recommends that some definite plan be made for teachers' training in order that the woman needle workers may find qualified teachers", among them teachers of hygiene and of elementary subjects.

Tennessee.—The establishment of the Knoxville Labor College is considered of importance not only for people actually working for the Tennessee Valley Authority but also for innumerable other people who should be enlightened on this "most progressive experiment in economic planning under the New Deal."

The courses listed below are scheduled for the first term:

How to conduct and participate in a union meeting, led by Landrum R. Boling, T. V. A. Training Section.

Your job and your pay, led by E. B. Shultz, T. V. A. Labor Relations Section.

The art of straight thinking, led by Dr. Axel Brett, professor of psychology, University of Tennessee.

Security of workers through insurance, led by Dr. William E. Cole, associate professor of sociology, University of Tennessee.

Wisconsin.—For some years in this State the American Federation of Labor has been carrying on institutes and classes for workers' education, but as a result of the depression the great majority of these undertakings had to be given up. When, however, Federal funds became available to reestablish such classes the State federation of labor was pleased at the opportunity and offered its cordial support. The emergency educational adviser has contacted not only the union groups, but also the transient centers of the Y. W. C. A., the organized unemployed, and women's auxiliaries, and a considerable amount of enthusiasm has resulted. There are now 36 organized classes in 18 cities and it is thought probable that 20 or more could be formed if properly equipped teachers were available.

Vocational Education Under Changing Economic Conditions

THE increasing difficulty of workers in getting and holding jobs in these days of rapid occupational shifts and social changes is set forth in considerable detail in a recent report of the United States Office of Education.[1] It is pointed out in this report that these difficulties are the result of economic causes which are constantly operative under any scheme of free economic competition and that this condition is likely to continue and become more rapid. In such case the difficulties of the wage earners will increase and the need of help become correspondingly more serious.

The report states that in the shops and offices and on the farms in the United States the workers are bewildered by the economic and technological vortex in which they find themselves. They are perturbed by the changing requirements of their occupations, disheartened by the uncertainty of their employment, nervous over the higher standards and demands which they are called upon to meet, and frustrated in their attempts to meet them because their everyday occupations fail to give and are becoming less and less able to give the necessary understanding, knowledge, and skill.

These difficulties result in unemployment, weakened morale, social unrest, reduction in income, and lower living standards for the workers, and also in a greater inability to keep pace with the higher standards of efficiency which competitive industry, commerce, and agriculture have established in work performance, and which public opinion and social expectancy have established in homemaking. Apart from the questions of justice to the workers and of their personal welfare, the future of American industry, American business, American agriculture, and the American home is declared to be at stake.

[1] United States. Department of the Interior. Office of Education. Vocational Education Bulletin No. 174: Vocational education and changing conditions. Washington, 1934.

The situation can be met, according to the report, by (1) maintaining the wage earner's efficiency on his job in industry and commerce; (2) taking care of new groups of these workers who have special requirements; (3) supplying the requisite number of thoroughly equipped recruits for agriculture, industry, commerce, and the home; and (4) training the workers to market their own wares—namely their productive or wage-earning assets and aptitudes. The responsibility for these measures can be placed upon (1) the employers, the farmers, and the homemakers; or (2) the workers themselves, or (3) the public, through the provision of a proper system of public vocational education in the States to meet the requirments of prospective or employed workers in different occupations. While the second method has been the one prevailing in the United States, the report regards the third method as the only practicable plan. "This is not intended as an argument for Federal aid but as a proposal that a vital service be performed in some way by the only feasible agency. With or without the encouragement and support of Federal aid, public vocational schools of the several States and local communities constitute the only agency by which the service can be rendered properly and the social responsibility discharged."

A Work Try-Out Scheme for High-School Students

WORK try-outs are a part of the educational and guidance program of the school system of Lewistown, Mont., a city with a population of 6,000. The workshops and laboratories for this program are provided by the businesses and industries of the city with little cost to the schools.[1]

Under the Lewistown plan which has been in operation 4 years, the high-school students spend 3 hours daily 5 days a week in some office, store, or shop, and receive credit for such training and experience. The employers assume the responsibility of giving basic training in the vocation and of making periodic progress reports, and pledge themselves not to use these students to replace the regular personnel. Among the occupations which have been tried out under the plan are primary teaching, physical education, photography, laboratory work, library work, pharmacy, plumbing, work as electrician, automobile mechanic, machinist, welder, blacksmith, office work, sales work in grocery department, men's clothing, and hardware stores, cooking, and creamery work. The students—most of whom are juniors or seniors—select the vocations which they desire to experiment with, but are aided in their choice by the high-school coordinators. Placements for the autumn term are made toward the end of the preceding

[1] Occupations—The Vocational Guidance Magazine, February 1935 (pp. 413-416): Guidance Through Doing—Try-Out Experience for High-School Students, by L. O. Brockmann.

school year. Work and training are combined on these jobs and the young people see how the professions and trades are actually carried on. The real experience in occupations is, the writer states, the most useful kind of guidance. Less than 5 percent of these chosen try-outs are reported as misplacements.

Besides taking one or two subjects, these young people are enrolled in a "social economy" course with a view to giving them a general background in industrial history, economics, sociology, and current problems. When economic, sociological, and political problems are encountered in work situations as well as studied in school and in actual life they become more vital.

Guidance in the secondary school becomes significant through a program in which occupational experience follows upon courses in vocations, testing techniques, and counselors' advice. Such a program gives the counselor, coordinator, or other guidance functionary an opportunity to put the principles of guidance into practice. The coordinator can help a student select, prepare for, enter upon, and progress in an occupation. Freshmen often, it has been found in Lewistown, are anxious to take part-time training and in these cases considerable planning can be done with the student throughout his high-school career.

This try-out scheme includes careful investigation of the student's interests and future plans. Frequently the counselor discusses with the parents of the student the occupation he or she has selected to follow. Parents are reported to regard the try-out method with favor, as the process is so concrete. When students desire to experiment with this part-time training program, it gives the coordinator an opportunity to plan their educational work for the future. For example, James, who is getting experience in an electrical shop will require college training later if he is to advance in the occupation he has chosen. Jane and Beulah are being tried out for laboratory technicians and expect to do nursing or technician work. Their supplementary training will depend upon their final decisions.

Occasionally a student finds that he has made a mistake in selecting an occupation. Thus, David had the impression that he would like the grocery business. After a 6-weeks' experiment his employer was of the opinion that David would be a failure in this line of activity, and it was found that David himself did not care to remain in this field. After considerable deliberation he was given an opportunity in mechanical work, is doing unusually well, and according to his employer is willing "to spend every spare minute on the job."

Another boy, Ted, was dismissed from his first try-out position. He had promised the foreman to substitute for pay on Saturday for a regular employee who wished to be relieved. On Friday night when the regular employee was about to leave Ted declared that he wouldn't be able to work Saturday as "he had to take his girl to the football game."

On Monday Ted called at the coordinator's office greatly disheartened. The boy had not realized how much his employer had relied on his promise to substitute, and he was very sorry that he had not fulfilled the agreement. A conference was held with the employer, however, and Ted was allowed to go back to work. He has since been put on the regular pay roll of the establishment.

"It is gratifying", the author states, "to see so many of the young people doing so well in their training try-outs, or as a result of them. Three out of five employees in one retail establishment are girls who had experience in this store while still in school."

The low cost of this try-out scheme is a strong argument in its favor, especially in these days of enforced school economy. Other Montana cities also have a training program of this character in their high-school curriculum.

In the judgment of the author, such a part-time program should have the following objectives:

1. To bring boys and girls into real working-life situations, and enable them to explore occupations while still in school.
2. To make training effective by enlarging the school work and providing more adequately for individual differences than is done in the traditional curriculum.
3. To enlarge the working experience of the student by general and related instruction in school.
4. To enable the school to enlarge and strengthen its guidance program considerably without much expense.
5. To help restore the life-preparatory motives of the American high school—the preparation of boys and girls for active life in the community in which they live.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in February 1935

ACCORDING to preliminary figures there were 50 percent more strikes and lockouts in February 1935 than in the same month a year ago. There were not, however, as many workers involved, indicating a larger number of minor disputes.

Among the more important disputes beginning in February were the strike of 10,000 garment workers called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against 25 Chicago wash-dress manufacturers; a strike of elevator operators and porters in 200 office and apartment buildings in New York City; and 3 mine strikes at the Glen Alden Coal Co., the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., and the Vesta Coal Co., all in Pennsylvania.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1933 to February 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
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	1,505,408
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	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,501
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	119,910	939,580
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069
June	109	155	264	135	129	41,211	106,800	1,675,693
July	129	128	257	160	97	151,432	218,985	2,018,872
August	97	157	254	149	105	63,447	122,092	1,734,268
September	105	127	232	148	84	413,383	486,746	4,027,907
October	84	180	264	170	94	76,219	103,450	862,778
November	94	115	209	104	105	36,115	98,735	857,205
December	105	98	203	116	87	25,931	74,176	393,740
1935								
January [1]	87	130	217	111	106	83,000	108,000	701,000
February [1]	106	144	250	107	143	55,000	89,000	811,000

[1] Preliminary.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in December 1934

TABLE 1 shows the number of strikes and lockouts in each industry which began in December and the total in progress; that is those which began prior to and continued into December, plus those which began in December. The table also gives the number of workers involved and the total number of man-days idle during the disputes.

Almost one-half of the strikes and lockouts beginning in December occurred in the textile industries, mining, and transportation. The mine strikes involved 65 percent of the total number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts beginning in December.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in December 1934, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle in December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	98	25,931	203	74,176	393,740
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**3**	**635**	**8**	**1,066**	**18,630**
Forgings, iron and steel	1	425	1	425	9,350
Hardware			1	15	240
Stoves	1	90	2	389	6,250
Structural and ornamental metalwork			1	95	190
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools)			2	22	440
Other	1	120	1	120	2,160
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**4**	**132**	**7**	**1,117**	**22,271**
Foundry and machine-shop products			2	696	13,320
Radios and phonographs	2	36	2	36	220
Typewriters and parts			1	289	7,225
Other	2	96	2	96	1,506
Nonferrous metals and their products	**2**	**355**	**2**	**355**	**1,775**
Silverware and plated wate	1	300	1	300	1,500
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	1	55	1	55	275
Lumber and allied products	**2**	**38**	**9**	**536**	**3,546**
Furniture	2	38	7	327	3,198
Other			2	209	348
Stone, clay, and glass products	**2**	**348**	**7**	**884**	**11,179**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	1	327	2	464	4,702
Glass	1	21	5	420	6,477
Textiles and their products	**16**	**2,647**	**43**	**39,545**	**123,451**
Fabrics:					
Cotton goods	1	133	8	7,704	38,178
Dyeing and finishing textiles			1	25,000	25,000
Hats, fur-felt	2	80	2	80	712
Knit goods	2	791	5	1,552	16,237
Silk and rayon goods	2	203	3	313	2,090
Woolen and worsted goods	2	380	4	1,230	10,398
Other			2	1,216	3,072
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	1	300	4	675	7,200
Clothing, women's	4	195	7	298	1,142
Corsets and allied garments	1	540	1	540	1,080
Millinery			2	70	1,700
Other	1	25	4	867	16,642
Leather and its manufactures	**1**	**125**	**9**	**1,288**	**19,310**
Boots and shoes	1	125	5	816	10,454
Leather			2	52	836
Other leather goods			2	420	8,020
Food and kindred products	**6**	**615**	**10**	**815**	**12,612**
Baking	1	13	3	70	1,431
Beverages	4	185	4	185	565
Slaughtering and meat packing			1	23	299
Sugar, beet	1	417	1	417	8,757
Other			1	120	1,560
Tobacco manufactures	**1**	**30**	**1**	**30**	**270**
Cigars	1	30	1	30	270
Paper and printing	**1**	**90**	**4**	**317**	**4,525**
Boxes, paper			2	190	3,240
Newspapers and periodicals	1	90	2	127	1,285

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in December 1934, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle in December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Chemicals and allied products			**2**	**235**	**4,035**
Paints and varnishes			1	200	4,000
Other			1	35	35
Rubber products			**1**	**172**	(1)
Other rubber goods			1	172	(1)
Miscellaneous manufactures	**3**	**189**	**8**	**1,719**	**19,314**
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	1	42	1	42	42
Furriers and fur factories	1	16	2	166	562
Other	1	131	5	1,511	18,710
Extraction of minerals	**13**	**17,072**	**21**	**18,543**	**66,933**
Coal mining	12	17,010	14	17,775	50,769
Metalliferous mining	1	62	5	656	14,454
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining			1	53	530
Crude petroleum producing			1	59	1,180
Transportation and communication	**16**	**1,576**	**24**	**2,619**	**35,610**
Water transportation	9	1,112	11	1,392	18,447
Motor transportation	7	464	12	740	5,018
Electric railroad			1	487	12,175
Trade	**9**	**202**	**14**	**1,146**	**22,742**
Wholesale	3	66	5	202	2,807
Retail	6	136	9	944	19,935
Domestic and personal service	**6**	**747**	**13**	**1,543**	**14,871**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	1	35	3	50	268
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors	1	250	1	250	750
Laundries	2	157	4	781	6,738
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	1	18	3	168	2,348
Elevator and maintenance	1	287	1	287	4,592
Other			1	7	175
Professional service	**1**	**68**	**1**	**68**	**136**
Professional	1	68	1	68	136
Building and construction	**9**	**359**	**14**	**1,064**	**9,098**
Buildings exclusive of P. W. A.	3	51	7	456	8,368
All other (bridges, docks, roads, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	6	308	7	608	730
Relief work	**3**	**703**	**5**	**1,114**	**3,402**

[1] No man-days lost in December. Dispute was settled on Saturday, Dec. 1, which was not a working day for the plant.

The number of strikes and lockouts in each State is shown in table 2. The large number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in Pennsylvania is due to the several strikes in bituminous and anthracite mines. There was one strike which extended across State lines—that of the silk and rayon dyers in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, which ended on December 3.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in December 1934, by States

State	Beginning in December		In progress during December		Man-days idle in December
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	98	25,931	203	74,176	393,740
Alabama	4	852	6	1,300	5,708
California	7	1,041	17	2,664	46,992
Connecticut	3	749	4	764	2,869
District of Columbia	3	89	3	89	287
Florida	1	18	1	18	36
Georgia	1	700	2	1,300	14,200
Illinois	2	105	8	811	10,823
Indiana	2	54	3	149	936
Kentucky	1	327	2	369	2,802
Louisiana	1	42	1	42	42
Maryland			1	50	100
Massachusetts	3	264	9	2,802	20,563
Michigan			4	485	4,994
Minnesota	2	34	4	56	522
Mississippi			1	246	3,690
Missouri	2	165	5	484	2,797
Montana	3	979	3	979	11,811
New Hampshire	1	201	5	6,776	21,803
New Jersey	2	41	9	500	8,578
New Mexico	2	482	2	482	2,552
New York	18	1,336	41	3,110	33,276
North Carolina			1	209	4,180
North Dakota	1	7	1	7	7
Ohio	5	958	9	1,963	33,841
Oklahoma	1	50	2	75	1,500
Oregon	7	385	7	385	1,422
Pennsylvania	18	16,443	30	18,900	69,386
South Carolina			1	500	10,000
Tennessee			3	1,011	17,891
Texas			1	59	1,180
Virginia			1	170	4,250
Washington	6	460	6	460	3,356
West Virginia			1	137	2,740
Wisconsin	2	149	8	1,824	23,606
Interstate			1	25,000	25,000

The size of strikes and lockouts beginning in December, according to number of workers, is shown in table 3. Over 60 percent of the strikes and lockouts involved fewer than 100 persons. The one large dispute was the strike at the Glen Alden Coal Co., involving about 12,000 miners.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in December 1934, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1000	1000 and under 5000	5000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	98	21	42	27	6	1		1
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	3		1	2				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	4	1	3					
Nonferrous metals and their products	2		1	1				
Lumber and allied products	2	1	1					
Stone, clay, and glass products	2		1	1				
Textiles and their products	16	2	6	6	2			
Leather and its manufactures	1			1				
Food and kindred products	6	2	3	1				
Tobacco manufactures	1		1					
Paper and printing	1		1					
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	1	1	1				
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	13	1	2	6	2	1		1
Transportation and communication	16	3	9	3	1			
Trade	9	5	4					
Domestic and personal service	6	2	1	3				
Professional service	1		1					
Building and construction	9	3	5	1				
Relief work	3		1	1	1			

The size of strikes and lockouts ending in December, according to duration in weeks and months, is given in table 4. The average duration is somewhat less than strikes and lockouts terminated during preceding months, over 60 percent lasting less than 1 week.

The 3 strikes lasting 3 months or more were: A strike of 600 foundry workers employed by several companies in Rome, Ga., which began on July 20 and closed on December 28; a strike of about 100 employees of the Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co., at Milwaukee, Wis. which began August 23 and ended December 4, and the strike against the Chicago Motor Coach Co., which began August 16 and was formally settled on December 6.

Table 4.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in December 1934

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	116	50	19	22	19	3	3
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1						1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	4	1	1	1			1
Lumber and allied products	7	2	2	2	1		
Stone, clay, and glass products	3		2		1		
Textiles and their products	24	6	3	8	6	1	
Leather and its manufactures	4	1		1	1	1	
Food and kindred products	3			2	1		
Tobacco manufactures	1		1				
Paper and printing	2	1		1			
Chemicals and allied products	1	1					
Rubber products	1				1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	1	2	1			
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	12	8	2	1	1		
Transportation and communication	18	9	4	1	3		1
Trade	9	5	1	2		1	
Domestic and personal service	8	3	1	1	3		
Professional service	1	1					
Building and construction	9	9					
Relief work	4	2		1	1		

The major causes or objects of strikes and lockouts beginning in December are listed in table 5. So far as number of strikes is concerned, the two largest factors were demand for increased wages and protest against discrimination because of union activities.

The contest between two rival unions, The United Mine Workers of America and the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, at the Glen Alden Coal Co. involved almost half the total number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts beginning in December.

Wages were the dominant factor in almost 40 percent of the strikes and lockouts. Matters of union recognition, closed shop, discrimination and violation of union agreements were major causes in about 35 percent of the disputes.

Table 5.—Causes of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in December 1934

Major cause or object	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All causes	98	100.0	25,931	100.0
Wage increase	14	14.4	940	3.7
Wage decrease	7	7.1	1,411	5.5
Wage increase, hour decrease	4	4.1	1,171	4.6
Wage decrease, hour increase	2	2.0	331	1.3
Wages and other causes	11	11.2	2,109	8.1
Hours and other causes	1	1.0	287	1.1
Recognition	7	7.1	673	2.6
Recognition and wages	2	2.0	270	1.0
Recognition and hours	1	1.0	102	.4
Recognition, wages, and hours	3	3.1	190	.7
Recognition and other causes	1	1.0	12	(1)
Closed shop	5	5.1	202	.8
Violation of agreement	2	2.0	268	1.0
Discrimination	13	13.4	1,046	4.0
Sympathy	2	2.0	104	.4
Different unions competing for control	1	1.0	12,079	46.7
Jurisdiction	6	6.1	208	.8
Other	14	14.4	4,482	17.3
Not reported	2	2.0	46	(1)

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in February 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 78 labor disputes during February 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 62,350 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.

The commissioners of conciliation not only assisted the National Labor Relations Board and the Textile Labor Relations Board but also assisted in labor investigations and railroad elections.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of February 1935

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
					1935	1935		
Flannery Bolt Co., Bridgeville, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Metal workers	Wage rates	Unclassified. Adjusted before arrival of commissioner.	Feb. 1		(1)	
French Unique Cleaning Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	Strike	Cleaners	Violation of wage contract	Unclassified. Employees secured work elsewhere. Regional board to continue hearings.	Jan. 24	Feb. 6	56	6
Post-office building, Newark, N. J.	Controversy	Window washers	Nonunion workers employed	Adjusted. Union workers employed.	Jan. 21	Jan. 29	6	
Howard Cleaners, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Cleaners	Working conditions	Unclassified	Jan. 31		(1)	
Sanitary Pottery Co., Kokomo, Ind.	do	Pottery workers	do	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	100	
Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Metal workers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Continued at present wage; increase when business warrants.	Feb. 4	Mar. 1	1,005	
Frank Luce & Son, Ashtabula, Ohio.	Controversy	Greenhouse workers	Wages and conditions	Unclassified. Referred to Cleveland Regional Board.	Feb. 2	Mar. 6	14	
Kluesmeirs Cafes, Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike	Restaurant workers	Wages and working conditions	Unclassified. Taken to court before arrival of commissioner.	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	21	
Sioux City Coal Merchants' Association, Sioux City, Iowa.	Controversy	Coal teamsters	Wages, working conditions, and seniority rights.	Unable to adjust. Negotiations suspended indefinitely.	Feb. 3	Feb. 21	175	35
Longshoremen, San Francisco, Calif.	do	Longshoremen	Alleged violation of agreement; nonunion men employed.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration	Feb. 1	Feb. 9	4,000	
Barbers, Chicago, Ill	Threatened strike.	Barbers	Violation of wage agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	12,000	5,000
Shell Petroleum Refinery, Wood River, Ill.	Controversy	Engineers	Terms of agreement	Adjusted. Decision of commissioners accepted.	1934 Dec. 13	do	1,600	
Kroger Consumers Stores, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Bakery workers	Working conditions; organization trouble.	Adjusted. Signed agreement; all strikers returned except 10 who were unsatisfactory.	1935 Feb. 6	Mar. 9	52	
Gullets Gin Manufacturing Co., Amite City, La.	Threatened strike.	Metal workers	Wages and hours	Pending	Feb. 2		52	87
Interstate Theaters, Paris, Tex.	Controversy	Theater workers	Wages	Adjusted. Weekly increases from $2 to $8.50 per week.	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	6	20
Fishermen, Naples, Fla	Threatened strike.	Fishermen	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Strike averted; negotiations continued to secure more equable conditions for fishermen.	do	Feb. 26	11,000	1,200

Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio.	Controversy	Machinists and toolmakers.	Wage increase	Adjusted. Withdrew request for increase at this time.	do	Feb. 14	255	
Painters, Bryan, Tex	do	Painters	Area wage agreement	Adjusted. Agreement providing 75 cents per hour for 1 year—to May 1, 1936.	Feb. 1	Feb. 9	20	10
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Ford City, Pa.	Strike	Glass workers	Alleged discrimination against union workers.	Adjusted. Conditions complained of to be rectified by president of company.	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	1,200	3,000
American Steam Laundry, Montgomery, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Laundry workers	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Agreement covering points of difference.	Feb. 3	Feb. 12	35	15
Local merchants, Kilgore, Tex	Controversy	Clerks	Asked agreement covering wages and hours.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Feb. 6	Feb. 15	187	40
Brandt Automatic Cashier Co., Watertown, Wis.	Threatened strike.	Mechanics and helpers.	Working conditions	Unclassified. Referred to Milwaukee Regional Board.	Feb. 8	Feb. 16	47	12
West Virginia Stove & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.	Controversy	Molders, stove and foundry workers.	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Signed agreement with union; wages unchanged.	do	Mar. 6	20	22
Lieberman & Gabel, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Retail clerks	do	Adjusted. Signed agreement; all returned to work.	do	Feb. 14	16	
Commercial Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.	Threatened strike.	Foundry workers	Wage cut	Pending	do		70	5
Common laborers, Casper, Wyo	Controversy	Common laborers	Asked increase from 50 and 55 cents per hour to 60 and 65 cents; denied by company.	do	Feb. 12		200	475
Standard Oil Corporation, Whiting, Ind.	do	Maintenance workers.	Interpretation of former decision	do	do		66	
Do	do	Crane car man and other workers.	Asked reclassification to restore certain privileges.	do	do		41	
Do	do	Electricians	do	do	do		19	
Birnbaum Coal Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Coal drivers	Union interfered with owner-drivers, unorganized.	Adjusted. Agreement signed; satisfactory settlement.	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	23	2
Six towing companies, Baltimore, Md.	Strike	Tow boatmen	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Wage increase, $2 to $10 per week, and overtime for masters, mates, and pilots.	do	Feb. 14	500	3,000
Robinson Bros., Baltimore, Md	Controversy	Upholsterers	Wage cut; previous cuts had been made.	Unclassified. Investigation to be made by other Government services.	Feb. 7	Feb. 20	15	
The Burridge Co., Standard Plating Works, Progressive Plating Works, and Occidental Plating Works, San Francisco, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Metal polishers	Asked $7.40 for 8-hour day	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration of wage question.	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	125	
Fruit and vegetable workers, El Centro, Calif.	Strike	Packers, trimmers, etc.	Asked union agreement	Adjusted. Returned to work; some left locality.	Feb. 12	Feb. 28	1,500	3,000
School building, Dunlap, Ill	Controversy	Laborers and teamsters.	Nonunion laborers and teamsters employed.	Unclassified. Referred to Board of Labor Review.	Feb. 8	Feb. 26	50	1,800
Road builders, Knox Co., Ill	do	Teamsters	Alleged wage cuts	Unclassified. Referred to Road Commission.	Feb. 12	Feb. 20	150	
Shell Oil Co., Wood River, Ill	do	Refinery workers	Asked interpretation of existing agreement.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction of metal work satisfactorily settled.	do	Feb. 28	30	125
Van Dyke Taxicab Co. and Fifty-Fifty Taxicab Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Strike	Taxicab drivers	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Closed-shop, seniority rights, and satisfactory wage agreement.	do	Feb. 20	300	425

Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of February 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Campbell Soup Co., Camden N. J.	Controversy	Factory workers	Discharges and violation of agreement.	Unclassified. Philadelphia Regional Board assumed jurisdiction.	Feb. 13	Feb. 22	600	-------
McBride Glass Co., Salem, W. Va.	Strike	Glass workers	Low wages and violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Agreed to abide by arbitration decision.	Feb. 12	Feb. 23	18	82
Shell Petroleum Corporation, Hobbs, N. Mex.	Controversy	Oil workers	Request for election under Memorandum of Terms.	Pending	Feb. 14	----------	(1)	-------
Showers Bros., Bloomington, Ind.	---do---	Engineers	Working conditions	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	---do---	Feb. 15	40	-------
Federal building, St. Louis, Mo.	---do---	Carpenters, plasterers.	Jurisdiction of celotex installation.	Adjusted. One carpenter and one plasterer to work together.	Feb. 16	Feb. 28	56	250
Notopolous & Gribble Theater, Bellwood, Pa.	---do---	Theater workers	Wages	Pending	Feb. 14	----------	(1)	-------
Japanese growers, Orange Co., Calif.	Strike	Field workers	Wage increases	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration	Feb. 16	Feb. 26	1,000	500
Palmer Match Co., Barberton, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Match workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	---do---	Mar. 7	460	-------
Sayler Lumber Co., West Graham, W. Va.	Strike	Sawmill workers	Wages not paid; alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Union agreement; wages unchanged.	Feb. 17	Mar. 12	107	350
Ohio Injector Co., Wadsworth, Ohio.	Controversy	Molders, machinists	Violation of seniority rights; discrimination.	Pending	Jan. 20	----------	55	119
Monarch Aluminum Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	---do---	Aluminum workers	Asked closed shop and new agreement.	---do---	Feb. 18	----------	150	-------
Wabash Foundry Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Foundry workers	Wages	Unclassified. National Recovery Administration to investigate.	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	30	10
School building, Public Works project, Champaign, Ill.	Controversy	Ironworkers and bricklayers.	Jurisdiction of calking sheet-metal sash.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	---do---	Feb. 22	(1)	-------
Montgomery Ward Co., Huntsville, Ala.	---do---	Employees	Working conditions; discharges	Pending	Feb. 8	----------	(1)	-------
Armour & Co., Newark, N. J. and East Orange, N. J.	Strike	Truck drivers	Wage increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. All returned; no change; no discrimination.	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	17	-------
Philadelphia Electric Co. and United Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Steam fitters	Dispute relative existing agreement.	Pending	Feb. 15	----------	45	250
Club Cafe, Terre Haute, Ind.	Controversy	Restaurant workers	Asked closed shop; owners protested picketing.	Adjusted. Accepted arbitration; decision within 5 days.	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	6	-------
Tabin, Picker & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Garment workers	Wages, collective bargaining, and working conditions.	Pending	---do---	----------	5	1,000
Ladies' garment workers, Dallas, Tex.	---do---	---do---	Wages and working conditions	Unable to adjust. Services of Department refused.	---do---	Mar. 7	130	-------

Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Stock-yards workers.	Alleged violation of agreement	Pending	Feb. 19		(1)	
F. W. Woolnough Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y.	Strike	Stuffed-animal industry.	Wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase to those under $25 per week and 7½ percent to those over $25; 40-hour week.	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	36	
Shell Petroleum Corporation, Hammond, Ind.	Controversy	Oil workers	Referee requested in accordance with agreement.	Pending	Feb. 18		(1)	
Imperial Glass Co., Bellaire, Ohio	do	Glass workers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Feb. 21	Mar. 1	12	
Carrier Engineering Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Steam fitters	Alleged noncompliance with code provisions.	Pending	Feb. 25		(1)	
Malleable Iron Co., Canton, Ohio	Controversy	Molders	Terms of agreement	Adjusted. Agreement covering working conditions; wages held in abeyance.	Feb. 14	Mar. 1	95	59
Ladies' garment workers, New York City, N. Y.	do	Ladies' garment workers.	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Feb. 21		12	
Peacock Cleaners, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Cleaners and dyers	Violation of contract	Adjusted. Signed agreement to abide by existing agreement.	Feb. 23	Mar. 5	142	8
Building trades, Des Moines, Iowa	Controversy	Building-trades workers.	Prevailing wage	Pending	Feb. 25		(1)	
Johnson Motor Co., Waukegan, Ill	Strike	Makers of motor parts.	Reemployment of three men	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	do	Feb. 28	400	
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Makers of tools	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour to week workers; 3 cents per hour to pieceworkers.	Feb. 21	Mar. 1	270	
Thomas Demenagus, Gary, Ind	Controversy	Restaurant workers	Complaint of owner against picketing.	Unable to adjust. Union refused to stop picketing.	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	11	
Dry cleaners and laundry workers, Birmingham, Ala.	do	Cleaners and laundry workers.	Terms for cash-and-carry work	Pending	Feb. 25		(1)	
Dairy workers, York, Pa	do	Dairy workers	Wage agreement, closed shop	do	Feb. 27		500	100
Metro Sportwear Co., Stamford, Conn.	Strike	Leather-garment workers.	Wage increase and union recognition.	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	Feb. 18	Feb. 28	35	
Building trades, Framingham, Mass.	do	Building-trades workers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	30	
Standard Oil of Kansas, Neodesha, Kans.	Controversy	Oil workers	Interpretation of agreement	Adjusted. Decision rendered by commissioner as arbitrator.	Feb. 14	Feb. 25	200	
Bryant Detwiler Construction Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Building-trades workers.	Laborers employed on skilled work at laborers' wages.	Adjusted. Returned; National Labor Relations Board will render decision.	Feb. 23	Feb. 26	25	
Ohio Match Co., Wadsworth, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Match workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Allowed 3 percent bonus on last year's earnings.	Jan. 1	Mar. 9	700	
Diamond Match Co., Barberton, Ohio.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement to May 1, 1936.	Feb. 16	Mar. 5	1,050	
Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.	do	Chemical workers	Wages; investigation of wage rates asked.	Pending	Feb. 15		140	10
Total							41,333	21,017

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Decisions of National Labor Relations Board[1]

THE National Labor Relations Board in 4 of 9 decisions rendered from February 1 to 18, 1935, ruled that the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by the discharge of employees for union affiliation and union activities, and ordered the reinstatement of such employees to their former positions. In 3 of these decisions the companies were ordered to pay employees for time lost from the date of discharge or from the date of a regional labor board decision.

In two decisions the Board ruled that the charges of discrimination in the discharge of employees because of their union activity were not sustained by the evidence. In one of these decisions, however, the Board recommended the reemployment of the employees involved. In the other decision the Board denied the petition of the union for an election, saying that "an election conducted by the Board would not in the present circumstances be in the public interest."

In two decisions the Board ordered the companies to recognize the union as the representative of its employees, to enter into negotiations with it and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment of those employees represented by the union; one of these decisions was a reaffirmation of a former decision.

In another decision the Board departed from its usual custom of granting a period in which restitution might be made by the employer, and ordered the case referred at once to the Compliance Division for the removal of the Blue Eagle.

Stahl-Urban Co.—Employees

THIS case came before the National Labor Relations Board upon the failure of the Stahl-Urban Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., a manufacturer of cotton garments, to comply with the recommendations of the regional labor board for the tenth district, that the company reinstate seven employees laid off on September 14, 1934.

[1] Reviews of earlier decisions of the National Labor Relations Board have appeared in each issue of the Monthly Labor Review, beginning with October 1934.

For a period of several months before the lay-off, the seven employees, complainants in the case, had been actively planning a union. The company officials argued against organization, saying that the company could do more for the employees than could a union organizer.

On September 14, 1934, the company discontinued the operation of 2 of the 6 "lines" in its plant no. 1, and laid off 92 "line" workers and certain other employees whose duties were incidental. The company stated that the lay-off was due to business decline and the termination by code authority of the double-shift operation. The company restored one of the discontinued lines, on October 1, 1934, but refused to consider the seven complainants for any of the restored positions.

The complainants alleged that after the lay-off the company had improperly instituted and actively sponsored a form of company union known as the "group leader" plan. The Board was of the opinion that "the initiation of this vague system by the company, hard upon the first full revelation of the organization plans of the seven complainants, and the apparent subjection of the group leaders to the will of the management, shows a deliberate design on the part of the company to interfere with that freedom in self-organization which section 7 (a) guarantees to its employees."

The enforcement order issued by the Board on February 14, 1935, directed the company (1) to offer reinstatement to one worker, with back pay from November 22, 1934, to the date of the offer, (2) to place the other six workers upon a preferential employment list with the right to transfer to the first vacancies in their former positions, (3) to withdraw all support, direct and indirect, from the group leader plan, (4) to notify its employees that they are free to join a labor organization of their own choosing and that participation in the group leader plan is not a condition of their employment, and (5) to refrain from recognizing the group leaders as a collective-bargaining agency.

The company was given 10 days in which to comply with the Board's decision.

Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc.—Doll and Toy Workers

THE National Labor Relations Board, on February 13, 1935, announced its decision in the case of Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc., which abandoned its New York City plant in the summer of 1934 and moved to Clinton, Mass.

The Board held that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by calling a meeting of its employees at which the Doll and Toy Workers' Union was subjected to an attack, and by discharging seven employees. The discharge of these workers, the decision held, "was a real, though indirect, attack on the union."

Five of the seven employees testified before the New York Supreme Court in proceedings brought by the union against the company for its violation of the contractual obligations incurred in an arbitration agreement between the company and the union. Upon their return to Clinton they were discharged. Though these witnesses were not at the time members of the union, their discharge for assisting the union was held not only a violation of section 7 (a), but also a violation of the President's Executive order of May 15, 1934, providing—

> 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 Board stipulated that the company should within 10 days from the date of the decision notify the Board that it had ceased to interfere with the rights of its employees under section 7 (a) and had offered reinstatement in their former positions to the seven workers, with back pay from the date of discharge to the date of the offer of reinstatement.

Strouse's Creamery—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

STROUSE'S Creamery, Grand Rapids, Mich., failed to comply with the findings of the Regional Labor Board, on April 20, 1934, that Henry Fielding had been discriminated against because of his union activities, and the case was referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

Fielding was employed by the company in August 1933, and until his lay-off in December of the same year rotated on the company's regular delivery routes as a relief driver for several days each week and the remainder of the week performed inside work. The lay-off was attributed to the necessity of reducing personnel. On March 5, 1934, Fielding was reemployed to replace a deliveryman who was sick. On the return of the deliveryman Fielding was given inside work. On March 8, Fielding and another employee joined Local 406 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and thereafter Fielding solicited the membership of other Strouse employees, and urged them to attend the union meeting on March 12. On March 13 he was discharged.

On February 1, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board found that the company had violated section 7 (a), and issued the following enforcement order:

> Unless within 10 days from the date of this decision Strouse's Creamery notifies this Board in writing that it has offered to Henry Fielding immediate and full reinstatement with back pay as of the date of this decision, or, in the alternative, has submitted proof of the fact that all its present employees have been with the company since a date prior to August 1933, in which case Fielding shall be placed

on a preferential list and be given employment as soon as a vacancy occurs, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Los Angeles Railway Corporation, Los Angeles Motor Coach Co.—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America

THIS case came before the National Labor Relations Board on appeal by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 997, and 7 employees of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co., from a decision of the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board which found that the 7 employees "were discharged for cause sufficient to the railway company, and not discharged because of union activity."

The company alleged that the employees were discharged for inefficiency. The union and the discharged employees contended that union affiliation and activity was the impelling motive. The length of service of the 7 discharged men ranged from 7 to 13 years.

The efficiency of the employees was judged by means of the so-called "demerit" system. A number of secret service men, commonly called "spotters", were employed by the company to report violations of company rules. The employee, however, was not given the right to face and cross-examine the "spotter" who reported his offense.

About August 19, 1933, a number of employees of the company organized Division No. 997 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees. Four days later the Los Angeles Railway Employees' Association was formed, Mr. Hill, superintendent of transportation, being instrumental in the formation of the association. One witness testified that Mr. Hill said to him, "As long as I am on this side of the desk, I will fight the union and the men belonging to the union."

The National Labor Relations Board found that five of the employees discharged by the Los Angeles Railway Corporation had been dismissed for their union affiliation and activity, but in the sixth case it was held that the evidence was insufficient. The Board also found that the dismissal of the one employee by the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. was because if his union affiliation and activity, in violation of section 7 (a).

On February 9, 1935, the Board issued an enforcement order requiring that the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. offer full and immediate reinstatement to 6 of the 7 employees discharged. Unless the Board received written notification to this effect within 10 days the case would be referred to the State authorities for appropriate action under the California Industrial Recovery Act.

Johns-Manville Products Corporation—Federal Labor Union No. 19638

THE National Labor Relations Board on February 7, 1935, rendered its decision in the case of Johns-Manville Products Corporation of Alexandria, Ind., and Federal Labor Union No. 19638.

The Board confirmed the decision of the regional labor board issued on December 1, 1934, that the proof submitted to support the complaints did not sustain them. In view of certain circumstances, however, the Board in its mediatory capacity recommended that the two employees involved in the complaint be reemployed.

The complaint alleged that the company had discriminated against Joseph Bastine and Fay Sheeley, who were members of Federal Labor Union No. 19638, in laying them off in September 1934. The specific charge made by the employees was to the effect that the efficiency ratings assigned them prior to the lay-off were improper and were concocted in order to give apparent justification for their lay-off. The complainants made other charges against the company officials as a result of which the latter determined not to reemploy them.

The Board, in recommending the reemployment of the two employees, stipulated that if work which they were competent to perform was not available, the company should place them upon a preferential list for reemployment.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.—Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America

DECISION was announced on February 13, 1935, by the National Labor Relations Board on the complaint that Thomas F. Kelley, Hugh B. Wallace, and Jack C. McGill, members of an organization committee of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 5, had been laid off at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Quincy, Mass., because of their union activities; also on the petition for an election made on behalf of the employees at the Fore River plant of the company, by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

The Board decided in its opinion that the union affiliation of the three employees at the Fore River plant had nothing to do with their lay-off; that the men were laid off due to lack of work resulting from an order to stop work on certain main condensers in the boiler shop, issued by the engineering department because of a change in design which had to be submitted to Washington.

The Board also denied the union's petition for an election at the Fore River plant. After reviewing all the evidence as to the strength the union had mustered at the plant, the Board concluded that an election conducted by the Board would not, in the present circumstances, be in the public interest.

Indiana Brass Co.—Metal Polishers' International Union

THE Indiana Brass Co. of Frankfort, Ind., was required to recognize Metal Polishers' International Union, Local No. 24, as the representative of the employees of its polishing department in a decision of the National Labor Relations Board, issued on February 9, 1935. The Board found that the company had violated section 7 (a) by refusing to deal with the local as the representative of those employees.

In reaching its conclusion that the polishing department was a proper unit for collective-bargaining purposes, the Board pointed to a number of respects in which the polishing department appeared to be distinct from other departments in the plant, and emphasized the fact that no other organization had sought to represent the employees of that department, or of the plant as a whole.

The Board ruled that unless within 10 days the company signified to the Board its willingness to recognize the union as the representative of the employees of the polishing department, to enter into negotiations with it and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment of all employees in that department, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other governmental agencies for appropriate action.

Columbian Iron Works Co.—International Molders' Union

THE National Labor Relations Board handed down a decision on November 8, 1934, in the case of the Columbian Iron Works Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the International Molders' Union, Local No. 53, which ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) "in that it deliberately set out to bargain with its employees individually after having already been informed by the representative of its employees that they desired collective bargaining." On November 14, 1934, the company petitioned the Board for a rehearing. The request was granted and another hearing held on January 21, 1935, before the regional labor board, sixth district, as agent for the Board.

Upon consideration of all the evidence, the Board found no sufficient reason to amend or revise its former decision, and on February 18, 1935, issued the following enforcement order:

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

Kokomo Sanitary Pottery Co.—National Brotherhood of Operative Potters

In its decision rendered February 13, 1935, in the case of the Kokomo Sanitary Pottery Co. of Kokomo, Ind., the National Labor Relations Board departed from its usual custom of granting a period in which restitution might be made by the employer for violation of section 7 (a) and ordered the case referred at once to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration for removal of the Blue Eagle.

The Board took this summary action on the ground that the company "engaged in a deliberate violation of section 7 (a)" and had exhibited "an undisguised hostility towards the law of the land and the authorities appointed to enforce it."

The Board thus described its reason for taking this swift action:

> This is a flagrant case, which we deem proper to refer at once to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration rather than to follow our usual procedure of giving the employer the privilege of making restitution for the proven violation.

The decision emphasizes that—

> The facts show more than an employer refusing to offer counterproposals to unacceptable collective demands by his employees' representatives. They demonstrate, in addition, deliberate dawdling in a manner obviously intended to defeat the aims of collective bargaining, and an ultimatum by the employer that he will deal with representatives of his employees only if the form of organization suits his whim and fancy. It is not an employer's province to tell his workmen of the form in which their chosen representatives should act. That is for the representatives and their electorate to determine. Here they chose the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters as their form of organization.

The complaint against the company, the decision indicated, was the culmination of many other disputes which the company has had with the National Recovery Administration and other governmental enforcement agencies.

Report of Textile Labor Relations Board

The Textile Labor Relations Board from its formation September 26, 1934, to the close of the year 1934 received more than 1,600 complaints involving 579 mills. As shown in the Board's first quarterly report, submitted to the President of the United States on January 4, 1935, all of these complaints charged discrimination in putting employees back to work following the strike which lasted from September 1 to 24, 1934.

Fifty-two hearings involving complaints against 48 mills were held—19 before regional labor boards, 23 before field examiners, and 10 before the Textile Labor Relations Board.

The Board issued final decisions in six cases. In two of these cases the complaints were continued, with the consent of both parties involved, for the purpose of further negotiations looking to a complete adjustment. In one case an election was held under the supervision of the Textile Labor Relations Board, and the result of the election was certified to the employer and the employees. Another case was referred to the N. R. A. Compliance Division for removal of the Blue Eagle.

The following is a summary of the cases in which decisions and orders were issued by the Board during the first quarter, ending with the year 1934.

Clinton Mills, Inc., Clinton, S. C.—A final decision, issued on December 7, 1934, directed the reinstatement by December 15 of four union officials discharged after the national textile strike in September 1934. The case was sent to the National Recovery Administration Compliance Division for enforcement.

Commander Mills, Inc., Sand Springs, Okla.—A final decision was issued on December 12, 1934, which directed the company to reemploy two union officials discharged after the strike. This case was being held in abeyance pending negotiations between the union and the company for settlement of all remaining differences.

Hannah Picket Mills, Rockingham, N. C.—On December 14, 1934, a final decision was issued directing the company to reinstate 12 former union employees who had been discharged after the strike for causes which the Board considered insufficient. As the company offered to reinstate the majority of these employees, the case was held in abeyance pending conclusion of the negotiations between the company and the union to adjust the differences with reference to the remaining employees involved.

Indianapolis Bleaching Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—On December 6, 1934, an order was issued to show cause why tentative findings of fact that the company had failed to rehire 119 of its former employees who struck should not be made final and an order entered for their reinstatement. It developed at the hearing that the company and the union, in order to settle their differences, were willing to conduct further negotiations under the auspices of a conciliator of the Board. Subsequent negotiations, conducted in Indianapolis, resulted in a written agreement, signed by all parties involved, which successfully disposed of all points at issue. Accordingly the case was dismissed.

Aponaug Manufacturing Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—The Board, in a final decision issued on December 27, 1934, required the company to reinstate all employees on its pay roll May 8, 1934, and all union members discharged or laid off since the organization of the union in February 1934. Those discharged for a cause, which the company must establish had no connection with the union activities of the employees involved, were excepted. The decision further provided

that former employees so rehired should displace new employees hired in their places, and if business did not warrant reemployment of all former employees despite these replacements, those not rehired should be placed on a preference list to be reinstated before any new employees were engaged. There were three strikes in this case—on May 8, May 21, and August 10—which last strike remained unsettled. No union members were rehired by the company and its hostility to union activities on the part of its employees was clearly demonstrated in the evidence.

Mountain City Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.—On December 27, 1934, a final decision was issued directing the company to reinstate in her former position, Pearl Brock, a union member discharged for alleged cause; the Board however, found her dismissal to have been because of her union activities.

United Hosiery Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—A certificate of the result of an election held under the supervision of the Board was issued on December 27, 1934, establishing that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers' local union was elected to represent the employees of the corporation for the purpose of collective bargaining. The votes cast showed 511 for and 139 against this union as the representative of the employees; 7 votes were not counted.

Duplan Silk Corporation, Hazelton (Pa.) plant.—Tentative findings of fact issued on December 11, 1934, showed that some 13 union members of this plant were discriminated against for union activities and were not rehired after the strike. However, some seven of these were arrested for acts of violence during the strike. The company was ordered to show cause why the tentative findings of fact should not be made final and an order issued for the reemployment of those not guilty of violence. Prior to the date for the show-cause hearing, the company and the union agreed to a continuance of the case because the company had substantially complied with the Board's tentative findings. Further negotiations were, therefore, in progress at the time of the Board's report.

Duplan Silk Corporation, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) plant.—In the tentative findings of fact issued on December 11, 1934, it was found that the company had discriminated against 17 employees for union activities; they were not rehired after the strike, and 2 other employees were discharged for union activities after the strike. A show-cause hearing was ordered as to making the tentative findings of fact final, and to order reinstatement of the employees involved. It appeared that the company, prior to the date for hearing, had rehired substantially all of these men, except two whose discharge the company alleged was for cause. With the union's consent the case was continued indefinitely to enable the parties concerned to adjust the remaining differences.

Activities of Automobile Labor Board

DURING the first 10 months of its operation the Automobile Labor Board settled 11 strikes (affecting some 30,000 workers directly or indirectly) in the automobile manufacturing industry and 1 in the automotive-parts industry; considered over 2,000 cases dealing with seniority rights of individuals or groups or claims of alleged discrimination; and participated in numerous conferences on the establishment and operation of collective bargaining.[1] In addition, 10 primary elections and 7 final elections have been held, with a total of 75,268 votes cast, for employee representation in collective bargaining with employers. This Board was appointed as part of the terms of settlement [2] when the President settled a threatened strike in the automobile industry on March 25, 1934. The body took up its work on March 29 in Detroit, Mich., at a time when both employers and employees were apprehensive as to the immediate future of the industry. By the Executive order creating the Board, jurisdiction was limited to the automobile manufacturing industry, and to disputes in the automotive-parts industry in which both parties agreed to bring the case before the Board and abide by its decisions. Seniority rules, determining the order of lay-off and rehiring, were adopted by the Board on May 18, 1934, in pursuance of the strike settlement effected by the President, and on the basis of the Board's own knowledge of the conditions in the industry. The procedure followed by the Board was to settle existing strikes in the industry, dispose of claims of discrimination as quickly as possible, and obtain recognition of the employees' right to representatives of their own choosing for purposes of collective bargaining.

In all, from March 29, 1934, to February 5, 1935, 2,035 cases came to the Board for settlement from 21 cities in various sections of the country and from 54 different plants. The disposition of these cases was as follows:

Total number of cases	2,035
Returning to work without a hearing	1,061
Complaints withdrawn, dropped, or lapsed	550
Decisions issued by the Board	199
Decisions to be issued by the Board	12
Cases awaiting a hearing	13
Cases awaiting reply from complainant	139
Cases awaiting reply from company	61

Cases totaling 1,061 were settled informally without hearing and the complainants were returned to work. The 550 cases classified as com-

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release of Feb. 17, 1935 Report of the activities of the Automobile Labor Board from Mar. 27, 1934, to Feb. 5, 1935.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934 (p. 1061).

plaints withdrawn, dropped, or lapsed include those in which the employees either were returned to employment when their complaints were brought to the attention of employers, or withdrew their complaints when the companies submitted their findings, or those which were submitted by union organizations for hearing but were withdrawn later. Decisions rendered by the Board, numbering 199, covered claims of discrimination, improper discharge, and misapplication of seniority rules. Most of these decisions dealt with individual cases, but some affected groups as well as the individual complainants. The report of the Board states that the handling of strikes has been the most difficult problem encountered.

After 10 months of activity and on the basis of its experience the Board is of the opinion that "discrimination caused by union activity or union membership is not a problem of any magnitude at the present time and has not been for some time in the past." Agreements and orders to return men to work or restore their seniority have been observed so far as the Board knows, and cases of violation of orders and decisions are not numerous.

Collective bargaining is stated to be the major issue to be dealt with, and the Board believes that employer-employee relationships have been improved in the past year. Collective bargaining is viewed as a peaceful process, requiring patience and understanding. It is believed that employers and employees have made a good deal of progress in learning what their rights and duties are under the law and the orders of the Board and in adjusting their policy thereto.

The announcement of the Board, made on December 7, 1934, that elections would be held for choice of employee representatives throughout the industry was the latest step taken to further collective bargaining. Since that time 10 primary and 7 final elections have been held. Votes were cast in the 10 primaries by 90 percent of those eligible to vote and 94 percent of those working on the day of the election. It is believed that those not voting were mainly those who happened to be absent on the day of election and did not represent any special group instructed to abstain from such action or whose membership agreed not to vote. The Board has endeavored to secure freedom from coercion and complete secrecy. Up to February 5, 1935, primary elections had been held in the Cadillac, Chevrolet Forge, Dodge Forge, Lynch Road Truck, Amplex Division of Chrysler Corporation, Plymouth, Chrysler Highland Park, Main Dodge, Chevrolet Gear and Axle, Hudson Gratiot, Hudson Axle, and Hudson Main Plants. The ballots were cast as follows:

Total votes cast in primaries	53, 771
Unaffiliated	40, 953
Employees' associations	5, 440
Associated Automobile Workers of America	3, 124
American Federation of Labor	2, 286
Mechanics Educational Society of America	314
Auto Workers Union	22
Auto Service Mechanics Association	16
Society of Designing Engineers	9
International Workers of the World	6
International Association of Machinists	1
Blank ballots	624
Void ballots	976

Dismissal Wage Agreement of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

AS A RESULT of a trackage rearrangement in 1933, under which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passenger and freight trains were operated over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad tracks between McKeesport and New Castle Junction, a number of employees were no longer needed.

In order to dispose of the question involving the employees displaced by the new traffic arrangement, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. entered into the following dismissal-wage agreement, on January 6, 1935, with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Railway Employees Department, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees:

Each employee who has been in the service of this company in May 1933, and whose occupation or location has been changed as a result of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie trackage agreement, will be paid for each month compensation equal to that received for service rendered in the month of May 1933, providing such employees accept such service as may be available. Time lost as a result of sickness, injury, or for personal reasons will not be compensated for under this arrangement.

Payments hereunder will begin as of October 1, 1934, and continue until October 1, 1935.

The principle outlined in the foregoing will be used as a basis in dealing with the employees disturbed as a result of the transfer of certain operations from Staten Island to Jersey City.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, January 1935

IN JANUARY 1935, for the second consecutive month, the hiring or accession rate for manufacturing as a whole was higher than the total separation rate. The accession rate for January was the highest since March 1934. In contrast, the lay-off rate was the lowest since April 1934. A rising accession rate and a declining lay-off rate indicate an increase in industrial activity.

Turn-over rates presented in this study represent the number of changes per 100 on the pay roll. The data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 establishments in 144 manufacturing industries. The establishments from which the January rates were compiled employed during that month over 1,100,000 people.

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 1931 Census of Manufactures. The firms representing these 10 industries which reported to the Bureau during January had over 1,000,000 workers on their pay rolls.

Trend by Months

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 for each month of 1934 and for January 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates Per 100 Employees in Manufacturing Plants in 144 Industries, January 1935 and January to December 1934

Class of rates	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Quit rate:												
1935	0.76											
1934	.90	0.85	0.93	1.11	1.01	0.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935	.18											
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935	2.10											
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935	3.04											
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935	6.33											
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14

Analysis by Industries

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

Nine of the 10 industries showed more accessions than separations during the month of January. During the month automobiles had the highest and cotton manufacturing the lowest accession rate. Slaughtering and meat-packing showed the highest total separation rate with iron and steel showing the lowest. The highest quit rate occurred in the automotive industry and the lowest in the furniture industry. Lay-offs were highest in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, and lowest in the iron and steel industry.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates Per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes		
Quit rate	1.96	1.31	2.82	0.62	0.68	0.88
Discharge rate	.37	.33	.64	.25	.21	.23
Lay-off rate	1.72	2.27	3.22	1.20	2.23	1.40
Total separation rate	4.05	3.91	6.68	2.07	3.12	2.51
Accession rate	17.61	27.48	25.51	5.48	5.71	5.96
	Brick			Cotton manufacturing		
Quit rate	0.55	0.51	0.75	0.99	0.78	1.31
Discharge rate	.04	.16	.30	.28	.24	.40
Lay-off rate	8.32	13.10	3.98	2.07	2.31	2.14
Total separation rate	8.91	13.77	5.03	3.34	3.33	3.85
Accession rate	10.10	8.02	15.71	4.74	4.01	6.57
	Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit rate	0.61	0.45	0.66	0.40	0.31	0.58
Discharge rate	.21	.12	.19	.28	.22	.27
Lay-off rate	2.08	2.37	2.49	3.45	6.01	5.24
Total separation rate	2.90	2.94	3.34	4.13	6.54	6.09
Accession rate	6.77	6.02	6.25	6.50	4.01	5.52
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate	0.57	0.37	0.82	0.76	0.42	0.75
Discharge rate	.07	.06	.08	.10	.06	.11
Lay-off rate	.54	1.36	1.45	.96	5.02	2.54
Total separation rate	1.18	1.79	2.35	1.82	5.50	3.40
Accession rate	5.13	2.06	2.48	8.53	3.02	5.42
	Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate	0.95	0.94	1.04	0.67	0.75	0.85
Discharge rate	.36	.28	.61	.24	.26	.26
Lay-off rate	3.04	7.64	4.20	14.49	13.74	5.99
Total separation rate	4.35	8.86	5.85	15.40	14.75	7.10
Accession rate	9.81	5.30	8.31	8.61	9.10	10.69

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

TABLE 1 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between December 15, 1934, and January 15, 1935, as shown by reports received from 22,954 manufacturing establishments employing 3,411,100 workers in January.

Six hundred and forty-two establishments in 41 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 2.9 percent and affecting 83,324 employees. Seven establishments in 6 industries reported decreases which averaged 7.1 percent and affected 1,117 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate change was an average increase of 2.5 percent in railroad repair shops affecting 73,272 workers. This is the second 2½-percent increase given since the 10-percent wage cut of February 1932.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	22,954	3,411,100	22,305	642	7	3,326,659	83,324	1,117
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	97.2	28	(1)	97.5	2.4	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	230	236,439	230			236,439		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	45	8,766	43	2		8,738	28	
Cast-iron pipe	45	8,057	45			8,057		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	157	12,835	157			12,835		
Forgings, iron and steel	83	10,135	82	1		10,125	10	
Hardware	98	21,115	96	2		21,073	42	
Plumbers' supplies	76	9,305	75	1		9,255	50	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	90	19,632	90			19,632		
Stoves	203	21,344	200	2	1	21,229	60	55
Structural and ornamental metal work	263	14,955	262	1		14,929	26	
Tin cans and other tinware	55	8,403	55			8,403		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	123	7,949	122	1		7,939	10	
Wirework	101	8,440	101			8,440		

(1) Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	73	21,645	73			21,645		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	26	15,085	26			15,085		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	361	119,167	355	6		118,874	293	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	99	36,563	98	1		33,865	2,698	
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,503	138,990	1,490	11	2	137,510	566	914
Machine tools	202	21,794	201	1		21,677	117	
Radios and phonographs	52	34,658	52			34,658		
Textile machinery and parts	129	15,002	127	2		14,988	14	
Typewriters and parts	12	10,909	12			10,909		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	25	4,050	25			4,050		
Automobiles	288	286,185	288			286,185		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	66	13,182	65		1	13,158		24
Locomotives	10	3,770	10			3,770		
Shipbuilding	93	22,784	93			22,784		
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	372	18,622	364	8		17,194	1,428	
Steam railroad	515	73,272		515			73,272	
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	29	6,224	29			6,224		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	272	37,429	267	4	1	37,235	175	19
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	28	11,375	27	1		11,363	12	
Jewelry	166	8,826	166			8,826		
Lighting equipment	71	4,089	71			4,089		
Silverware and plated ware	53	5,696	51	2		5,664	32	
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	37	15,004	37			15,004		
Stamped and enameled ware	209	23,640	204	5		23,484	156	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	510	50,019	508	2		49,817	202	
Lumber:								
Millwork	516	21,516	516			21,516		
Sawmills	597	65,284	597			65,284		
Turpentine and rosin	28	2,494	27	1		2,481	13	
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	477	15,230	477			15,230		
Cement	140	13,604	138	1	1	13,465	42	97
Glass	171	49,123	166	5		47,975	1,148	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	244	3,499	244			3,499		
Pottery	118	17,427	116	2		17,382	45	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	30	16,255	30			16,255		
Cotton goods	623	246,704	623			246,704		
Cotton small wares	107	8,594	107			8,594		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	157	39,408	155	2		39,108	300	
Hats, fur-felt	60	7,562	60			7,562		
Knit goods	479	118,487	479			118,487		
Silk and rayon goods	285	54,322	285			54,322		
Woolen and worsted goods	477	135,635	475	2		135,474	161	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,674	116,301	1,673	1		116,290	11	
Clothing, women's	565	32,204	563	2		32,167	37	
Corsets and allied garments	32	5,514	32			5,514		
Men's furnishings	80	7,678	80			7,678		
Millinery	141	8,008	141			8,008		
Shirts and collars	166	22,854	166			22,854		
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	333	116,573	333			116,573		
Leather	165	33,376	165			33,376		

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	927	57,133	926	1		57,123	10	
Beverages	490	23,235	488	2		23,209	26	
Butter	284	3,607	284			3,607		
Canning and preserving	647	33,627	644	3		33,468	159	
Confectionery	294	36,924	292	1	1	36,908	8	8
Flour	392	15,671	392			15,671		
Ice cream	326	8,057	326			8,057		
Slaughtering and meat packing	310	103,463	309	1		103,146	317	
Sugar, beet	62	3,602	62			3,602		
Sugar refining, cane	13	8,073	12	1		7,059	1,014	
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	36	9,955	36			9,955		
Cigars and cigarettes	229	44,310	229			44,310		
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	662	35,071	658	4		34,997	74	
Paper and pulp	437	103,814	437			103,814		
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,237	56,655	1,210	27		56,292	363	
Newspapers and periodicals	480	42,338	476	4		42,033	305	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	112	24,525	110	2		24,512	13	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	81	3,986	81			3,986		
Druggists' preparations	65	8,527	64	1		8,509	18	
Explosives	29	4,125	29			4,125		
Fertilizers	302	13,481	302			13,481		
Paints and varnishes	595	19,171	587	8		19,114	57	
Rayon and allied products	27	46,025	27			46,025		
Soap	102	12,472	101	1		12,468	4	
Petroleum refining	160	57,181	160			57,181		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	11,798	7			11,798		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	172	25,513	170	2		25,505	8	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	41	55,754	41			55,754		

Nonmanufacturing Industries

WAGE-RATE changes occurring between December 15, 1934, and January 15, 1935, which were reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Increases affecting 15,181 employees were reported by 292 establishments in 10 industries. Nine thousand nine hundred and eighty of these employees were in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry and received an average wage-rate increase of 2.4 percent. An average increase of 8.6 percent affecting 2,117 employees was reported by 27 power and light establishments, 1 of 6.5 percent affecting 1,490 employees was reported by 20 banks, an average increase of 9.1 percent affecting 751 workers was reported by 82 wholesale-trade establishments, and 1 of 11.2 percent affecting 592 employees was reported by 121 retail-trade establishments.

The remaining increases reported affected 144 employees or less in any one industry.

The wage-rate decreases reported affected only 130 workers in 28 establishments.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	87,248	160			87,248		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,352	237,328	1,352			237,328		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	262	28,718	262			28,718		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,056	23,958	1,048	8		23,814	144	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.2	0.8		99.4	0.6	
Crude petroleum producing	244	22,635	244			22,635		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	8,190	261,725	8,184	6		261,703	22	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1		100.0	(1)	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,700	237,253	2,673	27		235,136	2,117	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.0	1.0		99.1	0.9	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	559	135,882	538	21		125,902	9,980	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	96.2	3.8		92.7	7.3	
Wholesale trade	15,827	285,132	15,737	82	8	284,335	751	46
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	99.7	0.3	(1)
Retail trade	55,709	858,442	55,570	121	18	857,785	592	65
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	(1)	99.9	0.1	(1)
Hotels	2,481	145,132	2,478	2	1	145,123	4	5
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Laundries	1,278	68,390	1,276	2		68,344	46	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	0.2		99.9	0.1	
Dyeing and cleaning	641	14,343	640		1	14,329		14
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8		0.2	99.9		0.1
Banks	2,679	79,945	2,659	20		78,455	1,490	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.3	0.7		98.1	1.9	
Brokerage	359	10,629	359			10,629		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Insurance	966	64,163	963	3		64,128	35	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.3		99.9	0.1	
Real estate	679	14,529	679			14,529		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent

Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933[1]

BASED upon reports from practically all establishments in Ohio employing three or more persons and falling within the general industry groups of manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, service, transportation and public utilities (except interstate transportation and Government activities), construction, agriculture, and fisheries, the average annual wage and salary payment was $997 in 1933, $1,048 in 1932, and $1,480 in 1929.

For the occupation groups the reports show annual average wage and salary payments of $938 in 1933, $978 in 1932, and $1,457 in 1929 to wage earners; of $1,336 in 1933, $1,390 in 1932, and $1,677 in 1929 to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and of $917 in 1933, $1,014 in 1932, and $1,374 in 1929 to salespeople (not traveling).

Considering all employees, a comparison of 1933 with 1929 shows decreases in average number employed of 424,000, or 33.2 percent; in total wage and salary payments of $1,040,395,939, or 55 percent; and in the annual wage and salary payment to those who were employed of $483, or 32.6 percent.

Sources and Scope of Study

AVERAGE wage and salary payments in this study, and in earlier studies published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934, have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers. These reports were made annually, immediately after the close of each calendar year, as required by law, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. Among other items, the employers' reports show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year.

Employers were not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime; nor were they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they had "spread" work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided overtime during busy periods. It is not possible from data available to determine the amount of part-time and overtime work during the period covered by this study and measure, even approxi-

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University. A series of articles on Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio was published in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. That series covered the years 1914 to 1932 for most industries, and 1916 to 1932 for construction and for all industries combined. A new series beginning with this issue of the Monthly Labor Review will cover the 5 years, 1929 to 1933. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio is shown in the February 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. In that article the group "All industries" includes mining and quarrying.

mately, the effect of such conditions upon average annual wage and salary payments.

Reports were requested of all employers of three or more persons. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than three and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports were not requested concerning employment by governmental units and interstate transportation. A discussion of the completeness of the reports received and compiled by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics will be found in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1934 (pp. 144, 145). The returns received do not give a complete picture of agriculture, as comparatively few farms in Ohio employ as many as three persons. Many of the reports in agriculture are doubtless from the larger commercial undertakings.

In preparing annual reports for the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, employers were instructed to classify employees as follows:

Wage earners.—Include mechanics of all kinds, factory employees, shop foremen, laborers, laundry employees, cleaners and caretakers in buildings, employees of alteration departments and delivery departments in stores, cash girls, check boys, farm hands, etc.

Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks.—Include bookkeepers, typists, stenographers, copyists, timekeepers, draftsmen, filing clerks, sales-office employees, cashiers, etc.

Salespeople (not traveling).—Include the selling force in stores and other establishments. Do not include traveling salespeople.

Superintendents and managers.—Include all superintendents and managers but not shop foremen. Shop foremen should be included under wage earners. Do not include salaries of officials.

The number of establishments reporting employment and total wage and salary payments each year, 1929 to 1933, is shown in table 1, by general industry groups.

Table 1.—Number of Ohio Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by General Industry Groups

Year	All industries	Agriculture	Construction	Fisheries	Manufactures	Service	Trade, wholesale and retail	Transportation and public utilities
1929	42,216	1,444	10,183	21	10,035	9,335	9,524	1,674
1930	43,348	1,639	9,672	22	10,011	10,241	10,022	1,741
1931	42,095	1,777	8,272	24	9,683	10,452	10,111	1,776
1932	39,109	1,736	6,456	(1)	9,102	10,357	9,716	1,742
1933	37,578	1,683	5,586	(1)	8,755	10,215	9,647	1,692

[1] Tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry fisheries under "Trade" beginning in 1932, as the establishments reporting were largely packing and sales houses.

Average Number Reported Employed

TABLE 2 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups under each general

industry group. The annual reports made by employers show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month, and the averages in this table were computed by dividing the total of the monthly figures by 12.

Considering the three general occupation groups combined, but omitting agriculture, the average number reported employed decreased in each of the 3 years following 1929, except in service and transportation and public utilities. In those two industries the decline followed 1930. The average number employed in 1933 exceeded 1932 in manufactures, trade, transportation and public utilities, and in all industries combined.

In all industries combined, the average number of wage earners and salespeople (not traveling) employed decreased in 1930, 1931, and 1932, and increased in 1933, and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed increased in 1930 and decreased in 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Table 2.—Average Number Reported Employed in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by General Industry and Occupation Groups

Year	All industries				Agriculture			
	Total	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)
1929	1,278,992	1,024,165	168,127	86,701	8,940	8,437	410	93
1930	1,133,846	888,527	174,099	71,220	8,989	8,471	431	87
1931	963,791	739,813	153,136	70,842	9,159	8,706	379	73
1932	817,862	619,044	134,296	64,523	7,915	7,528	317	69
1933	854,992	656,020	131,137	67,835	7,629	7,311	263	55
	Construction				Fisheries			
1929	78,631	72,670	4,844	1,117	344	312	31	1
1930	69,607	63,625	5,323	660	325	295	[1] 30	
1931	45,601	41,066	3,630	904	320	289	[1] 28	[1] 3
1932	27,519	24,094	2,691	734	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
1933	22,693	19,871	2,220	603	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	Manufactures				Service			
1929	806,607	718,108	79,197	9,302	153,109	100,805	44,374	7,930
1930	673,178	[3] 590,506	77,702	[3] 4,969	155,012	99,427	51,162	4,423
1931	552,905	482,782	65,011	5,112	150,122	97,184	48,590	4,348
1932	461,183	399,790	56,500	4,893	138,405	91,523	42,964	3,918
1933	507,976	449,378	53,642	4,955	131,308	83,190	44,503	3,614
	Trade, wholesale and retail				Transportation and public utilities			
1929	149,224	56,971	24,973	67,280	82,137	66,862	14,297	978
1930	142,286	57,845	24,482	59,959	84,450	68,358	14,969	1,123
1931	137,304	55,482	22,267	59,555	68,382	54,303	13,231	847
1932	122,738	49,087	19,545	54,106	60,103	47,021	12,279	803
1933	124,485	48,049	18,671	57,766	60,901	48,222	11,838	841

[1] Tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry these employees under "Industries, not otherwise classified."

[2] Tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry fisheries under "Trade" beginning in 1932, as the establishments reporting were largely packing and sales houses.

[3] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "sales people" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Total Wage and Salary Payments

TOTAL wage and salary payments in each of the years 1929 to 1933 are shown in table 3. In supplying such data, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses, premiums, and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were also instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Payments to superintendents and managers are included in this table but that occupation group is not included in other tables in this study, and the amounts paid to that group do not enter into the average payments shown.

Considering the three general occupation groups—wage earners, clerical employees, and salespeople—in all industries combined, the total amount of wage and salary payments has decreased in each occupation group each year since 1929, except the payments to wage earners, which increased in 1933 over 1932 by $10,334,146.

In the general industry groups, total payments to wage earners show an increase in 1933 over 1932 in manufactures; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, in service; and to salespeople (not traveling), in transportation and public utilities.

Table 3.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by General Industry and Occupation Groups

Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Subtotal	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
All industries:						
1929	$1,492,141,261	$282,017,895	$119,084,364	$1,893,243,520	$133,461,924	$2,026,705,444
1930	1,193,333,662	291,736,043	88,972,655	1,574,042,360	137,112,137	1,711,154,497
1931	877,928,803	239,454,060	82,265,334	1,199,648,197	115,105,919	1,314,754,116
1932	605,190,299	186,710,032	65,421,317	857,321,648	88,841,093	946,162,741
1933	615,524,445	175,149,757	62,173,379	852,847,581	73,728,249	926,575,830
Agriculture:						
1929	8,074,741	483,350	123,893	8,681,984	712,565	9,394,549
1930	7,940,580	481,285	108,100	8,529,965	717,974	9,247,939
1931	6,999,893	419,193	80,587	7,499,673	649,410	8,149,083
1932	4,894,524	271,694	62,582	5,228,800	495,600	5,724,400
1933	4,195,905	201,175	50,620	4,447,700	378,188	4,825,888
Construction:						
1929	121,413,067	8,160,166	2,196,454	131,769,687	7,823,916	139,593,603
1930	98,314,644	9,367,262	1,449,083	109,130,989	7,992,681	117,123,670
1931	54,519,506	5,833,638	1,313,937	61,667,081	5,695,227	67,362,308
1932	23,657,092	3,636,039	950,619	28,243,750	3,270,559	31,514,309
1933	16,313,636	2,633,765	601,359	19,548,760	1,937,409	21,486,169
Fisheries:						
1929	511,443	46,515	1,744	559,702	72,822	632,524
1930	481,506	[1] 46,565	[1] 400	528,471	69,640	598,111
1931	434,362	[1] 47,323	[1] 6,095	487,780	61,153	548,933
1932	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
1933	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Manufactures:						
1929	1,076,213,730	141,959,719	20,198,389	1,238,371,838	62,777,638	1,301,149,476
1930	806,211,539	141,830,517	10,326,936	958,368,992	60,396,459	1,018,765,451
1931	571,917,215	109,165,152	9,135,088	690,217,455	50,905,300	741,122,755
1932	382,080,692	85,497,253	8,497,176	476,075,121	38,432,348	514,507,469
1933	426,727,589	76,595,893	7,248,014	510,571,496	31,834,851	542,406,347

[1] Tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry these employees under "Industries, not otherwise classified."

[2] Tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry fisheries under "Trade" beginning in 1932, as the establishments reporting were largely packing and sales houses.

Table 3.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by General Industry and Occupation Groups—Continued

Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Subtotal	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
Service:						
1929	$118,959,260	$76,873,897	$16,074,147	$211,907,304	$26,384,039	$238,291,343
1930	111,692,103	83,742,536	6,998,762	202,433,401	27,932,230	230,365,631
1931	103,607,067	75,869,112	6,060,877	185,537,056	24,510,860	210,047,916
1932	85,957,730	58,630,191	4,093,525	148,681,446	19,735,297	168,416,743
1933	66,264,946	61,225,599	3,895,052	131,385,597	16,860,884	148,246,481
Trade, wholesale and retail:						
1929	72,980,211	33,268,959	78,338,716	184,587,886	28,532,443	213,120,329
1930	72,844,362	34,396,203	67,848,122	175,088,687	32,256,244	207,344,931
1931	67,505,063	28,548,605	64,051,911	160,105,579	26,096,282	186,201,861
1932	52,243,081	21,934,553	50,317,419	124,495,053	20,821,876	145,316,929
1933	46,592,394	19,069,688	48,810,856	114,472,938	17,092,965	131,565,903
Transportation and public utilities:						
1929	93,988,809	21,225,289	2,151,021	117,365,119	7,158,501	124,523,620
1930	95,848,928	21,871,675	2,241,252	119,961,855	7,746,909	127,708,764
1931	72,945,697	19,571,037	1,616,839	94,133,573	7,187,687	101,321,260
1932	56,357,180	16,740,302	1,499,996	74,597,478	6,085,413	80,682,891
1933	55,429,975	15,423,637	1,567,478	72,421,090	5,623,952	78,045,042

Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments

TABLE 4 shows average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling) in each of the general industry groups. The average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. It should be emphasized that average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings, as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

For all occupation groups combined, and also for wage earners, there was a decrease in the annual average wage and salary payment each year since 1929 in every general industry group.

Table 4.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by General Industry and Occupation Groups

Year	All industries				Agriculture			
	All employees	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)
1929	$1,480	$1,457	$1,677	$1,374	$971	$957	(1)	(1)
1930	1,388	1,343	1,676	1,249	949	937	(1)	(1)
1931	1,245	1,187	1,564	1,161	819	804	(1)	(1)
1932	1,048	978	1,390	1,014	661	650	(1)	(1)
1933	997	938	1,336	917	583	574	(1)	(1)
	Construction				Manufactures			
1929	$1,676	$1,668	$1,685	$1,966	$1,535	$1,499	$1,792	$2,171
1930	1,568	1,545	1,760	2,196	1,424	1,365	1,825	2,078
1931	1,352	1,328	1,607	1,453	1,248	1,185	1,679	1,787
1932	1,026	982	1,351	1,295	1,032	956	1,513	1,737
1933	861	821	1,186	997	1,005	950	1,428	1,463
	Service				Trade, wholesale and retail			
1929	$1,384	$1,180	$1,732	$2,027	$1,237	$1,281	$1,332	$1,164
1930	1,306	1,123	1,637	1,582	1,231	1,259	1,405	1,132
1931	1,236	1,066	1,561	1,394	1,166	1,217	1,282	1,076
1932	1,074	939	1,365	1,045	1,014	1,064	1,122	930
1933	1,001	797	1,376	1,078	920	970	1,021	845
	Transportation and public utilities							
1929	$1,429	$1,406	$1,485	$2,199				
1930	1,420	1,402	1,461	1,997				
1931	1,377	1,343	1,479	1,909				
1932	1,241	1,199	1,363	1,868				
1933	1,189	1,149	1,303	1,864				

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.

Indexes of Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of persons employed and of total and average annual wage and salary payments are shown in table 5. Indexes are shown for each of the three general occupation groups for all industries combined and for wholesale and retail trade. Indexes are shown for the numerically important occupation groups in other general industry groups. The general industry group "service" includes a number of activities and industries seldom covered in statistical studies and for some of these it was very difficult to secure mailing lists. By persistent effort the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has built up such lists and has secured a much more satisfactory coverage during recent years. Indexes for average employment and total wage and salary payments for that industry group are omitted. This fact of more nearly complete coverage year after year should be borne in mind in considering average employment and total wage and salary payments in this industry group shown elsewhere in this study. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926.

Considering all industries combined and the three general occupation groups combined, the 1933 index of employment was 72.7, of total wage and salary payments 50.5, and of average annual wage and salary payments 69.4. Wage earners in all industries combined show an employment index of 68.3, a total wage and salary payment index of 45.2, and an average annual wage and salary index of 66.1.

The construction industry shows the lowest indexes in 1933 for each of the three items covered. For wage earners in construction the index of employment was 26.6, of total wage and salary payments, 13.5, and of average annual wage and salary payments, 51.

Table 5.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933

[1926=100]

Year	All industries											
	All employees			Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks			Salespeople (not traveling)		
	Number (average)	Wage and salary payments		Number (average)	Wage and salary payments		Number (average)	Wage and salary payments		Number (average)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	108.8	112.1	103.1	106.7	109.6	102.8	115.0	122.2	106.3	124.0	122.1	98.5
1930	96.4	93.2	96.7	92.6	87.7	94.7	119.0	126.5	106.3	101.9	91.2	89.5
1931	82.0	71.0	86.7	77.1	64.5	83.7	104.7	103.8	99.2	101.4	84.4	83.2
1932	69.5	50.8	73.0	64.5	44.5	69.0	91.8	80.9	88.1	92.3	67.1	72.7
1933	72.7	50.5	69.4	68.3	45.2	66.1	89.7	75.9	84.7	97.1	63.8	65.7
	Agriculture			Construction			Manufactures					
	Wage earners			Wage earners			All employees			Wage earners		
1929	(1)	(1)	100.3	97.4	101.0	103.5	107.4	111.4	103.8	106.9	110.6	103.5
1930	(1)	(1)	98.2	85.3	81.8	95.9	89.6	86.2	96.3	87.9	82.8	94.3
1931	(1)	(1)	84.3	55.0	45.4	82.4	73.6	62.1	84.4	71.9	58.8	81.8
1932	(1)	(1)	68.1	32.3	19.7	61.0	61.4	42.8	69.8	59.5	39.3	66.0
1933	(1)	(1)	60.2	26.6	13.5	51.0	67.6	45.9	68.0	66.9	43.8	65.6
	Service									Trade, wholesale and retail		
	All employees			Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks			All employees		
1929	(1)	(1)	106.5	(1)	(1)	102.3	(1)	(1)	114.6	112.4	110.5	98.3
1930	(1)	(1)	100.5	(1)	(1)	97.4	(1)	(1)	108.3	107.2	104.8	97.9
1931	(1)	(1)	95.2	(1)	(1)	92.5	(1)	(1)	103.2	103.4	95.8	92.7
1932	(1)	(1)	82.7	(1)	(1)	81.4	(1)	(1)	90.3	92.4	74.5	80.6
1933	(1)	(1)	77.1	(1)	(1)	69.1	(1)	(1)	91.0	93.7	68.5	73.1
	Trade, wholesale and retail—Continued									Transportation and public utilities		
	Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks			Salespeople (not traveling)			Wage earners		
1929	100.8	100.8	100.0	108.3	106.5	98.3	126.5	123.4	97.5	98.8	100.3	101.5
1930	102.3	100.7	98.4	106.2	110.1	103.7	112.7	106.9	94.8	101.0	102.3	101.2
1931	98.1	93.3	95.1	96.6	91.4	94.6	112.0	100.9	90.1	80.2	77.9	97.0
1932	86.8	72.2	83.1	84.8	70.2	82.8	101.7	79.3	77.9	69.5	60.1	86.6
1933	85.0	64.4	75.8	81.0	61.1	75.4	108.6	76.9	70.8	71.3	59.2	83.0

[1] Not computed; see text statements.

Comparison of 1933 with the Preceding Year

TABLE 6 compares data for 1933 with 1932 by general industry groups and by general occupation groups. All employees combined show an increase in average number employed of 37,130, or 4.5 percent; a decrease in total wage and salary payments of $4,474,067, or five-tenths of 1 percent; and a decrease in the average annual wage and salary payments of $51, or 4.9 percent.

For wage earners the increase in average number employed was 36,976, or 6 percent; the increase in total payments to that group was $10,334,146, or 1.7 percent; and the decrease in the average annual wage payment was $40, or 4.1 percent. The decrease in total payments to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks exceeded the increase to wage earners. The average annual payment to the clerical group and to salespeople decreased in 1933.

Manufactures show an increase of 46,793, or 10.1 percent in average number of persons employed; an increase of $34,496,375, or 7.2 percent, in total wage and salary payments; and a decrease of $27, or 2.6 percent, in the average annual wage and salary payment.

Construction shows a decrease of 4,826, or 17.5 percent, in employment; a decrease of $8,694,990, or 30.8 percent, in total wage payments; and a decrease of $165, or 16.1 percent, in the average annual payment.

Both trade and transportation and public utilities show an increase in employment with a decrease in total and average wage payments.

Table 6.—Change in Average Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1933, Compared With 1932

Industry or occupation group	Average number employed		Total wage and salary payments		Average annual wage and salary payments	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
All industries	+37,130	+4.5	−$4,474,067	−0.5	−$51	−4.9
Agriculture	−286	−3.6	−781,100	−14.9	−78	−11.8
Construction	−4,826	−17.5	−8,694,990	−30.8	−165	−16.1
Manufactures	+46,793	+10.1	+34,496,375	+7.2	−27	−2.6
Service	−7,097	−5.1	−17,295,849	−11.6	−73	−6.8
Trade, wholesale and retail	+1,747	+1.4	−10,022,115	−8.1	−94	−9.3
Transportation and public utilities	+798	+1.3	−2,176,388	−2.9	−52	−4.2
All employees	+37,130	+4.5	−4,474,067	−.5	−51	−4.9
Wage earners	+36,976	+6.0	+10,334,146	+1.7	−40	−4.1
Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	−3,159	−2.4	−11,560,275	−6.2	−54	−3.9
Salespeople (not traveling)	+3,312	+5.1	−3,247,938	−5.0	−97	−9.6

Wages of Seamen, 1934

THE following data on wages of seamen on American vessels are from Merchant Marine Statistics for 1931 and 1934, compiled by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the United States Department of Commerce, and represent averages taken from reports of the shipping commissioners.

Table 1 gives average monthly wage rates on American steam and motor cargo vessels of 5,000 gross tons and over on January 1 of 1929, 1933, and 1934.

Table 1.—Average Monthly Wages on American Steam and Motor Cargo Vessels of 5,000 Gross Tons and Over, Jan. 1, 1929, 1933, and 1934

Position	Private			United States Shipping Board		
	1929	1933	1934	1929	1933	1934
Deck department:						
First mates	$182	$164	$163	$185	$172	$169
Second mates	160	144	143	165	154	151
Third mates	143	127	128	150	140	137
Fourth mates	121	98	96	128	105	105
Boatswains	74	64	65	75	68	67
Carpenters	68	66	69	80	72	73
Seamen, able	64	52	52	62	58	56
Seamen, ordinary	45	38	38	47	43	42
Engineer department:						
Chief engineers	280	256	251	261	250	246
First assistant engineers	183	165	165	187	173	170
Second assistant engineers	161	144	144	168	155	151
Third assistant engineers	145	128	129	152	140	137
Firemen	63	54	55	65	60	57
Oilers	71	61	61	72	67	62
Water tenders	71	59	61	72	65	62
Coal passers or wipers	55	45	45	58	53	50
Radio operators (class I):						
Grade I	--------	91	89	--------	94	90
Steward department:						
Chief stewards	122	111	112	121	116	118
Second stewards	103	86	90	100	88	--------
Cooks	100	92	93	100	111	90
Second cooks	81	69	69	80	73	76
Mess stewards	49	40	40	51	43	42
Mess boys	42	36	35	43	39	38

The figures in table 1 show that the Shipping Board rates were higher than those of private companies for practically all occupations and for each year covered by the table. The only material difference in favor of the employees of private companies was in the case of chief engineers, who averaged $19 in 1929, $6 in 1933, and $5 in 1934 per month more than chief engineers employed by the Shipping Board. In 1929 the wages of able seamen, chief stewards, second stewards, and second cooks were slightly higher, and in 1934 the rate for cooks was higher, in private employment.

The rates paid by both private companies and the Shipping Board declined, in many cases drastically, between 1929 and 1934, the occupation of carpenter on private vessels being the only one of those listed in the table which showed an increase, and the increase in that case was only $1.

The average monthly wages paid in 1934 on American merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over are shown in table 2, by destination of vessel.

Table 2.—Average Monthly Wages Paid on American Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over in 1934, by Destination of Vessel

Occupation	Destination of vessel								
	Great Britain	Continental Europe	South America	West Indies, Mexico, and Central America	Atlantic and Gulf coasting trade	Asia and Australia	Pacific coasting trade	Africa	Atlantic and Pacific ports and vice versa
Steam vessels:									
Able seamen	$54	$55	$51	$51	$52	$50	$56	$45	$49
Boatswains	66	64	63	63	63	64	67	55	61
Carpenters	70	73	76	76	69	67	72	60	63
First mates	165	168	164	164	162	166	152	150	157
Second mates	146	147	142	122	142	143	130	128	137
Firemen	57	56	52	53	54	51	54	45	50
Trimmers	50	47	43	46	44	46	48	40	44
Chief engineers	230	236	235	235	222	257	208	234	230
First assistant engineers	161	153	163	161	157	167	150	150	155
Chief radio operators	91	87	90	90	88	91	87	85	86
Second radio operators	80	60	75	80	73	80	72	75	77
Sailing vessels:									
Able seamen	30	30	30	30	31	----	68	----	----
Boatswains	----	----	40	55	----	----	----	----	----
First mates	----	----	60	60	----	----	130	----	----
Second mates	60	72	60	60	60	----	98	----	----

Earnings and Employment in Retail Trade, 1933

RETAIL distribution has been seriously curtailed by the depression. Between 1929 and 1933 thousands of stores went out of business and the volume of retail sales in the United States dropped from $49,114,653,000 to $25,037,225,000, a decrease of 49 percent.

The causes of this decline are not far to seek. A large part of it was due to the general lowering of the price level. But a part represents the toll extracted through unemployment and the diminution in purchasing power of workers, who, although fortunate enough to retain their jobs, have had their earnings drastically reduced.

Since 3,833,581 workers, or nearly 8 percent of all persons gainfully occupied at the time of the latest decennial census of population, were employed by retail establishments, it is important to know what the decline in retail business has meant in terms of the human factor. If employment in the retail trade during the 4-year interval had declined in direct ratio with the decrease in volume of business, the number of unemployed retail workers in 1933 would have been close to 1,900,000, a substantial portion of the estimated total number of unemployed workers in that year. Fortunately, unemployment among retail workers was considerably less than that figure. This is clearly indicated by the summary of the retail census for 1933, recently released by the Bureau of the Census.

Employment in Retail Trade

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of the Census, the number of full-time employees engaged in the retail trade in 1933 totaled 2,703,325. Compared with the 3,833,581 workers employed in the trade in 1929, this is a decrease of 29.5 percent. Not all of the 1,130,256 workers who lost their full-time jobs between 1929 and 1933, however, were thrown entirely out of work. A large number of them were on the pay rolls several weeks of the year as part-time employees. During the year there was an average of 730,327 part-time workers employed in the retail trade, a gain of 28.3 percent as compared with 569,359 such workers reported in 1929.

Table 1 shows the number of full-time and of part-time employees engaged in retail distribution during each month of 1933. The conspicuous feature of this table is that there was a substantial and sustained increase in employment, both full time and part time, beginning in April and increasing monthly throughout the remaining months of the year.

Table 1.—Monthly Trend of Employment in Retail Distribution, 1933

Month	Average number of employees			Increase over preceding month	
	Total	Full time	Part time	Total number	Percent
Year, average	3,433,652	2,703,325	730,327		
January	3,118,076	2,502,823	615,253		
February	3,113,391	2,489,807	623,584		
March	3,125,031	2,489,884	635,147		
April	3,286,347	2,572,968	713,379	161,316	5.2
May	3,298,135	2,598,129	700,006	11,788	.4
June	3,372,225	2,650,222	722,003	74,090	2.2
July	3,391,053	2,673,447	717,606	18,828	.6
August	3,473,172	2,744,186	728,986	82,119	2.4
September	3,637,628	2,866,906	770,722	164,456	4.7
October	3,703,621	2,907,008	796,613	65,993	1.8
November	3,734,842	2,920,032	814,810	31,221	.8
December	3,950,299	3,024,485	925,814	215,457	5.8

One factor contributing to the decline in employment in the retail trade in 1933 is the fact that nearly 64,000 more proprietors were working in their own stores during 1933 than in 1929—1,574,341 as against 1,510,607.

Employment by type of business.—Although for the trade as a whole employment in 1933 was 29.5 percent less than in 1929, the decrease was not evenly distributed and workers in some branches of the trade were much more seriously affected than those in others. Employment was best sustained in stores dealing in the necessaries of life, such as food stores, restaurants and eating places, coal and wood yards, and drug stores. On the other hand, employment was sharply curtailed in stores handling luxury products or nonessential mer-

chandise. For example, the stagnation in the building industry is reflected in a sharp decline in the retail stores handling lumber, building materials, and hardware. Employment also declined sharply in stores handling jewelry, wearing apparel, and furniture and other household equipment, etc.

In the food stores, employment in 1933 came within 11 percent of the 1929 level. In this group there has been a significant change in the relative importance of combination stores which handle both groceries and meats. In 1929 stores of this type did about 36 percent of the total food-store business, but in 1933 their proportion increased to more than 47 percent of the food total and employment increased 14 percent. Essentially, this was merely a shift of workers from grocery stores and meat markets. Small gains in employment were, however, reported for the dairy-products stores and miscellaneous food stores. The bottled-beer and liquor stores, which did not exist in 1929, gave employment to 1,238 workers in 1933. Employment also held up fairly well in restaurants and eating places, due largely to the establishment of drinking places with the return of legal beer in the spring of 1933. On the other hand, employment in candy and confectionery stores fell off abruptly, amounting to only 21,034 as against 47,072. Detailed statistics for each of the important branches of retail distribution are given in table 2.

Table 2.—Comparison of Number of Full-Time Workers Employed by Retail Establishments in 1933 With 1929, by Type of Business

Kind of business	Average number of full-time employees		Percent of change
	1933	1929	
United States	2,703,325	3,833,581	−30
Food group	504,530	569,632	−11
Grocery stores	99,015	143,413	−31
Combination stores	221,225	193,726	+14
Meat markets	35,035	61,520	−43
Candy and confectionery stores	21,034	47,072	−55
Dairy-products stores, including milk dealers	66,664	64,880	+3
Bottled-beer and liquor stores	1,238		+100
Other food stores	60,319	59,021	+2
Restaurants and eating places	356,338	419,994	−15
Eating places	341,348	419,994	−19
Drinking places	14,990		+100
Farmers' supplies and country general stores	96,478	154,283	−38
Country general stores	67,270	107,023	−37
Farmers' supply stores	29,208	47,260	−38
General-merchandise group	526,492	702,822	−25
Department stores, including mail order	365,153	484,975	−25
Dry-goods stores	14,145	50,570	−72
Variety stores, 5-and-10 and to-a-dollar stores	95,949	128,320	−25
Other general merchandise stores	51,245	38,957	+32
Apparel group	201,283	329,254	−39
Men's stores	41,853	67,361	−38
Women's ready-to-wear specialty stores	66,101	100,791	−34
Family clothing stores	21,544	43,555	−51
Shoe stores	34,679	48,816	−29
Accessories and other apparel stores	37,106	68,731	−46

Table 2.—Comparison of Number of Full-Time Workers Employed by Retail Establishments in 1933 With 1929, by Type of Business—Continued

Kind of business	Average number of full-time employees		Percent of change
	1933	1929	
Automotive group	432,989	628,333	−31
Motor-vehicle dealers	190,691	343,570	−43
Accessories, tire, battery dealers	25,341	50,886	−50
Filling stations	143,391	126,721	+13
Garages and repair shops [1]	71,904	104,009	−31
Other automotive	1,662	3,147	−47
Furniture and household group	132,071	249,945	−47
Furniture stores	66,238	119,331	−44
Household and appliance stores	37,019	50,981	−27
Radio stores	15,424	50,321	−69
Other furniture and household stores	13,390	29,312	−54
Lumber, building, and hardware group	141,679	289,572	−51
Lumber dealers	64,613	134,483	−52
Hardware stores, including farm implements	43,396	73,742	−41
Heating and plumbing stores	19,015	46,089	−59
Other building (paint, glass, electrical) stores	14,655	35,258	−58
Cigar stores	14,797	27,533	−47
Coal and wood yards	61,501	80,218	−23
Drug stores	116,852	148,580	−21
Jewelry stores	20,338	38,273	−47
Newsdealers	9,850	16,101	−39
Other retail stores	72,951	164,213	−56
Second-hand stores	15,176	14,828	+2

[1] This classification for 1929 includes 3,379 body, fender, and paint shops, and 2,059 parking stations, parking garages and lots, which are not included in the 1933 total. Figures for those establishments are included in this census in the service division, a new feature of the census of American business. The body, fender and paint shops reported receipts of $46,106,000 in 1929, gave employment to 9,596 full-time and 1,033 part-time employees and paid $15,289,000 in salaries and wages; the parking service reported receipts of $49,262,000 and paid $7,442,000 in salaries and wages to 5,015 full-time and 312 part-time employees.

The showing for other major branches of the retail trade is much less favorable. With the construction industry at low ebb, the most severe decline in employment was reported by stores dealing in lumber, hardware, and building materials, which, in comparison with 1929, show a decrease of 51 percent. Furniture and household equipment stores run a close second in this respect, with a drop of 47 percent in employment during the 4-year interval. Ranking next is the wearing-apparel group with a decrease of 39 percent, followed in the order named by farmers' supply and country general stores, the automotive group, and the general-merchandise stores.

It is interesting to note that the automobile group had a much more favorable employment record than the wearing-apparel stores, and that there was a 13 percent rise in employment at gasoline filling stations. A substantial portion of the increase in the number of workers on pay rolls of filling stations was, no doubt, due to the spirited competition that has characterized this branch of the retail trade in recent years. Another factor was the more complete coverage in 1933 than in 1929. In the previous census it was found impossible in some cases to distinguish between units of oil chains and independent agencies of the same company. That difficulty is believed to have been overcome in the current census.

Increased employment is also reported by the miscellaneous group of general-merchandise stores and by second-hand stores. The increase in employment at second-hand stores, however, cannot be interpreted as a favorable development. As a matter of fact, this increase seems clearly a sign of bad times, indicating that more people are now trading with stores of this type rather than purchasing new merchandise, and the small gains at these stores are more than offset by decreases in other directions. The cause of the increase in employment at the miscellaneous general-merchandise stores is not entirely clear, but it appears that stores of this type have been replacing dry-goods stores, which show a decline of 72 percent in employment. Following the dry-goods stores, the most pronounced decrease is shown in radio stores, which report only 15,424 workers in 1933 as against 50,321 in 1929, a decrease of 69 percent.

Employment by States and geographic divisions.—All parts of the country shared in the decline in retail employment. Moreover, the decline in retail employment was very evenly distributed, ranging from 25 percent below the 1929 level in New England to 37 percent in the Mountain region. The decrease for the country as a whole, as previously indicated, was 29.5 percent.

Table 3.—Comparison of Full-Time Workers Employed by Retail Establishments in 1933 With 1929, by States and Geographic Divisions

Geographic division and State	Average number of full-time employees		Percent of change	Geographic division and State	Average number of full-time employees		Percent of change
	1933	1929			1933	1929	
United States	2,703,325	3,833,581	−30	South Atlantic—Con.			
				Florida	33,484	45,618	−27
New England	232,747	310,275	−25	Georgia	42,114	57,554	−27
Connecticut	44,508	58,934	−24	Maryland	42,724	53,480	−20
Maine	17,755	22,925	−23	North Carolina	39,181	49,900	−22
Massachusetts	133,338	177,214	−25	South Carolina	20,218	24,580	−18
New Hamsphire	10,520	13,643	−23	Virginia	41,118	52,287	−21
Rhode Island	19,080	27,281	−30	West Virginia	24,793	32,532	−24
Vermont	7,546	10,278	−27	East South Central	116,939	174,772	−32
Middle Atlantic	690,588	957,284	−29	Alabama	29,962	43,632	−31
New Jersey	95,939	126,751	−24	Kentucky	32,503	46,749	−30
New York	377,320	513,434	−27	Mississippi	16,906	29,244	−42
Pennsylvania	217,328	317,099	−32	Tennessee	37,568	55,147	−32
East North Central	587,762	877,112	−33	West South Central	204,381	296,335	−31
Illinois	198,293	296,785	−33	Arkansas	18,323	29,710	−38
Indiana	63,665	100,677	−36	Louisiana	36,970	47,058	−23
Michigan	104,880	161,245	−35	Oklahoma	38,008	59,259	−36
Ohio	159,406	229,870	−30	Texas	111,080	160,308	−31
Wisconsin	61,517	88,535	−30	Mountain	73,150	116,018	−37
West North Central	283,928	401,112	−29	Arizona	7,344	14,445	−49
Iowa	49,182	70,538	−30	Colorado	25,816	39,339	−34
Kansas	34,724	54,605	−36	Idaho	7,183	11,313	−37
Minnesota	62,195	81,729	−24	Montana	10,147	16,125	−37
Missouri	89,166	123,694	−28	Nevada	2,438	3,108	−22
Nebraska	29,085	39,780	−27	New Mexico	5,321	8,596	−38
North Dakota	9,487	14,297	−34	Utah	9,914	16,374	−39
South Dakota	10,089	16,469	−39	Wyoming	4,986	6,718	−26
South Atlantic	277,813	355,178	−32	Pacific	236,017	345,495	−32
Delaware	5,673	7,774	−34	California	176,192	251,148	−30
District of Columbia	28,508	31,453	−9	Oregon	22,335	35,579	−37
				Washington	37,491	58,768	−36

The best showing is made by the District of Columbia, where employment in 1933 was within 9 percent of the 1929 level. This is explained by the fact that the retail trade in the District of Columbia draws its main support from Government workers. Employment was also relatively well sustained in North Carolina and South Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia.

Arizona, with its prosperity hinging largely on the copper-mining industry, makes the poorest showing. In this State, due chiefly to the virtual stagnation in copper mining, the number of workers employed in the retail trade in 1933 was 49 percent less than the number employed in 1929. Other States where especially large numbers of workers were lopped off the pay rolls between 1929 and 1933 include Mississippi, Utah, South Dakota, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Oregon.

Earnings

ANNUAL earnings of full-time employees, which in 1929 averaged $1,312, were reduced after 4 years of depression to $986 in 1933, a decrease of 24.9 percent. The decline in earnings of full-time employees probably represents most accurately the degree of reduction in the salary rate of store employees.

Earnings in different branches of the trade.—Of the major retail groups, the most drastic reduction during the 4-year interval is shown for the automotive group. In 1929 the average annual earnings of all workers employed in automotive retail establishments was $1,461, while the average for 1933 was $1,011, a decrease of 31 percent. Reductions amounting to more than the average for all retailing are also reported for the lumber, building, and hardware group; the furniture and household group; and the restaurants and eating places. On the other hand, workers in the food group escaped rather fortunately, their earnings in 1933 being within 16 percent of the 1929 level. Earnings of workers employed by the general-merchandise group and by the farmers' supply and country general stores group were also relatively well sustained.

Table 4.—Earnings of Full-Time Workers Employed in Retail Trade in 1933 Compared With 1929, by Type of Business

Kind of business	Average annual earnings of full-time employees		Percent of change
	1933	1929	
United States	$986	$1,312	−25
Food group	1,074	1,284	−16
Grocery stores	1,019	1,197	−15
Combination stores	1,035	1,250	−17
Meat markets	1,133	1,440	−21
Candy and confectionery stores	748	895	−16
Dairy-products stores, including milk dealers	1,478	1,804	−18
Bottled-beer and liquor stores	984		
Other food stores	944	1,189	−21
Restaurants and eating places	673	909	−26
Eating places	669	909	−26
Drinking places	781		
Farmers' supplies and country general stores	846	1,089	−22
Country general stores	788	1,025	−23
Farmers' supply stores	978	1,235	−21
General-merchandise group	935	1,126	−17
Department stores, including mail order	990	1,243	−20
Dry-goods stores	883	1,078	−18
Variety stores, 5-and-10 and to-a-dollar stores	760	706	+8
Other general merchandise stores	894	1,092	−18
Apparel group	1,105	1,480	−25
Men's stores	1,291	1,769	−27
Women's ready-to-wear specialty stores	991	1,293	−23
Family clothing stores	1,141	1,450	−21
Shoe stores	1,188	1,595	−26
Accessories and other apparel stores	998	1,408	−29
Automotive group	1,011	1,461	−31
Motor-vehicle dealers	1,041	1,585	−34
Accessories, tire, battery dealers	1,113	1,471	−24
Filling stations	990	1,208	−18
Garages and repair shops	936	1,354	−31
Other automotive stores	1,070	1,408	−24
Furniture and household group	1,159	1,593	−27
Furniture stores	1,223	1,631	−25
Household and appliance stores	1,065	1,526	−30
Radio stores	1,107	1,559	−29
Other furniture and household stores	1,166	1,613	−28
Lumber, building, and hardware group	1,143	1,579	−28
Lumber dealers	1,196	1,623	−26
Hardware stores, including farm implements	1,068	1,430	−25
Heating and plumbing stores	1,125	1,696	−34
Other building (paint, glass, and electrical) stores	1,156	1,570	−26
Cigar stores	878	1,181	−26
Coal and wood yards	1,130	1,463	−23
Drug stores	985	1,260	−22
Jewelry stores	1,376	1,783	−23
Newsdealers	678	842	−19
Other retail stores	1,200	1,562	−23
Second-hand stores	896	1,303	−31

The lowest average earnings in 1933 were reported for workers employed in eating places, who averaged only $669 during the year. Earnings of workers employed by newsdealers, candy and confectionery stores, drinking places, country general stores, and variety stores were also exceptionally low. It is interesting to note in this connection that the workers employed by the variety stores were the only group of workers whose earnings were higher in 1933 than in 1929. In 1933, their earnings averaged $760 as against $706 in 1929, a gain of 8 percent.

In 1933 the highest annual earnings in the retail trade were reported for workers employed by dairy-products stores, who averaged $1,478.

The workers in this group also had the highest earnings in 1929 when they averaged $1,804.

Earnings by States and geographic divisions.—The average decline of approximately 25 percent in the earnings of retail workers between 1929 and 1933 was far from uniform throughout the country. In 27 States and the District of Columbia the average earnings were reduced less than the national average, while in 3 States the reduction was the same; and in 18 States the cut in earnings was greater than 25 percent (table 5).

Table 5.—Earnings of Full-Time Workers Employed in Retail Trade in 1933 Compared With 1929, by States and Geographic Divisions

Geographic division and State	Average annual earnings of full-time employees		Percent of change	Geographic division and State	Average annual earnings of full-time employees		Percent of change
	1933	1929			1933	1929	
United States	$986	$1,312	−25	South Atlantic—Contd.			
New England	1,063	1,313	−19	Georgia	$778	$1,020	−24
Connecticut	1,106	1,429	−23	Maryland	967	1,170	−17
Maine	963	1,174	−18	North Carolina	817	1,116	−27
Massachusetts	1,080	1,315	−18	South Carolina	762	1,019	−25
New Hampshire	982	1,177	−17	Virginia	901	1,136	−21
Rhode Island	1,028	1,281	−20	West Virginia	902	1,259	−28
Vermont	946	1,197	−21	East South Central	790	1,037	−26
Middle Atlantic	1,092	1,420	−23	Alabama	727	1,071	−32
New Jersey	1,156	1,483	−22	Kentucky	845	1,103	−23
New York	1,153	1,506	−23	Mississippi	722	1,017	−29
Pennsylvania	958	1,257	−24	Tennessee	823	1,078	−24
East North Central	1,030	1,377	−25	West South Central	826	1,140	−28
Illinois	1,009	1,438	−30	Arkansas	761	1,073	−24
Indiana	889	1,206	−26	Louisiana	775	1,022	−24
Michigan	945	1,459	−35	Oklahoma	831	1,212	−31
Ohio	974	1,341	−27	Texas	852	1,161	−27
Wisconsin	968	1,311	−26	Mountain	997	1,301	−23
West North Central	903	1,193	−24	Arizona	1,027	1,341	−23
Iowa	858	1,164	−26	Colorado	971	1,249	−22
Kansas	846	1,165	−27	Idaho	991	1,309	−24
Minnesota	953	1,228	−22	Montana	1,045	1,398	−25
Missouri	929	1,200	−23	Nevada	1,231	1,593	−23
Nebraska	883	1,193	−26	New Mexico	919	1,160	−21
North Dakota	894	1,203	−26	Utah	950	1,272	−25
South Dakota	846	1,181	−28	Wyoming	1,063	1,400	−24
South Atlantic	889	1,144	−22	Pacific	1,079	1,425	−24
Delaware	1,016	1,218	−17	California	1,110	1,455	−24
District of Columbia	1,120	1,373	−18	Oregon	969	1,308	−26
Florida	847	1,121	−24	Washington	1,003	1,369	−27

States showing the smallest reduction in earnings of retail employees include New Hampshire, Delaware, and Maryland with a cut of 17 percent; Maine, Massachusetts, and District of Columbia, with reductions of 18 percent below the 1929 average; while the reductions in 25 other States ranged from 20 to 25 percent below the 1929 average. With but 4 exceptions these were the same States which also made the best showing in sales in comparison with 1929.

Earnings of part-time employees.—The average annual earnings of part-time employees in the retail trade in 1933 amounted to $337, or 34.2 percent of the average annual earnings of full-time employees. This indicates that the average part-time employee works about one-

third of the normal working hours or days of a full-time employee. On the same basis, the average part-time employee in 1929 worked 21.6 percent of the number of hours or days of the full-time employee in that year. The increased importance of part-time employment is a new factor in the retail field.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1933 and 1934

THE following statistics are taken from a report on Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1929, 1933, and 1934, published as a supplement to the January 1935 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (Ottawa). Index numbers of wage rates for certain industries are shown in table 1 for the years 1924–34. From this it will be noted that such indexes, except for logging and sawmilling, reached their peak in 1930, the average for that year for the building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways, steam railways, and coal mining combined being 194.4 (1913=100) as compared to 170.9 in 1934. The decline in the index of wage rates in the building trades from 1930 to 1934 was much more precipitate—from 203.2 in 1930 to 154.8 in 1934.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages of Various Classes of Labor in Canada, 1924–34

[1913=100]

Industry	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Building trades [1]	169.7	170.4	172.1	179.3	185.6	197.5	203.2	195.7	178.2	158.0	154.8
Metal trades [2]	175.5	175.4	177.4	178.1	180.1	184.6	186.6	182.9	174.7	169.2	168.0
Printing trades [3]	191.9	192.8	193.3	195.0	198.3	202.3	203.3	205.1	194.2	184.3	183.5
Electric railways [4]	186.4	187.8	188.4	189.9	194.1	198.6	199.4	198.6	191.1	182.7	182.4
Steam railways [5]	186.4	186.4	186.4	198.4	198.4	204.3	204.3	[6] 199.2	183.9	179.7	173.7
Coal mining [7]	192.4	167.6	167.4	167.9	168.9	168.9	169.4	169.4	164.0	161.9	162.9
Average	183.7	180.1	180.8	184.8	187.4	192.7	194.4	191.8	181.4	172.6	170.9
Common factory labor	183.2	186.3	187.3	187.7	187.1	187.8	188.2	183.4	173.6	168.1	170.8
Miscellaneous factory trades [8]	197.6	195.5	196.7	199.4	200.9	202.1	202.3	197.3	184.3	175.7	180.5
Logging and sawmilling [8]	183.1	178.7	180.8	182.8	184.3	185.6	183.9	163.0	141.3	121.7	145.1

[1] 8 trades from 1924 to 1926, 9 for 1927 to 1934; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 32 to 42 cities.
[2] 5 trades from 1924 to 1926, 4 for 1927 to 1934.
[3] 6 trades from 1924 to 1934.
[4] 5 classes 1924 to 1934.
[5] 23 classes.
[6] Including a 10-percent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
[7] 12 classes 1924 to 1934.
[8] The number of samples (and industries) increased each year 1920 to 1930; machine operators, etc., also included.

Table 2 shows the rates of wages paid and hours worked in specified occupations in 6 Canadian cities, 1933 and 1934. A considerable number of instances of reduced wages are reported, including cuts from $1.22½ to $1 per hour for bricklayers in Vancouver, from $1.05 to $1 per hour for bricklayers and plasterers in Winnipeg, and

from $1 to 90 cents per hour for plumbers and from 95 to 90 cents per hour for stonecutters in the latter city.

The wage rates in the printing trades for the 6 cities were unchanged for the 2 years reported on except for an advance in Toronto from $44 to $45.50 per week for compositors (machine and hand, news) and from $43 to $44.50 per week for news pressmen, and a reduction of from $30 to $27 per week in the lowest rate reported for bookbinders in Montreal.

Table 2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Various Occupations in Specified Canadian Cities, 1933 and 1934

Building trades

Occupation	Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver	
	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers:						
1933	$0.90	40–44	$1.05	44	$1.22½	40
1934	.75– .90	40–44	1.00	44	1.00	40
Carpenters:						
1933	.60– .80	40–44	.75	44	.65 – .87½	40–44
1934	.60– .80	40–44	.75	44	.62½– .87½	40–44
Electrical workers:						
1933	1.00	40	.90 – 1.00	44	.75 – 1.00	40–44
1934	.85– 1.00	40	.85 – .90	44	.75 – 1.00	40–44
Painters:						
1933	.50– .75	44	.70	44	.62½– .80	40–44
1934	.50– .75	44	.70	44	.62½– .80	40–44
Plasterers:						
1933	.75– 1.00	40	1.05	44	1.00	40
1934	.75– 1.00	40	1.00	44	1.00	40
Plumbers:						
1933	.85	40	1.00	44	.90 – 1.00	40–44
1934	.85	40	.90	44	.75 – 1.00	40–44
Sheet-metal workers:						
1933	.75	40	.70 – .85	44	.90	40–44
1934	.75	40	.70 – .85	44	.65 – .90	40–44
Stonecutters:						
1933	.87½	40	.95	44	1.00	40
1934	.87½	40	.90	44	1.00	40
Laborers:						
1933	.35– .50	40–48	.30 – .45	44–50	.35 – .50	40–44
1934	.40– .60	40–48	.37½– .42½	44–48	.35 – .50	40–44

Occupation	Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa	
Bricklayers:						
1933	$0.75	40–54	$0.50–$0.75	40–50	$0.75–$1.12½	44
1934	.70	40–48	.40– .70	40–50	.75– 1.00	40
Carpenters:						
1933	.40– .55	40–54	.30– .65	40–60	.70	40
1934	.35– .50	40–48	.30– .60	40–55	.70	40
Electrical workers:						
1933	.45– .55	40–48	.65	44	.70	44
1934	.40– .55	40–48	.50– .65	40–48	.70	44
Painters:						
1933	.40– .50	40–54	.45– .60	40–50	.50– .60	44
1934	.30– .50	40–49	.30– .60	40–50	.50– .60	44
Plasterers:						
1933	.75	40–54	.50– .75	40–50	.75	44
1934	.70	40–48	.67	40	.75	44
Plumbers:						
1933	.40– .55	40–48	.50– .75	44	.75	40
1934	.40– .55	40–55	.50– .75	40–54	.75	40
Sheet-metal workers:						
1933	.40– .55	40–48	.50– .65	44	.75	40
1934	.40– .55	40–55	.50– .60	40–50	.75	40
Stonecutters:						
1933	.50– .65	40–48	.70	44	----------	----------
1934	.50– .65	40–55	.65– .70	40	----------	----------
Laborers:						
1933	.30– .35	40–54	.15– .40	44–60	.35– .40	44–54
1934	.25– .35	40–54	.15– .40	40–60	.35– .40	44–54

Table 2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Various Occupations in Specified Canadian Cities, 1933 and 1934—Continued

Printing trades

Occupation	Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver	
	Wage rates per week	Hours per week	Wage rates per week	Hours per week	Wage rates per week	Hours per week
Compositors, machine and hand, news:						
1933	$44.00	46½	$40.00	46	$43.20	45
1934	45.50	46½	40.00	46	43.20	45
Compositors, machine and hand, job:						
1933	$33.00–40.00	44–48	35.20	44–48	40.50	44–48
1934	33.00–40.00	44–48	35.20	44–48	40.50	44–48
Pressmen, news:						
1933	43.00	48	39.00	48	43.20	48
1934	44.50	48	39.00	48	43.20	48
Pressmen, job:						
1933	33.00–40.00	44–48	35.20	44–48	40.50	44–48
1934	33.00–40.00	44–48	35.20	44–48	40.50	44–48
Bookbinders:						
1933	33.00–40.00	44–48	$33.00–39.00	44–48	$38.00–45.00	44–48
1934	33.00–40.00	44–48	33.00–39.00	44–48	38.00–45.00	44–48
Bindery girls:						
1933	12.50–18.00	44–48	12.00–18.00	44–48	14.00–20.25	44–48
1934	12.50–18.00	44–48	12.00–18.00	44–48	14.00–20.25	44–48
	Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa	
Compositors, machine and hand, news:						
1933	$30.50	48	$36.00–$44.00	48	$37.60	46½
1934	30.50	48	36.00–44.00	48	37.60	46½
Compositors, machine and hand, job:						
1933	30.50	48	32.00–40.00	44–48	$33.00–40.00	44–48
1934	30.50	48	30.00–40.00	44–48	33.00–40.00	44–48
Pressmen, news:						
1933	$29.70–32.00	48	33.00–43.00	48	36.75	48
1934	29.70–32.00	48	33.00–43.00	48	36.75	48
Pressmen, job:						
1933	28.00–32.00	48	32.00–36.00	44–48	32.00–40.00	44–48
1934	28.00–32.00	48	30.00–36.00	44–48	32.00–40.00	44–48
Bookbinders:						
1933	25.00–31.00	48	30.00–33.75	48	30.00–36.00	48
1934	25.00–31.00	48	27.00–33.75	48	30.00–36.00	48
Bindery girls:						
1933	9.00–12.00	48	12.50–15.00	48	13.50	48
1934	9.00–12.00	48	12.50–15.00	48	13.50	48

Street railways

Occupation	Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver [1]	
	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week
Conductors and motormen: [2]						
1933—						
1-man cars	$0.65	40–48	$0.56	42	$0.69	48
2-man cars	.60	40–48	.51	42	.63	48
1934—						
1-man cars	.65	44	.56	42	.69	48
2-man cars	.60	44	.51	42	.63	48
Linemen: [3]						
1933	$0.72–.78	36	.71½	44	$0.62–.87¼	32
1934	.72–.78	44	.78½	44	.62–.87¼	

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Various Occupations in Specified Canadian Cities, 1933 and 1934—Continued

Street railways—Continued

Occupation	Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver	
	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rates per hour	Hours per week	Wage rate per hour	Hours per week
Shop and barn men: [4]						
1933	$0.54–$0.81	32	$0.38½–$0.64	44	$0.46–$0.75	44–48
1934	.54– .81	44	.38½– .64	44	.46– .75	44–48
Electricians: [5]						
1933	.60– .79	32–36	.52– .64	39–42	.70– .75	44
1934	.60– .79	44–48	.52– .64	39–42	.70– .75	44
Trackmen and laborers:						
1933	.50– .60	32	.38½	44	.50– .59	44–48
1934	.50– .60	48	.38½	44	.50– .59	44–48
	Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa	
Conductors and motormen: [2]						
1933—						
1-man cars	$0.51	60	$0.56	39–63	$0.54	49½
2-man cars	.46	60	.51	39–63		
1934—						
1-man cars	.51	60	.56	54	.54	49½
2-man cars	.46	60	.51	54		
Linemen: [3]						
1933	$0.41½– .45	59	$0.47– .51	48	$0.51– .53	48
1934	.41½– .45	54	.41– .51	40	.51– .53	48
Shop and barn men: [4]						
1933	.31– .57½	40–54	.34– .58	40	.35– .59	48
1934	.31– .57½	40–54	.34– .58	40	.35– .59	48
Electricians: [5]						
1933	.52– .59½	40	.51– .61	40	.35½– .61	48
1934	.52– .59½	40	.51– .61	40	.35½– .61	48
Trackmen and laborers:						
1933	.32½	63	.31	48	.38½– .49	48
1934	.32½	63	.31	48	.38½– .44½	48

[1] Deduction from earnings; in 1933 and 1934, 5 percent.
[2] Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, or lines operated in connection with street railways, receive the same maximum rate of wages as 1-man-car operators.
[3] Including troublemen, and groundmen in some cases; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat, and power distribution utilities.
[4] Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.
[5] Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

Rates of wages paid to certain groups of railroad employees are reported in table 3.

Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates, however, became effective on three different dates within the period 1929–34, as explained in the footnote to the table.

Table 3.—Rates of Wages of Canadian Steam-Railroad Employees, 1929–34

Service and occupation	1929–34	Service and occupation	1929–34
Train service: [1]	*Cents per mile*	Engine service: [1]	*Cents per mile*
Conductors—		Locomotive engineers—	
Passenger	4. 47–4. 72	Passenger	6. 16–7. 16
Freight, through	6. 16–6. 25	Freight	6. 84–8. 76
Freight, way	6. 68–7. 11	Locomotive firemen—	
Brakemen—		Passenger	4. 56–5. 76
Passenger	3. 13–3. 18	Freight	5. 00–6. 51
Freight, through	4. 84–4. 91		
Freight, way	5. 24–5. 31		

[1] Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows: 10 percent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 percent May 1, 1933; 15 percent Nov. 1, 1933. Deduction amended for all classes of employees effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 percent; May 1, 1935, 10 percent.

In table 4 daily wages in coal mining in Canada for 1933 and 1934 are presented. Various increases and reductions are reported for the latter year as compared with the former. In the New Brunswick mines, however, a decline in wages is shown in 7 of the 9 occupations listed, although in one of the cases fewer hours were worked in 1934.

Table 4.—Wages and Hours of Labor in Coal Mining in Canada, 1933 and 1934 [1]

Locality and occupation	Daily wages		Hours per day
	1934	1933	1934 and 1933
Nova Scotia			
Contract miners	$5.84	$5.60	8
Hand miners	3.74	3.74	8
Hoisting engineers	3.78	3.73	8- 8½
Drivers	3.16	3.13	8
Bratticemen	3.30	3.27	8
Pumpmen	3.46	3.50	8
Laborers, underground	3.16	3.14	8
Laborers, surface	3.15	3.12	8- 8½
Machinists	3.58	3.53	8- 8½
Carpenters	3.41	3.45	8- 8½
Blacksmiths	3.55	3.51	8- 8½
New Brunswick			
Contract miners	3.31	3.54	8
Hoisting engineers	3.05	3.05	9
Bratticemen	2.85	2.95	[2] 5
Pumpmen	2.55	2.80	8
Laborers, underground	2.79	2.89	[2] 9
Laborers, surface	2.61	2.71	9
Machinists	3.57	3.57	9
Carpenters	3.12	3.24	9
Blacksmiths	3.38	3.47	9
Saskatchewan			
Contract miners	5.29	4.37	8
Hoisting engineers	3.75	3.75	9- 10
Drivers	2.82	2.82	8- 9
Bratticemen	2.75	2.75	8- 9
Pumpmen	2.87	2.87	8- 9
Laborers, underground	2.66	2.66	9
Laborers, surface	2.53	2.53	8-10
Machinists	3.83	3.57	8-10
Carpenters	3.60	3.60	8-10
Blacksmiths	3.74	3.74	8-10
Alberta			
Edmonton District:			
Contract miners	5.22	5.10	8
Hand miners	4.00	4.00	8
Hoisting engineers	4.85	4.66	8- 9
Drivers	3.81	3.76	8
Bratticemen	3.98	3.97	8
Pumpmen	3.60	3.37	8
Laborers, underground	3.49	3.46	8
Laborers, surface	3.13	3.14	[3] 8
Machinists	5.60	5.60	[3] 8
Carpenters	3.79	3.88	8- 9
Blacksmiths	4.25	4.16	8- 9
Drumheller District:			
Contract miners	6.41	6.23	8
Machine miners	6.30	6.30	8
Hand miners	5.00	5.00	8
Hoisting engineers	5.24	5.24	8
Drivers	5.00	5.00	8
Bratticemen	5.00	5.00	8
Pumpmen	4.20	4.20	8
Laborers, underground	4.20	4.20	8
Laborers, surface	4.20	4.00	8
Machinists	4.63 to 5.20	4.63 to 5.20	8
Alberta—Continued			
Drumheller District—Con.			
Carpenters	$5.20	$5.20	8
Blacksmiths	5.20	5.20	8
Lethbridge District:			
Contract miners	7.47	7.17	8
Hand miners	5.20	5.20	8
Hoisting engineers	6.20	6.20	8
Drivers	5.10	5.10	8
Bratticemen	5.20	5.20	8
Pumpmen	4.45	4.45	8
Laborers, underground	4.45	4.45	8
Laborers, surface	4.25	4.25	8
Machinists	4.90 to 5.70	4.90 to 5.70	8
Carpenters	5.70	5.70	8
Blacksmiths	5.70	5.70	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia:			
Contract miners	8.10	8.17	8
Hand miners	5.40	5.40	8
Hoisting engineers	5.34	5.39	8
Drivers	4.97	4.97	8
Bratticemen	5.42	5.42	8
Pumpmen	4.56	4.56	8
Laborers, underground	4.47	4.47	8
Laborers, surface	4.39	4.39	8
Machinists	5.47	5.47	8
Carpenters	5.51	5.51	8
Blacksmiths	5.52	5.52	8
British Columbia			
Princeton District:			
Machine miners	4.69	4.69	8
Hand miners	4.56	4.56	8
Hoisting engineers	4.00	4.00	8
Drivers	3.80	3.80	8
Bratticemen	4.29	4.29	8
Pumpmen	4.50	4.50	8
Laborers, underground	3.90	3.90	8
Laborers, surface	3.87	3.87	8
Machinists	5.03	5.03	8
Carpenters	5.02	5.02	8
Blacksmiths	5.02	5.02	8
Vancouver Island [4]			
Contract miners	6.04	5.70	8
Machine miners	4.81	4.81	8
Hand miners	4.52	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers	5.01	5.10	8
Drivers	4.19	4.19	8
Bratticemen	4.42	4.42	8
Pumpmen	4.00	4.00	8
Laborers, underground	4.14	4.14	8
Laborers, surface	3.77	3.77	8
Machinists	5.19	5.19	8
Carpenters	5.04	5.04	8
Blacksmiths	4.97	4.97	8

[1] For contract miners, average earnings at piece rates; for machine and hand miners, rates per day.
[2] In 1933, 8 hours. [3] In 1933, 8–9 hours. [4] No figures for Chinese employees included.

Wages of Iron and Steel Workers in Poland in November 1934

THE table below shows average daily and monthly money wages of iron and steel workers in Poland in November 1934, by districts.[1] It will be noted that wages in the Kielce district were about 40 percent lower than those in the Silesian district and about 30 percent lower than the average wages in the entire iron and steel industry in Poland at the end of 1934.

Average Daily and Monthly Wages of Iron and Steel Workers in Poland, November 1934

[Zloty at par=11.22 cents; exchange rate in November 1934 was 18.89 cents]

Branch of industry	Poland			Silesian district			Kielce district		
	Number of workers	Wages per—		Number of workers	Wages per—		Number of workers	Wages per—	
		Day	Month		Day	Month		Day	Month
		Zloty	*Zloty*		*Zloty*	*Zloty*		*Zloty*	*Zloty*
Entire industry	29,592	9.20	211.87	18,076	10.96	251.37	11,502	6.48	153.80
Blast furnaces	1,194	9.76	223.89	836	11.12	247.38	358	6.96	170.77
Steel works	3,090	9.28	228.12	1,496	11.52	289.01	1,594	7.12	170.84
Rolling mills	6,677	9.84	225.19	4,007	11.76	267.02	2,670	7.20	165.87

[1] Poland. Głowny Urzed Statystyczny. Wiadomości Statystyczne, Feb. 5, 1934, p. 66.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Activities of United States Employment Service, January 1935

NEARLY a million applications for work were received during January by offices of the United States Employment Service from persons registering with the Service for the first time and from applicants whose registrations previously had been in the inactive file. The month's total of 914,154 was the highest point since August and represented an increase of 23.8 percent over December figures. More than one-third of the applications received were from persons who had never before been registered with the Employment Service; 321,318 registrations fell in this category, a gain of 30.3 percent over the December volume. Placements, on the other hand, fell off 13.9 percent from the preceding month to a total of 153,606, not including 93,225 relief placements handled through Employment Service facilities. In all but a few localities persons placed on relief work are continued in the active file of the Employment Service as available for regular employment.

Urban areas conspicuously led in the demand for jobs, increases in applications and decreases in placements exceeding the average in these sections. The State employment services, affiliated or cooperating with the United States Employment Service, reported a 40.7 percent gain in total applications and a 20.0 percent drop in placements in January. These services operate in predominantly urban regions. The number of new applicants registered rose even more sharply than total applications. The 168,229 new applicants included in the 349,745 applications cleared by the State employment services during the month constituted the largest number of new applications handled in any month since January 1934, when C. W. A. activities swelled registration totals. Placements in gainful employment made by the State employment services totaled 48,845. This figure does not include the 40,911 placements on relief projects which were made through the employment offices in addition to their regular employment activities.

Increasing demands on public placement facilities were not confined to cities. In the sections served by the National Reemployment Service, which provides free public employment assistance to

62 percent of the total population of the country and which covers 92 percent of the nation's area, total applications rose to 564,409 during January, and 153,089 of these applications represented persons registering for the first time. Placements in gainful employment numbered 104,761. Offices of the National Reemployment Service also assisted in making 52,314 placements on relief projects.

The active campaign to find employment opportunities was continued by both branches of the Employment Service in January. During the month 83,727 calls in search of jobs were made by representatives of the Service, 18,857 by personnel of the State employment services and 64,870 by agents of National Reemployment Service offices. Since June 30, last, over 692,000 contacts of this character have been made with employers.

Placements of veterans made during January numbered 20,334 and 18,154 new applications from veterans were received. At the end of January 450,856 veterans were actively seeking work through the Employment Service. The active file of veterans seeking work equaled 10.2 percent of the estimated total of 4,400,000 veterans residing in the United States. Compared to this, the total active file of the Employment Service, which numbered 6,467,750 nonveterans and veterans at the end of January, equaled 13.2 percent of the total number of gainfully employed persons reported by the 1930 census.

Variations in Employment Ratios, by Geographic Areas

DECREASED placement totals and sharp rises in the numbers of new applicants registered materially increased the ratio of new applications to placements for January to the level of 2.09 new applications for every placement made. In December this ratio stood at 1.37 new applications per placement. A moderate rise in the number of persons in the active file for every placement made also occurred. In January 44.4 persons remained in the active file at the end of the month for every placement made during the month. In December the comparable figure was 38.2 active registrants per placement.

The most favorable placement records were shown in the Mountain States group (including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming), whose ratio of 1.30 new applicants per placement was next to the lowest in the country, and which showed the highest relative number of placements, as compared to population, of any geographic group. In January this group furnished 6.2 percent of all placements; in 1930 it contained only 2.9 percent of the gainfully employed population of the country. The percentage of total active file contributed by these States was also moderately above their relative proportion based on population figures.

Other groups of States which made placements materially in excess of their proportionate share, based on population and number of

gainfully employed, were the West North Central, the South Atlantic, and the West South Central groups.

The Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania showed the lowest relative level of placements and the highest pressure of applications of any group in the country. In this group, with 22.4 percent of the 1930 gainfully employed population, only 15.1 percent of placements could be made despite the fact that 30.9 percent of all new registrations in the country were received in the three States. Here there were 4.26 new applications and 81.1 registrations in the active file for every placement made. At the end of the month the active file of persons currently seeking work through the Employment Service was equal to 17.2 percent of the number of gainfully employed and to 7.2 percent of total population of these States as reported by the 1930 census.

Other groups which reported placements materially below their proportionate share, based on census data, were the New England and the East South Central groups.

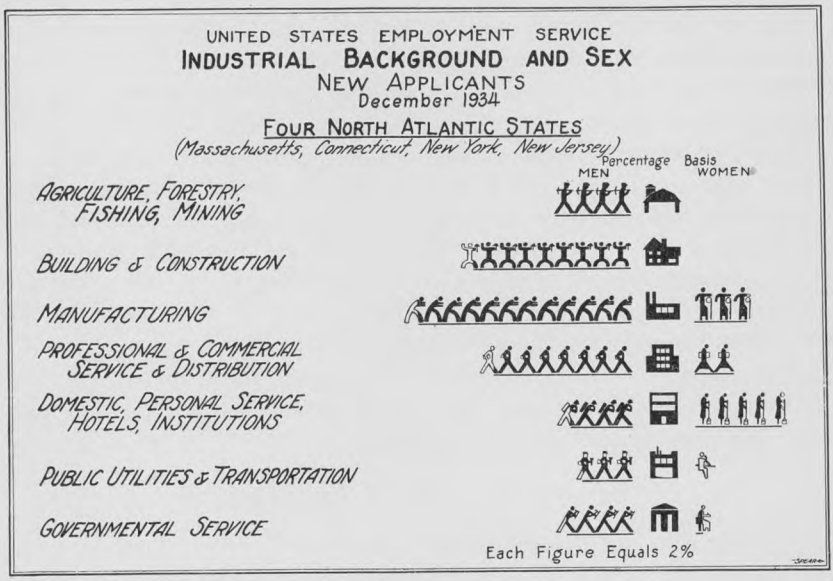
Industrial Background of New Registrants

INDICATIONS of the major fields of activity in which the main groups of applicants currently applying with the Employment Service for work were formerly employed are furnished by sample analyses of new registrations received in December. The samples were composed of registration data secured from the Employment Service offices in two groups of States, the first composed of the four North Atlantic States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey; the other of the four Midwestern States of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

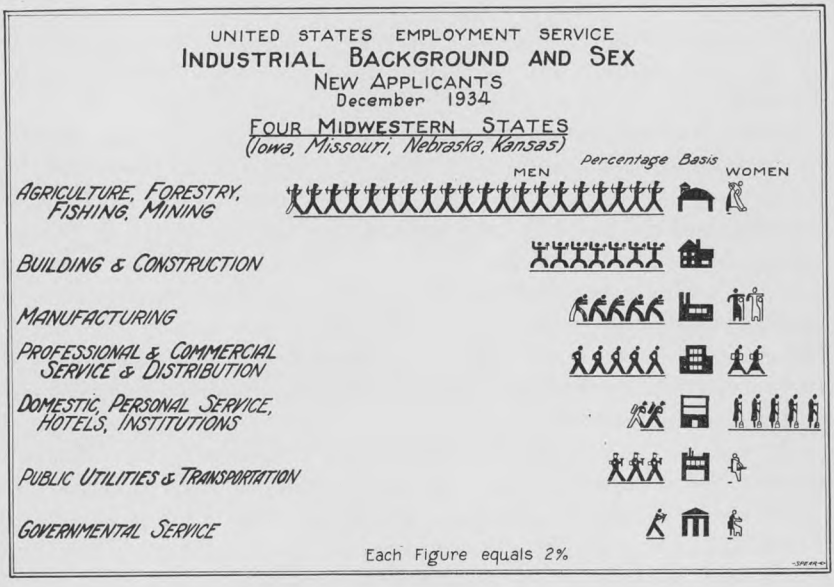
In the North Atlantic group the majority of registrations occurred in the manufacturing industries, with 28 percent of all those with previous work experience, the commercial and distributive field with 18 percent, and the building and construction industry with 16 percent, closely followed by domestic and personal service and hotels with 15 percent. Men accounted for 78 percent of all new registrations, including applicants without previous work experience. Nearly 10 percent of the men and 20 percent of the women who registered with the Service for the first time during December reported no classifiable employment experience.

By contrast, the predominant applicant group in the four Midwestern States reported their experience as having been in agriculture; slightly over 39 percent of all classifiable applicants fell in this group. The building and construction and commercial and distributive categories each contributed 14 percent of the classifiable applicants, while the manufacturing industries accounted for only 11 percent, being exceeded by the 12 percent reported under domestic and personal

service and hotels. In these States 80 percent of all new applicants were men. Less than 8 percent of new male applicants reported no



classifiable work experience but 25 percent of the new woman applicants could not be classified.



The accompanying charts illustrate the division of new applicants by experience and sex in each of the two regions discussed.

Table 1.—Geographic Analysis of Placement Ratios, U. S. Employment Service, January 1935

Geographic division	Placements	New applications	New applications per placement	Active file per placement
United States	153,606	321,318	2.09	[1] 44.4
New England	7,299	13,784	1.88	55.0
Middle Atlantic	23,265	99,172	4.26	81.1
East North Central	25,464	67,375	2.65	38.6
West North Central	23,900	28,280	1.18	27.7
South Atlantic	24,390	36,976	1.52	32.4
East South Central	8,956	12,390	1.38	61.4
West South Central	17,479	24,462	1.40	37.0
Mountain	9,598	12,449	1.30	25.9
Pacific	13,255	26,430	1.99	22.6

[1] Computed from comparable reports only; see main tables.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Operations of U. S. Employment Service, by Geographic Divisions, January 1935

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	United States Employment Service			
			Placements	New applications	Total applications	Active file
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	6.7	7.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.2
Middle Atlantic	21.4	22.4	15.1	30.9	24.4	29.2
East North Central	20.6	20.7	16.6	21.0	20.8	15.2
West North Central	10.8	10.3	15.6	8.8	16.9	10.2
South Atlantic	12.9	12.4	15.9	11.5	11.6	12.2
East South Central	8.1	7.7	5.8	3.9	5.9	8.5
West South Central	9.9	9.3	11.4	7.6	8.5	10.0
Mountain	3.0	2.9	6.2	3.9	5.2	3.8
Pacific	6.7	7.3	8.6	8.2	3.1	4.6

Table 3.—Percent of Population of Principal Geographic Divisions Registered With Offices of U. S. Employment Service, January 1935

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	Registrations in active file of U. S. Employment Service Jan. 31, 1935		
			Number	Percent of population	Percent of gainfully employed
United States	122,775,046	48,829,920	6,467,749	5.3	13.2
New England	8,166,341	3,431,167	401,711	4.9	11.7
Middle Atlantic	26,260,750	10,957,546	1,886,974	7.2	17.2
East North Central	25,297,185	10,108,321	982,191	3.9	9.7
West North Central	13,296,915	5,052,837	662,692	5.0	13.1
South Atlantic	15,793,589	6,055,304	789,456	5.0	13.0
East South Central	9,887,214	3,736,681	549,500	5.6	14.7
West South Central	12,176,830	4,518,232	647,416	5.3	14.3
Mountain	3,701,789	1,394,813	248,831	6.7	17.8
Pacific	8,194,433	3,575,019	298,978	3.6	8.4

Table 4.—Placements Made by Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January
United States	170,723	153,606	[1]−13.9	1.37	2.09	38.2	[1] 44.4
Alabama	2,145	2,384	+11.1	2.75	2.38	46.7	40.8
Arizona	1,399	1,332	−4.8	1.46	2.70	15.9	17.7
Arkansas	2,865	3,200	+11.7	2.96	1.90	39.3	33.6
California	3,046	9,194	[2]	1.36	2.41	18.3	[3]
Colorado	1,843	1,750	−5.0	1.28	2.13	32.7	36.1
Connecticut	2,185	2,004	−8.3	1.47	1.93	26.4	30.1
Delaware	1,016	1,096	+7.9	.52	.48	12.4	11.3
Florida	5,394	4,595	−14.8	.74	1.16	16.0	15.0
Georgia	3,052	3,662	+20.0	1.74	1.87	70.6	58.8
Idaho	1,072	805	−24.9	.90	.98	26.5	33.5
Illinois	8,954	8,150	−9.0	1.37	2.56	21.4	24.8
Indiana	3,357	3,465	+3.2	1.32	2.11	47.6	43.8
Iowa	3,769	2,337	−38.0	.56	1.44	15.9	27.2
Kansas	3,908	3,584	−8.3	.53	1.38	34.5	38.9
Kentucky	2,785	1,704	−38.8	.65	1.32	77.0	123.6
Louisiana	1,844	1,397	−24.2	.90	2.19	76.3	101.5
Maine	750	313	−58.3	1.71	2.54	24.4	63.1
Maryland	1,654	1,594	−3.6	3.01	3.64	47.1	52.8
Massachusetts	3,620	2,645	−26.9	1.58	2.35	67.9	90.5
Michigan	2,736	2,677	−2.2	1.73	2.42	123.0	125.8
Minnesota	9,347	8,649	−7.5	.56	.80	8.7	9.8
Mississippi	3,965	2,946	−25.7	.38	.61	17.3	23.9
Missouri	6,115	4,565	−25.3	1.40	1.96	35.0	45.5
Montana	3,095	2,168	−30.0	.27	.39	12.5	16.8
Nebraska	3,524	2,059	−41.6	.48	.92	13.4	24.3
Nevada	489	533	+9.0	.68	.87	10.4	9.6
New Hampshire	2,036	1,141	−44.0	.40	1.18	9.5	18.3
New Jersey	3,569	3,920	+9.8	2.88	3.26	33.2	34.1
New Mexico	1,261	1,449	+14.9	.92	.95	29.2	26.8
New York	9,533	9,462	−.7	2.71	3.81	78.0	79.2
North Carolina	3,713	3,790	+2.1	1.04	1.75	20.9	21.4
North Dakota	2,287	1,010	−55.8	.34	.90	11.1	26.0
Ohio	7,721	7,086	−8.2	2.04	3.46	31.7	30.6
Oklahoma	5,123	3,333	−34.9	1.42	1.22	49.8	72.0
Oregon	2,098	1,798	−14.3	.88	1.09	41.5	49.2
Pennsylvania	17,201	9,883	−42.5	2.34	5.09	59.4	101.5
Rhode Island	896	644	−28.1	1.08	1.65	53.9	74.7
South Carolina	3,251	3,546	+9.1	.58	.78	41.4	35.5
South Dakota	2,061	1,696	−17.7	.57	.73	45.3	53.6
Tennessee	2,094	1,922	−8.2	.87	1.38	85.5	89.1
Texas	8,476	9,549	+12.7	1.13	1.18	19.5	16.6
Utah	1,850	1,150	−37.8	.45	.88	18.5	35.8
Vermont	935	552	−41.0	.57	.93	13.1	23.9
Virginia	3,401	3,178	−6.6	.76	1.27	25.1	27.2
Washington	2,426	2,263	−6.7	.93	1.04	65.8	70.8
West Virginia	1,476	1,613	+9.3	.81	1.15	55.8	48.1
Wisconsin	3,641	4,086	+12.2	1.09	2.00	18.4	18.3
Wyoming	613	411	−33.0	1.04	1.54	19.8	32.3
District of Columbia	1,132	1,316	+16.3	1.96	2.43	33.3	28.6

[1] Computed from comparable reports only.
[2] Not comparable; California State employment service reports included for first time in January 1935.
[3] Active file for California State employment service not reported.

Table 5.—Registrations With Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
United States	[2] 233,711	321,318	+30.3	[2] 738,442	914,154	+23.8	[2] 6,526,875	6,467,749	−0.9
Alabama	5,901	5,679	−3.8	15,409	20,247	+31.4	100,194	97,244	−2.9
Arizona	2,042	3,600	+76.3	3,549	5,447	+53.5	22,213	23,573	+6.1
Arkansas	8,482	6,064	−28.5	28,241	19,595	−30.6	112,453	107,537	−4.4
California	4,141	22,117	[3]	[4] 14,440	[4] 16,297	[4] +12.9	[4] 55,759	[4] 50,412	[4] −9.6
Colorado	2,366	3,723	+57.4	9,220	13,067	+41.7	60,194	63,256	+5.1
Connecticut	3,219	3,859	+19.9	6,843	8,461	+23.6	57,628	60,270	+4.6
Delaware	530	525	−.9	1,816	1,895	+4.4	12,574	12,368	−1.6
Florida	4,010	5,309	+32.4	9,559	22,778	+138.2	86,446	68,929	−20.3
Georgia	5,300	6,854	+29.3	11,485	11,715	+2.0	215,500	215,376	−.1
Idaho	965	789	−18.2	4,502	3,345	−25.7	28,418	27,004	−5.0
Illinois	12,310	20,900	+69.8	41,503	60,470	+45.7	191,442	201,889	+5.5
Indiana	4,443	7,321	+64.8	16,001	14,052	−12.2	159,646	151,814	−4.9
Iowa	2,129	3,371	+58.3	13,157	21,374	+62.5	59,989	63,569	+6.0
Kansas	2,088	4,963	+137.7	11,708	28,429	+142.8	134,966	139,414	+3.3
Kentucky	1,824	2,245	+23.1	6,440	6,295	−2.3	214,312	210,581	−1.7
Louisiana	1,657	3,064	+84.9	4,352	5,906	+35.7	140,777	141,748	+.7
Maine	1,282	795	−38.0	6,910	4,008	−42.0	18,291	19,740	+7.9
Maryland	4,980	5,798	+16.4	12,250	10,328	−15.7	77,967	84,193	+8.0
Massachusetts	5,703	6,203	+8.8	12,631	11,819	−6.4	245,753	239,471	−2.6
Michigan	4,720	6,465	+37.0	11,165	12,898	+15.5	336,439	336,739	+.1
Minnesota	5,243	6,948	+32.5	26,173	33,125	+26.6	81,539	84,781	+4.0
Mississippi	1,496	1,805	+20.7	8,914	9,285	+4.2	68,615	70,421	+2.6
Missouri	8,552	8,947	+4.6	25,346	30,971	+22.2	213,879	207,922	−2.8
Montana	847	854	+.8	4,748	5,152	+8.5	38,641	36,523	−5.5
Nebraska	1,683	1,896	+12.7	10,226	28,704	+180.7	47,197	49,936	+5.8
Nevada	334	465	+39.2	1,074	1,277	+18.9	5,065	5,106	+.8
New Hampshire	812	1,346	+65.8	3,635	5,205	+43.2	19,378	20,903	+7.9
New Jersey	10,277	12,788	+24.4	25,406	31,538	+24.1	118,529	133,821	+12.9
New Mexico	1,163	1,377	+18.4	6,580	4,348	−33.9	36,783	38,879	+5.7
New York	[2] 25,845	36,097	+39.7	[2] 69,560	93,751	+34.8	[2] 743,343	749,628	+.8
North Carolina	3,879	6,615	+70.5	11,633	25,020	+115.1	77,677	81,135	+4.5
North Dakota	775	912	+17.7	5,882	7,545	+28.3	25,445	26,224	+3.1
Ohio	15,755	24,497	+55.5	43,706	69,629	+59.3	244,804	217,015	−11.4
Oklahoma	7,271	4,078	−43.9	22,079	13,413	−39.2	255,163	239,843	−6.0
Oregon	1,837	1,965	+7.0	4,444	4,868	+9.5	87,095	88,412	+1.5
Pennsylvania	40,219	50,287	+25.0	89,988	97,369	+8.2	1,021,550	1,003,525	−1.2
Rhode Island	970	1,065	+9.8	1,871	2,065	+10.4	48,308	48,109	−.4
South Carolina	1,886	2,770	+46.9	6,135	7,786	+26.9	134,677	125,942	−6.5
South Dakota	1,165	1,243	+6.7	4,412	4,020	−8.9	93,384	90,846	−2.7
Tennessee	1,813	2,661	+46.8	12,106	17,669	+46.0	179,060	171,254	−4.4
Texas	9,549	11,256	+17.9	40,244	38,465	−4.4	164,941	158,288	−4.0
Utah	829	1,007	+21.5	17,601	12,240	−30.5	34,178	41,214	+20.6
Vermont	532	516	−3.0	1,862	2,051	+10.2	12,288	13,218	+7.6
Virginia	2,598	4,042	+55.6	12,070	14,138	+17.1	85,469	86,368	+1.1
Washington	2,257	2,348	+4.0	9,329	7,089	−24.0	159,716	160,154	+.3
West Virginia	1,192	1,860	+56.0	7,646	7,380	−3.5	82,298	77,563	−5.8
Wisconsin	3,984	8,192	+105.6	17,655	33,543	+90.0	67,093	74,734	+11.4
Wyoming	638	634	−.6	3,155	2,865	−9.2	12,115	13,276	+9.6
Dist. of Columbia	2,218	3,203	+44.4	3,781	5,217	+38.0	37,684	37,582	−.3

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] Not comparable, California State employment service reported for first time in January 1935.
[4] Includes National Reemployment Service figures only.

Table 6.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment, and National Reemployment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
United States	[1]23,605	20,334	−13.9	0.61	0.89	18.9	22.2	14,452	18,154	+25.6	[1]447,244	450,856	+0.8
Alabama	325	500	+53.8	1.01	.58	19.1	12.2	327	289	−11.6	6,202	6,082	−1.9
Arizona	196	248	+26.5	.85	.78	11.2	8.8	167	193	+15.6	2,193	2,189	−.2
Arkansas	296	353	+19.3	1.40	.72	26.2	21.1	413	255	−38.3	7,759	7,465	−3.8
California	[2]641	[2]505	[2]−21.2	[2]51	[2]1.09	[2]9.6	[2]11.6	[2]327	[2]549	[2]+67.9	[2]6,135	[2]5,851	[2]−4.6
Colorado	326	273	−16.3	.51	.88	23.3	28.9	167	240	+43.7	7,594	7,898	+4.0
Connecticut	190	187	−1.6	.99	.99	25.6	26.3	189	185	−2.1	4,868	4,925	+1.2
Delaware	79	90	+13.9	.13	.14	10.0	8.9	10	13	+30.0	789	803	+1.8
Florida	440	381	−13.4	.48	.67	16.6	14.4	212	256	+20.8	7,297	5,494	−24.7
Georgia	416	502	+20.7	.63	.66	27.3	22.7	264	330	+25.0	11,346	11,420	+.7
Idaho	112	91	−18.7	.89	.56	18.4	22.1	100	51	−49.0	2,056	2,009	−2.3
Illinois	876	801	−8.6	1.16	1.99	22.3	24.7	1,016	1,591	+56.6	19,516	19,790	+1.4
Indiana	431	503	+16.7	.58	1.39	29.5	24.9	251	701	+179.3	12,726	12,500	−1.8
Iowa	647	373	−42.3	.21	.55	8.8	18.0	138	204	+47.8	5,718	6,699	+17.2
Kansas	740	578	−21.9	.26	.46	12.3	16.5	189	263	+39.2	9,083	9,516	+4.8
Kentucky	585	352	−39.8	.23	.44	25.6	41.5	137	156	+13.9	14,994	14,622	−2.5
Louisiana	293	242	−17.4	.45	.73	35.2	43.3	132	176	+33.3	10,320	10,490	+1.6
Maine	85	37	−56.5	1.19	1.84	21.1	58.3	101	68	−32.7	1,793	2,157	+20.3
Maryland	289	254	−12.1	.62	.76	11.1	13.5	179	193	+7.8	3,219	3,430	+6.6
Massachusetts	584	336	−42.5	.73	1.13	27.4	48.3	427	380	−11.0	15,996	16,213	+1.4
Michigan	330	289	−12.4	1.50	2.15	33.2	37.5	494	622	+25.9	10,962	10,824	−1.3
Minnesota	1,226	1,131	−7.7	.26	.34	6.3	7.6	318	383	+20.4	7,764	8,639	+11.3
Mississippi	337	292	−13.4	.23	.23	18.2	20.8	78	68	−12.8	6,136	6,059	−1.3
Missouri	973	691	−29.0	.56	.81	14.0	18.9	549	557	+1.5	13,591	13,033	−4.1
Montana	379	292	−23.0	.15	.20	6.7	7.8	56	59	+5.4	2,539	2,280	−10.2
Nebraska	467	330	−29.3	.23	.40	7.1	11.3	109	132	+21.1	3,304	3,736	+13.1
Nevada	104	96	−7.7	.40	.51	3.1	3.9	42	49	+16.7	324	373	+15.1
New Hampshire	242	82	−66.1	.25	.76	6.0	20.0	60	62	+3.3	1,446	1,641	+13.5
New Jersey	330	551	+67.0	2.39	1.80	33.6	22.8	789	992	+25.7	11,088	12,550	+13.2
New Mexico	339	388	+14.5	.24	.28	7.9	7.1	82	109	+32.9	2,672	2,769	+3.6
New York	[1]974	912	−6.4	1.34	2.01	60.9	66.5	1,316	1,834	+39.4	[1]59,719	60,620	+1.5
North Carolina	572	607	+6.1	.31	.46	8.9	8.9	180	279	+55.0	5,071	5,406	+6.6
North Dakota	190	66	−65.3	.21	.52	6.9	21.2	40	34	−15.0	1,306	1,402	+7.4
Ohio	1,145	1,015	−11.4	.69	1.16	18.1	21.1	788	1,182	+50.0	20,707	21,404	+3.4
Oklahoma	876	634	−27.6	.56	.45	21.2	29.0	491	284	−42.2	18,533	18,410	−.7
Oregon	392	303	−22.7	.42	.51	17.4	23.2	163	154	−5.5	6,834	7,018	+2.7
Pennsylvania	[3]2,112	[3]1,045	−50.5	[1]1.11	2.64	[1]21.8	43.1	2,336	2,757	+18.0	45,939	45,039	−2.0
Rhode Island	165	90	−45.5	.36	.63	11.9	20.2	59	57	−3.4	1,963	1,818	−7.4
South Carolina	333	390	+17.1	.29	.35	20.4	16.0	95	138	+45.3	6,780	6,238	−8.0
South Dakota	288	259	−10.1	.29	.46	23.8	26.0	84	118	+40.5	6,850	6,745	−1.5
Tennessee	368	315	−14.4	.32	.51	31.5	34.1	119	162	+36.1	11,605	10,751	−7.4
Texas	1,744	1,937	+11.1	.32	.38	8.8	7.8	552	739	+33.9	15,361	15,190	−1.1
Utah	275	176	−36.0	.17	.31	10.3	18.7	46	55	+19.6	2,837	3,291	+16.0
Vermont	107	72	−32.7	.21	.33	5.8	8.2	22	24	+9.1	619	592	−4.4
Virginia	428	387	−9.6	.35	.49	12.3	13.9	149	191	+28.2	5,284	5,391	+2.0
Washington	485	437	−9.9	.29	.45	25.5	29.0	143	197	+37.8	12,352	12,677	+2.6
West Virginia	249	347	+39.4	.37	.45	23.2	16.7	92	157	+70.7	5,771	5,806	+.6
Wisconsin	397	414	+4.3	.65	1.07	16.0	18.2	259	444	+71.4	6,361	7,517	+18.2
Wyoming	117	61	−47.9	.44	.90	9.9	21.8	52	55	+5.8	1,164	1,330	+14.3
Dist. of Columbia	110	119	+8.2	1.30	1.40	25.1	23.1	143	167	+16.8	2,758	2,754	−.1

[1] Revised figure.
[2] Includes National Reemployment Service figures only, California State Employment Service not reporting.
[3] Estimated; State employment service submitted no separate figures for nonrelief placements.

Table 7.—Placements Made by Offices of State Employment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January
All States	51,401	48,845	[1] −20.0	1.99	3.44	41.3	[1] 50.9
Arizona	568	234	−58.8	1.82	11.46	10.7	37.1
California	[2]	6,595			2.55		[3]
Colorado	505	552	+9.3	1.82	2.78	70.7	63.6
Connecticut	1,466	1,314	−10.4	1.63	2.24	23.6	28.7
Illinois	5,801	5,492	−5.3	1.53	2.87	13.7	15.9
Indiana	2,258	2,944	[4]	1.29	1.93	29.1	26.9
Iowa	1,251	807	−35.5	.82	2.27	15.3	26.6
Kansas (not affiliated)	724	641	−11.5	.73	1.66	34.6	40.5
Louisiana	1,844	1,397	−24.2	.90	2.19	76.3	101.5
Massachusetts	2,106	1,409	−33.1	1.52	2.68	45.3	[5]
Michigan	1,664	1,836	+10.3	2.16	2.80	153.7	141.6
Minnesota	3,578	3,037	−15.1	.68	1.24	7.1	9.4
Missouri	1,581	1,409	−10.9	3.03	3.70	24.5	26.0
Nevada	173	119	−31.2	1.14	1.57	14.7	19.0
New Hampshire	457	232	−49.2	.82	3.70	17.9	38.3
New Jersey	2,526	2,928	+15.9	2.44	2.81	28.2	27.0
New Mexico	146	56	−61.6	.98	5.09	54.9	162.1
New York	6,327	6,229	−1.5	3.15	4.39	76.8	80.7
Ohio	4,849	4,402	−9.2	2.21	4.08	24.6	28.2
Oklahoma	1,556	1,165	−25.1	.50	1.10	4.9	7.9
Pennsylvania	9,174	3,107	−66.1	3.02	11.55	60.1	169.6
Virginia	368	344	−6.5	.63	1.95	25.3	26.0
West Virginia	309	364	+17.8	.84	1.43	46.8	37.3
Wisconsin	2,170	2,232	+2.9	1.22	2.55	9.7	14.1

[1] Computed from comparable reports only.
[2] Not affiliated until January 1935.
[3] California State Employment Service active file not reported.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 8.—Registrations With Offices of State Employment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
All States	102,540	168,229	[2] +46.3	249,713	349,745	[2] +40.7	2,121,224	2,179,142	[2] +2.0
Arizona	1,034	2,681	+159.3	1,304	3,189	+144.6	6,095	8,671	+42.3
California	[3]	16,794			[4]			[4]	
Colorado	920	1,536	+67.0	2,143	2,721	+27.0	35,723	35,116	−1.7
Connecticut	2,395	2,941	+22.8	5,112	6,133	+20.0	34,557	37,731	+9.2
Illinois	8,870	15,780	+77.9	21,588	31,813	+47.4	79,576	87,051	+9.4
Indiana	2,915	5,696	[5]	9,090	11,226	[5]	65,777	79,212	[5]
Iowa	1,025	1,834	+78.9	4,923	6,505	+32.1	19,138	21,443	+12.0
Kansas (not affiliated)	528	1,064	+101.5	1,761	4,222	+139.8	25,062	25,986	+3.7
Louisiana	1,657	3,064	+84.9	4,352	5,906	+35.7	140,777	141,748	+.7
Massachusetts	3,196	3,783	+18.4	5,951	6,630	+11.4	95,381	100,780	[6]

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not affiliated until January 1935.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[6] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 8.—Registrations With Offices of State Employment Services, December 1934 and January 1935—Continued

State	New applications			Total applications			Active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
Michigan	3,587	5,149	+43.5	6,339	7,862	+24.0	255,729	259,900	+1.6
Minnesota	2,440	3,752	+53.8	8,214	13,197	+60.7	25,435	28,491	+12.0
Missouri	4,792	5,213	+8.8	13,726	16,507	+20.3	38,747	36,599	−5.5
Nevada	197	187	−5.1	394	340	−13.7	2,545	2,259	−11.2
New Hampshire	376	859	+128.5	1,068	2,279	+113.4	8,159	8,888	+8.9
New Jersey	6,153	8,239	+33.9	14,403	19,376	+34.5	71,301	79,018	+10.8
New Mexico	143	285	+99.3	1,678	1,223	−27.1	8,012	9,075	+13.3
New York	19,930	27,373	+37.3	55,053	75,446	+37.0	486,154	502,804	+3.4
Ohio	10,722	17,961	+67.5	27,942	46,257	+65.5	119,141	124,263	+4.3
Oklahoma	785	1,277	+62.7	3,336	4,844	+45.2	7,547	9,163	+21.4
Pennsylvania	27,726	35,875	+29.4	50,108	62,147	+24.0	550,902	527,046	−4.3
Virginia	233	671	+188.0	666	1,421	+113.4	9,307	8,941	−3.9
West Virginia	261	521	+99.6	1,016	1,828	+79.9	14,492	13,575	−6.3
Wisconsin	2,655	5,694	+114.5	9,546	18,673	+95.6	21,667	31,382	+44.8

Table 9.—Veteran Activities of Offices of State Employment Services, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
All States	5,759	4,702	[1] −21.1	1.15	1.99	24.9	[1] 31.9	6,611	9,349	[1] +39.8	143,252	150,993	[1] +4.7
Arizona	74	28	−62.2	1.36	3.96	12.5	35.2	101	111	+9.9	928	986	+6.3
California	[2]	[2]	------	------	------	------	------	[2]	[2]	------	[2]	[2]	------
Colorado	108	87	−19.4	.66	1.29	49.9	61.1	71	112	+57.7	5,385	5,312	−1.4
Connecticut	98	139	+41.8	1.39	1.04	31.3	23.0	136	144	+5.9	3,065	3,191	+4.1
Illinois	514	569	+10.7	1.59	2.32	16.5	16.2	815	1,321	+62.1	8,458	9,212	+8.9
Indiana	318	409	[3]	.47	.76	15.2	14.1	148	311	[3]	4,821	5,782	[3]
Iowa	215	118	−45.1	.23	.97	9.8	22.4	50	114	+128.0	2,106	2,638	+25.3
Kansas (not affiliated)	135	122	−9.6	.36	.44	16.2	19.0	49	54	+10.2	2,189	2,322	+6.1
Louisiana	293	242	−17.4	.45	.73	35.2	43.3	132	176	+33.3	10,320	10,490	+1.6
Massachusetts	324	197	−39.2	.65	1.20	20.5	[4]	211	237	+12.3	6,646	7,237	[4]
Michigan	141	120	−14.9	2.60	4.16	29.8	38.6	367	499	+36.0	4,201	4,630	+10.2
Minnesota	642	515	−19.8	.28	.49	4.3	6.8	180	252	+40.0	2,759	3,503	+27.0
Missouri	139	115	−17.3	2.16	2.77	30.2	32.2	300	319	+6.3	4,203	3,702	−11.9
Nevada	48	28	−41.7	.56	1.21	3.0	6.0	27	34	+25.9	142	169	+19.0
New Hampshire	93	22	−76.3	.37	1.41	6.6	32.4	34	31	−8.8	616	712	+15.6
New Jersey	187	324	+73.3	2.56	2.01	32.4	20.6	478	651	+36.2	6,053	6,666	+10.1
New Mexico	19	25	+31.6	.53	1.00	30.9	28.7	10	25	+150.0	588	718	+22.1
New York	501	493	−1.6	2.04	2.90	78.6	84.6	1,023	1,430	+39.8	39,386	41,699	+5.9
Ohio	476	346	−27.3	1.01	2.52	22.8	33.0	481	871	+81.1	10,862	11,427	+5.2
Oklahoma	204	191	−6.4	.29	.46	6.3	6.6	59	87	+47.5	1,287	1,263	−1.9
Pennsylvania	[5] 997	[5] 316	−68.3	1.73	6.83	25.4	76.1	1,727	2,158	+25.0	25,360	24,059	−5.1
Virginia	7	27	+285.7	2.00	1.44	116.3	29.3	14	39	+178.6	814	791	−2.8
West Virginia	29	59	+103.4	.72	.93	29.3	17.6	21	55	+161.9	851	1,038	+22.0
Wisconsin	197	210	+6.6	.90	1.51	11.2	16.4	177	318	+79.7	2,212	3,446	+55.8

[1] Computed from comparable reports only.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[5] Estimated; no separate figures for nonrelief placements submitted.

Table 10.—Placements Made by Offices of National Reemployment Service, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January
All States	119,322	104,761	[1] −11.8	1.10	1.46	36.9	[1] 40.1
Alabama	2,145	2,384	+11.1	2.75	2.38	46.7	40.8
Arizona	831	1,098	+32.1	1.21	.84	19.4	13.6
Arkansas	2,865	3,200	+11.7	2.96	1.90	39.3	33.6
California	3,046	2,599	−14.7	1.36	2.05	18.3	19.4
Colorado	1,338	1,198	−10.5	1.08	1.83	18.3	23.5
Connecticut	719	690	−4.0	1.15	1.33	32.1	32.7
Delaware	1,016	1,096	+7.9	.52	.48	12.4	11.3
Florida	5,394	4,595	−14.8	.74	1.16	16.0	15.0
Georgia	3,052	3,662	+20.0	1.74	1.87	70.6	58.8
Idaho	1,072	805	−24.9	.90	.98	26.5	33.5
Illinois	3,153	2,658	−15.7	1.09	1.93	35.5	43.2
Indiana	1,099	521	[2]	1.39	3.12	85.4	139.4
Iowa	2,518	1,530	−39.2	.44	1.00	16.2	27.5
Kansas	3,184	2,943	−7.6	.49	1.32	34.5	38.5
Kentucky	2,785	1,704	−38.8	.65	1.32	77.0	123.6
Maine	750	313	−58.3	1.71	2.54	24.4	63.1
Maryland	1,654	1,594	−3.6	3.01	3.64	47.1	52.8
Massachusetts	1,514	1,236	−18.4	1.66	1.96	99.3	
Michigan	1,072	841	−21.5	1.06	1.56	75.3	91.4
Minnesota	5,769	5,612	−2.7	.49	.57	9.7	10.0
Mississippi	3,965	2,946	−25.7	.38	.61	17.3	23.9
Missouri	4,534	3,156	−30.4	.83	1.18	38.6	54.3
Montana	3,095	2,168	−30.0	.27	.39	12.5	16.8
Nebraska	3,524	2,059	−41.6	.48	.92	13.4	24.3
Nevada	316	414	+31.0	.43	.67	8.0	6.9
New Hampshire	1,579	909	−42.4	.28	.54	7.1	13.2
New Jersey	1,043	992	−4.9	3.95	4.59	45.3	55.2
New Mexico	1,115	1,393	+24.9	.91	.78	25.8	21.4
New York	3,206	3,233	+.8	1.85	2.70	80.2	76.3
North Carolina	3,713	3,790	+2.1	1.04	1.75	20.9	21.4
North Dakota	2,287	1,010	−55.8	.34	.90	11.1	26.0
Ohio	2,872	2,684	−6.5	1.75	2.44	43.8	34.6
Oklahoma	3,567	2,168	−39.2	1.82	1.29	69.4	106.4
Oregon	2,098	1,798	−14.3	.88	1.09	41.5	49.2
Pennsylvania	8,027	6,776	−15.6	1.56	2.13	58.6	70.3
Rhode Island	896	644	−28.1	1.08	1.65	53.9	74.7
South Carolina	3,251	3,546	+9.1	.58	.78	41.4	35.5
South Dakota	2,061	1,696	−17.7	.57	.73	45.3	53.6
Tennessee	2,094	1,922	−8.2	.87	1.38	85.5	89.1
Texas	8,476	9,549	+12.7	1.13	1.18	19.5	16.6
Utah	1,850	1,150	−37.8	.45	.88	18.5	35.8
Vermont	935	552	−41.0	.57	.93	13.1	23.9
Virginia	3,033	2,834	−6.6	.78	1.19	25.1	27.3
Washington	2,426	2,263	−6.7	.93	1.04	65.8	70.8
West Virginia	1,167	1,249	+7.0	.80	1.07	58.1	51.2
Wisconsin	1,471	1,854	+26.0	.90	1.35	30.9	23.4
Wyoming	613	411	−33.0	1.04	1.54	19.8	32.3
District of Columbia	1,132	1,316	+16.3	1.96	2.43	33.3	28.6

[1] Computed from comparable reports only.
[2] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 11.—Registrations with Offices of National Reemployment Service, December 1934 and January 1935

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
All States	[2] 131,171	153,089	[3] +16.8	[2] 488,729	564,409	[3] +16.6	[2] 4,405,651	4,288,607	[3] −2.0
Alabama	5,901	5,679	−3.8	15,409	20,247	+31.4	100,194	97,244	−2.9
Arizona	1,008	919	−8.8	2,245	2,258	+.6	16,118	14,902	−7.5
Arkansas	8,482	6,064	−28.5	28,241	19,595	−30.6	112,453	107,537	−4.4
California	4,141	5,323	+28.5	14,440	16,297	+12.9	55,759	50,412	−9.6
Colorado	1,446	2,187	+51.2	7,077	10,346	+46.2	24,471	28,140	+15.0
Connecticut	824	918	+11.4	1,731	2,328	+34.5	23,071	22,539	−2.3
Delaware	530	525	−.9	1,816	1,895	+4.4	12,574	12,368	−1.6
Florida	4,010	5,309	+32.4	9,559	22,778	+138.3	86,446	68,929	−20.3
Georgia	5,300	6,854	+29.3	11,485	11,715	+2.0	215,500	215,376	−.1
Idaho	965	789	−18.2	4,502	3,345	−25.7	28,418	27,004	−5.0
Illinois	3,440	5,120	+48.8	19,915	28,657	+43.9	111,866	114,838	+2.7
Indiana	1,528	1,625	[4]	6,911	2,826	[4]	93,869	72,602	[4]
Iowa	1,104	1,537	+39.2	8,234	14,869	+80.6	40,851	42,126	+3.1
Kansas	1,560	3,899	+149.9	9,947	24,207	+143.4	109,904	113,428	+3.2
Kentucky	1,824	2,245	+23.1	6,440	6,295	−2.3	214,312	210,581	−1.7
Maine	1,282	795	−38.0	6,910	4,008	−42.0	18,291	19,740	+7.9
Maryland	4,980	5,798	+16.4	12,250	10,328	−15.7	77,967	84,193	+8.0
Massachusetts	2,507	2,420	−3.5	6,680	5,189	−22.3	150,372	138,691	[5]
Michigan	1,133	1,316	+16.2	4,826	5,036	+4.4	80,710	76,839	−4.8
Minnesota	2,803	3,196	+14.0	17,959	19,928	+11.0	56,104	56,290	+.3
Mississippi	1,496	1,805	+20.7	8,914	9,285	+4.2	68,615	70,421	+2.6
Missouri	3,760	3,734	−.7	11,620	14,464	+24.5	175,132	171,323	−2.2
Montana	847	854	+.8	4,748	5,152	+8.5	38,641	36,523	−5.5
Nebraska	1,683	1,896	+12.7	10,226	28,704	+180.7	47,197	49,936	+5.8
Nevada	137	278	+102.9	680	937	+37.8	2,520	2,847	+13.0
New Hampshire	436	487	+11.7	2,567	2,926	+14.0	11,219	12,015	+7.1
New Jersey	4,124	4,549	+10.3	11,003	12,162	+10.5	47,228	54,803	+16.0
New Mexico	1,020	1,092	+7.1	4,902	3,125	−36.3	28,771	29,804	+3.6
New York	[2] 5,915	8,724	+47.5	[2] 14,507	18,305	+26.2	[2] 257,189	246,824	−4.0
North Carolina	3,879	6,615	+70.5	11,633	25,020	+115.1	77,677	81,135	+4.5
North Dakota	775	912	+17.7	5,882	7,545	+28.3	25,445	26,224	+3.1
Ohio	5,033	6,536	+29.9	15,764	23,372	+48.3	125,663	92,752	−26.2
Oklahoma	6,486	2,801	−56.8	18,743	8,569	−54.3	247,616	230,680	−6.8
Oregon	1,837	1,965	+7.0	4,444	4,868	+9.5	87,095	88,412	+1.5
Pennsylvania	12,493	14,412	+15.4	39,880	35,222	−11.7	470,648	476,479	+1.2
Rhode Island	970	1,065	+9.8	1,871	2,065	+10.4	48,308	48,109	−.4
South Carolina	1,886	2,770	+46.9	6,135	7,786	+26.9	134,677	125,942	−6.5
South Dakota	1,165	1,243	+6.7	4,412	4,020	−8.9	93,384	90,846	−2.7
Tennessee	1,813	2,661	+46.8	12,106	17,669	+46.0	179,060	171,254	−4.4
Texas	9,549	11,256	+17.9	40,244	38,465	−4.4	164,941	158,288	−4.0
Utah	829	1,007	+21.5	17,601	12,240	−30.5	34,178	41,214	+20.6
Vermont	532	516	−3.0	1,862	2,051	+10.2	12,288	13,218	+7.6
Virginia	2,365	3,371	+42.5	11,404	12,717	+11.5	76,162	77,427	+1.7
Washington	2,257	2,348	+4.0	9,329	7,089	−24.0	159,716	160,154	+.3
West Virginia	931	1,339	+43.8	6,630	5,552	−16.3	67,806	63,988	−5.6
Wisconsin	1,329	2,498	+88.0	8,109	14,870	+83.4	45,426	43,352	−4.6
Wyoming	638	634	−.6	3,155	2,865	−9.2	12,115	13,276	+9.6
District of Columbia	2,218	3,203	+44.4	3,781	5,217	+38.0	37,684	37,582	−.3

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] Computed from comparable reports only.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[5] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

Table 12.—Veteran Activities of Offices of National Reemployment Service, December 1934 and January 1935

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	December	January	December	January	Percent of change	December	January	Percent of change
All States	[1] 17,846	15,632	[2] −12.4	0.44	0.56	17.0	[2] 18.8	7,841	8,805	[2] +8.7	[1] 303,992	299,863	[2] −0.9
Alabama	325	500	+53.8	1.01	.58	19.1	12.2	327	289	−11.6	6,202	6,082	−1.9
Arizona	122	220	+80.3	.54	.37	10.4	5.5	66	82	+24.2	1,265	1,203	−4.9
Arkansas	296	353	+19.3	1.40	.72	26.2	21.1	413	255	−38.3	7,759	7,465	−3.8
California	641	505	−21.2	.51	1.09	9.6	11.6	327	549	+67.9	6,135	5,851	−4.6
Colorado	218	186	−14.7	.44	.69	10.1	13.9	96	128	+33.3	2,209	2,586	+17.1
Connecticut	92	48	−47.8	.58	.85	19.6	36.1	53	41	−22.6	1,803	1,734	−3.8
Delaware	79	90	+13.9	.13	.14	10.0	8.9	10	13	+30.0	789	803	+1.8
Florida	440	381	−13.4	.48	.67	16.6	14.4	212	256	+20.8	7,297	5,494	−24.7
Georgia	416	502	+20.7	.63	.66	27.3	22.7	264	330	+25.0	11,346	11,420	+.7
Idaho	112	91	−18.7	.89	.56	18.4	22.1	100	51	−49.0	2,056	2,009	−2.3
Illinois	362	232	−35.9	.56	1.16	30.5	45.6	201	270	+34.3	11,058	10,578	−4.3
Indiana	113	94	[3]	.91	4.15	70.0	71.5	103	390	[3]	7,905	6,718	[3]
Iowa	432	255	−41.0	.20	.35	8.4	15.9	88	90	+2.3	3,612	4,061	+12.4
Kansas	605	456	−24.6	.23	.46	11.4	15.8	140	209	+49.3	6,894	7,194	+4.4
Kentucky	585	352	−39.8	.23	.44	25.6	41.5	137	156	+13.9	14,994	14,622	−2.5
Maine	85	37	−56.5	1.19	1.84	21.1	58.3	101	68	−32.7	1,793	2,157	+20.3
Maryland	289	254	−12.1	.62	.76	11.1	13.5	179	193	+7.8	3,219	3,430	+6.6
Massachusetts	260	139	−46.5	.83	1.03	36.0	-----	216	143	−33.8	9,350	8,976	[4]
Michigan	189	169	−10.6	.67	.73	35.8	36.7	127	123	−3.1	6,761	6,194	−8.4
Minnesota	584	616	+5.5	.24	.21	8.6	8.3	138	131	−5.1	5,005	5,136	+2.6
Mississippi	337	292	−13.4	.23	.23	18.2	20.8	78	68	−12.8	6,136	6,059	−1.3
Missouri	834	576	−30.9	.30	.41	11.3	16.2	249	238	−4.4	9,388	9,331	−.6
Montana	379	292	−23.0	.15	.20	6.7	7.8	56	59	+5.4	2,539	2,280	−10.2
Nebraska	467	330	−29.3	.23	.40	7.1	11.3	109	132	+21.1	3,304	3,736	+13.1
Nevada	56	68	+21.4	.27	.22	3.3	3.0	15	15	0.0	182	204	+12.1
New Hampshire	149	60	−59.7	.17	.52	5.6	15.5	26	31	+19.2	830	929	+11.9
New Jersey	143	227	+58.7	2.17	1.50	35.2	25.9	311	341	+9.6	5,035	5,884	+16.9
New Mexico	320	363	+13.4	.23	.23	6.5	5.7	72	84	+16.7	2,084	2,051	−1.6
New York	[1] 473	419	−11.4	.61	.96	42.4	45.2	293	404	+37.9	[1] 20,333	18,921	−6.9
North Carolina	572	607	+6.1	.31	.46	8.9	8.9	180	279	+55.0	5,071	5,406	+6.6
North Dakota	190	66	−65.3	.21	.52	6.9	21.2	40	34	−15.0	1,306	1,402	+7.4
Ohio	669	669	.0	.46	.46	14.7	14.9	307	311	+1.3	9,845	9,977	+1.3
Oklahoma	672	443	−34.1	.64	.44	25.7	38.7	432	197	−54.4	17,246	17,147	−.6
Oregon	392	303	−22.7	.42	.51	17.4	23.2	163	154	−5.5	6,834	7,018	+2.7
Pennsylvania	1,115	729	−34.6	.55	.82	18.5	28.8	609	599	−1.6	20,579	20,980	+1.9
Rhode Island	165	90	−45.5	.36	.63	11.9	20.2	59	57	−3.4	1,963	1,818	−7.4
South Carolina	333	390	+17.1	.29	.35	20.4	16.0	95	138	+45.3	6,780	6,238	−8.0
South Dakota	288	259	−10.1	.29	.46	23.8	26.0	84	118	+40.5	6,850	6,745	−1.5
Tennessee	368	315	−14.4	.32	.51	31.5	34.1	119	162	+36.1	11,605	10,751	−7.4
Texas	1,744	1,937	+11.1	.32	.38	8.8	7.8	552	739	+33.9	15,361	15,190	−1.1
Utah	275	176	−36.0	.17	.31	10.3	18.7	46	55	+19.6	2,837	3,291	+16.0
Vermont	107	72	−32.7	.21	.33	5.8	8.2	22	24	+9.1	619	592	−4.4
Virginia	421	360	−14.5	.32	.42	10.6	12.8	135	152	+12.6	4,470	4,600	+2.9
Washington	485	437	−9.9	.29	.45	25.5	29.0	143	197	+37.8	12,352	12,677	+2.6
West Virginia	220	288	+30.9	.32	.35	22.4	16.6	71	102	+43.7	4,920	4,768	−3.1
Wisconsin	200	204	+2.0	.41	.62	20.7	20.0	82	126	+53.7	4,149	4,071	−1.9
Wyoming	117	61	−47.9	.44	.90	9.9	21.8	52	55	+5.8	1,164	1,330	+14.3
District of Columbia	110	119	+8.2	1.30	1.40	25.1	23.1	143	167	+16.8	2,758	2,754	−.1

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of 7 offices from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file from National Reemployment Service to State employment service.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for February 1935

Comparison of February 1935 with January 1935 and February 1934

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in February 1935. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from January 1935 and February 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls increased 3.2 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, from January to February. While gains in factory employment and pay rolls are usually reported in February, the increases reported in February 1935 exceeded the increases reported in February of any of the preceding 16 years except 1934.

Seventy-two of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment over the month interval, and 75 reported increased pay rolls.

Among the industries of major importance in which substantial gains were reported in February were automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; machine tools; men's clothing; women's clothing; boots and shoes; sawmills; and millwork.

The durable-goods group of industries showed gains of 4.8 percent in employment and 11.6 percent in pay rolls. The nondurable-goods group showed increases of 2 percent in employment and 4.4 percent in pay rolls. The February indexes of employment and pay rolls for the former group were 69.3 and 58.6, respectively. The employment index for the nondurable-goods group was 94.1 and the pay-roll index, 82.5.

In nonmanufacturing 9 of the 17 industries covered showed increases in employment, and 10 showed gains in pay rolls.

Comparing February with January, there was an estimated increase in employment of 205,000 workers in the reporting groups, other than class I steam railroads, shown in table 1. The estimated increase in weekly pay rolls in these groups was $10,900,000. Comparing February 1935 with February 1934 there was an estimated gain in the number of workers of 438,000 and in weekly pay rolls of $24,000,000.

There was a decrease of 2.2 percent in the number of workers employed in the various services of the United States Government between January and February, and disbursements for pay rolls decreased eight-tenths of 1 percent. On the other hand, the number of workers on relief projects increased slightly (one-tenth of 1 percent) although total disbursements for pay rolls declined nearly 7 percent.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the February 1935 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 with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index February 1935	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
	(*1923–25 = 100*)			(*1923–25 = 100*)					
All manufacturing industries combined	81.2	+3.2	+4.5	69.1	+7.8	+14.0	$20.93	+4.5	+9.1
Class I steam railroads [1]	54.2	+.9	−.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	(*1929 = 100*)			(*1929 = 100*)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	64.4	+2.5	+1.9	64.3	+11.9	−2.3	29.11	+9.1	−4.1
Bituminous	81.1	+1.4	+6.6	66.1	+10.9	+21.1	21.08	+9.3	+13.7
Metalliferous mining	44.3	+[3]	+9.9	29.9	−.5	+15.0	21.97	−.5	+4.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	37.3	+.9	−3.9	22.2	+6.6	+5.7	15.08	+5.7	+10.0
Crude-petroleum producing	74.2	−.9	+2.5	54.9	−1.2	+8.7	28.76	−.3	+6.0
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.0	−.7	+.3	72.9	−1.4	+7.4	27.65	−.7	+7.0
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.2	−.6	+1.2	78.3	+.3	+5.2	29.52	+.9	+4.0
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.0	−.3	[4]	63.1	+.4	+5.0	28.30	+.7	+5.1
Trade:									
Wholesale	84.6	+.5	+4.2	64.6	+1.0	+5.9	26.33	+.4	+1.7
Retail	79.2	−.4	−.5	59.3	−.7	+.9	20.21	−.2	+1.4
General merchandising	86.2	−1.3	+1.4	72.3	−1.6	+4.9	17.27	−.3	−3.5
Other than general merchandising	77.3	−.2	−1.2	56.6	−.6	−.2	22.41	−.4	+1.0
Hotels (cash payments only)	86.7	+1.6	+2.2	67.8	+2.8	+4.0	13.60	+1.1	+1.7
Laundries	79.6	+[3]	+1.5	64.1	+.3	+3.9	15.19	+.3	+2.3
Dyeing and cleaning	69.6	−1.0	+2.2	49.8	−1.2	+7.6	17.42	−.2	+5.3
Banks	[2]	+.9	+1.3	[2]	+.3	+1.7	31.59	−.6	+.4
Brokerage	[2]	−.5	−25.3	[2]	−.9	−27.7	34.41	−.3	−3.0
Insurance	[2]	+[3]	+.6	[2]	+2.9	+4.9	36.45	+2.9	+4.3
Building construction	[2]	−4.0	+13.3	[2]	−3.2	+20.8	22.77	+.8	+6.1

[1] Preliminary. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] No change.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in February 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in February 1935	Percentage change from [1]—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from [1]—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	36.4	+3.7	+1.9	56.7	+0.4	+5.9
Class I steam railroads	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	35.2	+6.7	−9.6	82.0	−.1	+2.3
Bituminous	29.8	+10.0	−5.1	72.0	+.7	+23.7
Metalliferous mining	37.3	+3.3	−2.8	58.5	−4.1	+8.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	32.4	+5.9	+5.5	46.5	[2]	+5.0
Crude-petroleum producing	34.9	+1.2	−1.9	77.3	−3.4	+5.4
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.3	+.3	+2.7	74.3	−.7	+7.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	39.4	+1.5	−.8	74.6	−.3	+6.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	45.7	+.9	+1.0	60.9	−1.0	+7.4
Trade:						
Wholesale	40.7	+1.0	+2.1	64.6	−.3	−1.1
Retail	[3] 40.7	−.2	+2.9	[3] 54.4	[2]	+1.2
General merchandising	38.3	−.5	+2.2	47.7	+.4	+1.4
Other than general merchandising	41.5	[2]	+3.0	56.5	−.2	+1.3
Hotels	47.8	+.4	−3.0	[4] 27.9	+.7	+1.7
Laundries	40.4	+.7	+3.8	36.2	−.5	−1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	40.4	+.2	+3.2	43.4	[2]	+1.5
Banks	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Brokerage	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Insurance	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Building construction	27.4	+.7	+4.1	83.7	[2]	+5.

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] No change.
[3] Weighted, not comparable with previously published data.
[4] The additional value of board, room, and tips can not be computed.
[5] 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 services, 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. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of United States Government, February 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	February 1935	January 1935		February 1935	January 1935	
Total service	1,243,469	1,271,105	−2.2	$138,514,778	$139,666,274	−0.8
Executive service	680,546	674,997	+.8	98,217,485	97,614,242	+.6
Judicial service	1,812	1,830	−1.0	452,717	462,895	−2.2
Legislative service	4,735	4,722	+.3	1,080,686	1,077,401	+.3
Military service	260,478	[1] 261,254	−.3	20,102,126	[1] 20,362,067	−1.3
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	272,419	304,338	−10.5	16,908,981	18,425,762	−8.2
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	10,373	11,180	−7.2	1,048,593	1,054,708	−.6
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations	13,106	12,784	+2.5	704,190	669,199	+5.2

[1] Revised.

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, February 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	February 1935	January 1935		February 1935	January 1935	
All groups	2,873,884	2,871,468	+0.1	$82,327,380	$88,449,292	−6.9
Emergency work program	2,500,000	[1] 2,472,751	+1.1	66,000,000	[1] 71,687,596	−7.9
Emergency conservation work	373,884	[1] 398,717	−6.2	16,327,380	[1] 16,761,696	−2.6

[1] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 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.

Trend of Employment in January 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of January 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for January except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, January 1935

EMPLOYMENT increased 0.9 percent from December to January and pay rolls increased 1.4 percent. Gains in employment were shown in 38 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls were reported in 40 industries. Among the industries of major importance in which gains were reported in January, were: automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries

and machine shops; machine tools; men's clothing; women's clothing; boots and shoes; silk and rayon goods; and woolen and worsted goods.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for January 1935 was 78.7, and the January index of factory pay rolls was 64.1. Employment in January 1935 was 7.4 percent above the level of January 1934, and pay rolls were 18.7 percent higher. The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923–25, which is taken as 100.

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls from December 1934 to January 1935 were particularly pronounced in the durable-goods group of industries, in which net increases of 2.8 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls were shown. Employment in the nondurable-goods group decreased 0.4 percent, and pay rolls fell off 0.6 percent over the month interval. The durable-goods group is composed of the following subgroups: Iron and Steel, Machinery, Transportations Equipment, Railroad Repair Shops, Nonferrous Metals, Lumber and Allied Products, and Stone-Clay-Glass. The index numbers of employment and pay rolls for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups are presented in table 4 for the months January 1923 to January 1935, inclusive.

The outstanding gains in both employment and pay rolls over the month interval were in the automobile industry, in which a continuation of the sharp increases reported in the preceding month was shown. Employment in automobile establishments increased 21.6 percent from December to January and pay rolls rose 20.6 percent, reflecting increased production of new models. Seasonal activity was evidenced in the employment gains of a number of other industries.

The most pronounced decreases in employment from December to January were largely seasonal. The seasonal decline in the baking industry was further accentuated by labor difficulties in certain localities, resulting in a cessation of operations in January in the plants affected. The industry showed a decline of 7.5 percent in employment. The decrease of 17.1 percent in employment in the locomotive industry was due primarily to completion of orders placed through Public Works Administration.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined rose 0.5 percent from December 1934 to January 1935, and 10.4 percent from January 1934 to January 1935. Gains over the month interval were shown in 35 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 percent to 52.1 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 December 1934 and January 1935 showed no change over the month interval in average hours worked per week for all manufacturing industries combined and an increase of 0.4 percent in average hourly earnings. Thirty-seven of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 49 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in January 1935 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, for manufacturing as a whole, and for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934. Per capita weekly earnings in January 1935, together with percentage changes from the preceding month and from January of the preceding 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 January 1935 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934 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.

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 January from 23,103 establishments employing 3,461,364 workers, whose weekly earnings were $69,238,304 during the pay period ending nearest January 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.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, January 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index January 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index January 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—	
		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934
All industries	78.7	+0.9	+7.4	64.1	+1.4	+18.7	$20.00	+0.5	+10.4	[3] 35.2	([4])	+4.3	*Cents* [3] 56.4	+0.4	+5.8
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**67.8**	**+1.8**	**+6.8**	**51.9**	**+9.0**	**+26.3**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	69.4	+3.7	+6.8	53.9	+16.0	+30.8	21.19	+11.9	+22.7	32.7	+13.5	+12.5	65.1	−1.5	+9.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	80.8	+8.1	+8.3	62.3	+16.1	+27.9	19.51	+7.4	+18.5	34.8	+6.4	+14.5	56.1	+.7	+4.5
Cast-iron pipe	49.9	+2.8	−1.4	26.8	−2.1	−4.3	14.83	−4.9	−2.7	29.5	−4.8	−5.6	49.7	−1.2	+2.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	75.8	−1.1	+7.4	55.5	−3.7	+13.7	20.28	−2.7	+5.7	37.5	−1.1	+1.4	54.3	−1.1	+4.2
Forgings, iron and steel	57.4	+4.5	+8.1	45.3	+4.2	+21.8	22.12	−.3	+12.9	37.4	−.8	+4.1	59.8	+.3	+10.9
Hardware	51.6	+2.3	−25.2	41.7	+1.6	−16.1	17.80	−.7	+12.5	35.7	+.8	+14.1	49.7	−1.4	−3.5
Plumbers' supplies	67.0	+4.4	+58.4	40.4	+1.4	+107.2	18.96	−2.9	+31.1	35.8	+.6	+25.9	52.9	−3.5	+6.0
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	47.9	−1.3	+9.1	31.0	−1.2	+20.2	21.16	+.1	+10.2	34.9	−.9	+.1	60.2	+1.2	+8.9
Stoves	81.0	−6.0	+24.6	55.4	−9.3	+47.7	18.74	−3.6	+18.7	34.4	−2.5	+9.9	54.2	−2.5	+4.1
Structural and ornamental metal work	55.9	−3.0	+8.3	39.5	+.6	+23.8	19.80	+3.7	+13.4	33.9	+4.3	+7.6	58.2	−.7	+6.0
Tin cans and other tinware	85.0	−.6	+7.5	80.7	+1.3	+13.5	19.86	+2.0	+5.4	37.2	+1.6	+6.1	53.3	+.4	−1.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	60.9	+2.6	+3.0	54.1	+3.8	+18.6	20.31	+1.1	+14.9	36.9	+.5	+.7	55.1	+.7	+16.6
Wirework	120.7	−4.3	+.9	102.7	−4.2	+12.0	19.07	+.1	+11.0	35.4	−1.1	+4.6	53.8	+1.3	+5.9
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**79.6**	**+1.4**	**+13.7**	**60.8**	**+1.0**	**+27.7**									
Agricultural implements	89.6	+6.9	+36.2	97.5	+6.9	+49.5	23.36	([4])	+9.5	38.9	+.3	+.9	60.1	−.5	+11.0
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	101.7	+1.8	+5.9	79.2	−3.1	+7.0	25.79	−4.8	+1.0	37.8	−6.0	−4.8	68.9	+1.0	+5.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	65.9	+.4	+14.0	52.4	+.4	+37.2	22.06	([5])	+20.6	34.8	−.3	+9.5	62.2	+.3	+9.1
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	79.5	+3.7	+33.2	54.5	+3.4	+48.1	24.80	−.4	+10.8	37.5	−1.3	+3.7	66.1	+.9	+6.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	69.2	+3.6	+13.1	51.5	+3.8	+24.7	20.95	+.2	+10.5	35.1	+.9	+5.0	59.7	−.7	+5.6
Machine tools	73.1	+1.3	+24.1	58.2	+3.2	+30.8	23.74	+1.9	+5.3	38.7	+1.8	−.5	61.4	+.2	+4.7

Radios and phonographs	100.4	−8.4	+4.8	111.8	−15.3	+17.6	18.53	−7.5	+12.3	32.3	−9.0	+4.5	57.5	+1.2	+8.8
Textile machinery and parts	64.1	+2.6	−9.8	52.0	+2.3	−9.6	22.29	−.3	+1.3	36.1	−1.1	−2.5	61.7	+.7	+3.3
Typewriters and parts	101.5	−2.8	+18.4	85.3	−12.4	+29.2	21.79	−9.8	+9.1	37.8	−9.1	−2.2	57.6	−.5	+11.7
Transportation equipment	**92.4**	**+17.9**	**+29.8**	**79.4**	**+17.5**	**+50.7**									
Aircraft	308.5	+14.5	−8.3	251.3	+7.7	−12.4	22.78	−6.0	−4.8	37.9	+3.8	−3.2	64.3	−6.0	+2.2
Automobiles	108.1	+21.6	+34.6	92.2	+20.6	+58.1	25.22	−.8	+17.1	35.6	(4)	+4.8	70.9	−1.0	+11.6
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	34.2	+.6	+8.6	31.7	+.7	+21.0	19.87	+.2	+11.9	33.0	−.6	+4.5	60.2	+.3	+5.4
Locomotives	30.3	−17.1	+53.0	13.2	−20.4	+76.0	21.30	−4.0	+14.9	34.3	−2.0	+10.6	62.0	−2.4	+3.2
Shipbuilding	68.3	−.3	+6.1	56.2	+1.5	+16.6	23.81	+1.8	+10.1	31.8	+4.6	+3.3	75.0	−1.3	+9.8
Railroad repair shops	**51.6**	**−.8**	**−2.3**	**43.8**	**−1.4**	**+4.0**									
Electric railroad	65.3	−.3	−.9	58.0	−.6	+4.7	26.56	−.3	+5.7	44.3	−.7	+.4	59.9	+.3	+5.6
Steam railroad	50.6	−.8	−2.3	42.9	−1.4	+4.1	23.78	−.5	+6.7	36.7	−2.9	+.9	64.7	+2.4	+5.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	**75.9**	**−1.3**	**+12.8**	**58.4**	**−5.0**	**+24.0**									
Aluminum manufactures	61.2	−1.6	−21.5	51.1	−9.0	+.4	19.31	−7.5	+27.8	35.3	−8.5	+46.3	54.7	+1.3	+8.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products	75.4	+1.9	+6.3	58.3	+4.9	+20.7	21.48	+3.0	+13.7	37.9	+3.8	+8.0	56.7	−.7	+7.4
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	77.1	−2.5	+35.0	56.4	−14.2	+36.6	16.65	−12.0	+1.4	34.7	−12.6	−5.4	47.9	+.4	+7.5
Jewelry	68.5	−7.9	+23.9	50.8	−19.9	+25.1	19.58	−12.9	+1.1	35.0	−8.4	+6.1	54.1	−2.9	+1.3
Lighting equipment	66.3	−5.0	+11.2	54.8	−8.9	+22.0	19.59	−4.1	+9.6	35.9	−9.3	+1.6	55.3	+5.7	+6.7
Silverware and plated ware	67.8	−4.1	+5.8	47.5	−14.6	+10.0	19.51	−10.9	+3.7	34.4	−11.6	−1.4	56.3	+.9	+5.7
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	73.6	−1.5	+19.5	46.5	−.3	+30.3	20.95	+1.2	+8.9	37.7	−.3	+1.0	55.6	+1.5	+9.0
Stamped and enameled ware	89.1	+1.9	+22.6	77.6	−1.9	+36.6	18.14	−3.7	+11.1	35.2	−4.6	+4.3	51.5	+1.0	+8.2
Lumber and allied products	**47.1**	**−1.5**	**+3.3**	**31.7**	**−4.8**	**+15.7**									
Furniture	64.1	−1.4	+8.0	43.5	−5.3	+23.2	15.72	−4.0	+15.0	35.1	−3.0	+13.2	44.5	−.9	−.4
Lumber:															
Millwork	35.9	−2.2	+7.8	23.0	−6.4	+16.8	15.12	−4.3	+8.6	34.1	−3.9	+6.2	44.2	−.5	+1.6
Sawmills	30.9	−2.2	+.7	19.1	−4.2	+9.8	13.94	−2.0	+8.9	33.4	+1.2	−4.8	42.3	−3.9	+2.0
Turpentine and rosin	95.6	+2.9	−2.2	52.7	+5.0	+4.6	13.33	+2.1	+6.9						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**47.2**	**−5.8**	**−.2**	**31.6**	**−8.1**	**+5.7**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	24.8	−11.5	+.4	13.0	−14.6	+6.6	13.87	−3.4	+6.9	30.3	−3.8	−2.1	45.8	(4)	+7.9
Cement	37.2	−10.6	+4.5	21.2	−12.0	+9.3	17.33	−1.5	+4.6	29.2	−6.1	−.9	59.3	+4.4	+8.7
Glass	86.5	−1.1	+3.2	69.9	−2.9	+7.0	18.97	−1.8	+3.7	33.2	−2.6	−1.6	57.4	+1.2	+6.1
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	20.0	−20.5	−34.6	11.0	−27.1	−29.5	17.89	−8.4	+7.7	28.5	−2.4	+.6	63.4	−6.6	+5.1
Pottery	69.9	−1.0	+5.1	46.9	−6.2	+15.8	17.18	−5.3	+11.4	32.9	−6.8	−.7	51.0	+.6	+8.0
Textiles and their products	**95.2**	**+2.6**	**+7.9**	**78.5**	**+4.2**	**+21.1**									
Fabrics	95.8	+1.9	+7.2	82.2	+2.5	+22.7									
Carpets and rugs	66.5	+4.1	−.6	55.5	+8.8	+11.7	19.06	+4.5	+12.4	34.0	+5.9	+2.3	55.9	−1.8	+11.3
Cotton goods	96.3	+.3	+1.4	81.8	+.7	+9.8	13.31	+4.0	+8.4	35.2	−.3	+4.9	37.7	+.5	+2.2
Cotton small wares	84.9	+2.3	+14.9	73.7	+4.1	+24.5	16.81	+1.8	+8.4	37.2	(4)	+9.2	45.1	+1.6	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	117.1	+2.0	+11.6	102.7	+3.1	+26.3	20.32	+1.1	+13.1	36.8	+.8	+9.0	55.2	+.2	+4.8
Hats, fur-felt	79.3	+2.9	+.3	69.3	−2.8	+2.2	19.74	−5.6	+1.9	27.0	−8.5	−9.0	71.8	−.6	+10.0
Knit goods	109.2	−1.1	+12.2	106.2	−2.7	+48.9	16.60	−1.6	+32.9	34.4	−2.0	+28.9	48.6	−.2	+5.9
Silk and rayon goods	80.7	+5.8	+7.7	68.4	+5.5	+22.6	15.52	−.3	+14.1	34.4	−.6	+12.4	45.1	+.4	+3.7
Woolen and worsted goods	91.8	+7.3	+16.1	73.1	+9.7	+28.5	18.19	+2.2	+10.8	36.9	+1.9	+11.4	49.3	+.4	−.7
Wearing apparel	89.4	+4.0	+9.8	66.6	+8.6	+17.7									
Clothing, men's	83.9	+6.1	+9.4	57.0	+8.4	+16.8	16.04	+2.2	+7.0	26.5	+4.3	+1.8	60.1	−3.1	+3.2
Clothing, women's	117.3	+5.1	+14.7	87.8	+13.1	+23.3	19.66	+7.7	+7.5						
Corsets and allied garments	90.8	+1.7	+6.7	85.9	+.9	+17.5	15.66	−.8	+10.6	33.0	−3.5	+10.7	46.1	+3.4	−2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, January 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index January 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index January 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from	
		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934
Textiles and their products—Continued.															
Wearing apparel—Continued.													*Cents*		
Men's furnishings	94.4	−12.9	+21.5	60.0	−22.8	+27.1	12.61	−11.4	+4.5	29.6	−4.2	+8.7	39.5	−5.7	+7.1
Millinery	62.4	+11.7	−15.1	54.0	+22.5	−7.1	20.22	+9.7	+9.7						
Shirts and collars	90.4	−.2	+7.2	77.8	−2.5	+15.4	11.64	−2.3	+7.8	28.1	−4.7	(4)	41.5	+2.7	+9.8
Leather and its manufactures	**88.3**	**+4.1**	**+6.5**	**76.4**	**+10.6**	**+13.2**									
Boots and shoes	87.0	+4.9	+7.7	72.5	+13.9	+12.9	18.20	+8.6	+5.2	35.9	+8.5	+.4	50.4	−.2	+3.0
Leather	94.0	+1.4	+2.8	88.5	+2.3	+13.6	21.26	+.9	+10.6	37.7	+.8	+1.3	56.5	(4)	+4.9
Food and kindred products	**94.4**	**−9.1**	**+.3**	**83.3**	**−10.3**	**+3.2**									
Baking	106.7	−7.5	+.3	89.6	−9.2	+1.2	21.31	−1.8	+1.2	40.3	+1.0	−2.4	53.0	−2.8	+4.6
Beverages	144.6	−2.8	+2.9	133.4	−1.2	+4.5	28.20	+1.7	+1.6	37.4	+3.0	−1.3	74.6	−1.3	+3.7
Butter	68.3	−5.6	−10.7	51.7	−2.4	−8.8	19.70	+3.4	+2.0						
Canning and preserving	61.3	−11.2	+13.5	64.3	−11.2	+19.3	13.38	(4)	+21.7	31.4	−1.9	+.7	41.4	+1.7	+2.6
Confectionery	78.6	−13.9	+5.4	67.4	−18.6	+5.1	15.54	−5.5	−.5	34.8	−9.1	−5.3	44.0	+2.8	+6.3
Flour	76.2	−1.3	+4.1	63.8	+.3	+5.8	20.95	+1.6	+1.8	37.4	−1.1	−1.5	55.9	+3.1	+5.8
Ice cream	60.8	−.3	+5.0	48.6	−1.1	+7.3	25.28	−.8	+2.3	42.5	−1.6	+.4	55.1	+.7	+2.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	94.3	−10.6	−2.3	84.0	−14.6	+2.7	22.26	−4.5	+5.3	39.2	−6.7	−5.8	55.1	+.9	+10.3
Sugar, beet	42.7	−62.2	−63.6	39.3	−42.5	−42.1	22.52	+52.1	+59.7	36.1	+20.3	+14.1	64.2	+31.0	+23.2
Sugar refining, cane	84.4	−3.8	+9.9	71.1	−2.0	+21.5	22.78	+1.9	+10.7	40.0	−3.4	+10.0	56.3	+6.8	−1.6
Tobacco manufactures	**56.5**	**−8.7**	**+3.7**	**41.5**	**−16.8**	**+4.3**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	73.5	+2.8	−4.0	68.5	+1.6	+.3	14.20	−1.1	+4.4	35.4	+1.7	−1.1	40.2	−2.9	+6.4
Cigars and cigarettes	54.3	−10.4	+5.2	38.1	−20.1	+5.2	12.65	−10.9	−.1	32.8	−10.1	−8.7	38.8	−.5	+6.8
Paper and printing	**95.6**	**−1.9**	**+3.5**	**83.4**	**−3.4**	**+12.2**									
Boxes, paper	83.2	−5.9	+6.8	74.9	−9.4	+17.8	18.42	−3.7	+10.5	35.7	−5.1	+4.8	51.6	+1.4	+5.9
Paper and pulp	106.8	−.6	+6.5	83.5	−.1	+17.1	19.83	+.5	+10.1	37.7	+.8	+5.3	52.6	−.4	+6.0
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	87.7	−1.7	+2.3	78.1	−2.6	+12.7	27.22	−.9	+9.9	37.3	−.3	+4.6	73.3	+.5	+6.7
Newspapers and periodicals	98.4	−2.0	+.3	89.5	−5.0	+7.4	33.20	−3.1	+7.1	36.8	−2.6	+.2	88.1	−1.2	+6.4
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**108.4**	**−.4**	**+.5**	**91.6**	**−.1**	**+8.4**									
Other than petroleum refining	108.2	−.1	+.8	90.5	+.7	+9.0									
Chemicals	103.0	−.9	−1.7	90.8	+1.0	+4.5	24.48	+1.9	+6.5	39.3	+2.3	+1.8	62.2	−.5	+3.8

Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	76.0	−16.9	−24.3	69.8	−19.7	−19.7	10.44	−3.4	+6.3	40.3	−7.8	+5.1	26.2	+4.8	+1.8
Druggists' preparations	101.3	−1.4	−.6	96.8	+2.1	+6.5	19.80	+3.6	+7.2	38.4	+1.3	+8.5	52.3	+2.8	+1.7
Explosives	88.1	−2.7	−2.0	68.3	−3.3	+6.1	22.06	−.6	+8.7	34.3	+.3	−.1	64.3	−.9	+1.7
Fertilizers	111.0	+11.6	+4.1	83.6	+10.7	+8.7	11.65	−.8	+4.1	34.4	+2.7	−2.6	33.8	−3.4	+8.8
Paints and varnishes	98.7	−.8	+5.1	79.4	+1.7	+10.9	22.61	+2.4	+5.6	38.6	+1.0	−2.7	58.7	+1.7	+7.7
Rayon and allied products	338.0	+2.6	+5.8	245.4	+2.2	+17.9	19.32	−.4	+11.3	38.3	+.5	+5.7	50.4	−1.0	+5.5
Soap	99.1	−.5	+8.2	90.7	+[3]	+18.6	22.01	+.6	+9.4	38.4	+.3	−4.3	57.4	+.2	+12.9
Petroleum refining	109.0	−1.6	−1.2	95.2	−2.7	+6.4	26.68	−1.1	+7.7	34.2	−1.4	−1.3	78.5	+.4	+11.2
Rubber products	**81.8**	**+3.5**	**−.2**	**69.4**	**+5.2**	**+18.2**									
Rubber boots and shoes	52.6	−.3	−12.3	51.3	−1.4	−1.7	19.19	−1.1	+15.5	37.2	+.4	+8.3	51.6	−1.1	+5.7
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	120.4	+4.6	−1.9	102.0	+10.3	+11.8	19.75	+5.4	+14.3	37.8	+5.9	+11.9	52.5	[4]	+1.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	74.7	+3.9	+4.5	62.2	+3.6	+28.0	26.70	−.2	+22.8	33.3	−.6	+10.7	81.1	+.9	+13.5

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. 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.

[3] Weighted.

[4] No change.

[5] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

121375—35——13

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 2 are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified. Data are presented for the index base period, 1923–25, for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and for January 1935. 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 manufacturing		Iron and steel and their products		Machinery, not including transportation equipment	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	8,381,700	$203,476,000	859,100	$24,658,000	878,100	$23,655,000
1929	8,785,600	221,937,000	881,000	26,568,000	1,105,700	31,761,000
1930	7,668,400	180,507,000	766,200	21,126,000	918,700	24,197,000
1931	6,484,300	137,256,000	598,400	13,562,000	687,000	15,135,000
1932	5,374,200	93,757,000	458,100	7,164,000	494,600	8,546,000
1933	5,778,400	98,623,000	503,400	8,925,000	517,100	8,975,000
1934	[1] 6,600,100	126,012,000	592,800	12,074,000	682,200	13,525,000
1935: January	6,595,700	130,503,000	582,500	12,798,000	699,000	14,382,000

Year and month	Transportation equipment		Railroad repair shops		Nonferrous metals and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	563,500	$17,214,000	482,100	$13,563,000	282,600	$7,329,000
1929	583,200	18,136,000	398,200	12,255,000	[2]	[2]
1930	451,800	12,076,000	353,800	10,316,000	[2]	[2]
1931	373,800	9,008,000	309,000	8,366,000	209,000	4,622,000
1932	315,700	7,012,000	257,400	5,793,000	164,200	2,865,000
1933	305,600	6,799,000	250,600	5,652,000	175,200	3,039,000
1934	467,200	11,800,000	267,400	6,528,000	210,000	4,105,000
1935: January	520,700	13,668,000	248,800	5,941,000	214,500	4,280,000

[1] December 1934 estimated employment appearing in the March issue of the Labor Review revised to 6,536,100.
[2] 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	Lumber and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products		Textiles and their products	
					Fabrics	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	918,400	$18,523,000	350,300	$8,878,000	1,105,600	$20,368,000
1929	876,500	18,062,000	328,500	8,323,000	1,095,900	20,251,000
1930	699,400	13,464,000	280,800	6,828,000	950,400	16,167,000
1931	516,900	8,641,000	222,800	4,786,000	886,700	14,308,000
1932	377,800	4,656,000	156,000	2,588,000	794,100	10,367,000
1933	406,100	4,900,000	157,500	2,455,000	952,600	12,664,000
1934	447,400	6,062,000	185,000	3,153,000	989,300	14,448,000
1935: January	432,600	5,872,000	165,300	2,805,000	1,059,200	16,742,000

Year and month	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufactures	
	Wearing apparel		Group			
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	474,100	$10,336,000	1,629,400	$31,676,000	323,500	$6,986,000
1929	536,700	11,476,000	1,706,900	33,321,000	318,600	6,915,000
1930	497,700	9,680,000	1,513,000	27,115,000	295,100	5,748,000
1931	472,000	8,338,000	1,421,000	23,799,000	272,800	5,035,000
1932	401,800	5,733,000	1,250,300	16,947,000	255,500	4,060,000
1933	418,100	5,757,000	1,432,700	19,394,000	269,400	4,394,000
1934	432,100	6,992,000	1,485,900	22,564,000	284,000	5,164,000
1935: January	423,800	6,884,000	1,551,200	24,866,000	285,700	5,337,000

Year and month	Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures		Paper and printing	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	668,300	$15,240,000	138,400	$2,225,000	531,100	$14,865,000
1929	753,500	17,344,000	116,100	1,819,000	591,500	17,771,000
1930	731,100	16,593,000	108,300	1,617,000	574,100	17,036,000
1931	650,500	14,173,000	99,700	1,336,000	511,800	14,461,000
1932	577,100	11,308,000	88,600	1,052,000	451,700	11,126,000
1933	631,000	11,604,000	82,700	944,000	458,400	10,299,000
1934	711,700	14,080,000	86,700	1,049,000	[3] 503,700	[3] 11,829,000
1935: January	630,700	12,696,000	78,200	923,000	507,700	12,397,000

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products		Rubber products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	333,000	$8,321,000	134,300	$3,468,000
1929	384,800	10,068,000	149,100	3,986,000
1930	364,700	9,334,000	115,500	2,934,000
1931	316,800	7,643,000	99,200	2,165,000
1932	279,700	5,861,000	87,800	1,555,000
1933	315,400	6,179,000	99,300	1,740,000
1934	361,600	7,437,000	111,300	2,207,000
1935: January	361,000	7,620,000	109,900	2,407,000

[3] November and December 1934 estimated employment and pay rolls revised as follows: November employment, 514,100; November pay rolls, $12,293,000; December employment, 517,800; December pay rolls, $12,828,000.

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 January 1935, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of these years, based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, are shown in table 3. A chart of these indexes also follows.

Table 3.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1919 to January 1935

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment																	
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	78.7
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	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7	-----
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5	-----
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.8	-----
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	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	76.8	-----
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	[1]78.0	-----
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**	**78.8**	-----
Pay rolls																	
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	64.1
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	59.5	-----
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	63.2	-----
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**	**61.9**	-----

[1] Revised.

In table 4 are presented employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable groups by months, January 1923 to January 1935, inclusive. These indexes are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

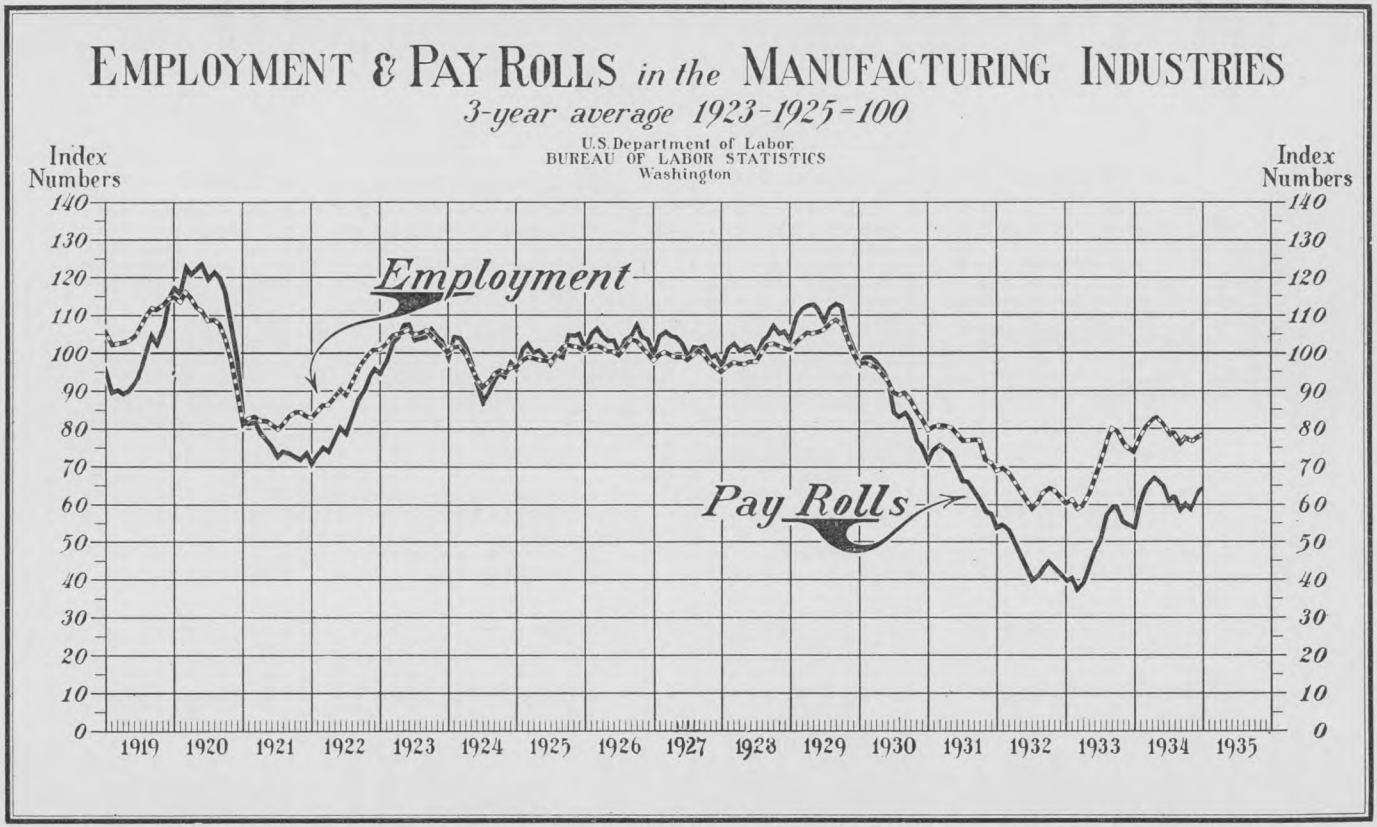


Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1923 to January 1935

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Durable group [1]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment													
January	99.2	100.6	95.3	100.9	95.6	89.8	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	59.8	66.1
February	101.5	102.0	97.0	102.3	97.3	91.8	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5	------
March	104.0	103.1	98.3	103.3	98.2	93.7	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1	------
April	105.6	102.7	99.3	103.5	98.1	94.7	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0	------
May	106.6	98.8	99.1	102.8	98.0	96.1	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5	------
June	107.7	94.7	98.4	102.3	97.1	96.6	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8	------
July	106.6	91.1	97.3	101.1	94.9	95.8	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4	------
August	106.4	91.0	98.2	102.1	95.3	98.1	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1	------
September	106.0	91.8	99.7	102.7	94.9	99.4	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2	------
October	105.4	93.4	101.4	102.2	94.3	99.8	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8	------
November	104.3	93.1	101.8	100.3	92.1	99.3	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2	------
December	102.0	94.7	101.9	98.3	90.9	98.8	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3	------
Average	104.6	96.4	99.0	101.8	95.6	96.2	103.7	86.1	67.3	51.3	53.4	65.8	------
Pay rolls													
January	91.6	97.9	92.5	99.0	93.3	89.5	100.0	90.1	59.8	41.3	27.6	41.6	52.5
February	95.8	105.5	99.7	105.2	101.1	96.8	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9	------
March	101.4	106.6	101.7	107.3	103.4	99.5	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8	------
April	104.6	105.7	100.8	106.5	103.2	99.8	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4	------
May	109.1	100.3	101.9	105.2	103.2	101.8	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6	------
June	110.0	93.0	99.2	104.9	99.8	101.2	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9	------
July	104.5	84.0	95.4	99.1	93.9	97.1	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9	------
August	106.0	87.3	97.5	103.7	97.5	102.0	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0	------
September	105.2	89.0	97.1	103.1	95.1	102.3	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5	------
October	108.9	93.0	104.6	107.0	96.8	107.0	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4	------
November	107.4	91.8	105.3	103.2	93.3	104.2	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1	------
December	104.0	95.9	105.7	100.9	94.1	103.9	96.7	66.4	45.8	29.4	42.3	50.4	------
Average	104.0	95.8	100.1	103.8	97.9	100.4	108.8	82.9	56.3	33.9	35.8	50.3	------

Nondurable group [2]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment													
January	102.5	99.8	97.5	100.2	101.0	100.6	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9	92.3
February	103.8	100.8	99.3	100.6	102.3	101.8	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0	------
March	105.3	100.1	99.5	100.9	102.5	101.8	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4	------
April	104.4	97.0	98.3	99.1	101.3	99.6	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8	------
May	104.1	94.6	97.0	97.8	100.3	98.0	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3	------
June	104.2	93.0	97.5	98.3	101.2	99.0	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3	------
July	103.3	90.9	98.5	97.5	101.6	99.7	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8	------
August	104.0	93.4	101.0	100.6	103.5	102.3	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0	------
September	105.2	97.3	103.5	104.1	106.5	105.3	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2	------
October	103.6	97.3	103.2	104.2	105.2	105.6	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1	------
November	102.2	96.7	101.9	102.5	103.1	104.3	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4	------
December	100.8	97.7	101.1	101.9	101.7	103.7	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	[3] 92.7	------
Average	103.6	96.6	99.8	100.6	102.5	101.8	106.1	97.4	88.2	77.9	85.6	92.7	------
Pay rolls													
January	98.5	99.8	99.3	103.5	104.7	104.1	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7	79.0
February	100.8	102.2	102.1	104.9	108.6	106.8	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9	------
March	104.1	101.0	103.4	105.5	108.7	106.4	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1	------
April	103.1	96.8	99.0	101.8	106.1	101.5	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0	------
May	105.0	94.1	99.2	100.4	105.1	100.8	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1	------
June	104.5	91.6	98.2	101.3	105.8	102.5	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1	------
July	101.9	88.0	98.6	98.9	104.3	101.6	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9	------
August	101.1	91.9	101.7	103.0	107.4	104.9	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8	------
September	103.2	96.9	101.0	105.9	109.6	107.6	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0	------
October	103.6	97.8	104.7	108.5	108.8	109.8	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6	------
November	100.8	96.1	103.7	105.3	105.1	106.1	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6	------
Deembcer	101.6	100.0	104.6	106.8	106.3	107.8	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5	------
Average	102.4	96.4	101.3	103.8	106.7	105.0	109.6	96.2	81.7	61.6	64.6	76.8	------

[1] Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.

[2] Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

[3] Revised.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in January 1935

NINE of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from December 1934 to January 1935, and 11 of the industries reported increases in pay rolls.

In table 5 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in January 1935 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934 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 5.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index January 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index January 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—	
		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	62.9	+2.1	−1.9	57.5	+9.9	−21.4	$26.68	+7.7	−20.0	33.0	+8.2	−19.3	82.1	+0.6	−2.2
Bituminous	80.0	+.4	+5.5	59.6	+4.5	+16.2	19.30	+4.0	+10.0	27.6	+4.5	−6.4	70.7	−.3	+18.7
Metalliferous mining	44.3	−.3	+11.9	30.1	+2.3	+18.5	22.03	+2.6	+5.9	36.0	−1.1	−5.5	60.6	+4.5	+12.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	36.9	−12.2	−7.1	20.8	−11.5	−2.3	14.38	+.8	+5.0	30.5	+1.3	+.8	46.9	−.8	+5.0
Crude-petroleum producing	74.9	−4.8	+2.3	55.5	−6.7	+4.7	28.16	−2.1	+2.3	34.6	−4.2	−7.1	79.8	+1.5	+8.6
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.5	+1.1	+.4	73.9	+1.0	+7.1	27.77	−.1	+6.6	38.1	−.3	+2.6	74.7	+.1	+6.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.7	−1.0	+.6	78.0	−.4	+5.7	29.92	+.6	+5.0	38.3	−.3	+.3	77.7	+.9	+5.9
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.2	+.2	+1.0	62.9	+.9	+6.3	28.17	+.7	+5.1	45.5	−.2	+.8	61.5	+.8	+9.0
Trade:															
Wholesale	84.2	−1.0	+4.5	63.9	−1.3	+6.0	26.11	−.3	+1.5	40.4	−.5	+1.9	64.3	+.3	−1.0
Retail	80.7	−11.1	+1.1	60.0	−9.1	+1.7	20.01	+4.4	+.5	40.8	−2.4	+.4	52.2	+8.1	+2.7
General merchandising	93.2	−26.8	+7.6	75.1	−23.2	+5.6	16.75	+4.9	−1.8	38.6	−5.4	−1.8	47.6	+14.1	+4.3
Other than general merchandising	77.4	−4.7	−.8	56.9	−4.2	+.7	22.66	+.5	+1.5	42.5	−.7	+2.4	55.1	+1.3	+2.0
Hotels (cash payments only)[2]	85.4	+2.5	+4.8	66.0	+1.7	+8.6	13.41	−.7	+3.6	46.9	−.6	−3.4	27.9	−.4	+4.2
Laundries	79.6	+.1	+1.4	63.9	+1.0	+3.6	15.12	+.9	+2.2	39.9	+1.8	+3.5	37.0	−.3	−.9
Dyeing and cleaning	70.3	−2.8	+3.2	50.4	−1.5	+7.7	17.55	+1.3	+4.4	40.1	+.5	+1.9	43.5	+.5	+1.7
Banks	[3]	+[4]	+.4	[3]	+.4	+1.0	31.47	+.4	+.5	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Brokerage	[3]	+.2	−23.4	[3]	+1.2	−26.2	34.77	+1.0	−3.6	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Insurance	[3]	+.1	+.6	[3]	+.4	−.3	35.49	+.3	−.9	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Real Estate	[3]	−.3	+3.6	[3]	+1.0	+5.1	21.69	+1.3	+1.5	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Averag 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] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[3] Not available.
[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 6 are presented index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade, by months, January 1932 through January 1935.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1933 census averages.

The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935

[12-month average 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	76.2	52.5	64.1	62.9	61.5	43.2	73.2	57.5	80.8	69.8	75.8	80.0	47.0	36.1	51.3	59.6
February	71.2	58.7	63.2		57.3	56.8	65.8		77.4	69.3	76.1		47.0	37.2	54.6	
March	73.7	54.6	67.5		61.2	48.8	82.4		75.2	67.6	77.8		46.8	30.7	58.9	
April	70.1	51.6	58.2		72.0	37.4	51.7		65.5	63.7	72.2		33.9	26.6	51.4	
May	66.9	43.2	63.8		58.0	30.0	64.0		62.6	61.2	76.7		30.7	26.9	54.4	
June	53.0	39.5	57.5		37.4	34.3	53.3		60.5	61.3	76.7		27.3	29.2	55.1	
July	44.5	43.8	53.6		34.5	38.2	42.3		58.6	63.2	77.0		24.4	33.6	49.7	
August	49.2	47.7	49.5		41.4	46.6	39.7		59.4	68.6	77.1		26.4	43.3	50.4	
September	55.8	56.8	56.9		47.0	60.7	47.0		62.4	71.8	78.2		30.2	44.1	51.4	
October	63.9	56.9	58.5		66.7	61.6	48.3		67.0	68.0	79.3		37.8	44.1	57.6	
November	62.7	61.0	60.7		51.0	47.8	51.2		69.4	74.8	79.8		38.0	50.7	58.3	
December	62.3	54.5	61.6		56.2	44.3	52.3		70.0	75.4	79.7		37.7	50.8	57.0	
Average	62.5	51.7	59.6		53.7	45.8	55.9		67.4	67.9	77.2		35.6	37.8	54.2	

Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	49.3	32.4	39.6	44.3	29.7	18.1	25.4	30.1	48.9	35.1	39.7	36.9	30.2	18.1	21.3	20.8
February	46.9	31.5	40.3		27.8	17.8	26.0		47.4	34.8	38.8		29.6	17.4	21.0	
March	45.0	30.0	39.8		26.5	17.4	25.9		46.0	35.1	42.0		28.7	17.8	24.1	
April	43.3	29.4	41.7		25.0	16.4	27.2		48.6	39.3	48.7		30.0	20.2	29.9	
May	38.3	30.0	40.8		23.8	17.0	25.6		50.6	43.4	54.3		32.3	23.8	35.0	
June	32.2	31.5	41.0		20.1	18.3	26.7		49.5	47.3	56.6		30.0	27.5	37.0	
July	29.5	33.0	39.9		16.9	19.0	25.1		49.5	49.5	55.6		29.1	28.4	35.0	
August	28.6	36.8	42.7		16.5	21.9	27.0		51.1	51.6	54.7		29.7	29.9	34.0	
September	29.3	38.9	42.3		17.0	23.9	25.9		52.4	52.6	53.3		30.5	29.3	32.4	
October	30.5	40.7	43.3		18.0	25.9	28.2		52.4	53.2	51.8		30.1	31.2	32.1	
November	31.9	40.6	43.2		18.7	25.6	28.5		49.4	51.1	49.5		27.1	28.3	29.4	
December	33.3	40.6	44.4		18.7	26.2	29.4		42.3	45.3	42.1		22.1	24.4	23.6	
Average	36.5	34.6	41.6		21.6	20.6	26.7		49.0	44.9	48.9		29.1	24.7	29.6	

Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	54.9	57.2	73.2	74.9	46.5	39.9	53.0	55.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	70.5	89.1	71.7	69.0	73.9
February	54.4	57.0	72.4		46.9	41.7	50.5		82.0	73.9	69.8		89.6	71.9	67.9	
March	51.4	56.5	72.8		43.2	42.5	52.5		81.7	73.2	70.0		88.2	71.6	70.4	
April	54.9	56.8	74.0		44.5	40.1	53.4		81.2	72.3	70.2		83.4	67.8	68.8	
May	54.5	56.9	76.7		47.1	41.6	56.4		80.6	70.1	70.2		82.8	68.5	71.4	
June	54.2	58.0	80.0		44.8	40.6	56.9		79.9	69.2	70.4		82.1	66.6	71.3	
July	55.4	59.5	81.6		44.6	42.2	60.0		79.1	68.5	71.0		79.6	66.7	72.3	
August	57.4	60.8	82.7		42.9	42.5	61.2		78.1	68.1	71.0		79.1	66.1	74.0	
September	56.2	66.2	81.8		41.9	44.4	59.7		77.4	68.3	70.9		75.9	64.6	72.2	
October	56.8	70.6	79.5		42.5	50.1	60.8		76.2	68.7	70.3		75.7	67.0	74.9	
November	56.5	72.2	78.8		42.4	50.3	59.0		75.5	68.9	69.9		74.3	67.7	72.2	
December	57.2	75.0	78.7		41.7	53.2	59.5		74.8	69.4	69.7		73.5	67.7	73.2	
Average	55.3	62.2	77.7		44.1	44.1	56.9		79.1	70.4	70.3		81.1	68.2	71.5	

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935—Continued

[12-month average 1929=100]

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [1]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	89.3	77.7	82.2	82.7	88.4	73.0	73.8	78.0	79.5	70.6	70.5	71.2	75.4	60.9	59.2	62.9
February	87.2	77.4	81.2	-----	86.0	71.6	74.4	-----	78.9	70.4	71.0	-----	74.8	60.6	60.1	-----
March	85.5	76.9	81.7	-----	85.4	71.9	75.6	-----	77.6	69.8	71.7	-----	73.6	59.4	62.2	-----
April	84.8	76.9	82.4	-----	82.4	69.4	76.8	-----	78.0	69.5	72.2	-----	71.8	58.1	62.9	-----
May	84.0	76.9	83.1	-----	84.2	69.9	77.6	-----	76.9	69.1	72.6	-----	72.2	58.2	63.0	-----
June	83.2	77.3	84.0	-----	80.5	69.9	77.8	-----	76.5	69.3	73.2	-----	70.2	58.0	63.2	-----
July	82.3	77.5	85.0	-----	78.7	70.0	81.1	-----	75.6	69.4	73.1	-----	66.4	57.4	63.8	-----
August	81.5	78.1	85.6	-----	76.7	70.9	79.9	-----	74.1	69.5	72.8	-----	63.8	58.2	62.8	-----
September	81.0	80.3	85.8	-----	74.7	71.8	79.3	-----	73.5	69.7	72.5	-----	62.5	57.8	62.4	-----
October	79.9	82.2	85.8	-----	74.4	76.2	80.6	-----	72.3	70.6	72.2	-----	61.5	59.8	63.0	-----
November	79.1	82.6	85.5	-----	73.2	74.5	79.6	-----	71.8	71.0	71.8	-----	61.7	59.4	61.8	-----
December	78.4	81.8	83.6	-----	73.2	74.4	78.3	-----	71.4	70.8	71.0	-----	61.9	59.6	62.3	-----
Average	83.0	78.8	83.8	-----	79.8	72.0	77.9	-----	75.5	70.0	72.1	-----	68.0	58.9	62.2	-----
	Wholesale trade								Total retail trade							
January	80.7	73.6	80.6	84.2	71.8	58.3	60.3	63.9	80.3	72.1	79.8	80.7	71.9	54.7	59.0	60.0
February	79.7	72.4	81.2	-----	70.1	55.1	61.0	-----	78.3	70.4	79.6	-----	69.1	51.8	58.8	-----
March	78.6	71.3	81.8	-----	68.8	53.5	62.0	-----	78.6	68.9	81.5	-----	68.5	49.0	59.8	-----
April	77.6	71.5	82.1	-----	66.3	52.4	63.1	-----	78.7	73.3	82.5	-----	67.7	52.0	61.2	-----
May	76.6	72.2	82.8	-----	67.1	53.8	62.6	-----	77.2	72.1	82.9	-----	65.5	51.3	61.5	-----
June	75.6	73.9	82.3	-----	63.5	53.7	62.8	-----	76.3	73.2	82.6	-----	62.7	52.2	61.4	-----
July	75.2	75.1	82.2	-----	61.9	55.5	63.8	-----	73.1	71.0	79.0	-----	59.2	51.0	60.1	-----
August	74.9	77.9	82.5	-----	60.3	57.2	62.7	-----	71.8	75.4	77.8	-----	56.9	54.9	58.4	-----
September	75.6	80.3	83.5	-----	60.1	58.7	63.6	-----	74.2	80.6	81.7	-----	58.3	58.7	60.6	-----
October	76.2	81.7	84.3	-----	60.8	62.4	64.5	-----	76.3	83.3	82.6	-----	59.7	61.6	61.9	-----
November	76.0	81.6	85.1	-----	60.1	60.5	64.2	-----	75.4	83.9	83.7	-----	58.6	61.4	61.8	-----
December	75.4	81.5	85.0	-----	59.3	60.9	64.8	-----	80.9	89.1	90.8	-----	60.4	64.0	66.0	-----
Average	76.8	76.1	82.8	-----	64.2	56.8	63.0	-----	76.8	76.1	82.0	-----	63.2	55.2	60.9	-----
	General merchandising								Retail trade other than general merchandise							
January	84.8	76.4	86.6	93.2	78.1	61.4	71.1	75.1	79.1	71.0	78.0	77.4	70.6	53.3	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	73.0	85.0	-----	73.1	57.1	68.9	-----	77.6	69.7	78.2	-----	68.3	50.7	56.7	-----
March	82.6	70.7	90.1	-----	73.1	53.4	71.5	-----	77.5	68.4	79.3	-----	67.5	48.1	57.4	-----
April	82.7	80.7	91.0	-----	72.3	60.8	74.0	-----	77.6	71.3	80.3	-----	66.7	50.2	58.5	-----
May	82.1	78.5	92.0	-----	70.5	59.3	74.5	-----	75.9	70.4	80.5	-----	64.5	49.7	58.8	-----
June	80.3	79.9	90.6	-----	67.6	60.6	73.9	-----	75.2	71.5	80.5	-----	61.7	50.5	58.8	-----
July	74.1	74.7	83.0	-----	61.3	56.4	69.5	-----	72.8	70.0	77.9	-----	58.8	49.9	58.2	-----
August	71.5	78.4	81.2	-----	58.5	62.4	66.9	-----	71.9	74.6	76.9	-----	56.6	53.4	56.6	-----
September	78.7	89.0	91.5	-----	64.3	71.8	74.0	-----	73.0	78.4	79.1	-----	57.1	56.0	57.8	-----
October	83.7	93.6	94.2	-----	67.7	75.3	77.3	-----	74.3	80.6	79.5	-----	58.1	58.8	58.7	-----
November	84.6	97.0	100.2	-----	67.9	76.1	79.8	-----	73.0	80.4	79.4	-----	56.7	58.3	58.1	-----
December	104.7	118.9	127.3	-----	79.2	90.1	97.8	-----	74.6	81.3	81.2	-----	56.5	58.6	59.4	-----
Average	82.6	84.2	92.7	-----	69.5	65.4	74.9	-----	75.2	74.0	79.2	-----	61.9	53.1	58.0	-----
	Hotels								Laundries							
January	83.2	73.8	81.5	85.4	73.9	55.7	60.8	66.0	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9
February	84.3	73.8	84.8	-----	73.9	55.9	65.2	-----	86.3	77.5	78.4	-----	76.7	58.1	61.7	-----
March	84.0	72.4	86.4	-----	72.4	53.5	66.6	-----	85.4	76.1	79.2	-----	75.0	55.4	62.7	-----
April	82.7	71.9	86.6	-----	69.6	51.7	66.5	-----	85.4	76.5	80.5	-----	74.7	56.6	64.4	-----
May	80.1	71.9	85.7	-----	67.0	51.8	65.9	-----	84.8	76.6	82.1	-----	73.9	57.1	66.9	-----
June	78.0	73.6	86.2	-----	63.8	52.3	66.2	-----	84.4	79.2	84.0	-----	71.8	59.4	68.3	-----
July	78.4	75.6	86.3	-----	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	83.6	79.5	84.6	-----	69.4	58.7	68.2	-----
August	77.6	77.1	86.2	-----	59.6	54.0	64.5	-----	82.2	81.1	83.7	-----	66.9	60.3	66.6	-----
September	77.0	78.7	84.4	-----	59.1	55.6	64.3	-----	81.9	82.6	82.9	-----	65.8	63.5	65.9	-----
October	75.4	77.0	84.2	-----	58.6	56.2	65.3	-----	80.7	81.3	81.7	-----	64.1	62.5	64.8	-----
November	74.3	75.8	83.7	-----	57.5	55.2	64.9	-----	79.4	78.4	80.3	-----	61.9	60.7	63.7	-----
December	73.2	77.6	83.3	-----	56.6	57.6	64.9	-----	79.1	78.4	79.5	-----	61.4	61.1	63.3	-----
Average	79.0	74.9	84.9	-----	64.5	54.4	65.1	-----	83.5	78.8	81.3	-----	70.1	59.5	64.9	-----

[1] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935—Continued

[12-month average 1929=100]

Month	Dyeing and cleaning															
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4								
February	74.4	65.6	68.1		59.0	40.2	46.3									
March	74.4	65.8	72.4		58.5	38.9	51.7									
April	76.9	74.9	79.9		62.5	51.7	60.8									
May	78.0	75.7	84.3		63.8	51.0	65.1									
June	78.6	79.1	84.9		62.4	53.7	64.1									
July	76.1	76.6	80.5		56.9	50.0	58.9									
August	73.4	76.8	78.6		53.4	50.0	56.7									
September	76.9	81.9	80.0		57.9	57.1	59.0									
October	76.0	81.6	80.3		55.8	57.4	59.1									
November	72.0	76.1	75.8		49.6	52.5	53.9									
December	69.5	70.5	72.4		45.9	47.3	51.1									
Average	75.2	74.3	77.1		57.3	49.5	56.1									

Employment in Building Construction in January 1935

In January 1935 the weekly pay roll for 66,700 workers amounted to $1,518,792 as compared with $1,743,880 earned by 75,764 workers employed by the identical firms in December 1934.

In January 1935 the average weekly earnings were $22.77 as compared with $23.02 for December 1934. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Reports from 9,963 firms—96.3 percent of the 10,347 cooperating firms—gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 1,737,214 in January 1935 as compared with 2,005,099 in December 1934.

The average hours per week per man—27.4 in January 1935 and 27.8 in December 1934—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—83.7 cents in January 1935 and 83.3 cents in December 1934—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

The following table is based on returns made by 10,347 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, January 1935

[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 January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Number January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934
				Dollars		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
All localities	10,347	66,700	−12.0	1,518,792	−12.9	22.77	−1.1	27.4	−1.4	83.7	+0.5
Alabama: Birmingham	83	463	−4.3	6,930	−11.8	14.97	−7.8	24.5	−6.8	61.2	−1.8
California:											
Los Angeles	*18*	*831*	*−6.1*	*18,994*	*+.7*	*22.86*	*+7.2*	*31.5*	*+5.7*	*72.5*	*+1.3*
San Francisco-Oakland	*23*	*632*	*−11.2*	*15,258*	*+1.4*	*24.14*	*+14.2*	*27.5*	*+26.1*	*87.8*	*−9.4*
Other localities	*21*	*206*	*−15.9*	*4,018*	*−20.9*	*19.50*	*−5.9*	*24.6*	*−5.7*	*79.3*	*−.1*
The State	*62*	*1,669*	*−9.4*	*38,270*	*−1.9*	*22.93*	*+8.3*	*29.2*	*+11.5*	*78.6*	*−2.7*
Colorado: Denver	196	561	−13.0	11,492	−19.0	20.48	−6.9	23.9	−6.3	85.9	−.9
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	107	403	−14.8	9,063	−14.8	22.49	(2)	29.4	+2.1	77.3	−1.5
Hartford	251	704	−26.3	15,992	−27.7	22.72	−1.9	29.8	−5.7	75.2	+3.7
New Haven	143	684	−9.4	15,073	−.3	22.04	+10.1	27.9	+4.5	79.3	+4.9
The State	501	1,791	−18.0	40,128	−16.2	22.41	+2.2	29.0	−1.0	77.2	+3.3
Delaware: Wilmington	99	724	−13.7	15,459	−8.2	21.35	+6.4	30.1	+2.7	71.0	+3.8
District of Columbia	375	3,342	−11.4	88,382	−16.0	26.45	−5.2	29.7	−3.3	89.0	−1.9
Florida:											
Jacksonville	40	146	−28.8	2,271	−41.1	15.55	−17.3	26.9	−12.9	57.8	−4.9
Miami	64	977	−21.0	21,837	−21.0	22.35	(3)	30.4	−4.4	73.6	+4.7
The State	104	1,123	−22.1	24,108	−23.4	21.47	−1.7	29.9	−5.7	71.7	+3.9
Georgia: Atlanta	129	830	+6.8	13,686	+6.5	16.49	−.3	26.1	+6.1	63.1	−6.2
Illinois:											
Chicago	*124*	*990*	*−8.8*	*23,258*	*−7.8*	*23.49*	*+1.0*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other localities	*89*	*1,023*	*−22.1*	*18,901*	*−18.4*	*18.48*	*+4.8*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
The State	*213*	*2,013*	*−16.1*	*42,159*	*−12.9*	*20.94*	*+3.8*	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, January 1935—Continued

[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 January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Number January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934
Indiana:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Evansville	61	299	−7.4	6,392	+5.2	21.38	+13.7	27.4	+10.0	78.0	+3.3
Fort Wayne	77	193	+.5	3,405	−5.9	17.64	−6.4	24.5	+1.7	72.1	−7.8
Indianapolis	139	768	−13.0	17,135	−9.1	22.31	+4.5	28.7	+3.6	77.7	+.9
South Bend	34	153	+18.6	2,851	+14.7	18.63	−3.3	24.8	−5.3	75.2	+2.3
The State	311	1,413	−7.5	29,783	−4.0	21.08	+3.7	27.4	+3.0	76.9	+.5
Iowa: Des Moines	87	386	+8.7	7,560	+1.9	19.59	−6.3	23.9	−6.3	82.1	−.5
Kansas: Wichita	62	220	+17.6	3,559	+2.4	16.18	−12.9	23.8	−8.5	68.2	−5.1
Kentucky: Louisville	135	748	+5.1	15,550	+9.7	20.79	+4.5	29.6	+8.8	70.9	−2.9
Louisiana: New Orleans	109	682	−8.5	11,292	−16.0	16.56	−8.3	25.7	−8.5	64.5	+.6
Maine: Portland	82	230	−28.1	4,867	−33.1	21.16	−6.9	24.9	−11.1	84.9	+4.4
Maryland: Baltimore	*101*	*2,240*	*+4.8*	*43,711*	*+6.6*	*19.51*	*−1.7*	*30.8*	*+2.7*	*64.5*	*−2.0*
Massachusetts: All localities	*693*	*4,175*	*−13.9*	*94,563*	*−21.4*	*22.65*	*−8.7*	*26.4*	*−10.2*	*85.8*	*+1.7*
Michigan:											
Detroit	472	3,426	−1.5	97,816	−4.4	28.55	−3.0	33.0	−.6	86.6	−2.5
Flint	54	132	−7.0	2,426	−9.9	18.38	−3.1	22.2	−18.7	82.9	+19.5
Grand Rapids	98	284	+16.9	4,098	+3.1	14.43	−11.8	22.4	−10.8	64.6	−.8
The State	624	3,842	−.5	104,340	−4.3	27.16	−3.8	31.8	−2.2	85.4	−1.8
Minnesota:											
Duluth	43	99	−20.2	1,927	−20.6	19.46	−.6	26.9	+6.7	72.1	−4.6
Minneapolis	194	835	−15.9	18,365	−15.3	21.99	+.7	27.2	−.7	81.1	+2.0
St. Paul	133	612	−17.1	13,949	−21.2	22.79	−5.0	30.1	−4.1	77.4	+1.3
The State	370	1,546	−16.7	34,241	−18.1	22.15	−1.7	28.3	−1.7	79.0	+1.4
Missouri:											
Kansas City [4]	257	1,401	−12.8	32,969	−5.6	23.53	+8.3	25.9	+10.7	92.1	−1.6
St. Louis	541	2,435	−5.7	60,383	−7.2	24.80	−1.6	25.0	(2)	99.1	−1.7
The State	798	3,836	−8.4	93,352	−6.6	24.34	+2.0	25.3	+3.7	96.5	−1.7
Nebraska: Omaha	148	650	−9.8	13,458	−.5	20.70	+10.4	29.1	+11.1	71.3	−.4
New York:											
New York City	*533*	*8,633*	*−10.2*	*256,220*	*−9.5*	*29.68*	*+.8*	*26.5*	*−1.1*	*112.1*	*+2.2*
Other localities	*338*	*5,900*	*−17.0*	*129,690*	*−19.4*	*21.98*	*−2.9*	*25.8*	*−4.8*	*85.1*	*+2.0*
The State	*871*	*14,533*	*−13.1*	*385,910*	*−13.1*	*26.55*	(2)	*26.2*	*−3.0*	*101.3*	*+2.8*
North Carolina: Charlotte	47	287	−13.3	4,849	−19.0	16.90	−6.5	25.8	−3.7	65.5	−2.8
Ohio:											
Akron	85	199	−31.1	4,060	−35.4	20.40	−6.2	23.3	−18.0	87.4	+14.1
Cincinnati [6]	404	1,447	−6.5	31,673	−2.7	21.89	+4.1	27.0	+3.8	81.0	(2)
Cleveland	600	1,686	−18.3	41,872	−18.0	24.84	+.4	24.5	−2.0	101.8	+2.9
Dayton	138	371	−12.3	7,404	−17.8	19.96	−6.3	24.6	−7.5	81.4	+1.6
Youngstown	89	368	−1.1	7,759	−16.6	21.08	−15.7	25.1	−15.2	84.2	−.4
The State	1,316	4,071	−13.3	92,768	−14.3	22.79	−1.1	25.4	−2.7	89.9	+1.7
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	85	326	−30.2	6,057	−24.7	18.58	+7.8	25.5	+3.7	72.5	+4.0
Tulsa	46	191	−22.7	3,155	−35.3	16.52	−16.3	22.4	−20.6	73.7	+5.1
The State	131	517	−27.6	9,212	−28.7	17.82	−1.5	24.3	−5.8	73.0	+4.6
Oregon: Portland	160	636	−14.2	12,145	−11.5	19.10	+3.2	23.7	+5.3	81.0	−1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, January 1935—Continued

[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 January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Number January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934	Amount January 1935	Percentage change from December 1934
Pennsylvania: [7]				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Erie area	*21*	*174*	*−23.0*	*2,119*	*−25.6*	*12.18*	*−3.4*	*14.9*	*+8.0*	*70.6*	*−2.2*
Philadelphia area	*355*	*2,628*	*−8.7*	*52,099*	*−10.5*	*19.82*	*−1.9*	*27.6*	*−1.4*	*72.2*	*−.6*
Pittsburgh area	*196*	*1,190*	*−15.2*	*33,559*	*−13.5*	*28.20*	*+2.0*	*30.2*	*+2.7*	*94.2*	*−.6*
Reading area	*39*	*152*	*−15.6*	*2,547*	*−16.7*	*16.76*	*−1.4*	*25.8*	(2)	*65.0*	*−1.2*
Scranton area	*23*	*72*	*−30.1*	*1,564*	*−38.8*	*21.72*	*−12.5*	*28.5*	*−4.0*	*76.1*	*−8.8*
Other areas	*252*	*1,700*	*−31.3*	*31,470*	*−26.1*	*18.51*	*+7.6*	*29.8*	*+3.1*	*62.3*	*+3.8*
The State	*886*	*5,916*	*−18.6*	*123,358*	*−16.7*	*20.85*	*+2.4*	*28.4*	*+.7*	*73.7*	*+1.5*
Rhode Island: Providence	239	971	−29.7	19,403	−37.5	19.98	−11.1	27.2	−10.2	73.4	−2.0
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	31	118	−18.1	1,525	−22.2	12.92	−5.0	22.7	−.9	56.9	−4.2
Knoxville	36	313	−6.3	5,328	−4.5	17.02	+1.9	24.7	+2.9	68.9	−.9
Memphis	70	288	−6.8	5,132	−.6	17.82	+6.7	26.6	+2.3	66.9	+4.2
Nashville	71	595	−28.2	8,526	−34.2	14.33	−8.3	27.9	+2.6	51.4	−10.6
The State	208	1,314	−18.7	20,511	−20.0	15.61	−1.6	26.4	+1.9	59.1	−3.4
Texas:											
Dallas	187	637	−21.0	11,056	−16.4	17.36	+5.9	26.6	+2.3	65.8	+3.1
El Paso	23	126	+5.0	2,197	+.2	17.44	−4.6	26.3	(2)	66.4	−4.6
Houston	175	1,013	−3.0	19,997	−3.9	19.74	−1.0	29.1	+.7	68.3	−1.7
San Antonio	85	270	+22.2	4,597	+21.8	17.03	−.3	28.6	+11.3	59.7	−10.5
The State	470	2,046	−6.6	37,847	−5.4	18.50	+1.3	28.1	+2.9	66.3	−1.3
Utah: Salt Lake City	71	175	−13.4	2,809	−36.0	16.05	−26.2	21.9	−16.4	73.7	−10.9
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	64	276	−7.1	4,540	−12.3	16.45	−5.6	25.3	+1.2	65.1	−6.6
Richmond	118	865	−4.4	16,822	−9.5	19.45	−5.3	28.0	−3.8	69.3	−2.0
The State	182	1,141	−5.1	21,362	−10.1	18.72	−5.3	27.3	−2.5	68.3	−3.1
Washington:											
Seattle	153	583	−5.8	13,000	−.6	22.30	+5.6	22.9	+.9	97.3	+4.4
Spokane	54	143	−2.1	3,255	−6.9	22.76	−5.0	26.2	−2.6	86.7	−2.5
Tacoma	73	80	−52.7	1,742	−47.3	21.78	+11.4	24.2	+14.2	90.0	−2.5
The State	280	806	−13.7	17,997	−9.5	22.33	+4.9	23.6	+2.2	94.5	+2.4
West Virginia: Wheeling	*54*	*133*	*−11.3*	*2,557*	*−15.4*	*19 23*	*−4.6*	*27.3*	*+1.1*	*70.5*	*−5.6*
Wisconsin: All localities	*150*	*1,670*	*−5.9*	*31,174*	*−15.9*	*18.67*	*−10.6*	*27.3*	*−12.2*	*65.7*	*+1.1*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,963 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent decrease.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[6] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[7] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Employment and Pay Rolls in January 1935, in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in January 1935 as compared with December 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 8. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 8.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in January 1935 as Compared With December 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from December 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from December 1934
		December 1934	January 1935		December 1934	January 1935	
New York City	14,364	584,433	553,162	−5.4	$14,998,507	$14,424,391	−3.8
Chicago, Ill.	3,504	328,775	320,175	−2.6	7,813,853	7,638,645	−2.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,874	219,085	211,092	−3.6	5,037,854	4,851,215	−3.7
Detroit, Mich.	1,549	212,966	235,192	+10.4	5,455,105	6,092,559	+11.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,236	112,094	107,872	−3.8	2,611,382	2,586,476	−1.0
Cleveland, Ohio	2,043	124,105	123,167	−.8	2,781,438	2,789,430	+.3
St. Louis, Mo.	1,857	116,418	112,651	−3.2	2,473,398	2,426,388	−1.9
Baltimore, Md.	1,346	78,709	73,338	−6.8	1,553,236	1,514,056	−2.5
Boston, Mass.	3,788	151,218	147,019	−2.8	3,426,828	3,416,288	−.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,431	120,175	115,424	−4.0	2,542,094	2,472,010	−2.8
San Francisco, Calif.	1,486	68,590	66,199	−3.5	1,666,321	1,638,341	−1.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	868	59,987	59,777	−.4	1,333,672	1,382,179	+3.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	800	63,970	62,974	−1.6	1,424,567	1,395,551	−2.0

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 949,382 on December 15, 1934, to 947,567 on January 15, 1935, or 0.2 percent. Pay rolls increased from $118,064,291 in December 1934 to $126,805,045 in January 1935, or 7.4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to January 1935 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over— is shown by index numbers published in table 9. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, and cover all employees.

Table 9.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to January 1935

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
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	[1] 53.7
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6	------
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9	------
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9	------
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5	------
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0	------
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7	------
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8	------
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.0	------
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	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	54.8	------
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	53.8	------
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5	------

[1] Preliminary.

Table 10 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of December 1934 and January 1935 and total pay rolls for the entire months of December 1934 and January 1935. 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 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to the latest month available.

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Roll on Class I Steam Railroads, December 1934 and January 1935

[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]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings	
	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935
All employees	949,382	947,567	$118,064,291	$126,805,045
Professional, clerical, and general	163,492	162,321	22,795,148	23,555,488
Clerks	85,124	84,138	11,228,485	11,633,029
Stenographers and typists	15,396	15,245	1,904,538	1,964,047
Maintenance of way and structures	180,951	181,789	14,946,028	16,796,279
Laborers, extra gang, and work train	11,718	11,449	609,659	853,960
Track and roadway section laborers	89,818	92,778	5,007,176	6,008,430
Maintenance of equipment and stores	266,034	266,650	29,468,459	32,107,820
Carmen	54,216	54,158	6,668,965	7,331,607
Electrical workers	8,468	8,551	1,174,249	1,279,711
Machinists	37,457	37,769	4,853,301	5,345,397
Skilled trades helpers	58,300	58,225	5,316,219	5,827,340
Laborers (shop engine houses, power plants, and stores)	20,704	20,743	1,638,025	1,750,279
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	17,512	17,358	1,055,550	1,147,715

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Roll on Class I Steam Railroads, December 1934 and January 1935—Continued

[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]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month.		Total earnings	
	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	124,058	120,908	$14,136,638	$14,577,991
Station agents	23,622	23,502	3,388,440	3,535,489
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,439	14,363	2,072,170	2,134,641
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	18,420	16,204	1,372,456	1,373,537
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,554	16,614	1,121,379	1,151,786
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,158	12,147	2,125,492	2,219,396
Transportation, train and engine	202,689	203,752	34,592,526	37,548,071
Road conductors	22,390	22,439	4,886,741	5,239,211
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,355	46,071	6,588,485	7,116,682
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	34,806	35,174	4,622,647	5,098,486
Road engineers and motormen	27,289	27,495	6,596,400	7,137,397
Road firemen and helpers	29,880	29,976	4,780,212	5,171,706

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, January 1935

INCREASES were shown in employment in the executive, military, and legislative branches of the United States Government, comparing January 1935 with December 1934. There was a slight decrease in employment in the judicial service.

Information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 11 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the employees in the executive branches are employed in the city of Washington.

121375—35——14

Table 11.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, January 1934, December 1934, and January 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
January 1934	69,808	8,237	78,045	472,163	57,931	530,094	541,971	66,168	608,139
December 1934	86,451	7,599	94,050	502,371	75,852	578,223	588,822	83,451	672,273
January 1935	87,106	7,283	94,389	503,014	77,594	580,608	590,120	84,877	674,997
Gain or loss:									
January 1934 to January 1935	+17,298	−954	+16,344	+30,851	+19,663	+50,514	+48,149	+18,709	+66,858
December 1934 to January 1935	+655	−316	+339	+643	+1,742	+2,385	+1,298	+1,426	+2,724
Percentage change:									
January 1934 to January 1935	+24.78	−11.58	+20.94	+6.53	+33.94	+9.53	+8.88	+28.27	+10.99
December 1934 to January 1935	+0.76	−4.16	+0.36	+0.13	+2.30	+0.41	+0.22	+1.71	+0.41
Labor turn-over January 1935:									
Additions [2]	2,363	1,215	3,578	6,861	18,014	24,875	9,224	19,229	28,453
Separations [2]	1,549	1,307	2,856	6,679	16,194	22,873	8,228	17,501	25,729
Turn-over rate per 100	1.78	16.33	3.03	1.33	21.11	3.95	1.40	20.79	3.82

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department nor 50,168 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Agriculture Department with a pay roll of $761,823.
[2] Not including employees transferred within the Government service.

Table 12 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 12.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1934				1934			
January	78,045	530,094	608,139	August	91,065	585,772	676,837
February	79,913	531,839	611,752	September	92,557	589,280	681,837
March	81,569	541,990	623,559	October	93,322	590,183	683,505
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	November	93,827	581,615	675,442
May	85,939	573,147	659,086	December	94,050	578,223	672,273
June	87,196	573,898	661,094	1935			
July	87,978	583,531	671,509	January	94,389	580,608	674,997

Table 13 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government by months, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service [1]		Total	
	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	Employees	Pay roll
1934										
January	608,139	$77,450,498	262,942	$18,499,516	1,780	$417,000	4,777	$966,193	877,638	$97,333,207
February	611,752	83,524,296	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	430,843	4,784	1,020,803	881,742	104,508,774
March	623,559	84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	443,505	4,799	1,022,808	896,497	105,353,964
April	644,108	85,090,283	266,923	18,816,636	1,904	432,401	4,797	1,020,924	917,732	105,360,244
May	659,086	89,577,479	266,864	19,216,150	1,913	442,896	4,794	1,035,106	932,657	110,271,631
June	661,094	91,540,629	267,038	19,539,020	1,881	439,170	4,810	1,039,198	934,823	112,558,017
July	671,509	95,184,175	268,257	20,391,629	1,750	434,736	4,645	1,073,348	946,161	117,083,888
August	676,837	[2] 98,518,203	268,712	20,501,900	1,690	439,014	4,655	1,072,406	951,894	120,531,523
September	681,837	[2] 98,848,540	269,489	20,855,093	1,777	486,410	4,653	1,070,956	957,756	121,260,999
October	683,505	[2] 101,632,505	270,490	19,945,777	1,846	453,217	4,632	1,070,290	960,473	123,101,789
November	675,442	100,787,487	272,572	21,786,447	1,885	451,653	4,630	1,070,881	954,529	124,096,468
December	672,273	100,736,351	272,200	20,971,678	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996	950,982	123,212,155
1935										
January	674,997	97,614,242	273,620	21,211,781	1,830	462,895	4,722	1,077,401	955,169	120,366,319

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Revised.

Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, January 1935 [1]

THERE were nearly 305,000 men employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending January 15. This is a decrease of 78,000 as compared with the preceding month. The men worked nearly 27,500,000 hours during the month and earned over $18,400,000, an average rate of over 67 cents per hour.

Orders were placed for material valued at $28,800,000 during the month.

By Type of Project

TABLE 14 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of January 1935 [1] on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

[1] Whenever the month of January is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Jan. 15.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects	[2] 191,829	181,996	$11,533,770	17,963,571	$0.642	$14,673,734
Building construction	15,678	13,177	938,762	1,243,177	.755	1,764,719
Forestry	1,098	1,087	102,081	121,657	.839	35,157
Naval vessels	21,161	20,636	2,769,958	3,287,192	.843	2,124,196
Public roads [3]	([4])	88,350	2,844,800	5,844,000	.487	2,900,000
Reclamation	17,075	16,397	1,580,007	2,336,946	.676	2,395,952
River, harbor, and flood control	30,042	24,547	2,078,570	3,044,126	.683	4,078,924
Streets and roads	4,563	4,011	170,594	352,758	.484	375,986
Water and sewerage	886	779	52,942	81,018	.653	70,660
Miscellaneous	12,976	12,312	996,056	1,652,697	.603	928,140
	Non-Federal projects					
All projects	97,957	81,220	$5,982,478	8,046,031	$0.744	$11,203,643
Building construction	39,293	32,191	2,557,261	2,834,978	.902	5,137,380
Railroad construction	12,856	11,944	1,099,164	1,822,251	.603	205,345
Streets and roads	10,200	7,897	434,935	656,978	.662	859,999
Water and sewerage	34,412	28,311	1,816,736	2,631,513	.690	3,410,470
Miscellaneous	1,196	877	74,382	100,311	.742	1,590,449

[1] Maximum number employed during any one week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Federal construction projects as shown in the table above are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which the contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration 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. For many projects, the additional funds are obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration.

For other projects, a loan is procured from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 14. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 16, page 1053.

The number of wage earners employed on Federal construction projects decreased 63,000, and the number of wage earners on non-Federal projects decreased 12,000, comparing January with December. The larger part of the decrease in Federal projects occurred in public-road building and in river, harbor, and flood-control work. The decrease in non-Federal employment occurred, for the most part, in street and road building. The average earnings per hour on non-Federal projects was 10 cents more than on Federal projects. The range in hourly earnings on Federal projects was from 48 cents in the case of road building to 84 cents in the case of work on naval vessels. On non-Federal projects hourly earnings ranged from 60 cents for railroad construction to 90 cents for building construction.

By Geographic Divisions

TABLE 15 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during January 1935 on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from the public works fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935

[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
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions [2]	191,829	181,296	$11,533,770	17,963,571	$0.642	[3] $14,673,734
New England	10,278	9,824	846,530	1,111,922	.761	809,022
Middle Atlantic	19,506	18,607	1,272,521	1,794,751	.709	1,204,182
East North Central	16,689	15,382	877,917	1,233,927	.711	920,391
West North Central	25,863	23,669	924,626	1,626,700	.568	1,034,667
South Atlantic	35,119	33,371	2,600,973	3,810,749	.683	2,013,216
East South Central	25,780	25,314	1,258,292	2,354,043	.535	644,013
West South Central	24,394	23,120	925,124	1,996,342	.463	567,069
Mountain	17,315	16,433	1,473,039	2,242,508	.657	1,870,079
Pacific	12,101	11,300	1,110,052	1,326,972	.837	2,322,671
Outside continental United States	4,423	3,915	211,115	419,281	.504	385,305
	Non-Federal projects					
All divisions	97,957	81,220	$5,982,478	8,046,031	$0.744	$11,203,643
New England	13,235	10,255	730,341	948,546	.770	1,216,473
Middle Atlantic	18,520	15,584	1,343,807	1,524,817	.881	3,035,618
East North Central	12,735	10,496	828,895	920,127	.901	1,759,850
West North Central	9,779	7,958	557,381	793,818	.702	1,866,975
South Atlantic	20,741	18,141	1,397,795	2,275,785	.614	1,134,028
East South Central	5,533	4,587	223,320	363,194	.615	319,821
West South Central	6,560	5,260	288,807	465,257	.621	842,231
Mountain	2,784	2,348	154,094	199,680	.772	278,910
Pacific	7,142	5,944	415,382	483,703	.859	683,670
Outside continental United States	928	647	42,656	71,104	.600	66,067

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes data for 361 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $2,900,000, estimated value of material orders placed.

Table 16 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during January 1935, by geographic divisions. (The table includes data for shops operated by the railroads and by commercial firms.)

Table **16.**—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935

[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
	Maximum number employed [1]	Semimonthly average				
	Railroad shops					
All divisions	8,893	7,964	$347,981	538,489	$0.646	$1,402,980
New England	479	479	43,199	62,766	.688	11,340
Middle Atlantic	2,606	2,376	123,380	183,622	.672	982,401
East North Central	744	628	40,112	70,600	.568	69,640
West North Central	1,025	750	20,667	30,218	.684	18,320
South Atlantic	910	608	62,987	98,556	.639	256,972
East South Central						2,684
West South Central	462	462	7,125	13,938	.511	21,897
Mountain	478	472	8,702	13,329	.653	10,009
Pacific	2,189	2,189	41,809	65,460	.639	29,717
	Commercial shops					
All divisions	5,659	(2)	$561,533	878,684	$0.639	(2)
New England	648	(2)	61,819	100,832	.613	(2)
Middle Atlantic	3,733	(2)	382,009	577,078	.662	(2)
East North Central	562	(2)	58,231	83,287	.699	(2)
West North Central	696	(2)	57,736	114,653	.504	(2)
South Atlantic	20	(2)	1,738	2,834	.613	(2)

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.

There were but a few new loans made by the Public Works Administration for building cars and locomotives. For that reason the employment on this type of work is rapidly declining, as the older jobs are being completed.

Summary by Months

TABLE 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public works program in August 1933 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to January 1935, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
August 1933 to January 1935	----------	$360,398,195	624,040,081	$0.578	$701,315,937
1933					
August	4,699	280,040	539,454	.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	[2] 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	23,793,459
February	295,741	15,246,423	28,938,177	.527	24,565,004
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,408
April	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	[3] 67,150,664
May	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	[3] 49,720,378
June	592,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	[3] 57,589,895
July	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	[3] 51,644,174
August	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,328	.586	[3] 53,282,956
September	549,910	31,720,317	51,699,495	.614	[3] 50,685,634
October	507,799	29,280,240	46,617,616	.622	[3] 50,234,495
November	469,874	28,831,432	46,494,195	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,491,692	35,021,864	.642	[3] 46,792,081
1935					
January	304,338	18,425,762	27,426,775	.672	[3] 28,806,857

[1] Maximum number employed during any one week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at over $701,000,000.

During January 1935 purchase orders were placed for materials valued at over $28,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of these materials will create 95,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick is counted—not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only the labor in the rolling mill is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In order to obtain data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased direct by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimation is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Over the 18-month period orders have been placed for material valued at over $700,000,000. It is estimated that in fabricating this material approximately 2,300,000 man-months of labor has been, or will be, created.

Emergency Work Program

THERE was an increase of nearly 80,000 in the number of workers on the rolls of the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration, comparing the last week in January with the last week in December. Pay rolls for the same period increased nearly 7 percent.

Table 18 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for weeks ending December 27, 1934, and January 31, 1935.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Jan. 31, 1935	Dec. 27, 1934	Jan. 31, 1935	Dec. 27, 1934
All divisions	1,649,605	1,571,588	$15,117,850	$14,137,896
Percentage change	+4.96		+6.93	
New England	127,385	132,450	1,362,847	1,556,423
Middle Atlantic	268,194	270,455	4,226,849	3,831,601
East North Central	236,841	229,205	2,264,226	2,142,258
West North Central	290,102	292,643	2,005,978	2,150,347
South Atlantic	203,554	177,570	1,075,079	1,004,104
East South Central	90,759	93,329	464,620	427,559
West South Central	218,932	165,551	1,371,686	925,643
Mountain	48,784	59,308	510,300	602,303
Pacific	165,054	151,077	1,836,265	1,497,658

While there was an increase of nearly 5 percent in the total number of people given employment by the emergency-work program, the increases were confined to four of the geographic divisions.

Table 19 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls on the emergency-work program by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program, from March 1934 to January 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934		
March	22,934	$842,000	October	1,998,167	$52,861,038
April	1,176,818	38,953,678	November	2,147,091	62,845,540
May	1,343,214	42,214,039	December	[1] 2,299,333	[1] 61,922,514
June	1,477,753	42,221,757			
July	1,723,295	47,244,553	1935		
August	1,922,029	54,870,823	January	2,472,751	71,687,596
September	1,950,728	50,178,571			

[1] Revised.

During the month of January, 2,400,000 people were given employment on this work program. This does not mean, however, that at any given time the total number of workers reached the figure quoted. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working during any given week.

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE were nearly 400,000 men working in Civilian Conservation camps during the month ending January 31, 1935. This was an increase of nearly 50,000 as compared with the previous month. The Emergency Conservation Work employees were paid more than $16,700,000 for their work during January. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 20 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work for the months December 1934 and January 1935, by type of work.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work January 1935 and December 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All groups	398,717	350,028	$16,761,696	$15,414,634
Enrolled personnel	358,840	311,793	11,206,572	9,737,298
Reserve officers	6,312	6,194	1,574,437	1,552,889
Educational advisers	1,286	1,271	205,607	203,172
Supervisory and technical [1]	[2] 32,279	[3] 30,770	[2] 3,775,080	[3] 3,921,275

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] 30,498 employees and pay roll of $3,599,808 included in the executive service table.
[3] 28,496 employees and pay roll of $3,685,425 included in the executive service table.

There were more employees in Civilian Conservation camps during January than during any month since the beginning of the program in May 1933. Information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $45 per month; 8 percent, $36 per month; and the remaining 87 percent, $30 per month.

Table 21 shows employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work by months January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 21.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to January 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934		
January	331, 594	$13, 581, 506	September	335, 785	$15, 022, 969
February	321, 829	13, 081, 393	October	391, 894	16, 939, 595
March	247, 591	10, 792, 319	November	387, 329	16, 622, 110
April	314, 664	13, 214, 018	December	350, 028	15, 414, 634
May	335, 871	14, 047, 512			
June	280, 271	12, 641, 401	1935		
July	389, 104	16, 032, 734	January	398, 717	16, 761, 696
August	385, 340	16, 363, 826			

Employment on State-Road Projects

DURING the month of January there were nearly 145,000 men working on building and maintaining State roads. Sixteen and four-tenths percent of these men were building new roads and 83.6 percent were employed in repairing and maintaining existing roads.

Table 22 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of December 1934 and January 1935.

Table 22.—Employment and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions [1]

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	23, 537	41, 919	$760, 774	$1, 726, 621	120, 283	134, 680	$4, 104, 125	$5, 029, 466
Percentage change	−43. 85		−55. 94		−10. 69		−18. 40	
New England	1, 616	9, 112	51, 432	446, 638	7, 504	6, 673	307, 360	418, 055
Middle Atlantic	1, 415	3, 050	83, 362	207, 804	26, 915	30, 909	771, 613	1, 086, 291
East North Central	2, 739	6, 244	125, 282	310, 780	17, 490	20, 182	718, 995	827, 659
West North Central	2, 145	4, 662	57, 920	110, 881	13, 454	18, 971	418, 606	512, 707
South Atlantic	7, 635	7, 993	113, 075	152, 056	22, 363	25, 080	581, 050	701, 592
East South Central	1, 601	1, 773	50, 155	74, 747	10, 768	10, 226	201, 412	238, 854
West South Central	1, 585	3, 131	58, 741	116, 025	9, 147	9, 501	400, 617	427, 923
Mountain	1, 581	2, 467	88, 867	141, 376	6, 191	6, 740	310, 210	365, 418
Pacific	3, 220	3, 487	131, 940	166, 314	6, 381	6, 327	390, 129	445, 689
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	70	71	4, 133	5, 278

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

There was a decrease of over 30,000 in the number of State road workers comparing January with December.

Table 23 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads for the month, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1934				
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	$8,684,109
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,989,765
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December	41,919	134,680	176,599	6,756,087
1935				
January	23,537	120,283	143,820	4,864,899

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, January 1935

DURING the month ending January 15, slightly more than 11,000 people were employed on construction projects financed by loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 24 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during January 1935, by type of project.

Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 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
All projects	11,180	$1,054,708	1,484,190	$0.711	$3,966,718
Bridges	3,809	313,308	375,455	.834	3,121,925
Building construction	512	31,015	37,117	.836	8,819
Railroad construction	169	4,169	8,820	.473	11,293
Reclamation	1,481	76,210	191,243	.398	57,144
Water and sewerage	4,388	538,726	734,797	.733	480,307
Miscellaneous	821	91,280	136,758	.667	287,230

Earnings per hour averaged slightly more than 71 cents. There was considerable variation in the earnings per hour on the different types of projects. For example, on building construction the average hourly earnings were nearly 84 cents, while on reclamation projects earnings averaged less than 40 cents per hour.

Table 25 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	11,180	$1,054,708	1,484,190	$0.711	$3,966,718
Middle Atlantic	779	64,693	67,976	.952	17,212
East North Central	319	41,846	37,374	1.120	71,288
East South Central	169	4,169	8,820	.473	11,293
West South Central	832	50,844	73,686	.690	29,120
Mountain	1,482	76,234	191,283	.399	57,144
Pacific	7,599	816,922	1,105,051	.739	3,780,661

Comparing January with December, there were decreases in all geographic divisions except the East North Central and the West North Central. The largest decreases occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and in the Pacific States. The decrease in the Middle Atlantic States was brought about by the nearing completion of the Knickerbocker Village project in New York City and the sanitarium at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The decrease in the Pacific States was caused by the falling off of employment on the bridge in San Francisco Harbor.

Table 26 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months April 1934 to January 1935, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 26.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
April	18,731	$1,516,915	2,308,580	$0.657	$2,357,408
May	19,429	1,649,920	2,358,966	.699	2,143,864
June	19,022	1,676,075	2,314,136	.724	2,230,065
July	17,475	1,612,848	2,141,945	.753	2,402,174
August	17,221	1,697,161	2,282,181	.744	2,384,887
September	16,809	1,637,047	2,203,881	.743	2,579,969
October	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620
1935					
January	11,180	1,054,708	1,484,190	.711	3,966,718

No new construction loans are being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Employment on these projects will, therefore, decrease quite rapidly since many separate projects are nearing completion.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed since March 15, 1934, by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects, amounted to more than $25,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

DURING the month ending January 15 there were over 12,700 employees working on construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments.

The number of workers include only employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934. Comparing January with December, there was a decrease of nearly 3,500 employees working on these construction projects. The decrease was brought about by the curtailment of work on road building and river, harbor, and flood-control work. Pay rolls for January amounted to nearly $670,000. Earnings per hour averaged 63 cents.

The following tables show information concerning such work on construction projects on which work started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no data for projects that were under way previous to that date.

Table 27 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, for January 1935, which are financed from direct appropriations to the various Federal agencies.

Table 27.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, 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
All projects	12,784	$669,199	1,062,118	$0.630	$3,163,946
Building construction	2,931	171,568	214,428	.800	324,717
Public roads	1,796	78,499	123,434	.636	80,002
River, harbor, and flood control	4,104	201,113	374,535	.537	164,516
Streets and roads	1,929	66,959	153,859	.435	17,982
Naval vessels	1,234	117,582	137,982	.852	2,518,076
Water and sewerage	234	10,139	17,232	.588	39,154
Miscellaneous	556	23,339	40,648	.574	19,499

Of the workers employed on these projects, more than 30 percent were working on river, harbor, and flood-control work and nearly 25 percent on building construction. Hourly earnings varied from less than 44 cents for street and road building to more than 85 cents for work on naval vessels.

Table 28 shows, for the month of January 1935, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions.

Table 28.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic divisions	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
All divisions	12,784	11,451	$669,199	1,062,118	$0.630	[1] $3,163,946
New England	934	817	70,943	95,110	.746	189,884
Middle Atlantic	631	522	54,600	62,707	.871	1,694,309
East North Central	1,119	1,023	42,957	60,945	.705	115,467
West North Central	1,289	1,143	64,363	115,863	.556	25,116
South Atlantic	2,679	2,309	142,551	205,591	.693	849,825
East South Central	1,624	1,524	70,535	129,838	.543	67,311
West South Central	2,146	1,902	102,805	200,899	.512	71,006
Mountain	1,250	1,233	61,903	103,028	.601	15,376
Pacific	1,023	915	54,356	81,226	.669	37,665
Outside continental United States	89	63	4,186	6,911	.606	17,985

[1] Includes $80,002, estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 29 shows, for the months August 1934 to January 1935, inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations.

Table 29.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

[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
1934					
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
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441
1935					
January	12,784	669,199	1,062,118	.630	3,163,946

The value of materials for which purchase orders have been placed since July 1, 1934, on this construction program amounted to over $10,000,000. More than 20 percent of this amount has been for structural and reinforcing steel. The value of orders placed for lumber and timber products amounted to nearly $700,000.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1928 to 1934, and by months beginning with December 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
1928	45,669	10.8	156,185	5,386	0.9	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	328,844	168,023	17.0	170,023	17.2
1934			287,528	182,855	19.0	166,229	17.2
1933							
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	153,412	15.9
November			275,116	193,212	20.2	150,997	15.7
December	80,097	18.8	308,106	212,713	22.2	167,562	17.5
1935							
January			334,337				

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
1928	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4	----------	50,226	18.5
1929	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	12,905	42,817	15.5
1930	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	39,631	13.7
1931	16.8	291,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	53,019	17.9
1932	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	99,508	31.7
1933	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408	97,417	28.8
1934	18.2	676,994	245,953	17.4	20,326	[1] 81,756	22.2
1933							
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	217,741	15.5	18,835	68,509	18.3
November	17.5	668,937	231,314	16.4	20,395	86,201	22.6
December	18.0	752,328	271,110	19.0	22,585	94,070	29.7
1935							
January	18.1	818,005	----------	----------	23,032	111,418	29.5

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
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	8,210	17,139	275,395	4,733,014	35.5	18.3
1934	2,970	10,011	----------	2,657,688	----------	----------
1933						
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	2,927	9,708	369,248	2,352,662	----------	----------
December	2,739	10,680	418,933	2,604,700	----------	----------
1935						
January	3,406	12,479	478,844	2,973,544	----------	----------

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance							
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Employment exchanges, applications for work	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Christain (Budapest)	Social Democratic
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	15,322
1930	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3	2,297,000	43,592	951	21,339
1931	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	2,668,000	52,305	977	27,635
1932	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	2,757,000	66,235	1,026	29,772
1933	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	2,520,616	60,595	1,085	26,716
1934	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9	----------	----------	996	22,291
1933								
December	1,949,477	15.1	313,419	2.5	2,224,079	55,523	1,118	25,926
1934								
January	2,045,636	15.9	361,479	2.8	2,389,068	56,478	1,120	26,280
February	1,996,344	15.5	346,450	2.7	2,317,909	57,882	1,118	26,066
March	1,907,908	14.8	316,960	2.5	2,201,577	60,821	1,085	24,235
April	1,813,550	14.1	334,180	2.6	2,148,195	52,575	980	23,586
May	1,751,983	13.6	345,268	2.7	2,090,381	50,901	948	22,848
June	1,672,644	13.0	451,805	3.5	2,092,586	46,863	882	22,467
July	1,663,463	12.9	498,782	3.9	2,126,260	45,486	935	21,212
August	1,672,742	13.0	462,413	3.6	2,136,578	48,365	959	20,737
September	1,721,737	13.4	358,599	2.7	2,081,987	46,715	911	20,058
October	1,776,244	13.7	342,896	2.7	2,119,635	52,987	927	19,410
November	1,807,661	13.9	314,638	2.5	2,120,785	53,641	1,039	19,611
December	1,793,047	13.8	293,400	2.3	2,085,815	53,168	1,045	20,986
1935								
January	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.8	2,325,373	54,368	I,046	20,953

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
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	[2] 62,817	1,006,442	33,468	489,168	6.9	14,582	162,638	30.1
1933	[2] 72,255	1,018,955	----------	413,853	5.7	8,156	176,429	31.4
1934	[2] 103,671	963,677	----------	----------	-------	4,965	[1] 169,588	31.7
1933								
December	[2] 79,414	1,132,257	----------	378,921	5.1	10,605	213,349	35.7
1934								
January	[2] 94,266	1,158,418	----------	382,315	5.2	10,435	187,438	31.5
February	[2] 98,642	1,103,550	----------	390,243	5.2	11,041	146,327	24.7
March	[2] 100,521	1,056,823	----------	385,343	5.2	10,480	165,367	27.3
April	[2] 98,144	995,548	----------	381,114	5.1	7,265	127,404	23.5
May	[2] 94,420	941,257	----------	382,977	5.1	1,831	125,762	25.1
June	[2] 90,408	830,856	----------	378,065	5.1	1,019	123,898	24.9
July	[2] 89,736	886,998	----------	372,070	5.0	904	----------	-------
August	[2] 98,252	866,570	----------	367,950	4.9	949	----------	-------
September	[2] 110,186	887,345	----------	365,596	4.9	999	116,073	-------
October	[2] 117,057	905,114	----------	365,291	4.9	1,796	122,837	-------
November	[2] 123,890	969,944	----------	360,104	4.8	5,012	131,069	-------
December	[2] 128,084	961,705	----------	----------	-------	7,854	179,195	-------
1935								
January	[2] 138,779	1,011,711	----------	----------	-------	7,535	185,815	-------

[1] Provisional figure.

[2] Registration area extended.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway			Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges [3]	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
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	[4] 32,705	255,582	38,890
1933	53,382	16,588	33.4	[4] 35,591	249,660	29,060
1934	47,028			35,101	342,166	16,871
1933						
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	11,941
October	48,094	14,631	27.1	34,292	296,801	11,795
November	45,963	15.771	29.1	38,556	332,818	12,570
December	44,283	17,792	32.8	40,056	408,173	13,887
1935						
January				39,046	501,300	16,523

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	
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
1934		80,216	18.9		9.8			15,396
1933								
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	42,100	8.2	28,900	5.5	11,211
November	33,594	81,406	17.8	52,700	10.3	30,300	5.7	11,721
December		114,695	25.0	72,326	13.3	32,522	6.0	16,947
1935								
January		100,839	21.7	91,100	17.2	35,600	6.6	27,218

[1] Provisional figure.
[3] Included not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.
[4] Revised figures.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Building Construction in Principal Cities, February 1935

FEBRUARY furnished further evidence of improved conditions in the construction industry. Reports from the principal cities in the United States indicate that the estimated cost of new buildings and of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings for which permits were awarded during the month was 14.4 percent greater than in January. At the same time, the number of permits awarded for construction work increased 5.8 percent.

In comparison with the corresponding month of 1934, the February level of building activity shows an increase of 44 percent and is 58 percent higher than in February 1933. These large gains, however, merely emphasize the depths to which the construction industry fell during the depression. Judged by predepression standards the present rate of building operations is still abnormally low, although it is noteworthy that this is the first February since 1929 which has shown an increase in comparison with January.

Table 1.—Salient Statistics of Building Construction in 775 Identical Cities, February and January 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change
All construction	21,245	20,086	+5.8	$39,654,665	$34,675,773	+14.4
New residential buildings	1,925	1,642	+17.2	9,900,077	9,074,900	+9.1
New nonresidential buildings	3,209	2,999	+7.0	16,786,454	13,411,335	+25.2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	16,111	15,445	+4.3	12,968,134	12,189,538	+6.4

A significant feature of the record for February is that the most pronounced increase in activity occurred in new nonresidential construction. The estimated cost of the buildings of this type for which contracts were awarded in February was 25.2 percent more than the cost of the nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued in January. The improvement, however, was not confined to this field. A gain of 9.1 percent over January is shown in new residential

buildings and the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs increased 6.4 percent. (See table 1.)

No less significant is the fact that the February gain in building operations was not due entirely to increased contracts awarded by the Federal and State Governments. It is true that building projects financed by public funds rose from $2,219,090 in January to $5,411,521 in February. But even without this increase in public building operations, private construction shows a healthy gain of 5.5 percent over January.

The information published in this study is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 775 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, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures shown are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. Federal and State contract figures are collected from the various officials who have the power to award contracts.

Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 2 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 775 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over during January and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 775 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$9,900,077	$9,074,900	+9.1	$16,786,454	$13,411,335	+25.2
New England	290,270	502,830	−42.3	3,092,967	439,506	+603.7
Middle Atlantic	3,752,080	3,679,185	+2.0	2,727,972	2,699,247	+1.1
East North Central	980,345	855,292	+14.6	1,460,666	2,088,399	−30.1
West North Central	560,360	308,820	+81.5	315,840	950,605	−66.8
South Atlantic	1,473,677	1,059,216	+39.1	2,784,803	800,159	+248.0
East South Central	163,412	111,115	+47.1	403,869	1,243,785	−67.5
West South Central	785,962	892,496	−11.9	1,296,552	2,709,394	−52.1
Mountain	235,000	140,060	+67.8	162,270	171,044	−5.1
Pacific	1,658,971	1,525,886	+8.7	4,541,515	2,309,196	+96.7

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 775 Identical Cities—Con.

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$12,968,134	$12,189,538	+6.4	$39,654,665	$34,675,773	+14.4	775
New England	1,433,477	1,051,855	+36.3	4,816,714	1,994,191	+141.5	110
Middle Atlantic	4,169,258	3,403,510	+22.5	10,649,310	9,781,942	+8.9	178
East North Central	1,807,815	1,813,486	−.3	4,248,826	4,757,177	−10.7	179
West North Central	631,041	504,141	+25.2	1,507,241	1,763,566	−14.5	64
South Atlantic	1,627,183	1,869,973	−13.0	5,885,663	3,729,348	+57.8	77
East South Central	527,770	461,248	+14.4	1,095,051	1,816,148	−39.7	
West South Central	542,729	576,176	−5.8	2,625,243	4,178,066	−37.2	48
Mountain	412,835	257,309	+60.4	810,105	568,413	+42.5	23
Pacific	1,816,026	2,251,840	−19.3	8,016,512	6,086,922	+31.7	62

In comparison with the previous month, an increase in the value of total building construction for which permits were issued in February is shown for 5 of the 9 geographic divisions. The largest increase occurred in the New England division, which was 1 of the 2 geographic divisions showing decreases comparing January with December.

Increases in the indicated expenditures for new residential buildings were reported in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions, the increases ranging from a low of 8.7 percent in the Pacific States to 81.5 percent in the West North Central States. Only 4 of the 9 geographic divisions showed increases in new nonresidential buildings. In the New England States, however, indicated expenditures for this type of building were more than six times as great as during the preceding month. There were increases in estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions.

Table 3 shows the number of new residential and nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 775 identical cities during January and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 3.—Number of Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 775 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	1,925	1,642	+17.2	3,209	2,999	+7.0	16,111	15,445	+4.3	21,245	20,086	+5.8
New England	52	78	−33.3	135	168	−19.6	1,140	1,071	+6.4	1,327	1,317	+.8
Middle Atlantic	297	229	+29.7	428	411	+4.1	2,998	2,979	+.6	3,723	3,619	+2.9
East North Central	153	129	+18.6	515	430	+19.8	2,148	1,683	+27.6	2,816	2,242	+25.6
West North Central	152	97	+56.7	270	235	+14.9	904	694	+30.3	1,326	1,026	+29.2
South Atlantic	371	314	+18.2	447	420	+6.4	2,469	2,373	+4.0	3,287	3,107	+5.8
East South Central	68	48	+41.7	158	95	+66.3	1,153	1,209	−4.6	1,379	1,352	+2.0
West South Central	356	329	+8.2	342	343	−.3	1,166	1,389	−16.1	1,864	2,061	−9.6
Mountain	61	37	+64.9	108	98	+10.2	534	443	+20.5	703	578	+21.6
Pacific	415	381	+8.9	806	799	+.9	3,599	3,604	−.1	4,820	4,784	+.8

All geographic divisions, except New England, showed increases in the number of new residential buildings. All regions, except the New England and the West South Central, showed increases in new nonresidential buildings. There were increases in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings in all divisions except the East South Central, the West South Central, and the Pacific. The total amount of building construction increased in all geographic divisions except the West South Central.

Table 4 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 775 identical cities for January and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 775 Identical Cities

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
New England	$232,770	$453,555	48	71	$22,500	$37,400	6	11
Middle Atlantic	1,188,130	971,785	260	191	85,950	199,400	23	35
East North Central	907,545	689,792	148	120	28,800	48,000	9	9
West North Central	517,360	294,820	148	94	11,000	14,000	3	6
South Atlantic	1,073,991	952,022	334	293	39,894	58,194	34	32
East South Central	128,512	98,115	66	45	3,000	13,000	1	6
West South Central	652,902	800,227	321	300	99,950	84,974	51	49
Mountain	207,500	140,060	57	37	5,000	0	2	0
Pacific	1,241,821	1,307,776	366	356	249,700	136,850	69	36
Total	6,150,531	5,708,152	1,748	1,507	545,794	591,818	198	184
Percentage change	+7.7		+16.0		−7.8		+7.6	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [2]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
New England	$35,000	0	12	0	$290,270	$490,955	66	82
Middle Atlantic	2,313,000	$2,433,000	705	725	3,587,080	3,604,185	988	951
East North Central	44,000	117,500	13	44	980,345	855,292	170	173
West North Central	32,000	0	18	0	560,360	308,820	169	100
South Atlantic	299,792	49,000	134	30	1,413,677	1,059,216	502	355
East South Central	0	0	0	0	131,512	111,115	67	51
West South Central	31,910	4,800	39	10	784,762	890,001	411	359
Mountain	17,500	0	6	0	230,000	140,060	65	37
Pacific	167,450	81,260	66	37	1,658,971	1,525,886	501	429
Total	2,940,652	2,685,560	993	846	9,636,977	8,985,530	2,939	2,537
Percentage change	+9.5		+17.4		+7.2		+15.8	

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

During February permits were issued for new dwellings to house 2,939 families, an increase of 15.8 percent compared with January. The estimated value of these new dwellings was 7.2 percent greater than that reported for the new dwellings for which permits were issued during the preceding month.

Increases were shown from January to February 1935 in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, in 2-family dwellings, and in apartment houses.

Table 5 gives index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Operations

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—				Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations			New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930						1933					
January	34.2	29.4	64.3	55.1	46.1	January	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
February	43.0	34.7	51.8	57.5	44.1	February	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
1931					38.9	1934					
January	39.1	30.8	43.4	55.5	37.9	January	3.7	2.8	10.5	24.2	8.9
February	40.3	30.3	43.8	48.6		February	3.8	3.2	10.3	22.2	8.7
1932						1935					
January	14.4	10.2	25.0	25.8	18.2	January	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
February	13.0	9.1	16.5	26.7	14.3	February	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5

In only 3 months of 1934 was the index number of families provided for greater than in February 1935. The index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations were higher than for either February 1934 or January 1935.

Comparison with a Year Ago

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 772 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, February 1934 and February 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 772 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$9,891,707	$4,962,382	+99.3	$16,712,929	$15,028,584	+11.2
New England	292,770	391,703	−25.3	3,092,467	934,638	+230.9
Middle Atlantic	3,748,580	1,469,240	+155.1	2,727,822	6,811,943	−60.0
East North Central	976,545	524,018	+86.4	1,385,641	954,898	+45.1
West North Central	552,990	266,830	+107.2	315,820	530,054	−40.4
South Atlantic	1,473,677	509,773	+189.1	2,784,803	3,016,734	−7.7
East South Central	167,212	75,851	+120.4	404,569	172,984	+133.9
West South Central	785,962	372,958	+110.7	1,298,022	280,725	+362.4
Mountain	235,000	67,650	+247.4	162,270	58,974	+175.2
Pacific	1,658,971	1,284,359	+29.2	4,541,515	2,267,634	+100.3

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$12,954,813	$9,934,950	+30.4	$39,559,449	$29,925,916	+32.2	772
New England	1,422,155	845,247	+68.3	4,807,392	2,171,588	+121.4	110
Middle Atlantic	4,169,058	3,276,664	+27.2	10,645,460	11,557,847	−7.9	178
East North Central	1,804,215	1,527,243	+18.3	4,166,401	3,006,159	+38.6	173
West North Central	630,441	547,933	+15.1	1,499,251	1,344,817	+11.5	64
South Atlantic	1,627,183	1,232,586	+32.0	5,885,663	4,759,093	+23.7	77
East South Central	527,770	384,819	+37.1	1,099,551	633,654	+73.5	35
West South Central	544,980	430,964	+26.5	2,628,964	1,084,647	+142.4	49
Mountain	412,835	218,717	+88.7	810,105	345,341	+134.6	23
Pacific	1,816,176	1,470,777	+23.5	8,016,662	5,022,770	+59.6	63

Comparing permits issued in February 1935 with those issued during the corresponding month of the preceding year, there were increases in the value of new residential buildings in all geographic divisions except the New England. In 6 of the 9 geographic divisions, the increases were more than 100 percent. Six of the 9 geographic divisions registered increases in the estimated value of new nonresidential buildings, 5 divisions having increases of over 100 percent. Increases in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings were shown in all 9 geographic divisions. The estimated value of total building construction showed increases in 8 of the 9 geographic divisions, with 3 regions registering increases of over 100 percent.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings, and of total building construction in 772 identical cities, February 1934 and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 7.—Number of New Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and of Total Building Construction in 772 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change	February 1935	February 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	1,924	951	+102.3	3,222	2,320	+38.9	16,019	11,881	+34.8	21,165	15,152	+39.7
New England	53	47	+12.8	134	119	+12.6	1,134	885	+28.1	1,321	1,051	+25.7
Middle Atlantic	296	100	+196.0	427	283	+50.9	2,997	2,200	+36.2	3,720	2,583	+44.0
East North Central	156	76	+105.3	527	244	+116.0	2,054	1,816	+13.1	2,737	2,136	+28.1
West North Central	146	87	+67.8	269	227	+18.5	903	680	+32.8	1,318	994	+32.6
South Atlantic	371	129	+187.6	447	268	+66.8	2,469	1,597	+54.6	3,287	1,994	+64.8
East South Central	70	30	+133.3	159	57	+178.9	1,153	586	+96.8	1,382	673	+105.3
West South Central	356	143	+149.0	344	254	+35.4	1,176	894	+31.5	1,876	1,291	+45.3
Mountain	61	16	+281.3	109	91	+19.8	534	407	+31.2	704	514	+37.0
Pacific	415	323	+28.5	806	777	+3.7	3,599	2,816	+27.8	4,820	3,916	+23.1

Table 8.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 772 Identical Cities

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934
New England	$235,270	$370,703	49	45	$22,500	$21,000	6	3
Middle Atlantic	1,184,630	450,140	259	80	85,950	103,600	23	32
East North Central	903,745	487,018	145	72	28,800	37,000	9	7
West North Central	509,990	263,330	42	86	11,000	3,500	3	2
South Atlantic	1,073,991	499,973	334	125	39,894	6,900	34	5
East South Central	130,312	72,851	67	29	5,000	3,000	2	2
West South Central	652,902	253,408	321	124	99,950	106,050	51	34
Mountain	207,500	59,450	57	14	5,000	8,200	2	3
Pacific	1,241,821	966,014	367	284	249,700	223,845	69	68
Total	6,140,161	3,422,887	1,641	859	547,794	513,095	199	156
Percentage change	+79.4		+91.0		+6.8		+27.6	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [2]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934	February 1935	February 1934
New England	$35,000	0	12	0	$292,770	$391,703	67	48
Middle Atlantic	2,313,000	$915,500	705	186	3,583,580	1,469,240	987	298
East North Central	44,000	0	13	0	976,545	524,018	167	79
West North Central	32,000	0	18	0	552,990	266,830	63	88
South Atlantic	299,792	2,900	134	3	1,413,677	509,773	502	133
East South Central	0	0	0	0	135,312	75,851	69	31
West South Central	31,910	13,500	39	6	784,762	372,958	411	164
Mountain	17,500	0	6	0	230,000	67,650	65	17
Pacific	167,450	89,500	66	38	1,658,971	1,279,359	502	390
Total	2,940,652	1,021,400	993	233	9,628,607	4,957,382	2,833	1,248
Percentage change	+187.9		+326.2		+94.2		+127.0	

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Increases are shown in the number of both types of new buildings and of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings in each of the nine geographic divisions, comparing February 1935 with the same month of the preceding year.

Table 8 on page 1072 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of family-dwelling units provided in the new residential buildings for which permits were issued in 772 identical cities during February 1934 and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

The number of family-dwelling units provided in new housekeeping dwellings during February 1935 was more than double the number provided during the corresponding month of 1934. The number of dwelling units provided in apartment houses was three times as great during February of this year as during February 1934. There were substantial increases also in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 1-family and 2-family dwellings.

Important Building Contracts awarded in February, 1935

IMPORTANT building contracts awarded in February included the following: In Boston, Mass., for a parcel-post building to cost $2,500,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for an apartment house to cost $300,000; in Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost more than $1,500,000; in Manhattan for apartment houses to cost $400,000; in Detroit, Mich., for factory buildings to cost over $313,000; in Washington, D. C., for a municipal sanitarium to cost nearly $400,000; in Norfolk, Va., for public works and utilities to cost nearly $1,000,000; in El Paso, Tex., for a courthouse to cost nearly $600,000; in Long Beach, Calif., for school buildings to cost over $300,000; in Oakland, Calif., for a courthouse and hall of records to cost over $1,500,000.

Construction From Public Funds, February 1935

COMPARED with the previous month, marked decreases were reported in February in the value of awards for construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds. The value of awards for projects financed from direct appropriations, however, increased by nearly $20,000,000. The value of construction projects financed from all types of Federal funds during February amounted to nearly $83,000,000. This compares with more than $84,000,000 in January.

The value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds during January and February are shown in table 9, by geographic divisions.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$7,334,247	$3,488,136	$16,873,725	$25,364,584	$2,230,992	$7,096,655
New England	2,620,857	909,773	329,161	996,681	0	0
Middle Atlantic	930,111	358,541	531,747	4,035,425	0	0
East North Central	337,459	298,382	3,378,343	3,935,444	292,335	2,842,944
West North Central	75,424	99,882	2,763,802	4,576,223	100,290	1,997,076
South Atlantic	2,395,045	417,444	2,645,105	3,340,294	1,401,212	1,540,442
East South Central	51,874	96,809	1,825,449	1,399,753	0	0
West South Central	45,679	99,400	2,216,576	3,796,337	17,931	540,010
Mountain	466,483	292,065	1,555,425	1,454,212	114,864	120,834
Pacific	241,166	223,812	1,628,117	1,830,215	6,200	55,349
Outside continental United States	170,149	692,028	0	0	298,160	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads [1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$391,673	$271,588	$135,504	$184,323	$596,698	$1,916,905	$28,359	$1,014,904
New England	0	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	500
Middle Atlantic	0	0	41,352	93,687	0	0	0	0
East North Central	0	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	57,389
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,981
South Atlantic	259,099	1,455	94,152	88,101	0	0	0	83,785
East South Central	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,464
West South Central	9,840	0	0	0	1,501	11,153	0	26,644
Mountain	47,155	99,801	0	0	514,380	1,554,946	28,359	469,871
Pacific	57,477	0	0	0	80,817	350,806	0	327,000
Outside continental United States	16,737	168,350	0	0	0	0	0	270

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$2,915	$139,370	$473,352	$3,111,553	$28,067,465	$42,588,018
New England	0	0	7,786	1,297,210	2,957,804	3,206,699
Middle Atlantic	0	0	163,803	232,653	1,667,013	4,720,306
East North Central	0	0	11,107	747,990	4,019,244	7,884,131
West North Central	0	1,870	6,124	12,168	2,945,640	6,724,200
South Atlantic	2,915	79,000	90,368	470,581	6,887,896	6,021,102
East South Central	0	0	879	14,584	1,879,567	1,523,610
West South Central	0	0	14,842	2,322	2,306,369	4,475,866
Mountain	0	58,500	25,877	227,161	2,752,543	4,277,390
Pacific	0	0	79,365	67,582	2,093,142	2,857,064
Outside continental United States	0	0	73,201	39,302	558,247	899,950

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Contracts financed from Federal Public Works Administration allotments amounted to nearly $30,000,000 in February. Compared with the preceding month, there were increases in building construction and street paving. Decreases in the amount of contracts awarded were shown in road building, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, naval vessels, reclamation projects, and forestry work.

During February a contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for the construction of a superstructure for the United States post office at Boston, Mass., amounting to nearly $2,500,000. A contract was awarded by the Corps of Engineers for dredging near Cape Fear, N. C., to cost over $1,300,000.

Table 10 gives the value of contracts awarded during January and February 1935 for non-Federal construction projects to be financed from the Public Works Administration funds, by geographic divisions.

Table **10.**—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [1]		Water and sewerage systems	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$13,398,956	$12,426,525	$1,733,626	$1,783,617	$5,484,566	$7,677,202
New England	1,432,150	1,038,935	535,742	349,208	3,652	126,946
Middle Atlantic	5,479,587	4,116,345	9,736	145,131	1,553,065	486,281
East North Central	460,229	1,059,787	305,794	554,366	453,904	2,398,962
West North Central	2,733,800	388,902	60,735	154,754	974,557	499,330
South Atlantic	880,079	515,563	350,962	282,191	484,947	948,191
East South Central	391,504	184,672	93,864	0	240,782	342,985
West South Central	706,432	1,573,146	218,246	285,102	734,061	721,617
Mountain	138,971	291,316	144,155	0	200,723	1,669,400
Pacific	1,121,067	2,854,681	0	7,175	838,875	397,855
Outside continental United States	55,137	403,178	14,392	5,690	0	85,635

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	0	$4,742,160	$1,395,156	$2,453,231	$22,012,304	$29,082,735
New England	0	0	0	48,092	1,971,544	1,563,181
Middle Atlantic	0	3,417,712	49,168	793,907	7,091,556	8,959,376
East North Central	0	768,737	7,324	0	1,227,251	4,781,852
West North Central	0	195,000	1,117,992	1,433,167	4,887,084	2,671,153
South Atlantic	0	0	12,760	5,342	1,728,748	1,751,287
East South Central	0	360,711	71,960	0	798,110	888,368
West South Central	0	0	129,202	128,718	1,787,941	2,708,583
Mountain	0	0	6,750	12,742	490,599	1,973,458
Pacific	0	0	0	31,263	1,959,942	3,290,974
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	69,529	494,503

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Construction awards financed from the non-Federal Public Works Administration fund amounted to approximately $22,000,000 in February. This is a decrease of $7,000,000 as compared with the preceding month.

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 political subdivisions of States. Occasionally, however, loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans has been made to railroad companies. In 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 on all loans.

Contracts were awarded during February for the following important projects to be financed from non-Federal Public Works Administration loans and grants: For construction of piers for Triborough Bridge, New York City, to cost over $800,000; for sewerage system in Buffalo to cost $726,000; for sewage-treatment works at Coney Island, N. Y., to cost over $500,000; for a sewerage system in Minneapolis-St. Paul sanitary district to cost over $500,000; for a high school in Kansas City, Mo., to cost over $600,000; and for a National Guard Armory building in Minneapolis, Minn., to cost over $650,000.

Table 11 shows the value of contracts awarded or force-account work started during January and February 1935 on Federal construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by Congress direct to the Federal departments.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$3,320,543	$2,720,951	$163,120	$884,092	$5,162,730	$7,947,583
New England	74,340	89,239	0	0	0	5,976
Middle Atlantic	247,178	1,174,544	0	0	29,943	579,244
East North Central	287,812	375,653	0	179,307	147,371	30,664
West North Central	116,736	63,455	23,655	152,985	57,300	225,517
South Atlantic	1,233,605	267,690	0	0	851,966	640,394
East South Central	169,776	145,709	0	0	225,862	2,524,480
West South Central	811,938	366,314	0	0	2,305,167	3,891,763
Mountain	220,352	103,123	104,027	153,603	0	0
Pacific	121,016	98,874	35,438	398,197	1,544,121	49,545
Outside continental United States	37,790	36,350	0	0	1,000	0

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations—Continued

Geographic division	Streets and roads [1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$80,487	0	$23,507,494	$1,074,100	$132,700	[2] $132,300
New England	0	0	28,000	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	22,700,000	0	0	0
East North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,000
South Atlantic	72,320	0	125,000	67,000	7,700	7,700
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000
Mountain	0	0	0	0	63,300	64,900
Pacific	3,667	0	506,194	871,200	35,500	33,500
Outside continental United States	4,500	0	148,300	135,900	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935
All divisions	$12,200	$150	$309,864	$114,677	[2] $32,689,138	[2] $12,873,853
New England	0	0	16,466	0	118,806	95,215
Middle Atlantic	0	150	31,095	0	23,008,216	1,753,938
East North Central	0	0	0	6,960	435,183	592,584
West North Central	0	0	0	0	204,691	448,957
South Atlantic	12,200	0	51,627	62,250	2,355,531	1,045,034
East South Central	0	0	0	6,490	395,638	2,676,679
West South Central	0	0	0	0	3,132,105	4,273,077
Mountain	0	0	0	0	387,679	321,626
Pacific	0	0	119,418	14,766	2,365,354	1,466,082
Outside continental United States	0	0	90,145	24,211	281,735	196,461

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Includes $4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during February totaled over $32,000,000. This was nearly $20,000,000 more than the value of awards made during January. Increases were shown in awards for building construction, street paving, naval vessels, reclamation projects, and water and sewerage systems. Large decreases occurred in the value of awards for road work and river, harbor, and flood-control projects. The data shown in table 11 are in addition to work financed from the Public Works Administration funds. (See tables 9 and 10, pp. 1074 and 1075.)

Table 12 gives the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for February 1934 and for January and February 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 12.—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		
	February 1935	January 1935	February 1934	February 1935	January 1935	February 1934
All divisions	$572,546	$961,757	$6,106,993	$2,141,601	$6,507,597	$3,044,935
New England	35,743	68,211	4,500	0	82,616	80,964
Middle Atlantic	106,962	48,176	3,217,951	331,495	1,265,852	894,076
East North Central	161,313	425,906	455,661	306,215	2,717,370	85,856
West North Central	2,795	7,500	220,065	384,820	505,419	365,905
South Atlantic	15,910	155,883	1,878,000	141,982	10,294	297,416
East South Central	0	0	0	30,859	90,464	0
West South Central	135,936	66,140	248,629	503,332	418,841	116,383
Mountain	5,000	0	14,323	0	0	14,228
Pacific	108,887	189,941	67,864	442,898	1,416,741	1,190,107

The value of State buildings for which contracts were awarded during February 1935 was approximately 60 percent of the January total and less than one-tenth of the total for February 1934. The value of awards for highway construction was lower during February than during either the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year.

Review of Construction in 1934

THE year 1934 is the first since 1925 to show an increase over the preceding year in the number and value of buildings for which permits were issued. Compared with the record for 1933, the number of buildings for which permits were issued in 819 identical cities in 1934 shows an increase of 7.3 percent and the estimated cost of the buildings was up 5.5 percent.

The increase in 1934 was chiefly accounted for by a marked rise in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures, but the construction of new nonresidential buildings also contributed to the advance. These gains more than offset the further decline in the construction of residential buildings.

The figures published in this section are based on reports received from 819 identical cities with a population of 10,000 or more.

Building Construction

A SUMMARY of the outstanding developments in building construction in 1934 is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Salient Statistics of Building Construction in 819 Identical Cities, 1933–34

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	1934	1933	Percentage change	1934	1933	Percentage change
All construction	351,221	327,288	+7.3	$492,630,536	$467,056,621	+5.5
New residential buildings	21,990	24,304	−9.5	107,941,581	123,686,772	−12.7
New nonresidential buildings	64,725	66,017	−2.0	215,778,941	212,863,492	+1.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	264,506	236,967	+11.6	168,910,014	130,506,357	+29.4

Comparison with 1933, by Geographic Divisions

Table 2 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 819 identical cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions, for the calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction for Which Permits Were Issued in 819 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings						New nonresidential buildings		
	Estimated cost			Families provided for in new dwellings					
	1934	1933	Percentage change	1934	1933	Percentage change	1934	1933	Percentage change
New England	$13,277,637	$17,113,707	−22.4	2,572	3,686	−30.2	$22,525,816	$14,608,504	+54.2
Middle Atlantic	38,337,244	51,993,489	−26.3	10,532	13,803	−23.7	70,236,613	52,410,282	+34.0
East North Central	12,748,469	10,865,297	+17.3	2,583	2,449	+5.5	33,356,134	20,346,210	+63.9
West North Central	7,254,658	7,607,854	−4.6	2,357	2,329	+1.2	14,389,303	18,834,211	−23.6
South Atlantic	11,956,952	9,938,345	+20.3	3,510	3,176	+10.5	28,459,718	17,001,602	+67.4
East South Central	1,361,109	1,527,399	−10.9	672	688	−2.3	7,120,880	6,609,917	+7.7
West South Central	7,220,202	5,153,555	+40.1	2,769	2,538	+9.1	11,672,332	12,163,938	−4.0
Mountain	1,728,656	1,454,823	+18.8	555	474	+17.1	3,950,919	1,655,830	+138.6
Pacific	14,056,654	18,032,303	−22.0	4,358	5,727	−23.9	24,067,226	69,232,998	−65.2
Total	107,941,581	123,686,772	−12.7	29,908	34,870	−14.2	215,778,941	212,863,492	+1.4

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs, estimated cost			Total construction, estimated cost			Number of cities
	1934	1933	Percentage change	1934	1933	Percentage change	
New England	$19,538,603	$14,175,268	+37.8	$55,342,056	$45,897,479	+20.6	114
Middle Atlantic	55,207,056	47,037,032	+17.4	163,780,913	151,440,803	+8.1	187
East North Central	24,643,223	16,083,750	+53.2	70,747,826	47,295,257	+49.6	187
West North Central	9,860,877	7,268,529	+35.7	31,504,838	33,710,594	−6.5	75
South Atlantic	21,965,563	13,714,338	+60.2	62,382,233	40,654,285	+53.4	82
East South Central	5,674,714	4,047,858	+40.2	14,156,703	12,185,174	+16.2	37
West South Central	7,190,422	5,319,328	+35.2	26,082,956	22,636,821	+15.2	49
Mountain	3,186,832	2,152,070	+48.1	8,866,407	5,262,723	+68.5	23
Pacific	21,642,724	20,708,184	+4.5	59,766,604	107,973,485	−44.6	65
Total	168,910,014	130,506,357	+29.4	492,630,536	467,056,621	+5.5	819

121375—35——16

Although in comparison with 1933 a decrease of 12.7 percent is reported in expenditures for residential buildings over the country as a whole, increased activity in this type of construction is shown in 4 of the 9 geographic divisions. In the West South Central region, for example, the estimated cost of residential buildings for which contracts were awarded in 1934 was 40.1 percent more than in 1933. Other substantial increases in this class of construction are shown in the East North Central, the South Atlantic, and the Mountain divisions. These gains, however, were more than counterbalanced by decreases in other sections of the country. Especially sharp declines in residential construction occurred in the Pacific Coast and North Atlantic Seaboard States.

The estimated cost for new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued in 1934 was 1.4 percent greater than in 1933, with 6 of the 9 geographic divisions sharing in the upturn. In the Mountain States the increase in nonresidential construction was nearly 140 percent.

Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, on the other hand, show a country-wide increase. The most conspicuous increase is shown for the South Atlantic division where expenditures for this type of construction in 1934 was 60.2 percent above the 1933 level. Even in the Pacific division, where the construction industry has been especially dull, expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, registered a gain of 4.5 percent.

Considering all three classes of building construction together, increases are shown for 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. Only the West North Central and the Pacific divisions failed to share in the increase. The South Atlantic and Mountain divisions set the fastest pace, but the States in the East North Central division were not far behind. The total increase for the year amounted to over $25,500,000, bringing the total value of building construction in 1934 to over $492,500,000.

An analysis of the number and type of building construction awards issued in the 819 cities in 1934 and 1933, by geographic divisions, is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Number of Buildings for Which Permits Were Issued in 819 Identical Cities

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
New England	2,494	3,459	7,594	8,707	28,232	26,226	38,320	38,392
Middle Atlantic	4,356	5,115	12,324	14,093	64,115	58,805	80,795	78,013
East North Central	2,457	2,336	13,272	12,555	38,044	31,364	53,773	46,255
West North Central	2,035	2,276	6,616	7,300	16,743	14,802	25,394	24,378
South Atlantic	3,141	2,929	5,487	5,768	36,388	29,796	45,016	38,493
East South Central	638	656	2,988	1,383	13,244	8,611	16,870	10,650
West South Central	2,510	2,207	4,114	3,873	16,108	14,189	22,732	20,269
Mountain	538	460	1,866	2,158	7,137	6,017	9,541	8,635
Pacific	3,821	4,866	10,464	10,180	44,495	47,157	58,780	62,203
Total	21,990	24,304	64,725	66,017	264,506	236,967	351,221	327,288
Percentage change	−9.5		−2.0		+11.6		+7.3	

Increases in the number of new residential and nonresidential buildings were shown in 4 of the 9 geographic divisions. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs, to existing structures showed increases in 8 of the 9 geographic divisions, comparing 1934 with 1933. In 1934, the total number of building-construction permits issued was higher in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions than during the previous year.

Details by Cities

Data for the calendar years 1933 and 1934 showing the number and estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building construction in each of the 819 cities covered, are given in the pamphlet, Building Construction, for February 1935 (pp. 25–47).

In many of the larger cities of the country there were notable increases in the value of building construction, comparing 1934 with 1933. In Boston, Mass., the increase amounted to nearly $2,000,000; in New York City to over $10,000,000; in Chicago, Ill., to nearly $4,500,000; in Detroit, Mich., to nearly $5,000,000; in Washington, D. C., to over $12,000,000; in Baltimore, Md., to nearly $1,500,000; and in Houston, Tex., to over $1,500,000. In contrast, there were decreases of nearly $4,000,000 in Philadelphia, Pa.; of nearly $8,000,000 in St. Louis, Mo.; and of over $50,000,000 in San Francisco, Calif. The extremely high figure for San Francisco was caused by the erection of two large bridges in San Francisco Harbor in 1933.

Permits were issued during 1934 for the following important building projects: In Boston, Mass., for a hospital building to cost over $1,300,000; in Wellesley, Mass., for a college building to cost over $700,000; in New Haven, Conn., for a college dormitory to cost $1,300,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for a Federal office building to cost over $5,500,000, and for an institutional building to cost $3,000,000; in New York City for a post-office annex to cost

$4,700,000; in Rochester, N. Y., for a school building to cost nearly $1,000,000, and for a city library to cost $1,000,000; in Reading, Pa., for a school building to cost nearly $800,000; in Chicago, Ill., for a pumping station to cost $800,000, and for a department store to cost $1,000,000; in Indianapolis, Ind., for a public building to cost $1,000,000; in Washington, D. C., for an annex to the Internal Revenue Building to cost over $1,300,000, and for a public-school building to cost over $1,000,000; and in Sacramento, Calif., for a bridge to cost $900,000.

Comparison by Type of Buildings

Table 4 shows the number and cost of different types of buildings for which permits were issued in 819 identical cities of the United States for the years 1933 and 1934, and the percentage of increase or decrease in 1934 as compared with 1933.

Table 4.—Number of Buildings and Cost of Building Construction for Which Permits Were Issued in 819 Identical Cities

Type of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Percentage change, 1934 compared with 1933	
	1934		1933			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Residential buildings:						
1-family dwellings	20,395	$78,994,055	22,358	$84,987,866	−8.8	−7.1
2-family dwellings	977	5,841,003	1,267	7,134,113	−22.9	−18.1
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	216	1,013,207	259	1,312,039	−16.6	−22.8
Multifamily dwellings	320	18,947,496	364	28,828,177	−12.1	−34.3
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	23	510,800	17	208,508	+35.3	+145.0
Hotels	3	160,000	2	102,500	+50.0	+56.1
Lodging houses	6	24,350	15	103,860	−60.0	−76.6
All other	49	2,450,670	22	1,009,709	+122.7	+142.7
Total	21,990	107,941,581	24,304	123,686,772	−9.5	−12.7
Nonresidential buildings:						
Amusement buildings	603	10,277,168	437	5,296,579	+38.0	+94.0
Churches	401	5,808,220	324	5,742,525	+23.8	+1.1
Factories and workshops	1,163	18,150,747	1,046	20,653,069	+11.2	−12.1
Public garages	515	3,362,514	380	2,005,631	+35.5	+67.7
Private garages	37,935	9,104,102	40,938	9,255,892	−7.3	−1.6
Service stations	3,002	9,520,811	3,057	7,062,800	−1.8	+34.8
Institutions	124	13,034,008	87	20,863,575	+42.5	−37.5
Office buildings	164	14,370,968	111	5,551,977	+47.7	+158.8
Public buildings	351	41,432,384	169	36,889,256	+107.7	+12.3
Public works and utilities	393	14,558,905	251	57,534,914	+56.6	−74.7
Schools and libraries	482	36,529,900	98	11,866,192	+391.8	+207.8
Sheds	12,378	3,441,317	12,863	3,230,973	−3.8	+6.5
Stables and barns	686	1,120,814	496	407,077	+38.3	+175.3
Stores and warehouses	5,424	33,505,266	5,215	25,459,327	+4.0	+31.6
All other	1,104	1,561,817	545	1,043,705	+102.6	+49.6
Total	64,725	215,778,941	66,017	212,863,492	−2.0	+1.4
Total, new buildings	86,715	323,720,522	90,321	336,550,264	−4.0	−3.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	264,506	168,910,014	236,967	130,506,357	+11.6	+29.4
Grand total	351,221	492,630,536	327,288	467,056,621	+7.3	+5.5

In the 819 cities from which the Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports, permits were issued in 1934 for 86,715 new buildings to cost over $323,000,000. Compared with 1933 this is a decrease of 4 percent in number and 3.8 percent in estimated cost.

Although the indicated expenditures for new buildings in 1934 was approximately $13,000,000 less than in 1933, the value of additions, alterations, and repairs increased by more than $38,000,000. Of the total of more than $100,000,000 spent for new residential buildings, nearly $79,000,000 was spent for the erection of 1-family dwellings as compared with less than $20,000,000 for apartment houses. Comparing permits issued in 1934, with those issued during the preceding year, there was a decrease in both the number and cost of all the more important types of residential buildings.

In the nonresidential group there were more increases than decreases in 1934 as compared with 1933. The value of amusement buildings for which permits were issued in 1934 was nearly twice the 1933 total. Expenditures for office buildings in 1934 were over two and one-half times the total for the preceding year, while expenditures for schools and libraries were more than three times as great.

There was a large decrease in the value of public works and utilities for which permits were issued in 1934, but the number of such structures showed an increase of over 50 percent. The increase in the value of public works and utilities in 1934 was caused by the large expenditures for bridges in the San Francisco Harbor in 1933.

Table 5 shows the number and percent of families provided for in each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 819 identical cities of the United States during the years 1933 and 1934.

Table 5.—Number and Percentage of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 819 Identical Cities, 1933 and 1934

Kind of dwelling	Number of new buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for—			
			Number		Percentage	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
1-family dwellings	20,396	22,358	20,396	22,358	68.2	64.1
2-family dwellings	977	1,267	1,954	2,534	6.5	7.3
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	216	259	262	318	.9	.9
Multifamily dwellings	320	364	7,135	9,570	23.9	27.4
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	23	17	161	90	.5	.3
Total	21,932	24,265	29,908	34,870	100.0	100.0

During 1934 permits were issued for 21,932 dwellings which were planned to house nearly 30,000 families. This was a decrease of approximately 5,000 as compared with the number of family-dwelling units provided during 1933. There was a slight increase in the percentage of families provided for in 1-family dwellings and a slight

decrease in the percentage of families provided for in apartment houses comparing 1934 with the preceding year.

Long-Time Trend in Construction, 1921 to 1934

Table 6 shows for 257 identical cities the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations, the estimated population of each year, the number of families provided for, the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 population, and the index numbers of families provided for, weighted by population. Comparable figures are available back to 1921 only for these 257 cities.

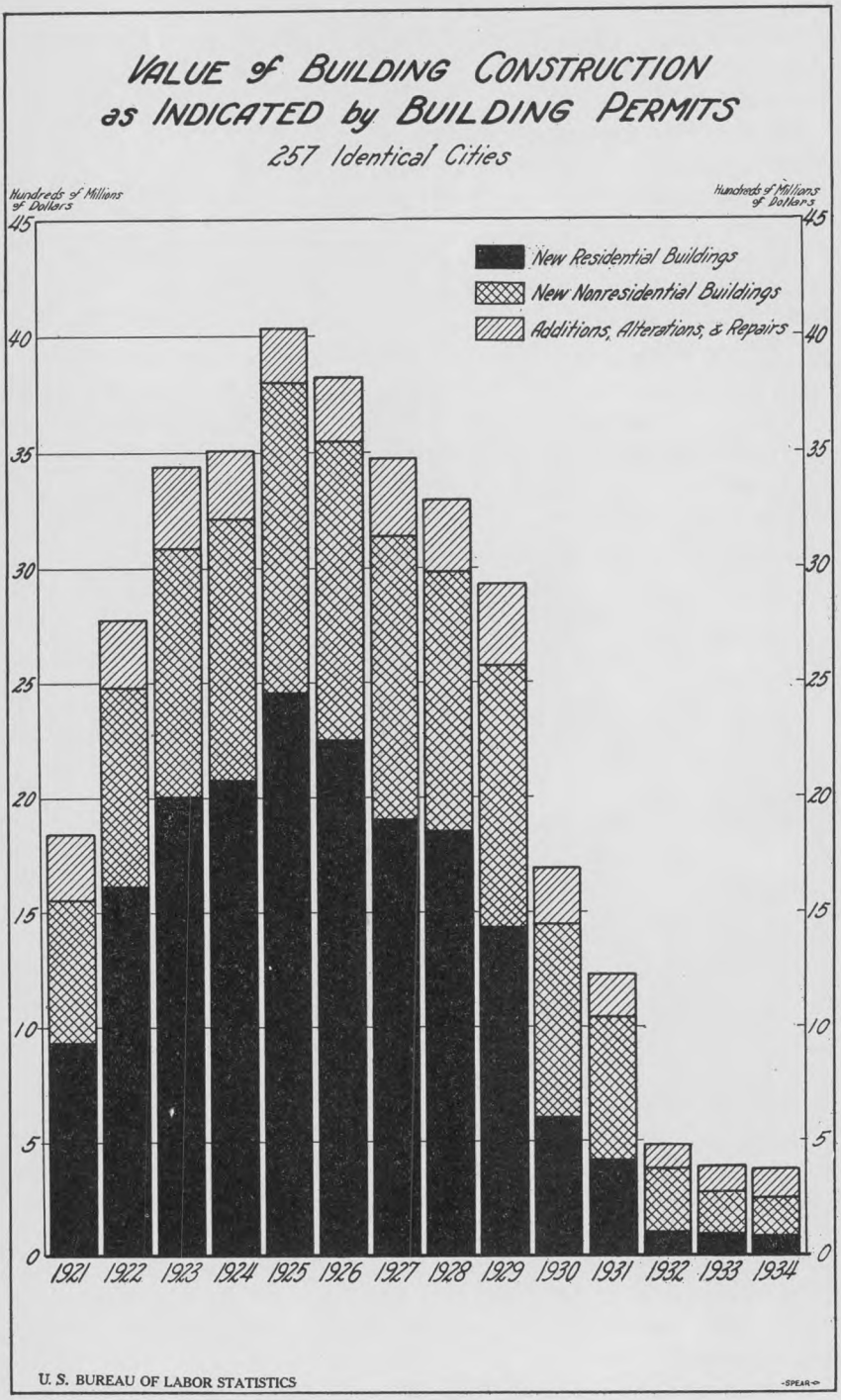
Table 6.—Estimated Expenditures for Building Construction, Families Provided For, and Index Numbers Thereof in 257 Identical Cities

[1921=100]

Year	New residential buidlings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total building operations	
	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number
1921	$937,352,739	100.0	$635,775,199	100.0	$282,651,791	100.0	$1,855,779,729	100.0
1922	1,612,352,921	172.0	876,276,713	137.8	297,310,776	105.2	2,785,940,410	150.1
1923	2,000,986,900	213.5	1,070,596,718	168.4	359,678,980	127.3	3,431,262,598	184.9
1924	2,070,276,772	220.9	1,137,631,080	178.9	300,358,735	106.3	3,508,266,587	189.0
1925	2,461,546,270	262.6	1,343,880,884	211.4	232,635,185	82.3	4,038,062,339	217.6
1926	2,255,994,627	240.7	1,300,840,876	204.6	270,091,701	95.6	3,826,927,204	206.2
1927	1,906,003,260	203.3	1,231,785,870	193.7	340,815,932	120.6	3,478,605,062	187.4
1928	1,859,429,751	198.4	1,135,549,986	178.6	309,719,975	109.6	3,304,699,712	178.1
1929	1,433,111,774	152.9	1,146,958,101	180.4	353,047,656	124.9	2,933,117,531	158.1
1930	601,269,847	64.1	849,386,873	133.6	249,018,794	88.1	1,699,675,514	91.6
1931	426,270,111	45.5	622,830,444	98.0	188,884,738	66.8	1,237,985,293	66.7
1932	103,452,079	11.0	275,788,958	43.4	102,249,230	36.2	481,490,267	25.9
1933	91,298,433	9.7	183,065,712	28.8	108,025,306	38.2	382,389,451	20.6
1934	76,370,924	8.1	164,627,281	25.9	135,688,065	48.0	376,686,270	20.3

Year	Population		Families provided for			
	As estimated by Census Bureau	Index number	Number	Index number	Ratio to each 10,000 of population	Index number adjusted to population
1921	36,575,118	100.0	224,545	100.0	61.4	100.0
1922	37,511,516	102.6	377,305	168.0	100.6	163.7
1923	38,447,913	105.1	453,673	202.0	118.0	192.2
1924	39,384,311	107.7	442,919	197.3	112.5	183.2
1925	40,320,708	110.2	491,222	218.8	121.8	198.4
1926	41,257,106	112.8	462,214	205.8	112.0	182.4
1927	42,058,897	115.0	406,095	180.9	96.6	157.3
1928	42,767,125	116.9	388,678	173.1	90.9	148.1
1929	43,665,235	119.4	244,394	108.8	56.0	91.1
1930	[1] 44,850,467	122.6	125,322	55.8	27.9	45.5
1931	45,896,339	125.5	98,178	43.7	21.4	34.8
1932	46,647,939	127.5	27,381	12.2	5.9	9.6
1933	47,411,848	129.6	25,879	11.5	5.5	8.9
1934	([2])	([2])	22,063	9.8	[3] 4.7	[3] 7.6

[1] Actual enumeration. [2] No estimate made in 1934. [3] Based on 1933 population.



Expenditures for residential buildings during 1934 were only a little more than 3 percent of the value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during 1925, the peak year of building operations.

Expenditures for repairs during 1934 held up much better in comparison than did either type of new building. The peak year for repairs was 1923. The 1934 total was nearly 40 percent of the 1923 total.

During 1934 only 22,063 dwelling units were provided in these cities. This compares with more than 491,000 in 1925. During 1934, 4.7 new dwelling units were provided in these 257 cities for each 10,000 population. This compares with 121.8 per 10,000 population in 1925 and 61.4 per 10,000 population in 1921.

Table 7 shows for each year, 1921 to 1934, the average cost of family-dwelling units for each type of housing accommodations for which permits were issued in the 257 identical cities from which reports were received.

Table 7.—Average Cost of New Dwellings [1] per Family in 257 Identical Cities

[This table does not show change in cost of erecting identical buildings, but does show change in cost of such buildings as were erected]

Year	Average cost of new dwellings per family				Index numbers of cost of dwellings per family (1921=100)			
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[2]	Multi-family dwellings[3]	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[2]	Multi-family dwellings[3]	All classes of dwellings
1921	$3,972	$3,762	$4,019	$3,947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	4,134	3,801	3,880	4,005	104.1	101.0	96.5	101.5
1923	4,203	4,159	4,001	4,127	105.8	110.6	99.6	104.6
1924	4,317	4,336	4,418	4,352	108.7	115.3	109.9	110.3
1925	4,618	4,421	4,289	4,464	116.3	117.5	106.7	113.1
1926	4,725	4,480	4,095	4,422	119.0	119.1	101.9	112.0
1927	4,830	4,368	4,170	4,449	121.6	116.1	103.8	112.7
1928	4,937	4,064	4,129	4,407	124.3	108.0	102.7	111.7
1929	4,915	4,020	4,402	4,566	123.7	106.9	109.5	115.7
1930	4,993	3,924	3,857	4,385	125.7	104.3	96.0	111.1
1931	4,834	3,607	3,644	4,225	121.7	95.9	90.7	107.0
1932	3,943	3,250	3,011	3,705	99.3	86.4	74.9	93.9
1933	3,844	3,110	3,040	3,494	96.8	82.7	75.6	88.5
1934	3,801	3,316	2,612	3,381	95.7	88.1	65.0	85.7

[1] Includes only cost of the buildings.
[2] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[3] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The average cost of 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued during 1934 was $3,801, a drop of $43 as compared with the preceding year, and of $1,192 as compared with 1930, the peak year.

The average cost of 2-family dwellings for which permits were issued in 1934 was slightly higher than during 1933.

The average cost per family-dwelling unit in apartment houses during 1934 was $2,612, a decrease of more than $400 per unit as compared with 1933.

It must not be assumed that the cost figures shown in table 7 apply to the same types of dwellings each year.

Families Provided for, 1921 to 1934

Table 8 shows the number and percentage distribution of families provided for in different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 257 identical cities for which statistics are available for the years 1921 to 1934, inclusive.

Table 8.—Number and Percentage of Families Provided for in Different Kinds of Dwellings in 257 Identical Cities

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Percentage of families provided for in—		
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[1]	Multi-family dwellings[2]	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[1]	Multi-family dwellings[2]
1921	130,873	38,858	54,814	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922	179,364	80,252	117,689	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923	207,632	96,344	149,697	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924	210,818	95,019	137,082	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925	226,159	86,145	178,918	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
1926	188,074	64,298	209,842	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
1927	155,512	54,320	196,263	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
1928	136,907	43,098	208,673	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
1929	98,164	27,813	118,417	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
1930	57,318	15,145	52,859	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
1931	48,330	11,310	38,538	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
1932	19,528	3,400	4,453	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
1933	14,437	2,124	9,318	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0
1934	13,397	1,457	7,209	22,063	60.7	6.6	32.7

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

For the ninth consecutive year there was a decrease in the number of family-dwelling units provided in these 257 cities. As compared with a high point of over 491,000 family-dwelling units in 1925, only 22,063 dwelling units were provided during 1934. Of these, 60.7 percent were in 1-family dwellings, 6.6 percent in 2-family dwellings, and 32.7 percent in apartment houses. The percentage of family-dwelling units provided in 1-family dwellings was considerably higher than during the preceding year. In only 1 year (1932) was a larger percentage of family-dwelling units provided in single-family dwellings. The percentage provided for in 2-family dwellings was smaller than for any year of the 14-year period. In comparison with 1933 an appreciable decrease is shown in the percentage of family-dwelling units provided in apartment houses.

Table 9 on page 1089 shows the percentage of families provided for by the different types of dwellings in the years 1921 to 1934, inclusive, in 257 identical cities, by population groups.

The group of cities having a population of over 500,000 each was the only group in which more families were provided for in apartment houses than in 1-family dwellings. In the group of 82 cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000, 90 percent of the family-dwelling units were provided in 1-family dwellings.

Table 10 on page 1090 shows the percentage of families provided for by the different types of dwellings in each of the 14 cities having a population of 500,000 or over for the years 1921 and 1930 to 1934.

Table 9.—Percentage of Families Provided for by Different Types of Dwellings in 257 Identical Cities with Population of 25,000 or Over

Population group	Year	Total number of families provided for	Percentage of families provided for in—		
			1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
500,000 and over (14 cities)	1921	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.0
	1922	207,828	35.5	23.6	40.9
	1923	257,565	34.2	24.2	41.7
	1924	245,297	35.6	25.3	39.1
	1925	280,124	34.3	18.3	47.4
	1926	281,172	28.2	13.9	58.0
	1927	236,113	25.8	13.4	60.8
	1928	232,681	22.1	10.7	67.2
	1929	139,007	25.3	10.3	64.4
	1930	70,199	32.0	12.2	55.8
	1931	61,140	35.3	11.3	53.4
	1932	13,487	58.2	15.5	26.4
	1933	15,592	37.4	8.4	54.2
	1934	12,478	44.0	6.6	49.4
100,000 and under 500,000 (75 cities)	1921	75,073	72.0	12.0	16.0
	1922	113,272	61.5	18.6	19.9
	1923	128,521	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1924	126,400	62.7	16.8	20.5
	1925	138,284	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1926	118,719	60.2	13.2	26.6
	1927	108,342	54.9	13.6	31.5
	1928	99,827	52.2	11.9	35.9
	1929	70,664	55.8	13.1	31.1
	1930	37,999	59.0	13.0	28.0
	1931	24,996	68.9	13.2	17.9
	1932	8,990	83.2	10.2	6.6
	1933	6,847	80.3	8.5	11.2
	1934	6,700	79.9	6.9	13.2
50,000 and under 100,000 (86 cities)	1921	26,060	74.9	15.0	10.2
	1922	39,818	63.7	18.5	17.7
	1923	47,916	61.3	19.1	19.6
	1924	49,778	60.0	14.8	25.2
	1925	49,812	61.6	15.3	23.1
	1926	43,155	57.5	14.7	27.8
	1927	42,911	52.8	12.2	35.0
	1928	38,804	55.4	10.7	33.9
	1929	23,365	65.3	11.0	23.7
	1930	10,884	69.6	9.7	20.7
	1931	7,703	74.5	9.5	16.0
	1932	3,008	84.4	8.0	7.5
	1933	2,097	89.2	7.2	3.6
	1934	1,731	87.6	6.9	5.5
25,000 and under 50,000 (82 cities)	1921	11,039	68.7	18.2	13.1
	1922	16,387	64.2	16.7	19.1
	1923	19,671	62.8	18.2	19.0
	1924	21,444	67.4	20.2	12.4
	1925	23,002	67.5	18.8	13.7
	1926	19,168	65.6	17.5	16.9
	1927	18,729	66.5	14.2	19.4
	1928	17,366	68.2	12.5	19.3
	1929	11,358	72.3	14.7	13.0
	1930	6,240	77.8	9.4	12.9
	1931	4,339	86.6	8.5	4.9
	1932	1,896	87.7	7.9	4.4
	1933	1,343	92.2	5.7	2.1
	1934	1,154	90.0	4.7	5.3
Total (257 cities)	1921	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
	1922	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
	1923	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
	1924	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
	1925	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
	1926	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
	1927	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
	1928	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
	1929	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
	1930	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
	1931	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
	1932	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
	1933	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0
	1934	22,063	60.7	6.6	32.7

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Table 10.—Percentage of Families Provided for by Different Types of Dwellings in Each City with Population of 500,000 or Over

City and year	Total number of families provided for	Percentage of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
Baltimore:				
1921	2,176	85.0	4.5	10.5
1930	1,484	97.0	-------	3.0
1931	1,953	84.1	-------	15.9
1932	450	82.7	-------	17.3
1933	172	98.8	1.2	------
1934	119	100.0	-------	------
Boston: [4]				
1921	878	15.5	30.5	54.0
1930	1,415	33.1	43.8	23.1
1931	1,796	28.8	24.4	46.8
1932	344	59.3	24.7	16.0
1933	314	83.1	15.9	1.0
1934	150	80.7	14.0	5.3
Buffalo:				
1921	2,405	51.6	48.0	.4
1930	1,072	15.2	52.7	32.1
1931	1,029	9.5	61.9	28.6
1932	174	24.7	70.7	4.6
1933	69	49.3	33.3	17.4
1934	36	63.9	36.1	------
Chicago:				
1921	12,252	37.9	17.6	44.6
1930	2,741	38.9	18.3	42.8
1931	966	62.4	20.9	16.7
1932	221	80.5	12.2	7.2
1933	131	82.4	15.3	2.3
1934	193	70.5	7.8	21.7
Cleveland:				
1921	4,084	35.5	40.5	24.0
1930	1,176	60.2	14.8	25.0
1931	511	78.1	13.3	8.6
1932	220	73.2	10.5	16.4
1933	109	93.6	6.4	------
1934	67	77.6	10.5	11.9
Detroit:				
1921	6,743	46.9	17.9	35.2
1930	4,084	55.4	30.5	14.1
1931	2,135	79.1	14.7	6.2
1932	310	90.0	10.0	------
1933	265	95.5	3.4	1.1
1934	412	97.3	2.7	------
Los Angeles:				
1921	19,572	68.0	16.9	15.2
1930	11,437	36.8	12.1	51.1
1931	6,600	52.1	16.3	31.7
1932	2,703	67.3	13.8	18.9
1933	2,206	73.2	12.9	13.9
1934	1,647	78.9	12.7	8.4
Milwaukee:				
1921	2,212	44.9	38.2	16.9
1930	1,729	26.2	27.9	45.9
1931	929	40.5	33.7	25.8
1932	169	68.6	27.2	4.1
1933	67	82.1	17.9	------
1934	94	80.9	19.1	------
New York City: [4]				
1921	51,360	31.6	24.2	44.2
1930	36,182	18.3	8.2	73.5
1931	35,736	20.5	9.5	70.1
1932	5,347	34.9	20.8	44.3
1933	9,950	14.2	7.6	78.2
1934	7,317	21.9	5.9	72.2
The Bronx: [4]				
1921	14,037	11.7	11.9	76.4
1930	7,012	9.3	3.6	87.2
1931	8,537	10.0	4.0	86.0
1932	994	39.8	22.0	38.1
1933	4,298	8.1	4.3	87.6
1934	2,294	6.3	2.2	91.5
Brooklyn: [4]				
1921	16,636	24.1	44.0	31.9
1930	9,275	12.8	10.6	76.5
1931	10,837	9.0	12.3	78.6
1932	1,615	19.8	26.9	53.4
1933	1,599	9.4	16.4	74.2
1934	2,592	4.3	8.1	87.6
Manhattan: [4]				
1921	4,837	.7	3.7	95.5
1930	8,669	.1	[3]	99.9
1931	2,585	.2	.1	99.7
1932	471	-------	-------	100.0
1933	1,655	.4	-------	99.6
1934	548	1.3	.7	98.0
Queens: [4]				
1921	13,256	60.0	24.4	15.6
1930	10,495	43.6	12.3	44.1
1931	12,716	40.2	10.7	49.1
1932	2,035	47.6	20.1	32.3
1933	2,214	34.1	12.3	53.6
1934	1,776	70.3	8.6	21.1
Richmond: [4]				
1921	2,594	100.0	-------	------
1930	731	27.9	62.1	10.0
1931	1,061	33.8	32.2	33.9
1932	232	79.3	20.7	------
1933	184	82.1	17.9	------
1934	107	84.1	15.9	------
Philadelphia:				
1921	2,406	93.3	-------	6.7
1930	1,744	69.8	5.8	24.4
1931	1,028	81.1	7.0	11.9
1932	534	95.1	3.7	1.1
1933	484	97.1	2.9	------
1934	518	64.8	1.2	34.0
Pittsburgh:				
1921	1,335	59.3	26.8	13.9
1930	1,349	66.1	13.0	20.9
1931	919	68.7	11.3	20.0
1932	197	91.9	6.1	2.0
1933	155	78.1	4.5	17.4
1934	113	83.2	6.2	10.6
St. Louis:				
1921	2,072	49.0	24.1	26.8
1930	1,618	51.8	11.6	36.6
1931	1,491	65.1	12.5	22.5
1932	553	83.4	11.6	5.1
1933	303	91.4	8.6	------
1934	598	56.0	1.9	42.1
San Francisco:				
1921	2,683	37.6	17.0	45.4
1930	2,206	53.2	5.9	40.9
1931	2,441	69.4	5.2	25.4
1932	1,073	68.0	15.2	16.8
1933	787	56.1	13.5	30.4
1934	246	60.2	25.6	14.2
Washington:				
1921	2,195	75.4	-------	24.6
1930	1,962	49.0	1.1	49.8
1931	3,606	38.9	-------	61.1
1932	1,192	77.6	.8	21.6
1933	580	87.9	.7	11.4
1934	968	77.3	.4	22.3
Total (14 cities):				
1921	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.0
1930	70,199	32.0	12.2	55.8
1931	61,140	35.3	11.3	53.4
1932	13,487	58.2	15.5	26.4
1933	15,592	37.4	8.4	54.2
1934	12,478	44.0	6.6	49.4

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Applications filed.

The large number of dwelling units provided in multifamily dwellings in New York City accounts for the fact that more families were provided for in apartment houses than in 1-family dwellings in these 14 cities. In each of the other 13 cities more family-dwelling units were provided in single-family dwellings than in apartment houses. In four of the cities no apartment houses were built during 1934.

Compared with 1933, increases were reported in the number of dwelling units provided in the following cities: Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington. Decreases occurred in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

Operations in Five Leading Cities, 1921 to 1934

Table 11 shows the five leading cities for each year from 1921 to 1934 according to their expenditures for building construction of all kinds as shown by permits issued.

Table 11.—Five Cities Leading in Total Expenditure for Building Construction, Each Year

Year and city	Total expenditure	Year and city	Total expenditure
1921		1928	
New York	$442, 285, 248	New York	$916, 671, 855
Chicago	133, 027, 910	Chicago	323, 509, 048
Cleveland	86, 680, 023	Detroit	129, 260, 285
Los Angeles	82, 761, 386	Philadelphia	112, 225, 865
Detroit	58, 086, 053	Los Angeles	101, 678, 768
1922		1929	
New York	645, 176, 481	New York	942, 297, 219
Chicago	229, 853, 125	Chicago	210, 797, 640
Los Angeles	121, 206, 787	Philadelphia	104, 405, 545
Philadelphia	114, 190, 525	Detroit	100, 567, 497
Detroit	93, 614, 593	Los Angeles	93, 020, 160
1923		1930	
New York	789, 265, 335	New York	410, 165, 789
Chicago	334, 164, 404	Chicago	85, 749, 167
Los Angeles	200, 133, 181	Los Angeles	75, 356, 715
Detroit	129, 719, 831	Philadelphia	53, 141, 770
Philadelphia	128, 227, 405	Washington	48, 823, 891
1924		1931	
New York	836, 043, 604	New York	362, 864, 076
Chicago	308, 911, 159	Chicago	66, 693, 556
Detroit	160, 547, 723	Washington	52, 588, 151
Los Angeles	150, 147, 516	Los Angeles	41, 421, 685
Philadelphia	141, 402, 655	Philadelphia	35, 265, 216
1925		1932	
New York	1, 020, 604, 713	New York	78, 851, 588
Chicago	373, 803, 571	Washington	59, 927, 302
Detroit	180, 132, 528	Philadelphia	17, 862, 661
Philadelphia	171, 034, 280	Los Angeles	17, 785, 627
Los Angeles	152, 646, 436	San Francisco	16, 465, 092
1926		1933	
New York	1, 039, 670, 572	New York	86, 560, 877
Chicago	376, 808, 480	San Francisco	58, 198, 282
Detroit	183, 721, 443	Los Angeles	15, 396, 282
Philadelphia	140, 093, 075	St. Louis	13, 067, 666
Los Angeles	123, 006, 215	Philadelphia	12, 098, 917
1927		1934	
New York	880, 333, 455	New York	96, 661, 717
Chicago	365, 065, 042	Washington	20, 928, 631
Detroit	145, 555, 647	Los Angeles	14, 968, 164
Los Angeles	123, 027, 139	Chicago	10, 176, 448
Philadelphia	117, 590, 650	Boston	9, 381, 623

Only two of the cities which appeared in the leading group of 1933, New York and Los Angeles, were among the five leading cities of 1934. The total value of building construction in the five leading cities in 1925 was close to $2,000,000,000. In 1934 the value of building construction for which permits were issued in the five leading cities amounted to less than $200,000,000.

Prices of Building Materials, Wages, and Rents

Each month the Bureau of Labor Statistics computes index numbers of the wholesale prices of building materials. Retail prices paid by builders are not available.

The index numbers of prices shown in table 12 for wage rates in the building trades are for union labor only. In many cities, the building trades are highly organized, while in others there is considerable nonunion labor. The Bureau has no data concerning the trend of wages for nonunion labor.

Information concerning rents is collected by the Bureau semiannually in 32 cities.

Table 12 shows the index numbers of estimated expenditures for building operations, of wholesale prices of building materials, of union wage rates in the building trades, and of rents, 1921 to 1934.

Table 12.—Index Numbers of Building Expenditures, Material Prices, Union Wages, and Rents

[1921=100]

Year	Estimated expenditures for building construction in 257 identical cities	Wholesale prices of building materials	Union wage rates per hour in the building trades	Rent (32 cities)[1]
1921	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	150.1	99.9	93.4	103.1
1923	184.9	111.6	103.6	105.9
1924	189.0	105.0	112.2	109.7
1925	217.6	104.4	116.3	110.3
1926	206.2	102.7	124.0	109.5
1927	187.4	97.2	128.5	107.9
1928	178.1	96.6	129.0	105.5
1929	158.1	97.9	130.6	103.1
1930	91.6	92.3	136.2	100.3
1931	66.7	81.4	137.9	93.5
1932	25.9	73.3	117.5	86.0
1933	20.6	79.1	116.0	74.5
1934	20.3	76.7	[2]	69.9

[1] The revised index has been computed by weighting the indexes computed for individual cities by the population represented by each.
[2] No data collected.

The index number of indicated expenditures for building construction reached a peak of 217.6 in 1925. Since 1925 the index has declined steadily. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials reached a peak of 111.6 in 1923, decreased steadily to a low point of 73.3 in 1932, but during the last 2 years has been tending upward.

The index number of union wage rates in the building trades reached a high point of 137.9 in 1931 and showed a decline for 1932 and 1933. No data were collected for 1934.

Rents climbed slightly each year to a peak of 110.3 in 1925. In 1926, however, this trend was abruptly reversed and the index declined steadily, reaching a low point of 69.9 in 1934.

Construction From Public Funds

DURING 1934 contracts were awarded by the Public Works Administration for construction projects valued at more than $1,165,000,000. Of this amount over $636,000,000 were for Federal projects, and over $529,000,000 for non-Federal projects.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies. Non-Federal construction projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or political subdivision 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 is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. In other cases, the loan is procured from outside sources. In cases in which the Public Works Administration makes a loan it charges interest and specifies the time in which the loan must be repaid in full. No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part, commercial allotments have been made to railroads.

Railroad construction consists of such work as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.

Table 13 shows by geographic divisions the value of contracts awarded in 1934 for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Table 13.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction	Public roads	River, harbor, and flood-control projects
All divisions	$59,884,210	$264,955,354	$133,399,194
New England	3,710,684	10,046,872	1,979,240
Middle Atlantic	11,540,628	30,755,929	4,650,823
East North Central	5,016,878	41,060,804	13,648,572
West North Central	2,562,151	39,370,917	24,381,274
South Atlantic	17,469,115	33,782,396	18,565,397
East South Central	2,052,013	25,856,589	5,282,154
West South Central	3,902,261	29,419,557	11,519,123
Mountain	5,993,087	33,654,182	31,430,116
Pacific	3,836,946	21,008,108	18,703,583
Outside continental United States	3,900,447	0	3,238,912

Table **13.**—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Streets and roads [1]	Naval vessels	Reclamation projects	Forestry
All divisions	$14,653,603	$38,799,742	[2] $86,866,129	$3,559,731
New England	190,018	731,320	44,308	95,705
Middle Atlantic	385,190	20,420,332	100,000	29,649
East North Central	225,871	76,447	1,042,400	894,802
West North Central	1,188,694	0	1,248,820	99,152
South Atlantic	3,722,319	16,752,302	2,140,866	183,680
East South Central	552,020	0	1,026,500	116,884
West South Central	621,398	11,281	2,000,359	89,410
Mountain	4,658,920	0	39,939,749	486,469
Pacific	2,377,732	715,722	38,969,493	1,563,980
Outside continental United States	731,441	92,338	343,634	0

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems	Miscellaneous	Total
All divisions	$3,690,931	[3] $30,337,861	[4] $636,246,755
New England	61,180	1,864,212	18,723,539
Middle Atlantic	239,905	6,871,318	74,993,774
East North Central	247,744	6,514,014	68,727,532
West North Central	233,315	830,868	69,915,191
South Atlantic	1,597,669	4,337,449	98,551,193
East South Central	134,479	442,797	35,463,436
West South Central	261,160	1,167,216	48,991,765
Mountain	748,967	4,036,035	120,947,525
Pacific	160,172	2,861,410	90,197,146
Outside continental United States	6,340	1,361,259	9,674,371

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Includes $10,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[3] Includes $51,283 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[4] Includes $61,283 not allocated by geographic divisions.

More than 40 percent of the value of Federal Public Works Administration construction contracts was accounted for by road building. River, harbor, and flood-control work accounted for more than 20 percent, and reclamation projects nearly 15 percent. The value of awards in the Mountain States amounted to over $120,000,000; in the South Atlantic States to over $98,000,000; and in the Pacific States to more than $90,000,000.

Table 14 shows the value of contracts awarded for non-Federal construction projects to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund for the calendar year 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table **14.**—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction	Streets and roads [1]	Water and sewerage systems
All divisions	$170,382,545	$50,243,342	$100,906,111
New England	20,453,173	12,474,481	7,811,731
Middle Atlantic	59,574,867	8,907,023	10,489,870
East North Central	12,539,002	4,129,866	29,358,261
West North Central	24,117,373	6,347,691	13,896,515
South Atlantic	17,755,517	7,900,194	11,432,020
East South Central	5,443,980	707,110	4,554,435
West South Central	10,692,971	1,629,546	6,891,081
Mountain	4,308,437	1,711,031	5,571,809
Pacific	15,301,237	6,436,400	9,645,316
Outside continental United States	195,988	0	1,255,073

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Table 14.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair	Miscellaneous	Total
All divisions	$198,181,141	$9,709,342	$529,422,481
New England	7,836,522	1,401,019	49,976,926
Middle Atlantic	103,301,220	176,857	182,449,837
East North Central	31,781,094	921,418	78,729,641
West North Central	4,307,868	3,310,045	51,979,492
South Atlantic	29,859,244	1,088,559	68,035,534
East South Central	7,580,610	81,196	18,367,331
West South Central	3,542,760	1,505,157	24,261,515
Mountain	3,692,789	239,994	15,524,060
Pacific	6,279,034	761,239	38,423,226
Outside continental United States	0	223,858	1,674,919

The value of contracts awarded for Public Works Administration non-Federal projects totaled over $529,000,000. Of this amount more than $198,000,000 was to be spent for railroad construction, over $170,000,000 for building construction, and more than $100,000,000 for water and sewerage systems.

More than one-third of this money was to be spent for construction projects in the Middle Atlantic States. The East North Central States received the second largest percentage of the non-Federal construction fund, and the South Atlantic the third largest.

Table 15 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for the calendar years 1933 and 1934, by geographic divisions.

There was an increase of nearly $8,000,000 in the value of awards for public buildings financed solely from State funds. The value of awards for highway construction increased by more than $18,000,000, comparing 1934 with 1933.

Table 15.—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	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
All divisions	$38,515,764	$30,619,678	$80,573,556	$62,203,192
New England	1,961,491	1,151,260	3,082,265	3,346,143
Middle Atlantic	11,117,384	13,769,020	12,023,200	5,638,602
East North Central	6,463,697	3,826,838	21,497,830	10,923,636
West North Central	1,393,118	1,354,389	5,134,666	12,411,644
South Atlantic	4,390,505	3,163,094	5,043,482	2,659,046
East South Central	331,427	172,725	3,635,410	1,508,592
West South Central	6,719,006	3,513,321	9,490,306	3,548,288
Mountain	670,605	934,352	843,160	682,589
Pacific	5,468,531	2,734,679	19,823,237	21,484,652

121375—35——17

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Canadian Family Budget, 1924 to 1934

THE Canadian Department of Labor has recently issued figures showing, for specified months from 1924 to 1934, the cost per week, of the family budget in terms of average retail prices of certain classes of commodities in some 60 Canadian cities.[1]

Table 1.—Items of Canadian Family Budget

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Foods (29):		Foods (29)—Continued	
Beef, sirloin steak—pounds	2	Beans, hand-picked—pounds	2
Beef, shoulder—do	2	Apples, evaporated—do	1
Veal, shoulder—do	1	Prunes, medium—do	1
Mutton, roast—do	1	Sugar, granulated—do	4
Pork, leg—do	1	Sugar, yellow—do	2
Pork, salt—do	2	Tea, black [1]—do	¼
Bacon, breakfast—do	1	Tea, green [1]—do	¼
Lard, pure—do	2	Coffee—do	¼
Eggs, fresh—dozen	1	Potatoes—bags	⅓
Eggs, storage—do	1	Vinegar—quarts	1/16
Milk—quarts	6	Starch, laundry—pounds	⅓
Butter, dairy—pounds	2	Fuel and lighting:	
Butter, creamery—do	1	Coal, anthracite—tons	1/16
Cheese, old [1]—do	1	Coal, bituminous—do	1/16
Cheese, new [1]—do	1	Wood, hard—cords	1/16
Bread—do	15	Wood, soft—do	1/16
Flour, family [1]—do	10	Coal oil—gallons	1
Rolled oats—do	5	Rent—months	¼
Rice [1]—do	2		

[1] Kind most sold since October 1922.

While this budget serves to indicate the rise or fall from time to time in the cost of the included items, it is not intended to show the minimum cost of food and fuel for an average family in Canada or in any one of its Provinces. The quantities of meats, cereals, dairy products, etc., in this budget were adopted as constituting a weekly liberal allowance for the healthy family of a man engaged in hard physical labor. An average family, however, with an income sufficient to do so, would purchase less meat, etc., but more fresh and canned vegetables, fruit, etc., so that there would be little change in the total amount of expenditures for food.

[1] Canada, Department of Labor, Prices in Canada and other countries, 1934 (issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1935), Ottawa, 1935, pp. 6, 7; Prices in Canada and other countries, 1933 (issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1934), Ottawa, 1934, pp. 6, 7; and Monthly Labor Review, Washington, April 1933, p. 966.

Table 2.—Cost Per Week of Family Budget in Canada in Specified Months, 1924 to 1934

[This budget is intended to show the change in the cost of items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family]

Year and month	Total [1]	All (29) foods	Starch, laundry (½ pound)	Fuel and lighting	Rent (¼ month)
1924: January	$21.23	$10.78	$0.041	$3.49	$6.92
July	20.30	9.91	.041	3.37	6.98
1925: January	21.09	10.77	.041	3.37	6.91
July	20.70	10.49	.041	3.28	6.89
1926: January	21.96	11.63	.041	3.44	6.86
July	21.30	11.07	.042	3.32	6.87
1927: January	21.59	11.37	.041	3.33	6.85
July	21.10	10.92	.041	3.28	6.86
December	21.37	11.17	.041	3.29	6.87
1928: January	21.41	11.19	.041	3.28	6.89
July	21.01	10.80	.041	3.26	6.91
December	21.56	11.31	.041	3.26	6.94
1929: January	21.55	11.30	.041	3.27	6.94
July	21.26	10.98	.040	3.26	6.98
December	22.11	11.83	.041	3.26	6.98
1930: January	22.17	11.88	.041	3.26	6.99
July	21.26	10.91	.040	3.24	7.07
December	20.46	10.10	.040	3.24	7.07
1931: January	20.21	9.86	.040	3.25	7.06
July	18.26	8.11	.040	3.18	6.93
December	17.76	7.85	.040	3.10	6.77
1932: January	17.59	7.68	.039	3.11	6.77
July	16.21	6.78	.039	3.06	6.34
December	16.01	7.04	.039	2.94	5.99
1933: January	15.89	6.94	.038	2.93	5.98
July	15.48	6.95	.039	2.83	5.67
December	15.83	7.37	.038	2.85	5.57
1934: January	15.95	7.50	.038	2.84	5.57
July	15.84	7.43	.038	2.84	5.53
December	16.02	7.54	.038	2.89	5.54

[1] An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 percent.

Family-Budget Survey in Japan

IN ORDER to supply basic data for the application of the act for the control of the price of rice, the Japanese Government Statistical Bureau made an investigation of family budgets in the Empire in 1931–32. The results of a second series of inquiries on the subject recently published include information for 1,606 families (538 salaried employees and 1,068 manual workers) for September 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933.

According to this report, the average monthly income of salaried employees was 93.59 yen[1] and the average expenditure 83.02 yen, or 88.71 percent of the income. The average income per month of manual workers was 86.16 yen and the expenditure 74.57 yen, constituting 86.53 percent of their income. In the preceding survey it was found that the salaried employees' expenditures amounted to 89.41 percent of their income and those of manual workers 87.59.

The distribution of expenditures in 1931–32 and 1932–33, reported in the following table, shows little change in the two periods: [2]

[1] Yen at par=about 50 cents in United States currency. Average rates of exchange for 1932 and 1933, respectively, were 28.1 and 25.6 cents.

[2] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Dec. 3, 1934, p. 311.

Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures in Families of Salaried Employees and Manual Workers in Japan, 1932 and 1933

[Yen at par=about 50 cents in U. S. currency. Average exchange rates in calendar years 1932 and 1933: 28.1 and 25.6 cents]

Item	Salaried employees				Manual workers			
	1932–33		1931–32		1932–33		1931–32	
	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent	Yen	Percent
All items	83.02	100.00	82.46	100.00	74.57	100.00	73.08	100.00
Food and drink	26.59	32.03	26.34	31.94	26.53	35.58	25.83	35.35
Housing	15.92	19.18	15.60	18.92	12.84	17.22	12.69	17.36
Clothing	10.66	12.84	10.86	13.17	9.21	12.35	9.35	12.79
Fuel and light	4.03	4.85	3.95	4.79	3.38	4.53	3.36	4.60
Other items	25.82	31.10	25.71	31.18	22.61	30.32	21.85	29.90

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food, February 1935

RETAIL prices of food in the larger cities of the United States increased 2.1 percent between January 29 and February 26, 1935. During this period the index (1913 = 100), as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose from 119.8 to 122.3.

Meat prices continued upward, advancing 6.3 percent during this period, with an increase of 9.5 percent for beef products and 3 percent for pork. The increase in meat prices was offset by a decline of 6.7 percent in the price of eggs. The advance in the price of dairy products, 2.1 percent, was due largely to an increase in the price of butter and of cheese. Prices of fruits and vegetables advanced 4.3 percent. There was a rise of about 35 percent in the price of cabbage and onions; bananas and oranges increased slightly. The price of potatoes decreased 5.6 percent. Lard prices, which have advanced steadily during the current year, increased 3.4 percent. Sugar prices turned upward, increasing 1.9 percent during this period.

Retail prices of 87 foods are received from 51 of the larger cities of the United States. Index numbers are for the average retail cost of 42 foods purchased by wage earners in these cities.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

February and January 1935 and February 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)							Percentage change Feb. 26, 1935, compared with—			
	1935					1934		1935			1934
	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Feb. 27
All food	122.3	122.0	119.8	118.5	115.9	108.1	108.3	+0.2	+2.1	+3.2	+13.1
Cereals	151.0	150.9	151.3	151.2	151.1	143.4	143.3	+.1	−.2	−.1	+5.3
Meats	144.0	140.1	135.4	132.3	123.7	107.8	106.7	+2.8	+6.3	+8.8	+33.6
Dairy products	116.8	117.3	114.4	112.3	109.7	101.8	102.6	−.4	+2.1	+4.0	+14.7
Eggs	101.4	111.6	108.7	109.0	110.1	74.8	81.1	−9.1	−6.7	−7.0	+35.6
Fruits and vegetables	113.0	110.4	108.3	107.6	107.2	137.5	135.0	+2.4	+4.3	+5.0	−17.8
Miscellaneous foods	101.1	99.8	99.3	98.5	97.6	87.5	87.5	+1.3	+1.8	+2.6	+15.5

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.—Sugar, coffee, tea, lard, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, and canned red salmon.

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 51 Large Cities Combined February and January 1935 and February 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935					1934	
	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13
Cereals:							
Bread, white	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	141.1	141.1
Corn meal	170.0	170.0	166.7	166.7	163.3	143.3	143.3
Flour, wheat, white	151.5	151.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	145.5	145.5
Rice	94.3	94.3	93.1	94.3	94.3	89.7	88.5
Meats:							
Beef:							
Sirloin steak	149.6	145.7	144.1	137.4	126.8	113.4	112.2
Round steak	151.6	147.5	144.4	136.3	126.0	111.7	110.8
Rib roast	142.9	137.9	135.9	127.3	118.2	103.5	102.5
Chuck roast	135.0	128.8	96.9	116.3	107.5	93.8	93.1
Plate	122.3	115.7	109.9	103.3	95.0	84.3	84.3
Lamb, leg	147.6	148.1	150.3	142.3	130.2	130.7	128.6
Pork:							
Chops	146.7	141.4	142.4	141.9	127.1	113.8	112.9
Bacon, sliced	137.0	135.2	132.6	128.9	124.8	90.0	87.8
Ham, sliced	158.0	155.8	153.9	150.2	147.2	120.1	119.0
Roasting chickens	129.1	128.2	124.4	119.7	117.4	110.3	109.9
Dairy products:							
Butter	108.1	111.0	104.2	98.2	94.8	80.7	79.1
Cheese	119.5	118.6	114.5	111.8	109.0	108.1	105.4
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	133.7	132.6	132.6	133.7	131.5	125.8	129.2
Eggs	101.4	111.6	108.7	109.0	110.1	74.8	81.2
Fruits and vegetables:							
Bananas	150.3	145.1	145.8	146.4	147.7	154.2	151.6
Oranges	97.0	100.7	95.3	96.7	96.3	90.3	90.0
Prunes	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	89.3	95.7	94.0
Raisins	92.5	92.5	91.5	92.5	92.5	88.7	87.7
Cabbage	217.4	182.6	160.9	143.5	134.8	169.6	182.6
Onions	233.3	179.2	170.8	175.0	170.8	195.8	195.8
Potatoes	100.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	170.6	164.7
Beans, navy	107.0	105.3	107.0	107.0	107.0	103.5	101.8
Beans, with pork	71.4	71.4	71.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4
Corn, canned	108.5	108.5	107.5	106.4	108.5	95.7	93.6
Peas, canned	122.8	123.7	122.8	121.9	121.9	115.8	113.2
Tomatoes, canned	101.2	101.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.4	102.4
Miscellaneous foods:							
Coffee	93.6	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	89.3	88.6
Tea	134.7	134.0	134.0	133.6	133.8	126.7	125.7
Sugar, granulated	100.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	100.0	98.2	101.8
Lard, pure	115.8	113.9	112.0	108.9	102.5	63.9	61.4

The Bureau receives biweekly prices for 87 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 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined February and January 1935 and February 1934

Article	1935					1934	
	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13
Cereal foods:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, white, wheat, pound	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Corn meal, do	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats, do	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.7
Corn flakes, 8-oz. package	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.0
Wheat cereal, 28-oz. package	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9
Rice, pound	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.7
Macaroni, do	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.5
Hominy grits, 24-oz. package	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.6	10.5	----	----
Bakery products:							
Bread:							
White, wheat, pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.9
Rye, do	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.5
Whole wheat, do	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.6	8.6
Cake, pound, do	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.8	22.8	----	----
Soda crackers, do	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.7	----	----
Beef:							
Sirloin steak, do	38.0	37.0	36.6	34.9	32.2	28.8	28.5
Round steak, do	33.8	32.9	32.2	30.4	28.1	24.9	24.7
Rib roast, do	28.3	27.3	26.9	25.2	23.4	20.5	20.3
Chuck roast, do	21.6	20.6	15.5	18.6	17.2	15.0	14.9
Plate, do	14.8	14.0	13.3	12.5	11.5	10.2	10.2
Liver, do	20.1	18.5	17.7	17.2	16.9	----	----
Lamb:							
Leg, do	27.9	28.0	28.4	26.9	24.6	24.7	24.3
Rib chops, do	35.8	36.2	36.4	35.0	32.1	31.4	31.0
Breast, do	13.4	13.1	11.0	12.0	10.9	10.5	10.3
Chuck or shoulder, do	21.5	21.6	21.5	20.4	18.5	17.8	17.7
Pork:							
Chops, do	30.8	29.7	29.9	29.8	26.7	23.9	23.7
Loin roast, do	25.3	24.6	24.8	24.9	22.2	19.1	19.1
Bacon:							
Sliced, do	37.0	36.5	35.8	34.8	33.7	24.3	23.7
Strip, do	31.7	31.2	30.7	29.9	29.2	----	----
Ham:							
Sliced, do	42.5	41.9	41.4	40.4	39.6	32.3	32.0
Whole, do	25.4	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.4	17.8	17.4
Picnic, do	18.7	17.8	17.2	16.3	15.9	12.5	11.9
Salt pork, do	25.1	24.8	24.4	23.7	22.7	14.6	14.4
Veal:							
Cutlets, do	36.3	36.0	35.9	33.5	31.7	30.4	30.1
Poultry:							
Roasting chickens, do	27.5	27.3	26.5	25.5	25.0	23.5	23.4
Fish, canned:							
Salmon, pink, 16-oz. can	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.4	14.3
Salmon, red, do	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
Dairy products:							
Butter, pound	41.4	42.5	39.9	37.6	36.3	30.9	30.3
Cheese, do	26.4	26.2	25.3	24.7	24.1	23.9	23.3
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered, quart	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.5
Milk, evaporated, 14½-oz. can	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8
Cream, ½ pint	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.3	----	----
Fats and oils:							
Lard, pure, pound	18.3	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.2	10.1	9.7
Lard, compound, do	15.7	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.1	9.4	9.2
Vegetable lard substitute, do	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.0	19.1	19.1
Oleomargarine, do	18.6	17.8	17.4	16.8	16.2	12.7	12.5
Salad oil, pint	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.7	23.8	----	----
Eggs, dozen	35.0	38.5	37.5	37.6	38.0	25.8	28.0
Fruits, fresh:							
Apples, pound	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1
Bananas, dozen	23.0	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.6	23.6	23.2
Lemons, do	23.5	24.8	26.0	26.8	26.7	28.2	28.2
Oranges, do	29.1	30.2	28.6	29.0	28.9	27.1	27.0

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Continued

February and January 1935 and February 1934—Continued

Article	1935					1934	
	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Vegetables, fresh:							
Beans, green—pound	11.9	20.0	24.4	23.0	18.3	13.4	12.8
Cabbage—do	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.2
Carrots—bunch	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9
Celery—stalk	11.8	11.9	9.7	11.1	10.3	9.5	9.5
Lettuce—head	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	10.0	8.3	8.4
Onions—pound	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7
Potatoes—do	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.8
Sweetpotatoes—do	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
Spinach—do	10.7	11.6	9.9	8.7	9.0	7.1	7.4
Fruits, canned:							
Peaches—no. 2½ can	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.4	17.8	17.7
Pears—do	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.8	20.8	20.6
Pineapple—do	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.5	21.6	21.6
Vegetables, canned:							
Asparagus—no. 2 can	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.7	25.4	23.1	23.0
Beans, green—do	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7
Beans with pork—16-oz. can	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Corn—no. 2 can	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.8	11.3	11.0
Peas—do	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	16.5	16.1
Tomatoes—do	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.5
Fruits, dried:							
Peaches—pound	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.2	15.0
Prunes—do	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Raisins—do	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.3
Vegetables, dried:							
Black-eyed peas—do	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.6
Lima beans—do	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5
Navy beans—do	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8
Sugar and sweets:							
Sugar, granulated—do	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6
Corn sirup—24-oz. can	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7
Molasses—18-oz. can	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.2	13.1
Strawberry preserves—pound	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.8	21.0	-------	-------
Beverages:							
Cocoa—8-oz. can	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	-------	-------
Coffee—pound	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.9	27.9	26.6	26.4
Tea—do	73.3	72.9	72.9	72.7	72.8	68.9	68.4
Miscellaneous foods:							
Chocolate, unsweetened—8-oz. package	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.0	-------	-------
Mayonnaise—½ pint	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.6	-------	-------
Peanut butter—pound	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.2	18.1	16.3	16.2
Salt, table—do	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Soup, tomato—10½-oz. can	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.4
Tomato juice—13½-oz. can	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6

Food prices increased from January 29, 1935, to February 26, 1935, in 50 of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. Butte showed a decrease of 0.5 percent.

These 51 cities have been grouped into 5 regional areas as follows:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston (S. C.), 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 percentages of price change for all of the 51 cities for specified periods in 1935 and 1934.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

February and January 1935 and February 1934

Regional area and city	Index (1913=100)							Percentage change Feb. 26, 1935, compared with—		
	1935					1934		1935		1934
	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Jan. 29	Feb. 27
51 cities combined	122.3	122.0	119.8	118.5	115.9	108.1	108.3	+0.3	+2.1	+13.2
North Atlantic:										
Boston	119.6	118.3	118.1	115.6	113.9	107.1	108.4	+1.1	+1.3	+11.7
Bridgeport								+.3	+1.7	+9.3
Buffalo	126.9	126.3	124.8	122.1	120.3	115.3	114.4	+.5	+1.7	+10.1
Fall River	117.0	116.5	115.3	113.7	111.8	105.2	105.9	+.5	+1.5	+11.2
Manchester	123.2	122.3	120.3	118.6	115.6	108.6	108.5	+.7	+2.4	+13.4
Newark	122.8	121.4	121.0	119.5	117.4	110.2	109.2	+1.2	+1.5	+11.5
New Haven	126.9	126.0	124.5	120.6	116.1	114.6	114.1	+.7	+1.9	+10.7
New York	127.8	127.2	127.2	124.8	121.7	116.4	116.5	+.5	+.5	+9.8
Philadelphia	125.8	126.9	125.5	123.8	119.8	116.9	116.6	−.9	+.2	+7.6
Pittsburgh	122.7	122.9	121.0	119.7	117.5	109.0	106.5	−.2	+1.4	+12.6
Portland, Maine								+.1	+1.0	+9.8
Providence	121.0	119.8	118.5	115.8	112.7	110.7	111.9	+1.0	+2.2	+9.4
Rochester								+.9	+3.1	+12.1
Scranton	123.8	123.6	123.3	120.9	118.2	114.9	114.8	+.2	+.4	+7.7
South Atlantic:										
Atlanta	120.0	120.2	118.6	117.9	114.2	104.1	103.8	−.2	+1.2	+15.3
Baltimore	128.5	129.8	128.0	125.4	122.8	115.2	112.9	−1.0	+.4	+11.5
Charleston, S. C	122.0	121.9	119.8	117.8	116.1	108.2	108.9	+.1	+1.9	+12.8
Jacksonville	115.1	112.8	110.3	111.3	109.3	98.8	100.1	+2.0	+4.3	+16.5
Norfolk								−.8	+1.8	+13.3
Richmond	128.6	129.2	125.4	123.1	120.0	113.1	111.9	−.5	+2.6	+13.7
Savannah								+.1	+1.6	+13.1
Washington, D. C	130.3	130.8	129.9	127.0	124.7	114.3	114.4	−.4	+.3	+14.0
North Central:										
Chicago	128.4	129.1	127.9	123.3	121.4	111.0	113.0	−.6	+.4	+15.7
Cincinnati	127.3	125.9	121.1	118.3	118.0	107.9	107.8	+1.1	+5.1	+18.0
Cleveland	121.7	122.1	117.4	116.3	112.1	104.8	104.8	−.3	+3.7	+16.1
Columbus								+.9	+5.2	+16.2
Detroit	126.3	124.0	121.4	120.6	117.7	108.1	107.5	+1.8	+4.1	+16.9
Indianapolis	115.9	116.7	112.9	111.4	109.9	101.9	101.8	−.6	+2.6	+13.8
Kansas City	121.9	122.2	120.2	118.6	117.0	106.8	105.9	−.2	+1.4	+14.1
Milwaukee	126.0	125.6	124.3	121.0	115.7	108.8	109.3	+.3	+1.4	+15.7
Minneapolis	125.5	126.0	124.7	121.7	119.1	109.7	109.7	−.4	+.7	+14.4
Omaha	121.3	122.2	120.2	117.5	113.6	104.4	104.0	−.7	+.9	+16.1
Peoria								+1.6	+1.7	+15.5
St. Louis	126.5	125.3	123.9	123.0	119.9	110.5	110.9	+1.0	+2.1	+14.5
St. Paul								+.9	+1.8	+14.4
Springfield, Ill								−.2	+1.8	+15.0
South Central:										
Birmingham	118.6	120.0	116.7	116.3	115.6	105.9	104.6	−1.2	+1.6	+11.9
Dallas	119.3	119.3	117.0	115.5	114.4	103.5	103.8	−.1	+1.9	+15.2
Houston								+1.6	+3.7	+20.0
Little Rock	115.3	117.0	114.0	111.8	108.7	99.1	98.9	−1.5	+1.1	+16.3
Louisville	119.5	119.6	118.1	116.4	114.5	104.2	102.3	−.1	+1.2	+14.7
Memphis	119.3	118.9	116.0	114.4	109.9	102.0	100.8	+.3	+2.8	+17.0
Mobile								+.3	+1.8	+15.1
New Orleans	124.1	123.8	122.1	119.6	117.4	108.6	107.5	+.3	+1.7	+14.3
Western:										
Butte								−1.4	−.5	+19.0
Denver	116.8	116.2	115.5	111.9	111.4	101.3	100.7	+.5	+1.1	+15.2
Los Angeles	111.3	110.6	109.2	108.4	106.7	90.9	93.9	+.6	+1.9	+22.4
Portland, Oreg	109.2	108.1	108.1	106.5	105.1	96.7	96.5	+1.0	+1.0	+13.0
Salt Lake City	110.1	107.9	107.1	103.4	101.9	93.7	90.1	+2.1	+2.8	+17.5
San Francisco	124.0	123.5	122.4	121.1	118.3	110.3	109.8	+.4	+1.3	+12.4
Seattle	118.0	118.2	117.7	115.1	112.7	104.9	105.1	−.2	+.2	+12.5

The trends of the retail cost of food in large cities combined, from 1913 to date, are shown in table 5 for commodity groups.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities[1] Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–35, Inclusive

[1913=100]

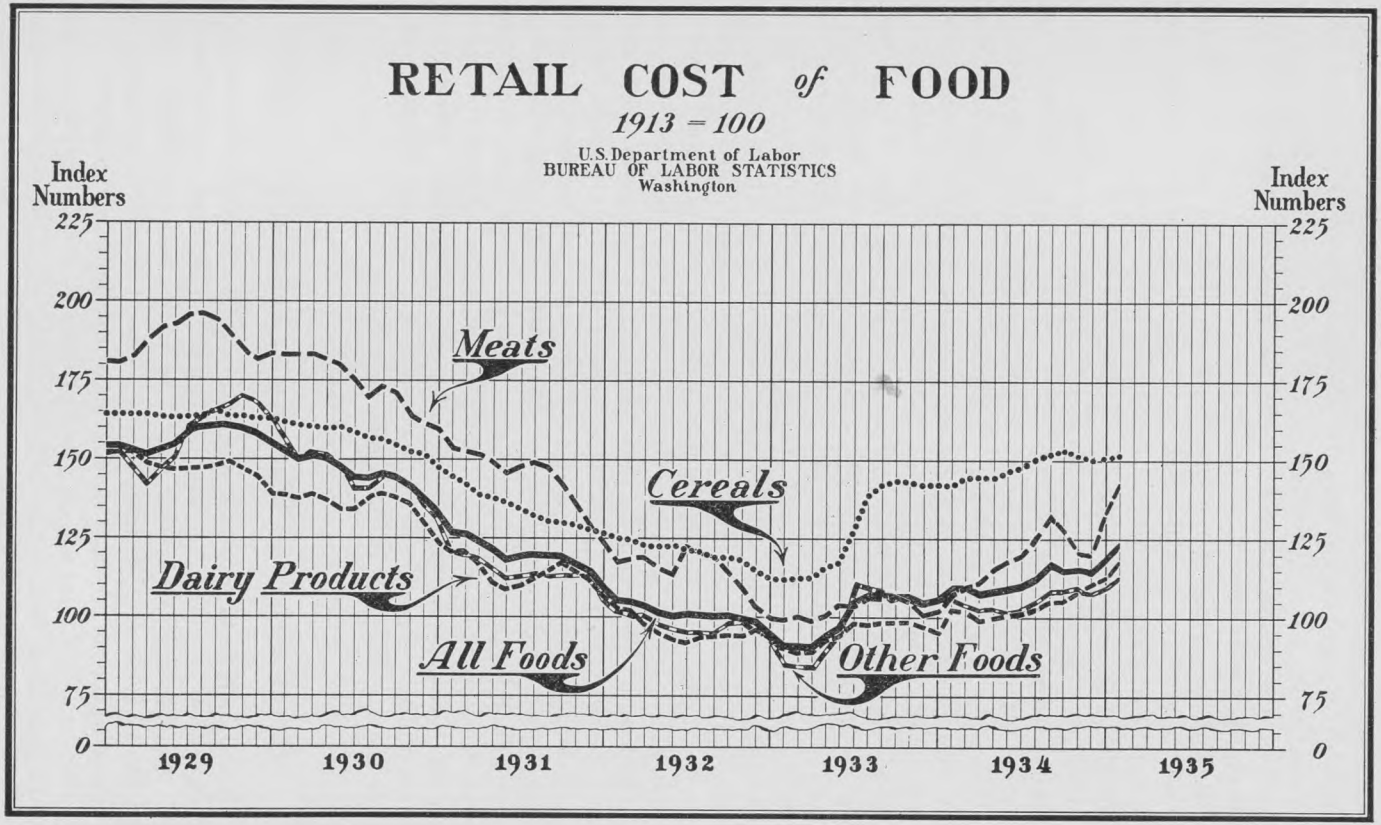
Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	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	1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4
By months for 1934 and 1935											
1934						1934					
Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6	Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8
Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7
Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1
Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8
Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	Nov. 6	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8	Nov. 20	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Dec. 4	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7	Dec. 18	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1						
May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	1935					
May 22	108.4	144.4	114.3	99.9	102.7						
June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2	Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Jan. 29	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1
July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Feb. 12	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.8
July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	Feb. 26	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	110.6
Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8						
Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2						

[1] The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–35, inclusive

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 51 large cities combined from January 15, 1929, to February 26, 1935, 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 1934 have been published in various bulletins on retail prices. Since July 1915 the Monthly Labor Review has included much information on this subject. Additions to and modifications in the foods priced and the cities reporting have been made from time

[1] Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.



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 methods 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 87 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. Nine food commodities were added beginning with January 2, 1935. These items are hominy grits, soda crackers, beef liver, strip bacon, salad oil, strawberry preserves, cocoa, unsweetened chocolate, and mayonnaise. 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 Electricity, February 15, 1935

RESIDENTIAL rates for electricity are secured quarterly from 51 cities. From these rates are computed average costs of current for the domestic services for which electricity is most generally used. Blocks of consumption used as the basis of these computations are representative of average conditions throughout the country.

For each city total net monthly prices and average prices per kilowatt-hour have been computed for blocks of 25 kilowatt-hours and 40 kilowatt-hours for lighting and appliances; 100 kilowatt-hours for

lighting, appliances, and refrigeration; and 250 kilowatt-hours for lighting, appliances, refrigeration, and cooking.

These prices are based on the requirements of a five-room house, including living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms, which has been selected as typical of the average workingman's home.

The specifications used as the basis for application of rates are:

		Watts
Floor area:	1,000 square feet.	
Connected load:	Lighting and appliances	700
	Refrigeration	300
	Cooking	6,000
Measured demand:	Lighting and appliances	600
	Refrigeration	100
	Cooking	2,300
Outlets:	Fourteen 50-watt.	
Active room count:	In accordance with schedule of rates.	

Table 6.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of Feb. 15, 1935, by Cities

[P=Private utility. M=Municipal plant]

Regional area and city	Total net monthly price				Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour			
	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range
	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
North Atlantic:					*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Boston P	$1.65	$2.40	$5.20	$9.70	6.6	6.0	5.2	3.9
Bridgeport P	1.31	2.10	5.25	10.90	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.4
Buffalo P	1.13	1.70	3.06	5.31	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.1
Fall River P	2.00	2.75	5.50	10.25	8.0	6.9	5.5	4.1
Manchester P	2.34	3.24	5.36	8.36	9.4	8.1	5.4	3.3
Newark P	2.15	3.20	5.30	9.80	8.6	8.0	5.3	3.9
New Haven P	1.31	2.10	5.25	10.90	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.4
New York City:								
New York P	1.80	2.55	5.55	13.05	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.2
Staten Island P	2.15	3.11	5.51	8.91	8.6	7.8	5.5	3.6
Brooklyn P	1.80	2.55	5.55	13.05	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.2
Philadelphia P	1.58	2.40	4.45	8.70	6.3	6.0	4.5	3.5
Pittsburgh P	1.55	2.20	4.10	8.60	6.2	5.5	4.1	3.4
Portland, Maine P	1.88	2.63	4.73	7.73	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.1
Providence P	1.93	2.91	5.81	9.84	7.7	7.3	5.8	3.9
Rochester P	1.65	2.40	5.00	10.00	6.6	6.0	5.0	4.0
Scranton P	1.63	2.45	4.85	9.35	6.5	6.1	4.9	3.7
South Atlantic:								
Atlanta:								
Immediate P	1.62	2.37	4.57	8.32	6.5	5.9	4.6	3.3
Inducement [1] P	1.45	2.12	3.95	6.57	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6
Baltimore P	1.25	2.00	4.18	8.98	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.6
Charleston, S. C.:								
Immediate P	1.93	2.90	5.60	9.84	7.7	7.3	5.6	3.9
Objective [1] P	1.71	2.54	4.62	7.24	6.8	6.4	4.6	2.9
Jacksonville M	1.75	2.80	7.00	7.95	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.2
Norfolk P	1.63	2.60	5.30	8.25	6.5	6.5	5.3	3.3
Richmond P	1.63	2.60	5.30	8.25	6.5	6.5	5.3	3.3
Savannah P	1.63	2.38	4.57	8.32	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.3
Washington, D. C P	.98	1.56	3.50	5.67	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.3

[1] The "Inducement" rate in Atlanta and "objective" rate in Charleston, S. C., and Mobile are designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under these schedules

Table 6.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of Feb. 15, 1935, by Cities—Continued

Regional area and city	Total net monthly price				Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour			
	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range	Lighting and small appliances		Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator	Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range
	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
North Central:					*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Chicago P	$1.51	$2.04	$3.75	$8.02	6.0	5.1	3.8	3.2
Cincinnati P	1.25	1.70	3.00	6.00	5.0	4.3	3.0	2.4
Cleveland P	1.00	1.60	4.00	9.88	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
M	.88	1.31	3.05	7.40	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Columbus P	1.25	1.95	4.50	8.50	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.4
M	1.00	1.58	3.80	8.54	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.4
Detroit [2] P	1.43	1.99	3.65	7.12	5.7	5.0	3.7	2.8
Indianapolis P	1.44	2.30	4.80	8.53	5.8	5.8	4.8	3.4
Kansas City P	1.63	2.30	4.00	7.75	6.5	5.8	4.0	3.1
Milwaukee [3] P	1.55	2.04	3.75	7.08	6.2	5.1	3.8	2.8
Minneapolis P	1.66	2.18	3.80	6.79	6.6	5.5	3.8	2.7
Omaha P	1.38	2.20	4.25	8.15	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.3
Peoria P	1.50	2.01	3.81	6.81	6.0	5.0	3.8	2.7
St. Louis [3] P	1.19	1.71	3.13	6.22	4.8	4.3	3.1	2.5
P	1.07	1.43	2.85	5.70	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.3
St. Paul P	1.75	2.30	4.00	7.15	7.0	5.8	4.0	2.9
Springfield, Ill P	1.25	1.90	3.90	6.90	5.0	4.8	3.9	2.8
M	1.25	1.90	3.02	4.80	5.0	4.8	3.0	1.9
South Central:								
Birmingham P	1.55	2.30	4.05	7.80	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.1
Dallas P	1.38	2.20	4.60	8.40	5.5	5.5	4.6	3.4
Houston P	1.30	1.90	4.30	8.28	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.3
Little Rock P	2.10	2.90	5.10	9.60	8.4	7.3	5.1	3.8
Louisville [4] P	1.29	2.06	3.91	8.55	5.2	5.2	3.9	3.4
Memphis P	1.38	2.20	4.25	8.75	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.5
Mobile:								
Present P	1.55	2.30	4.05	7.60	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.0
Objective [1] P	1.45	2.13	3.95	6.58	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6
New Orleans P	2.13	3.25	6.00	10.75	8.5	8.1	6.0	4.3
Western:								
Butte P	2.00	2.60	4.50	8.00	8.0	6.5	4.5	3.2
Denver P	1.50	2.40	4.80	9.30	6.0	6.0	4.8	3.7
Los Angeles P	1.20	1.81	3.31	6.31	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.5
Portland, Oreg P	1.38	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
P	1.38	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
Salt Lake City [4] P	1.92	2.99	4.92	7.85	7.7	7.5	4.9	3.1
San Francisco P	1.53	2.10	4.20	7.85	6.1	5.3	4.2	3.1
Seattle P	1.38	2.20	3.40	6.28	5.5	5.5	3.4	2.5
M	1.40	2.20	3.40	6.30	5.6	5.5	3.4	2.5

[1] The "Inducement" rate in Atlanta and "Objective" rate in Charleston, S. C., and Mobile are designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under these schedules.

[2] Rates include sales tax and free lamp-renewal service.

[3] Rates include free lamp-renewal service.

[4] Rates include sales tax.

During the period between November 15, 1934, and February 15, 1935, there were rate changes in only 6 of the 51 reporting cities. For those cities the percent of decrease from November 15, 1934, to February 15, 1935, is shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Percentage Decrease in the Total Monthly Price of Specified Amounts of Electricity, by Cities

February 15, 1935, compared with November 15, 1934

[P=Private utility. M=Municipal plant]

Regional area and city	Percentage decrease, Nov. 15, 1934, to Feb. 15, 1935			
	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours
North Atlantic:				
Scranton P	6.9	12.5	3.0	1.6
South Atlantic:				
Charleston, S. C.:[1]				
Immediate P	9.0	7.9	4.3	2.5
Objective P	19.3	19.4	21.0	28.2
Washington, D. C P	0	0	2.8	0
North Central:				
Columbus M	20.0	21.0	20.0	14.6
Minneapolis P	10.3	6.4	5.9	7.5
St. Paul P	10.7	3.8	2.4	14.7

[1] There was 1 residential rate in Charleston, S. C., in November 1934. Of the two rates effective in February 1935 the "objective" rate is designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under this schedule.

Table 8 shows the percentage decrease since December 1913 in the price of electricity for the 32 cities included in the cost-of-living survey. In February 1935 there were decreases of 1.7 percent since November 1934 and 3.4 percent since June 1934.

Table 8.—Percentage Decrease Since December 1913 in the Price of Electricity in 32 Cities Combined

December 1914 to February 1935

Date	Percentage decrease from December 1913	Date	Percentage decrease from December 1913	Date	Percentage decrease from December 1913
December 1914	3.7	December 1922	7.4	June 1928	13.6
December 1915	6.2	March 1923	7.4	December 1928	14.8
December 1916	8.6	June 1923	7.4	June 1929	17.3
December 1917	11.1	September 1923	8.6	December 1929	17.3
June 1918	11.1	December 1923	8.6	June 1930	18.5
December 1918	6.2	March 1924	8.6	December 1930	18.5
June 1919	6.2	June 1924	8.6	June 1931	19.8
December 1919	7.4	September 1924	8.6	December 1931	19.8
June 1920	7.4	December 1924	8.6	June 1932	21.0
December 1920	4.9	June 1925	9.9	December 1932	19.8
May 1921	4.9	December 1925	9.9	June 1933	19.8
September 1921	4.9	June 1926	11.1	December 1933	24.7
December 1921	4.9	December 1926	11.1	June 1934	27.2
March 1922	4.9	June 1927	12.3	November 1934	28.4
June 1922	6.2	December 1927	12.3	February 1935	29.6
September 1922	6.2				

Retail Prices of Coal, February 15, 1935

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. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Average prices for bituminous coal of several kinds in 38 cities combined and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined 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 9.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

February and January 1935 and February 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change Feb. 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934	1935		1934	1935	1934
	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
Bituminous coal	$8.39	$8.37	$8.22	154.4	154.0	151.3	+0.3	+2.0
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove	13.22	13.21	13.46	171.1	171.0	174.3	+.1	−1.8
Chestnut	13.02	13.01	13.27	164.5	164.4	167.7	+.1	−1.9

[1] Prices of bituminous coal are for 38 cities, and prices of Pennsylvania anthracite are for 25 cities.

Table 10 shows retail prices of bituminous coal for household use in 38 cities in February and January 1935 and February 1934.

Table 11 shows similar data for anthracite coal in 31 cities.

Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

February and January 1935 and February 1934

Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934
	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
North Atlantic:			
Pittsburgh:			
Prepared sizes	$4.20	$4.20	$4.68
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta:			
Prepared sizes	7.02	7.02	7.02
Baltimore:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	9.06	9.06	9.38
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.24	7.17	7.50
Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	9.92
Jacksonville:			
Prepared sizes	11.13	11.13	11.13
Norfolk:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	9.50	9.50	9.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Richmond:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.67	7.67	7.83
Low volatile	8.87	8.87	8.87
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.75	7.75	7.25
Savannah:			
Prepared sizes	[1] 9.87	[1] 10.03	[1] 10.24
Washington, D. C.:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[2] 9.00	[2] 9.00	[2] 8.64
Low volatile	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.31
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02	[2] 7.98
North Central:			
Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.31	8.32	8.21
Low volatile	10.20	10.19	10.83
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.03	7.94	7.76
Cincinnati:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.24	6.06	6.10
Low volatile	7.91	7.68	8.00
Cleveland:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.08	6.77	6.26
Low volatile	9.21	8.79	9.00
Columbus:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.55	6.41	6.08
Low volatile	7.93	7.75	7.54
Detroit:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.17	7.17	7.12
Low volatile	8.50	8.52	8.38
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.98	7.98	7.60
North Central—Con.			
Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	$6.33	$6.17	$5.99
Low volatile	8.53	8.53	8.20
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.61	7.61	7.00
Kansas City:			
Prepared sizes	6.00	6.03	5.76
Milwaukee:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.98	7.98	7.51
Low volatile	10.65	10.65	9.80
Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.34	10.30	9.97
Low volatile	12.97	12.96	12.17
Omaha:			
Prepared sizes	8.55	8.55	8.59
Peoria:			
Prepared sizes	7.12	7.00	6.56
St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes	5.96	5.99	5.57
St. Paul:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.16	10.16	9.78
Low volatile	13.12	13.12	12.33
Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes	4.53	4.54	4.06
South Central:			
Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes	6.29	6.29	6.07
Dallas:			
Prepared sizes	10.25	10.25	10.00
Houston:			
Prepared sizes	11.75	11.75	11.60
Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes	8.17	8.17	8.33
Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.14	6.15	5.44
Low volatile	7.98	8.11	7.88
Memphis:			
Prepared sizes	7.19	7.19	7.14
Mobile:			
Prepared sizes	9.01	9.01	8.48
New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes	10.57	10.60	10.10
Western:			
Butte:			
Prepared sizes	9.77	9.76	9.79
Denver:			
Prepared sizes	7.62	7.75	8.13
Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes	16.78	16.78	16.91
Portland, Oreg.:			
Prepared sizes	11.60	11.55	12.71
Salt Lake City:			
Prepared sizes	7.17	7.17	7.75
San Francisco:			
Prepared sizes	15.21	15.21	16.06
Seattle:			
Prepared sizes	9.70	9.66	9.65

[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 11.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

February and January 1935 and February 1934

Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934	Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934
	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15		Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
Pennsylvania anthracite							
North Atlantic:				North Atlantic—Con.			
Boston:				Scranton:			
Stove	$13.75	$13.75	$13.75	Stove	$8.59	$8.63	$8.85
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	13.50	Chestnut	8.40	8.44	8.60
Bridgeport:				South Atlantic:			
Stove	13.17	13.17	13.75	Baltimore:			
Chestnut	13.17	13.17	13.75	Stove	11.75	11.75	13.25
Buffalo:				Chestnut	11.54	11.54	13.00
Stove	12.90	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	15.50	15.00	Washington, D. C.:			
Chestnut	15.50	15.50	15.00	Stove	[1] 14.10	[1] 14.30	[1] 14.45
Newark:				Chestnut	[1] 13.80	[1] 14.00	[1] 14.15
Stove	11.65	11.65	12.75	North Central:			
Chestnut	11.40	11.40	12.50	Chicago:			
New Haven:				Stove	14.11	14.06	13.99
Stove	13.65	13.65	14.00	Chestnut	13.86	13.81	13.79
Chestnut	13.65	13.65	14.00	Cleveland:			
New York:				Stove	13.13	12.54	12.38
Stove	12.39	12.39	12.65	Chestnut	12.88	12.29	12.13
Chestnut	12.14	12.14	12.40	Detroit:			
Philadelphia:				Stove	12.45	12.45	13.13
Stove	11.20	11.20	12.25	Chestnut	12.19	12.19	12.88
Chestnut	10.96	10.96	12.00	Milwaukee:			
Pittsburgh:				Stove	13.55	13.55	13.25
Stove	12.75	12.75	12.75	Chestnut	13.30	13.30	13.04
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	12.75	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	14.01	14.11	13.91
Stove	14.75	14.75	14.75	Chestnut	13.74	13.86	13.72
Chestnut	14.50	14.50	14.50	St. Paul:			
Rochester:				Stove	15.80	15.80	15.50
Stove	12.98	12.98	13.10	Chestnut	15.55	15.55	15.25
Chestnut	12.73	12.73	12.85				
Other anthracite							
North Central:				Western:			
Kansas City:				Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50	Colorado, furnace	$15.50	$15.50	$15.58
stove	11.75	11.50	12.58	stove	15.50	15.50	15.58
South Central:				San Francisco:			
Dallas:				New Mexico, egg	25.63	25.63	25.63
Arkansas, egg	13.50	13.50	13.50	Colorado, egg	25.11	25.11	24.86
Houston:							
Arkansas, egg	14.50	14.50	14.50				
Little Rock:							
Arkansas, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50				

[1] 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 12 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove, and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to February 15, 1935.

Table 12.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

1913–35, Inclusive

Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—			
			Stove		Chestnut					Stove		Chestnut	
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	292.7	15.42	194.8
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	Dec.	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	1935: Jan.	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	Feb.	8.39	154.4	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9							

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934–35.

[2] Insufficient data.

The chart on page 1114 shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to February 15, 1935, 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 1931, inclusive, and by months since January 1932.

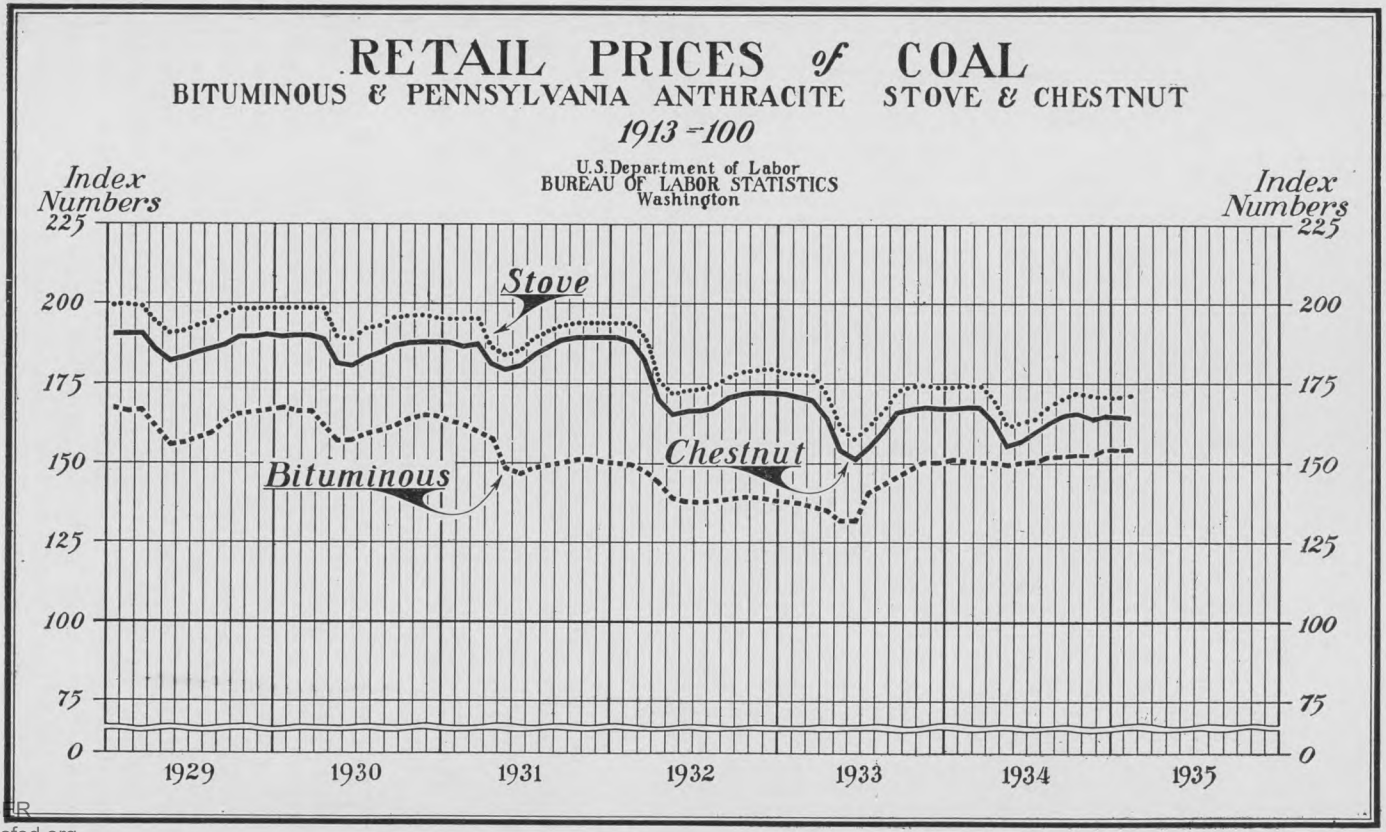


Table 13.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
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 (1000)	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	121.3	830	108	[1] 176.4	68.0	77.3	107.5	104.2
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	144.3	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	[3] 106.9	767	104	146.6	59.5	67.8	90.0	95.2
September	[3] 107.2	768	104	151.2	59.5	65.9	88.0	94.2
October	[3] 107.0	764	104	153.3	59.8	65.4	88.1	94.2
November	[3] 106.8	750	104	153.6	60.7	65.8	83.2	94.6
December	[3] 104.7	769	104	153.6	61.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
January	[3] 105.2	767	104	150.3	61.9	67.7	78.0	92.9
February	[3] 108.2	771	102	146.8	63.0	69.4	80.4	91.3
March	[3] 108.3	774	101	141.1	61.8	72.9	75.0	75.9
April	[3] 107.4	791	101	136.5	60.6	71.0	74.2	75.5
May	[3] 108.3	798	100	132.1	59.9	68.6	74.4	76.8
June	[3] 108.8	777	102	134.0	59.8	67.6	75.4	79.6
July	[3] 110.0	779	100	136.8	60.8	68.4	90.2	79.6
August	[3] 113.6	789	100	143.3	59.8	69.3	102.8	78.9
September	[3] 116.6	791	101	146.1	60.1	68.8	106.7	77.1
October	[3] 115.5	805	101	149.4	60.8	69.4	98.9	77.1
November	[3] 115.1	795	102	150.0	----------	69.9	89.7	76.1
December	[3] 114.5	794	100	144.0	----------	69.3	90.4	75.8
1935								
January	[3] 118.1	----------	100	----------	----------	68.8	90.8	----------
February	[3] 122.2	----------	99	----------	----------	69.2	----------	----------

[1] Computed average. [2] July. [3] Average.

Table 13.—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	153.0	127.7	[1] 144	169	517.0
1929	126	1123.5	[1] 584	155.7	124.1	[1] 146	169	542.8
1930	103	971.2	[1] 609	145.7	105.1	[1] 134	160	519.3
1931	90	869.0	[1] 611	131.0	96.2	[1] 102	147	451.9
1932								
January	81	915.8	----	120.4	91.8	103	----	431.2
February	81	908.3	----	117.4	89.9	102	151	432.5
March	83	911.2	561	117.3	89.8	103	----	445.6
April	83	886.3	----	115.9	89.9	99	----	450.4
May	81	875.7	----	115.2	93.4	99	144	441.8
June	80	871.0	567	115.6	93.3	99	----	438.0
July	83	885.7	----	116.2	92.1	102	----	426.8
August	80	897.8	----	114.5	93.8	102	134	411.1
September	79	891.4	534	113.6	92.9	101	----	409.7
October	77	894.5	----	113.3	92.0	102	----	423.4
November	76	919.8	----	113.3	88.4	103	135	428.0
December	75	910.2	531	112.9	86.7	103	----	433.9
1933								
January	75	894.1	----	111.3	86.5	101	----	426.1
February	74	883.5	----	110.3	86.2	98	130	422.8
March	75	869.8	542	109.4	86.1	98	----	416.6
April	73	858.0	----	109.5	85.5	93	----	405.1
May	74	867.8	----	112.8	84.7	91	126	398.3
June	74	881.7	532	113.7	84.4	95	----	402.9
July	77	907.1	----	113.5	79.2	95	----	402.4
August	81	919.9	----	113.4	77.8	94	129	391.2
September	81	920.1	530	114.4	77.3	94	----	401.5
October	77	923.2	----	115.9	73.7	91	----	405.1
November	78	911.0	----	117.1	72.2	92	140	400.5
December	79	881.2	548	117.8	74.3	88	----	408.9
1934								
January	78	853.4	----	117.6	74.8	86	----	421.9
February	79	843.1	----	117.2	76.1	85	133	407.9
March	78	865.3	548	116.5	75.7	84	----	406.8
April	79	853.8	----	116.4	76.1	83	----	404.8
May	79	850.5	----	116.1	80.2	83	129	341.7
June	77	852.0	544	117.8	79.6	85	----	383.8
July	77	854.6	----	120.0	77.2	87	----	383.5
August	75	884.2	----	120.7	77.9	87	134	376.7
September	73	885.7	525	119.2	77.9	90	----	377.8
October	72	903.3	----	119.3	77.7	91	----	381.0
November	72	941.7	----	119.5	76.0	92	143	386.7
December	72	922.1	----	119.1	75.7	90	----	390.5
1935								
January	----	908.3	----	119.4	----	88	----	386.8
February	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Computed average.

Table 13.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	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	Amsterdam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities included	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	102.0	[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	97.0	[1] 1153	[1] 150	156	154
1930	[1] 150.2	974	152	83.7	[1] 1101	[1] 140	152	145
1931	[1] 135.8	844	139	73.9	[1] 1049	[1] 131	141	130
1932								
January		827	135	66.3	990	127	132	131
February		810	135	66.5	992		129	131
March	118.8	792	135	65.8	993		128	129
April		797	134	69.6	987	125	128	126
May		787	133	72.9	981		126	125
June	119.2	778	133	69.5	963		125	123
July		761	134	64.4	944	124	124	125
August		761	133	63.0	933		123	123
September	119.7	758	134	62.1	927		122	123
October		765	133	60.4	927	125	123	125
November		745	134	59.9	928		122	125
December	119.2	713	132	57.9	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		771	135	51.4	1039	125	114	125
November		780	134	49.4	1028		115	127
December		792	134	48.6	1021		114	127
1935								
January			133			124	113	125
February			134					124

[1] Computed average. [2] July.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in February 1935

ACCORDING to the composite index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the general level of wholesale prices in February advanced to 79.5 percent of the 1926 average. Compared with January this represents an increase of approximately 1 percent.

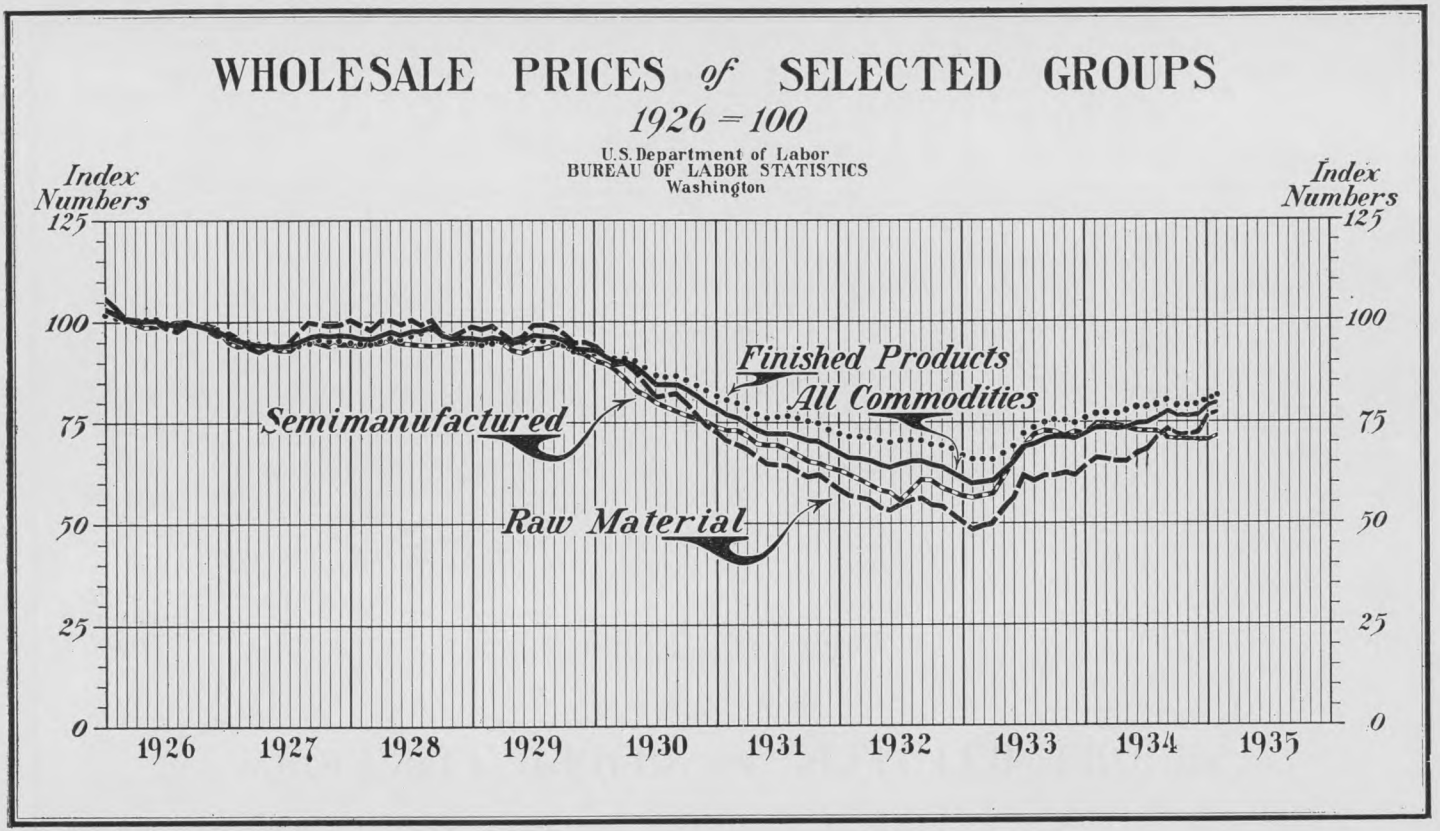
The February rise in wholesale prices brings the composite index to the highest point reached since December 1930. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the present level of wholesale prices shows an increase of 8 percent. It is 33 percent higher than in February 1933, when the index stood at 59.8—the lowest point touched during the last quarter of a century. Barring three minor recessions, the trend of wholesale prices has been steadily upward for the past 2 years.

In February, 4 of the 10 major commodity groups covered by the Bureau show increases over January. The most substantial increase was registered by the foods group, but increases were also reported in the wholesale prices of the farm products, building materials, and chemical and drug groups. These increases more than offset the declines shown for the hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, house-furnishing, and miscellaneous groups. For the metals and metal products group the general level of wholesale prices remained unchanged in February.

Table 1.—Number of Items Changing in Price from January to February 1935

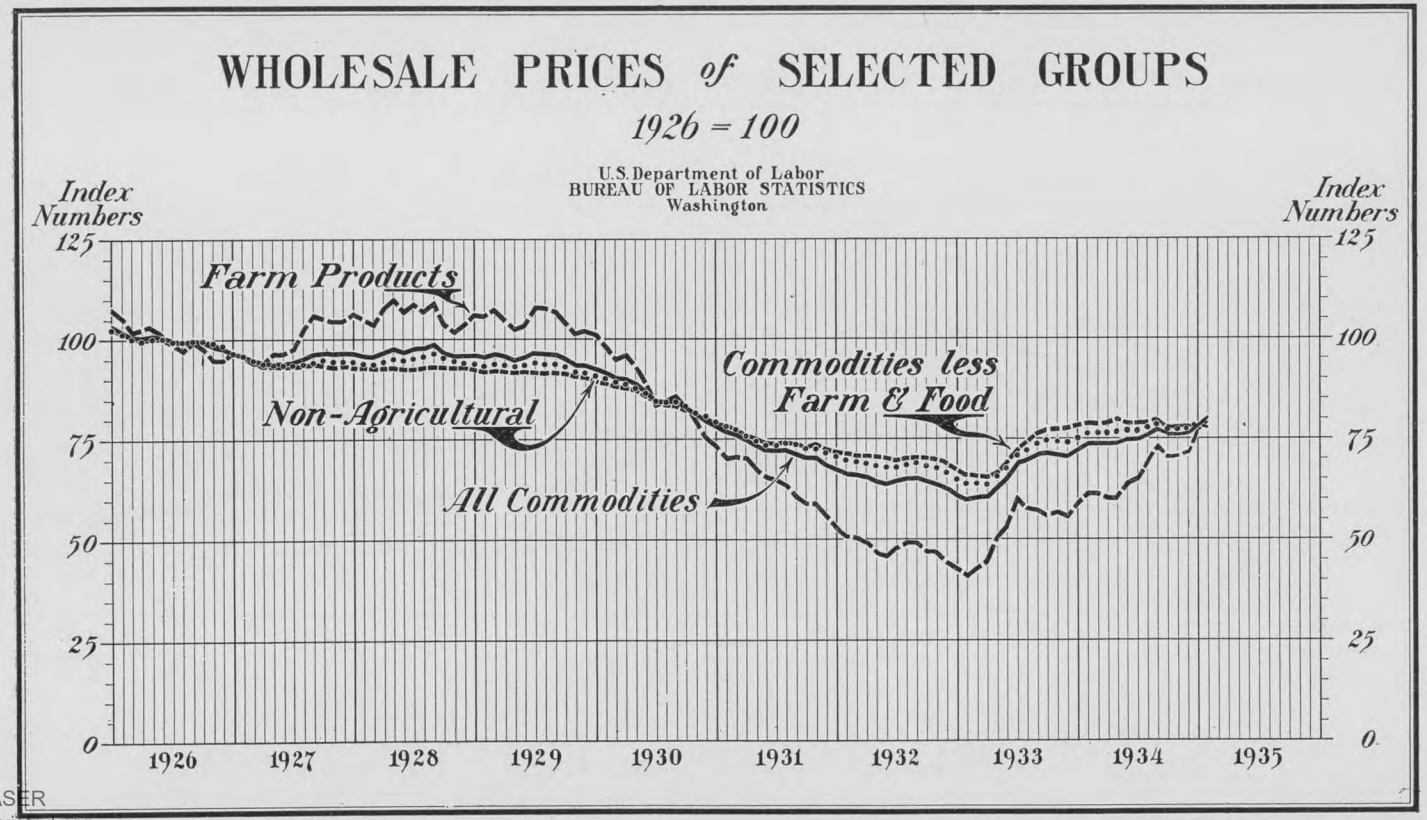
Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	136	153	495
Farm products	25	37	5
Foods	59	24	39
Hides and leather products	8	8	25
Textile products	6	30	76
Fuel and lighting materials	6	6	12
Metals and metal products	9	10	111
Building materials	11	15	60
Chemicals and drugs	6	4	79
House-furnishing goods	2	5	54
Miscellaneous	4	14	34

Raw materials, including farm products, cocoa beans, copra, hides and skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, scrap steel, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered an average



WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100



advance of 1 percent over January and were 17.3 percent above the February 1934 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, advanced nearly 1 percent over January and were 6 percent above the corresponding month of last year.

Semimanufactured articles, including such items as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and similar commodities, advanced seven-tenths of 1 percent as compared with the preceding month. When compared with the corresponding month of a year ago, however, they were lower by 4 percent.

The rise in the general index was due mainly to sharp advances in average prices in food and farm products as shown by the fact that the combined index of all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, registered a slight decline between January and February. This index was lower than February 1934 by about 1.5 percent. The nonagricultural commodity group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced seven-tenths of 1 percent to a point 4.5 percent above a year ago.

Wholesale food prices for the month were up 3.5 percent due to advances of 7.7 percent in meats; 4 percent in butter, cheese, and milk; 1.3 percent in both the fruits and vegetables and other foods subgroups; and a slight advance in cereal products. Price increases were reported for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, fresh milk at Chicago, bread at New York, fresh and cured beef, mutton, fresh and cured pork, dressed poultry, lard, oleomargarine, raw sugar, tea, and vegetable oils. Important food items decreasing in price were flour, oatmeal, corn meal, canned apricots and pears, dried apricots, peaches, prunes, raisins, lamb, veal, coffee, and pepper. The level for the group as a whole advanced to 82.7 percent of the 1926 average showing an increase of 24 percent over February 1934 and an increase of 54 percent over February 1933 when the indexes were 66.7 and 53.7, respectively.

Because of an advance of 7 percent in livestock and poultry, farm products also registered an increase during February, amounting to nearly 2 percent. Grains, on the other hand, were lower by over 1.5 percent. Commodities in the group contributing to the rise were cows, steers, hogs, ewes, live poultry, oranges, hops, peanuts, tobacco, and onions. Decreases in average prices during the month were recorded for corn, oats, rye, calves, wethers, lemons, eggs, hay, potatoes, and wool. The February level of farm products prices was 29 percent above that of a year ago with an index of 61.3 and 93 percent higher than February 1933, when the index had receeded to 40.9.

Chemicals and drugs, with an index of 80.4, advanced 1.4 percent to the highest point reached since May 1931. Chemicals increased

by nearly 2.5 percent. Lower prices were reported for fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, while drugs and pharmaceuticals remained unchanged at the January level.

Higher average prices for lumber forced the index for building materials up one-tenth of 1 percent to 85. The subgroups of brick and tile and paint and paint materials were slightly lower. Cement, structural steel, and other building materials remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous commodities, with an index of 70.1, decreased eight-tenths of 1 percent because of sharp declines in prices for cattle feed and crude rubber. Paper and pulp and other miscellaneous commodities were also slightly lower while automobile tires and tubes were unchanged.

House-furnishing goods decreased six-tenths of 1 percent. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the decline.

The group of fuel and lighting materials decreased one-half of 1 percent from the previous month. Higher prices for bituminous coal and coke were more than counterbalanced by falling prices for gas, electricity, and petroleum products. Average prices of anthracite were stationary.

Advancing prices for clothing and knit goods in the group of textile products were offset by lower prices for cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products with the result that the group as a whole decreased three-tenths of 1 percent to 70.1 percent of the 1926 average.

A decline of 2 percent in the average prices of hides and skins and a smaller decline in other leather products more than counterbalanced slightly higher prices for shoes and leather. The index for the group as a whole, 86, was two-tenths of 1 percent below the January level.

Weakening prices for plumbing and heating fixtures, nonferrous metals, and motor vehicles in the group of metals and metal products offset higher prices for certain iron and steel items and agricultural implements with the result that the group as a whole remained unchanged at 85.8.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index, which includes 784 price series weighted according to the relative importance in the country's markets, is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for February 1935, in comparison with January 1935 and February of each of the past 6 years, are given in table 2.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Feb. 1935	Jan. 1935	Feb. 1934	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1932	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1929
All commodities	79.5	78.8	73.6	59.8	66.3	76.8	91.4	95.4
Farm products	79.1	77.6	61.3	40.9	50.6	70.1	98.0	105.4
Grains	87.4	88.8	63.2	32.7	46.1	60.4	89.0	102.0
Livestock and poultry	78.4	73.3	48.2	40.1	50.3	69.6	101.3	101.8
Other farm products	76.8	76.6	68.3	44.2	52.7	73.6	98.9	109.2
Foods	82.7	79.9	66.7	53.7	62.5	78.0	95.8	98.1
Butter, cheese, and milk	87.0	83.5	69.1	52.4	64.1	83.0	97.1	109.7
Cereal products	91.9	91.6	85.7	60.4	69.6	75.5	86.1	89.6
Fruits and vegetables	63.6	62.8	71.7	52.4	61.8	74.2	103.1	85.0
Meats	87.9	81.6	53.3	50.2	59.5	83.6	105.1	102.3
Other foods	77.2	76.2	64.1	54.1	59.4	71.1	87.4	96.4
Hides and leather products	86.0	86.2	89.6	68.0	78.3	86.9	103.9	108.9
Boots and shoes	97.2	97.1	98.4	83.3	88.5	95.0	103.8	106.6
Hides and skins	69.6	71.1	78.0	40.9	46.1	57.7	99.0	106.4
Leather	74.6	74.3	80.1	55.3	76.5	89.0	107.7	117.1
Other leather products	84.6	85.0	86.9	77.9	98.8	102.0	106.1	107.5
Textile products	70.1	70.3	76.9	51.2	59.5	70.9	86.4	92.3
Clothing	78.5	78.4	87.2	61.2	69.4	79.1	88.9	91.7
Cotton goods	83.3	84.1	88.6	49.1	56.4	73.1	92.8	99.8
Knit goods	63.6	63.5	67.0	48.3	55.8	64.5	85.3	89.9
Silk and rayon	28.1	28.6	31.0	25.6	36.5	47.0	74.2	84.1
Woolen and worsted goods	73.6	73.8	84.3	53.2	63.1	73.5	84.2	91.3
Other textile products	68.6	68.8	77.8	66.2	69.7	77.8	87.8	94.6
Fuel and lighting materials	72.5	72.9	72.4	63.6	68.3	72.5	80.9	82.9
Anthracite	82.3	82.3	81.2	88.7	94.8	88.9	91.2	91.6
Bituminous coal	96.4	96.3	91.1	79.4	84.3	87.8	91.4	93.7
Coke	88.8	86.4	83.5	75.2	80.4	83.8	84.2	85.1
Electricity	(1)	89.9	91.8	102.9	104.8	94.5	97.3	95.4
Gas	(1)	87.6	89.3	96.6	98.0	95.8	93.7	92.2
Petroleum products	48.7	48.8	50.3	34.3	38.6	50.2	65.7	68.9
Metals and metal products	85.8	85.8	87.0	77.4	80.9	86.5	96.9	100.6
Agricultural implements	93.6	92.7	85.2	83.1	85.1	94.3	97.3	99.2
Iron and steel	86.1	85.7	86.3	77.3	79.3	85.6	91.4	94.7
Motor vehicles	93.6	94.1	97.8	90.9	95.3	94.4	103.1	107.3
Nonferrous metals	67.2	67.6	65.8	46.2	52.7	68.4	101.0	105.5
Plumbing and heating	67.1	68.0	72.7	59.4	65.8	86.6	93.2	96.7
Building materials	85.0	84.9	86.6	69.8	73.4	82.5	94.0	95.9
Brick and tile	90.6	91.1	87.2	75.1	79.3	86.3	92.6	94.9
Cement	93.9	93.9	93.9	81.8	75.3	87.9	92.7	94.6
Lumber	80.5	79.9	87.3	56.4	62.9	74.0	91.5	95.0
Paint and paint materials	78.8	79.0	79.3	68.0	75.1	80.5	94.8	92.6
Plumbing and heating	67.1	68.0	72.7	59.4	65.8	86.6	93.2	96.7
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	77.9	84.3	91.9	97.0
Other building materials	90.3	90.3	90.3	78.5	80.2	87.8	96.8	98.4
Chemicals and drugs	80.4	79.3	75.5	71.3	75.5	83.3	92.3	95.7
Chemicals	86.5	84.5	78.8	79.0	80.8	86.6	97.3	100.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.1	73.1	71.5	54.8	60.1	65.2	69.2	72.2
Fertilizer materials	66.2	66.5	69.2	61.5	69.8	81.1	89.5	94.7
Mixed fertilizers	72.8	73.3	72.5	62.4	73.7	89.1	96.2	97.1
House-furnishing goods	80.7	81.2	81.0	72.3	77.5	88.1	93.6	93.8
Furnishings	84.1	84.3	83.0	72.9	75.9	84.6	92.7	93.4
Furniture	77.2	78.2	79.2	71.9	79.5	92.0	94.8	94.3
Miscellaneous	70.1	70.7	68.5	59.2	64.7	71.5	81.2	82.7
Automobile tires and tubes	47.5	47.5	43.5	42.6	39.5	46.9	53.0	55.2
Cattle feed	109.0	116.2	73.4	40.6	48.2	71.6	107.5	129.3
Paper and pulp	80.9	81.5	82.7	72.1	76.7	83.1	87.8	88.9
Rubber, crude	26.2	26.5	21.4	6.1	8.6	16.1	32.8	49.6
Other miscellaneous	80.1	80.4	83.2	73.3	84.4	89.3	99.3	96.5
Raw materials	77.4	76.6	66.0	48.4	56.9	70.6	91.8	98.1
Semimanufactured articles	71.7	71.2	74.8	56.3	61.9	73.0	89.4	94.6
Finished products	81.5	80.8	77.0	65.7	71.4	80.3	91.5	94.3
Nonagricultural commodities	79.4	78.9	76.1	63.7	69.6	78.2	90.0	93.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.4	77.7	78.7	66.0	71.3	78.3	89.0	91.9

(1) Data not yet available.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, February 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to February 1935 are shown in table 5. Figures in tables 3 and 5 are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in February 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 79.5. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01258 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.258. Table 3 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.258 in February 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

Table 3 gives 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.

Table 3.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	February 1935	January 1935	February 1934
All commodities	$1.258	$1.269	$1.359
Farm products	1.264	1.289	1.631
Grains	1.144	1.126	1.582
Livestock and poultry	1.276	1.364	2.075
Other farm products	1.302	1.305	1.464
Foods	1.209	1.252	1.499
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.149	1.198	1.447
Cereal products	1.088	1.092	1.167
Fruits and vegetables	1.572	1.592	1.395
Meats	1.138	1.225	1.876
Other foods	1.295	1.312	1.560
Hides and leather products	1.163	1.160	1.116
Boots and shoes	1.029	1.030	1.016
Hides and skins	1.437	1.406	1.282
Leather	1.340	1.346	1.248
Other leather products	1.182	1.176	1.151
Textile products	1.427	1.422	1.300
Clothing	1.274	1.276	1.147
Cotton goods	1.200	1.189	1.129
Knit goods	1.572	1.575	1.493
Silk and rayon	3.559	3.497	3.226
Woolen and worsted goods	1.359	1.355	1.186
Other textile products	1.458	1.453	1.285
Fuel and lighting materials	1.379	1.372	1.381
Anthracite	1.215	1.215	1.232
Bituminous coal	1.037	1.038	1.098
Coke	1.126	1.157	1.198
Electricity	(1)	1.112	1.089
Gas	(1)	1.142	1.120
Petroleum products	2.053	2.049	1.988
Metals and metal products	1.166	1.166	1.149
Agricultural implements	1.068	1.079	1.174
Iron and steel	1.161	1.167	1.159
Motor vehicles	1.068	1.063	1.022
Nonferrous metals	1.488	1.479	1.520
Plumbing and heating	1.490	1.471	1.376
Building materials	1.176	1.178	1.155
Brick and tile	1.104	1.098	1.147
Cement	1.065	1.065	1.065
Lumber	1.242	1.252	1.145
Paint and paint materials	1.269	1.266	1.261
Plumbing and heating	1.490	1.471	1.376
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.152
Other building materials	1.107	1.107	1.107
Chemicals and drugs	1.244	1.261	1.325
Chemicals	1.156	1.183	1.269
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.368	1.368	1.399
Fertilizer materials	1.511	1.504	1.445
Mixed fertilizers	1.374	1.364	1.379
House-furnishing goods	1.239	1.232	1.235
Furnishings	1.189	1.186	1.205
Furniture	1.295	1.279	1.263
Miscellaneous	1.427	1.414	1.460
Automobile tires and tubes	2.105	2.105	2.299
Cattle feed	.917	.861	1.362
Paper and pulp	1.236	1.227	1.209
Rubber, crude	3.817	3.774	4.673
Other miscellaneous	1.248	1.244	1.202
Raw materials	1.292	1.305	1.515
Semimanufactured articles	1.395	1.404	1.337
Finished products	1.227	1.238	1.299
Nonagricultural commodities	1.259	1.267	1.314
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.292	1.287	1.271

[1] Data not yet available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to February 1935

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months, from January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for February 1935 are shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Group of Commodities

[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
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
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
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
By weeks:											
February 2, 1935	78.3	81.5	86.8	69.9	74.4	85.2	84.9	80.2	82.2	70.2	79.1
February 9, 1935	78.1	82.3	86.6	69.6	74.3	85.2	84.7	80.4	82.3	70.1	79.1
February 16, 1935	79.2	83.1	86.7	69.7	74.0	85.1	84.6	80.4	82.1	70.2	79.4
February 23, 1925	79.9	83.2	86.8	69.7	73.9	85.1	84.8	81.0	81.9	70.2	79.6

Table 5.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
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
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
February	1.264	1.209	1.163	1.427	1.379	1.166	1.176	1.244	1.239	1.427	1.258
By weeks:											
February 2, 1935	1.277	1.227	1.152	1.431	1.344	1.174	1.178	1.247	1.217	1.425	1.264
February 9, 1935	1.280	1.215	1.155	1.437	1.346	1.174	1.181	1.244	1.215	1.427	1.264
February 16, 1935	1.263	1.203	1.153	1.435	1.351	1.175	1.182	1.244	1.218	1.425	1.259
February 23, 1935	1.252	1.202	1.152	1.435	1.353	1.175	1.179	1.235	1.221	1.425	1.256

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to February 1935

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 October 1934 issue of the pamphlet on Wholesale Prices.

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1934:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6						
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2						
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0						
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4						

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 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 1124.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

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	$1.453	$1.335	$1.441	$1.449	$1.429	1934:					
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282
1924	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282
1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1935:					
1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January	1.305	1.404	1.238	1.267	1.287
1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February	1.292	1.395	1.227	1.259	1.292
1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092						
1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174						
1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333						
1932	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425						
1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404						
1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276						

The October 1934 issue of the pamphlet on Wholesale Prices 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

ILLINOIS.—Emergency Relief Commission. *Biennial report, including a report on activities through November 30, 1934. Chicago, 1934. 21 pp., charts.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. [*Preliminary*] *report on the census of unemployment in Massachusetts (as of January 2, 1934), provided for by Federal funds granted under C. W. A. and F. E. R. A. projects. Boston, 1934. 269 pp., maps, charts.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Reviewed in this issue.

MICHIGAN.—Emergency Welfare Relief Commission. *First report: Unemployment and relief in Michigan, by William Haber and Paul L. Stanchfield. Lansing, 1935. 184 pp., maps, charts.*

In every month since July 1933 from 130,000 to 220,000 jobless needy workers have been on the relief rolls of the Michigan State Emergency Relief Administration.

NEW JERSEY.—Board of Trustees of State Employees' Retirement System. *Twelfth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1934.* [*Trenton, 1934.*] *32 pp.*

Report covering a membership of 11,938 State employees, of whom 182 were at the time of the report receiving retirement allowances.

—— Department of Institutions and Agencies. *State welfare administration in New Jersey, by Paul Tutt Stafford. Trenton, 1934. 136 pp., charts.*

NEW YORK.—Department of Social Welfare. *Directory of institutions for adults, including homes for aged, in New York State. Albany, 1934. 127 pp.* (*5th ed.*)

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special Bulletin No. 40: Part Ia—Outline of needed changes in the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation system and supporting information including the law as amended to December 1934. 175 pp., charts. Part Ib—The results of workmen's compensation in Pennsylvania; a study of the Pennsylvania system from the point of view of the injured worker, by John Perry Horlacher. 161 pp., charts. Part Ic—Statistical tables* [*to accompany Part Ib*]. *238 pp. Part II—Self-insurance of workmen's compensation in Pennsylvania, by Howard M. Teaf, Jr. 176 pp., charts. Harrisburg, 1934.*

UNITED STATES.—Civil Service Commission. *Fifty-first annual report, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Washington, 1934. 79 pp.*

There were 661,094 employees in the Federal executive civil service on June 30, 1934, an increase of 95,662, or 16.92 percent over June 30, 1933. Of this number, 87,196 were employed in the District of Columbia and 573,898 outside of the District. Forty percent (265,070) of the civilian personnel of the Government were in the postal service, all but 3,589 working outside of the District of Columbia.

—— Department of Agriculture. *Miscellaneous Publication No. 203: Cotton and cottonseed—A list of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture on these subjects, including early reports of the United States Patent Office, compiled by Rachel P. Lane. Washington, 1934. 149 pp.*

Includes references to publications on farm social problems, cooperative production of cotton, cooperative marketing of cotton, etc.

—— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. *Merchant marine statistics, 1934. Washington, 1935. 117 pp.*

Data on wages of seamen, taken from this report, are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. *A study of industrial homework in the summer and fall of 1934: A preliminary report to the National Recovery Administration. Washington, 1935. 62 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)
Reviewed in this issue.

—— —— Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 606: Organization and management of cooperative gasoline and oil associations (with model bylaws). Washington, 1934. 36 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 608: Organization and management of cooperative housing associations (with model bylaws). Washington, 1934. 35 pp.*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 180: Industrial accidents to employed minors in California in 1932, by Marian Faas Stone. Washington, 1934. 16 pp. (Reprint from November 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 191: Operation of idle factories by Ohio relief authorities for benefit of unemployed. Washington, 1935. 9 pp. (Reprint from December 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 201: Selection of employees' representatives, by Emily Clark Brown. Washington, 1935. 18 pp. (Reprint from January 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 202: Subsistence homesteads for in dustrial and rura workers at the end of 1934. Washington, 1935. 19 pp. (Reprint from January 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 203: Historical review of trade-union incorporation.l Washington, 1934. 6 pp. (Reprint from January 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 121: A survey of the shoe industry in New Hampshire, by Agnes L. Peterson. Washington, 1935. 100 pp.*

—— Farm Credit Administration. Credit Union Section. *Cooperative Saving, Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, January 1935. 11 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)
First issue of a new periodical which will be devoted to information and suggestions for credit unions formed under the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934.

—— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. *General information about self-help cooperatives. Washington, 1934. 8 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— —— *A selected list of references on old-age security—foreign countries. Compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington, [1935?]. 80 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— —— *A selected list of references on old-age security—the United States. Compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington, [1935?]. 44 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— —— *Selective references on old-age security—Massachusetts. Compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington, 1935. 46 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— —— Division of Self-Help Cooperatives. *Manual of accounting procedure suggested for self-help cooperatives. Washington, [1935?]. 29 pp., forms.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— National Recovery Administration. Research and Planning Division. *Report on the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Washington, February 1935. 68 pp., charts.* (*Mimeographed.*)
A discussion of the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, the machinery established to effect its purposes, and the progress toward recovery. The statistical measures of employment compiled in the National Recovery Administration are drawn upon as well as material of other branches of the Government dealing with employment, income, production, and related information.

—— Treasury Department. Bureau of Internal Revenue. *Statistics of income for 1933 (preliminary report) compiled from income-tax returns for 1933 filed to August 31, 1934. Washington, 1934. 12 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue.

—— Veterans' Administration. *Annual report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Washington, 1935. 96 pp.*
Data on the operations of the Federal civil-service retirement and disability fund for 1934, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Official—Foreign Countries

CANADA.—Department of Agriculture. Division of Marketing. *Bulletin No. 173: Farmers' business organizations in Canada, by A. E. Richards. Ottawa, 1934. 63 pp., illus.*
Directory of farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, with summary statistics.

—— Department of Labor. *Prices in Canada and other countries, 1934. Ottawa, 1935. 23 pp. (Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1935.)*
Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— —— *Trade union law in Canada. Ottawa, 1935. 114 pp.*

—— —— *Wages and hours of labor in Canada, 1929, 1933, and 1934. Ottawa, 1935. 103 pp. (Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1935.)*
Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CEYLON.—[Registrar-General and Director of Commercial Intelligence?] *Annual general report for 1933 on the economic, social, and general conditions of the Island. Colombo, 1934. 128 pp., illus.*
Includes information on housing, health, wages, cost of living, production, and education and welfare institutions.

COLOMBIA.—Ministerio de Industrias y Trabajo. Superintendencia de Cooperativas. *Circular-programa sobre cooperativas, ley y decretos sobre cooperativas, informe del superintendente de cooperativas, correspondiente al periodo transcurrido entre el 2 de Diciembre de 1932 y el 30 de Abril de 1934. Bogota, 1934. 106 pp.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Ministerstvo Sociální Péče. *Zpráva o úřední činnosti živnostenských inspektorů, 1932. Prague, 1933. 169 pp., illus. (In Czech.)*
Annual report on the activities of industrial inspectors in Czechoslovakia in 1932, including information on legislation, industrial hazards, public measures for labor protection such as safety and hygienic devices in workshops, etc.

ESTONIA.—Riigi Statistika Keskburoo. *Eesti põllumajandus statistiline aastaraamat, 1933. Tallinn, 1934. 280 pp., maps.*
This year book on agriculture in Estonia in 1933 includes data on employment, wages of farm hands, and cost of living. The table of contents and table heads are in both French and Estonian.

FINLAND.—[Sosialiministeriön Vakuutusasiainosasto?] *Kertomus eläkekassoista sekä sairaus- ja hautausapukassoista ja- renkaista vuonna 1932. Helsinki, 1934. 123 pp.*
Annual report on social insurance in Finland in 1932, with information on workers' mutual benefit associations and sickness and funeral insurance funds. Includes a French translation of the table of contents.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Gesetz zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit vom 20 Januar 1934. Berlin, 1934. [Various paging.]*
Original German text of the new national labor law in Germany, with English, French, and Italian translations. (For English translation see Monthly Labor Review for May 1934, pp. 1104–1116).

HAGUE (NETHERLANDS).—Statistisch Bureau. *Statistiek van het gemeentepersoneel, 1933. Hague, 1934. 63 pp., charts.*
Annual report regarding the personnel of the city administration of Hague, the Netherlands, in 1933, giving number of wage earners and salaried employees, data on wages, cases of sickness, absence from work due to sickness, etc. Includes French translations of the table of contents and the heads to the main tables.

INDIA.—[Department of Industries and Labor?] *Statistics of factories subject to the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) for the year ending December 31, 1933, together with a note on the working of the Factories Act during the year. Delhi, 1934. 34 pp.*

JAPAN.—Department of Finance. *Thirty-fourth financial and economic annual. 1934. Tokyo, [1934]. 279 pp., map, charts. (In English.)*
Contains average daily wages of laborers in various occupations from 1927 to 1933, inclusive.

MEXICO.—Secretaría de la Economía Nacional. Dirección General de Estadistica. *México en cifras (atlas estadístico), 1934. Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico, [1934?]. 90 pp.*

Statistics for Mexico, mainly by municipalities, based on the census of population and agriculture of 1930, presented in maps, charts, and graphs which are briefly explained. The topics covered include tenure of rural land, agricultural and industrial production, minimum wages, etc.

NETHERLAND INDIES.—Departement van Economische Zaken. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Indisch verslag, 1934: II, Statistisch jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1933. Batavia, 1934. 472 pp. (In Dutch and English.)*

The many subjects covered in this volume include production, prices and cost of living, wages on tobacco and other estates and in the sugar industry, work of the labor exchanges, trade-unions, number of workers in various industries, unemployment and unemployment relief, industrial accidents, and various types of cooperative societies.

POLAND.—Ministerstwo Opieki Społecznej. *Ubezpieczeń społecznych w Polsce, 1930. Warsaw, 1934. 404 pp., charts.*

Statistical report on the operation of the social-insurance system of Poland during 1930 with data for earlier years, covering sickness, old-age, disability, accident, and unemployment insurance. Includes some French translations and summaries.

STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN).—Statistiska Kontor. *Statistisk årsbok för Stockholms stad, 1934. Stockholm, 1934. 257 pp., maps.*

Contains statistical information on immigration and emigration, hygiene, public instruction, housing, public works, wages, social welfare work, social insurance, etc., in Stockholm. Some of the information is for 1934 but most of it is for 1933 and earlier years. There are French translations of the table of contents, table heads, and some footnotes.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. *Lönestatistisk årsbok för Sverige, 1933. Stockholm, 1934. 102 pp., map, charts.*

Annual report on wages and working hours in Sweden in 1933. Includes a French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French.

——— ——— ——— *Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet, år 1933. Stockholm, 1935. 66 pp., illus.*

Annual report on the activities of factory inspectors in Sweden in 1933. Data on industrial accidents and diseases, by cause, trade, and occupation, are included.

ZAGREB (YUGOSLAVIA).—Statistički Ured. *Mali statistički priručnik grada Zagreba, 1934. Zagreb, [1935?]. 121 pp., charts.*

Statistical year book for the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the subjects covered including social insurance, prices and cost of living, hygiene, and public instruction. Printed in Slavic with French and German translations of the table of contents.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *The Adjustment Service: A report of an experiment in adult guidance, by Jerome H. Bentley. New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 64 pp., charts, illus.*

In the judgment of the author of the report, this pioneer agency in the field of adult counseling has demonstrated the real need for such a service now and after the depression.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PERSONAL FINANCE COMPANIES. *Personal finance year book, 1934: Proceedings of the twentieth annual convention, held in Boston, September 25–27, 1934. Washington, D. C., 1935. 184 pp.*

Contains addresses on organized labor and consumer credit, consumer credit and social security, etc. Appendixes give the text of the model uniform small-loan law drafted by the division of remedial loans of the Russell Sage Foundation, and a reference list of uniform small-loan laws and other laws.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION. *Women workers through the depression: A study of white collar employment, edited by Lorine Pruette. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 164 pp.*

DOLIVEIRA, C. *O trabalhador brasileiro: Esboço anthropo-sociologo seguido de inqueritos sobre salarios e sobre o trabalho feminino no Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, Tip. da A Balança, 1933. 170 pp.*

A study of the status of the Brazilian laborer in comparison with foreign laborers in Brazil based on 10 years of observation and study of the application of the law concerning industrial accidents, women in Brazilian industry and commerce, and wages and cost of living in Brazil in 1930.

HARRIS, EVELYN. *The barter lady: A woman farmer sees it through. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1934. 338 pp.*

An account of the barter and other transactions of a woman farmer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Graduate School of Business Administration. Bureau of Business Research. *Business Research Studies No. 9: Management and the worker—Technical vs. social organization in an industrial plant, by F. J. Roethlisberger and W. J. Dickson. Boston, 1934. 17 pp.*

JANEWAY, W. RALPH. *Bibliography of immigration in the United States, 1900–1930. Columbus, H. L. Hedrick, 254 East Oakland Ave., 1934. 132 pp.*

In addition to general references on immigration, this publication also lists books, pamphlets, and periodicals dealing with immigrant backgrounds and heritages, social adjustments, and race relations and assimilation.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. *Annual report, 1934. New York, 310 East 14th Street, [1935?]. 33 pp.*

The purpose of this society is the "establishment on American soil of a body of Jewish farmers." To this end the society makes loans to individuals wishing to settle on the land, assists with advice in the choice of the land, and keeps in touch with the settler after he has taken up his homestead. During 1934 only 28 families were assisted in this way—the smallest number in any year since the founding of the society, 35 years ago. Farm loans granted numbered 381 and aggregated $164,899. Loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to $1,063,037. Although the Federal Credit Union Act was not passed until the summer of 1934, by the end of the year the society had aided in the incorporation of two farmers' credit unions under the act.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN I SVERGE. *Berättelse, år 1933, avgiven till representantskapets årsmöte den 17–18 april 1934. Stockholm, 1934. 459 pp., charts, illus.*

Annual report on the activities of the labor unions in Sweden in 1933, with data for earlier years. The volume includes information on number of unions and their membership, by industries; wages; trade agreements; industrial disputes; welfare funds and educational activities of the labor unions, etc.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *Physical findings among certain groups of workers, by Henry D. Rempel and others. Minneapolis, 1934. 19 pp.*

Includes two studies—one on the incidence of physical defects and ratings of physical conditions in three occupational groups, and another on the physical condition and industrial efficiency of woman clerical workers.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS. *A housing program for the United States. Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1934. 22 pp.*

This is a summary of a report drawn up by a group of housing experts from all parts of the United States and 3 experts from Europe, after a 7-week personal study by the latter of housing conditions in 14 American cities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *Special unemployment "insurance' and "reserve" study. New York, 11 West 42d Street, December 1934. 38 pp., chart. (N. A. M. Labor Relations Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4.)*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. Information Service. *Domestic Affairs Memorandum No. 40: The Townsend old-age pension plan-New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 14 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

NYMAN, RICHMOND C., AND SMITH, ELLIOTT DUNLAP. *Union-management cooperation in the "stretch-out": Labor extension at the Pequot Mills. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1934. 210 pp., charts, illus.*

A factual account of 5 years of union-management cooperation and joint research at the Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.; the collapse of union-management cooperation; and the stretch-out system.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Special Report A–4: The unemployed in Philadelphia in 1933, by Gladys L. Palmer. Philadelphia, 3440 Walnut St., 1935. 14 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

An analysis of the chief employment characteristics of more than 67,000 unemployed persons.

PEOPLE'S YEAR BOOK, 1935. *Sixteenth annual of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies. Manchester and Glasgow,* [*1935*]. *372 pp., illus.*

This year book contains the usual detailed statistics of the consumers' cooperative movement in Great Britain, summary figures for other countries, and articles of general interest. Among the latter are one on the trade-union movement in Great Britain, and a statistical review of social conditions (health, housing, prices, wages, cost of living, unemployment, education, etc.). Includes directories of social and cooperative organizations.

WHEAT POOL ORGANIZATIONS OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA. *The Canadian wheat pools on the air: A series of radio messages, broadcast by officials and supporters of the wheat pools of western Canada.* [*n. p.*], *1935. 47 pp.*

Explanatory of the conditions that gave rise to the pool method of marketing wheat cooperatively by the farmers of western Canada, and what has been accomplished under this method.

WOLL, MATTHEW. *Labor, industry, and government. New York, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1935. 341 pp.*

Y. W. C. A. NATIONAL BOARD. Laboratory Division. *From pay day to pay day: A study conducted during 1931–32. New York, Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, 1934. 18 pp., chart.*

Includes budgets of 145 business girls, members of business girls' departments of the Y. W. C. A.

ZWEIG, FERDYNAND. *The economics of consumers' credit. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1934. 112 pp.*