

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor



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## This Issue in Brief

*More than three-fourths of the 14,725 establishments included in a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics dealt with their employees on an individual basis only. About one-fifth dealt with some or all of their employees through trade unions alone, less than 4 percent dealt with their employees through company unions, and less than 1 percent dealt through both trade unions and company unions. Of the total number of workers 43 percent were in establishments dealing individually with their employees, 30 percent in establishments in which employer-employee relationships were carried on through trade unions (but about 13 percent of these workers were not covered by such dealings), 20 percent in company-union establishments, and 7 percent in establishments dealing through both trade unions and company unions. Page 1441.*

*The International Labor Organization seeks to secure equitable and substantially uniform working conditions for labor in all countries. A review of its methods of operation is now of particular interest to the United States, as this country became a member of the Organization in the latter part of 1934. Page 1467.*

*Employment of children under 16 in industry and trade practically disappeared in 1934, as a result of the child-labor regulations of the N. R. A. codes, notwithstanding a rise in general factory employment. This is indicated by the decrease in employment certificates issued to children under 16 years of age in that year. Now, because of the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case, there is no longer a national minimum standard for child labor. The laws of 41 States still permit children to enter gainful employment at ages which were prohibited under the codes. These and other points are brought out in a study, made by the United States Children's Bureau, of children receiving their first employment certificates permitting them to leave school for work. Page 1477.*

*Weekly earnings of male workers in the baking industry in December 1934 averaged \$26.03 in the North and \$20.92 in the South, according to a survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Between March 1933 and December 1934 weekly hours of males declined 8.4 hours in the North and 10.6 hours in the South, while the gains in hourly earnings amounted to 20.2 percent in the North and 28.3 percent in the South. Average weekly earnings increased only slightly between the two dates owing to the reduction in working hours. Page 1587.*

*Considerable legislation affecting labor was passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress.* Undoubtedly the most important labor measure adopted was the National Labor Relations Act. Other laws also were enacted affecting labor either directly or indirectly, especially the Social Security Act, which will extend to labor greater economic security in the future. Page 1529.

*The hazard of pulmonary asbestosis has grown during recent years with the increase in the number of products manufactured from asbestos.* Even with the most effective types of suction apparatus it has been found impossible to remove all dust in asbestos mills and many cases of asbestosis have been reported. General statistics of the incidence of the disease are lacking, but among 86 workers in the South who had been employed in asbestos mills from 4 to 20 years 51 definite cases were revealed by X-ray films—a percentage of 59.3. On the other hand, many employees work in asbestos mills for years without showing any evidence of asbestosis, which it is considered may indicate there is individual susceptibility to the disease. Page 1524.

*A membership of more than 11,000 persons at the end of 1934 was reported by 176 cooperative self-help groups in California which had received Federal grants.* The groups which had been given no Federal assistance had a membership of almost two-thirds the above figure. The grants made to California groups aggregated \$411,700 and were used for various productive purposes, including farming and gardening and manufacture and repair of clothing and household supplies. In the peak month (November 1934) goods valued at \$98,000 were produced. The main problems have been difficulty in securing good leadership and working efficiency, and in obtaining cash markets. Page 1504.

*The cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers decreased one-tenth of 1 percent in the 4-month period from March 15 to July 15, 1935.* In comparison with the year 1913 (as a base of 100) the index of living costs was 137.8 on November 15, 1934, 140.4 on March 15, 1935, and 140.2 on July 15, 1935. In comparison with the years 1923–25, the index was 79.0, 80.5, and 80.4, respectively, in these three periods. Page 1714.

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## Types of Employer-Employee Dealing <sup>1</sup>

THE October issue of the Monthly Labor Review contained an article entitled "Extent and Characteristics of Company Unions." That article presented the first results of a comprehensive survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in April 1935 on the general subject of types of employer-employee dealing. The present article analyzes the extent of these various types of employer-employee dealings, including individual, trade union, and company union. Section 1 of this article covers manufacturing, mining, service, trade, and such public utilities as street railways, gas and electric works. Section 2 covers the telephone and telegraph and railroad industries.

### Terminology Used

THERE are generally three distinct types of employer-employee relations, although in certain marginal cases it is difficult to decide in which class a particular establishment falls. The first type is that of individual dealing, under which the employer personally, or through his foreman or personnel director, negotiates with his employees individually concerning conditions of employment. Under this form of industrial relations, the employer may upon occasion call a mass or group meeting to announce or take up certain matters with his employees. A temporary workers' committee may sometimes be appointed to act upon a particular matter. Essentially, however, relations between the employer and the employee are on an individual basis, since there is no permanent or formal organization of workers with duly constituted representatives to carry on negotiations. Even where other types of dealing exist, individual dealing is usually present, although it is difficult to measure its extent or assess its significance.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by J. J. Senturia, under direction of Florence Peterson, chief of Industrial Relations Division.



The second type of employer-employee relationship is that associated with negotiations with a trade union, i. e., with a self-maintained association composed of the workers in a particular craft or industry within the locality and generally affiliated with similar groups in other localities.<sup>2</sup> Minor matters and detailed interpretation of agreements may be handled through shop committees in some cases, but broad questions of wages, hours, and working conditions usually are negotiated through representatives or agents of the union who need not necessarily be employees of the establishment or company.

The third type of relationship is that in which dealings are through a company union. The term "company union" is here used to mean an organization formed among workers of a particular company or plant for the consideration of labor conditions.<sup>3</sup> Originally, when this method of handling labor matters was carried on by informal committees, the whole arrangement was commonly referred to as an "employee-representation plan." The term "plan" is hardly suitable, however, in cases where more formal procedure has developed, such as written constitutions, elections, regular meetings, provisions for arbitration, written agreements, and dues. Moreover, "employee representation" is a generic phrase which embraces all types of organized employer-employee dealing, both trade union and company union.

There is some objection by some elements in the organized labor movement and by some employers to the term "company union." Objections from trade-union sources are based upon the feeling that the term implies a closely knit, formal organization and that the looser term "plan" is preferable. Some employers object because of the possible implication that the term means company domination.

Important employer groups have themselves made use of the term "company union." In its November 1934 Labor Relations Bulletin, the National Association of Manufacturers comments as follows:

The term "company union", frequently used to describe this form of collective negotiation, is used chiefly by labor unions in an effort to discredit this method of management-employee relationship. The term may, however, if it describes a unity of interests between the company and its workers, be considered meritorious.

A prominent industrial-relations manager has stated his views thus:

Let me state what I believe to be a clear picture of what a company union is. A company union presupposes organization, officers, memberships, insignia, everything that in a sense any regular trade union would have. It is simply a local union confined to membership in one plant or company, and more or less dominated or controlled by the company management. However, I should like

<sup>2</sup> There are, however, a few "independent" local unions—organizations which have all the essential characteristics of trade unions but are not affiliated with any national organization.

<sup>3</sup> There are a few exceptions (such as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen), in which, owing to peculiar circumstances, the organization covers more than 1 plant or company.



to stress the difference between an organization of this type and an employee-representation plan. A representation plan in its simplest form has no organization, no ritual, no machinery, no officers, no bylaws, no constitution—except four or five brief items as to how elections and hearings are to be conducted. A representation plan can be written in 15 lines and it is a perfectly good one. When you talk of contracts, you could have a contract with the machinists' union as part of the A. F. of L., or with a company union; however, with a representation plan, you would not have anybody with whom to have a contract. The company becomes the central interest of all parties, each presenting his case but also giving concern to the whole.<sup>4</sup>

No single term has been unanimously accepted as describing the third type of employer-employee dealing. In the November 1934 bulletin of the National Association of Manufacturers the term "works council" is also used. Some employers and advocates of the type of organization referred to in this article as "company union" use such terms as industrial association, joint conference, industrial democracy, industrial representation, good-will plan, joint conference committee, industrial council, cooperative association, and shop committee.

The term "company union" has been used in recent legislation<sup>5</sup> and in court decisions dating as far back as 1928.<sup>6</sup>

For the reasons cited above, the Bureau has accepted the term "company union" to describe this third type of employer-employee dealing. It should be emphasized, however, that the term is here used generically, without implying prejudice.

#### Scope and Method

THE figures used in this study, except those for railroads, are based upon returns from a questionnaire sent in April 1935 to approximately 43,000 firms. The canvass covered firms in manufacturing,<sup>7</sup> mining, public utilities, dyeing and cleaning, hotels, laundries, and selected branches of retail<sup>8</sup> and wholesale<sup>9</sup> trade.

<sup>4</sup> C. R. Dooley, in American Management Association, Personnel Series No. 19, New York, 1935, p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Bankruptcy Act of 1933 (U. S. C. Supp. VII, title II, sec. 77 (p)); National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C. Supp. VII, title 15, sec. 707 (a)); Bankruptcy Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 922, sec. 77B (1)); National Industrial Recovery Act (Public Act No. 67, title I, sec. 7 (a)); Social Security Act (Public Act No. 271, title 4, sec. 903 (a)); and Bituminous Coal Conservation Act (Public Act No. 402, sec. 4, part III (a)).

<sup>6</sup> *Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc. v. Texas & N. O. R. Co.*, 25 Fed. (2d) 873 (1928); *Texas & N. O. R. Co. v. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks*, 33 Fed. (2d) 13 (1929); *Interborough Rapid Transit Co. v. Lavin*, 247 N. Y. 65, 159, N. E. 863 (1928); *Interborough Rapid Transit Co. v. Green*, 131 Misc. 682, 227 N. Y. S. 258 (1928).

<sup>7</sup> Steam-railroad repair shops are grouped with railroads and covered in the final section of this article. Electric-railway repair shops are combined with electric-railway and motor-bus maintenance and operation, since the returns covering electric railways did not treat repair shops separately. For reasons stated in the section dealing therewith, telegraph and telephone companies are treated separately. A few industries—car building, canning, turpentine and rosin, and crude-petroleum production—were dropped because the number of replies did not provide an adequate sample.

<sup>8</sup> Retail grocery and meat stores, general merchandise, and women's ready-to-wear stores.

<sup>9</sup> Automotive, chemicals and drugs, dry goods and apparel, electrical equipment, farm products, farm supplies, and food products.

The replies accounted for 22.1 percent of the aggregate estimated employment in April 1935 in the combined industries covered in section 1. The sample for the manufacturing industries was somewhat larger, covering 26.5 percent of the workers. In the manufacture of durable goods, the replies covered 28.5 percent of the estimated employment; in nondurable goods, 24.9 percent. The smallest samples were those in the service industries, 10.8 percent; wholesale trade, with replies estimated as covering 4.4 percent of the employment in the branches circularized; and retail trade, with an estimated coverage of 9.6 percent of the branches canvassed. Because of the fairly large number of establishments reporting in the latter groups, however, it is believed that the data indicate in a broad way the situation existing in those industries.

The response from establishments in the agricultural implement, cash register, and aircraft industries accounted for at least 60 percent of the estimated employment in these industries. On the other hand, in the women's clothing, ice-cream, and baking industries the coverage was less than 15 percent. The sample in these cases was, however, considered satisfactory in view of the relatively large number of establishments which replied. A few industries—those manufacturing plumbers' supplies, tin cans, aluminum goods, lighting equipment, fur-felt hats, millinery, chewing and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, and rubber boots and shoes—yielded samples which were not adequate to warrant separate presentation. Such reports are carried in the miscellaneous listings only and are permitted to affect only the group totals and the grand total. The inadequacy of the iron and steel figures is noted below.<sup>10</sup>

The sample somewhat overrepresents the large establishments. This is especially evident in the service and trade groups. The emphasis on large plants exaggerates the proportion of those dealing with company unions and trade unions as against firms dealing on an individual basis; to a less extent, it favors company-union firms over trade-union firms.

The study is based on replies received from employers only.<sup>11</sup> Some organizations which are actually in both aim and activity purely mutual benefit associations may have been classified as company unions.

No attempt was made in the present study to subdivide the number of workers in establishments with company unions into those dealing

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 14 (p. 1446).

<sup>11</sup> In 121 cases where establishments were included in both questionnaire and field studies (see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1935, p. 865) a check on the replies was possible. In a few of these cases the field study showed different results from the questionnaire, and correction was accordingly made. In the total returns from questionnaires, which were corrected only for internal inconsistencies, there is some bias toward understatement of trade-union dealings. The discrepancies, however, are not great enough to invalidate the general results.

on an individual basis and those dealing through the company unions.<sup>12</sup> Where both a company union and a trade union existed in the same plant, the number of workers was carried under a combined company-union and trade-union heading, since the replies failed to indicate any adequate basis for subdividing them into those covered by the company union and by the trade union. In many cases membership in the trade union and in the company union was not mutually exclusive.

Office and supervisory forces are not included in the study. Where companies engage in both the fabrication and the erection of elevators, bridges, tanks, and similar structures, they are classified here solely with regard to their dealings with their shop workers, since the workers engaged in erection work are considered as part of the construction industry, which is not covered in the present study.

### Section 1.—Manufacturing, Mining, and Selected Service, Trade, and Public Utility Industries

#### Summary

AN ANALYSIS of employer-employee dealing in the 14,725 reporting establishments shows that 11,267, or 76.5 percent, of the establishments deal with their employees on an individual basis only; 2,866, or 19.5 percent, deal with some or all of their employees through trade unions but have no company unions; 96,<sup>13</sup> or 0.6 percent, deal through both trade unions and company unions; and 496, or 3.4 percent, through a company union alone.

Methods of employer-employee dealing vary, among other things, with the size of the establishment. Of the plants covered, 85 percent of those which employed fewer than 50 workers dealt on an individual basis; only 8 percent of the plants with more than 5,000 workers dealt on that basis. Less than 1 percent of the smaller establishments covered had company unions, whereas 48 percent of those with more than 5,000 workers had such organizations, and an additional 28 percent dealt through both company unions and trade unions. Trade-union dealing was relatively most common among plants of intermediate size, reaching its maximum proportion in the group of establishments having from 1,000 to 2,500 workers.

Since the method of handling employer-employee relations varies with the size of the establishment, it follows that the percentages of employees covered by the various types of dealing differ from the percentages of establishments. Establishments dealing individually accounted for 822,674, or 42.5 percent of the total of 1,935,673.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> All but 13 company unions covered all the workers in the plant. Coverage should not be confused with membership. For a discussion of company-union membership see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1935 (p. 868.)

<sup>13</sup> Two corrections have been made in the data since the publication of the preliminary report (*Monthly Labor Review*, October 1935). Further correspondence showed that a plant dealing through a trade union only had been incorrectly classified as dealing through both a company union and a trade union. A slight correction has also been made in the total number of workers covered by the survey.

workers employed in the 14,725 establishments covered; those dealing partly or wholly through trade unions employed 584,466, or 30.2 percent, of the workers; establishments with both company unions and trade unions included 142,579, or 7.4 percent, of all the workers employed in the plants surveyed, while the 496 establishments which dealt through company unions had 385,954 workers, or 19.9 percent,<sup>14</sup> of the total.

Ninety percent of the 2,866 establishments dealing through a trade union, having a similar proportion of employees, specified in their replies the number of their workers who were covered by trade-union dealings. The replies indicated that in these establishments an average of 86.6 percent of the workers are covered by trade-union dealings. Assuming that this proportion held for all establishments dealing through trade unions alone, of the 584,466 workers in such establishments 505,211 would be covered by trade-union dealings, the remaining 79,255 dealing with the employer on an individual basis.

These figures are not to be taken as totals of the number of workers who are members of trade unions or company unions in the industries covered. They relate to the number of workers affected by various types of dealing rather than to the number of members in various types of organizations. Furthermore, the figures are derived from replies which cover on the average approximately 22 percent of the workers in these industries. Therefore the proportions are more significant than the absolute figures. Finally, it should be noted that the proportions are more accurate with reference to particular industries, or with reference to plants classified on the basis of size, than they are for the over-all total for the country. This is due to the fact that not all industries or sizes of establishment are equally covered.

<sup>14</sup> There is one unfortunate gap in the otherwise random sample. Comparable data are not available for the subsidiary companies of one of the largest units in the steel industry. Company unions exist in all or practically all of these subsidiary companies and they provide for automatic membership. (Hearings before Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate (73d Cong., 2d sess.), Apr. 5, 1934. To create a National Labor Board. Washington, 1934, vol. 3, p. 724.) Therefore the number of company unions here given is somewhat smaller than it should be and the number of employees covered by company unions is substantially smaller. If comparable data had been available for these concerns, it might have raised the total number of workers covered by reports to approximately 1,988,000, of whom perhaps 439,000, or 22.1 percent, might have been in company unions. There is no accurate method of correction for this omission as the Bureau did not receive replies from all firms on the mailing list and the arbitrary inclusion of the employees of these companies would create an opposite bias from that existing in the tabulations. At all events, the change in the grand totals cited would have been small.

This inconclusiveness of the Bureau's figures, which are based solely on reports received, becomes somewhat more serious in the case of the proportion of employees covered by the various types of employer-employee dealings in durable goods industries, in the iron and steel group as a whole, and especially in blast furnaces and rolling mills. There may also be some understatement of the proportion of employees covered by company unions in shipbuilding and cement establishments.

## Variations in Methods of Dealing, by Industry

MANUFACTURING establishments constituted about two-thirds of those submitting data (table 1). Seventy-four percent dealt only individually with their employees. Plants dealing through a trade union constituted 21.0 percent of the total. Company unions alone or company unions and trade unions jointly were reported for 5.2 percent of the manufacturing establishments. Among the non-manufacturing groups, the highest proportions of establishments dealing with their employees on an individual basis were reported from wholesale trade (95.9 percent), retail trade (93.0 percent), and the service group of industries (88.8 percent). Of those three groups, retail trade was the only one with as many as 1 percent of the establishments dealing through company unions alone or company unions and trade unions jointly.

Public utilities and mining showed a lower proportion of establishments dealing individually than did manufacturing, 64.6 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively. Only in mining, among the major classifications of enterprises, did the number of establishments dealing through a trade union exceed the number dealing individually. Among mines reporting, only 1.2 percent dealt through some form of company union. More than three times as many public utility establishments dealt through trade unions alone as dealt through company unions alone.

Within the manufacturing group as a whole there were significant variations. Eighty-one percent of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of durable goods dealt individually, as compared with 68.2 percent among the nondurable-goods groups. Approximately one-eighth of the durable-goods establishments dealt with a trade union but not a company union; the comparable figure for nondurable goods was over twice as large. While the proportion of the durable-goods establishments dealing through a company union alone was 5.8 percent, only 3.4 percent of the nondurable-goods establishments fell in this category. Somewhat less than 1 percent of the establishments in each group dealt through both a trade union and a company union.



Table 1.—Distribution of Establishments by Method of Dealing and Industry Groups

Industry group	Number				
	Total establishments	Establishments dealing—			
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union	Through company union	Through company union and trade union
All industries covered <sup>1</sup> .....	14,725	11,267	2,866	496	96
All manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	9,854	7,268	2,069	445	72
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	4,279	3,467	532	247	33
Iron and steel <sup>2</sup> .....	721	<sup>3</sup> 556	<sup>3</sup> 94	62	9
Machinery.....	1,493	<sup>4</sup> 1,251	<sup>4</sup> 136	95	11
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup> .....	194	149	20	22	3
Nonferrous metals.....	440	379	40	19	2
Lumber and allied products.....	912	785	95	30	2
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>2</sup> .....	519	347	147	19	6
Nondurable goods.....	5,490	3,745	1,522	188	35
Textiles <sup>5</sup> .....	1,605	1,017	535	44	9
Fabrics (except hats).....	889	710	142	31	6
Wearing apparel (except millinery).....	665	283	366	13	3
Leather.....	208	131	61	16	—
Food <sup>6</sup> .....	1,523	1,159	332	22	10
Cigars.....	96	62	34	—	—
Paper and printing.....	1,388	824	518	45	1
Chemicals.....	578	490	23	54	11
Rubber products (except boots and shoes).....	70	51	8	7	4
Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	22	11	11	—	—
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	85	56	15	10	4
Service.....	899	798	95	5	1
Public utilities.....	285	184	72	20	9
Mining.....	967	450	505	10	2
Retail trade <sup>7</sup> .....	1,398	1,300	76	10	12
Wholesale trade <sup>8</sup> .....	1,322	<sup>9</sup> 1,267	<sup>9</sup> 49	6	—

Percent					
Industry group	100.0	76.5	19.5	3.4	0.6
All industries covered <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	73.8	21.0	4.5	.7
All manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	81.0	12.4	5.8	.8
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	<sup>3</sup> 77.1	<sup>3</sup> 13.1	8.6	1.2
Iron and steel <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	<sup>4</sup> 83.8	<sup>4</sup> 9.1	6.4	.7
Machinery.....	100.0	76.8	10.3	11.3	1.6
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	86.1	9.1	4.3	.5
Nonferrous metals.....	100.0	86.1	10.4	3.3	.2
Lumber and allied products.....	100.0	66.9	28.3	3.7	1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	68.2	27.7	3.4	.7
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	63.3	33.3	2.8	.6
Textiles <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	79.9	16.0	3.4	.7
Fabrics (except hats).....	100.0	42.5	55.0	2.0	.5
Wearing apparel (except millinery).....	100.0	63.0	29.3	7.7	—
Leather.....	100.0	76.1	21.8	1.4	.7
Food <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	64.6	35.4	—	—
Cigars.....	100.0	59.3	37.4	3.2	.1
Paper and printing.....	100.0	84.8	4.0	9.3	1.9
Chemicals.....	100.0	72.9	11.4	10.0	5.7
Rubber products (except boots and shoes).....	100.0	50.0	50.0	—	—
Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.0	65.9	17.6	11.8	4.7
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	100.0	88.8	10.6	.5	.1
Service.....	100.0	64.6	25.3	7.0	3.1
Public utilities.....	100.0	46.6	52.2	1.0	.2
Mining.....	100.0	93.0	5.4	.7	.9
Retail trade <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	<sup>9</sup> 95.9	<sup>9</sup> 3.7	.4	—
Wholesale trade <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> See text footnotes 14 and 15 (pp. 1446, 1449).<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 14 (p. 1446).<sup>3</sup> See table 3, footnote 3.<sup>4</sup> See table 3, footnotes 4 and 5.<sup>5</sup> Including miscellaneous textile products.<sup>6</sup> See table 3, footnote 9.<sup>7</sup> Covers only retail grocery, meat, and produce stores, the general merchandise group, and women's ready-to-wear stores.<sup>8</sup> Covers only automotive, chemicals and drugs, dry goods and apparel, electrical equipment, farm products, farm supplies, and food products.<sup>9</sup> See table 3, footnote 13.

The general pattern of dealing with employees which is indicated by the figures for all manufactures is found in all but a few of the individual manufacturing groups (table 1). Only in wearing apparel does the number of establishments reported as dealing through a trade union exceed the number dealing individually. In two other groups—chemicals and transportation equipment<sup>15</sup>—the number of firms dealing through a trade union is smaller than the number dealing through a company union alone. No company unions were reported for the cigar firms furnishing data.

Among the manufacturing industries, the largest proportion of establishments dealing on an individual basis is found in the non-ferrous metals and the lumber groups, with the chemicals group close behind. Apart from wearing-apparel, in which the firms dealing with trade unions constitute a majority, the largest proportions of trade-union dealing are found in paper and printing, cigar-making, leather, and stone, clay, and glass products. The smallest proportions dealing with trade unions are reported for chemicals, nonferrous metals, and machinery. In terms of the proportion of establishments reported as having company unions, transportation equipment,<sup>15</sup> rubber products, and chemicals head the list. Apart from cigar firms, the smallest proportion of company unions among the manufacturing groups surveyed is found in food and wearing apparel. Combination company-union and trade-union arrangements are most frequent in the rubber-products group; they do not appear at all in the returns for leather products, cigars, and wholesale-trade groups.

#### Employees Affected by Various Methods of Dealing

THE relative significance of the different methods of dealing with employees is altered considerably when attention is directed to the number of workers in the establishments concerned (table 2). Thus establishments with trade unions alone employed 30.2 percent of the total number of workers, those with company unions alone 19.9 percent, and those with both company unions and trade unions 7.4 percent. The extent to which establishments which deal individually are below the average in size is indicated by the fact that, although 76.5 percent of the establishments deal individually, these establishments account for only 42.5 percent of the total workers covered by the survey.

<sup>15</sup> The figures for the transportation-equipment group do not include replies from 4 automobile plants, with 34,306 workers, which had an agency set up by the Automobile Labor Board and no other organization for collective dealing. Since this arrangement conformed to none of the classifications used here, these establishments are not included in arriving at the distribution by methods of dealing.

Table 2.—Distribution of Workers by Method of Dealing and Industry Groups

Industry group	Total workers covered by replies	Workers in establishments dealing—					
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade unions			Through company union	Through company union and trade union
			Total	Estimated number covered by trade union <sup>a</sup>	Estimated number not covered by trade union <sup>a</sup>		
All industries covered <sup>1</sup> .....	1,935,673	822,674	584,466	505,211	79,255	385,954	142,579
All manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	1,428,613	607,446	344,440	278,700	65,740	355,580	121,147
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	649,536	258,233	109,293	79,372	29,921	221,204	60,806
Iron and steel <sup>2</sup> .....	108,555	<sup>3</sup> 31,639	<sup>3</sup> 14,742	11,490	3,252	53,539	8,635
Machinery.....	266,291	<sup>4</sup> 105,630	<sup>4</sup> 28,682	18,589	10,093	105,582	26,397
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup> .....	93,082	19,243	18,532	15,738	2,794	36,920	18,387
Nonferrous metals.....	56,582	32,922	8,390	6,689	1,701	12,993	2,277
Lumber and allied products.....	77,428	58,003	8,740	6,806	1,934	9,335	1,350
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>2</sup> .....	47,598	10,796	30,207	20,170	10,037	2,835	3,760
Nondurable goods.....	755,744	344,013	232,909	197,369	35,540	120,602	58,220
Textiles <sup>5</sup> .....	329,818	200,296	101,668	92,757	8,911	20,706	7,148
Fabrics (except hats).....	250,434	170,502	56,991	49,240	7,751	16,713	6,228
Wearing apparel (except millinery).....	74,452	27,893	41,646	40,646	1,000	3,993	920
Leather.....	51,809	19,112	23,548	18,569	4,979	9,149	-----
Food <sup>6</sup> .....	86,586	39,200	30,910	24,762	6,148	6,918	9,558
Cigars.....	10,564	7,818	2,746	2,643	103	-----	-----
Paper and printing.....	111,748	42,261	50,020	37,292	12,728	18,867	600
Chemicals.....	105,626	26,853	14,716	13,667	1,049	58,005	6,052
Rubber products (except boots and shoes).....	53,109	6,611	4,679	3,832	847	6,957	34,862
Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	6,484	1,862	4,622	4,622	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	23,333	5,200	2,238	1,795	443	13,774	2,121
Service.....	50,586	43,534	5,855	3,231	2,624	1,152	45
Public utilities.....	111,236	30,531	56,234	53,010	3,224	16,960	7,511
Mining.....	185,035	18,369	161,341	160,231	1,110	4,375	950
Retail trade <sup>7</sup> .....	133,131	97,193	15,232	1,191	14,041	7,780	12,926
Wholesale trade <sup>8</sup> .....	27,072	<sup>9</sup> 25,601	<sup>9</sup> 1,364	956	408	107	-----

## Percent

All industries covered <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	42.5	30.2	26.1	4.1	19.9	7.4
All manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	42.5	24.1	19.5	4.6	24.9	8.5
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	39.8	16.8	12.2	4.6	34.0	9.4
Iron and steel <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	<sup>3</sup> 29.1	<sup>3</sup> 13.6	10.6	3.0	49.3	8.0
Machinery.....	100.0	<sup>4</sup> 39.6	<sup>4</sup> 10.8	7.0	3.8	39.6	10.0
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	20.7	19.9	16.9	3.0	39.7	19.7
Nonferrous metals.....	100.0	58.2	14.8	11.8	3.0	23.0	4.0
Lumber and allied products.....	100.0	74.9	11.3	8.8	2.5	12.1	1.7
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	22.7	63.5	42.4	21.1	5.9	7.9
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	45.5	30.8	26.1	4.7	16.0	7.7
Textiles <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	60.7	30.8	28.1	2.7	6.3	2.2
Fabrics (except hats).....	100.0	68.1	22.7	19.6	3.1	6.7	2.5
Wearing apparel (except millinery).....	100.0	37.5	55.9	54.6	1.3	5.4	1.2
Leather.....	100.0	36.9	45.4	35.8	9.6	17.7	-----
Food <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	45.3	35.7	28.6	7.1	8.0	11.0
Cigars.....	100.0	74.0	26.0	25.0	1.0	-----	-----
Paper and printing.....	100.0	37.8	44.8	33.4	11.4	16.8	.6
Chemicals.....	100.0	25.4	14.0	13.0	1.0	54.9	5.7
Rubber products (except boots and shoes).....	100.0	12.5	8.8	7.2	1.6	13.1	65.6
Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.0	28.7	71.3	71.3	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	100.0	22.3	9.6	7.7	1.9	59.0	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 2.—Distribution of Workers by Method of Dealing and Industry Groups—Continued

Percent

Industry group	Total workers covered by replies	Workers in establishments dealing—					Through company union	Through company union and trade union
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade unions					
			Total	Estimated number covered by trade union	Estimated number not covered by trade union			
Service.....	100.0	86.0	11.6	6.4	5.2	2.3	0.1	
Public utilities.....	100.0	27.4	50.6	47.7	2.9	15.2	6.8	
Mining.....	100.0	9.9	87.2	86.6	.6	2.4	.5	
Retail trade <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	73.0	11.4	.9	10.5	5.8	9.8	
Wholesale trade <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	<sup>9</sup> 94.6	<sup>9</sup> 5.0	3.5	1.5	.4	-----	

<sup>a</sup> Based on replies from 90 percent of the establishments dealing through a trade union. For details, see p. 1446. The estimates for the totals and the grand total were arrived at independently on the basis of the appropriate percentages; they are therefore not exactly equal to the sums of the subsidiary items.

<sup>1</sup> See text footnotes 14 and 15 (pp. 1446, 1449).

<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 14 (p. 1446).

<sup>3</sup> See table 3, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> See table 3, footnotes 4 and 5.

<sup>5</sup> Including miscellaneous textile products.

<sup>6</sup> See table 3, footnote 9.

<sup>7</sup> Covers only retail grocery, meat, and produce stores, the general merchandise group, and women's ready-to-wear stores.

<sup>8</sup> Covers only automotive, chemicals and drugs, dry goods and apparel, electrical equipment, farm products, farm supplies, and food products.

<sup>9</sup> See table 3, footnote 13.

The largest percentages of workers dealt with on an individual basis were found in wholesale trade (94.6 percent), service industries (86.0 percent), and retail trade (73.0 percent). The smallest proportion was in mining (9.9 percent); public utilities were next in rank, although the firms reporting in this group had over two and a half times as large a percentage of workers in individual-dealing establishments as mining. The average for the manufacturing industries, with 42.5 percent of the employees in such establishments, fell between these two extreme groupings. The percentage of employees in manufacturing establishments dealing with employees individually was exactly the same as that in the entire sample.

In terms of the percentage of workers in establishments dealing with some or all workers through trade unions alone, the mining industry with 87.2 percent ranked highest. Wholesale trade, with 5.0 percent covered by this type of dealing, was lowest. In manufacturing, 24.1 percent of the workers were in establishments with trade-union dealings.

The percentage of workers in establishments with company unions alone or with company-union and trade-union dealings jointly was largest in manufacturing as a whole, where 24.9 percent of the employees were in establishments of the first type and 8.5 percent in establishments with both types of dealing. Public utilities was the next highest group, with 15.2 percent of the employees in establish-

ments which dealt through company unions. Public-utility establishments with both company and trade unions employed 6.8 percent of the workers covered. Establishments with trade-union dealings alone had about two and a half times as many employees as those with the two types of dealing combined.

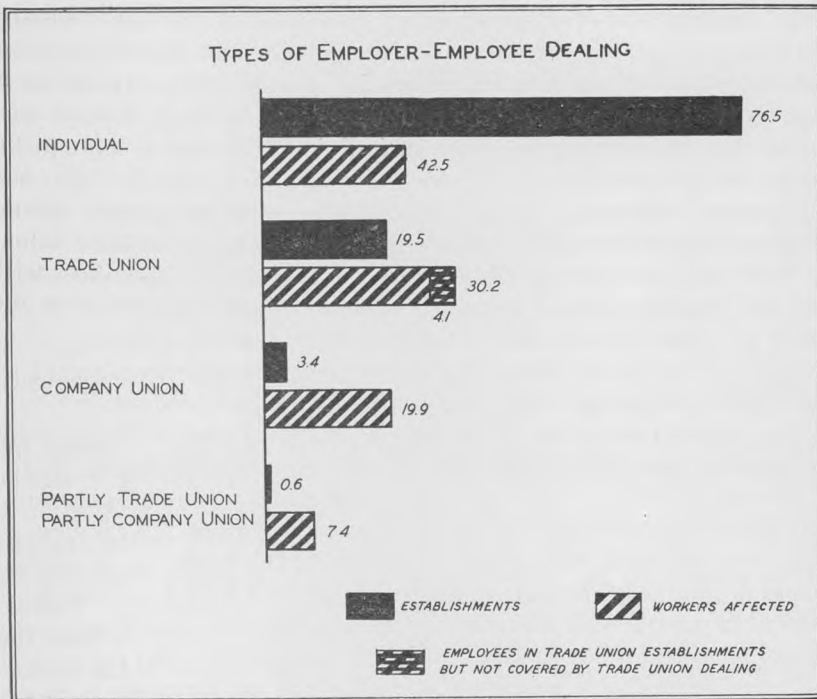
Retail trade is the only other major field in which company-union dealings covered a significant proportion of the employees; 5.8 percent of the employees in the firms reporting were in establishments with company unions alone, and 9.7 percent were in establishments with both company-union and trade-union dealings.

In the manufacture of durable goods, the relative number of workers in establishments dealing through a company union alone was more than twice as large as in those dealing through a trade union. The proportion of workers in plants dealing only through company unions was almost as large as that in establishments dealing on an individual basis. In nondurable goods, the proportion of workers in establishments dealing on an individual basis was 45.5 percent, as compared to 30.8 percent in establishments dealing with trade unions alone, 16.0 percent in establishments with company unions only, and 7.7 percent in plants with both company unions and trade unions. Thus in nondurable goods, establishments dealing with trade unions alone employed nearly twice as many workers relatively as those with company unions only, and about one-third more workers than did all establishments reporting company unions.

#### Comparison of Workers Covered by Trade-Union and Company-Union Dealing

OF THE 2,866 establishments dealing through trade unions but without company unions, 2,579, or 90 percent, having a similar percentage of employees, indicated in their replies the proportion of their workers who were specifically covered by trade-union dealings. In 10 percent of the cases no information is available regarding the proportion of workers covered by trade-union dealings. Table 3 (p. 1455) shows the estimated total trade-union coverage in those specific industries in which data covered 75 to 100 percent of the workers in the establishments reporting trade-union dealing. In some industries definite replies on union coverage were too few to permit any subdivision; in others, a tentative subdivision on the basis of returns which are only partially satisfactory is carried in footnotes to table 3. These data are included, however, in arriving at the estimates of the trade-union coverage in the various industry groups shown in table 2. For reasons indicated earlier, no attempt has been made to estimate the number of workers covered by trade-union dealings in establishments having both trade unions and company unions. The term "trade-union coverage" is therefore used here as applying only to the coverage in those establishments which deal with trade unions but not with company unions.

For all industries, the data indicate that, on the average, 86.6 percent of the workers in establishments which deal through a trade union were covered by trade-union dealings. Thus, while 584,466 workers, or 30.2 percent of the total covered in this survey, were in establishments which deal with some or all of their workers through trade unions, 505,211, or 26.1 percent, were actually in departments or occupations covered by trade-union dealing. The remaining 79,255 workers were reported as dealing with their employers on an individual basis. Excluding those establishments in which both a company union and a trade union existed, trade-union dealing alone involved almost one-third more workers than company-union dealing alone in the firms reporting.



In manufacturing industries, one-quarter of the workers were in establishments with company unions only, and one-fifth of the workers were specifically covered by union arrangements in firms without company unions. In addition 8.5 percent of the workers were in establishments with both company-union and trade-union dealing. The situation in durable goods, however, was quite different from that in nondurable goods. In the former, trade unions functioning in establishments where no company unions existed covered 12.2 percent of all the workers. In contrast, 34.0 percent of the workers in the durable-goods industries were in establishments with a company union

only and another 9.4 percent in establishments with both types of dealing. In nondurable goods, trade-union dealing specifically covered 26.1 percent of the workers, while company-union dealings were carried on in establishments with 23.7 percent of the workers. Of these, one-third were in establishments which deal with trade unions as well as company unions.

In the durable-goods industries only the stone, clay, and glass products group showed a larger figure for specific trade-union coverage than for company-union coverage. This condition holds even if there be added to the company-union coverage employees in those establishments also dealing with trade unions. In the nondurable-goods group, on the other hand, trade-union coverage was more extensive than the coverage of company unions (both with and without trade-union dealings) for every group except chemicals and rubber products.

Separation of the textile group into fabrics and wearing-apparel subgroups reveals the lack of uniformity in industrial-relations practices in the textile group. The main difference between the two subgroups lies in the preponderance of individual dealing in the fabrics group and preponderance of trade-union dealings alone in the wearing-apparel industry. In neither subgroup were 10 percent of the employees in establishments with any form of company-union dealing.

With 54.6 percent of all workers covered by trade-union dealing, the wearing-apparel group showed the highest figure for trade-union coverage among the manufacturing industries. Among these industries, the lowest figures for trade-union coverage were found in machinery, rubber products, and lumber and allied products.<sup>16</sup>

The largest proportion of workers in establishments with company unions alone was (disregarding the miscellaneous manufacturing group) in chemicals, with 54.9 percent. In addition to this were 5.7 percent in establishments with company unions and trade unions. Next in rank came iron and steel, with nearly 50 percent of the workers in establishments dealing only through company unions and with 8 percent more in establishments with company unions but also with some trade-union dealings. Then followed transportation equipment<sup>17</sup> and machinery.

In rubber products, nearly two-thirds of the workers were in establishments with both a company union and a trade union and about 13 percent were in establishments with company unions alone. Nearly one-fourth of all the workers in establishments with dual bargaining agencies were in the rubber-products group. Other industries in which such situations involved 10 percent or more of the workers were transportation equipment, food, and machinery.

<sup>16</sup> It should be remembered that this study presents the picture as of April 1935. It fails to show the present situation in such industries as lumber, in which a relatively successful strike intervened between the initiation of the study and the publication of the results. On the other hand, subsequent correspondence in certain individual cases in other industries showed a few changes away from union control during the same period.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 15 (p. 1449).

Table 3.—Method of Dealing with Employees, by Industry

Industry	Total establishments covered by replies	Number of establishments dealing—				Total workers covered by replies	Percentage of workers in establishments dealing—					
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union	Through company union	Through company union and trade union		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union			Through company union	Through company union and trade union
								Total	Estimated percent covered by union	Estimated percent not covered by union		
All industries covered.....	14,725	11,267	2,866	496	96	1,935,673	42.5	30.2	26.1	4.1	19.9	7.4
All manufacturing industries.....	9,854	7,268	2,069	445	72	1,428,613	42.5	24.1	19.5	4.6	24.9	8.5
Durable goods.....	4,279	3,467	532	247	33	649,536	39.8	16.8	12.2	4.6	34.0	9.4
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery <sup>1</sup> .....	721	556	94	62	9	108,555	29.1	13.6	10.6	3.0	49.3	8.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills <sup>1</sup> .....	51	21	7	21	2	51,492	6.0	10.9	10.1	.8	74.0	9.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	25	23	2	2	2	2,949	75.1	0	0	0	24.9	7.2
Cast-iron pipe.....	11	8	3	2	1	2,011	56.9	0	0	0	35.9	7.2
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	98	89	7	2	2	5,353	79.2	6.7	6.3	.4	14.1	6.4
Forgings, iron and steel.....	49	40	2	5	2	5,050	26.6	4.4	3.7	.7	62.6	6.4
Hardware.....	35	31	2	2	2	6,146	46.9	.7	(?)	(?)	52.4	6.4
Steam- and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	35	27	6	2	2	4,652	56.1	14.5	9.1	5.4	29.4	6.3
Stoves.....	99	48	40	8	3	10,755	19.7	53.3	36.4	16.9	20.7	6.3
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	122	<sup>3</sup> 112	<sup>3</sup> 15	5	5	4,274	<sup>3</sup> 70.0	<sup>3</sup> 13.4	9.0	4.4	16.6	6.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	68	58	3	6	1	6,447	36.5	5.5	5.1	.4	14.9	43.1
Wirework <sup>1</sup> .....	67	59	4	4	4	4,744	70.3	6.6	2.8	3.8	23.1	6.3
Miscellaneous.....	51	40	8	3	3	4,682	70.5	18.8	13.1	5.7	10.7	10.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	1,493	1,251	136	95	11	266,291	39.6	10.8	7.0	3.8	39.6	10.0
Agricultural implements.....	40	33	7	7	7	18,819	29.0	0	0	0	71.0	10.0
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	15	11	1	2	1	14,017	54.3	.4	.4	0	36.7	8.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	200	<sup>4</sup> 150	<sup>4</sup> 20	28	2	78,505	<sup>4</sup> 25.2	<sup>4</sup> 11.8	8.0	3.8	48.8	14.2
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	61	49	2	8	2	31,791	33.4	1.6	1.6	0	50.5	14.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	962	<sup>8</sup> 815	<sup>8</sup> 96	47	4	84,578	<sup>8</sup> 54.4	<sup>8</sup> 6.8	3.4	3.4	37.8	1.0
Machine tools.....	86	82	2	2	2	7,052	95.0	1.5	1.5	0	3.5	6.3
Radios and phonographs.....	19	14	3	2	2	18,944	7.9	46.7	46.7	0	45.4	6.3
Textile machinery and parts.....	107	96	11	2	2	7,447	91.1	8.9	3.0	5.9	3.5	6.3
Typewriters and parts.....	3	1	1	1	1	5,138	22.1	68.7	2.3	66.4	9.2	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 3.—Method of Dealing with Employees, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Total establishments covered by replies	Number of establishments dealing—				Total workers covered by replies	Percentage of workers in establishments dealing—					
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union	Through company union	Through company union and trade union		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union			Through company union	Through company union and trade union
								Total	Estimated percent covered by union	Estimated percent not covered by union		
<b>All manufacturing industries—Continued.</b>												
Transportation equipment <sup>a</sup> .....	194	149	20	22	3	93,082	20.7	19.9	16.9	3.0	39.7	19.7
Aircraft.....	20	15	1	3	1	7,517	54.9	1.5	.7	.8	33.4	10.2
Automobiles <sup>7</sup> .....	126	94	14	16	2	70,437	15.0	20.5	16.7	3.8	39.5	25.0
Locomotives.....	7	6	—	—	—	3,801	52.6	—	—	—	47.4	—
Shipbuilding <sup>1</sup> .....	41	34	5	2	—	11,327	22.4	35.4	35.0	.4	42.2	—
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	440	379	40	19	2	56,582	58.2	14.8	11.8	3.0	23.0	4.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	147	128	10	9	—	21,823	71.9	9.6	7.4	2.2	18.5	—
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	12	8	—	3	1	9,065	6.5	—	—	—	68.7	24.8
Jewelry.....	112	102	9	1	—	6,323	76.4	16.1	11.1	6.0	7.5	—
Silverware and plated ware.....	29	27	2	—	—	3,699	95.8	4.2	3.5	.7	—	—
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	13	8	4	1	—	4,461	19.0	58.0	58.0	—	23.0	—
Stamped and enameled ware.....	75	61	9	4	1	8,210	66.1	21.7	14.4	7.3	11.9	.3
Miscellaneous.....	52	45	6	1	—	3,001	66.6	25.1	17.2	7.9	8.3	—
Lumber and allied products.....	912	785	95	30	2	77,428	74.9	11.3	8.8	2.5	12.1	1.7
Furniture.....	287	235	40	11	1	27,147	76.7	11.3	8.5	2.8	9.4	2.6
Lumber:												
Millwork.....	308	263	41	4	—	12,789	70.0	25.9	17.5	8.4	4.1	—
Sawmills.....	317	287	14	15	1	37,492	75.3	6.3	( <sup>8a</sup> )	( <sup>8a</sup> )	16.7	1.7
Stone, clay, and glass products <sup>1</sup> .....	519	347	147	19	6	47,598	22.7	63.5	42.4	21.1	5.9	7.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	215	197	11	7	—	6,008	73.7	16.5	16.1	.4	9.8	—
Cement <sup>1</sup> .....	26	16	3	7	—	3,707	50.3	13.8	13.7	.1	35.9	—
Glass.....	68	17	45	—	6	21,510	5.8	76.7	34.6	42.1	—	17.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	142	86	60	2	—	2,757	47.0	47.6	36.7	10.9	5.4	—
Pottery.....	68	37	28	3	—	13,616	14.4	80.0	76.2	3.8	5.6	—
Nondurable goods.....	5,490	3,745	1,522	188	35	755,744	45.5	30.8	26.1	4.7	16.0	7.7
Textiles and their products.....	1,605	1,017	535	44	9	329,818	60.7	30.8	28.1	2.7	6.3	2.2
Fabrics (except hats).....	889	710	142	31	6	250,434	68.1	22.7	19.6	3.1	6.7	2.5
Carpets and rugs.....	16	11	5	—	—	5,847	21.6	78.4	77.0	1.4	—	—
Cotton goods.....	235	194	28	11	2	103,875	74.8	14.9	11.4	3.5	8.0	2.3

Cotton small wares.....	67	62	4	1	6,901	75.7	21.2	18.0	3.2	3.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	61	44	13	3	12,054	59.8	26.5	18.9	7.6	5.8	7.9
Hosiery.....	127	80	34	8	38,685	38.9	45.2	43.7	1.5	14.3	1.6
Knit goods.....	93	80	11	2	11,831	94.7	4.4	4.3	.1	.9	
Silk and rayon goods.....	98	74	20	3	22,125	62.0	32.3	26.8	5.5	3.8	1.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	192	161	27	3	49,116	79.6	14.5	12.4	2.1	2.1	3.8
Wearing apparel (except millinery).....	665	283	366	13	74,452	37.5	55.9	54.6	1.3	5.4	1.2
Clothing, men's.....	213	92	112	8	38,956	27.5	65.2	65.0	.2	6.9	.4
Clothing, women's.....	343	111	229	2	19,075	34.0	62.2	58.5	3.7	1.9	1.9
Corsets and allied garments.....	17	14	2	1	3,022	63.1	20.5	18.8	1.7	16.4	
Men's furnishings.....	39	26	13		3,502	64.5	35.5	( <sup>5b</sup> )	( <sup>5b</sup> )		
Shirts and collars.....	53	40	10	2	9,897	65.8	25.4	( <sup>5c</sup> )	( <sup>5c</sup> )	4.5	4.3
Miscellaneous.....	51	24	27		4,932	38.5	61.5	55.8	7.7		
Leather and its manufactures.....	208	131	61	16	51,809	36.9	45.4	35.8	9.6	17.7	
Boots and shoes.....	136	77	48	11	39,916	34.2	53.8	41.4	12.4	12.0	
Leather.....	72	54	13	5	11,893	45.8	17.6	17.1	.5	36.6	
Food and kindred products.....	1,523	1,159	332	22	86,586	45.3	35.7	28.6	7.1	8.0	11.0
Baking.....	472	368	96	8	19,929	60.9	26.2	19.7	6.5	12.9	
Beverages.....	193	140	53		6,125	33.1	66.9	55.8	11.1		
Butter.....	178	170	7	1	2,543	79.2	9.2	7.3	1.9	11.6	
Breweries.....	135	13	122		12,977	2.4	97.6	91.7	5.9		
Confectionery.....	128	121	2	3	11,338	84.7	6.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.1	.7
Flour.....	180	168	8	4	5,328	71.0	12.8	( <sup>3d</sup> )	( <sup>3d</sup> )	16.2	
Ice cream.....	95	72	20	3	2,036	67.2	28.7	17.1	11.6	4.1	
Slaughtering and meat packing <sup>9</sup> .....	114	80	23	3	9 22,248	9 24.7	9 22.9	9 12.6	9 10.3	9 9.8	9 42.6
Sugar, beet.....	22	22			1,080	100.0					
Sugar refining, cane.....	6	5	1		2,978	46.3	53.7	53.7			
Cigars.....	96	62	34		10,564	74.0	26.0	25.0	1.0		
Paper and printing.....	1,388	824	518	45	111,748	37.8	44.8	33.4	11.4	16.8	.6
Boxes, paper.....	196	182	7	7	11,612	79.8	9.5	1.8	7.7	10.7	
Paper and pulp.....	161	99	36	26	51,922	35.4	34.4	25.5	8.9	30.2	
Printing and publishing:											
Book and job.....	723	426	285	11	25,625	42.8	51.3	37.4	13.9	3.5	2.4
Newspapers and periodicals.....	308	117	190	1	22,589	16.0	79.4	63.0	16.4	4.6	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining.....	578	490	23	54	105,626	25.4	14.0	13.0	1.0	54.9	5.7
Other than petroleum refining.....	524	467	17	37	73,172	34.7	14.3	13.3	1.0	49.2	1.8
Chemicals.....	61	45	2	13	17,138	29.4	2.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	63.4	4.4
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	47	47			1,959	100.0					
Druggists' preparations.....	42	41	1		2,751	95.8	4.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	4.2		
Explosives.....	12	7	1	4	2,749	15.8	1.7	1.7		82.5	
Fertilizers <sup>9</sup> .....	105	104	1		8,056	97.9	2.1	2.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Paints and varnishes.....	182	165	6	10	8,752	64.6	4.0	1.6	2.4	27.8	3.6
Rayon and allied products.....	13	1	4	7	26,832	0.2	34.7	34.1	.6	64.3	.8
Soap.....	62	57	2	3	4,935	35.2	.5	.1	.4	64.3	
Petroleum refining.....	54	23	6	17	32,454	4.5	13.0	11.5	1.5	67.8	14.7
Rubber products (except boots and shoes).....	70	51	8	7	53,109	12.5	8.8	7.2	1.6	13.1	65.6
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and tubes.....	52	42	4	6	11,644	39.5	10.5	8.0	2.5	50.0	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	18	9	4	1	41,465	4.9	8.3	( <sup>5e</sup> )	( <sup>5e</sup> )	2.7	84.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	22	11	11		6,484	28.7	71.3	71.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—Method of Dealing with Employees, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Total establishments covered by replies	Number of establishments dealing—				Total workers covered by replies	Percentage of workers in establishments dealing—					
		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union	Through company union	Through company union and trade union		Individually	With some or all workers through trade union			Through company union	Through company union and trade union
								Total	Estimated percent covered by union	Estimated percent not covered by union		
<b>All manufacturing industries—Continued.</b>												
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	85	56	15	10	4	23,333	22.3	9.6	7.7	1.9	59.0	9.1
<b>Service</b> .....	899	798	95	5	1	50,586	86.0	11.6	6.4	5.2	2.3	.1
Laundries.....	537	471	62	3	1	27,007	85.7	11.5	8.5	3.0	2.6	.2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	145	119	24	2	—	4,604	65.3	25.0	16.3	8.7	9.7	—
Hotels.....	217	208	9	—	—	18,975	91.7	8.3	1.4	6.9	—	—
<b>Public utilities</b> .....	285	184	72	20	9	111,236	27.4	50.6	47.7	2.9	15.2	6.8
Manufactured gas.....	49	42	2	3	2	11,588	42.3	13.0	12.7	.3	31.1	13.6
Electric light and power.....	143	112	16	13	2	46,075	51.3	19.8	14.0	5.8	23.3	5.6
Electric railroad and motor bus.....	93	30	54	4	5	53,573	3.7	85.1	83.5	1.6	4.9	6.3
<b>Mining</b> .....	967	450	505	10	2	185,035	9.9	87.2	86.6	.6	2.4	.5
Coal mining—bituminous.....	498	46	448	4	—	139,264	1.8	97.1	96.6	.5	1.1	—
Coal mining—anthracite.....	17	—	17	—	—	19,963	—	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
Metalliferous mining.....	54	40	8	5	1	12,736	37.6	34.9	34.2	.7	21.4	6.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	398	364	32	1	1	13,072	85.0	12.9	10.2	2.7	.7	1.4
<b>Retail trade</b> <sup>10</sup> .....	1,398	1,300	76	10	12	133,131	73.0	11.4	.9	10.5	5.8	9.8
Grocery, meat, and produce stores.....	508	450	44	3	11	23,876	45.0	4.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	48.2
General merchandise group.....	712	674	32	5	1	101,563	78.2	13.9	.7	13.2	6.5	1.4
Women's ready-to-wear.....	178	176	—	2	—	7,692	92.2	—	—	—	7.8	—
<b>Wholesale trade</b> <sup>11</sup> .....	1,322	1,267	49	6	—	27,072	94.6	5.0	3.5	1.5	.4	—
Food products.....	367	333	33	1	—	7,771	86.5	13.2	9.8	3.4	.3	—
All except food products <sup>12</sup> .....	955	<sup>13</sup> 934	<sup>13</sup> 16	5	—	19,301	<sup>13</sup> 97.8	<sup>13</sup> 1.8	.9	.9	.4	—



<sup>0</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

<sup>1</sup> See text footnote 14 (p. 1446).

<sup>2</sup> Replies with definite information concerning trade-union coverage were too few to indicate the distribution for all the establishments reporting union dealing.

<sup>3</sup> 14 establishments, with 181 workers, which engaged both in the fabrication and the erection of certain steel structures reported dealing individually with their shop workers and through a trade union with their construction workers. Since this study does not cover construction workers and since only shop workers are included in the number of workers, these establishments are classed here as dealing on an individual basis.

<sup>4</sup> 1 establishment, with 6 workers, presented the same situation as indicated in the preceding note.

<sup>5</sup> 3 establishments, with 76 workers, presented the same situation as indicated in note 3 above.

<sup>6</sup> See text footnotes 14 and 15 (pp. 1446, 1449).

<sup>7</sup> See text footnote 15 (p. 1449).

<sup>8</sup> Replies giving definite information regarding union coverage did not provide an entirely adequate basis for estimating the percentage of workers covered by union dealing.

The coverage indicated by the replies received follows:

(a) 12 replies, covering 69.2 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, indicate that 6.3 percent are covered by trade unions and less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent are not covered.

(b) 12 replies, covering 65.2 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, indicate that 32.1 percent are covered by trade unions and 2.4 percent are not covered.

(c) 7 replies, covering 60.6 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, indicate that 24.0 percent are covered by trade unions and 1.4 percent are not covered.

(d) 4 replies, covering 28.7 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, indicate that 9.3 percent are covered by trade unions and 3.5 percent are not covered.

2 other replies, accounting for an additional 47.5 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, stated that "a majority" of their workers were covered by trade unions.

(e) 3 replies, covering 78.9 percent of the workers in trade-union-dealing establishments, indicate that 7.0 percent are covered by trade unions and 1.3 percent not covered.

<sup>9</sup> A late reply from a large packing-company chain, which does not give the situation in the separate establishments, indicates that the figures for company-union dealing and for combined company-union and trade-union dealing in slaughtering and meat packing should be higher than is here indicated. Some slight change in the same direction may also be necessary in the figures for the fertilizer industry. The corresponding totals would be affected, though to a less extent.

<sup>10</sup> Covers only retail grocery, meat, and produce stores; the general merchandise group; and women's ready-to-wear stores.

<sup>11</sup> Covers only automotive, chemicals and drugs, dry goods and apparel, electrical equipment, farm products, farm supplies, and food products.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 11 above.

<sup>13</sup> 2 establishments with 57 workers engaged in both selling and installing electrical equipment raised the same problem as indicated in note 3 above and were accordingly classed with individual-dealing establishments.

## Size of Establishment and Method of Dealing

OF THE establishments which reported individual dealing, 83.6 percent had fewer than 100 workers (table 4). These smaller plants, however, employed only 27.6 percent of the workers in establishments which were reported as having no agency for collective dealing (table 5). Over two-thirds of the workers in establishments handling labor relations on an individual basis were in plants with fewer than 500 workers.

Table 4.—Distribution of Establishments Dealing with Employees by Method Indicated, by Size of Establishment

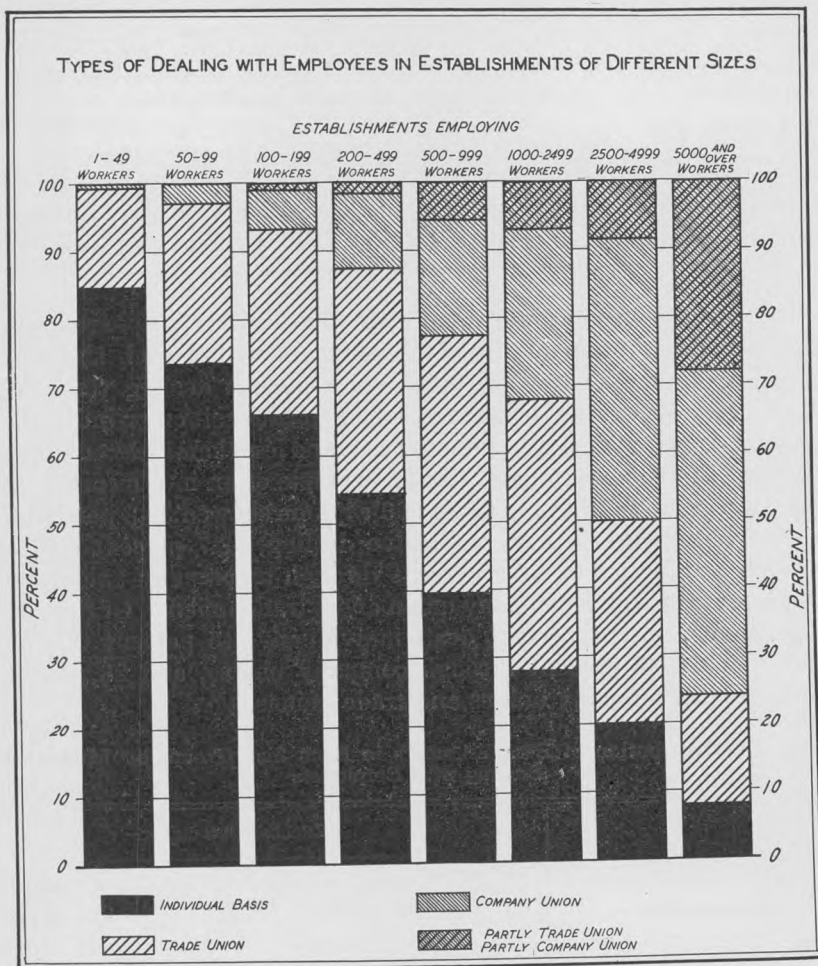
Size of establishment	Total establishments		Establishments dealing—							
			Individually		With some or all workers through trade union		Through company union		Through company union and trade union	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All establishments.....	14,725	100.0	11,267	100.0	2,866	100.0	496	100.0	96	100.0
1 to 49 workers.....	9,394	63.8	7,987	70.9	1,345	46.9	57	11.5	5	5.2
50 to 99 workers.....	1,937	13.1	1,428	12.7	453	15.8	53	10.7	3	3.1
100 to 199 workers.....	1,424	9.7	939	8.3	388	13.5	82	16.5	15	15.6
200 to 499 workers.....	1,220	8.3	663	5.9	403	14.1	134	27.0	20	20.8
500 to 999 workers.....	430	2.9	171	1.5	162	5.7	73	14.7	24	25.0
1,000 to 2,499 workers.....	225	1.5	63	.6	90	3.2	56	11.3	16	16.7
2,500 to 4,999 workers.....	70	.5	14	.1	21	.7	29	5.9	6	6.3
5,000 workers and over.....	25	.2	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	.1	12	2.4	7	7.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Establishments with fewer than 100 workers constituted 62.7 percent of the establishments dealing with trade unions (table 4), but employed about 10 percent of the workers in such establishments (table 5). Nearly two-thirds of the workers in establishments handling all or part of their labor bargaining through trade unions were in plants with from 200 to 2,500 workers (table 5), although only slightly more than one-fifth of the trade-union-dealing establishments fell in this group (table 4).

The largest single group of establishments with company unions alone comprised units with from 200 to 499 workers (table 4). From the standpoint of number of workers, however, the largest single company-union group was composed of plants with more than 2,500 but fewer than 5,000 workers. This group contained over one-fourth of the workers in plants with company unions but with no trade-union dealings (table 5). Over 80 percent of the workers in plants with company unions alone were in establishments with more than 500 workers (table 5). These establishments included approximately one-third the number that reported company unions only (table 4).

The upward trend in size which is noticeable in moving from individual dealing through trade-union dealing to company unions continues with the group of establishments which carry on their industrial relations through both a company union and a trade union. Here the largest single group in terms of establishments is the class with from 500 to 999 workers (table 4). From the point of view of number



of workers covered, the most significant group under this type of dual dealing consists of the very large establishments, those with over 5,000 workers (table 5). Plants with more than 1,000 workers accounted for over 80 percent of all the workers in establishments with both a company union and a trade union.

Table 5.—Distribution of Workers in Establishments Dealing with Employees by Method Indicated, by Size of Establishment

Size of establishment	Total workers		Workers in establishments dealing—							
			Individually		With some or all workers through trade union		Through company union		Through company union and trade union	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All establishments.....	1,935,673	100.0	822,674	100.0	584,466	100.0	385,954	100.0	142,579	100.0
1 to 49 workers.....	155,484	8.0	126,333	15.4	27,409	4.7	1,599	0.4	143	0.1
50 to 99 workers.....	136,583	7.1	100,035	12.2	32,273	5.5	4,064	1.1	211	.2
100 to 199 workers.....	200,137	10.3	131,067	15.9	54,389	9.3	12,510	3.3	2,171	1.5
200 to 499 workers.....	375,943	19.4	199,473	24.2	125,698	21.5	44,050	11.4	6,722	4.7
500 to 999 workers.....	294,050	15.2	113,430	13.8	109,805	18.8	53,239	13.8	17,576	12.3
1,000 to 2,499 workers.....	339,758	17.6	90,716	11.0	134,779	23.1	89,295	23.1	24,968	17.5
2,500 to 4,999 workers.....	235,471	12.2	44,983	5.5	71,375	12.2	101,633	26.3	17,480	12.3
5,000 workers and over.....	198,247	10.2	16,637	2.0	28,738	4.9	79,564	20.6	73,308	51.4

The effect of size of plant upon method of dealing is apparent also from the distribution of the establishments within each size class according to the method of employer-employee dealing (table 6). Of the very small establishments, 85.0 percent dealt on an individual basis, 14.3 percent on a trade-union basis, and less than 1 percent under any form of company union. As an example of an intermediate size class, the group with from 500 to 999 workers showed 39.8 percent of the establishments with no collective dealing, 37.7 percent dealing through a trade union, 16.9 percent through a company union, and 5.6 percent through a company union and a trade union. Of the very large plants, only 8 percent dealt individually, 16 percent through trade unions, 48 percent through company unions, and 28 percent through both company unions and trade unions.

Table 6.—Distribution of Establishments in Each Size Group, by Method of Dealing with Employees

Size of establishment	Total establishments		Establishments dealing—							
			Individually		With some or all workers through trade union		Through company union		Through company union and trade union	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All establishments.....	14,725	100.0	11,267	76.5	2,866	19.5	496	3.4	96	0.6
1 to 49 workers.....	9,394	100.0	7,987	85.0	1,345	14.3	57	.6	5	.1
50 to 99 workers.....	1,937	100.0	1,428	73.7	453	23.4	53	2.7	3	.2
100 to 199 workers.....	1,424	100.0	939	66.0	388	27.2	82	5.8	15	1.0
200 to 499 workers.....	1,220	100.0	663	54.4	403	33.0	134	11.0	20	1.6
500 to 999 workers.....	430	100.0	171	39.8	162	37.7	73	16.9	24	5.6
1,000 to 2,499 workers.....	225	100.0	63	28.0	90	40.0	56	24.9	16	7.1
2,500 to 4,999 workers.....	70	100.0	14	20.0	21	30.0	29	41.4	6	8.6
5,000 workers and over.....	25	100.0	2	8.0	4	16.0	12	48.0	7	28.0

The percentage of establishments dealing under the various methods changes from size group to size group in accordance with a regular pattern. The proportion of establishments dealing individually falls steadily as the size of the establishment increases; the company-union percentage as well as the percentage for the combined company-union and trade-union arrangement move in the reverse direction, while the percentage of establishments dealing through a trade union rises until it reaches the 2,500-worker establishment and then falls.<sup>18</sup>

### Section 2.—Telephone and Telegraph and Railroad Industries <sup>a</sup>

ANALYSIS of the returns from the telegraph and telephone industry and the railroad industry reveals sharp contrasts. Replies from companies in the telegraph and telephone industry indicate that the company union is practically the only significant method of dealing in this industry. Seventy-eight percent of the workers covered by the replies were in companies with this type of dealing and 16.2 percent more were in companies dealing through both company unions and trade unions. On the other hand, on 149 class I railroads, trade-union agreements covered 71.1 percent of the workers, system-association contracts covered 24.1 percent, while the remaining 4.8 percent dealt with the railroad on an individual basis.

*Telegraph and telephone industry.*—Organizational peculiarities in the telegraph and telephone industry made separate treatment of this industry desirable. Because of the lack of distinct establishment units, it was impossible to present figures on an establishment basis similar to the treatment of the manufacturing and trade industries. Furthermore, company unions, which predominate in the industry, exhibit certain distinctive features. In many of the companies there are separate company unions for different departmental groups, as for example, construction and maintenance men or telephone operators. Company unions tend to be organized on a regional basis and to be pyramided by a series of stages until they cover all the operations of the company for that particular department. In two companies, the regional company unions culminate in a single company union, which enters into one basic agreement with the company covering its employees throughout the country. In view of the relatively noncompetitive nature of the industry, it is difficult to distinguish between organizations of this kind and trade unions, except in terms of their actual functioning. Since membership is confined to a company, they are here classed as company unions, in accordance with terminology used throughout this study.

<sup>18</sup> Further analysis is required before it can be determined whether this pattern also holds in general within the individual industries covered.

<sup>a</sup> The nontrade-union organizations treated in this section were not covered in the study on the "Extent and Characteristics of Company Unions" which appeared in the October 1935 Monthly Labor Review. Industrial peculiarities and, in the case of the railroads, legal restrictions, cause these organizations to assume somewhat different characteristics than those analyzed in the previous study.



Since the industry is controlled by a few large companies, it was possible to obtain a much larger coverage than in industry generally. Replies from 50 companies<sup>19</sup> accounted for 317,995 workers, or 90 percent of the estimated total employment in the industry in April 1935.<sup>20</sup>

Company unions are practically the only significant method of dealing in the industry. Twenty-six of the replying companies, including 78.5 percent of the total workers covered by the replies, deal with their employees through company unions alone. In addition, three telephone companies, employing 16.2 percent of the total workers covered, reported that they deal through both trade unions and company unions. In these companies with dual bargaining agencies, the trade unions function on a limited basis only.<sup>21</sup> Two independent companies, employing 133 workers, reported trade-union dealings covering 73 of their workers. One large company and 18 small companies, employing a total of 16,880 workers, or 5.3 percent of the total workers covered, reported dealing on an individual basis.

*The railroad industry.*—A separate study of employer-employee relations on class I railroads was carried out with the cooperation of the National Mediation Board. The Board made available for this purpose its file of agreements maintained in compliance with the provision in the Railway Labor Act of 1934 that each railroad engaged in interstate transportation must file with the Board copies of each agreement with every group of employees with whom it deals collectively. The file thus provided an almost complete picture of employer-employee relations on 149<sup>22</sup> class I railroads as of July 1, 1935.<sup>23</sup> The number of workers covered by the various agreements was esti-

<sup>19</sup> One important holding-company system is treated here as 26 separate companies.

<sup>20</sup> This discussion does not cover press-service or brokerage-house telegraphers or wireless transmission.

<sup>21</sup> In 1 company with 20,000 workers, approximately 5,000 are covered by 2 trade unions; in another company a trade union covers construction and switchboard maintenance in 1 large metropolitan area; in the third company trade unions cover construction and maintenance men in 1 State and telephone operators in 1 city.

<sup>22</sup> 1 small railway outside continental United States is excluded, as are also such units as the Pullman Co. and the express companies, which do not conform to the general occupational pattern of the railroads. The Pullman Co. reported 18,758 workers on Dec. 31, 1934, exclusive of general officers and superintendence force. Of these, the 1,417 conductors were covered by a trade-union contract and the 488 laundry workers were not covered by any agency. The remaining employees were covered by company-union arrangements. However, in an election conducted by the National Mediation Board, the results of which were announced by the Board on July 1, 1935, a trade union won out over a system association for the right to represent the porters and maids in collective bargaining. The company reported 6,752 workers in this class on Dec. 31, 1934.

The two interstate express companies reported, for Apr. 15, 1935, approximately 36,500 workers exclusive of officials, supervisors, and confidential employees. Nearly all of these workers were covered by trade-union contracts or by working rules issued by the company but identical with those agreed to by the company and trade unions covering employees members of those unions. There are no system associations. Station agents and some common laborers were not covered by contracts.

<sup>23</sup> Elections conducted by the Board in the period between July 1 and the publication of the report have effected a number of changes in the situation. Almost all such changes are from "system association" to trade-union dealing.

mated by the Bureau from the itemized monthly compensation reports made by all class I roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission. April 1935 employment figures were used to make the results comparable with other parts of the study.

Of the 909,249 employees included in the survey,<sup>24</sup> 646,169, or 71.1 percent, were covered by trade-union agreements, 218,885, or 24.1 percent, by agreements with system associations,<sup>25</sup> and 44,195 or 4.8 percent, were dealt with on an individual basis (table 7).

Subdivision by craft or class of employees reveals significant differences. The four engine- and train-service employees' groups are almost completely covered by trade-union contracts. The yard-service employees and the signalmen show over 94 percent trade-union coverage. Of the yard-service employees, most of the remainder, consisting in the main of yardmasters, are to be found under individual dealing; of the signalmen, 1.7 percent are covered by system associations and 2.3 percent deal individually.

System associations are strongest in the shop crafts, in which they cover 46.6 percent of the workers, whereas the trade unions cover 47.0 percent. Individual dealing applies to 15,744, or 6.4 percent, of the workers in the shop crafts, but the overwhelming majority of these are stationary firemen and oilers, of whom 13,332, or 28.1 percent, are not covered by any collective contract. Next to shop crafts, the highest percentages of dealing through system associations are found among the dining-car-service employees (31.3 percent), the clerical and station employees (27.5 percent), and the maintenance-of-way workers (21.9 percent).

Apart from the miscellaneous group of employees, the largest proportion of individual dealing is found among the dining-car employees (39.8 percent), followed by the train dispatchers with 29.4 percent, and the firemen and oilers with 28.1 percent. No other craft or class shows as much as 5 percent of the workers dealing on an individual basis.

<sup>24</sup> The total number of employees of the 149 railroads as of the middle of April 1935 was approximately 977,000. Of this number, approximately 60,000 were excluded from the study because they are either executives or supervisors, or are employed in a more or less confidential capacity. The groups excluded, in terms of the new Interstate Commerce Commission classification, are class numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 44, 50, 51, 52, 78, 84, 85, 99. Marine employees (98), totaling 6,364 were included in the analysis of agreements but not of workers covered, since the method of reporting did not permit an effective breakdown.

<sup>25</sup> The term "system association" is used here since it is the term adopted by the National Mediation Board to describe the nontrade-union organizations functioning on the railroads within the requirements set by the Railway Labor Act.

Table 7.—Method of Employer-Employee Dealing on Class I Railroads, by Craft or Class of Employees

Craft or class	Total number of railroads <sup>1</sup>	Railroads having agreements with—			Total workers <sup>2</sup>	Estimated number of workers covered by agreements with—				Estimated number of workers not covered by agreements <sup>2</sup>	
		Trade union	System association	No organization		Trade union		System association		Number	Percent
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All crafts or classes.....					909,249	646,169	71.1	218,885	24.1	44,195	4.8
Engine and train service.....					158,716	156,514	98.6	1,286	.8	916	.6
Engineers.....	149	132	12	5	39,917	39,083	97.9	620	1.6	214	.7
Firemen.....	149	130	<sup>3</sup> 12	8	45,773	45,097	98.5	344	.8	332	.7
Road conductors.....	149	136	8	5	22,468	22,231	98.9	84	.4	153	.7
Brakemen, flagmen, and baggage men.....	149	136	<sup>4</sup> 10	5	50,558	50,103	99.1	238	.5	217	.4
Yard-service employees.....	145	132	<sup>5</sup> 27	7	54,730	51,826	94.7	665	1.2	2,239	4.1
Clerical and station employees.....	149	684	<sup>6</sup> 32	35	180,817	125,796	69.6	49,811	27.5	5,210	2.9
Telegraphers.....	149	109	17	23	43,892	37,447	85.3	5,687	13.0	758	1.7
Signalmen.....	135	77	<sup>7</sup> 5	54	11,620	11,152	96.0	198	1.7	270	2.3
Train dispatchers.....	140	67	14	59	3,321	1,966	59.2	378	11.4	977	29.4
Maintenance of way.....	149	<sup>8</sup> 99	<sup>8</sup> 38	23	192,482	143,421	74.5	42,153	21.9	6,908	3.6
Shop crafts.....					244,999	115,015	47.0	114,240	46.6	15,744	6.4
Machinists.....	148	74	55	19	37,728	18,186	48.2	19,168	50.8	374	1.0
Boilermakers.....	146	77	50	19	10,321	5,591	54.2	4,568	44.2	162	1.6
Blacksmiths.....	145	74	51	20	4,637	2,196	47.3	2,363	51.0	78	1.7
Sheet-metal workers.....	136	76	49	11	7,843	4,321	55.1	3,445	43.9	77	1.0
Electrical workers <sup>9</sup> .....	139	<sup>9</sup> 73	<sup>9</sup> 55	17	10,887	4,735	43.5	5,988	55.0	164	1.5
Carmen.....	149	73	54	22	62,964	33,812	53.7	28,355	45.0	797	1.3
Firemen and oilers.....	148	740	<sup>7</sup> 25	84	47,420	17,058	36.0	17,030	35.9	13,332	28.1
Helpers <sup>10</sup> .....					63,199	29,116	46.1	33,323	52.7	760	1.2
Dining-car service.....	109	<sup>11</sup> 17	<sup>11</sup> 25	72	9,481	2,736	28.9	2,969	31.3	3,776	39.8
Marine employees.....	50	<sup>11</sup> 26	<sup>11</sup> 11	18	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )	( <sup>12</sup> )
Miscellaneous <sup>13</sup> .....	132	6	24	102	9,191	296	3.2	1,498	16.3	7,397	80.5

<sup>1</sup> Total number of class I roads reporting workers in April 1935 and/or agreements in class or craft indicated.

<sup>2</sup> The reporting numbers under the new Interstate Commerce Commission classification were allocated among the various crafts or classes in accordance with the general pattern set by the trade-union agreements. As a result of variations in the classifications covered in some agreements, the total for each craft or class may not tally exactly with the I. C. C. total. Railroad labor agreements, particularly those covering clerks, provide for many exceptions. In a few cases they cover only part of a group of workers who are included in a single figure in the employment report. It was not, therefore, possible to determine the exact coverage of each agreement. The figures are, however, considered to approximate the general situation. They probably overstate somewhat the extent of collective dealing as opposed to individual dealing.

<sup>3</sup> One covered Negro workers on a road on which white workers were covered by a trade union.

<sup>4</sup> Two covered Negro workers on roads on which white workers were covered by a trade union.

<sup>5</sup> 20 covered yardmasters on railroads where other yard-service employees were covered by a trade union or unions; 2 covered Negro workers where white workers were covered by a trade union.

<sup>6</sup> On 11 roads a system association covered part of the workers and a trade union part of the workers.

<sup>7</sup> On 1 road a system association covered part of the workers and a trade union part of the workers.

<sup>8</sup> On 10 roads a system association covered part of the workers and a trade union part of the workers.

<sup>9</sup> Including linemen and groundmen. In 2 cases, shop workers were covered by a system association, linemen and groundmen by a trade union; in 1 case, the reverse situation existed. Excluding linemen and groundmen, the percentages of electrical workers covered by the different methods of dealing were: 46.7 percent trade union, 51.9 percent system association, and 1.4 percent individual.

<sup>10</sup> There are no separate agreements for helpers, but they follow the agreements of the crafts concerned. The number of helpers was distributed in proportion to the method of dealing with other shop crafts (except firemen and oilers) on the road. The figure is therefore only an approximation.

<sup>11</sup> On 5 roads a system association covered part of the workers and a trade union part.

<sup>12</sup> Since roads report all marine employees under 1 classification (98), there was no way of breaking down the total figure of 6,364 marine employees into those covered by trade unions and system-association contracts and those covered by no contract.

<sup>13</sup> Includes miscellaneous trade workers (23), gang foremen and gang leaders (skilled labor) (53), molders (62), train attendants (101), and laundry workers (104).



## The International Labor Organization

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**E**ACH nation of the world has in greater or less degree attempted to improve the employment and living conditions of its workers by means of legislation establishing minimum standards. In setting up and enforcing such standards, however, every country has felt the difficulties that arise because of the international character of many of the industries which it has sought to regulate. Further improvement of working conditions in the industries of a country which buys or sells in a world market is frequently dependent upon a somewhat parallel improvement of conditions in the same industries in other countries. As the constitution of the International Labor Organization declares, "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries."

It is not an accident that this constitution should have been drafted at the close of the World War. Men were seeking for some principles and agencies that would reduce or eliminate the possibilities of future wars. Many of the statesmen at the Peace Conference, including those representing the United States, urged the necessity of allaying unrest among workers by the improvement of working conditions. Hence the creation of the International Labor Organization, to facilitate the development of voluntary cooperation between the sovereign nations in the improvement of working conditions.

To carry out its general purpose of eliminating "injustice, hardship, and privation", the constitution of the Organization sets forth its purposes more specifically as "the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision for an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons, and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational technical education, and other measures."

## Membership

THIS Organization, of which the United States became a member on August 20, 1934, was founded and held its first meetings in 1919.<sup>1</sup> Its membership in 16 years has grown, so that at the present writing, there are 61 States that belong to it. Of these, 30 became members as parties to the Treaty of Versailles, 29 became members by joining the League of Nations (for all members of the League are automatically members of the International Labor Organization) and 2—Austria and the United States—by joining the Organization directly. At present, 3 States which are members of the Labor Organization are not members of the League—namely, Brazil, Japan, and the United States.

The member States of the International Labor Organization represent all the continents, the present membership being as follows:

*Australasia.*—Australia and New Zealand.

*Africa.*—Ethiopia, Liberia, and Union of South Africa.

*North America.*—United States of America, Canada, and Mexico.

*Asia.*—Afghanistan, China, India, Iraq, Japan, Persia, Siam, and Turkey.

*South America.*—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

*Europe.*—Albania, Austria, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Outside the Organization are Arabia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Germany, and a few very small European States.

As has already been indicated, membership in the Organization is gained either by joining the League of Nations, or by direct admission to the Labor Organization. It is not clear how membership may be terminated. If a State resigns from the League of Nations, as Brazil, Costa Rica, Germany, and Japan have done, and as Spain and Mexico at one time intended to do (in these cases the resignation was withdrawn within the 2 years which is required for it to take effect), or as Paraguay is in process of doing, it is customary for the State to indicate whether it desires to remain in the Labor Organization. Germany and Costa Rica, in resigning from the League expressly severed their connection with the Labor Organization also; Brazil and Japan did not.

<sup>1</sup> Its original constitution, like the Covenant of the League of Nations, is one of the "parts" of each of the four treaties of peace drawn up in Paris at the close of the Great War. The constitution, originally pt. XIII (art. 387-427) of the Treaty of Versailles, is in two sections: The first, entitled "Organization of Labor", and consisting of a preamble and arts. 1 to 40; and the second, entitled "General Principles", and containing a single article, which lists principles that should be recognized with respect to labor.

## Organs

THE nonpolitical character of the International Labor Organization is shown by the composition of its organs. The general conference, which meets annually or oftener, consists of four representatives or delegates designated by each member State. Each of these delegates may have two advisers for each subject appearing on the Conference agenda. These advisers are virtually vice delegates, who serve on committees and participate in other Conference activities, when designated by the delegates as their alternates. Two of the four delegates of each member State are purely governmental representatives, but the other two "must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people." One of these delegates is therefore known as the worker delegate, and the other as the employer delegate. An examination of the votes of the workers' group and the employers' group on any contested question shows that these delegates usually act as representatives of their industrial designators, rather than of their Government.

The constitution further provides that the worker delegates in the Conference shall elect once in 3 years—1934, 1937, etc.—one-quarter of the members of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, and that the employer delegates shall likewise and at the same time elect one-quarter of the members of the Governing Body. Thus the Organization is not solely an association of Governments, but an emanation from three interests within each member State.

The Governing Body is a sort of board of directors for the management of the Organization. It determines in large measure what will be considered by the Conference. It is charged with the direction of the Office, that is, the professional personnel of the Organization, headed by the Director. This Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 1 named by each of the 8 States of chief industrial importance,<sup>2</sup> 1 named by each of 8 other States (these 8 States being selected every 3 years by the members of the governmental groups other than those representing the 8 States of chief industrial importance), and, as stated above, 8 persons elected by the Conference workers' group and 8 by the Conference employers' group. Strictly speaking, the 16 government members of the Governing Body are States, although they designate individuals to represent them, whereas the 16 industrial members are individuals.

It is noteworthy that the constitution of the Labor Organization, as found in the peace treaties, provided for a smaller Governing Body. Amendment of the constitution enlarged, in 1934, the Governing

<sup>2</sup> United States of America, British Empire, Canada, France, India, Italy, Japan, and the U. S. S. R. When the United States and the Soviet Union joined the Organization in 1934, Belgium and Canada were removed from the Governing Body. With Germany's retirement, Canada was given a seat again.

Body from 24 to 32 members. This fact makes it improper to refer to the constitution as a part of the Treaty of Versailles or any other of the peace treaties, for the text found in those treaties is no longer the text which controls the International Labor Organization. The treaties have not been altered by their signatories, but the constitution of the International Labor Organization has been altered by its own membership.

The constitution provides that the Organization shall consist of a general Conference and of an Office, controlled by a Governing Body. The Office is therefore not the creature of the Conference, but exists by fiat of the constitution itself. Its Director is appointed by the Governing Body. The staff of the Office is appointed by the Director, and, subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, he is responsible to the Governing Body for the conduct of the Office. The staff is recruited from all over the world; even nationals of States not members of the Organization serve on its staff, for Governments do not appoint its employees. In the Conference and in the Governing Body<sup>3</sup> member States have representatives, but in the Office the staff is selected by and responsible to the Director. It is of course customary for the Director to consult Governments regarding higher staff personnel. To appoint to positions of importance nationals of a State who are distrusted by the political authority of the State, would needlessly obstruct good relations.

As the work of the Office has grown, and as the membership of the Organization has increased, the personnel of the Office has also increased, until today there are about 400 staff members in Geneva, the headquarters of the Organization, and some 50 more in branch offices in the principal cities of both hemispheres. Also, there is a correspondent (part-time employee) in each of several countries in which there is no branch office. A correspondent, superseded in time by a branch office, has been maintained in Washington since soon after the first session of the Conference, which met there in October 1919.

The first Director, who died in 1932, was Albert Thomas of French nationality; his successor, Harold Butler, the present Director, is English. Under the Director, there are four assistant directors. In general, the staff is organized in sections, with a chief of section at the head of each. Thus there are, among others, an Official Relations Section, a Conference Section (principally concerned with following

<sup>3</sup> The members of the Conference and Governing Body draw no salary from the International Labor Organization. But it accords an entertainment allowance to the chairman of the Governing Body, and travel and attendance allowances to the industrial, but not to the governmental, members of the Governing Body.

up the work of the Conference), an Administrative Section, a Safety Service, an Economic Section, and an Industrial Hygiene Service.<sup>4</sup>

The Office is housed in a building constructed for the purpose in 1926. The budget proposed for 1936 carries an appropriation for enlargement of the building, since it is no longer adequate for the work of the Office. The Governing Body meets in this building but there is no room large enough for the Conference, whose sessions are therefore held in a rented hall. Since 1921 the Conference always, and the Governing Body nearly always, has met in Geneva.

### Budget

THE proposed budget for 1936, apart from the building appropriation of 600,000 Swiss francs, totals 9,160,600 Swiss francs. There is also a separately administered pension fund which, for its coverage of the International Labor Office staff, obtains an appropriation for 1936 of 746,296 Swiss francs. The revenue is obtained by the same sort of assessment upon the member States as is used to finance the International Postal Union, the League of Nations, and the Permanent Court of International Justice. The United States and the British Empire make the largest contributions, each supplying a little less than one-tenth of the total. This amounts roughly to 900,000 Swiss francs yearly (equivalent at the present exchange rates to approximately \$300,000). The chief expenses of the Organization are, of course, salaries, which, for the full-time staff, amount in round numbers to 6,000,000 Swiss francs. The positions are classified into three divisions, depending chiefly on educational preparation, and the divisions into numerous categories or grades, with a distinction also between personnel recruited locally and that coming from abroad. In general, employees come in at the minimum salary for their grade and receive an annual increase until they reach the maximum salary. Thus, while the Director's salary is fixed at 80,000 Swiss francs (together with an entertainment allowance), those subordinate to him have not only the possibility of promotion to a higher grade, but the prospect of an increasing salary within a grade up to the maximum set for it. For those in the lower divisions there are family allowances. There is also a pension system, which covers all persons having permanent or long-term (7 years or more) contracts of employment. The standard salary for assistant directors is 41,000 Swiss francs,

<sup>4</sup> During Mr. Thomas's directorship, Mr. Harold Butler was Deputy Director. Upon Mr. Butler's succeeding to the directorship, the position of Deputy Director was left empty, and is not likely to be filled. At the present time there is one vacancy among the posts of assistant director. The three positions which are filled are occupied by Edward J. Phelan, of the Irish Free State; G. E. di Palma Castiglione, of Italy; and Fernand Maurette, of France. The first two of these assistant directors, like the Director, have been in the office for over 15 years. Mr. Maurette's appointment dates from 1924, when he took charge of the research activities of the Office as successor to Royal Meeker, of the United States. The fourth assistant directorship was created recently and was first held by John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, who entered upon his duties in May 1935, and served until Oct. 1, 1935, when he resigned to become chairman of the United States Social Security Board. Lewis Lorwin, formerly of the Brookings Institution, Washington, is in charge of the Economic Section, with the title of Economic Adviser.



minimum, to 53,000 maximum; for chiefs of section, 28,000 minimum, to 33,000 maximum; etc.<sup>5</sup> Non-Swiss members of the staff also enjoy certain diplomatic privileges, their immunity from Swiss taxation having substantial pecuniary value.

### Operation

IN THIS skeletal presentation of the Organization, it is not possible to discuss the methods of work, either of the Office and its Governing Body, or of the Conference. It should, however, be said that the Office in general prepares an extensive documentation for the Conference and for the meetings of the Governing Body, and that the work of these two organs is largely done through committees appointed by them. The Conference committees, composed entirely from its own membership but assisted by members of the Office staff, exist only for the duration of each session of the Conference; the Governing Body, however, which meets at least four times a year, has continuing committees from its own membership. It also frequently sets up mixed committees—that is, composed of its own members and of outsiders—and also committees of experts, entirely drawn from outside its own membership. The selection of the outside membership of these committees devolves in practice very largely on the Director, who also, from time to time, is charged with the preparatory work for special conferences, either regional, as the Santiago (Chile) Labor Conference of American States, which opens January 2, 1936; or special, as the preparatory technical tripartite (e. g. Governments, employers, workers) meeting on maritime labor questions, which convened at Geneva on November 25, 1935.

The range of interest of the International Labor Organization is somewhat indicated by the nomenclature of the sections of the Office, already mentioned. It is revealed also by the titles of the 49 draft conventions and the 45 recommendations which have been voted by the Conference.<sup>6</sup> It can also be appreciated by an examination of the publications of the Office.

Research, and the gathering and translation of current information about labor conditions and labor law, most of it for publication, occupy the greater part of the time of the Office staff. Language is a perpetual difficulty. Everything emanating from the Office either in mimeographed or in printed form must be prepared in the two official languages, French and English. Usually the two texts are published separately, but simultaneously. In a few publications such as the Constitution and Standing Orders, the Record of the

<sup>5</sup> All figures are 10 percent less for persons who have joined the staff since 1931 and whose salary is in excess of 6,500 francs per year.

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934 (pp. 759-778): International Labor Conventions, by Alice S. Cheyney.



Conference, and the draft conventions and recommendations of each session, it is customary to print the French and English texts in one pamphlet.

The more important publications, as well as much of the mimeographed material, are put out in German also. Many publications appear in Spanish, and a few in Italian, Japanese, Swedish, Portuguese, and other languages. Moreover, incoming material, not only correspondence, but legislation, collective agreements, judicial decisions, etc., arrives at Geneva in very many languages. There must be somebody on the staff who can make accurate written translation of whatever comes in, into at least one of the official languages. For convenience of internal communication, substantially every member of the staff must at least understand both French and English. The language obstacle extends also to the spoken word; at every meeting, speeches made must be heard by the participants in both of the official languages. Thus there must be skilled interpreters to make instantaneous and accurate oral translation of every remark. All this makes for much delay in proceedings and in publication—a delay which sometimes is an aid to deliberation and accuracy, but more often is a dead loss.

#### Publications

THE Office issues a number of periodical publications. Some of these publications relate to what is happening within the Organization, as the Official Bulletin, the Minutes of the Governing Body, the Record of the Conference, and, to a certain extent, the annual Director's Report. The weekly publication called Industrial and Labor Information gives news notes from all over the world, and brief reports of meetings of the Governing Body and Conference, while other publications are highly specialized, as the Industrial Safety Survey and the Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene. The series known as Studies and Reports which comes out at irregular intervals, consists of monographs, from pamphlets to large books, on various labor problems, and the International Labor Review each month contains articles on current labor affairs by members of the staff and outside collaborators.

#### Conventions and Recommendations

FROM the legal standpoint, the most significant product of the Labor Organization is the draft convention. This type of treaty (or, more strictly, potential treaty), is the main concern of the Conference. A draft convention voted by the Conference becomes legally binding only when ratified by States members of the Organization.

But not all proposals adopted by the Conference are draft conventions. They may take the form of simple resolutions, such as any

assembly may pass by majority vote, or of recommendations, which are addressed to the member States and require, like draft conventions, a two-thirds majority of those voting.

The subjects which come before each session of the Conference for formulation as draft conventions or recommendations, are determined in advance, either by the decision of the Conference at a previous session, or by that of the Governing Body. When an item is first placed on the agenda, the Office makes a study of the subject and circulates its report<sup>7</sup> thereon among the member States. The normal usage is to terminate the report not with a tentative text of a substantive agreement to be adopted by the Conference, but with a "list of points" on which it is suggested that the Conference should instruct the Office to consult the member States. This draft list of points is referred to a Conference committee which examines it with great care. When reported back to the plenary sitting, it is often further debated and amended, and then is approved or rejected by the Conference.<sup>8</sup> If approved, between this session and the next (annual) session of the Conference, the Office distributes a questionnaire, drawn up on the basis of the approved list of points, compiles the answers received, and presents another report<sup>9</sup> for so-called "second discussion" by the Conference. This report terminates in a text proposed for either a recommendation or a draft convention. If the Conference is satisfied to use this text as the basis of its deliberations, it is referred to a committee, which examines it critically and reports the bill, if it may be so called, with the committee amendments, back to the plenary sitting of the Conference. After further consideration in the plenary sitting, where amendments may be made, the bill is referred to the so-called "drafting committee"—really a committee on style—consisting of the principal officers of the Conference and the drafting subcommittee of the particular committee by which the bill was considered. Up to this point, a majority vote has sufficed, but before the proposal becomes a recommendation or a draft convention, it must receive the two-thirds support of those voting. Not infrequently, failure occurs at this point; in such a case, the matter is usually made an agendum of the next session. Or a draft convention that has been rejected may be immediately converted into a recommendation. Because of the legal obligation attaching to a draft convention, a two-thirds vote may be forthcom-

<sup>7</sup> This sort of report is known as a gray report, from the color of its jacket. Reports prepared for the Conference are part of the series called "Documents of the International Labor Conference."

<sup>8</sup> This is the "first discussion" of the "double discussion" procedure, which the Conference has established as its normal procedure. The constitution does not require double discussion, but experience has shown its usefulness in most cases.

<sup>9</sup> This is known as a blue report. If the Governing Body thinks a single discussion may be preferred by the Conference, it directs that a gray-blue report be prepared, that is, a report containing both a "list of points" and a proposal for an agreement of substance.

ing for a recommendation when not obtainable for a draft convention of like content.

Suppose a recommendation or a draft convention is finally adopted. It has no binding force even then; what the constitution requires is that the member States, "within a period of 1 year \* \* \* or \* \* \* [in] exceptional circumstances \* \* \* 18 months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." Beyond this, in the case of a recommendation, the State has only the obligation to inform the Secretary General of the League of Nations of what action is taken; but in the case of a draft convention, if the competent authority gives its consent, the State must communicate the formal ratification to the Secretary General, and make effective the provisions of the convention.<sup>10</sup>

When the convention thus becomes obligatory upon a State, the Organization has a new problem; namely, that of verifying performance of the obligation. The Governing Body has appointed a committee of experts to examine the required annual reports from the States parties to conventions. This is the "Committee of Experts on Article 22 (408)", the article of the constitution which declares that "Each of the members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labor Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party." The committee, which is composed largely of persons of high academic standing, does not hesitate to make adverse comment upon the conduct of States whose reports are deficient or whose reports show deficiency in the application of the conventions. The committee, however, has no means of testing the accuracy of the reports themselves.

When the Conference meets, it sets up its own committee on compliance. This committee hears informal complaints against Governments and the Governments' replies. It also considers the observations of the committee of experts, examines reports submitted too late for examination by the committee of experts, and makes recommendations to the Conference. Thus the full glare of formal publicity may be turned upon a State which fails to report full performance of its obligations.

<sup>10</sup> The constitution provides that "in the case of a Federal State the power of which to enter into conventions in labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only." This provision apparently has significance to the United States, Australia, and Canada; it was indeed inserted in the original constitution largely at the behest of the United States. But its significance cannot be surely predicted. (See *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, November 1934 and February 1935: *The Constitutional Capacity of Canada to give Effect to International Labor Conventions*, by C. Wilfred Jenks.) In the few months since this article was written, the Canadian Government has reversed its earlier stand, and has proceeded to obtain ratification by the Dominion Parliament of several such conventions which it had previously considered beyond the competence of the Dominion Parliament.

The constitution itself provides another procedure where complaint is made that a member is disregarding a convention to which it is a party. This entails the appointment, upon application of the Governing Body to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, of a commission of inquiry of three persons selected from a panel nominated by all the States. The constitution of this panel, consisting of one nominee representative of employers, one representative of workers, and one of independent standing, by each member State, and the constitution of the commission of inquiry are detailed in article 26 of the constitution. As yet, no occasion has arisen to require the creation of a commission of inquiry. In the few instances in which formal representation by employers' or workers' organizations or formal complaint by Governments or Conference delegates have been addressed to the Governing Body, the latter has been able to secure satisfactory assurances from the Governments concerned.

To keep in close contact with the work of the International Labor Organization, the United States Labor Department has recently established in Geneva a branch office, which to the extent of its resources offers its services to Americans desiring further information about the activities of the International Labor Organization.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Information may be obtained also from the American branch of the International Labor Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Publications of the International Labor Organization are distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City, and 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

A few of the more important recent American publications concerning the International Labor Organization are noted below: The origins of the International Labor Organization, edited by James T. Shotwell, 2 vols., New York, Columbia University Press, 1934; Labor in the League System, by Francis G. Wilson, Stanford University Press, 1934; Monthly Labor Review, January 1932 (The International Labor Office, by Prentiss B. Gilbert); International Labor Organization, edited by Alice S. Cheyney (in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1933); Canadian Bar Review 448, 1935 (Some Characteristics of International Labor Conventions, by C. Wilfred Jenks); American Journal of International Law, October 1934 (Membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization, by Manley O. Hudson); Political Science Quarterly, March 1935 (United States and the International Labor Organization, by Edward J. Phelan). The last 2 articles have been republished in International Conciliation, no. 309, April 1935.

## Child Labor Under the N. R. A. as Shown by Employment Certificates Issued in 1934

By ELLA ARVILLA MERRITT, INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

THE year 1934 marked a significant advance in child-labor standards—probably the most significant since 1917 when, under the Federal child-labor law, there existed for the first time in the United States a national minimum standard for the employment of children.<sup>1</sup> The N. R. A. codes, which were agreements between employers and the National Recovery Administration approved by the President and effective throughout an industry without regard to State lines, established in addition to other labor standards child-labor regulations that were in many respects higher than had ever been in effect in the country before. As a result, employment of children under 16 in industry and trade practically disappeared, notwithstanding a rise in general factory employment.

A minimum age of 16 for general employment had for years been advocated by National, State, and local groups, in recognition of the needs of childhood for education and normal growth and development. But when the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed in 1933, a 16-year minimum was on the statute books of only 4 States, 3 of which were Western nonindustrial States. For the most part, children were permitted to leave school for work at the age of 14. In contrast, practically all the codes, beginning with that for the cotton-textile industry, effective July 17, 1933, prohibited the employment of children under 16.<sup>2</sup> The President's Reemployment Agreement in September of that year, applying to industries whose codes were still pending, extended widely the application of this minimum. By the beginning of 1934 a large part of the manufacturing, mercantile, and service industries in the United States were operating under code standards, and the coverage was extended during the year.

<sup>1</sup> The first and second Federal child-labor laws, enacted in 1916 and 1919, and declared unconstitutional in 1918 and 1922, respectively, did not directly prohibit child labor, but they brought about its effective regulation by closing the channels of interstate commerce to goods produced under conditions contrary to the standards they set up or by taxing heavily the profits on such goods. They applied, however, only to factories, workshops, and mines.

<sup>2</sup> There were a few exceptions, including some of the retail industries which permitted children between 14 and 16 to work part time outside school hours, the radio broadcasting and theatrical industries, which exempted children engaged in professional work, and the newspaper-publishing and graphic-arts industries. In the last-named industries, a nightwork provision was in effect applying to sellers of both newspapers and periodicals and a 14-year age minimum was established for selling periodicals, but no minimum age was set for selling or delivering newspapers or for delivering magazines outside school hours.



## Trends in Employment of Minors

AS A NATION-WIDE index of child employment, the United States census figures show only the situation in the decennial years. For annual fluctuations practically the only sources of information are the records of employment certificates, or work permits, required by the child-labor laws of nearly all the States for children under 16 (and in some States for those 16 and 17 years of age) entering gainful employment. The Children's Bureau first began collecting and analyzing employment certificate statistics in 1921, examining the figures available at that time for previous years and enlisting the cooperation of State and local issuing officers in working out plans for a Nation-wide reporting system. During the past 15 years annual reports have been received from a steadily increasing number of State and city issuing officers. Although not all children going to work receive certificates, either because the law does not require it or because they go to work illegally, and although reports are not received from all certificating officers, the number covered is large and representative enough to indicate the trends of juvenile employment.

## Children 14 and 15 Years of Age

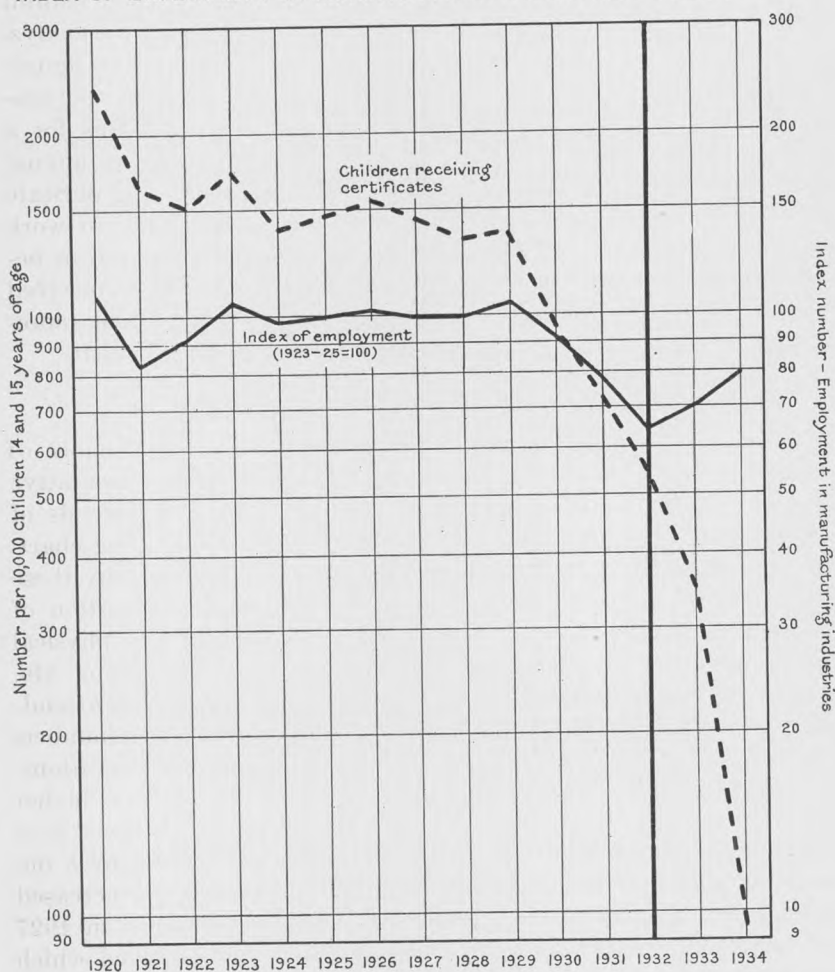
The changes during the period 1920-34 in the rate of issuance of certificates to children 14 and 15 years of age, in 10 representative cities of 100,000 population or more, compared with the trends of general factory employment<sup>3</sup> are shown in the accompanying chart. The general trend of child labor in this period as indicated by these figures has been downward, reflecting an increasing recognition of the need of childhood for a longer period for mental and physical development before taking up the burdens of adult earning life. Improvements in legal standards for child labor and school attendance have contributed to this decline. Nevertheless, the numbers have fluctuated from year to year depending on business conditions. In 1920 the number of certificates issued in these 10 cities was higher than in any subsequent year. The post-war boom was followed by a decline in 1921 and 1922. A revival in 1923 was followed by a decrease in 1924. In 1925 and 1926 an upturn resulted in an increased number of certificates issued. Again there were recessions in 1927 and 1928, but in the first half of 1929 a sharp rise occurred which was checked before the end of that year by the crash in the business world. The years of the depression before the N. R. A. saw a decline in employment of children under 16 closely paralleling the decline in

<sup>3</sup> These cities are: Baltimore, Bridgeport, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco. According to census figures children 14 and 15 years of age employed in nonagricultural occupations in these cities formed 16 percent of the total children so employed in 1920 and 13 percent in 1930. The index number of employment in manufacturing industries, as computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was selected for comparison as a fair index of industrial activity.



business conditions. With the advent of the N. R. A., this parallel ceased. In 1933, for the first time, employment of children under 16 decreased in the face of an increase in factory employment, and this drop in child labor continued through 1934 notwithstanding a continuing rise in the factory employment index. Without the

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES PER 10,000 POPULATION OF THESE AGES<sup>1</sup> AND INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,<sup>2</sup> 1920-34



16-year minimum age limit of the N. R. A. codes, there is every reason to believe that the upswing in general employment would have brought with it an increase in the employment of children as it has in the past.

<sup>1</sup> 10 cities with 100,000 or more population reporting to the U. S. Children's Bureau throughout the period.

<sup>2</sup> Index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

More complete information as to the number of certificates issued is available for the 8 years 1927 to 1934, 41 representative cities of 100,000 population or more reporting for each year. Table 1 shows the change that has taken place in these cities in the rate of issuance of employment certificates per 10,000 children aged 14 and 15 in the population. The decrease in the rate in 1934 and, to a less degree, the decrease in 1933, indicate the effect of the N. R. A. code prohibitions, and the decreases from 1930 to 1933 not only reflect the general unemployment before the N. R. A. but are accentuated by the fact that work opportunities for children were being most severely curtailed in the occupations for which certificates are usually required—that is, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile industries, and messenger service in most States, domestic service in a few States and cities, and only rarely street trades.

Table 1.—Children 14 and 15 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Employment Certificates and Rate per 10,000 of These Ages in 41 Cities, 1927-34<sup>1</sup>

Year	Children 14 and 15 years of age receiving certificates		
	Number	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages	Percent of change in rate as compared with previous years
1927.....	71,655	978	-----
1928.....	67,199	893	-8.7
1929.....	71,857	930	+4.1
1930.....	49,082	619	-33.4
1931.....	37,651	460	-25.7
1932.....	27,556	336	-27.0
1933.....	17,042	210	-37.5
1934.....	5,415	67	-68.1

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all cities of 100,000 or more population (1930 census) reporting to the Children's Bureau each year of the period: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Erie, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Kans.), Knoxville, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lowell, Lynn, Milwaukee (16-year minimum-age law enacted in 1933), Minneapolis, Nashville, New Haven, New York, Oakland, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester (N. Y.), St. Paul, San Francisco, Scranton, Scitoville (Mass.), South Bend, Springfield (Mass.), Washington (D. C.), Wichita, Wilmington (Del.), and Yonkers.

The rates for each year in individual cities show wide differences between cities in different States, and even between cities in the same State (table 2). Up to the middle of 1933, these variations reflected differences in the demands for child labor, in the completeness of certification for first jobs, in the standards of the State child-labor laws as to the minimum school-grade requirement, and the minimum age at which work is permitted—14 or 15 and in other social means of control exercised by individual communities. The 1934 rates, on the other hand, reflect almost entirely the influence of the N. R. A. codes.

Table 2.—First Regular Employment Certificates Issued to Children 14 and 15 Years of Age in Cities With Population of 100,000 or More, 1927-34<sup>1</sup>

City	Rate per 10,000 children 14 and 15 years of age							
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Albany, N. Y.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	990	776	593	452	207	136
Atlanta, Ga.	62	53	22	17	15	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Baltimore, Md.	1,426	1,171	1,390	881	563	309	131	6
Birmingham, Ala.	230	147	( <sup>2</sup> )	116	36	20	14	( <sup>2</sup> )
Boston, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	948	1,120	714	527	274	149	62
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,111	1,181	1,657	747	831	676	487	180
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,365	1,238	1,395	1,081	859	695	348	291
Cambridge, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,298	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	157	14
Camden, N. J.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	565	241	100
Chattanooga, Tenn.	227	166	259	126	95	52	42	27
Chicago, Ill.	400	320	313	100	43	21	13	( <sup>4</sup> )
Denver, Colo.	260	287	254	222	88	25	10	2
Detroit, Mich.	<sup>5</sup> 160	<sup>5</sup> 221	<sup>5</sup> 215	<sup>5</sup> 126	<sup>5</sup> 43	<sup>5</sup> 28	<sup>5</sup> 10	( <sup>3</sup> )
Duluth, Minn.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Elizabeth, N. J.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	833	316	115
Erie, Pa.	662	304	318	221	102	77	18	2
Evansville, Ind.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )
Fall River, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,589	1,695	2,054	1,062	507	149
Flint, Mich.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 31	( <sup>3</sup> )
Fort Wayne, Ind.	117	138	228	88	22	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Gary, Ind.	13	22	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Grand Rapids, Mich.	<sup>5</sup> 326	<sup>5</sup> 284	<sup>5</sup> 338	<sup>5</sup> 111	<sup>5</sup> 54	<sup>5</sup> 23	<sup>5</sup> 13	<sup>5</sup> 8
Hartford, Conn.	1,220	855	1,029	551	345	326	254	158
Indianapolis, Ind.	231	179	201	98	75	60	9	( <sup>3</sup> )
Jacksonville, Fla.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	4
Jersey City, N. J.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	223	180
Kansas City, Kans.	180	196	297	157	65	19	7	2
Kansas City, Mo.	174	167	( <sup>2</sup> )	117	57	31	23	( <sup>2</sup> )
Knoxville, Tenn.	494	261	505	221	182	128	50	14
Long Beach, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	62	30	28	24	19	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Los Angeles, Calif.	315	248	286	171	101	78	57	29
Louisville, Ky.	585	439	530	247	161	105	76	( <sup>3</sup> )
Lowell, Mass.	638	840	1,277	918	1,000	612	366	107
Lynn, Mass.	809	821	969	460	438	337	163	66
Memphis, Tenn.	( <sup>2</sup> )	597	341	203	101	71	14	( <sup>3</sup> )
Milwaukee, Wis.	956	685	447	182	111	62	18	<sup>6</sup> 1
Minneapolis, Minn.	91	80	64	64	40	19	9	6
Nashville, Tenn.	540	96	76	29	18	24	39	12
Newark, N. J.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	594	480	272	125
New Bedford, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	842	414	144
New Haven, Conn.	1,643	1,581	1,429	860	879	635	447	212
New York, N. Y.	1,688	1,587	1,627	1,211	969	766	518	149
Norfolk, Va.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	18
Oakland, Calif.	102	82	85	58	29	13	16	( <sup>3</sup> )
Oklahoma City, Okla.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	71	82
Omaha, Nebr.	179	103	109	125	134	136	142	125
Paterson, N. J.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	717	372	110
Peoria, Ill.	232	219	240	78	19	6	12	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,584	1,524	1,613	977	629	362	127	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	602	417	594	323	196	111	162	120
Portland, Oreg.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	294	141	( <sup>3</sup> )	222	15	( <sup>3</sup> )
Providence, R. I.	<sup>5</sup> 1,830	<sup>5</sup> 1,961	<sup>5</sup> 2,198	<sup>5</sup> 1,466	<sup>5</sup> 1,245	<sup>5</sup> 797	<sup>5</sup> 348	<sup>5</sup> 57
Reading, Pa.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	556	247	25
Richmond, Va.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	303	196	115	44	31	31
Rochester, N. Y.	1,467	1,407	1,268	864	503	313	248	163
St. Louis, Mo.	863	745	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	212	93	34	3
St. Paul, Minn.	173	154	128	74	50	11	14	3
Salt Lake City, Utah	195	247	178	120	54	37	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
San Diego, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	38	72	52	47	31	15
San Francisco, Calif.	112	94	100	72	41	20	12	( <sup>3</sup> )
Saranton, Pa.	1,185	1,161	1,245	849	801	558	194	31
Seattle, Wash.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	82	58	20
Somerville, Mass.	857	801	897	495	351	139	52	9
South Bend, Ind.	247	212	166	89	43	32	20	5
Spokane, Wash.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Springfield, Mass.	828	818	853	489	267	271	126	69
Syracuse, N. Y.	599	( <sup>2</sup> )	772	363	324	205	213	87
Tacoma, Wash.	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—First Regular Employment Certificates Issued to Children 14 and 15 Years of Age in Cities With Population of 100,000 or More, 1927-34—Con.<sup>1</sup>

City	Rate per 10,000 children 14 and 15 years of age							
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Tampa, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	23
Tulsa, Okla.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	78	62	43
Utica, N. Y.....	(2)		1,898	1,101	921	1,002	833	455
Washington, D. C.....	150	201	221	242	151	126	49	9
Wichita, Kans.....	63	77	22	9	3	6	(3)	(3)
Wilmington, Del.....	841	829	921	584	425	331	194	(2)
Worcester, Mass.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	171	(2)	40
Yonkers, N. Y.....	1,074	909	847	735	443	298	236	117

<sup>1</sup> Population according to 1930 census.<sup>2</sup> No report.<sup>3</sup> Report received that no certificates were issued.<sup>4</sup> Less than 1 per 10,000 children of these ages.<sup>5</sup> Rate of 15-year-old children to population 14 and 15 years of age; law does not permit issuance of regular certificates to children under 15.<sup>6</sup> 16-year minimum-age law enacted in 1933; a few certificates were issued to 14- and 15-year-old children under special circumstances.

## Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age

Information received by the Children's Bureau as to employment of minors 16 and 17 years of age is more limited than that for the group 14 and 15 years of age, because in many States certificates are not required for minors after they reach 16. For the years 1927 to 1934, however, reports from 18 cities having a population of 50,000 or more show for the 16- and 17-year-old boys and girls increases in rates up to 1929 and decreases in 1930, 1931, and 1932, a trend similar to that for the younger group (table 3). But in 1933 and 1934, while the gainful employment of children of 14 and 15 years was declining notwithstanding a continuing rise in factory employment, minors of 16 and 17 years were going to work in increasing numbers.

Table 3.—Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Employment Certificates and Rate per 10,000 Minors of These Ages in 18 Cities, 1927-34<sup>1</sup>

Year	Minors 16 and 17 years of age receiving certificates		
	Number	Rate per 10,000 minors of these ages	Percent of change in rate as compared with previous year
1927.....	28,893	1,362	-----
1928.....	30,585	1,412	+3.7
1929.....	38,453	1,740	+23.2
1930.....	27,793	1,234	-29.1
1931.....	23,403	1,022	-17.2
1932.....	19,972	872	-14.7
1933.....	21,977	952	+9.2
1934.....	26,754	1,159	+21.7

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all cities of 50,000 or more population (1930 census) reporting to the Children's Bureau each year of the period: Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbia, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Hamtramck, Kalamazoo, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Saginaw, San Francisco, Springfield (Ohio), Toledo, Yonkers, and Youngstown. Figures for cities in New York and Wisconsin are for 16-year-old minors; law does not require issuance of certificates to minors over 16.

Table 4 gives the rates for the two age groups in cities with 100,000 population or more, for which information was received each year during the 6-year period from 1929 to 1934. In this group of cities the increase in the rate in 1934 over 1932 was 23 percent for 16- and 17-year-old minors, in contrast to a decrease of 78 percent for 14- and 15-year-old children. Chart 2 shows the trend compared with the factory-employment index. The line for the older workers follows the trend of general employment upward; that for children under 16 shows a sharp decline.

Table 4.—Children 14–15 and 16–17 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Certificates and Rate per 10,000 of Each Age Group in 17 Cities, 1929–34<sup>1</sup>

Year	Children receiving certificates			
	14 and 15 years of age		16 and 17 years of age	
	Number <sup>2</sup>	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages	Number <sup>3</sup>	Rate per 10,000 children of these ages
1929.....	48,899	1,227	44,656	1,744
1930.....	36,108	885	32,995	1,261
1931.....	28,936	697	28,310	1,061
1932.....	22,436	530	24,108	903
1933.....	14,649	349	26,809	994
1934.....	4,959	118	29,868	1,107

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all cities of 100,000 or more population (1930 census) reporting to the Children's Bureau each year of the period: Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Fall River, Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Oakland, Rochester, San Diego, San Francisco, Somerville (Mass.), Syracuse, Utica, Washington (D. C.), and Yonkers.

<sup>2</sup> 16-year minimum-age law enacted in Wisconsin in 1933. Figures for Grand Rapids are for 15-year-old children; law does not permit issuance of certificates to 14-year-old children.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for cities in New York and Wisconsin are for 16-year-old minors; law does not require issuance of certificates to minors over 16.

## Employment Certificates Issued in 1934

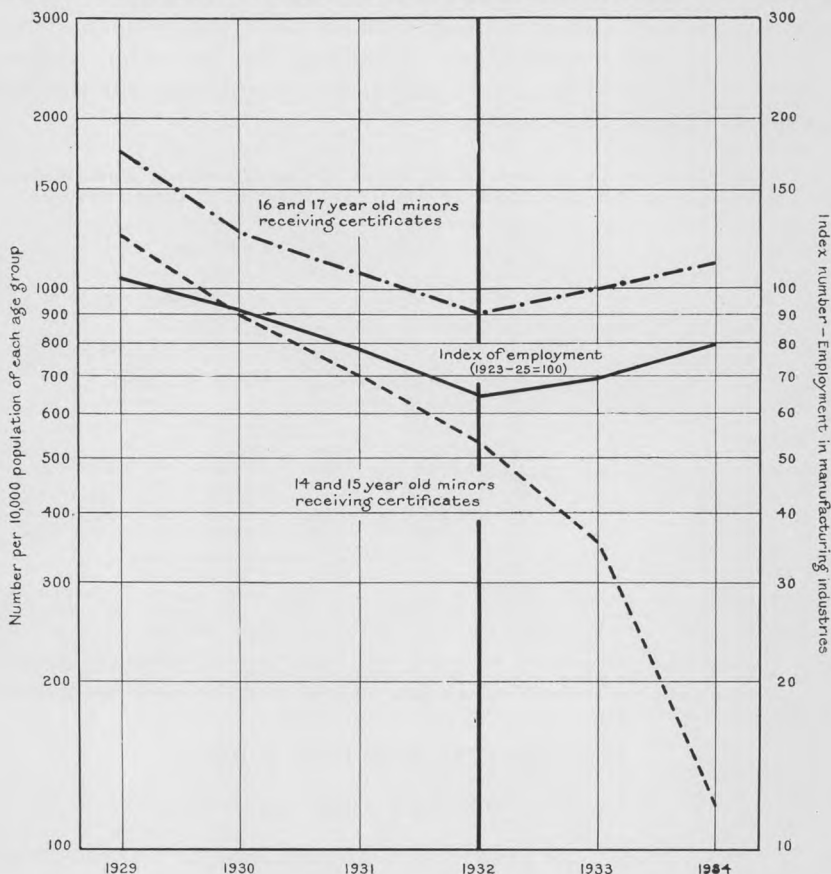
### Children 14 and 15 Years of Age Receiving Certificates

IN THE 19 States, the District of Columbia, and the 78 cities in 17 other States from which the Children's Bureau received reports in 1934, only 14,157 children 14 and 15 years of age obtained first regular employment certificates<sup>4</sup> in that year. The number of certificates issued for work in manufacturing and mechanical and mercantile establishments was practically negligible; for the most part children who obtained certificates left school to go into domestic service, to help at home, or to engage in other work not covered by the codes. Between 1932, before the N. R. A. was in effect, and 1934, there was a decrease of 72 percent. The individual decreases for

<sup>4</sup> In addition, such certificates were issued to 87 children in 1 State and in 2 cities in 2 additional States where it was not possible to know whether the children were actually leaving school, because there was no provision for a special kind of certificate for work during vacation and outside school hours.

areas reporting 50 or more certificates in either of these 2 years are shown in table 5.<sup>5</sup>

NUMBER OF MINORS 14 AND 15, AND 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES PER 10,000 POPULATION OF EACH AGE GROUP<sup>1</sup> AND INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES<sup>2</sup> 1929-34



<sup>1</sup> 17 cities with 50,000 or more population issuing certificates to minors 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive, reporting to the U. S. Children's Bureau throughout the period.

<sup>2</sup> Index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> The following cities (62) reported less than 50 certificates issued to 14- and 15-year-old children in 1932 or 1934: Akron, Altoona, Bethlehem, Canton, Charleston (W. Va.), Chester (Pa.), Cicero (Ill.), Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights (Ohio), Columbus, Dayton, Erie, Dearborn (Mich.), Decatur (Ill.), Denver, East St. Louis (Ill.), Flint, Fresno, Grand Rapids, Hamilton (Ohio), Hamtramck (Mich.), Harrisburg, Highland Park (Ill.), Huntington, Jackson (Mich.), Jacksonville, Johnstown (Pa.), Kalamazoo, Kansas City (Mo.), Lakewood (Ohio), Lancaster (Pa.), Lansing, Lincoln, Long Beach, McKeesport, Norfolk, Oakland, Oak Park (Ill.), Oklahoma City, Peoria, Pontiac (Mich.), Richmond, Rockford (Ill.), Sacramento, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Shreveport, Spokane, Springfield (Ill.), Springfield (Mo.), Springfield (Ohio), Tacoma, Tampa, Toledo, Tulsa, Wheeling, and Youngstown.



Table 5.—Children 14 and 15 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Employment Certificates in 1929, 1932, and 1934, and Percent of Change in 1934

State and city	Number of certificates issued			Percent of change in 1934 as compared with—	
	1929	1932	1934	1929 <sup>2</sup>	1932 <sup>2</sup>
Alabama.....		142	0		-100
Arkansas.....		46	14		
California:					
Los Angeles.....	857	271	100	-88	-63
Connecticut.....	6,537	3,500	2,072	-68	-41
Bridgeport.....	915	382	102	-89	-73
Hartford.....	560	187	90	-84	-52
New Britain.....	253	170	133	-30	-22
New Haven.....	884	398	133	-85	-67
Waterbury.....	374	216	199	-47	-8
Delaware:					
Wilmington.....	320	116	0	-100	-100
District of Columbia.....	279	162	12	-96	-93
Georgia.....		281	2		-99
Illinois:					
Chicago.....	3,486	254	1	-100	-100
Indiana.....		822	19		-98
Indianapolis.....	209	65	0	-100	-100
Iowa.....	3,862	3,82	3,21	-98	-74
Kansas.....		170	13		-98
Kentucky.....		798	164		-99
Louisville.....		482	97	-100	-100
Louisiana:					
New Orleans.....	4,100	4,249	4,33	-97	-87
Maine.....		5,170	5,32		-97
Maryland.....	3,815	884	20	-99	-98
Baltimore.....	3,553	812	16	-100	-98
Massachusetts:		4,320	1,339		-69
Boston.....	2,847	709	161	-94	-77
Fall River.....	1,183	486	68	-94	-86
Holyoke.....		83	29		-65
Lawrence.....	441	173	53	-88	-69
Lowell.....	467	224	39	-92	-83
Lynn.....	333	118	23	-93	-81
New Bedford.....		346	59		-83
Springfield.....	427	143	36	-92	-75
Worcester.....		121	28		-77
Michigan:					
Detroit.....	5,1,003	5,155	0	-100	-100
Minnesota.....		253	41		-92
Missouri:					
St. Louis.....	3,1,730	225	8		-96
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....		74	96		+16
New Hampshire.....	6,1,120	6,353	20		-90
Manchester.....	4,411	81	8		-68
New Jersey:		5,201	1,677		-85
Atlantic City.....		62	9		-95
Bayonne.....		100	5		-82
Camden.....		265	47		-86
Elizabeth.....		366	50		-78
Hoboken.....		129	29		
Jersey City.....	3,1,371	3,396	215		-74
Newark.....	3,2,264	781	203		
Passaic.....			87		-85
Paterson.....		345	53		-55
Trenton.....	3,824	3,276	3,125	-85	-55
Union City.....		134	0		-100
New York:					
Albany.....	54,897	26,865	7,766	-86	-71
Binghamton.....		361	171		-86
Buffalo.....		268	144	-100	-100
Mount Vernon.....		2,783	1,445	-78	-58
New York.....		80	17		-79
Rochester.....	35,934	17,896	3,463	-90	-81
Schenectady.....	1,476	380	197	-87	-48
Syracuse.....	470	148	79	-83	-47
Troy.....	514	144	61	-88	-58
Utica.....	200	64	13	-94	-80
Yonkers.....	671	364	165	-75	-55
North Carolina.....	413	157	61	-85	-61
North Carolina.....	6,410	1,038	0	-100	-100
Oregon.....		241	8		-97
Portland.....		265	210		-100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Children 14 and 15 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Employment Certificates in 1929, 1932, and 1934, and Percent of Change in 1934—Con.

State and city	Number of certificates issued			Percent of change in 1934 as compared with—	
	1929	1932	1934	1929	1932
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown-----		343	34	-----	-90
Philadelphia-----	10,455	2,411	33	-100	-99
Pittsburgh-----	1,429	277	<sup>7</sup> 297	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Reading-----		223	10	-----	-96
Scranton-----	757	346	19	-97	-95
Wilkes-Barre-----			137	-----	
York-----		84	73	-----	-13
Rhode Island:					
Pawtucket-----		<sup>8</sup> 125	<sup>8</sup> 33	-----	
Providence-----	<sup>6</sup> 1,943	<sup>8</sup> 723	<sup>8</sup> 52	-97	-93
Tennessee:					
Memphis-----	1,526	295	95	-94	-68
Memphis-----	238	53	0	-100	-100
Virginia:					
Roanoke-----		56	0	-----	-100
Vermont:					
Washingt-----	77	19	1	-99	-----
Washington:					
Seattle-----		91	22	-----	76
Wisconsin:					
Milwaukee-----	1,656	253	<sup>9</sup> 3	<sup>9</sup> -100	<sup>9</sup> -99
Milwaukee-----	861	127	<sup>9</sup> 3	<sup>9</sup> -100	<sup>9</sup> -98

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all States reporting and all cities with 50,000 or more population (1930 census) reporting 50 or more certificates in 1932 or 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where number of children was less than 50 in 1929 or 1932 nor where figures were not available or not comparable.

<sup>3</sup> Includes children to whom regular certificates were issued for work outside school hours and during vacation.

<sup>4</sup> Includes children to whom regular certificates were issued for work during vacation.

<sup>5</sup> Practically all these were 15-year-old children; minimum age for certification under the law is 15 years, but certificates were issued to a few 14-year-old children under special circumstances.

<sup>6</sup> Includes children to whom regular certificates were issued for "after-school" work.

<sup>7</sup> Includes children receiving certificates for domestic service in own or other home, not included in 1929 or 1932.

<sup>8</sup> Practically all these were 15-year-old children; minimum age for certification under the law is 15 years, but certificates were issued to a few 14-year-old children under special circumstances. Includes children to whom regular certificates were issued for work outside school hours and during vacation.

<sup>9</sup> 16-year minimum-age law enacted in 1933; a few certificates were issued to 14- and 15-year-old children under special circumstances.

The contrast between 1929 and 1934 is still more striking. In the former year between 100,000 and 125,000 children 14 and 15 years of age left school for work in the States and cities reporting to the Children's Bureau; in 1934 in the same localities only about 11,000 received certificates, a decrease of approximately 90 percent.

#### Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age Receiving Certificates

The issuance of certificates to boys and girls 16 years of age and over is a regular practice in about one-third of the States from which reports either for entire States or for certain cities were received. In the localities reporting,<sup>6</sup> 57,742 minors 16 and 17 years of age received employment certificates in 1934 (table 6). In the States and cities reporting for 1929, 1932, and 1934 the number of certificates issued to minors of this age group was 41 percent less in 1934 than in 1929, but 27 percent greater in 1934 than in 1932.

This increase may reflect greater opportunities for employment, due to accelerated industrial and commercial activity, but un-

<sup>6</sup> Four States and the District of Columbia and 55 cities in 9 other States.

doubtedly it reflects also the fact that most of the jobs which previously lent themselves to the employment of minors under 16 were of necessity filled during 1934 by workers 16 years of age and over. The increases in individual cities reporting 50 or more certificates issued to 16- and 17-year-old minors in either of these 2 years<sup>7</sup> varied widely—from 1 percent in New Rochelle, Yonkers, and Cincinnati, to 116 percent in Toledo; in Toledo a large proportion of the increase was due to children leaving school for domestic service, including work at home. Some places, on the other hand, reported decreases between 1932 and 1934.

Table 6.—Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Certificates in 1929, 1932, and 1934 and Percent of Change in 1934

State and city	Number of certificates issued			Percent of change in 1934 as compared with—	
	1929 <sup>2</sup>	1932	1934	1929 <sup>3</sup>	1932 <sup>3</sup>
Alabama.....		4 663	4 463		-30
California:					
Berkeley.....		182	93		-49
Fresno.....		299	142		-53
Long Beach.....		64	62		-3
Los Angeles.....	5,311	2,275	2,074	-61	-9
Oakland.....	1,528	565	290	-81	-49
Sacramento.....	318	143	213	-33	+49
San Diego.....	320	382	206	-36	-46
San Francisco.....	2,037	869	890	-56	+2
San Jose.....		171	198		+16
District of Columbia.....	1,848	1,175	1,531	-17	+30
Louisiana:					
New Orleans.....	5 364	5 208	5 47	-87	-77
Massachusetts:					
Boston.....	5,173	2,212	1,841	-64	-17
Brockton.....			278		
Cambridge.....			541		
Fall River.....	630	481	873	+39	+81
Holyoke.....		93	165		+77
Lawrence.....		843	407		-52
Lowell.....		1,253	659		-47
Lynn.....		254	197		-22
Malden.....		206	184		-11
Medford.....		158	220		+39
New Bedford.....		357	705		+97
Newton.....		64	81		+27
Quincy.....			550		
Somerville.....	975	400	502	-49	+26
Springfield.....		1,014	724		-29
Worcester.....			959		
Michigan:					
Dearborn.....		75	6 145		
Detroit.....		2,074	4,113		+98
Flint.....		153	326		+113
Grand Rapids.....	985	176	215	-78	+22
Hamtramck.....	578	238	456	-21	+92
Highland Park.....	361	74	155	-57	+109
Jackson.....		41	68		
Lansing.....			135		
Pontiac.....		116	33		-72
New York:					
Albany.....	4 29,602	4 17,893	4 24,584	-17	+37
Binghamton.....	4 309	4 187	4 265	-14	+42
Buffalo.....	4 269	4 117	4 176	-35	+50
Mt. Vernon.....	4 1,877	4 1,155	4 1,638	-13	+42
New Rochelle.....		4 85	4 89		+5
New York.....		4 70	4 71		+1
New York.....	4 18,841	4 12,765	4 18,100	-4	+42

<sup>7</sup> The only places reporting fewer than 50 certificates in both these years were Cleveland Heights (Ohio), Kalamazoo and Saginaw (Mich.), and Shreveport (La.).

Table 6.—Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age Receiving First Regular Certificates in 1929, 1932, and 1934 and Percent of Change in 1934—Continued

State and city	Number of certificates issued			Percent of change in 1934 as compared with—	
	1929 <sup>2</sup>	1932	1934	1929 <sup>3</sup>	1932 <sup>3</sup>
New York—Continued.					
Niagara Falls	4 217	4 47	4 66	-70	-----
Rochester	4 1, 220	4 573	4 628	-49	+10
Schenectady	4 429	4 125	4 173	-60	+38
Syracuse	4 361	4 148	4 233	-35	+57
Troy	4 174	4 47	4 81	-53	-----
Utica	4 277	4 173	4 142	-49	-18
Yonkers	4 292	4 235	4 238	-18	+1
Ohio:					
Akron	1, 036	425	757	-27	+78
Canton	-----	174	306	-----	+76
Cincinnati	3, 114	1, 183	1, 190	-62	+1
Cleveland	8, 748	3, 631	5, 605	-36	+54
Columbus	1, 200	536	514	-57	-4
Dayton	807	306	485	-40	+58
Hamilton	-----	41	57	-----	-----
Lakewood	-----	65	107	-----	+65
Springfield	431	143	159	-63	+11
Toledo	1, 889	549	1, 184	-37	+116
Youngstown	1, 026	582	726	-29	+25
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City	-----	3	91	-----	-----
Tulsa	-----	65	63	-----	-3
Oregon:					
Portland	1, 307	224	112	-91	-50
Tennessee: Knoxville.					
Utah: Salt Lake City	488	156	89	-82	-43
Washington: Seattle.					
Wisconsin	4 5, 740	4 692	4 469	-92	-32
Milwaukee	4 2, 672	4 337	4 202	-92	-40

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all States reporting and all cities with 50,000 or more population (1930 census) reporting 50 or more certificates in 1932 or 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Figures not shown for cities not reporting in 1929, nor for cities having less than 50,000 estimated population.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where number of minors was less than 50 in 1929 or 1932, nor where figures were not available or not comparable.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only 16-year-old minors; law does not require certificates for minors of 17 years of age.

<sup>5</sup> Number of girls to whom regular certificates were issued; law does not require certificates for boys of these ages.

<sup>6</sup> Figures are for 2 districts; no report for third district.

#### Age and Schooling of Minors Receiving Certificates

Seventy-four percent of the 14- and 15-year-old children for whom the last grade completed was reported in 1934 had completed the eighth or a higher grade. The gradual increase (noted in previous years) in the percentage of the children receiving certificates who had at least an eighth-grade education continued. In comparable localities it was 59 percent in 1927, 65 percent in 1931, and 78 percent in 1934.

In a number of States completion of the eighth grade is required by law before children 14 and 15 years of age can obtain a certificate for full-time work. In a few States it is required only for 14-year-old children, and in others neither 14- nor 15-year-old children must come up to this standard. In the group in which the State has less than an eighth-grade requirement, 16 percent of the children receiving certificates had not gone beyond the sixth grade and only 18 percent had completed one or more years of high school, whereas in the group

having an eighth-grade requirement for 14- and 15-year-old children, in some cases with exemptions, practically all the children had completed at least the sixth grade, and 38 percent had completed one or more years of high school.

This educational requirement affects also the age of children going to work. Fourteen is the legal minimum age for general employment in all the States that report the number of certificates issued, except Maine, Michigan, and Rhode Island, which have a 15-year minimum, and Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin, which have a 16-year minimum. From the localities having a 14-year age minimum there was a report as to age for 13,216 children receiving first regular certificates and of these children 21 percent were 14 years old when they started full-time employment. The reports made to the Children's Bureau in past years show that the proportion has been smallest in States requiring completion of the eighth grade before children of this age are allowed to go to work. In States having this educational requirement, 18 percent of the children obtaining certificates in 1934 were 14 years of age, whereas in States having this requirement but permitting exemptions 33 percent, and in the States with a lower educational standard, 32 percent, were 14 years of age.

As has been the case in previous years, a higher percentage of the 16- and 17-year-old group (83 percent) than of the 14- and 15-year-old group (74 percent) had completed the eighth or a higher grade.

#### Occupations Entered by Minors Going to Work

The types of occupations entered by 14- and 15-year-old children going to work in 1934 were limited most drastically by the provisions of the N. R. A. codes. Even before 1934, there had been a shift toward the miscellaneous types of employment that are often unregulated by State law, such as domestic service, street trades, agriculture, and certain types of messenger work and personal service. In general these were also the types of occupations not under the N. R. A. codes. Of the 6,735 children 14 and 15 years of age for whom information concerning occupations was received in 1934, only 1 percent, in contrast with 29 percent in 1933, were first employed in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 4 percent in mercantile establishments, and nearly all the rest in domestic and personal service.

In the group of States and cities reporting for both 1929 and 1934 the proportion of children 14 and 15 years old entering manufacturing and mechanical occupations decreased from 44 percent in 1929 to 1 percent in 1934, while the proportion entering domestic and personal service increased from about 10 percent to over 90 percent. A serious aspect of the situation is the large proportion of children leaving school to help at home. In 1 State and 86 cities in which



certificates or permits are required for work at home at least two-thirds of the children went into work in their own homes in 1934. By far the largest proportion of the children receiving certificates were girls going into domestic service or helping at home; this caused a decided change in the proportion of the 14- and 15-year-old children of each sex certificated for work; 81 percent were girls in 1934, as compared with 58 percent in 1933, and 43 percent in 1927.

In contrast to the 14- and 15-year-old group, boys and girls of 16 and 17 entered much the same types of work as in 1933. However, there was a resumption of the trend away from manufacturing and mechanical occupations and into miscellaneous work which was noted in the years before 1933. In a group of places reporting for the 3 years, 21 percent entered manufacturing and mechanical work in 1934, as compared with 29 percent in 1932 and 34 percent in 1933.

#### Future of Child Labor

BEFORE the inception of the N. R. A., children of 14 and 15 years were leaving school and going to work at a time when millions of adults were jobless. It is true that the absolute number of children of these ages employed had decreased since 1929, but there is no evidence that the decrease was greater proportionately than the drop in adult employment. Even in the best times, most jobs for 14- and 15-year-old children offered very low wages and little of value in training for better work; but during the depression there was a definite shift to jobs unregulated by law and less desirable in every way—for instance, domestic service and house-to-house canvassing—where the financial remuneration was exceedingly small, the hours of work long, and the opportunities for constructive training for future employment practically negligible.

The improvement in conditions of child employment brought about by the N. R. A. has already been indicated. The usual tendency for child labor to increase as industrial conditions improve was reversed. During a period of nearly 2 years, until the code feature of the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional, the employment of children practically disappeared from manufacturing and trade. Now, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Schechter* case, there is no longer a national minimum standard. Whether these gains can be kept, with only the uneven protection of our State laws, is a serious question. Only three States—Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut—have this year raised their child-labor standards to meet the N. R. A. provisions,<sup>8</sup> and the laws of 41 States still permit children to enter gainful employment at ages which were prohibited under the codes.

<sup>8</sup> Four States already had a 16-year minimum when the codes went into effect.



The N. R. A. demonstrated that the practical elimination of 14- and 15-year-old children from industry could be accomplished without disturbing our economic or social life. Acceptance of these standards was almost universal, and employers displaced this youngest group of employees by older workers without difficulty. To hold this advance, State standards must be materially strengthened, and the administrative protection that has been given children under 16 through employment-certificate systems should be extended universally to the 16- and 17-year-old group.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

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### Estimates of Coverage and Cost of State Unemployment Compensation Systems

**A**N ESTIMATE has been made by the Social Security Board <sup>1</sup> of the probable number of workers that will be covered by the Federal excise tax upon employers, the probable income from contributions, the possible effect of different waiting periods and of different rates of contributions on the period during which benefits can be paid to the compensable labor force, if the standards in the suggested State bill are observed.

As actual experience with unemployment compensation is confined to one State—Wisconsin—which has had too brief an experience with the law to furnish any actuarial basis for the computations, it is possible only to estimate the benefits and the numbers affected by the law. In such an estimation the best method is to assume that an unemployment compensation plan on the lines of the suggested bill has been in operation for a period of years and then to study the conjectured past experience as a guide to the future. Lack of State statistics on unemployment makes such calculations for individual States difficult in most instances, with the result that when State statistics are wholly inadequate it is necessary to make the individual estimates in terms of average figures for the United States.

Under the terms of the Federal act and those of the suggested State bill no unemployment benefits will be payable by a State until 2 years have elapsed after the first period with respect to which contributions are required. In connection with each State plan it will be necessary to establish employment records which will furnish a basis for revision of the figures before benefit payments are started.

Although the States are free to provide more liberal coverage than that provided for in the Federal act, which covers all gainful workers employed in private establishments employing eight or more persons within at least 20 weeks in the calendar year, with the exception of agricultural workers, domestic servants, Federal and State employees, and certain other employments, the estimates have been made on the basis of the coverage of the act. The proportion of workers affected by unemployment insurance varies between States in accordance with

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Social Security Board. Actuarial Factors in State Unemployment Compensation Plans. Washington, 1935. (Mimeographed.)

the industrial make-up of the States, i. e., whether primarily agricultural or manufacturing. As an example, Massachusetts and Rhode Island would have had about 56 percent of their gainful workers covered in 1930, while Mississippi would have had only about 20 percent.

Estimates of the average yearly employment and unemployment within the compensable labor force are based on indexes published monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the United States censuses of occupations and unemployment of April 1930. In 1933, it is estimated, the total number of employed workers covered would have been 14,611,000.

The volume of unemployment shows wide variations between States, according to the estimated percentage of the compensable labor force unemployed in April 1930, ranging from approximately 20 percent in Nevada to about 8.8 percent in South Dakota, while in 1933 the range was from 47.2 percent in Michigan to 14.9 percent in Georgia. However, when the unemployment is averaged over a period of years, the range of variations appears to decrease, so that for the period 1930-33 the peak of 35.9 percent unemployed in Michigan is less than twice as large as the low of 19.1 percent in Georgia. For longer periods—10 years or more—it is considered probable that the range of variations would be even smaller.

It is pointed out that the number unemployed is not the only factor affecting the unemployment-insurance funds, but that the length of the unemployment period is also a factor and one which will vary somewhat between States. A continuous turn-over of labor, so that large numbers of the labor force are without work for relatively short periods, results in a much greater drain on the unemployment-insurance funds than does a large group subject to chronic unemployment.

Contributions to the unemployment-insurance funds will vary from year to year with fluctuations in the number of persons covered as well as in their wages, and as low rates of pay tend to occur with high rates of unemployment the years when incomes are smallest will also be the years when the demand for benefits will be greatest. In periods of high unemployment, therefore, drastic measures will have to be taken to keep the system on a solvent basis unless sufficient reserves have been accumulated. A rough approximation on the basis of 3 percent of wages and salaries shows that in 1933 about \$528,060,000 would have been collected.

The maximum duration of benefits which might be provided on the basis of unemployment experience in the United States as a whole with contribution rates of 3, 4, or 5 percent are estimated to be 10, 15, and 21 weeks with a waiting period of 2 weeks; 11, 17, and 24 weeks with a waiting period of 3 weeks; and 12, 18, and 26 weeks with a

waiting period of 4 weeks. These estimates, based only on available statistics, relate to the United States as a whole and do not represent possible payments by individual States. It is therefore urged in the report that States having more adequate statistics of their own rates of unemployment should make independent estimates in order to ascertain the duration of benefits under unemployment compensation plans to be undertaken by them.

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### Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1935

**A**N ACT to prevent the employment of women in factories in the Presidency of Madras for some time before and for 4 weeks after confinement and to provide maternity benefits was assented to by the Governor General on February 24, 1935.<sup>1</sup>

The act covers only factories which are not seasonal, and the benefits are payable only to workers who have been employed in the factory from which benefit is claimed for not less than 9 months immediately before the date on which written notice to the employer is given.

The rate of benefit is 8 annas a day. The maximum period of benefit is 7 weeks—the 3 weeks prior to and including the day of confinement and the 4 weeks immediately after that day. Benefits for the pre-confinement period are paid only for the actual days of absence. If the woman dies within the benefit period, benefit is to be paid only for the time up to and including the day of death, such payment to be made to the person designated by her or to her legal representative.

Section 6 (1) of the act reads as follows:

6. (1) Any woman worker in a factory entitled to maternity benefit under the provisions of this act may give notice in writing to her employer stating that her maternity benefit may be paid to her or to such other person as she may nominate in this behalf and that she will not work in any employment during the period for which she receives maternity benefit. If the woman worker has not been confined, such notice shall state that she expects to be confined within 1 month from the date of the notice; if she has been confined, such notice shall be given within 1 week of her confinement.

On the receipt of this notice the employer must give the worker leave of absence until 4 weeks after the day of her confinement. Within 48 hours of the presentation of such proof as the Government may prescribe that the woman has been confined, the employer shall pay the maternity benefit for the period preceding her confinement. For the period after confinement the benefit must be paid promptly "each fortnight in arrear."

<sup>1</sup> International Labor Office. Legislative series 1935, Ind. 2: Madras. Geneva 1935.

It is unlawful for an employer to give notice of dismissal "during such absence or on such day that the notice will expire during such absence." In case of notice of dismissal without sufficient cause within 3 months preceding confinement the worker may not be deprived "of any maternity benefit to which but for such notice she would have been, or would on or before the date of her confinement have become, entitled under this act." Questions of whether notices of dismissals in such cases were or were not given for sufficient cause are to be referred to the inspector of factories, whose decisions in such matters are to be final.

Work in another factory after leave of absence has been received from the employer results in forfeiture of claim to maternity benefit.

An employer who violates the provisions of the act is punishable with a fine of not to exceed 250 rupees.

A copy of the act and the rules connected therewith in the local vernacular must be conspicuously placed by the employer in every factory having woman employees.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

### Modifications of Labor Policies Under the Works Program

THE rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935<sup>1</sup> have been modified in certain particulars by Executive and administrative orders.

Authority is given by Executive order (No. 7117) of July 29, 1935, to the Works Progress Administrator or his representative to redefine any of the regions defined in the original schedule of monthly earnings whenever necessary to prevent "undue inequality among workers accustomed to similarity of wage rates." This order was issued to correct inequitable conditions which had developed, such as where two cities in different States were connected by a bridge and were part of the same industrial area, but under the original schedule of earnings were in different regions and would be paid different wage rates.

Another Executive order (No. 7119), issued July 30, permits wage rates on certain projects (to be determined by the Works Progress Administrator) to be fixed in accordance with local wage conditions by the administrative agency in charge of the project.<sup>2</sup>

Where workers on a project are furnished board and lodging in camps or lodging houses at or near their workplace by the agency of the Federal Government in charge of such project, an Executive order of October 1 provides that a reasonable charge for such board and lodging shall be deducted from their monthly earnings based on the schedule, provided the sum so deducted shall not exceed \$15 per month per worker.

The Works Progress Administrator is given discretion, in another Executive order of October 1, to make the schedule of monthly earnings applicable to a township as well as a county.

Two important orders have been issued by the Works Progress Administrator. By one order the State administrators of the Works

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review for August 1935 (p. 343) for a summary of the labor policies of the Works Program.

<sup>2</sup> Thus, on July 31, 1935, the Works Progress Administrator issued an order authorizing the Resettlement Administration to determine wage rates on certain projects in accordance with local conditions.



Program are given authority to fix the hours of labor on relief work, though "security wage" scales, ranging from \$19 to \$94 a month, are unchanged. No minimum number of hours is fixed, the only restriction being a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 per week. This makes it possible in some cases, if the hours are set low enough, to make the "security wage" the equivalent of union wages.

Because of an alleged shortage of skilled workers on the relief rolls, another order of the Federal Administrator permits State administrators to waive the requirement that 90 percent of the persons employed on a work project must be taken from the relief rolls, in cases where there are "no qualified workers on the public relief rolls available within the vicinity of the project." "Vicinity" is described as "an area within which the worker may travel to and from work without unusual expenditure of time or excessive cost for transportation." The Administrator had earlier decided that employees on the P. W. A. slum-clearance program need not come from relief rolls, and another administrative order exempted from the 90 percent restriction the employment of clients on resettlement or rural rehabilitation projects on notice by the Resettlement Administration that such work is needed by them to supplement their earnings.

### Industrial and Agricultural Work-Relief Projects in the United States

OVER 225,000 persons on the relief rolls throughout the United States have been engaged in producing goods for their own use under work projects sponsored, financed, and directed by the relief administrations, according to a recent report.<sup>1</sup> The report was based on data obtained from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the various State administrations. There were 7,650 work-relief projects of this kind in operation in the middle of November 1934. They were located in every State and in the District of Columbia, and employed a total of 225,289 persons. The kinds of goods produced by these work projects were as follows:

	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total projects.....	7, 650	100. 0
Clothing, sewing of garments, etc.....	2, 348	30. 6
Food, canning and preserving.....	1, 217	15. 9
Fuel, cutting wood, digging peat, etc.....	434	5. 7
Garden products.....	576	7. 5
Household goods.....	738	9. 6
Construction materials.....	75	1. 1
Other.....	2, 262	29. 6

<sup>1</sup> Wolfe, Ernest J. Industrial and agricultural work relief projects in the United States. A report submitted to the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. New York, 79 Madison Ave., 1935. (Mimeographed).

The total value of the goods produced by these projects during the month of December 1934 was over \$10,520,000, distributed as follows:

	<i>Value</i>
Total production.....	\$10, 529, 089
Foodstuffs.....	7, 945, 681
Meat and meat products.....	7, 409, 042
Fruit and vegetables.....	525, 931
Other food products.....	10, 708
Clothing.....	583, 260
House furnishings.....	1, 834, 412
Miscellaneous.....	165, 736

All the necessaries of life and some of the articles used in the production of other goods are being produced by work-relief projects. The variety of articles is very great. More than half (51 percent) of the workers on these projects are engaged in the production of food. Relief workers raise, can, and dehydrate vegetables; raise and butcher animals and can their meat; raise and process cereals; carry on dairy farming; catch, smoke, and can fish; make sauerkraut and chili, etc.

Gardening is one of the most successful activities of these projects. Some of the gardens are what are popularly known as subsistence gardens. The workers are furnished seed and fertilizer and in many cases agricultural implements, and occasionally the land has already been prepared by other relief workers. The produce resulting from their labors becomes their property for their own use. In other gardens the relief clients work as employees of the State relief administration, being given a relief allowance as a wage. The product of the gardens belongs to the State relief administration and is distributed, fresh or canned, among its relief clients.

During the year 1934, 1,820,663 gardens were planted. These gardens produced 44,608,777 bushels, valued at \$47,518,846. Of the total production, 5,140,296 bushels were canned, the resulting product having a total value of \$9,421,889. After all cost deductions, a net return of \$3.45 was made for every dollar spent on gardening and canning. Over 2,387,000 families were supplied with the products of these gardens.

Cloth weaving, knitting, making and repairing of clothing, tanning, making of leather jackets, and making and repairing of shoes, are work-relief projects which have been operated in many States to furnish clothing for relief clients. Sewing rooms for the making and repairing of garments have turned out hundreds of thousands of garments monthly.

Among the household furnishings which have been manufactured on relief projects are furniture, mattresses, bedding, stoves, rugs, china-ware, brooms, and kitchen utensils. Fuel has been furnished to relief families through coal mines operated by some work projects, wood-cutting projects, and in one case by peat digging and processing.

Shelter for relief families is the object of work projects for lumber cutting, millwork, brickmaking, tile manufacturing, house construction, and building repair.

Laundering and barbering are among the personal services furnished by and for relief workers.

Harness and wagon making and truck repairing have been carried on to aid in transportation on relief projects. Discarded army harness is rebuilt to make it suitable for farm purposes.

Other projects include the production of tools and implements, health appliances, baskets, toys, and soap and cosmetics, book mending and binding, printing, fiber and fiber products processing, stone quarrying and crushing, etc.

For reasons of morale and economy, work projects should be prominent in the relief program, the author of the report believes.

Men and women working at the activities in which they earned their living in private industry, producing the commodities necessary to maintain them, will generally be happier than on other forms of relief. They will retain skill in their usual occupation and will maintain their self-respect.

Industrial work relief is economical because the beneficiaries contribute labor to their own support.

# INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

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## Working Conditions and Wages in Ethiopia <sup>1</sup>

FOR the most part the feudal system of employment still prevails in Ethiopia. Under this system cash wages are rarely paid. Compensation is usually in the form of food, shelter, and clothing. Trade among the natives is ordinarily transacted by barter and is on such a small scale that there is relatively little need for cash.

In Addis Ababa and a few other centers of population cash wage payments have recently been introduced by foreigners. Unskilled labor receives from 15 to 30 cents a day.<sup>2</sup> Helpers to foreigners are paid from \$1.50 to \$6 a month. The few small foreign-owned coffee plantations are able to secure floating peasant labor at about 10 cents a day, and the small-scale mining enterprises of the country pay native labor at the rate of about 23 cents a day.

At the current rate of exchange, skilled labor in the repair shops of the one railroad in Ethiopia is paid about \$80 a month and unskilled laborers from 15 to 60 cents a day. The wages of motor-car and truck drivers average about \$16 a month and garage mechanics earn up to \$100 a month. In the building trades, carpenters, masons, and other skilled workmen are paid from 90 cents to \$2.40 a day and the services of unskilled laborers are obtainable at from 10 to 30 cents a day. Semiskilled workmen in the printing and publishing trades earn from 15 to 90 cents a day and the monthly wages of skilled workers range as high as \$66.

Piecework is scarcely known in Ethiopia, although many jobs are done on contract.

Ordinarily nine hours constitute a day's work in Ethiopia. Overtime is rare, as operations are seldom rushed to the extent of requiring work outside of regular hours. Moreover, facilities for nightwork are lacking.

<sup>1</sup> From a report by James L. Park, American vice consul at Addis Ababa.

<sup>2</sup> The monetary unit in Ethiopia is chiefly the Maria Theresa thaler containing 28.0668 grams of silver. The par value of the thaler varies with the price of silver, but at the time this report was prepared the thaler was worth approximately 30 cents and conversions into United States currency were made on this basis.

As already indicated, payments in kind are common under the native feudal system. Employers frequently supply clothing, laundry soap, and the equivalent of a cent or two for lunch to day laborers. Free housing is often provided for laborers engaged over an extended period and the practice is quite common for permanent helpers.

Deductions from wages are common only in the form of disciplinary fines. There is, however, a tax of 15 cents for registration of a native employee of a foreigner, plus 7½ cents for each month of such employment. This is frequently deducted from the wage.

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### Working Population of France, Census of 1931

THE total population of France in 1931 was 41,228,466, an increase of approximately 1 million persons during the 5-year period from 1926. An important part of this increase was due to the increase in the number of foreigners living in France, who numbered 2,409,335 in 1926 and 2,714,697 in 1931.

The employed population grew more slowly than the total population; that is, from 21,394,088 to 21,611,835, an increase of 217,741 persons. This slow rate of growth may be explained in part by the increase in the number of unemployed and in the number of persons reaching the pensionable age. The number of employed women increased from 7,837,776 to 7,900,348.

The greatest reduction in employment occurred in agriculture and forestry, where only 35.3 percent of the total number of workers were employed in 1931 as compared with 38 percent in 1926. The greatest increases occurred in commerce, excavating and stone construction, and public services.

The results of the French census of 1931, showing the division of the population by industry and the changes which had taken place since the census of 1926, have been published recently by the French Statistical Office.<sup>1</sup> Table 1 shows the number employed in the different industries in 1926 and 1931, by sex.

<sup>1</sup> France. Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, April-June 1935.

Table 1.—Number of Persons in the Different Industries in France 1926 and 1931, by Sex

Industry	Number in specified industry in—					
	1931			1926		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All industries.....	21,611,835	13,711,487	7,900,348	21,394,088	13,556,312	7,837,776
Agriculture and forestry.....	7,637,433	4,447,051	3,190,382	8,129,824	4,741,661	3,388,163
Fishing.....	66,747	63,396	3,351	70,125	67,096	3,029
Mines and quarries.....	440,677	429,308	11,369	433,991	422,333	11,658
Smelting and refining.....	173,231	165,998	7,233	183,167	148,131	5,036
Metals.....	1,468,238	1,299,595	168,643	1,416,312	1,268,279	148,033
Food.....	541,671	386,553	155,118	506,999	377,260	129,739
Chemicals.....	238,297	184,609	53,688	218,145	173,001	45,144
Rubber, paper, boxes.....	166,405	97,838	68,567	155,688	93,132	62,556
Printing.....	154,819	110,633	44,186	141,694	102,966	38,728
Textiles.....	920,460	370,419	550,041	932,858	378,501	554,357
Clothing.....	1,001,136	160,947	840,189	1,066,090	159,463	906,627
Hides and skins.....	299,923	214,713	85,210	310,379	232,532	77,847
Woodworking.....	649,270	592,615	56,655	719,467	659,184	60,283
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	76,348	46,041	30,307	56,240	32,605	23,635
Stonecutting and grinding.....	38,653	36,885	1,768	40,492	38,837	1,655
Excavating and stone construction.....	886,138	874,421	11,717	745,031	736,708	8,323
Brick and stone works.....	223,095	183,927	39,168	218,224	180,575	37,649
Warehousing.....	258,058	186,048	72,010	247,452	147,513	99,939
Transportation.....	811,298	748,698	62,600	783,915	723,661	60,254
Commerce.....	2,406,407	1,339,614	1,066,793	2,203,478	1,278,727	924,751
Banks, insurance.....	288,983	198,558	90,425	245,254	176,619	68,635
Liberal professions.....	657,757	332,641	325,116	587,846	309,330	278,516
Personal services.....	99,360	67,561	31,799	66,519	51,794	14,725
Domestics.....	794,016	109,006	685,010	780,156	107,170	672,995
Army.....	410,235	410,235	-----	350,539	350,539	-----
Public services, administrative.....	786,726	558,768	227,958	707,741	513,972	193,769
Public services, industrial.....	116,454	95,409	21,045	106,453	84,723	21,730

Classification of the workers in 1931 according to occupational status shows that there were 3,392,423 male and 2,844,155 female heads of establishments; 1,958,040 male and 1,066,845 female salaried employees; 6,491,660 male and 2,651,885 female wage earners; 1,561,223 males and 1,192,789 females working for themselves. In addition there were 308,141 male and 144,674 female salaried workers and wage earners without employment.

Table 2 shows the number of industrial establishments having specified numbers of employees in 1926 and 1931 and the total number of workers in each group of establishments.

Table 2.—Number of Industrial Establishments in France and Number of Workers in 1926 and 1931, by Size of Establishment

Size of establishment	Number of establishments		Number of workers	
	1931	1926	1931	1926
No employees.....	1,567,270	1,492,599	-----	-----
1 to 20 employees.....	1,932,587	2,119,821	4,608,992	4,876,754
21 to 50 employees.....	31,767	29,871	999,799	940,841
51 to 100 employees.....	10,424	9,568	724,773	668,986
101 to 500 employees.....	8,082	7,585	1,573,097	1,478,505
Over 500 employees.....	1,264	1,185	1,721,396	1,641,451
Total.....	3,551,394	3,660,629	9,628,057	9,606,537



Factory Employment in Japan, 1933 <sup>1</sup>

MORE than 1,900,000 persons were shown by the 1933 census in Japan to be working in factories at the close of that year. The census covered only factories actually employing, or equipped with productive capacity for, five or more workers. The 71,940 factories in this class were found to be employing 1,901,091 persons, of whom 967,659 were males and 933,432 females. Approximately 48 percent of the total workers were employed in the textile factories, 13.1 percent in the manufacture of machinery and apparatus, and 8.6 percent in the chemical industry. Slightly over 81.2 percent of the workers in the textile industry were females.

Children under 16 years of age constituted about 10 percent of the factory workers. Even in the textile factories only 16.5 percent of the workers were under 16 years of age, while 82.6 percent were from 16 to 50 years of age, leaving less than 1 percent in the older age groups.

In 1933 the number of working hours in the factories included in the survey totaled 5,400,000,000, the total pay roll 647,000,000 yen, and the hourly earnings 12 sen. Data on hours, pay roll and hourly earnings, by industry, are given in the following table.

## Total Hours Worked and Total and Average Earnings in Factories in Japan, 1933

[Yen (100 sen) at par=about 50 cents; exchange rate in 1933=25.6 cents]

Industry	Number of factories	Total hours worked	Total pay rolls		Hourly earnings
			Yen	Sen	Sen
Ceramics and glassware.....	3,355	197,125,497	28,199,958		14
Chemicals.....	4,013	479,950,976	66,440,693		14
Food and drink.....	12,868	302,897,411	40,170,088		13
Gas and electricity.....	556	33,402,376	7,320,556		22
Machinery and apparatus.....	7,850	750,924,389	153,327,587		20
Metal.....	5,542	372,269,184	71,512,314		19
Printing and binding.....	3,049	164,578,811	33,937,592		21
Textile.....	22,180	2,599,851,096	190,767,980		7
Lumber and woodwork.....	5,973	188,890,613	24,003,488		13
Other.....	6,554	310,271,021	31,749,943		10
Total.....	71,940	5,400,161,374	1,647,340,199		12

<sup>1</sup> As given in The Oriental Economist; items given total 647,430,199 yen.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from the Oriental Economist (Tokio), August 1935.

## SELF-HELP MOVEMENT

### Self-Help Among the Unemployed in California

THE lower Pacific coast continues to be one of the most important regions as regards the cooperative self-help movement. Since the spring of 1932, when the first self-help group was organized in Compton, this form of cooperative effort has been participated in by a considerable proportion of the unemployed in Southern California. The movement has not been so wide-spread in the northern part of the State.

#### Self-Help in Southern California

A RECENT report<sup>1</sup> summarizes the developments up to the spring of 1935. According to this study, the self-help cooperatives in Los Angeles County have passed through four definite, though overlapping, stages: (1) A barter or "vegetable stage", lasting from the formation of the movement through 1932;<sup>2</sup> (2) a "radical" stage, occurring during the winter of 1932-33; (3) a "political-relief" stage lasting until the spring of 1934; and (4) the present "production" stage, which began with the first Federal grants for productive purposes.

During the barter stage the efforts of the association were bent toward obtaining food, through the exchange of the members' labor on the local farms for second-grade vegetables for which there was no cash market. This activity, though no longer the predominant activity, is still carried on, and the report under review states that the farmers are willing to continue on the same basis, "particularly since the average hour of labor has not cost them more than 10 cents in the cash value of produce exchanged."

The second stage was characterized by organized protests of the unemployed against eviction of their members and by other public demonstrations.

During the third stage the self-help groups received money and favors from local political groups and public authorities, and the sum of \$35,000 was obtained to finance the purchase of staple foods (sugar, coffee, lard, cereals, etc.), which were distributed through self-help channels over a 6-month period.

<sup>1</sup> Kerr, Clark, and Taylor, Paul S. *The self-help cooperatives in California*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1935. (Reprint from *Essays in Social Economics*, May 1935.)

<sup>2</sup> A detailed account of the movement during this period, made from first-hand study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was given in the April 1933 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

In the spring of 1933 the bureau of county welfare organized an area conference of cooperatives. A report issued in July 1933 by the county food administration showed that 128 self-help units, with 21,710 active family members, had obtained and distributed 4,761,653 pounds of food, chiefly vegetables, at a cost to the county (for gasoline) of about \$4 per ton and 40 cents per family.

The State director for self-help required that before any grants for productive purposes be applied for under the new Relief Act of 1933 the groups must demonstrate their ability "to manage their own affairs, render proper accounting, and unify their movement." In response to this demand 103 units combined to form the Unemployed Cooperative Distribution Committee (U. C. D. C.). Relief funds amounting to \$30,000 were obtained from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and an additional \$30,000 was provided by the county, for the bulk purchase of commodities; and the distribution of these commodities was turned over to the new self-help committee as a test of its efficiency.

During this period the family income of the self-help members, through the cooperative group, was about \$12 a month. "At least one-third" of this sum came from donations; "only one-third came from labor exchange; and the remainder came mostly from intra-unit services", such as barbering and shoe repairing.

#### Self-Help in Northern California

SELF-HELP activities have been far less wide-spread in northern California than in the Los Angeles district. On the other hand, the smaller number of northern groups includes one or two which have been outstanding in their achievements.

It is pointed out that many of the groups were short lived. The development and recession of these groups corresponded roughly to that of the Los Angeles movement. At the peak of the southern expansion a State-wide organization was formed which held several meetings. Differences over leadership and economic views soon split this body and it ceased to function. A later attempt to extend the movement on a State-wide basis failed because of the unwillingness of the northern leaders to be drawn into the "political entanglements" of the southern groups.

San Francisco and the East Bay region were the localities most numerous represented by self-help activities. While many of these lived only a short time, units were formed in Atascadero, Palo Alto, San Jose, and Monterey which survived. The movement in San Francisco disappeared altogether.

Of about 20 groups in the East Bay region only a few attained any degree of success. Outstanding among these was the Unemployed Exchange Association (U. X. A.) whose activities have been described

in a previous issue of the Monthly Labor Review.<sup>3</sup> This organization has been remarkable for its self-reliance, emphasis upon educational activities, democratic organization combined with delegation of authority, round-table discussion (open to both members and public) of activities, actual and anticipated, and its concentration upon efficient production of a few commodities of wide currency and trading value.

#### Production by Self-Help Groups

THE report points out that although some of the groups had from the first engaged in such productive operations as gardening, canning, and wood cutting, they were entirely without capital equipment and production was therefore beyond their reach. In addition, most of the groups looked upon self-help as merely an expedient which would fill in until they were able to secure cash employment. The era of productive activities for self-help groups began with the making of grants for productive purposes under the Federal Relief Act of 1933.

Table 1 shows the geographical distribution of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants in California.

Table 1.—Geographical Distribution of Federal Grants to Self-Help Groups in California, October 1933 to December 1934

County	Amount granted	Percent of total	Number of cooperative units	Number of federations
Alameda.....	\$102,500.00	24.9	3	-----
Los Angeles.....	164,603.57	40.0	50	1
Monterey.....	3,000.00	.8	1	-----
Orange.....	98,131.34	23.8	20	2
Riverside.....	13,813.00	3.3	2	-----
San Bernardino.....	1,846.27	.4	1	-----
San Luis Obispo.....	17,969.00	4.4	1	-----
Santa Clara.....	9,824.85	2.4	2	-----
Tulare.....	16.00	-----	1	-----
Total.....	411,704.03	100.0	81	3

Most of the funds, it is pointed out, went for projects which could be completed quickly with untrained labor and a high proportion of labor cost. Table 2 shows the funds granted for the various types of productive activity.

<sup>3</sup> May 1933 (p. 1102).

Table 2.—Amount of Grants for Specified Self-Help Production Projects in California, August 1933 to December 1934

Type of project	Amount granted	Type of project	Amount granted
<b>Major production grants:</b>		<b>Auxiliary grants:</b>	
Sewing.....	\$64,925.65	Transportation.....	\$113,363.36
Farming and gardening.....	46,726.32	Utilities and overhead.....	15,467.73
Canning.....	43,575.70	Office expenses.....	9,462.17
Baking.....	31,316.39	Commissaries.....	1,416.50
Sawmilling.....	12,600.00	Total.....	139,709.76
Dairying.....	10,731.95		
Printing.....	8,663.51	<b>Service grants:</b>	
Shoe repairing.....	8,020.75	Barber shops.....	592.27
Fishing.....	5,123.40	Kitchens.....	635.10
Poultry raising.....	4,844.90	Total.....	1,227.37
Furniture making.....	4,613.25		
Soap manufacture.....	4,298.00	<b>Nonproduction grants:</b>	
Dehydrating.....	4,233.40	Transportation.....	11,300.00
Orchard cultivation.....	3,176.00	Unemployed Cooperative Distribution Committee.....	45,000.00
Rabbit raising.....	3,457.00	Total.....	56,300.00
Wood cutting.....	2,451.60		
Fruit and vegetable gathering.....	1,594.72	Grand total.....	468,004.03
Housing.....	808.07		
Milling.....	780.00		
Weaving.....	700.00		
Handicrafts and arts.....	670.00		
Hay baling.....	616.00		
Welding.....	156.25		
Sales and advertising.....	106.95		
Contingency.....	6,577.09		
Total.....	270,766.90		

In the peak month, November 1934, the division of self-help of the California Emergency Relief Administration reported, the groups had a total production, by some 6,300 workers, having a cash value of \$98,000. It is pointed out, however, that this represented only 60 hours' work per member per month and that a large proportion of that time was not applied to production but was "directed to barter, salvage, and other activities which augmented the income above the figures cited."

Status and Problems of the Movement

COMPARATIVE data for February 1933 and December 1934 show an increase in the number of units in operation but a considerable decrease in membership. The decline in membership is attributed mainly to "liberalization of eligibility requirements for relief, doubled budgets, and the shift from direct to work relief", but in some degree also to "reduced crop surpluses and increased resistance of business to chiseling." The details, by counties, are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Distribution of California Self-Help Units and Membership, February 1933 and December 1934

County	Units in operation				Members			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	February 1933	December 1934	February 1933	December 1934	February 1933	December 1934	February 1933	December 1934
Los Angeles.....	107	136	64.9	77.0	27,300	7,758	80.4	70.4
Alameda.....	22	5	13.4	2.8	3,400	1,635	10.0	14.9
Orange.....	16	20	9.7	11.2	1,420	929	4.2	8.3
Riverside.....	1	2	.6	1.2	100	190	.3	1.7
San Francisco.....	5	1	3.0	.6	920	150	2.7	1.3
San Bernardino.....	1	1	.6	.6	50	62	.1	.5
Santa Clara.....	2	2	1.2	1.2	250	62	.7	.5
Ventura.....	4	2	2.4	1.2	200	56	.6	.5
San Diego.....	1	1	.6	.6	75	50	.2	.5
Fresno.....	1	1	.6	.6	40	40	.4	.4
San Mateo.....	3	1	1.8	.6	85	38	.2	.3
Monterey.....	2	1	1.2	.6	120	32	.3	.3
San Luis Obispo.....	1	1	.6	.6	31	31	.3	.3
Tulare.....	1	1	.6	.6	20	20	.2	.2
San Joaquin.....	1	1	.6	.6	110	10	.3	.1
Total.....	165	176	100.0	100.0	34,030	11,063	100.0	100.0

The chief problems of the self-help groups have been those of leadership and management, working efficiency, and distribution. Efficient management has been difficult to obtain, partly because the preponderance of unskilled laborers in the membership has meant a comparatively small reservoir of managerial ability from which to draw, partly because of the repeated withdrawals of the more competent to take cash employment, and partly because of the difficulty of reconciling democratic methods with efficiency.

Working efficiency has been hampered by diversity of skills (a handicap particularly in units specializing in a few products), by the high average age of the members<sup>4</sup> which makes difficult their vocational retraining, by a high turn-over in membership, by the limited and interrupted periods of work (normally only 2 days a week), by the burden of drones, and by poor plant conditions.

The difficulties of distribution lie in the lack of adequate information and facilities for intercooperative exchange, unequal efficiency of the various units, necessity for part payment in cash, etc. The last is the most serious problem. A continuous inflow of money is necessary for the purchase of raw materials, and for the purchase of services and commodities which cannot be bought with the members' labor. The terms of the Federal grants prohibit sale for cash on the open market, and cash markets are therefore limited to relief agencies and to members able to pay in cash. Unfortunately for the self-help groups, the relief agencies commenced the distribution of relief in cash instead of commodities about the time the self-help groups began

<sup>4</sup> One-half are at least 48 years of age, or more than 10 years older than the average of the employed population.



to produce. Also, some of the relief services have their own production programs, and others buy only in carload lots and at distress prices. Efforts to develop a "consumer membership" have been limited by the high prices and small variety of goods offered in the commissaries.

The failure to find sufficient cash outlets for goods has resulted in many cases either in temporary shut-downs of plant or in production at less than capacity. In October 1934 the cash sales of the groups totaled only about \$1,500 as against production valued at more than \$80,000. Low operation rates have contributed to raised costs of production and prices, so that many articles are priced higher than those obtainable at local stores for cash.

High quality of goods produced has been general among the groups.

#### Characteristics of Membership

STATISTICS of the California Division of Self-Help, quoted in the report under review, show that 87 percent of the members were native Americans, and 10 percent were born in northern Europe. Half a dozen cooperative groups were composed wholly of Mexicans and about 10 groups wholly of Negroes.

Only 1 percent had lived in California less than 1 year, whereas more than two-thirds had lived there 10 years or more.

Sixty percent of the members were drawn from construction, manufacturing, and mechanical occupations; very few had been in agriculture, trade, the professions, or clerical work. In October 1934 38 percent were receiving some relief, 25 percent were ineligible for relief, and 37 percent were eligible but had not applied for it.

#### Prospects of the Movement

THE groups which had received grants and were engaged in cooperative production showed an improved morale and better organization and operation, and had been able to provide their members with a larger and more varied income. The groups which had had no grants—these included more than 40 percent of the State membership and were chiefly in Los Angeles County—were at the time of the report <sup>5</sup> becoming progressively weaker.

<sup>5</sup> May 1935.

## COOPERATION

### Sales by Consumers' Cooperative Societies in 1934

**A**N INCREASE in sales amounting to 24.3 percent in 1934 over 1933 was reported by consumers' cooperative societies for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has data. No general survey of the cooperative movement in the United States was made by the Bureau for 1934<sup>1</sup> but reports were received for 117 societies, information for which is given in the following tables. These organizations included 67 store societies and 50 gasoline and oil associations.

Sales in 1934 aggregating \$5,558,309 were reported by the store societies. On this business net savings were made amounting to \$167,566; 5 societies, however, had losses totaling \$14,444, so that net earnings, all societies combined, were \$153,122. The associations operating gasoline filling stations had sales in 1934 of \$3,339,190. Not one sustained a loss on the year's operations, and the total net saving was \$302,829.

Among the store societies reports as to sales were available for both 1933 and 1934 for 61 organizations. Of these all but 2 had a larger volume of business in 1934 than in the preceding year. The aggregate sales of the 61 societies which reported for both years rose from \$4,197,943 in 1933 to \$5,217,997 in 1934, an increase of 24.3 percent.

The amount of business done in 1933 and 1934 and the net saving on the operations of the latter year are shown for each type of society in table 1.

**Table 1.—Sales and Net Savings of Consumers' Cooperative Societies in 1934, by Lines of Goods Handled**

Type of society	Number of societies reporting	Amount of sales		Net saving, 1934
		1933	1934	
Store societies dealing in—				
General merchandise.....	50	<sup>1</sup> \$2,920,737	\$4,035,380	<sup>1</sup> \$126,928
Groceries and meat.....	6	1,035,587	1,162,094	12,222
Groceries.....	11	241,619	360,835	<sup>2</sup> 13,972
Total.....	67	<sup>3</sup> 4,197,943	5,558,309	<sup>4</sup> 153,122
Gasoline and oil associations.....	50	<sup>5</sup> 2,199,045	3,339,190	<sup>6</sup> 302,829
Grand total.....	117	6,396,988	8,897,499	455,951

<sup>1</sup> 49 societies.

<sup>2</sup> 8 societies.

<sup>3</sup> 66 societies.

<sup>4</sup> 63 societies.

<sup>5</sup> 29 societies.

<sup>6</sup> 46 societies.

<sup>1</sup> The findings of the Bureau's general survey covering the year 1933 were published as Bulletin No. 612.

Table 2 shows the operations of the store and oil associations, by States.

Table 2.—Sales and Net Savings of Cooperative Store and Oil Associations in 1934, by States

State	Store societies				Gasoline and oil associations			
	Number reporting	Amount of sales		Net saving, 1934	Number reporting	Amount of sales		Net saving, 1934
		1933	1934			1933	1934	
Illinois.....	1	\$534, 478	\$546, 903	\$598	1	\$106, 044	\$138, 892	\$13, 299
Iowa.....					2	40, 162	57, 475	3, 444
Michigan.....	14	842, 151	1, 114, 442	22, 257	21	<sup>2</sup> 1, 315, 413	1, 848, 390	<sup>3</sup> 162, 699
Minnesota.....	34	<sup>1</sup> 2, 135, 296	2, 680, 134	105, 352	8	<sup>4</sup> 161, 937	300, 844	34, 931
Nebraska.....		<sup>(*)</sup>	81, 869	2, 010				
New York.....	1	181, 026	205, 749	<sup>5</sup> 3, 335				
South Dakota.....					1	165, 845	188, 167	<sup>(*)</sup>
Wisconsin.....	14	504, 992	929, 712	<sup>7</sup> 26, 240	16	<sup>6</sup> 375, 737	753, 203	80, 715
Wyoming.....					1	33, 907	52, 219	7, 741
Total.....	67	4, 197, 943	5, 558, 309	153, 122	50	2, 199, 045	3, 339, 190	302, 829

<sup>1</sup> 33 societies.

<sup>2</sup> 19 societies.

<sup>3</sup> 18 societies.

<sup>4</sup> No data.

<sup>5</sup> 5 societies.

<sup>6</sup> Loss.

<sup>7</sup> 13 societies.

<sup>8</sup> 10 societies.

## Status of Building and Loan Associations, 1934

THERE were 10,920 local building and loan associations in the United States at the end of 1934, of which 567 were organizations formed under the Federal act and the remainder were under the various State laws. These associations had a total membership of 8,370,210 and combined assets of \$6,450,424,392. These data and those in the tables following were furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Building and Loan League, Cincinnati.

The membership and assets of the Federal and State associations, by States, are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Number, Membership, and Assets of Building and Loan Associations Organized Under State and Federal Laws, 1934

State	Number of associations			Membership			Assets		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal associations	State associations	Total	Federal associations	State associations	Total
Alabama.....	8	38	46	374	28, 980	29, 354	\$296, 529	\$20, 216, 163	\$20, 512, 692
Arizona.....		2	2		1, 550	1, 550		533, 119	533, 119
Arkansas.....	23	44	67	1, 833	16, 523	18, 356	1, 998, 619	14, 094, 493	16, 093, 112
California.....	22	111	133	3, 634	315, 332	318, 966	1, 529, 259	296, 027, 109	297, 556, 368
Colorado.....	16	49	65	1, 953	47, 267	49, 220	2, 134, 282	38, 257, 475	40, 391, 757
Connecticut.....	5	44	49	326	29, 997	30, 323	180, 388	24, 380, 929	24, 561, 317
Delaware.....		43	43		17, 950	17, 950		14, 175, 933	14, 175, 933
District of Columbia.....		28	28		109, 944	109, 944		97, 088, 000	97, 088, 000
Florida.....	36	57	93	2, 929	9, 500	12, 429	1, 460, 755	9, 664, 703	11, 125, 458
Georgia.....	15	39	54	2, 538	16, 326	18, 864	1, 025, 826	6, 991, 293	8, 017, 119
Idaho.....	2	12	14	1, 635	9, 550	11, 185	477, 785	5, 302, 107	5, 779, 892
Illinois.....	42	858	900	8, 505	772, 500	781, 005	8, 706, 560	389, 711, 234	398, 417, 794
Indiana.....	20	376	396	2, 294	291, 320	293, 614	1, 276, 074	215, 780, 915	217, 056, 989

Table 1.—Number, Membership, and Assets of Building and Loan Associations Organized Under State and Federal Laws, 1934—Continued

State	Number of associations			Membership			Assets		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal associations	State associations	Total	Federal associations	State associations	Total
Iowa.....	21	69	90	2,034	57,465	59,499	\$1,008,297	\$39,059,883	\$40,068,180
Kansas.....	12	145	157	1,192	131,432	132,624	415,852	91,398,664	91,814,516
Kentucky.....	17	165	182	16,834	162,000	178,834	16,751,854	106,004,054	122,755,908
Louisiana.....	11	96	107	4,073	140,802	144,875	9,622,979	117,155,538	126,778,517
Maine.....		36	36		24,248	24,248		23,473,035	23,473,035
Maryland.....	1	950	951	481	263,000	263,481	566,665	171,250,000	171,816,665
Massachusetts.....		223	223		409,960	409,960		478,435,840	478,435,840
Michigan.....	9	67	76	758	176,523	177,281	347,493	132,955,913	133,303,406
Minnesota.....	16	66	82	4,937	66,577	71,514	2,149,873	33,325,488	35,475,361
Mississippi.....	14	34	48	1,862	5,000	6,862	698,420	6,213,615	6,912,035
Missouri.....	23	219	242	6,507	175,165	181,672	5,360,140	149,573,559	154,933,699
Montana.....		27	27		24,900	24,900		12,578,957	12,578,957
Nebraska.....	5	83	88	474	160,400	160,874	142,350	101,641,637	101,783,987
Nevada.....		5	5		1,300	1,300		1,010,682	1,010,682
New Hampshire.....	1	29	30	111	16,107	16,218	167,612	13,907,592	14,075,204
New Jersey.....	1,522	1,522			793,091	793,091		1,034,011,264	1,034,011,264
New Mexico.....	9	15	24	467	3,660	4,127	148,523	3,845,537	3,994,060
New York.....	22	270	292	19,489	434,637	454,126	19,812,170	344,619,036	364,431,206
North Carolina.....	4	197	201	651	72,719	73,370	451,786	60,603,002	61,054,788
North Dakota.....	3	22	25	121	17,583	17,704	88,835	9,964,420	10,053,255
Ohio.....	15	716	731	6,211	1,770,000	1,776,211	7,185,142	790,830,361	798,015,503
Oklahoma.....	15	86	101	10,787	68,400	79,187	17,266,649	54,731,213	71,997,862
Oregon.....	19	22	41	2,075	37,500	39,575	1,783,904	17,480,491	19,264,395
Pennsylvania.....	11	2,883	2,894	1,364	775,498	776,862	704,356	862,650,359	863,354,715
Rhode Island.....		8	8		44,016	44,016		32,449,964	32,449,964
South Carolina.....	12	79	91	815	16,000	16,815	415,588	16,067,219	16,482,807
South Dakota.....	3	19	22	1,229	6,500	7,729	729,009	3,987,617	4,716,626
Tennessee.....	23	36	59	2,380	25,640	28,020	1,015,054	17,825,343	18,840,397
Texas.....	54	130	184	4,666	123,908	128,574	3,556,150	82,886,876	86,443,026
Utah.....	1	20	21	35	50,400	50,435	12,401	32,784,613	32,797,014
Vermont.....		14	14		5,458	5,458		5,160,637	5,160,637
Virginia.....	4	87	91	273	51,330	51,603	60,519	46,604,489	46,665,008
Washington.....	21	52	73	22,507	149,861	172,368	7,692,001	49,995,586	57,687,587
West Virginia.....	9	60	69	3,252	47,000	50,252	848,303	31,443,080	32,291,383
Wisconsin.....	21	183	204	1,719	212,159	213,878	1,300,498	211,118,603	212,419,101
Wyoming.....	1	7	8	327	12,000	12,327	269,875	6,343,820	6,613,695
Hawaii.....	1	10	11	80	27,500	27,580	19,632	5,134,925	5,154,557
Total.....	567	10,353	10,920	143,732	8,226,478	8,370,210	119,678,007	6,330,746,385	6,450,424,392

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

As compared with 1933, membership declined in all except 10 States (Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia), and the District of Columbia, and total assets declined in all except 7 States (Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Utah) and the District of Columbia.

The number of associations reached its highest point in 1927, at the end of which year there were nearly 13,000. Since that time the number has fallen steadily, reaching 10,727 (the lowest point since 1923) in 1933. The peak of both membership and assets occurred in 1930, since which time a decline has been shown each year. From 1933 to 1934 the number of associations rose 1.8 percent, but membership declined 9.2 percent and total assets fell 7.6 percent.

The development of the movement since 1920 is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Status of Building and Loan Associations, 1920 to 1934

Year	Number of associations	Membership	Total assets
1920	8,633	4,962,919	\$2,519,914,971
1921	9,255	5,809,888	2,890,761,621
1922	10,009	6,864,144	3,342,530,953
1923	10,744	7,202,880	3,942,939,880
1924	11,844	8,554,352	4,765,937,197
1925	12,403	9,886,997	5,509,176,154
1926	12,626	10,665,705	6,334,103,807
1927	12,904	11,336,261	7,178,562,451
1928	12,666	11,995,905	8,016,034,327
1929	12,342	12,111,209	8,695,154,220
1930 <sup>1</sup>	11,777	12,350,928	8,828,611,925
1931 <sup>1</sup>	11,442	11,338,701	8,417,375,605
1932 <sup>1</sup>	10,997	10,114,792	7,750,491,084
1933 <sup>1</sup>	10,727	9,224,105	6,977,531,676
1934 <sup>1</sup>	10,920	8,370,210	6,450,424,392

<sup>1</sup> Figures include Hawaii.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

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### Status of Federally Aided Low-Cost Housing, as of November 8, 1935

**A**LLOTMENTS totaling \$129,725,100 for 50 Federal housing projects were announced by the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works on November 8, 1935.<sup>1</sup> The work in progress and to be undertaken includes new buildings in 35 cities scattered throughout the country, and is a part of the national demonstration program of slum clearance and low-rent housing. A total of over 25,000 modern, fireproof dwelling units will be constructed. On 26 sites slum dwellings will be replaced by modern dwellings; 21 projects will be erected on vacant land; 1 on land part slum and part vacant; and for 2, namely in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the sites have not been announced. In addition to the 50 housing projects undertaken by the Federal Government, assistance in the form of P. W. A. loans has been given to 7 private limited-dividend corporations.

The status of the Federal projects is shown in the following tabular statement. For similar descriptive material on the status of the limited-dividend projects see the Monthly Labor Review for October 1935 (p. 968).

<sup>1</sup> Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Press release No. 44315.



## Status of Federally Aided Low-Cost Housing Projects, as of November 8, 1935

Location and name of project	Type of buildings		Size of project		Status	Cost
	Multiple	Single family	Living units	Acreage		
Chicago, Ill.:						
Jane Addams Houses.....	3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	982	22	Foundation bids opened Nov. 4, 1935.	\$6,500,000
Diversey.....	2-story flats; 3-story apartments.....	..do.....	985	38	Foundation bid opening Nov. 11, 1935.	6,000,000
Trumbull Park.....	..do.....	..do.....	466	22	Foundation bid opening Nov. 18, 1935.	3,250,000
Cincinnati, Ohio: Basin Housing.....	3- and 4-story apartments.....	.....	1,276	24	Foundation bid opening Dec. 6, 1935.	6,500,000
Cleveland, Ohio:						
Cedar Central.....	3-story apartments.....	.....	654	18	Construction 9.8 percent complete.	3,279,000
Outhwaite.....	2- and 3-story apartments; flats.....	Row houses.....	627	21	Construction contract awarded Oct. 31, 1935.	3,650,000
West Side.....	3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	620	22	Construction bid accepted Oct. 12, 1935.	3,800,000
Columbia, S. C.: University Terrace.....	1- and 2-story flats.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	142	4	Foundation bid opened Nov. 6, 1935.	500,000
Dallas, Tex.: Lucas Drive.....	.....	..do.....	217	17	..do.....	900,000
Detroit, Mich.:						
Chandler Park.....	3-story apartments; 2-story flats.....	2-story row houses.....	785	31	Foundation bid opening Nov. 26, 1935.	4,500,000
East Side.....	..do.....	..do.....	1,032	64	Foundation bid opening Dec. 2, 1935.	5,500,000
Enid, Okla.: Enid Springs Park.....	Flats.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	90	6	Site acquired.....	435,000
Evansville, Ind.....	Flats.....	..do.....	200	10	Foundation bid opening Nov. 27, 1935.	1,000,000
Indianapolis, Ind.: Community Housing.....	2- and 3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	748	22.1	Construction 4.4 percent complete.	3,025,000
Jacksonville, Fla.: Durkeeville.....	.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	241	20	Foundation bid opened Nov. 5, 1935.	1,000,000
Lexington, Ky.: Blue Grass Park.....	Flats.....	..do.....	287	67	Foundation bid opened Nov. 6, 1935.	1,500,000
Louisville, Ky.:						
Algonquin Parkway.....	.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	212	14	Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court pending.	1,618,000
Seventh Street.....	.....	..do.....	126	5	Foundation bid opened Nov. 6, 1935.	1,200,000
Memphis, Tenn.: Poplar Avenue.....	3-story apartments.....	..do.....	756	39	Foundation bid opened Nov. 7, 1935.	700,000
					Foundation bid opening Dec. 6, 1935.	3,200,000

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## Status of Federally Aided Low-Cost Housing Projects, as of November 8, 1935—Continued

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Location and name of project	Type of buildings		Size of project		Status	Cost
	Multiple	Single family	Living units	Acreage		
Memphis, Tenn.: Popular Avenue.....	3-story apartments.....	1- 2-story row houses.....	466	25	Foundation bid opening Dec. 1935.	\$3,000,000
Miami, Fla.: Sixty-Second Street.....	.....	Single story row houses.....	243	60	Foundation bid opening Nov. 25, 1935.	1,000,000
Milwaukee, Wis.: Parklawn.....	3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	518	42	Bids opened Oct. 29, 1935.....	2,800,000
Minneapolis, Minn.: Sumner Field.....	2- and 3-story apartments.....	Row houses.....	622	26	Foundation bid opening Nov. 20, 1935.	3,500,000
Montgomery, Ala.: Riverside Heights.....	.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	100	13.8	Contract awarded Sept. 24, 1935..	416,000
Wm. B. Patterson Courts.....	.....	do.....	158	7	Construction 21.6 percent complete.	459,000
Nashville, Tenn.: Cheatham Place.....	.....	do.....	356	18	Foundation bids opening Nov. 14 and 29, 1935.	1,700,000
Jackson Courts.....	Standard 2-story flats.....	do.....	387	22	Foundation bid opening Nov. 14, 1935.	1,500,000
Atlanta, Ga.: Techwood.....	3-story dormitory; 3-story apartments.	2-story row houses.....	712	25	Construction 62 percent complete.	2,875,000
University.....	2- and 3-story flats <sup>1</sup> .....	Row houses.....	675	19	Construction 16.1 percent complete.	2,500,000
Atlantic City, N. J.: Site A.....	2-story flats <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	243	8	Foundation bid opening Nov. 12, 1935.	1,700,000
Birmingham, Ala.: Smithfield Court.....	3-story walk-up apartments.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	664	28	Foundation bid opening Dec. 2, 1935.	2,500,000
Boston, Mass.: Old Harbor Village.....	do.....	do.....	1,057	30	Foundation bids opened Oct. 31, 1935.	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.: Lang Field.....	Flats.....	do.....	661	65	Foundation bid opening Nov. 21, 1935.	4,500,000
Cambridge, Mass.: Main Street.....	3-story apartments; 2-story flats...	2-story row houses.....	312	7	Foundation bid opening Nov. 11, 1935.	2,500,000
Camden, N. J.: Westfield.....	do.....	do.....	596	25	Foundation bid opened Nov. 4, 1935.	3,000,000
Charleston, S. C.: Meeting Street.....	.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	285	22	Foundation bid opening Nov. 15, 1935.	1,150,000
New York, N. Y.: Williamsburg.....	4-story walk-up apartments.....	.....	1,625	21	Foundation bid opening Nov. 29, 1935.	12,783,000
Herlem-McCombs Place.....	do.....	.....	574	8	Foundation bid opening Nov. 19, 1935.	4,700,000

Oklahoma City, Okla.....		1-and 2-story row houses.....	400	18	Foundation bid opening Nov. 12, 1935	2,000,000
Omaha, Nebr.: North Side.....	1- and 2-story flats.....		398	15	Foundation bid opening Dec. 6, 1935.	2,000,000
Philadelphia, Pa.: Hill Creek Park.....	2-story flats; 3-story apartments.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	300	24	Foundation bid opened Nov. 5, 1935.	1,800,000
Puerto Rico: Caserio Mirapalmeras.....						775,000
Schenectady, N. Y.....	Apartments.....	Row houses.....	288	10	Foundation bid opening Nov. 27, 1935.	1,500,000
Stamford, Conn.: Fairfield Avenue.....	3-story apartments.....	1- and 2-story row houses.....	156	5	Foundation bid opening Nov. 14, 1935.	800,000
Toledo, Ohio: Belmont Division.....	Flats; 3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	376	15.6	Foundation bid opening Nov. 19, 1935.	2,000,000
Virgin Islands.....						250,000
Washington, D. C.:						
Langston.....	2-story flats; 3-story apartments.....	2-story row houses.....	322	13	Foundation bid opening Nov. 12, 1935.	1,600,000
Anacostia Terrace.....					Site acquired.....	60,000
Wayne, Pa.: Highland Avenue.....	2-story flats.....	2-story row houses.....	26	2	Foundation bid opening Dec. 2, 1935.	300,000

<sup>1</sup> Flats have individual entrances.

Plans for 30 projects provide for the building of both multiple- and single-family dwellings. On 11 projects single-family houses are specified and on 5 only multiple dwellings. As yet no announcement has been made as to the type of units to be provided by the remaining 4 projects. The number of units furnished per project varies considerably, the range being from 26 units in the Wayne, Pa., development to 1,625 units in one New York City apartment project. Acreage acquired for low-cost housing is more extensive for the projects including individual dwelling units than for those where multiple dwellings only are to be built. With few exceptions the foundation bids for structures were scheduled before the close of 1935.

The Public Works Administration announced in making this statement public that allotments for Federal projects include a 45-percent grant. The balance is expected to be repaid to the Government from the rentals received from the dwellings over a 60-year amortization period. Rentals will depend upon the final cost of the respective projects.

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### Joint National Conference on Housing

PLANNING as an essential to a sound housing program, if the haphazard methods of the past are to be improved upon, was stressed at the Joint National Housing Conference on Housing held in Washington, D. C., October 16-18, 1935. Keynotes struck in the course of the conference were that Government participation in housing in the coming years is inevitable; that a housing shortage is in view; and that if the lowest-income group in the population is to be housed adequately it will be necessary that a subsidy be granted, either directly or indirectly. Several speakers stressed the fact that because of their high rent or sales price low-cost housing projects were often out of the reach of the groups for which they were intended. In this connection European as well as American experience was cited. Another point, developed in some detail, was the relative importance of labor-saving equipment and modern refrigeration, as against free space and recreational facilities in housing plans. Tenants and prospective purchasers, it was stated, have no chance to express preferences, and the only criterion for judging demand is whether or not a particular type of dwelling finds a market.

The conference was called for the purpose of developing informed public opinion in support of a sound, comprehensive housing program. It was an outgrowth of two meetings held earlier in the year to discuss means of effecting better cooperation between public and private agencies. At the earlier meetings it was decided that a first step toward realizing this objective would be to call private agencies together, and the October conference was therefore scheduled.

The program included, in addition to the regular sessions, special group meetings on materials and construction, management, the need for a strong permanent Federal housing agency, etc., and field trips for the purpose of viewing low-cost housing developments, alley dwellings, and prefabricated houses in the Washington area. The conference was opened with a preliminary statement by Frederic A. Delano, general chairman. A session was devoted to each of the following subjects: Slum reclamation; planning for the location of low-cost projects; site planning and types of dwelling units; acquisition of property; financing; and the services of the Federal Government to home owners and tenants.

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### Housing Conditions in Puerto Rico, 1933-34

**R**ATHER wide-spread substandard housing conditions were disclosed by a survey of 1,696 dwellings of workers in Puerto Rico made by the island department of labor during 1933-34.<sup>1</sup>

The dwellings studied were taken at random, 666 being owned and 1,030 leased by the workers. In only three localities—Caguas, Ponce, and the Workmen's Settlement at San Juan—was the average cubic space per person in the owned dwellings in excess of the 500 cubic feet required by the island department of health. The Workmen's Settlement in San Juan was constructed by the Government and consequently meets the legal requirements of the department of health. Caguas and Ponce are more thickly populated centers where higher standards of living are expected. In Las Piedras, the smallest of the towns included in the survey, the dwellings averaged only 118.98 cubic feet per person. The average for the owned dwellings for all localities was 491.91 cubic feet, and the average number of persons per dwelling was 4.82. Slightly less than 6 percent of the 666 houses owned by occupants had toilets, the remainder having latrines, and only 8 percent had baths.

In only 7 of the 20 localities covered did the leased dwellings have more than the average cubic space per person required by the island department of health, and with one exception the localities which had a higher average were the large centers. In the judgment of the investigator, the poor housing conditions were due not to laxity of enforcement in the health regulations at the time construction permits were granted or subsequent thereto, but "absolutely to the fact that the small earnings of the workers compel them to rent quarters not large enough to accommodate their families." The average number

<sup>1</sup> Puerto Rico. Department of Labor. Bulletin No. 6: A report dealing with labor statistics, cost of living, housing conditions, and craftsmanship of workers in Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1933-34. San Juan, 1935.

of persons per 3 rooms was found to be nearly 5, and these rooms included dining room, kitchen, and living room. In fact, 4,940 persons were living in rented quarters in which there were only 1,328 bedrooms. These figures are the general averages for the island. The distribution of rented quarters by cubic capacity per person is as follows:

	<i>Number of houses</i>
Under 100 cubic feet.....	20
100 and less than 200 cubic feet.....	126
200 and less than 300 cubic feet.....	163
300 and less than 400 cubic feet.....	161
400 and less than 500 cubic feet.....	148
500 cubic feet and over.....	412
Total.....	1,030

Of the 1,030 rented dwellings, only about 37 percent had toilets and 36 percent baths. Their average monthly rental was \$6.20. The average amount of rent per cubic foot was computed as 0.28 cent. Based on the requirements of the department of health that every person should have a dwelling space of 500 cubic feet, the average rent per person in Puerto Rico would amount to \$1.40 or \$7 per month for a family of 5 (the average family in the island). In this connection the department notes that the highest average wage for males is reported in transportation—\$43.55 per month—and that if \$7 is deducted from this for rent, only \$36.55 remains for meeting all of the expenses of the average family of 5.

A study of the weekly budgets of laborers in the urban zone of Puerto Rico made by a member of the island department of education led to the conclusion that the living expenses of 73 percent of the families were above their incomes and that the average deficit per week was from 46 to 66 percent of the average income per week. To meet this situation the women and children also must find employment.

Answering the contention that higher wages cannot be paid the laborers of Puerto Rico because their output does not warrant it, the housing investigator states that this conclusion ignores the fact that the workers do not do more because with their low wages they cannot feed themselves adequately nor live in a proper environment, much less have the comforts of life which would stimulate them to higher purposes and better efforts. "Undernourished, physically unfit, and spiritually depressed through their worries in the struggle for life, the thing to wonder at is not that they do so little but rather that they accomplish so much."

The homestead division of the department of labor has been endeavoring to improve housing conditions and in its accomplishments "we have a ray of hope in the darkness of despair of our people."



Although the houses and lots in the Workmen's Settlement are leased to the occupants, as soon as the amount of rent paid equals the assessed value of the property in question the tenant receives an absolute title thereto. Monthly payments are only nominally rent. They are actually partial payments on account of the value of the property. Repairs are made by the homestead division, which charges their cost to the tenant. The prospective owner has no insurance premiums to pay, as such charges are paid by the government. Furthermore, no taxes have to be paid on the property until the occupant acquires the title to it.

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### Report of British Committee on Garden Cities

THE conclusion that garden cities and developments of that character should be considered, not separately, but as a part of regional and national planning was reached by the Departmental Committee on Garden Cities and Satellite Towns of Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> This committee advocated developments of the garden-city type if well planned in relation to the region and the country as a whole, and stressed the evils of haphazard, scattered, and "ribbon" development. Doubt was expressed as to the need for high buildings and greater density of occupancy in central areas if both the centers and the periphery were well planned. The committee stated that when a city has reached a size where further growth may be disadvantageous satellite cities should be established.

A planning board of five members, to be appointed by the Minister of Health, was suggested to survey the housing problem and coordinate developments.

Two dissenting notes were added to the report. It was felt by one member of the committee that the enforcement of existing legislation and granting of further powers to the Ministry of Health or local authorities would meet the needs without setting up a new board. It was added that the evidence was not convincing from which the conclusion was reached that cities, after attaining a certain size, should not expand further but that satellite cities should be established. The second note stated the opinion that establishing satellite cities at this time would be impracticable for financial reasons and also expressed disapproval of the establishment of a planning board.

The conclusions and recommendations of the committee as summarized in the original report follow:

1. That garden cities and other developments of a similar kind must be viewed not in isolation but rather as elements in the wider sphere of regional and national planning.

<sup>1</sup> Great Britain. Ministry of Health. Departmental Committee on Garden Cities and Satellite Towns. Report. London, 1935.

2. In relation to the broader aspects of town and regional planning, we advocate the fullest adoption of the type of development usually associated with the idea of a garden city.

3. That the full value of planning powers can only be obtained if there is proper coordination between the various forms of development—residential, commercial, and industrial—not only on the plan but in actual physical execution.

4. That the dangers and evils, economic and social, which follow from haphazard, scattered, and ribbon development can hardly be exaggerated.

5. That the finding of the necessary area of land for open development outside the town presents no serious difficulty even in the case of large towns. The evils spring from the much vaster areas spoiled and wasted by haphazard and scattered building.

6. That the present tendency to demand for general adoption higher buildings and greater density of occupancy in central areas is based upon existing concentrations and the absence of planning in the past, accentuated by the disordered and badly planned suburban development which has taken place in recent years. We do not believe that such arguments for higher buildings and increased density can be accepted as valid as applied to a planned method of development of the center and the periphery.

7. That the time is ripe, and is favorable, for the serious consideration of more fundamental methods in regard to the planning of new areas and the replanning of the built-up areas, including areas cleared of slums.

8. That in place of the casual distribution of industry and population, there should be definite guidance and their distribution and location should be planned and coordinated in the public interest.

9. That a town should not be regarded as a mere agglomeration of population, but as the location of a community which implies the inclusion of all sections and interests.

10. That when a town reaches a certain size, which may vary within wide limits, continuous growth round the fringe may create evils that outweigh any advantages; that at this stage in its growth any further outward development should take the form of complete planned units, each having due provisions for industry, residence, social services, and recreation.

11. That these units or satellites should be in definite connection with the parent town though separated from it and from each other by adequate areas of open land to serve the needs of both.

12. That it is essential that the problem of future urban development, which includes the distribution and location of industry and residence, should be recognized and dealt with as a national and not merely a local problem.

13. We recommend that the Government should establish a planning board, appointed by the Minister of Health, who would answer questions in Parliament, and be ultimately responsible for it, and that under its aegis should be brought land development and redevelopment throughout the country. The board would operate in close association with the Housing and Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Health and the supervisory and quasi-judicial functions of the Minister should be unaltered.

14. That this board should make a careful survey and study of the whole problem, and should be charged to guide development as far as practicable on the lines determined upon.

15. That the board should not itself undertake development, but seek to secure proper distribution and coordination of development to be promoted by local authorities themselves or in accordance with their plans.

16. That the board should encourage and assist local authorities to exercise the executive powers they possess and be entitled to make representations to the

Minister of Health for his "default" powers to be put into operation where this should prove necessary.

17. That in view of the obstacle to securing better location and distribution of development presented by the prospect of compensation, the board should study this question, and try to devise a fair method by which the gains due to planning distribution may be made available to compensate for any losses.

18. That in view of the magnitude of the task the board should be composed of persons of the highest capacity.

That the board should be small, say five members, and that the chairman and one or two other members should devote their whole time to the work.

19. That the board should be in a position to obtain all necessary information from all the government departments whose activities have a bearing on the problems involved.

20. That it is primarily the function of the local authorities, who are already dealing with slum clearance and other branches of replanning and planning, to undertake the type of development here recommended.

21. That section 35 of the Town and Country Planning Act and section 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act give powers for the purpose, and that these provisions shall be fully utilized and made effective.

22. While the view has been strongly expressed to us that the local authority acquiring the fee simple should become the administrative authority over the area to be developed we do not consider that such a change is necessarily involved. Each case would no doubt require to be considered on its merits when all the circumstances affecting a possible change of local government administration would be brought under review.

23. We recognize that under present conditions it is not feasible arbitrarily to locate industry; we believe, however, that the attractions and facilities which can be offered to industry, together with the general influence which could be exerted by the board and by the local authorities concerned, through their town and regional planning and other powers, would probably suffice to secure that industry would adopt the locations desired.

24. That the conclusions at which we have arrived apply generally to Scotland and that a separate planning board be set up for Scotland.

## HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

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### Industrial Health Discussions at Annual Meeting of American Public Health Association, 1935

THE 1935 convention of the American Public Health Association was held in Milwaukee, Wis., October 7-10. The interest in problems connected with the health of workers was evidenced by the sectional meetings on industrial hygiene, in which papers dealing with a variety of industrial poisons and hazards were read. Special committees presented reports on skin irritants, pneumoconiosis, ventilation and atmospheric pollution, and standard practices in the problem of compensation of occupational diseases. Among the subjects also considered at the different sessions were dust diseases, including a paper on pulmonary asbestosis and one on respiratory disease due to dust among anthracite miners, dermatitis from synthetic resins and waxes; clinical studies of lead absorption, and 10 years' experience with the basophilic aggregation test for lead absorption and lead poisoning. Papers of a more general nature dealt with the practical aspects of occupational-disease prevention, engineering control of occupational diseases, and public-health aspects of occupational-disease control. Summaries of two of these papers follow.

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### Pulmonary Asbestosis

THE hazard connected with exposure to asbestos dust<sup>1</sup> was not recognized until 1900, when the first case of pulmonary asbestosis was reported. No further mention of the disease was made in the medical literature until 1924, but since that time there has been increasing interest in the disease and a considerable number of cases have been reported. A paper read by Dr. J. Donnelly of the Mecklenburg Sanatorium, Huntersville, N. C., before the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association, at the annual meeting in October, summarizes the present knowledge of the disease and discusses the findings in the author's own series of cases.

The manufacture of asbestos products has increased greatly in the past 20 years, with the result that there has been an increasing number

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1930 (p. 82); July 1930 (p. 74); September 1932 (p. 541); December 1933 (pp. 1382, 1385).

of workers exposed to the inhalation of asbestos dust. In spite of attempts to provide safe working conditions in different mills, the writer states, it seems to be the opinion of engineers that even with the most effective types of suction apparatus now in use not over 90 percent of the dust is removed. The remaining 10 percent, it is said, may be definitely injurious. As proof of the reality of the hazard the case is cited of one mill which installed suction apparatus in 1916 and in which, even after the lapse of 15 years, cases of asbestosis with fatal termination were reported. The number of workers affected may be somewhat reduced and the period required for the development of the disease lengthened by the installation of such apparatus, but even the most efficient type of protective machinery does not afford complete protection and there is still a serious problem presented. It is necessary, therefore, to make every possible effort to remove the health hazards of this industry.

The question of compensability for pulmonary asbestosis has not been settled in many States, but when this disease is viewed as compensable it becomes necessary to decide the degree of disability in each individual in order that proper rating may be made.

There is practical agreement among writers on the subject that the principal symptom of asbestosis is a varying degree of dyspnea (difficult or labored breathing), that the physical signs are those found in fibroid tuberculosis, and that asbestosis bodies are frequently but not invariably present in the sputum. As a result no definite diagnosis can be made by a physical examination alone, but the X-ray film gives a distinctive picture. The dyspnea accompanying asbestosis is usually out of proportion to the other symptoms and in the more advanced cases is so serious that it renders muscular exertion impossible, with the result that the person is totally disabled.

The writer states that there seem to be no statistics showing the incidence of this disease, but that a review of the X-ray films of 151 workers in asbestos mills showed 51 cases of asbestosis among a group of 86 who had been employed in asbestos mills from 4 to 20 years—a percentage of 59.3. Only one case showing definite X-ray evidence of the disease was found among the workers who had been exposed to the hazard for less than 4 years. Of the total number with evidence of the disease, 48 had been employed for 5 years or more. There were 11 workers in the advanced stages of the disease, no one of whom had worked with asbestos less than 8 years. One of these cases had been exposed to the inhalation of asbestos dust for 8 years, 2 for 9 years, and 1 each for 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 20 years. There was no record of the length of service of these employees in the different departments of the mills, but it is said the carding room is the dustiest



and the weave room next. Many employees work in asbestos plants for years without showing any evidence of the disease. Of the 99 employees without positive findings 23 had worked from 6 to 15 years, while the others had worked for periods varying from a few months to 5 years. The writer points out that it is remarkable that, with the high percentage of the disease among this group of workers, there were so many who were entirely unaffected even after years of exposure. He suggests that since this is a noninfectious disease and the term "physical resistance to disease" is therefore not applicable, it may be possible that there is much variation in the defensive power of different individuals against the effects of the inhalation of foreign matter, and that it may therefore be a question of what (for want of a better term) may be called "individual susceptibility." Muscular development is apparently no protection against the disease, as the well-developed men were affected as frequently as those with poorer physical development.

There seems to be no unanimity of opinion as to whether or not the inhalation of asbestos dust and the consequent development of the pulmonary condition known as asbestosis have a tendency to aggravate old tuberculous lesions. Some writers believe there is such a tendency, while others consider that the tuberculous infection is influenced only to a limited degree, if at all. On the other hand, it is generally agreed that silicosis does tend to exacerbate existing tuberculous lesions and more or less rapidly progressive tuberculosis is considered the most frequent and most serious complication of silicosis. In the author's series of 151 cases there were 3 workers whose X-ray films showed, in addition to a definite asbestosis, an apparently healed tuberculosis. These workers had been working in asbestos, 2, 4, and 10 years, respectively. In none of these cases was there any evidence in the films to indicate that the asbestosis had had any tendency to activate the tuberculous lesions.

In 23 films in which there was no evidence of asbestosis, 13 showed healed childhood type of tuberculosis, one of these workers having spent 8 years in the work, one 6 years, and the others less than 15 months. Five films showed apparently arrested adult type of tuberculosis, with no asbestosis, and one an apparently healed and calcified miliary tuberculosis. In the whole series of 151 films there were only 4 which were diagnosed as probably active tuberculosis. Of these cases one had been employed in the factory only 5 months, one 15 months, and the other two 6 and 10 years, respectively. Exposure of 15 months or less to the asbestos dust is not regarded as significant in these cases, particularly as the films indicated a chronic type of disease. If it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that in the two remaining cases in which there had been longer exposure to asbestos dust this dust may have aggravated the pulmonary condition,



the writer considers that 2 cases out of 151 would be a decidedly low percentage, since active tuberculosis may be found quite as frequently in the routine examination of workers in any industry. However, it is pointed out that medical men generally agree that individuals with respiratory diseases should avoid dusty occupations.

It is said that one of the most important problems in the consideration of pulmonary asbestosis is whether or not it is progressive even after work is given up. Several of the writer's series of cases seem to indicate that the rapidity of progression of the fibrosis depends to some extent on the amount of involvement which occurred before the individual stopped work.

The author states that the high percentage (34.4) of pulmonary asbestosis in the series of films of 151 asbestos workers emphasizes the need for more complete protection of employees in asbestos mills. The most prominent and lasting feature is the dyspnea, which is out of all proportion to the other symptoms. No improvement occurs in the dyspnea even when the X-ray films show a negligible increase in the pathological process over a period of years.

Serial X-ray films seem to indicate that the condition is slowly progressive even when cessation of exposure to the dust has continued for several years. The prognosis for extension of life after cessation of exposure to the inhalation of the dust in the cases whose pathological involvement is not far advanced is encouraging, but the prognosis for amelioration of this prominent and distressing symptom (dyspnea) is not encouraging. An industrial worker is entitled to every protection that may safeguard his health, so that he may earn a livelihood for himself and family for at least a reasonable period of years in the work in which he is most skilled. Furthermore, if he is prevented from continuing in such work because of impairment of health through no fault of his own, he is, naturally, entitled to some degree of remuneration for his loss of earning power. That protection of asbestos workers has been woefully lacking in the past has been very definitely indicated. It is imperative that such protection, as near complete as possible, even though it be expensive to install, must be provided by mill owners. Efficient protective devices will be far less expensive in the final check-up than the aggregate of numerous claims for compensation and frequent damage suits. That complete protection can be afforded by the devices in use at the present time seems to be somewhat doubtful, but, at least, workers in the industry are at all times entitled to the highest type of protection which the engineers familiar with the hazard can provide.

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### Course in Industrial Hygiene at University of Michigan

THE teaching of industrial hygiene is provided for in only a few medical schools of the country. In a paper on the course in the University of Michigan, presented by Mr. Emory W. Sink at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Milwaukee in October, it was stated that although the establish-

ment of such courses has frequently been urged, few colleges have actually presented outlines and a general program for carrying on this important work.

In a recent survey by Dr. Leverett B. Bristol, health director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., covering 85 medical and public-health schools in the United States and Canada, information secured from 66 showed that of this number only 13 schools (10 medical and 3 public health) give separate courses in industrial hygiene. One or more separate lectures on industrial hygiene are given by 24 of the schools, while 18 schools give only brief attention to it, and 21, together with those not reporting, apparently give no instruction in this subject.

In the course at the University of Michigan the broad aspects of the subject are stressed, covering not only health conservation and disease prevention in the factory and workplace but also the home life and domestic problems affecting the worker's health, welfare, and industrial efficiency. It is therefore concerned especially "with measures relating to the creation and preservation of normal health; with measures relating to the detection and correction of physical and mental defects; with measures relating to the detection, prevention, and treatment of illness, accidental injuries and occupational diseases; with measures relating to the duties of the first aid, safety, sanitary, personnel, medical, and welfare divisions; and with measures relating directly or indirectly to the comfort, happiness, and efficiency of the industrial worker and his family." The two contrasting attitudes of humanitarian service and economic returns are repeatedly emphasized throughout the course. The student, it is said, "is brought to realize that he is dealing with the practical applications of hygiene measures, which the employer measures in terms of dollars and cents. Likewise the student is taught that the labor laws, with special application of the workmen's compensation laws, have been the main incentives to cause industrial concerns to place more and more emphasis upon industrial hygiene. And also, the student learns that the so-called human element is of equal importance to that of a well-equipped factory with its complicated machinery and automatic devices and requires a similar careful inspection, supervision, and adjustment to the ever-changing industrial situations."

The course at Michigan, of which a synopsis is given in the paper, at present comprises two 1-hour periods a week for one semester each year, and although listed as a graduate course, is open for election by students from nearly all departments.

## LABOR LAWS

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### Federal Labor Legislation in 1935

THE Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States convened on January 3, 1935, and continued its deliberations until August 26, 1935. It enacted some laws of a temporary nature, designed primarily to meet economic conditions resulting from the depression, and passed amendments to overcome constitutional objections to measures of this type already enacted, as well as laws to take the place of those declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It also inaugurated a program of permanent legislation, including the Social Security Act and the National Labor Relations Act.

In previous issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* summaries have appeared of some of these acts, as well as of decisions by the United States Supreme Court adjudging their validity. Due to limitations of space, the present article merely summarizes the main provisions of the acts passed in 1935, giving references to previous issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* in which certain of the acts were reproduced.

#### National Labor Relations Act

PROBABLY the most important law passed by Congress in 1935 from the standpoint of labor was the National Labor Relations Act (Public Act No. 198).<sup>1</sup> By the enactment of this law, it is the declared policy of the United States Government to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and to protect the rights of workers to organize for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment. The act does not in any way affect or interfere with the right to strike.

In order to effectuate the policy stated in the act, a quasi-judicial body of three members—National Labor Relations Board—is created. It is the duty of this Board to settle labor disputes, to guarantee the right of collective bargaining, and to see that the employer does not engage in unfair labor practices.

Unfair labor practices on the part of the employer, as defined by this act, are (1) to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in

<sup>1</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1935 (pp. 370-377); for some of the work done by the former Board, see issue of October 1935 (p. 956).

their organization or in collective bargaining; (2) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization; (3) to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in the matter of hiring, or tenure, term, or condition of employment; (4) to discharge or discriminate against an employee because of his filing charges against an employer; and (5) to refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of the employees.

The act vests the Board with exclusive power to prevent unfair labor practices, and whenever such unfair practice is engaged in, the Board may serve upon such person a complaint stating the charges and containing a notice of hearing before the Board. The Board may request the aid of the courts in compelling compliance with its orders. On the other hand, any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board may obtain a review of such order in any Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States. However, the findings of facts made by the Board, if supported by evidence, are conclusive.

#### Extension of National Industrial Recovery Act

SECTION 1 of Public Resolution No. 26 amends section 2 (c) of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, extending certain provisions of the act to April 1, 1936. Section 2 of the same resolution repeals all provisions delegating to the President power to approve codes of fair competition. The resolution is as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 (c) of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act is amended by striking out "at the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this act" and inserting in lieu thereof "on April 1, 1936".*

SEC. 2. All the provisions of title I of such act delegating power to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for the enforcement of such codes are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the exemption provided in section 5 of such title shall extend only to agreements and action thereunder (1) putting into effect the requirements of section 7 (a), including minimum wages maximum hours, and prohibition of child labor; and (2) prohibiting unfair competitive practices which offend against existing law, including the antitrust laws, or which constitute unfair methods of competition under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

#### Railroad Employees' Retirement Act of 1935

A NEW railroad retirement system was provided by the enactment of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 (Public Act No. 399). A pension law for railroad employees was passed by the Seventy-third Congress,<sup>2</sup> but this law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.<sup>3</sup>

The 1935 law covers the employees of any express, sleeping-car, or railroad company subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934 (pp. 363-367).

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*, June 1935 (pp. 1511-1522).

officers and employees of railroad labor organizations. The act becomes effective March 1, 1936, but pension payments will not begin until 90 days thereafter.

The amount of the annuity to be paid to retired employees is determined by the average salary received, but may not exceed \$120 per month. Employees may retire upon reaching 65 years or, regardless of age, after 30 years of service.

In addition to the act creating a retirement system, a companion law (Public Act No. 400) was passed providing for an excise tax on employers of 3½ percent of the pay rolls and a similar tax on the wages of employees.

#### Motor Carrier Act

AN ACT was passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over transportation by motor carrier (Public Act No. 255). This act is of particular interest to labor, as it gives the Commission the power to make requirements as to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment.

It is provided in section 204 (a) of this act that it shall be the duty of the Commission to regulate common carriers by motor vehicle, and contract carriers by motor vehicle, and to that end the Commission may establish reasonable requirements with respect to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment. As to private carriers of property by motor vehicle, it is provided that such requirements may be established, "if need therefor is found."

Upon complaint in writing to the Commission, the Commission may make an investigation to determine whether any motor carrier has failed to comply with any provision of the act, or with any requirement established by the Commission. If, after notice and hearing, the Commission finds that the motor carrier has failed to comply with any such provision or requirement, it shall issue an appropriate order to compel the carrier to comply therewith. After such decision or order is made, an application for reconsideration may be filed with the Commission by any party interested.

When the operations conducted by motor carriers involve not more than 3 States the Commission shall, and when more than 3 States are concerned it may, refer to a joint board for appropriate proceedings complaints as to violations of the requirements established by section 204 (a). The joint board to which any such matter is referred shall be composed of one member from each State in which the motor-carrier operations are conducted. The Commission may designate examiners to advise with and assist the board. The recommendations of the board shall be final unless exceptions are filed or unless the recommendations are stayed or postponed by the Com-



mission. Where the matter is not referred to a joint board, it may be referred to a member or examiner of the Commission for hearing, and in that case the same rules and procedure shall apply as in the case of matters referred to a joint board.

It is also provided that final orders of the Commission are subject to the same right of relief in court as is now provided under the terms of the Interstate Commerce Act with reference to railroad carriers. Where the Commission shall have issued a negative order solely because of a supposed lack of jurisdiction, the party may file a bill of complaint in a District Court of the United States, and if the court determines the Commission has jurisdiction, the court may enforce by mandatory injunction the taking of jurisdiction by the Commission.

If any motor carrier operates in violation of any provision of the act or any rule, regulation, requirement, or order thereunder, the Commission may apply to a District Court of the United States for the enforcement of such provision, etc., and such court may enforce obedience by appropriate process.

Section 222 (a) of the act makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 for the first offense and not more than \$500 for any subsequent offense, for any person knowingly and willfully to violate any provision of the act or any rule, regulation, requirement, or order thereunder.

#### Federal Prison Labor Act

AMONG the labor laws enacted by Congress, an important one from the viewpoint of both labor and industry is the so-called "Ashurst-Sumners Act" (Public Act No. 215).<sup>4</sup> This act is designed to aid the States in enforcing statutes regulating or prohibiting the sale in the open market of prison-made goods.

It is provided in this law that no person may transport prison-made goods into a State which forbids the sale of such products in the open market. It is also required that all products produced by prison labor and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be marked, showing the name and address of the shipper and the consignee, as well as the contents and the name of the penal institution in which the goods were produced.

Any violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$1,000 for each offense and the goods transported in violation of the act shall be forfeited to the United States.

#### Bituminous Coal Conservation Act

AN ACT which aims to stabilize the bituminous-coal industry and to bring about better labor relations was approved by the President

<sup>4</sup> For text of law, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (pp. 645, 646).



on August 30, 1935. This is the so-called "Guffey Act" (Public Act No. 402).

Under the provisions of this act, there is established in the Department of the Interior a Bituminous Coal Commission of five members appointed by the President and authorized to formulate a bituminous-coal code as a working agreement for the producers accepting its terms. Each member serves for 4 years.

In order to compel coal producers to accept the code as formulated by the Commission, it is provided that an excise tax of 15 percent of the sale price at the mine is imposed upon the sale or other disposal of all bituminous coal produced in the United States. Any coal producer who complies with the provisions of the code is entitled to a rebate of 90 percent of the amount of the tax. After hearing and notice, the Commission may revoke the code membership of any producer upon proof of his failure to comply with the duties imposed by the code and by the act.

It is also provided that a consumers' counsel shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to appear in the interest of the consumers in any proceeding before the Commission. He may also make such independent investigation of matters relative to the bituminous-coal industry and the administration of this act as he may deem necessary to enable him properly to represent the consuming public in any proceeding before the Commission. Whenever the counsel finds that it is in the interest of the consuming public to have the Commission furnish any information or conduct any investigation, the Commission is required promptly to furnish the information or to conduct the investigation.

In order properly to administer the code, it is provided that an organization of 23 district boards of coal producers is to be created, each board to consist of not less than 3 nor more than 17 members. One of the members is to be chosen by the organization of employees representing a preponderant number of employees in the industry in the district in question, and the others are to be producers or their representatives.

Each board thus established may on its own motion, or when directed by the Commission, establish minimum prices and make such classification of coals and price variations as to mines and consuming market areas as it may deem necessary and proper. The Commission is to make rules regulating the procedure for the establishment of minimum prices, and may approve, disapprove, or modify the minimum prices established by the district boards; its action shall be binding upon all code members within the district. The Commission is also authorized to fix maximum prices to protect coal consumers against unreasonably high prices.

All rules, regulations, determinations, and promulgations of any district board are subject to review by the Commission upon appeal

by any producer, and appeal to the Commission is a matter of right in all cases.

The act permits the voluntary organization by producers of agencies for the marketing of coal. Such agencies must be representative of at least one-third of the tonnage of any producing field and must function under the supervision of the district boards and the Commission.

Certain practices, such as deceptive advertising, fee-splitting, and the giving of secret rebates, are defined in the act as unfair methods of competition, constituting violations of the code. In case of any violation of the code, the Commission is directed to hear and determine written complaints regarding such violations. When an alleged violation of the code relates to the labor provisions of the act, the Commission shall accept as conclusive the certified findings and orders of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board, the duties of which are hereafter described.

In addition to its other duties, the Commission is required to investigate the economic and safe operation of mines, the rehabilitation of mine workers displaced from employment, the relief of miners partially employed, and the possibility of lower distribution costs.

The Commission is also directed to investigate the necessity for the control of the production of bituminous coal and the methods of such control and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to Congress not later than January 6, 1936.

In establishing the code, the Commission must incorporate in it the following provision:

Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; and no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union.

Employees shall have the right of peaceable assemblage for the discussion of the principles of collective bargaining, shall be entitled to select their own checkweighman to inspect the weighing or measuring of coal, and shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in company houses or to trade at the store of the employer.

In order to enforce and make effective this provision of the code and other matters relative to labor relations, there is established a Bituminous Coal Labor Board of three members, appointed by the President and assigned to the Department of Labor. This Board is to consist of one representative of the producers, one representative of the organized employees, and a chairman who must be an impartial person with no financial interest in the industry or connection with any organization of the employees.

The Board is empowered to adjudicate disputes relating to labor relations, and "to determine whether or not an organization of employees has been promoted, or is controlled or dominated by an employer in its organization, management, policy, or election of representatives." To determine the "freely chosen representatives of the employees", the Board may conduct elections. It may offer its services as mediator between a producer and its employees when a dispute "is not determined by the tribunal set up in a bona fide collective contract."

Decisions of the Labor Board may be by a majority thereof and, after rendering a decision, it is required to transmit its findings and order to the Commission. The Commission is directed not to take any action thereon for 60 days after the entry of the order, and in case of appeal to the courts within this period, no action is to be taken during the pendency of the appeal.

Maximum hours agreed upon between the producers of more than two-thirds of the annual national tonnage and representatives of more than one-half of the mine workers are binding upon all code members. Collective wage agreements concluded in any district between the producers of more than two-thirds of the annual tonnage production and representatives of the majority of the mine workers in the district must be filed with the Labor Board and shall be accepted by code members as the minimum wages.

The act provides for the right of appeal from the decisions of the Commission or the Labor Board. The finding of the Commission or the Labor Board as to the facts, however, if supported by substantial evidence, is conclusive.

Enforcement of the act is provided by permitting the Commission to apply to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of any circuit in which the code member resides or carries on his business, and after proper hearing, the court may affirm, modify, or set aside the order of the Commission. The findings of the Commission as to facts, if supported by substantial evidence, are conclusive.

#### Work-Relief Act

IN ORDER to increase employment and to provide relief for the unemployed, Congress passed the Federal Emergency Relief Act, which was approved on April 8, 1935 (Public Res. 11).<sup>5</sup> The act appropriated \$4,000,000,000, together with \$880,000,000 from unexpended balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Public Works Administration.

The money may be used in the discretion of the President and under his direction,<sup>6</sup> and is made available until June 30, 1937, for the fol-

<sup>5</sup> See text of law in *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1935 (pp. 1249-1253).

<sup>6</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1935 (pp. 343-348).

lowing classes of projects: (a) Highways, grade-crossing elimination, etc., \$800,000,000; (b) rural rehabilitation and relief, water conservation, reclamation, etc., \$500,000,000; (c) rural electrification, \$100,000,000; (d) housing, \$450,000,000; (e) assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$300,000,000; (f) Civilian Conservation Corps, \$600,000,000; (g) loans or grants, or both, for projects of States and other political subdivisions and for self-liquidating projects of public bodies, \$900,000,000; (h) sanitation, land and flood control, reforestation, etc., \$350,000,000. Any one or more of the above amounts may be increased 20 percent. It is specified that in grants to a State or subdivision for non-Federal projects, not less than 25 percent must be expended for labor.

The allotment of funds may also cover public-highway work in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Funds granted to relief agencies may be used in the construction and repair of roads and streets.

There are special provisions affecting labor. The President is authorized to fix wages for the various types of work.<sup>7</sup> On permanent construction of Federal buildings the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act relative to the paying of the prevailing wage rate must apply, and the rates must be determined in advance of any bidding. The President shall also require the payment of such wages on the projects financed by the Government as will "not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature."

On all public highways and related projects, employment preferences are to be extended to persons receiving relief, and the hours of work and the rates of wages paid to skilled and unskilled labor on such projects must be predetermined for each State.

Workmen's compensation is to be paid for injuries received by an employee while engaged on any of the projects.

Officers and employees may be appointed without regard to the civil service or the classification law, but Congress has reserved to itself the right of confirming appointments of all State or regional administrators receiving an annual salary of \$5,000 or more.

In addition to the projects already enumerated, funds may be available also in the form of loans to farmers, farm tenants, and laborers, as well as croppers, for the purchase of farm lands and equipment. The funds provided may be used for the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, limited, however, to a period of 12 months from the effective date of the resolution. The Federal Emergency Relief Act is continued until June 30, 1936, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, established under the National Industrial Recovery Act, is likewise extended until June 30, 1937,

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1935 (pp. 344, 345).

while the authority of the President under the act of March 31, 1933, providing for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, has been continued until March 31, 1937.

#### Legislation Affecting Federal Employees

SEVERAL acts directly affecting Federal employees were enacted by the Seventy-fourth Congress. Four of these concern employees of the Post Office Department. Public Act No. 366 provides time credits for substitute laborers in the post office when appointed as regular laborers. Public Act No. 275 fixes the hours of all postal employees, except charwomen and charmen and those working part time, at 40 per week, allowing compensatory time or overtime pay for time worked in excess thereof. The hours of duty of railway postal clerks assigned to road duty shall not exceed 6 hours and 40 minutes per day for 306 days per year. The act also fixes the ratio of substitute employees to regular employees in the different post offices, depending upon the annual receipts of the office. Public Act No. 249 provides for adjusting the compensation of post-office inspectors and inspectors-in-charge in the post-office inspection service to correspond with the rates established in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Public Act No. 322 amends section 6, 43 Stat. 1060, in regard to the classification and pay of motor-vehicle employees of the Post Office Department. Under the amendment \$4,000 per annum is the maximum salary for superintendents, provided that in post offices where the receipts are \$20,000,000 and over, the maximum salary shall be \$4,300 per annum.

Public Act No. 383 provides that all employees of the Federal Government who had reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service on or before July 1, 1932, or during that month, and who were continued in active service for less than 31 days after June 30, 1932, shall be regarded as having been retired at the prescribed age and entitled to annuity beginning the day following the separation from active service, instead of August 1, 1932. The Civil Service Commission is directed to pay the annuity to those persons entitled thereto and who make application therefor.

Two other acts affecting Federal employees are Public Act No. 308, which provides that charwomen and head charwomen shall receive pay for each holiday (except Sunday), and Public Resolution No. 3 (effective Apr. 1, 1935) which restored the salaries of Government employees to their level prior to the Economy Act.

#### Social Security Act

THE Federal Social Security Act <sup>8</sup> was approved by the President on August 14, 1935. This act is of vast importance to labor, as it provides a means whereby States may create unemployment com-

<sup>8</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (pp. 570-583).



pensation systems and will eventually assure to every worker an income during his old age.

Title I of this act, providing for grants to States for old-age assistance, is of importance and should take many aged people off the relief rolls. It is provided that States having noncontributory old-age assistance plans which have been approved by the Social Security Board shall receive Federal assistance in providing for aged needy individuals.

A Federal old-age annuity system is created by the provisions of title II. This is a contributory plan, and after December 31, 1936, contributions will be made by both the employer and employee to finance it. Qualified individuals will receive benefits upon reaching the age of 65, or on January 1, 1942, whichever is later. The maximum benefits payable are \$85 a month.

Title III of the act provides for grants to States having approved systems of unemployment compensation. An excise tax is levied on the pay rolls of employers who employ eight or more persons. The taxpayer may credit against this tax 90 percent of the amount paid into an unemployment fund under a State law. The State system may follow either the individual-reserves system or the plan of pooled funds.

In addition to the above methods of assuring security for the workers, the act provides for assistance to needy dependent children, grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, child-welfare services, vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled, public-health services, and aid to the blind.

#### Social Security Legislation for the District of Columbia

THE old-age pension law of the District of Columbia<sup>9</sup> and the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act<sup>10</sup> were passed by Congress after it had enacted the Federal Social Security Act. Both of these laws, therefore, conform to the requirements of the Social Security Act.

Under the provisions of the old-age pension law (Public Act No. 319), assistance may be granted to a citizen of the United States who is 65 years of age or more, and who has had 5 years' residence in the District of Columbia within the 9 years immediately preceding application for assistance, and 1 year's continuous residence immediately preceding said application. He is disqualified for benefits if he is an inmate of a correctional institution; if he is a habitual tramp or beggar; if he has relatives able to support him and legally responsible for his support; or if he has made a voluntary transfer of his property in order to qualify for assistance.

<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1935 (p. 925).

<sup>10</sup> Idem (pp. 926, 927).



The Board of Commissioners of the District is to administer the act or designate an agency to do so. The board is authorized to determine the amount of assistance and to pay reasonable funeral expenses on the death of the beneficiary.

The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act (Public Act No. 386) covers employees of every employer having one or more employees, but does not include domestic service in private homes, casual labor, minors employed by parents, persons employed by child or spouse, persons subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act, and in general all employees of the United States Government.

Under the provisions of this act an unemployed person is eligible to receive benefits after 3 weeks of unemployment provided he has worked 13 weeks within the 52 preceding his unemployment, is physically able to work, and has registered and is available for work. No benefits are payable if the unemployment is due to a labor dispute.

The benefits payable are based on a percentage of the weekly wage, but in no case may such benefits exceed \$15 a week, "or 65 percent of his weekly wage whichever is the lesser." The duration of the benefits is determined for every unemployed individual (1) in the ratio of one-third of a week's benefit to each credit week which occurred within the period of 104 weeks ending with the week in which he was last engaged in employment, until a total amount equivalent to 16 times a week's benefit has been paid to him; and (2) after such total has been paid, in the ratio of one-twentieth of a week's benefit to each credit week which occurred within the period of 260 weeks ending with the week in which he was last engaged in employment.

This act is to be financed by contributions made by the employers and a yearly contribution made by the District of Columbia. These contributions are placed in the Unemployment Trust Fund and the District Unemployment Compensation Board will pay the benefits, obtaining the money from such Fund.

The District Unemployment Compensation Board is created to administer the act. It is to be composed of the Commissioners of the District as members ex officio, and one representative each of employees and employers to be appointed by the Commissioners. The act does not become effective until January 1, 1936, at which time contributions are to begin. Benefit payments do not begin until January 2, 1938.

#### Contracts Affecting Public Works

PUBLIC Act No. 403 amends the so-called "Davis-Bacon Act" (46 Stat. 1494), approved March 3, 1931. The amended act is applicable to contracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration,

or repair of public buildings or public works to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, and requires a predetermination of the prevailing wage by the Secretary of Labor in order that the advertised specifications may state the minimum wages to be paid. Every contract based upon these specifications shall contain a stipulation that the contractor or his subcontractor shall pay all laborers employed directly upon the site of the work, unconditionally and not less often than once a week and without subsequent rebates, the full amounts accrued at the time of payment. Provision is made for terminating the contract if a rate of wages less than the rate required by the contract is paid.

Public Act No. 321 requires that contracts for the construction, alteration, and repair of any public building or public work be accompanied by (1) a performance bond with sureties satisfactory to the awarding officer and in an amount he deems sufficient for the protection of the United States and (2) a payment bond, with sureties satisfactory to the awarding officer for the protection of persons supplying labor and material. If the amount of the contract is not more than \$1,000,000 the payment bond shall be for one-half the amount of the contract. If the amount payable under the contract is between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 the payment bond shall be for 40 percent of the same, and if the amount is more than \$5,000,000 the payment bond shall be for \$2,500,000.

Public Resolution No. 65 provides that no bids for Government contracts shall be rejected on account of being subject to the provisions of any code of fair competition (as provided in Executive Order No. 6646 of Mar. 14, 1934), if the bidder, with the assent of his surety, agrees that in lieu of such code provisions the contract shall be subject to all the acts of Congress (enacted subsequent to Resolution No. 65) requiring the observance of minimum wages and maximum hours, or age limitations of employees in performing the contract. If the cost of performing the contract is reduced because the contractor has not complied with the codes, the compensation provided in the contract shall be reduced a like amount. If the cost of performing the contract is increased because of compliance with subsequent acts of Congress, the compensation for performance of the contract shall be increased accordingly.

#### Government Statistics

SEVERAL laws were enacted pertaining to Government statistics. Public Act No. 219 creates a Central Statistical Committee and a Central Statistical Board, thus giving statutory authorization for the Board which was established by Executive order on July 27, 1933. The purpose of the Board is "to plan and promote the improvement, development, and coordination of, and the elimination of duplication

in, statistical services carried on by or subject to the supervision of the Federal Government, and, so far as may be practicable, of other statistical services in the United States."

The Board consists of a chairman appointed by the President, and not less than 13 other members, 10 of whom shall be persons already in the service of the United States. The Central Statistical Committee consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. The President and this Committee direct the activities of the Board. The act provides that the Committee and the Board shall cease to exist at the end of 5 years. The purpose of this legislation is to eliminate unnecessary work, promote economy and the interchange of data, and otherwise to coordinate the statistical services of the Government.

Public Act No. 34 extends until April 13, 1937, the act (48 Stat. 582) authorizing the Department of Labor to make special statistical studies upon the payment of the cost.

Public Act No. 74 authorizes the Department of Commerce to make special statistical studies, to prepare from its records special statistical compilations, and to furnish transcripts of its studies, tables, and other records upon the payment of the actual cost of such work by the person, firm, or corporation requesting it.

#### Public Employment Offices

PUBLIC Act No. 54 amends section 5 (a) of the act of June 6, 1933, creating a United States Employment Service, by adding the provision that, in apportioning the appropriation to the several States, no State shall receive less than \$10,000.

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### Canadian Federal Labor Legislation Enacted in 1935

**D**URING the session from January 17 to July 5, 1935, the Canadian Parliament enacted laws providing for unemployment insurance; unemployment relief; public works to expand employment; minimum wages; the 8-hour day and a weekly rest day in industrial enterprises, according to the draft conventions adopted by the International Labor Office; fair wages and hours on public works; loans to aid in building houses; and creation of an Economic Council and a Trade and Industry Commission. Certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads were made effective in the Fair Wages and Hours of Labor Act, an amendment to the Criminal Code to prevent evasion of various labor laws, and in the Economic Council of Canada Act.

The Parliament also approved the International Labor Conference draft conventions concerning seamen's articles of agreement, the marking of heavy weights on packages for transportation by vessels and the protection of workers who load and unload ships.

A summary of the legislation is given in the July 1935 Canadian Labor Gazette, from which the following information is taken, unless otherwise noted.

*Unemployment relief and public works.*—The Relief Act of May 4, 1935, authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with any of the Provinces with respect to relief measures therein and to grant financial aid in the form of a loan, advance, guaranty, or otherwise.<sup>1</sup>

The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act provides that further public-works projects shall be undertaken in order to accelerate trade and industrial recovery. In the execution of such works, preference is to be given to jobless ex-service men, unemployed men with dependents, and the most needy persons in the locality. An appropriation of \$18,000,000 was made for this work.

*Unemployment and social insurance.*—An act "to establish an employment and social-insurance commission, to provide for a national employment service, for insurance against unemployment, for aid to unemployed persons, and for other forms of social insurance and security, and for purposes related thereto", was assented to on June 28, 1935. (A digest of this law was published in the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, pp. 609-614.)

*Minimum wages.*—The Minimum Wages Act of June 28, 1935, authorizes the Governor in Council, on the Minister of Labor's recommendation, to establish and "by regulation provide for the operation, by or under the Minister, of machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers in specified ratable trades." The act provides for recovery of wages in suits by employees and fixes penalties for violations by employers.

This act is not to become operative until April 25, 1936.

*Hours of labor.*—The Limitation of the Hours of Work Act, assented to July 5, 1935, and becoming effective 3 months subsequent thereto, is applicable to mining and quarrying, manufacturing (including electrical works and shipbuilding), construction, and transportation (including the handling of goods at docks, warehouses, etc.). Transport by hand is excluded.

The act establishes an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for persons in the specified industries except those who hold positions of supervision or management or who are employed in a confidential capacity. Where, by law, custom, or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or where no such organizations exist between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one

<sup>1</sup> Canadian Labor Gazette, Ottawa, April 1935, p. 321.

or more days of the week are less than 8, the limit of 8 hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between such organizations or representatives, but in no case may the daily limit be exceeded by more than 1 hour.

Where persons are employed in shifts they may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 per week if the average number of hours over a period of 3 weeks does not exceed that limit.

Violations of the law or the regulations thereunder are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense.

*Public works and contracts.*—The Fair Wages and Hours of Labor Act of June 28, 1935, effective May 1, 1936, provides for "fair wages" and an 8-hour day on construction projects undertaken by the Dominion Government either directly or by contract, and on works toward which the Government makes contributions, subsidies, advances, loans, or guaranties. Provision is made for a 44-hour week on Government projects.

*Weekly rest day.*—The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act of April 4, 1935, which becomes operative 3 months after Royal assent, applies to the industrial undertakings specified in the Limitations of the Hours of Work Act. Employers are required to grant a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every 7 days to all employees except persons holding supervisory or managerial positions or employed in a confidential capacity. Wherever possible the rest period is to be granted to the whole force at the same time and to fall upon Sunday, but the Governor in Council may authorize exceptions. A fine not to exceed \$20 may be imposed for violation of the act.

*Criminal law.*—An act of July 1935 to amend the Criminal Code adds a section, effective September 1, 1935, which declares "everyone guilty of an indictable offense and liable to 2 years' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both, who, knowingly, employs a person at a rate of wage less than the minimum wage fixed by any law in Canada; falsifies an employment record, or punches a time clock with intent to deceive; puts the wages of more than one employee in the same envelop with intent to evade the provisions of any law of Canada; or employs a child or a minor contrary to any law of Canada."

*National Economic Council.*—The Economic Council of Canada Act of July 5, 1935, provides for an honorary advisory council on social and economic questions, to consist of the Prime Minister as chairman and 15 members appointed by the Governor in Council, who are to serve without compensation, except for necessary expenses. Not more than 7 of the members must be public-service officers of the Dominion whose duties concern "social and economic problems; not more than 5 are to be representatives of organizations of a social or



economic character, and not more than 3 are to be other persons with special knowledge or experience of economic problems."

The Council may set up committees for the consideration of special questions, on which persons who are not members of the Council may serve as associate members.

The duties of the Council, which shall meet at least twice a year, are of an advisory nature, including "the investigation of general or particular economic or social conditions or problems in Canada, the promotion and coordination of economic and social research in Canada, the coordination of activities of a social and economic character carried on by the various departments of the Government." The Council will also publish such reports as are in the interest of the public.

*Housing.*—Under the Dominion Housing Act of July 5, 1935, the National Economic Council, when required by the Governor in Council, shall investigate and give advice as to the best means for the improvement of housing conditions; give advice on proposed local housing schemes, and especially as to the necessity and practicability of a plan for building houses in any locality with State aid, to be leased to low-paid workers, and for the clearance and reconstruction of overcrowded sections; and shall also advise as to proposed measures similar to plans adopted outside of the Dominion, and as to the factors entering into the cost of building and the means of securing economy and greater efficiency. The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into contract with local authorities or approved lending institutions to cooperate in making loans for the construction of houses under this statute. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 was made for the purposes of the act.

*Trade and Industry Commission.*—An act of July 5, 1935, provides that the three members of the Tariff Board shall also act as a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission. The Combines Investigation Act is to be administered by the Commission, which is authorized to investigate complaints concerning unfair trade practices, to promote fair trade conferences, to cooperate with trade boards, and to carry on economic investigations alone or in cooperation with the National Economic Council.

If it is the unanimous opinion of the Commission, that wasteful or demoralizing competition exists in an industry and that an agreement to control and regulate production or prices would not be against the public interest, it may recommend approval of such agreement. If the agreement is approved by the Governor in Council, no prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act or section 498 of the Criminal Code may be instituted except with the Commission's consent. If, after investigation, the Commission considers that the practice complained of constitutes an unfair trade practice



under any Dominion law, it may recommend prosecution of the parties.

At the request of the Commission, the National Research Council may "investigate, report, and advise upon all matters relating to commodity standards, prepare draft specifications or grades, and analyze and report upon any commodity."

An amendment to the Combines Investigation Act transfers the administration of the act from the Minister of Labor to the Trade and Industry Commission.

*Other measures.*—The Fishermen's Loan Act creates a system of long-term mortgage credits for fishermen under the Farm Loan Board and empowers the Dominion Government to provide initial capital of not to exceed \$300,000, "to subscribe for the \$1 shares, issued as capital stock as loans are made, up to an amount equal to 5 percent of the loans, to purchase fishermen's long-term loan bonds in an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and to guarantee the principal and interest of such bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000."

A resolution was agreed to favoring the adoption of a Federal health policy, to be made effective in cooperation with the governments of the various Provinces.

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### Minimum-Wage Legislation in Portugal <sup>1</sup>

THE Undersecretary of State for Corporations of Portugal is authorized by Decree Law No. 25701 of August 1, 1935, to establish minimum wages in any branch of commerce or industry in Portugal when systematic lowering of wages due to unrestrained competition brings them below a reasonable level. Such minimum wages shall be fixed by ministerial order, and after publication and the expiration of the time fixed in the order, shall be obligatory upon all branches of business to which they refer. Higher wages already in force shall not be reduced because of the adoption of minimum wages by decree. Supervision over minimum wages is to be exercised by the Section of Labor Hours Control of the National Institute of Labor and Welfare. Noncompliance and violations are to be punished by fines.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from report by R. G. Caldwell, United States Minister to Portugal, Aug. 2, 1935; Portugal, *Diario do Governo*, Aug. 1, 1935.

# REHABILITATION AND TRAINING

## Convention of National Rehabilitation Association, 1935

THE planning of enlarged activities under the Social Security Act was the chief subject of discussion at the tenth annual convention of the National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., held in Washington, D. C., October 13-16, 1935. That act authorizes an appropriation for vocational rehabilitation for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936 and 1937, of \$841,000 in addition to the amount of the existing authorization and for each subsequent fiscal year the sum of \$1,938,000.<sup>1</sup> The consequent increased responsibilities and privileges and the continued growth and expansion of vocational rehabilitation programs made "this the most important meeting in the history of the association."<sup>2</sup>

The membership of the convention's sponsoring committee, including representatives of the following organizations, reflected the many angles of rehabilitation work:

- American Federation of Labor.
- American Legion Rehabilitation Committee.
- American Society for the Hard of Hearing.
- Board of Trade of Washington, D. C.
- District Association of Workers for the Blind.
- District Board of Education.
- District Board of Public Welfare.
- District Department of Health.
- District Public Schools.
- District Tuberculosis Association.
- United States Employees' Compensation Commission.
- Washington Heart Association.

Delegates from various parts of the country were welcomed at the opening session by Hon. Oscar Chapman, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The program included, among other speakers, the Director of the United States Employment Service, the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, rehabilitation experts from various States, and representatives of the National Rehabilitation Association, the Altro Workshops, the National Tuberculosis Association,

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (p. 580).

<sup>2</sup> National Rehabilitation News, Des Moines, Iowa, October 1935 (p. 3).

the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, and the Industrial Home for the Blind.

Under the major theme "Scope of the rehabilitation program", the types of persons to be served, the kinds of services to be rendered, and the factors of success in the rehabilitation of a disabled person were discussed. With reference to the topic of "Counsel and advisement", four experts spoke respectively on the essentials of case diagnosis, objective methods of case diagnosis, guidance factors secured through the interview, and improving counseling service.

In another session dealing with the preparation of the disabled person for employment, addresses were made on the selection of preparation agencies, training for the professions, success factors in employment training, and supervision of the preparation process.

In connection with the matter of research in rehabilitation, employment opportunities for the disabled, occupations for special groups, and studies of small business enterprises were considered.

An outstanding subject on the agenda was the placement of the disabled, under which contributions were made on purposes and methods of the State-Federal employment services, the essentials of successful placement of disabled persons, and cooperation in the placement of such persons.

The final session dealt with the interrelation of rehabilitation with other services—workmen's compensation, other State agencies, and private agencies, and also included an address on the scope and purposes of service to crippled children and another on the possibilities and limitations in the use of artificial appliances.

Even at the luncheon meetings and the evening banquet the delegates focused their attention on rehabilitation work and closely allied activities. The comprehensive occupational research project of the United States Employment Service was outlined at one of these meetings. One of the purposes of this project is to explore "the possibilities of uncovering jobs in one industry which may parallel or coincide with jobs in a separate field."

The talks at another luncheon meeting were concerned with private rehabilitation agencies, contributions organized agencies can make in the prevention of disability, pioneering new fields of service for the handicapped, increasing provision for the rehabilitation of persons not eligible for public rehabilitation service, and the interpretation of the work of rehabilitation agencies.

The subject of social security occupied a prominent place on the banquet program.

The former vice president of the National Rehabilitation Association Association, Mr. John J. Lee, of Lansing, Mich., was elected to succeed Mr. H. D. Hicker, of Sacramento, Calif., as president of the organization.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

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### National Questions Discussed at 1935 Convention of American Federation of Labor

**A**CTION of the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor and the report of its executive council, in dealing with problems of economic and social progress and national welfare, tended to reaffirm policies and programs adopted at the convention of the preceding year, rather than to put forward new objectives. A great deal of the time of the convention was taken up with internal affairs.<sup>1</sup>

The report of the executive council presented a review of the events of the year in fields of peculiar interest to the organized workers, such as the National Industrial Recovery Act and its annulment by Supreme Court decision, social security legislation, and the statutory creation of the National Labor Relations Board. The convention was also addressed by several Government representatives engaged in the administration of national policies and programs. Among these were the Secretary of Labor, the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the chairman of the Social Security Board, the chief of the Children's Bureau, and the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation of the N. R. A.

#### Thirty-Hour Work Week

**I**N THE economic field, much importance was given to the matter of the 30-hour work week, which was stressed by the executive council in its report to the convention, by President Green in his opening address, and by action on the floor.

The executive council reported that "the struggle for shorter work hours has been carried forward with marked success by the labor movement during the past year."

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<sup>1</sup> The action of the convention on the question of industrial versus craft unionism was discussed in an article in the November 1935 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 1242).

We have reports from 73 international unions which indicate that all or part of their members are working a 40-hour week or less. These members have in general 5 workdays per week; in some cases, however, the work week includes 5½ or 6 days although the hours are 40 or below. \* \* \* In all, 2,035,794 members are reported as working 40 hours per week or less and, of these, 603,989 have work hours of less than 40 per week (chiefly 35 and 36 hours) and 13,806 have already won the 30-hour week by agreement. In addition, several thousand members are working on P. W. A. projects where the 30-hour week is in effect due to provisions in the original act won through the efforts of organized labor.

President Green, in his address to the convention on the opening day, expressed himself as feeling justified in stating "that labor will never stop until it secures the 6-hour day and the 5-day week."

The report of the committee on the shorter workday, which was adopted unanimously, recommended that "this objective of the 6-hour day and the 5-day work week should now be declared by this convention to be its paramount objective, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor should be directed to spare no effort in enlisting the support of all the people in this behalf and giving the widest scope, direction, and publicity to its program."

#### Child Labor

THE ratification of the child-labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States was repeatedly referred to during the convention as the "unfinished business" in the program of the labor movement. The imperative need for ratification was stressed by Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, who pointed out that "the withdrawal of the codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act has left us in the position of absence of any uniform protection, the only protection being the inadequate and uneven protection afforded by State legislation."

The convention, after discussing recent experiences that indicate an increase in the employment of children and calling particular attention to the attitude of newspaper publishers, unanimously adopted the recommendation of the executive council that ratification of the amendment, in States that have not ratified, should be made a determining issue in supporting or opposing candidates for State legislatures.

At the same time, opposition was voiced both in the executive council's report and by delegates on the floor to dealing with the child-labor problem through standard State legislation agreed upon by interstate compacts. On this matter the position of the executive council, sustained by the convention, was that "there is danger that such action might furnish States which have not yet ratified the

amendment with an excuse that no such action was necessary because of the provisions contained in said compacts.”

### National Recovery and Social Legislation

THE report of the executive council to the convention reviewed the developments under the National Industrial Recovery Act and analyzed that record as that of an “experiment which \* \* \* has helped to point the way to the goal which we must seek.” From the viewpoint of organized labor, this “first great experiment in national planning” showed “certain major insufficiencies which must be remedied in our next program for national economic control.” These were grouped under four headings:

1. Insufficient formulation of policy and adherence thereto.
2. Insufficient labor participation in code making, code administration, and code reformation.
3. Insufficient statistics on which to base the entire program.
4. Insufficient powers of enforcement

The principle of the fundamental right to bargain collectively which the N. I. R. A. enunciated is now embodied in the statute creating the National Labor Relations Board, through which, the American Federation of Labor believes, “new goals in the field of labor relations will be achieved.” The outstanding question, as the executive council sees it, is the extent to which the Board will be permitted under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to protect the right to organize and bargain collectively. Speaking on that point, Chairman Madden of the National Labor Relations Board reviewed some of the arguments for and against the constitutionality of the labor disputes act and referred to precedents which would influence the Board in its decisions on the legal aspects of its work. In relation to the task of determining the proper bargaining agency, he said:

All that this law or any law can do for you is to give you fair notice and an opportunity to be heard in an attempt to persuade those who have the responsibility for decision, of the soundness of your views. If, a decision having been made, acquiescence by labor does not follow, you would be helping to frustrate an attempt to bring impartial outside judgment to bear in a field where trials by strength, which have seriously disrupted the united power of labor, have hitherto been the principal method of adjustment. Past experience has shown most sections of the labor movement remarkably willing to go along with decisions of governmental bodies on these matters. We know that the same cooperation will be accorded the new Board.

In approving the Social Security Act, which it carefully analyzed, the executive council urged State federations of labor “to secure the enactment of supplementary legislation in the different States at the



earliest possible date so that all workers may enjoy the benefits of this Federal act." The Secretary of Labor, in her address to the convention, directed particular attention to the Social Security Program which provides "a very powerful instrument with which to combat future economic vicissitudes."

Moreover it does this \* \* \* it gives opportunity for honorable retirement from the competition for jobs of people who have already reached the age of 65, so that they will not be competing with middle-aged men and younger men with families for such limited jobs as there are. \* \* \*

The act establishes unemployment insurance as a substitute for the haphazard methods of the system in periods when men and women, willing and able to work, are unable to hold jobs. It has been estimated by those who know our population that ultimately some 30 million American people will be benefited by this legislation. In this way the Government is encouraging mutuality between wage earners and employers in development in both groups of a philosophy of cooperation and a philosophy of self-rule. \* \* \* I charge you that among the most important duties you will have in the next 5 years is to see to it that through that cooperation the administration of the Social Security Act is based upon sound labor principles. \* \* \* Fortunately we have a Board initiating the first years of this great administrative function who want the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor and who want the cooperation of the Department of Labor. And so I charge you to develop committees and subcommittees and organization techniques which will make it possible for you to be close to this Board and to assist it in the development of this fine and important ministerial function.

An outline of the policies and program of the National Youth Administration was presented without comment. In reviewing the work of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, however, the executive council expressed itself as "willing to cooperate in such a way as will not interfere with the apprenticeship rules and regulations" of international unions where such rules function, and recommended "that the closest cooperation and vigilance be exercised with the work of the national committee and that State and local labor organizations exercise the greatest care with regard to State and local committees and projects."

#### Proposed Amendment to United States Constitution

ONE group of resolutions which was acted upon but not discussed called upon the American Federation of Labor to take a position upon the question of amending the Constitution of the United States to give to Congress wider powers to enact labor and social-welfare legislation. Because of the lack of uniformity and unanimity of purpose of these resolutions, the committee on resolutions did not recommend action upon any of them; instead it moved "that these resolutions be referred to the executive council with instructions to draft an amendment and have it submitted to Congress." This

motion was first tabled, but it came before the convention again at the close of the last day's session and was adopted.

### Education

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco in October 1934 paid particular attention to the effect of public retrenchment programs upon school efficiency and educational facilities.<sup>2</sup> In its report to the 1935 convention the executive council stated that little could be added to the action of the preceding convention except a concerted effort to secure labor representation on school boards to the end that with growing business activity, increased appropriations for education should receive priority in order "to provide adequate educational opportunities and to restore what the depression has driven from the curricula."

*Workers' education.*—Workers' education was discussed by the executive council and the delegates to the convention from two angles—first, the work of the Federal Government through the F. E. R. A., and second, the work of the labor movement itself through the Workers' Education Bureau.

Pointing out that the workers' education program undertaken by the Federal Government was greatly handicapped because of the "very meager supply of persons sufficiently familiar with workers' problems and the educational field to do really effective work", the executive council emphasized the responsibility of State federations of labor "for seeing that there is a State director of workers' education and that a person who understands the problems of labor is designated for this work." The delegate committee on education elaborated on that matter in its report, holding that cooperation with the American Federation of Labor has not been a permanent part of the procedure followed by those responsible for the workers' education movement.

The exception to this general conclusion with reference to workers' education is the integration of the emergency educational program carried forward under the auspices of labor with the established educational institutions. Perhaps the most notable example of such work is on the Pacific coast where a cooperation plan of workers' education has been worked out systematically over the past 10 years between the State universities and the State federations of labor.

*Educational work in C. C. C. camps.*—The educational work carried on among the Civilian Conservation Corps, on the other hand, received the cordial endorsement and support of the convention. The growing disposition to regard the C. C. C. movement as permanent makes it imperative, in the opinion of the convention's

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934 (p. 1405).

committee on education, that in planning for the future of the movement the objective should be recognized as primarily educational, with the United States Office of Education given the responsibility for the educational work of the camps.

*Workers' Education Bureau.*—Support and enthusiasm for the work of the Workers' Education Bureau were substantially demonstrated when the convention approved the action of the executive council in increasing the amount of the Federation's annual appropriation to the bureau from \$200 to \$5,000. The convention also directed that the address delivered by the director of the Workers' Education Bureau be published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the trade-union movement. A significant note in that address directs attention to "some of the educational problems that have been projected into the foreground of labor's policy with the New Deal legislation"; specifically, the question first, of its proper interpretation and, second, of its efficient administration, which "requires a special skill for which training is indispensable."

The labor movement must begin without further delay a systematic training program of qualified members for an understanding of these laws and for these new administrative posts. There is no question of the availability of such qualified men nor of the possibility of securing facilities for developing such a training program. The Workers' Education Bureau is prepared to set up such a program of training in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor and the international unions. \* \* \*

As a start in this direction, the executive board of the bureau suggests that a conference of organizers be set up to consider these various legislative and administrative problems under the general auspices of the Federation, with the cooperation of the bureau. \* \* \* For delegates of central labor councils, we are proposing the development of monthly labor forums to consider, under competent instructors, the economic aspects of these new labor problems. For the local leadership that seeks the guidance of university instructors in analyzing objectively and scientifically, the larger implications of these problems, we have developed the labor institutes, study classes, labor chautauquas, and summer schools. Almost without exception we have found our universities and college faculties willing to cooperate in such educational programs.

#### International Labor Organization

BECAUSE American participation in the work of the International Labor Conference had occurred for the first time during the year under review, the report of the executive council presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor a succinct outline and analysis of the purposes, methods, and achievements of the International Labor Organization, together with a brief review of the decisions of the 1935 conference. In addition, Ex-Governor Winant, formerly assistant director of the International Labor Organization, gave the delegates a vivid picture of the actual organization and machinery of that body.

The executive council pointed out that participation in the work of the International Labor Organization "offers to the American Federation of Labor a real opportunity to contribute to the development of higher labor standards of work and life, thereby benefiting our own movement and the workers of our own country." The council also emphasized the necessity of keeping informed upon proposals coming before the annual conferences and of selecting able representatives to attend those conferences.

The report of the delegate committee to which that section of the executive council's report dealing with the International Labor Organization was referred, reviewed historically the connection of the American movement, represented by Samuel Gompers, with the creation of the International Labor Organization in 1919. Mention was made of representatives of the American Federation of Labor who have served in various official and unofficial capacities in recent deliberations of the International Labor Organization. In that connection the committee recommended and the convention ruled that President Green should attend the 1936 conference as the American Federation of Labor representative, because "his presence would not only hearten all of the representatives of labor, but would provide an opportunity for him to occupy the position provided for him on the governing board of that organization." Other recommendations made by both the executive council and the delegate committee on international labor relations, and unanimously adopted by the convention, called for full and adequate labor representation at international labor conferences, and an adequate staff of technical advisers. On this point the president of the A. F. of L. was directed to insist upon Government appropriation sufficient to provide all necessary technical assistance.

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### Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, 1935

THE Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held its fifty-first annual convention in Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 16 to 20, 1935.<sup>1</sup> It was attended by more than 200 delegates representing a membership of about 106,000. In the opening address by the president, reference was made to the growth of the Canadian labor movement since the last meeting of the congress in Halifax, which occurred in 1908, when 91 delegates representing 40,000 members were in attendance.

Dominion and Provincial legislation had a prominent place in the discussions, with reference both to laws enacted at the instance of organized labor and to those still desired by the workers. Of particu-

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Canadian Congress Journal (official organ of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada), October 1935; Labor Gazette (Department of Labor, Canada), October 1935.

lar interest to Americans, in relation to social legislation in Canada, are the remarks of President Draper, of the Trades and Labor Congress, in his address to the convention. He said:

For several years the Trades and Labor Congress has advocated that the British North America Act be so altered as to give the Dominion Parliament sole jurisdiction in the passing of laws relating to the social and industrial welfare of Canadian workers. In spite of the advances made in the field of such legislation during the present year, the constitution remains unchanged in this particular. So long as this condition persists the path along the road of progress in social legislation is beset with difficulties.

Referring specifically to the adoption of an old-age pension system, he pointed out that while in that legislation the effort was made to reconcile a country-wide need with Provincial jurisdiction, "after 8 years of effort the old-age pension is not yet general." In line with the inclusive program called for by the congress a resolution was adopted requesting all Provincial governments to enact social legislation.

With regard to shortening the hours of work, the congress deplored the hostility to the introduction of the 5-day work week, and went on record as requesting Parliament to enact a 6-hour day and 5-day week law for all industries, "with at least a corresponding increase in pay to equalize any loss that might accrue by the lessening of the hours of employment."

Among the methods advocated by the congress for expanding employment and furnishing relief for unemployed workers, as reported in the Canadian Congress Journal, were the printing in Canada of all articles requiring Canadian copyright; inauguration of a program of training of youth into industry, by apprenticeship or by other means; a survey to find the best method of transferring workmen to and from places where employment has been secured for them through recognized employment offices; removal of the restriction which makes municipal work available only to workers on relief; and centralization of relief administration in the Dominion Government in place of the present system of Dominion-Provincial jurisdiction.

Provisions desired by the congress for the promotion of the safety and health of workers took the form, in large part, of demands for protective legislation.

Mr. Tom Moore, the former president of the Trades and Labor Congress, was appointed during the year as commissioner under the Employment and Social Insurance Act. He addressed the convention and outlined the functions and plans of the commission created under that act. Among these plans is one for the establishment of a national system of unemployment exchanges, operating through the Employment Service of Canada.



Addressing the delegates as the representative of the Dominion Department of Labor, the Deputy Minister of Labor expressed the attitude of his Department that "labor problems were Government problems", in the solution of which the Department would extend all possible cooperation to the organized labor movement.

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### Trade-Union Membership in Great Britain, 1933 and 1934

TRADE-UNION membership in Great Britain increased from 4,386,667 in 1933 to 4,566,747 in 1934. Of the 33 industrial groups into which the British unions are classified, 26 showed increases in membership in 1934 as compared to 1933, and 7 showed losses. In the case of 2 of these 7 organizations (those classed as building laborers and other mining and quarrying), the decrease was due to realignment and not to actual loss of membership, as 1 union in each of these 2 groups was absorbed by unions in the group classed as "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labor."

The membership in 1933 and 1934 of all organizations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland which are known to include among their functions that of regulating terms and conditions of employment through negotiations with employers is shown in the following table, reproduced from the October 1935 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette. These organizations include those of salaried and professional workers as well as trade unions. The statistics were compiled by the Ministry of Labor from data supplied directly to it with regard to unregistered unions, and from returns made to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and to the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland covering trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts.

The grouping is based upon the standard industrial classification used in the population census. Many unions are represented in more than one industrial group, but in the table the total membership of such unions is placed in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected. Division by sex is based partly upon estimates, as precise figures are not available from the records of some unions.



Membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1933 and 1934, by Industrial Classification and Sex of Members

Industry group <sup>1</sup>	Number of trade unions at end of 1934	Membership of all unions at end of—					
		1934			1933		
		Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total
All industry groups <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 052	3, 830, 507	736, 240	4, 566, 747	3, 659, 299	727, 368	4, 386, 667
Agriculture, horticulture, etc.....	2	30, 900	143	31, 043	30, 463	153	30, 616
Coal mining.....	100	575, 648	1, 542	577, 190	551, 694	1, 937	553, 631
Other mining and quarrying.....	7	3, 459	226	3, 685	9, 190	206	9, 396
Pottery and glass.....	17	12, 392	7, 439	19, 831	13, 323	8, 816	22, 139
Metals, machines, conveyances, etc.: Iron, steel, tinplate etc., manufacture.....	4	66, 792	968	67, 760	58, 243	815	59, 058
Engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding, other metal working, and vehicle building.....	96	475, 481	5, 090	480, 571	454, 959	4, 642	459, 601
Textile: Cotton.....	169	110, 706	166, 531	277, 237	116, 215	176, 133	292, 348
Wool, worsted, and shoddy.....	26	31, 197	20, 898	52, 095	30, 360	20, 643	51, 003
Flax and jute.....	20	6, 531	15, 686	22, 217	5, 261	16, 900	22, 161
Hosiery.....	6	5, 545	11, 548	17, 093	5, 712	10, 578	16, 290
Bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc.....	28	41, 400	11, 122	52, 522	43, 137	11, 403	54, 540
Other textile.....	27	9, 740	10, 583	20, 323	9, 081	9, 990	19, 701
Clothing: Boat and shoe.....	8	61, 556	27, 822	89, 378	61, 482	27, 045	88, 527
Tailoring and other clothing.....	16	25, 240	41, 824	67, 064	24, 833	40, 109	64, 942
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	7	24, 673	5, 078	29, 751	24, 417	5, 051	29, 468
Woodworking and furniture manufacture: <sup>3</sup> Furnishing.....	8	21, 278	2, 600	23, 878	20, 808	2, 625	23, 433
Other.....	23	26, 163	1, 400	27, 563	26, 593	1, 529	28, 122
Paper, printing, etc.....	27	149, 662	40, 288	189, 950	146, 749	38, 948	185, 697
Building, public works contracting, etc.: Bricklayers and masons.....	5	56, 490	-----	56, 490	55, 557	-----	55, 557
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	103, 000	-----	103, 000	101, 342	-----	101, 342
Painters and decorators.....	7	40, 407	-----	40, 407	38, 045	-----	38, 045
Builders' laborers.....	3	48, 451	-----	48, 451	21, 147	-----	21, 147
Other.....	17	15, 945	-----	15, 945	43, 735	-----	43, 735
Other manufacturing industries <sup>4</sup> .....	24	4, 498	3, 366	7, 864	13, 384	4, 286	17, 670
Transport and general labor: Railway service.....	8	393, 450	4, 943	398, 393	376, 912	4, 679	381, 591
Water transport.....	14	66, 739	191	66, 930	68, 216	60	68, 276
Other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labor.....	19	712, 008	37, 507	749, 515	632, 691	32, 943	665, 634
Commerce, distribution, and finance: Commerce and distribution.....	14	141, 393	53, 505	194, 898	134, 115	51, 362	185, 477
Banking, insurance, etc.....	21	75, 532	7, 350	82, 882	74, 880	7, 460	82, 340
National and local government <sup>5</sup> .....	263	354, 934	85, 539	440, 473	335, 652	78, 213	413, 865
Teaching.....	21	81, 163	159, 104	240, 267	79, 027	157, 982	237, 009
Entertainments and sport.....	8	16, 383	4, 951	21, 334	16, 187	4, 253	20, 446
Miscellaneous <sup>6</sup> .....	36	41, 751	8, 996	50, 747	35, 889	8, 607	44, 490

<sup>1</sup> The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of certain large unions the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries, and which are included for the purpose of this table under "Transport and general labor" or "Commerce and distribution."

<sup>2</sup> The total membership shown for all trade unions includes the membership of Irish Free State and overseas branches (numbering about 55,000 in 1934, of whom 26,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 8,000 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one union, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the "National and local government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it is improbable that the duplication in the figures is more than about 20,000.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom see under "Building."

<sup>4</sup> Chemicals, leather, rubber, brushes, musical instruments, etc.

<sup>5</sup> The figures exclude teachers', tramway workers' and general labor unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and general labor."

<sup>6</sup> Including unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

## Annual Congresses in British Labor Movement

THE annual general meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain was held at Hastings on July 4-5, 1935, and the British Trade Union Congress met at Margate on Septem-

ber 2. Decisions and discussions relating to economic and trade-union matters are reviewed briefly below.

### General Federation of Trade Unions<sup>1</sup>

UNEMPLOYMENT, a program of public works to increase employment, and a reorganization of the machinery for distributing unemployment benefits were among the most important items coming before the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Expressing its interest in plans to increase employment by means of public works, the conference pointed out that one of the most necessary tasks in the development of a public-works program is the provision for the proper housing of small wage earners at rents they can afford. Discussion of this phase of public works brought the record of rehousing and slum-clearance undertakings under review.

The motion dealing with reorganization of the administration of unemployment and public assistance benefits, which was unanimously adopted, called upon the Government "to restore the right of paying benefits to those trade unions who are desirous of undertaking the task." The point was made that many unions had distributed unemployment benefits among their members for years before the national insurance scheme came into existence, and "were fitted by that long experience to carry out the work." The reasons for desiring to have part in handling the routine work of paying unemployment benefits were chiefly objection to "the present practice of compelling attendance at a public office," and the belief that morale could be more effectively maintained if trade-unionists received their unemployment benefits through their own union officials in an atmosphere of good fellowship and unionism.

The development of "shop clubs" and welfare organizations called forth a demand for an amendment to the existing Shop Clubs Act of 1902 which reads:

It shall be an offense under this act if an employer shall make it a condition of employment that any workman shall discontinue his membership of any friendly society.

The amendment demanded by unanimous vote of the convention is the addition of the words "or trade union" after the words "friendly society." Discussion of the subject developed information to the effect that the act is being used to establish organizations "contrary to the objects and recognized machinery of trade-union organization." One speaker, referring to what he called "the American system" of inside organization, stated that "employers were developing slowly but surely this form of organization inside their works." Until recently, these efforts "had been so insignificant that no notice

<sup>1</sup> Data are from General Federation of Trade Unions, Report of proceedings at the thirty-sixth annual general council meeting, Hastings, July 4 and 5, 1935. London, 1935.

had been taken of them." Now, however, the trade-union movement found itself in the position of having to use forceful means to call attention to "a very dangerous development and a menace to established collective bargaining and negotiations of free institutions" as accepted and understood in Great Britain.

Other matters coming before the convention for discussion and decision included a request for a Government study of stop-watch systems of measuring and evaluating labor and of other methods of payment by results; adequate compensation for workers suffering from silicosis; and the protest of the General Federation of Trade Unions against the efforts on the part of local authorities in the depressed areas to attract industries by offers of tax exemptions, low charges for gas, water, and electricity, and "cheap labor", a practice which, the federation declared, is not only illegal "but one which threatens to react unfairly on wages and working conditions."

#### Trade Union Congress <sup>2</sup>

THE first increase in membership since 1930 was reported to the Sixty-seventh annual Trade Union Congress. Five unions had affiliated within the year, and membership had increased 94,229 over that reported to the 1934 congress. Total membership in 1935 was 3,388,810.

Internal policies with regard to disruptive influences within the trade unions and discussions of international affairs engaged much of the time of the congress, but many questions of a domestic and economic nature were also considered. In the opening address, the president noted as encouraging signs the increase in trade-union membership, higher wage rates, and progress toward a shorter work week. The Medical Practitioners' Union, one of those recently admitted to affiliation with the Trade Union Congress, introduced and secured favorable action upon a request for an official study of the results of work-measurement systems, one of the subjects to which the General Federation of Trade Unions gave special consideration.

Further liberalization of the unemployment-insurance system was called for, particularly its extension to agricultural workers and to all workers regardless of income. The congress went on record as favoring pensions of at least 1 pound a week at 60 years of age, to induce early retirement from employment, and the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 immediately, and to 16 "as speedily as possible."

The 40-hour work week was debated at length, and the resolution adopted called for reduction of working hours to 40 per week without

<sup>2</sup> Data are from Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), September 1935, p. 331; Labor (London), October 1935, p. 32; Labor Research (London), October 1935, p. 232.

reduction in wages, drastic restrictions on overtime, and the adoption of the 40-hour week in all Government establishments.

The pending wage movement of the Mineworkers' Federation was endorsed and the Trade Union Congress pledged its "maximum assistance" in the effort "to raise the standard of mine workers' wages."

Resolutions were adopted calling for the employment of union labor under union conditions in public works; for labor and consumer representation on marketing boards; for the repeal of the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927; and for "the public ownership and control of the great basic industries and services."

### Trade-Union Membership in the Bombay Presidency, December 1934

THE number of members in 106 trade unions in the Bombay Presidency was 112,828 in the quarter ended December 1, 1934. This was 2 unions and 4,730 members less than the returns for the corresponding period in 1933. Information on trade unions has been collected quarterly by the Bombay Government since the end of 1928. No returns for the quarter ended December 1, 1934, were received from unions whose members constituted 44.6 percent of the total membership of all unions in the Bombay Presidency.

Figures for as far back as the quarter ended December 1, 1928, are given in the following table, based on statistics in the February 1935 issue of the Labor Gazette published by the Bombay Labor Office.

Number and Membership of Bombay Trade Unions in Quarter Ending Dec. 1, 1928 to 1934

Quarter ended December 1—	Unions reporting			
	Total		Registered	
	Number	Member-ship	Number	Member-ship
1928.....	94	198,072	30	152,061
1929.....	99	196,748	42	153,483
1930.....	93	128,393	40	84,273
1931.....	95	103,754	38	65,405
1932.....	102	111,354	48	73,701
1933.....	108	117,558	51	70,464
1934.....	106	112,828	48	71,848

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Trend of Strikes and Lockouts

PRELIMINARY information indicates an increase of approximately 25 percent in the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in October 1935 as compared with the number in September. Only about one-fourth as many employees were involved in the strikes and lockouts in progress during October as were involved in September, however. The September figures were high because of the big bituminous-coal strike.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to October 1935 <sup>1</sup>

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						
1934								
January.....	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,301
February.....	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	110,910	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	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265
July.....	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172
August.....	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672
September.....	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155
October.....	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,671	852,787
November.....	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570
December.....	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297
1935								
January.....	78	137	215	138	77	80,992	90,950	706,535
February.....	77	146	223	126	97	61,943	93,749	819,863
March.....	97	170	267	156	111	51,178	94,514	921,718
April.....	111	168	279	152	127	67,419	121,138	1,162,585
May.....	127	164	291	171	120	101,897	149,977	1,677,457
June.....	120	159	279	174	105	38,888	118,813	1,251,974
July.....	105	160	265	153	112	68,192	128,957	1,198,986
August.....	112	205	317	191	126	69,246	133,222	1,133,592
September <sup>2</sup> .....	126	145	271	150	121	470,000	516,000	2,977,000
October <sup>2</sup> .....	121	180	301	160	141	92,000	134,000	1,838,000

<sup>1</sup> This table, as well as following tables, does not include strikes and lockouts involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day. Notices or "leads" regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 655 daily papers, labor papers, trade journals, as well as reports from all Government labor boards. Schedules are then sent to all parties in the dispute in order to get detailed first-hand information. Since schedules for all strikes during the last 2 months have not yet been returned, these figures are given as preliminary. Data for previous months are essentially accurate although they cannot be considered absolutely final. Occasionally later information is received which might slightly alter these figures. These corrections will be included in subsequent reports.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.



## Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in August 1935

THE number of strikes and lockouts beginning in August was approximately 30 percent higher than the average for the first 7 months of 1935.

As can be seen from table 1, three-fifths of the 205 strikes and lockouts beginning in August were in 4 industrial groups: 62 were in textiles, 23 in the lumber industries, 21 in transportation and communication, and 14 in building and construction.

The largest strike in progress during the month was the lumber strike in the Pacific Northwest, which began in May. Although the general lumber strike was practically ended by the middle of August when a majority of the companies resumed operations,<sup>1</sup> individual strikes continued into September in a number of concerns.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in August 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in August		In progress during August		Mandays idle during August
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	205	69,246	317	133,222	1,133,592
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>27,230</b>
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	1	122	1	122	610
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....			3	415	5,035
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	1	50	2	166	2,222
Forgings, iron and steel.....	1	600	1	600	4,800
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....	1	28	1	28	112
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	1	23	1	23	184
Stoves.....	3	835	3	835	7,017
Structural and ornamental metal work.....			1	300	5,860
Wirework.....			1	80	960
Other.....	2	240	2	240	430
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>19,944</b>
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....			2	92	1,754
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2	476	3	512	6,920
Radios and phonographs.....	1	500	1	500	11,000
Other.....	1	27	1	27	270
<b>Transportation equipment.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>74,467</b>
Automobiles, bodies, and parts.....	1	85	1	85	595
Shipbuilding.....			1	3,888	73,872
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>38,836</b>
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	1	120	2	500	7,460
Jewelry.....	2	306	3	2,156	20,426
Lighting equipment.....	1	106	1	106	530
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	1	450	1	450	4,500
Stamped and enameled ware.....			2	598	4,402
Other.....			1	138	1,518
<b>Lumber and allied products.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39,496</b>	<b>120,126</b>
Furniture.....	5	806	9	2,074	18,632
Millwork and planing.....	2	1,100	4	1,342	17,525
Sawmills and logging camps.....	13	3,572	15	35,797	81,312
Other.....	3	283	3	283	2,657
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>11,918</b>
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	1	90	3	554	8,238
Glass.....	1	530	1	530	2,120
Pottery.....			1	195	1,560
<b>Textiles and their products.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>31,887</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>40,456</b>	<b>381,696</b>
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs.....	1	75	1	75	1,275
Cotton goods.....	4	4,275	8	6,602	100,225
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	100	1	100	200
Silk and rayon goods.....	5	671	14	1,580	16,159
Woolen and worsted goods.....	6	2,094	8	5,326	89,451
Other.....	1	17	5	357	4,788

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (p. 656).



Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in August 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in August		In progress during August		Man-days idle during August
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
<b>Textiles and their products—Continued.</b>					
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's.....	10	4,637	13	5,204	30,567
Clothing, women's.....	15	15,123	16	15,170	84,813
Corsets and allied garments.....	1	271	1	271	1,355
Men's furnishings.....	3	135	4	174	1,998
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	1	110	2	172	2,904
Shirts and collars.....	5	1,524	8	1,956	14,873
Hosiery.....	4	1,490	9	1,786	18,091
Knit goods.....	1	21	2	139	2,195
Other.....	4	1,344	5	1,544	12,802
<b>Leather and its manufactures</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>29,627</b>
Boots and shoes.....	10	1,160	14	2,032	15,896
Leather.....			1	397	1,191
Other leather goods.....	2	990	2	990	12,540
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>49,362</b>
Baking.....			4	2,516	21,605
Beverages.....	1	23	1	23	276
Canning and preserving.....	2	350	2	350	5,558
Confectionery.....	1	259	3	485	6,500
Slaughtering and meat packing.....			1	1,129	11,290
Other.....	1	314	2	331	4,133
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,804</b>
Boxes, paper.....			2	138	314
Paper and pulp.....	2	130	2	130	1,990
Other.....			1	100	1,500
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2,080</b>
Chemicals.....	1	334	1	334	1,670
Fertilizers.....	1	16	1	16	256
Other.....	1	22	1	22	154
<b>Rubber products</b> .....			<b>1</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2,160</b>
Other rubber goods.....			1	180	2,160
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>14,391</b>
Broom and brush.....	1	48	1	48	96
Furriers and fur factories.....	1	165	3	342	3,079
Other.....	3	187	5	647	11,216
<b>Extraction of minerals</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>11,327</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11,714</b>	<b>224,094</b>
Coal mining, anthracite.....	3	7,589	3	7,589	165,956
Coal mining, bituminous.....	2	738	2	738	7,209
Metalliferous mining.....	1	3,000	2	3,110	48,990
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....			1	277	1,939
<b>Transportation and communication</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>71,272</b>
Water transportation.....	11	1,146	14	5,362	49,687
Motor transportation.....	8	554	14	1,300	17,646
Electric railroad.....	1	209	1	209	2,090
Telephone and telegraph.....	1	11	1	11	55
Air transportation.....			1	69	1,794
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>3,870</b>
Wholesale.....	3	53	3	53	670
Retail.....	4	265	9	358	3,200
<b>Domestic and personal service</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>8,745</b>
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	3	47	4	122	493
Laundries.....	2	101	4	361	6,709
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	2	243	2	243	1,522
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	1	7	1	7	21
<b>Professional service</b> .....			<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>537</b>
Recreation and amusement.....			1	11	297
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers.....			1	80	240
<b>Building and construction</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>25,867</b>
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.....	6	3,357	8	3,428	12,079
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	8	1,304	12	1,544	13,788
<b>Agriculture, etc</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>9,719</b>
Agriculture.....	2	1,773	3	2,073	9,438
Fishing.....	1	225	1	225	225
Other.....	2	56	2	56	56
<b>Relief work and W. P. A.</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>13,143</b>
<b>Other nonmanufacturing industries</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>704</b>

Approximately 57 percent of the strikes and lockouts beginning in August were in 6 States; there were 32 in New York, 29 in Pennsylv-

vania, 19 in Massachusetts, 13 in California, 12 in Ohio, and the same number in Washington.

Table 2, which gives information on strikes and lockouts in August by States, shows that 7 of the strikes and lockouts in progress during the month were interstate disputes—involving workers and plants in 2 or more States. The largest of these were the lumber strike in Washington and Oregon, which began in May,<sup>1</sup> and the strike of 3,000 employees of the Uxbridge Worsted Co. in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, which began on June 24 and ended on August 6.<sup>2</sup>

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in August 1935, by States

State	Beginning in August		In progress during August		Man-days idle during August
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States.....	205	69,246	317	133,222	1,133,592
Alabama.....	5	905	8	2,699	41,422
Arizona.....	1	110	1	110	990
Arkansas.....	2	1,250	3	1,366	12,222
California.....	13	1,611	19	6,505	64,889
Connecticut.....	1	75	2	520	4,600
District of Columbia.....	1	72	1	72	72
Georgia.....	2	719	2	719	7,138
Idaho.....	2	1,546	2	1,546	6,092
Illinois.....	9	1,873	15	2,791	31,232
Indiana.....	4	1,145	7	2,169	24,686
Iowa.....	3	1,087	4	1,687	14,440
Kentucky.....	1	10	3	474	7,168
Maine.....	2	624	2	624	2,584
Maryland.....	4	3,508	4	3,508	11,914
Massachusetts.....	19	4,917	23	5,625	54,490
Michigan.....	8	716	9	769	6,192
Minnesota.....	5	1,442	6	1,742	20,969
Missouri.....	5	3,947	9	4,080	55,054
Montana.....	1	20	1	20	340
New Hampshire.....	1	335	2	585	2,845
New Jersey.....	10	4,814	21	9,781	131,767
New York.....	32	18,056	49	21,165	131,609
North Carolina.....	2	151	2	151	2,121
North Dakota.....	1	75	1	75	375
Ohio.....	12	2,049	23	5,550	65,690
Oklahoma.....	1	290	1	290	5,438
Oregon.....	3	414	4	450	9,288
Pennsylvania.....	29	11,544	48	13,337	216,892
Rhode Island.....	2	180	2	180	360
South Carolina.....	1	620	3	1,495	20,225
South Dakota.....	1	129	1	1,129	11,290
Tennessee.....	1	7	2	57	571
Texas.....	1	160	1	160	960
Vermont.....	1	230	1	230	460
Virginia.....	2	220	3	315	3,410
Washington.....	12	2,178	14	2,242	19,275
West Virginia.....	3	80	4	145	1,573
Wisconsin.....	5	1,617	7	2,036	19,207
Interstate.....	3	1,090	7	36,823	123,742

The average number of workers involved in the 205 strikes and lockouts which began in August was 338. The number of workers regarded as involved in a strike or lockout is the number who stop work at the plant or plants where the dispute exists. This includes

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935 (p. 656).

<sup>2</sup> Idem, November 1935 (p. 1287).

the active strikers and also the employees who are thrown out of work in the plant as a result of the dispute.

As shown in table 3, nearly half of the strikes and lockouts beginning in August involved fewer than 100 workers each. Only two of the disputes involved as many as 5,000 workers. These were the strike of shipping clerks in the ladies' garment industry of New York City, which began on August 27 and continued into September, and the strike of 6,000 miners of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., which began on August 1 and was still in progress at the end of the month.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in August 1935, 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 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000
All industries.....	205	22	76	75	19	11	2
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	10		6	2	2		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	4		2	1	1		
Transportation equipment.....	1		1				
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	5			5			
Lumber and allied products.....	23	1	9	10	2	1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2		1		1		
Textiles and their products.....	62	2	21	24	8	6	1
Leather and its manufactures.....	12	1	6	3	2		
Food and kindred products.....	5		2	3			
Paper and printing.....	2	1		1			
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	1	1	1			
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	5		3	2			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	6			1	3	1	1
Transportation and communication.....	21	8	6	7			
Trade.....	7	3	3	1			
Domestic and personal service.....	8	4	3	1			
Building and construction.....	14		4	9		1	
Agriculture, etc.....	5		2	2		1	
Relief work.....	9	1	5	2		1	
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1		1				

The major issues involved in the strikes and lockouts beginning in August are shown in table 4. Wages and hours were the major issues in 42.9 percent of the disputes as compared with 54.9 percent in July and 50.3 percent in June. Organization matters were the major issues in 44.9 percent of the August disputes as compared with 35.3 percent in July and 38.1 percent in June.

In the wage and hour disputes there was a noticeable reduction in the proportion of strikes and lockouts over the issue of wage decreases.

Protests against wage decreases, with or without increased hours, were the major issues in 13.1 percent of the August strikes and lockouts as compared with 19.0 percent in July and 25.2 percent in June.

The 20 strikes and lockouts classified under "other" in table 4 involved such issues as increased work load, equalization of work, seniority, and objections to unsafe working conditions, to certain foremen, and to changes in methods of doing work.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in August 1935

Major issues	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	205	100.0	69,246	100.0
<b>Wages and hours</b> .....	<b>88</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>27,154</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Wage increase.....	41	20.0	12,573	18.2
Wage decrease.....	17	8.2	1,996	2.9
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	15	7.3	8,531	12.3
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	10	4.9	3,673	5.3
Wages and other causes.....	3	1.5	299	.4
Hour increase.....	2	1.0	82	.1
<b>Organization</b> .....	<b>92</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>30,338</b>	<b>43.8</b>
Recognition.....	13	6.3	2,013	2.9
Recognition and wages.....	17	8.2	2,515	3.6
Recognition and hours.....	2	1.0	134	.2
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	24	11.7	18,039	26.1
Recognition and other causes.....	2	1.0	482	.7
Closed shop.....	12	5.9	1,305	1.9
Violation of agreement.....	3	1.5	225	.3
Discrimination.....	19	9.3	5,625	8.1
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>25</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11,754</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Sympathy.....	2	1.0	537	.8
Different unions competing for control.....	2	1.0	210	.3
Other.....	20	9.7	10,957	15.8
Not reported.....	1	.5	50	.1

The average duration of the strikes and lockouts which ended in August was approximately 3 weeks. As indicated in table 5, more than one-third of the 191 disputes lasted less than 1 week but 6 of them had been in progress for 3 months or more. The most important of these were the New York Shipbuilding Corporation strike<sup>3</sup> at Camden, N. J., which began in May and ended late in August, and the general lumber strike in the Pacific Northwest which began in May and was gradually terminated in August.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1935 (p. 1288).

<sup>4</sup> Idem, September 1935 (p. 656).

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in August 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than 1½ 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.....	191	71	46	32	23	13	6
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	6	2	1	2		1	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	2		1			1	
Transportation equipment.....	2		1				1
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	8	2	1	2	1	1	1
Lumber and allied products.....	16	5	4	3	1	1	2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	1			1		
Textiles and their products.....	54	19	11	9	9	4	2
Leather and its manufactures.....	13	6	2	4	1		
Food and kindred products.....	9	1	2	2	3	1	
Paper and printing.....	4	1	1	1	1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	2		1	1			
Rubber products.....	1					1	
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	4	1	3				
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	6	2		2	2		
Transportation and communication.....	23	12	7	1	3		
Trade.....	5	2	1	1		1	
Domestic and personal service.....	7	5		1		1	
Professional service.....	1					1	
Building and construction.....	12	4	4	3	1		
Agriculture, etc.....	5	4	1				
Relief work.....	8	4	4				
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	1		1				

Methods of negotiating the settlements of the 191 strikes and lockouts which ended in August are shown in table 6. Settlements of the disputes in which 3.4 percent of the workers were involved were worked out directly between the employers and workers; settlements for 26.1 percent of the workers were obtained through negotiations between the employers and union representatives; and 62.7 percent of the workers were assisted in getting settlements by Government conciliators or labor boards. In most of the latter cases, union representatives negotiated for the workers with the Government agency.

No formal settlements were reached in 29 strikes and lockouts which involved 7.2 percent of the workers. In these cases the workers simply called off their strikes and resumed work without any formal settlements, or else they lost their jobs entirely when new employees were hired to take their places or the employers discontinued operations.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in August 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	191	100.0	87,202	100.0
Employers and workers directly.....	14	7.3	2,920	3.4
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	88	46.1	22,741	26.1
Government conciliators or labor boards.....	58	30.4	54,797	62.7
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	2	1.0	483	.6
Terminated without formal settlement.....	29	15.2	6,261	7.2

As shown in table 7, the results for 28.1 percent of the workers involved in the 191 strikes and lockouts which ended in August were favorable; for 10.4 percent of the workers the results were unfavorable; and for 60.8 percent of the workers compromise settlements were obtained.

The results of strikes and lockouts as shown in this table are determined by comparing the results with the demands presented in connection with the dispute. If essentially all of the demands of the workers are granted, the results are regarded as favorable to them; if practically none of the demands are granted, the results are regarded as unfavorable to them; and, if part of the demands are granted and both sides make some concessions, the results are regarded as compromises.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in August 1935

Results	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	191	100.0	87,202	100.0
Favorable to workers.....	81	42.5	24,498	28.1
Unfavorable to workers.....	52	27.2	9,103	10.4
Compromise.....	53	27.7	52,993	60.8
Jurisdiction or rival unions.....	1	.5	10	( <sup>1</sup> )
Undetermined.....	1	.5	400	.5
Not reported.....	3	1.6	198	.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

Table 8 shows the results of the 191 strikes and lockouts which ended in August in relation to the major issues involved. The workers were successful in obtaining favorable settlements in 38.8 percent of the disputes over wages and hours, and in 43.5 percent of the disputes over organization matters. They obtained unfavorable settlements in 32.9 percent of the wage and hour disputes and in 25.9 percent of the organization disputes. Compromise settlements



were reached in 27.0 percent of the wage and hour disputes and in 30.6 percent of the organization disputes.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in August 1935 in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts, the results of which were—					
		Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromises	Jurisdiction or rival union settlements	Undetermined	Not reported
All issues.....	191	81	52	53	1	1	3
<b>Wages and hours</b> .....	<b>85</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>			<b>1</b>
Wage increase.....	38	14	17	7			
Wage decrease.....	15	5	5	5			
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	11	4	2	4			1
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	13	6	2	5			
Wages and other causes.....	4	1	2	1			
Hour increase.....	4	3		1			
<b>Organization</b> .....	<b>85</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>			
Recognition.....	9	6	3				
Recognition and wages.....	10	3	1	6			
Recognition and hours.....	2			2			
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	20	10	4	6			
Recognition and other causes.....	4	1	1	2			
Closed shop.....	15	6	5	4			
Violation of agreement.....	3	3					
Discrimination.....	22	8	8	6			
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Sympathy.....	1					1	
Different unions competing for control.....	1				1		
Other.....	19	11	2	4			2

## Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in October 1935

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 114 disputes during October 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 60,718 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.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of October 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
R. A. Byrns, Inc., Mullica Hill, N. J.	Lockout	Teamsters	Wages cut \$2 per week	Pending	1935 Sept. 27		22	45
Longshoremen, New Orleans, La.	Strike	Longshoremen	Asked wage increase to 85 cents per hour, and union recognition.	do	Oct. 1		3,000	
Window cleaners, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Window cleaners	Asked renewal of agreement providing increase to \$43 per week, and occasional holiday with pay.	Adjusted. Allowed 40-hour week and \$2 per week increase, to \$38.	do	Nov. 1	750	
Electrical workers, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Electrical workers	Asked increase of 10 cents per hour, to \$1.	Pending	do		50	60
Tailors, Chicago, Ill.	do	Tailors	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed union agreement.	do	Oct. 12	600	
Henkel Clause Co., Fremont, Ohio.	do	Scissors polishers	Wage cut of 20 percent	Adjusted. Signed agreement with 5 percent restoration of cut	Aug. 23	do	60	190
Kelley Lumber Co., Eldridge, Ala.	do	Lumber workers	Wages, hours, and seniority rights.	Adjusted. Allowed increase, seniority rights, 8-hour day, and time and a half for overtime.	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	15	25
Gilbert Lumber Co., Eldridge, Ala.	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	25
Van Dyck Taxicab Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	Taxicab drivers	Dispute relative to payment of union dues.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement relative to union dues.	Oct. 1	Oct. 28	300	35
Longshoremen, Dunkirk, N. Y.	Strike	Longshoremen	Wages	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	Sept. 21	Sept. 24	125	
Clothing workers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Clothing workers	Alleged violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; all returned.	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	1,500	
Wayne & Hoyt Steamship Co., Pacific ports.	do	Marine engineers	Dispute relative to union membership.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 17	Sept. 30	30	
San Crest Hat Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	Hat workers	Asked union recognition	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; may return when needed.	Sept. 8	Oct. 17	23	
Novelty Hat Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	do	do	Unable to adjust. All proposals refused.	do	do	22	
United Metal Spinning Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Metal workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Pending	Oct. 1		40	
Clothing and department store clerks, Youngstown, Ohio.	do	Clerks	Wage increase of 33½ percent, 40-hour week, and closed shop.	Adjusted. Increase of 20 percent, 42½-hour week, and signed agreement.	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	85	
A. & P. warehouse, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy.	Warehouse workers	Collective bargaining and reinstatement of one discharged.	Pending	Oct. 5		45	

Pardee Brothers & Co., Hazleton, Pa.	Strike	Anthracite miners	Complaint of working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory working agreement.	Sept. 1	Sept. 25	1,000	
Oliver Mining Co., Ironwood, Mich.	Controversy	Miners	do	do	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	300	
Campbell Box & Tag Co., South Bend, Ind.	do	Printing pressmen	Union recognition and collective bargaining.	Pending	do		21	35
Milne Chair Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Furniture workers	Wage cut and violation of agreement.	Unable to adjust	Sept. 12	Oct. 23	326	8
Wheeling Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.	Controversy	Steel workers	2 discharged	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement of discharge cases.	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	2	5,650
Swift & Co., Des Moines, Iowa	Threatened strike	Meat cutters	Seniority rights	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Oct. 3	Oct. 22	370	174
White Rock Quarries, Inc., Pleasant Gap, Pa.	do	Quarry workers	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Unable to adjust	Sept. 7	Nov. 3	49	56
Hudson Motor Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Mechanics	do	Adjusted. Reinstated discharged men. All returned.	Sept. 26	Oct. 19	15	
Harmony Short Line Motor Transportation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Controversy	Drivers and mechanics	Discharge for union activity	Pending	Sept. 30		1	29
Aluminum Products Co., La Grange, Ill.	Strike	Aluminum workers	Alleged violation of agreement	do	Oct. 8		60	
Alemite Co., Woodstock, Ill.	Controversy	Metal polishers	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Unable to adjust	Oct. 7	Oct. 19	28	
Tailors, Oklahoma City, Okla.	Strike	Tailors	Wages, hours, and collective bargaining.	Partial adjustment. Seven firms signed agreements; 6 firms refused to sign.	Oct. 9	Oct. 14	35	40
do	do	Pottery workers	Signed agreement covering wages and recognition.	Unable to adjust	Oct. 4	Nov. 6	1,000	
Potteries, Crooksville and Roseville, Ohio.	Threatened strike	Machinists	Wage adjustments, recognition, and signed agreement.	Adjusted. Strike averted and better understanding.	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	90	2,335
Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co.; Manitowoc and Two Rivers, Wis.	Strike	Automobile mechanics	Alleged violation of union agreement.	Pending	Sept. 20		512	28
Walker, Ajax Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.	do	Fumigators	do	Adjusted. New agreement, allowing all demands.	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	52	13
Disinfecting & Exterminating Corporation, New York City.	do	Teamsters	Working conditions	Adjusted. Strike called off by agreement.	Oct. 10	do	7	
Sitgrave Funeral Livery, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Pearl-button makers	Asked reemployment of former workers.	Adjusted. Former workers to be reemployed.	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	80	10
Interstate Button Co., Newark, N. J.	Strike	Shirt makers	Wage adjustment asked	Adjusted. Wages adjusted; union agreement.	June 1	Oct. 10	250	
Bob & Baskin Shirt Co., Mahanoy City, Pa.	do	Auto-accessory makers	Wages and contract	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour in lower brackets, 3 cents in middle, no change in higher; 40-hour week; time and a half for overtime.	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	500	
Auto Stamping Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Controversy	Machinists	Conditions and collective bargaining.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Oct. 1	Oct. 21	36	
International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Fur workers	Dispute with international fur workers' union.	Unable to adjust	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	27	
M. Ullman, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.								

## Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of October 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
Longshoremen, Houston, Tex.	Strike	Longshoremen	Working conditions	Pending	1935 Oct. 12	1935 Oct. 25	2,000	
Wieboldt Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Radio-repair men	Asked signed agreement	Unable to adjust	Oct. 11		12	
Larabee Mills, Buffalo, N. Y.	do	Sheet-metal workers	Employment of local workers	Adjusted. Will employ local men if able to do work required.	do	Oct. 14	37	43
Columbia Radiator Co., McKeesport, Pa.	Strike	Iron pourers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory adjustment of wages and conditions.	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	22	478
Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.	Controversy	Bridge and iron workers	Wages and hours	Adjusted. Increase of 5 percent, 40-hour week.	Oct. 1	Oct. 24	200	30
Fur stores, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Fur workers	Renewal of agreement	Adjusted. Closed shop, 35-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and arbitration for future disputes.	do	Oct. 11	400	
Kankakee Stove Co., Florence Stove Works, Easy Way Trade Mark, Kankakee, Ill.	Controversy	Stove mounters	Asked collective bargaining	Pending	Oct. 11		765	
Auto mechanics, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike	Mechanics	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. Recognition and arbitration for future disputes.	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	500	650
Waterworks employees, Centralia, Ill.	Threatened strike	Water works employees	2 discharged	Adjusted. Strike threat withdrawn by vote of union.	Oct. 14	Oct. 18	20	10
Tennessee Coffin & Casket Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Controversy	Casket makers	Discharge of one employee	Adjusted. Agreed to reemploy worker discharged.	Oct. 1	Oct. 14	1	140
Steel workers, Canton, Ohio	do	Steel workers	Discharge for union affiliation	Pending	Oct. 15		1,000	
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Vandergrift, Pa.	Lockout	Tin and steel workers	Discharges	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	360	
American Raincoat Co., Baltimore, Md.	Strike	Raincoat makers	Asked agreement and reinstatement of strikers.	Pending	Oct. 15		70	
Superior Oil Corporation, Seminole, Okla.	do	Oil workers	Wage cut and longer hours	Unable to adjust	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	21	12
Prairie State Coal Co., Mark, Ill.	Controversy	Coal miners	Union dispute	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 10	Oct. 25	400	
H. L. Judd Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Threatened strike	Furniture workers	Asked closed shop	Adjusted. Signed agreement	Sept. 1	Oct. 22	112	
Grennan Cake Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	Bakers and drivers	Collective bargaining refused	Pending	Oct. 15		150	
Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	Strike	Cosmetics workers	Wages and hours	Adjusted. 2-year contract providing 44-hour week, 25 percent increase, future arbitration, and seniority rights.	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	200	300

Buckeye Coal Co., Nemacolin, Pa.	.....do.....	Coke workers.....	Objection to rent increase.....	Adjusted. Work resumed Oct. 21; joint conferences continued to settle questions in dispute.	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,000	.....
Dry-battery workers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Battery makers.....	Worker discharged for union activity.	Pending.....	Oct. 15	.....	1	350
Tailors, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Strike.....	Tailors.....	Asked wage increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Increase of 5 to 10 percent, closed shop, and satisfactory conditions.	.....do.....	Oct. 21	45	.....
Elkhart Rubber Works, Elkhart, Ind.	Controversy	Rubber workers.....	Making agreement.....	Adjusted. No change in agreement.	Oct. 14	.....do.....	138	.....
Elgin Watch Case Co., Elgin, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Jewelry workers.....	Asked signed agreement.....	Unable to adjust.....	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	700	.....
Electrical workers, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike.....	Electrical workers.....	Wage increase.....	Adjusted. Allowed 90 cents per hour; Jan. 1, 1936, \$1.	Sept. 8	Sept. 16	38	19
American Aggregates Corporation, Massillon, Ohio.	Controversy	Mineral workers.....	1 discharged; alleged discrimination.	Adjusted. Worker reinstated.....	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	35	.....
State highway project, Chicago, Ill.	Strike.....	Street-paving workers.....	Wages and jurisdiction.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory adjustment of wages and jurisdiction.	Oct. 17	Oct. 26	35	35
Green Line Sight-Seeing Co., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Chauffeurs and salesmen.	Wage rates.....	Pending.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	15
Fish-packing companies, Terminal Island, Calif.	.....do.....	Fish packers.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 19	.....do.....	2,500	.....
Barbers, Yakima, Wash.	Controversy	Barbers.....	Wage guaranty and hours.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	42	93
Standard Dairy Co., Tulsa, Okla.	Strike.....	Dairy drivers.....	Nonunion drivers struck in support of union drivers already on strike.	Unable to adjust.....	Sept. 1	Oct. 24	21	6
National Biscuit Co., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Bakery workers.....	Interpretation of agreement.....	Pending.....	Aug. 31	.....do.....	2,000	.....
Catholic Cemetery workers, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Cemetery employees.....	Asked union recognition.....	.....do.....	Oct. 19	.....do.....	300	.....
Butchers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Threatened strike.	Butchers.....	Discharge of union member.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	.....do.....	Oct. 30	75	25
Chas. Below Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Olive packers.....	Alleged violation of seniority rights.	.....do.....	Oct. 12	Oct. 17	27	.....
Pacific National Lumber Co., National, Wash.	Lockout.....	Lumber workers.....	Objection to wage rates.....	Adjusted. Part of workers rehired; more to be rehired later.	May 6	Sept. 18	35	165
Radio station, Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Radio telegraphists.....	Wages and working conditions.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement of wages and conditions.	Oct. 11	Oct. 31	5	17
Robinson Bros., Baltimore, Md.	Strike.....	Upholsterers.....	Collective bargaining.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Oct. 19	Nov. 7	27	32
Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	Metal workers.....	Asked increase of 2½ cents per hour.	Adjusted. Agreement; strike vote withdrawn.	Oct. 21	.....do.....	360	50
Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.....	Strike.....	Elevator constructors and electrical workers.	Jurisdiction of installation of elevator.	Pending. Temporary settlement for completion of elevator.	Oct. 23	.....do.....	8	100
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	Controversy	Rubber workers.....	Wage adjustments.....	Pending.....	Oct. 1	.....do.....	90	9,200
Stockholm Pipe & Fitting Foundry, Birmingham, Ala.	.....do.....	Metal workers.....	Working conditions.....	.....do.....	Oct. 21	.....do.....	(1)	.....

## Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of October 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
Kane Shirt Co., Kane, Pa.	Strike	Shirt makers	Asked wage increase.	Unclassified. Settled by parties before arrival of commissioner.	1935 Oct. 21	1935 Nov. 10	67	-----
Tailors, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Tailors	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Pending.	Oct. 24	-----	39	400
C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind.	Controversy	Metal workers	Discharges and discrimination.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	do	Oct. 28	6	940
Gwinn Brothers & Co., Huntington, W. Va.	Lockout	Flour workers	Asked agreement providing closed shop.	Adjusted. Satisfactory union agreement covering wages and conditions.	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	32	6
Shell Metal Products, Inc., Ellenville, N. Y.	Strike	Metal workers	Wages, hours, union recognition, and collective bargaining.	Pending.	Oct. 12	-----	100	-----
Chesapeake Shoe Co., Baltimore, Md.	Threatened strike.	Shoe workers	Wages and hours.	Adjusted. Allowed 45-hour week; wage adjustments to follow.	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	250	-----
Seamen officers, New York City.	Controversy.	Seamen	Renewal of agreement.	Pending.	do	-----	(1)	-----
Howard Cleaners & Dyers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Cleaners and dyers	Wages and working conditions.	do	Oct. 18	-----	(1)	-----
Davis Laundry & Cleaning Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy.	Laundry and cleaners	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Sept. 5	Oct. 21	(1)	-----
St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.	do	Lumber workers	Reinstatement of workers.	Adjusted. Agreed to reemploy all workers within reasonable time.	Sept. 1	Oct. 20	119	3,000
Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Metal polishers	Discharge of 6 workers who asked increase.	Pending.	Sept. 12	-----	6	-----
Northwestern Cooperage Co., Gladstone, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Coopers	Asked agreement providing overtime pay and union recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 28	Nov. 9	550	-----
S. L. Allen Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Employees	Working conditions.	Pending.	Oct. 25	-----	160	-----
Tuberculosis Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.	Strike	Carpenters versus iron workers.	Jurisdiction of metal doors and window frames.	Adjusted. Work divided satisfactorily.	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	35	540
Underwear workers, Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Underwear workers	(1)	Pending.	Oct. 23	-----	1,500	-----
Libby, McNeil & Libby Co., Whitewater, Wis.	Controversy.	Canned-goods workers.	Asked increase and collective bargaining.	do	Oct. 29	-----	45	-----
Viesco Co., Nitro, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Textile workers	Alleged discrimination when 120 workers laid off.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 28	Nov. 7	330	3

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Waterworks project, Crown Point, Ind.	Controversy.	Employees.....	Alleged discrimination in selection of workers.	Partial adjustment. Employment of workers settled; other questions referred to Board of Labor Review.	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	35	15
Wholesale poultry industry, Detroit, Mich.	Lockout.....	Poultry dressers.....	Asked closed shop.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement..	Oct. 14	Oct. 30	130	-----
Oliver Farm Equipment Co., South Bend, Ind.	Controversy.	Farm-machinery makers.	Alleged violation of agreement.....	Pending.....	Oct. 28	-----	(1)	-----
Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Portland, Oreg.	Strike.....	Radio telegraphists.....	Asked union recognition.....	Adjusted. Strikers promised re-employment when practicable.	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	8	-----
Springfield Metallic Casket Co., Springfield, Ohio.	do.....	Casket makers.....	Wages, seniority rights, and overtime pay.	Adjusted. Allowed seniority rights, time and a half for overtime, 8-hour day, and readjustment of piecework rates.	Oct. 23	Nov. 2	230	25
E. M. Fine & Sons, Jacksonville, Ind.	do.....	Garment makers.....	Wage increase.....	Unable to adjust.....	Oct. 30	Nov. 8	350	-----
Regent Theater, Detroit, Mich.	Lockout.....	Theater and stage hands.	Working conditions.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; theater reopened.	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	17	-----
Loft, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.	Strike.....	Candy makers.....	Wage increase, union recognition, and protest against longer hours.	Adjusted. Allowed 44-hour week with no reduction in pay; to reinstate all workers when practicable.	Oct. 14	Oct. 30	1,700	3,300
Viviano Macaroni Co., Carnegie, Pa.	do.....	Macaroni workers.....	Hourly rates and union agreement.	Pending.....	Sept. 9	-----	110	5
George Wagner Inc., New York City.	Threatened strike.	Egg candlers.....	Renewal of agreement.....	do.....	Oct. 25	-----	15	-----
Florian Candy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike.....	Candy workers.....	Wage cut and increased hours.....	Adjusted. Union agreement covering wages and future arbitration.	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	60	15
Warehouse workers, Sacramento, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Warehouse workers.....	Wages, hours, and conditions.....	Pending.....	Oct. 26	-----	150	-----
A. B. Stove Co., Battle Creek, Mich.	Strike.....	Stove mounters.....	Asked closed-shop agreement.....	do.....	Oct. 15	-----	225	-----
Martin & Bauer, opticians, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy.	Optical workers.....	Employment of man suspended from union.	Adjusted. Agreed to reinstate man in union which was satisfactory.	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	1	2
Delta Chemical & Iron Co., Wells, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Employees.....	Asked closed shop, seniority rights, and time and a half for overtime.	Adjusted. Seniority rights and understanding as to handling future disputes.	Oct. 19	Nov. 5	120	-----
Young Radiator Co., Racine, Wis.	Controversy.	Auto workers.....	Alleged discrimination in discharge of 2 men.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Oct. 1	Oct. 31	200	100
Petty's Shoe Repair Shops, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Shoe-repair men.....	Asked wage increase and signed union agreement.	Adjusted. Signed union agreement.	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	5	2
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31,810	28,908

<sup>1</sup> Not yet reported.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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## LABOR AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS

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### Renewal of Appalachian Agreement in Bituminous-Coal Industry

ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1935, the Appalachian agreement, basic agreement in the bituminous-coal industry, was renewed for a period of 18 months, beginning October 1, 1935. The new agreement, which was concluded after 7 months of negotiation, provides increased wage rates for the mine workers, and continues the 35-hour week in force under the previous Appalachian agreement, which expired March 31, 1935.

Negotiations looking toward the signing of the new agreement began on February 18, 1935, when, in accordance with the provisions of the expiring agreement, a joint conference of operators and union representatives met in Washington to consider revision of the agreement. The union asked for a 6-hour day and a 5-day week and wage increases of 50 cents a day to all outside and inside day-wage men, 15 cents a ton for combined cutting and loading rates, 25 cents per ton in all pick-mining rates, 20 percent increase on all yardage and dead work, and corresponding increases on mechanical loading and conveying work. The operators rejected the miners' demands on the ground that it was impossible to agree upon a new basic-wage contract in the face of the uncertainty regarding legislative provision for stabilization of the coal industry. The old question of differentials in wage rates among the various districts made agreement among the operators more difficult.

No agreement having been reached by March 29, the National Industrial Recovery Board, by direction of President Roosevelt, interceded to avoid a suspension of work and the old agreement was extended until June 16, the expiration date of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Further extensions from June 16 to June 30, to July 31, and to September 15 were made at the request of the President, to give Congress time to act on the Guffey coal bill.<sup>1</sup> The bill was approved August 30, 1935, but the problem of wage-rate revision remained for settlement by the joint conference.

<sup>1</sup> Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, Public, No. 402, 74th Cong. (H. R. 9100).

On September 14 the miners abandoned their demand for a 30-hour week and reduced the increase asked for pick mining to 15 cents a ton and for yardage and dead work to 10 percent. The question of regional differentials was temporarily settled by an agreement to entrust the matter to a joint subscale committee of 16, composed of 8 operators and 8 union representatives. This committee was to meet within 15 days after the agreement was signed, to draft plans and set up machinery to dispose of the disputes as to differentials, and to fix time limits for such determination, which should not be later than February 1, 1936. If the committee should be unable to agree within 3 days, the matters should immediately be laid before a judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, his decision to be final and effective immediately.

A further extension of 6 days having failed to bring agreement on wage rates, the union refused to extend the agreement further and called a strike of all coal miners in the Appalachian and outlying districts for September 23. The strike call brought out 400,000 miners. Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward McGrady acted as mediator in an attempt to bring the two sides together. On September 24 the operators agreed to all the revised union demands except that they offered an increase of 7½ cents per ton for cutting and loading. The miners lowered their demands for the increase in cutting and loading rates from 15 cents to 9 cents a ton. After 2 more days the operators agreed to pay the 9 cents demanded, thus settling the last outstanding point in controversy. The miners went back to work on October 1 in all Appalachian districts except in the Virginia district and Hazard County in Kentucky, in which the agreement was signed after a few more days of negotiation, the Southern Appalachian field, in which the operators' association signed up on October 31, and Harlan County (Ky.), in which the strike was still unsettled when the Monthly Labor Review went to press.

The agreement finally arrived at provided for a 50-cent-per-day increase for all day workers; an increase of 9 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for pick mining and of 9 cents per ton for combined cutting and loading; a 10-percent increase for yardage and dead work; a 70-cent-per-day increase for all miners employed on a daily or hourly rate on mechanical loading and conveyor devices and for all employees engaged in production in strip pits. Where tonnage, footage, or yardage rates are paid on conveyors or other mechanical loading devices, such rates are to be raised by the same percentage as the basic loading and cutting rates. All other provisions of the old agreement were renewed unchanged, except where references to the N. R. A. made minor changes necessary.

The Appalachian agreement covers workers in districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 19, 24, 28, 30, and 31, of the United Mine Workers of America. The area covered comprises the following:

Northern Territory: Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, together with Ohio, Brook, Hancock, and Marshall Counties of West Virginia; northern West Virginia, including counties of Barbour, Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and that portion of Nicholas County including mines served by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and north Maryland and upper Potomac district, including Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties of West Virginia.

Southern Territory: The State of Virginia, northern Tennessee, that part of Kentucky lying east of a line drawn north and south through the city of Louisville, and that part of West Virginia not included in northern territory.

District 24, covering Michigan, was not included in the previous agreement nor were several counties in northern West Virginia which are now covered.

While only the miners in the Appalachian territory are directly covered by the agreement, the workers of every bituminous-coal field are affected indirectly. The districts not included, known as "outlying districts", take the Appalachian agreement as the basis for negotiation of separate district contracts with the operators in those districts. District conferences were begun immediately following the signing of the Appalachian agreement. At the time the Monthly Labor Review went to press the basic terms set by the Appalachian agreement had been accepted by operators in the principal outlying fields except western Kentucky. Alabama and western Kentucky constituted the main outlying strike areas after October 1, but the Alabama strike was settled on November 17 with increases of approximately half those granted under the Appalachian agreement.

Agreements are to be drawn up covering local or district conditions within the larger Appalachian field, such agreements to embody the basic rates of pay, hours of work, and conditions of employment set forth in the Appalachian agreement. All internal differences are to be referred to the various districts for settlement, with the understanding that only by mutual consent shall anything be done in district conferences that will increase cost of production or decrease the earning capacity of the miners.

The agreement is effective until April 1, 1937. On February 17, 1937, a joint conference of the signatories to the agreement is to be held to consider what revisions, if any, shall be made as to hours, wages, and conditions of employment.

On the basis of tonnage figures, it is estimated that for the 18 months' duration of the new agreement, the wage increases secured over and above present wages will amount to \$90,000,000.

The basic rates established in the various districts under the present and previous agreements follow:

Basic Tonnage Wage Rates Established in Districts Covered by Appalachian Agreement

Districts	Tonnage rates per 2,000 pounds run of mine coal					
	Pick mining		Machine loading		Cutting, short-wall-machine	
	New rate	Old rate	New rate	Old rate	New rate	Old rate
<i>Schedule A</i>						
Western Pennsylvania:						
Thin vein.....	\$0.89	\$0.80	\$0.68	\$0.60	\$0.10	\$0.09
Thick vein.....	.84	.75	.64	.56	.09	.08
Central Pennsylvania.....	.89	.80	.68	.60	.10	.09
Southern Somerset County, Pa.....	.89	.80	.68	.60	.10	.09
Connellsville, Pa.....	.75	.66	.56	.48	.08	.07
Westmoreland-Greensburg, Pa.....	.84	.75	.64	.56	.09	.08
Freeport, Pa.—Thick vein.....	.84	.75	.64	.56	.09	.08
Northern West Virginia.....	.75	.66	.585	.505	.085	.075
Michigan.....	1.102	1.012	.851	1.077	.151	1.142
Ohio and panhandle district of northern West Virginia.....	.89	.80	.68	.60	.10	.09
<i>Schedule B</i>						
Maryland and upper Potomac district, including Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties of West Virginia:						
All seams except Bakerstown and Waynesburg..	.812	.722	.61	.53	.10	.09
Bakerstown.....	.87	.78	.73	.65	.10	.09
Waynesburg.....	.87	.78	.68	.60	.10	.09
Kanawha.....			.582	.502	.09	.08
Logan.....			.492	.412	.072	.062
Williamson.....			.518	.438	.076	.066
Big Sandy-Elkhorn.....			.625	.545	.10	.09
Hazard.....			.562	.482	.10	.09
Harlan.....			.57	.49	.09	.08
Virginia.....			.568	.488	.087	.077
Southern Appalachian.....			.59	1.51	.10	1.09
New River.....			.602	1.522	.095	1.085
Pocahontas—Tug River.....			.517	1.437	.065	1.055
Winding Gulf.....			.544	1.464	.09	1.08
Greenbrier.....			.552	1.472	.075	1.065

<sup>1</sup> Rates under district agreements. Not previously included in Appalachian agreement.

Hourly and Daily Wage Rates Established in Districts Covered by Appalachian Agreement

Occupation	Schedule A <sup>1</sup>				Schedule B <sup>2</sup>			
	Hourly rate		Daily rate		Hourly rate		Daily rate	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
<i>Inside</i>								
Motormen, rock drillers.....	\$0.809	\$0.737	\$5.66	\$5.16	\$0.751	\$0.680	\$5.26	\$4.76
Drivers, brakemen, spraggers, snappers, coal drillers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom cagers.....	.786	.714	5.50	5.00	.729	.657	5.10	4.60
Pumpers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, timbermen helpers, and other inside labor not classified.....	.751	.680	5.26	4.76	.694	.623	4.86	4.36
Greasers, trappers, flaggers, switch throwers.....	.557	.486	3.90	3.40	.500	.428	3.50	3.00
<i>Outside</i>								
Bit sharpeners, car droppers, trimmers, car repairmen, dumpers.....	.677	.606	4.74	4.24	.620	.548	4.34	3.84
Sand dryers, car cleaners, other able-bodied labor.....	.643	.571	4.50	4.00	.586	.514	4.10	3.60
Slate pickers.....	.557	.486	3.90	3.40	.500	.428	3.50	3.00
Skilled labor not classified.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, northern panhandle of West Virginia, and northern West Virginia districts.

<sup>2</sup> Maryland and upper Potomac district, including Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties of West Virginia; Kanawha, Logan, Williamson, Big Sandy-Elkhorn, Hazard, Harlan, Virginia, Southern Appalachian, New River, Pocahontas-Tug River, Winding Gulf, and Greenbrier districts.

<sup>3</sup> To be paid in accordance with custom at mine.



In accordance with the provision with respect to differentials, the joint subscale committee met on October 10, 11, and 12, 1935, and reached an agreement embodying, among other matters, the following provisions:

That a joint commission be selected by the various producing districts composing the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference, with a representative of the operators and a representative of the mine workers from each district affected.

That the commission shall immediately organize to carry out its duties, and has authority to conduct hearings under its own rules and regulations, make investigations and reports thereon to a general Appalachian Joint Wage Conference to be held on or before February 1, 1936. The officers of the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference of 1935 are to act as officers of the commission and require districts to name their members. The interdistrict joint committee shall make an effort to agree upon the facts and equity of questions referred to it, and if agreed, shall close the case. If agreement cannot be reached, the facts and findings are to be reported to the commission. The work of the interdistrict committee is to be supplemented by the selection of an impartial investigator, who, in case of disagreement as to facts, shall submit a report to the commission on all disputed points. If possible, the impartial investigator is to be selected by the interdistrict joint committee, but if this committee cannot agree upon such a person, he is to be named by three members of the commission from districts not concerned in the disputes, these three to be named by the chairman of the commission and the international president of the United Mine Workers. All complaints must have been filed with the secretary of the commission by November 1, 1935. In the event of an agreement requiring a change in rates affecting differentials, such agreement is to be confirmed by the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference to be assembled on or before February 1, 1936.

That the Pittsburgh thin-vein, short-wall-machine cutting and loading rates shall be used as the basing rate for the high volatile fields of northern territory.

That the central Pennsylvania basic short-wall-machine cutting and loading rates shall be used as the basing rate for the low volatile fields of northern territory.

That the Kanawha basic short-wall-machine cutting and loading rates shall be used as the basing rate for the high volatile fields of southern territory.

That the New River basic short-wall-machine cutting and loading rates shall be used as the basing rate for the low volatile fields of southern territory.

That it will be impossible to make proper investigation and determine the facts and equity of the so-called "North-South differential" of 40 cents a day, and tonnage differentials based thereon and interdistrict differentials as to day-wage rates, within the time limit fixed, and that therefore this question will be referred to the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference in 1937. Interdistrict basic tonnage rates, including pick and short-wall-machine cutting and loading rates, will be considered by the commission and reports made under the stipulation of the Appalachian joint-wage agreement of 1935. Intradistrict differentials involving the conditions of operation, differences in local customs and practices, and mining methods within each of the various districts, are so varied and complex that they cannot be settled in the basic Appalachian Joint Wage Conference and are to be referred to their respective district conferences.

That members of the commission who are complainants and respondents on the same issue may be designated as a subcommittee to investigate and recommend agreements to the commission. When the commission lodges a complaint with a subcommittee it shall fix a time limit within which the commission will receive the subcommittee's report. Failure to file such statement within the time limit will cause foreclosure of the introduction of evidence.



## Award of Increases in Wages to Street-Car Employees in Washington, D. C.

WAGE increases of 10 and 11 cents an hour for street-car trainmen, 16 cents an hour for bus operators, and 5 cents an hour for shopmen and other workers of the Capital Transit Co. of Washington, D. C., were awarded by the decision of an arbitration board handed down on August 3, 1935. The award is retroactive to April 1, 1935, and directly affects approximately 2,500 men.

The board was set up pursuant to an arbitration agreement entered into by the Transit Co. and Division 689 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees on March 30, 1935, when the 3-year agreement executed on March 30, 1932, expired. Under the terms of the expiring agreement, renewal from year to year was to take effect automatically unless either party made request for a change at least 30 days prior to the expiration date. The required notice was given by the union. The two parties, failing to settle on terms for a new contract, agreed to set up a three-party arbitration board, which conducted hearings lasting 16 days.

The following award was made, the arbiter selected by the company dissenting:

The trainmen shall receive an increase in the rate of their pay of 10 cents per hour.

The differential in favor of 1-man car operators shall be increased 1 cent an hour; that is, from the present rate of 5 cents per hour to 6 cents per hour.

The 1-man bus operators shall receive the pay applicable to 1-man car operators.

Shopmen and other employees covered by the agreement shall receive an increase of 5 cents per hour in the rate of their pay.

The foregoing awards shall be effective as from April 1, 1935.

The new scale of wages for carmen and bus drivers is as follows:

	<i>2-man cars</i>	<i>1-man cars or busses</i>
First 3 months.....cents per hour--	59	65
Next 9 months.....do----	63	69
Thereafter.....do----	65	71

The bus drivers, by being placed on the same wage base as 1-man-car operators instead of 2-man-car operators, as in the previous agreement, received a total increase of 16 cents an hour.

The union having previously withdrawn all its requests except that for the wage revision, the old agreement was extended to April 1, 1938, with the new wage provisions. A yearly opening clause for wages is provided.

## LABOR TURN-OVER

### Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, September 1935

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of labor turn-over in manufacturing industries for September shows an increase of 7 percent in the accession rate. This gain brings the rate of accession to 4.95 per 100 employees, the highest level reached since January. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the accession rate in September shows an increase of 37 percent.

#### All Manufacturing

THE turn-over rates represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. The data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments in 144 industries. More than 1,900,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in September.

The improvement in employment conditions is indicated further by the lower separation rate. Although the quit rate during September was higher than in August, the lay-off rate was 28 percent below the level of the previous month and the discharge rate declined 10 percent. The total separation rate for the month was 15 percent lower than in August and 38 percent lower than in September 1934.

In table 1 is shown the monthly trend of labor turn-over for manufacturing as a whole for the year 1934 and the first 9 months of 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates [per 100 Employees] in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rate and year	Average	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quit rate:													
1935.....		0.76	0.73	0.75	0.93	1.21	0.83	0.90	0.86	1.05			
1934.....	0.89	.90	.85	.93	1.11	1.01	.94	.70	.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:													
1935.....		.18	.18	.17	.20	.17	.20	.20	.21	.19			
1934.....	.19	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:													
1935.....		2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00	3.46	2.57	2.70	1.95			
1934.....	3.02	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	2.79	3.24	3.73	4.38	4.49	3.67	3.77	3.19			
1934.....	4.10	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	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01	3.18	4.17	4.60	4.95			
1934.....	4.74	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14

## Twelve Industries

IN addition to information for manufacturing as a whole, rates are presented for 12 separate manufacturing industries. Reports were received from representative plants in these 12 industries employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry, as measured by the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

In the 12 industries, 8 show a higher accession rate than separation rate. Of these, five are in durable-goods industries. The highest hiring rate occurred in the automobile industry, the lowest in boots and shoes. Sawmills registered the highest quit rate and boots and shoes and bricks the lowest. Iron and steel and men's clothing showed the lowest discharge rates and sawmills the highest. The highest lay-off rate was shown in slaughtering and meat packing and the lowest in the cigar and cigarette industry.

The quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 12 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures, are given by industries in table 2.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates [per 100 Employees] in Specified Industries

Class of rates	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Bricks		
Quit rate.....	0.79	0.70	0.59	0.72	0.88	0.64	0.72	0.69	0.80
Discharge rate.....	.13	.19	.14	.17	.22	.17	.19	.18	.08
Lay-off rate.....	2.19	11.81	13.31	2.32	1.67	2.33	5.98	6.00	15.55
Total separation rate.....	3.11	12.70	14.04	3.21	2.77	3.14	6.89	6.87	16.43
Accession rate.....	10.32	4.00	2.53	1.65	2.44	1.09	7.50	7.62	4.39
	Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops		
Quit rate.....	1.12	1.33	(1)	1.34	1.36	6.49	0.98	0.80	0.51
Discharge rate.....	.22	.23	(1)	.28	.31	.33	.23	.25	.13
Lay-off rate.....	.59	.93	(1)	1.62	2.08	2.46	1.76	2.06	5.62
Total separation rate.....	1.93	2.49	(1)	3.24	3.75	9.28	2.97	3.11	6.26
Accession rate.....	4.23	2.41	(1)	6.68	5.50	3.60	4.29	4.22	2.60
	Furniture			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate.....	2.23	0.60	1.45	0.85	0.92	0.60	0.85	0.93	0.72
Discharge rate.....	.23	.22	.22	.09	.10	.04	.09	.15	.07
Lay-off rate.....	1.56	1.81	3.57	.96	1.45	3.39	1.56	1.23	5.43
Total separation rate.....	4.02	2.63	5.24	1.90	2.47	4.03	2.50	2.31	6.22
Accession rate.....	5.90	5.93	4.44	2.61	4.03	.98	2.26	3.26	2.36
	Petroleum refining			Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate.....	0.76	0.61	(1)	2.75	1.67	0.95	0.82	1.13	2.11
Discharge rate.....	.10	.10	(1)	.46	.48	.50	.20	.24	.46
Lay-off rate.....	2.37	1.66	(1)	3.90	3.92	5.56	6.10	6.65	7.12
Total separation rate.....	3.23	2.37	(1)	7.11	6.07	7.01	7.12	8.02	9.69
Accession rate.....	2.45	2.27	(1)	8.88	12.79	6.76	6.19	7.10	16.35

<sup>1</sup> Rates not available.

## Standard Procedure for Computing Labor Turn-Over

LABOR turn-over is costly to both employers and workers. To the employer there is an expense involved in interviewing and hiring the new man. There is always an uncertainty as to his ability and efficiency, which entails a greater amount of supervision than is given to an older employee. The new man cannot be trusted fully until his capacity is known and he frequently spoils material while learning. The worker is likely to lose wages between jobs; frequently he must learn new methods even though he continues in the same trade. If he changes occupations he seldom earns as much on the new job until he has become skilled.

The amount of labor turn-over in American industry is of interest to employers, workers, and the public. The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes monthly figures on labor turn-over which cover more than 5,000 manufacturing establishments employing approximately 2,000,000 workers. The figures are rates or indexes, computed from the average number of employees and the number of accessions and separations during the month.

A general rate is published each month for manufacturing industries as a whole, based on reports received at present from about 2,500 employers in 144 different lines of manufacture. A balanced proportion is given to the several industries included in this general rate.

In addition, the Bureau has expanded its monthly inquiry to such an extent in 12 industries that separate rates are now being published for them. These 12 industries collectively represent approximately 4,000 establishments. A due proportion of the establishments in these several lines is included in the general index.

The definitions used by the Bureau are as follows:

An accession means the hiring of a new employee or the rehiring of an old employee.

A separation is a termination of employment of any of the three following kinds: Quits, lay-offs, and discharges.

A quit is termination of employment, generally initiated by the worker because of his desire to leave, but sometimes due to his physical incapacity.

A discharge<sup>1</sup> is a termination of employment at the will of the employer, with prejudice to the worker because of some fault on the part of the worker.

A lay-off<sup>1</sup> is a termination of employment at the will of the employer, without prejudice to the worker. A permanent lay-off, a long lay-off, an indefinite lay-off, and a short definite lay-off with the name of the worker removed from the pay roll, are counted by the Bureau as lay-offs, but a short, definite lay-off with the name of the worker remaining on the pay roll is not counted as a separation. (It

<sup>1</sup> There are prevalent two conceptions of the use of the terms "lay-off" and "discharge." Some persons differentiate between them on the basis of the degree of permanence, a lay-off being thought of as a temporary separation and a discharge as a permanent separation. The Bureau has adopted the definitions described in the paragraphs above (i. e., a lay-off being a termination of employment without prejudice to the worker, while a discharge involves prejudice to the worker) because these usages are common among employers and personnel workers in industry.

is recognized that some companies retain persons on the pay roll and give them extended vacations when business is slow; other companies take them off the pay roll but promise to reemploy them when there is work. This variation in policy interferes with complete comparability in the monthly reports received from the companies, and causes some distortion in the general lay-off rate.)

A quit on the part of a worker is generally due to—

- a.* Dissatisfaction as to wages, hours, working conditions, or labor policies.
- b.* The opportunity to get a more desirable position.
- c.* A desire not to work anywhere.
- d.* Sickness, disability, old age, or death.

A discharge of a worker is generally due to his—

- a.* Incompetence.
- b.* Insubordination.
- c.* Violation of rules.
- d.* Dishonesty.
- e.* Misfit—physical or mental.
- f.* Laziness.

A lay-off of the worker may, among other causes, be due to—

- a.* Lack of orders.
- b.* Lack of material.
- c.* Change in product.
- d.* Breakdown of plant.
- e.* Reorganization of force.
- f.* Release of temporary help.
- g.* Introduction of labor-saving machinery.

#### Method of Collection

EACH month the Bureau sends out a questionnaire and gets from its correspondent establishments the following information for the month just closed:

1. Number of separations during period—
  - a.* Number of quits.
  - b.* Number of discharges.
  - c.* Number of lay-offs.
  - d.* Total separations.
2. Number of accessions during period.
3. Number of factory workers on pay roll—
  - a.* At beginning of period.
  - b.* At end of period.

The purpose of the last two questions is to get an approximate number on the pay roll. This is determined by adding the number at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period and dividing by two. Some plants are able to furnish the average of daily counts of the number on the pay roll. Others can furnish an average of the number on the weekly pay roll.

The reporting establishments are requested to omit office employees, when practicable, but to include temporary help, part-time workers, and employees in training. This inclusion is desired in order to show the degree of stability of employment as it affects all workers.

## Methods of Computing

THE items of separation and accession are divided by the average number on the pay roll to get the rate per 100 employees for the month. In compiling the rates the actual numbers for the several establishments are added and the general rates computed from the grand total. Thus each establishment has an influence or "weight" in the rate in proportion to its size.

If an equivalent annual rate is desired, the monthly rate can be multiplied by 11.77 if the month has 31 days; by 12.17 if it is a 30-day month; by 13.04 if it is a 28-day month; and by 12.62 if it is a 29-day month.

In comparing monthly rates the number of days in the month should be considered, as no adjustment is made in the monthly rate because of the number of its days. With the adjustment in the equivalent yearly rate this latter figure affords a more exact comparison as between months.



## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

### Earnings and Hours of Labor in the Baking Industry, 1933 and 1934<sup>1</sup>

THE President's Reemployment Agreement and the adoption of the bakery code resulted in a gain in average hourly earnings throughout the baking industry. The average hourly earnings of men, however, were increased more than those of women and the South gained more than the North. From March 1933 to December 1934 average hourly earnings increased 9.9 cents for males in the North, 10.2 cents for males in the South, 7.1 cents for females in the North, and 8.5 cents for females in the South. This was shown by a recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering a pay-roll period in March 1933, September 1933, and December 1934.<sup>2</sup> The latter part of March 1933, for which reports from 250 establishments with 16,480 employees were obtained, was taken as representative of conditions at the lowest level in the business depression. Earnings in the latter half of September 1933, for which period reports from 256 establishments with 18,782 employees were obtained, reflected the conditions following a month of operation under the President's Reemployment Agreement. December 1934, for which reports from 259 establishments with 20,962 employees were secured, was taken as representative of conditions during the operation of the code, which became effective on July 9, 1934.

The Bureau's survey was undertaken at the request of the National Recovery Administration, to determine the character of the distribution of earnings in this industry and to secure more accurate information with regard to the effects of the N. R. A. code provisions upon the industry, especially with reference to weekly hours.

One of the principal issues in connection with the code was the question of what maximum hours per week should be provided for bakeries with various degrees of mechanization. The code had set a maximum of 48 hours for "handcraft shops" (which were defined as those that "use no power-driven machines other than mixers and doughbrakes in the processing in any of their products and which

<sup>1</sup> Report prepared by Paul H. Moncure and Florence Clark Beal, under the direction of Jacob Perlman, chief, Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions.

<sup>2</sup> Data relating to personnel policies, as well as information on descriptions of occupations and type and distribution of product in the baking industry, will be covered in a forthcoming bulletin.

do not employ more than 10 bake-shop employees") and 40 hours for "other than handcraft shops." Members of the industry proposed the subdivision of this latter class, recommending the creation of a class of "semihandcraft" shops to be defined as those in which at least 80 percent of the total working hours of all production employees is spent in hand operation, such shops to have a maximum of 44 hours per week. Bakeries "other than handcraft shops and semi-handcraft shops" would then be classified as mechanical shops, which, it was proposed, should continue to have a maximum of 40 hours per week.

#### Average Hourly Earnings

THE average hourly earnings for March and September 1933 and December 1934, as well as the percentages of change between these months, are to be found in table 1.

Table 1.—Average Hourly Earnings in the Baking Industry, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region and sex	Average hourly earnings			Percentage change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
North:						
Males.....	\$0.491	\$0.540	\$0.590	+10.0	+9.3	+20.2
Females.....	.321	.364	.392	+13.4	+7.7	+22.1
South:						
Males.....	.360	.436	.462	+21.1	+6.0	+28.3
Females.....	.240	.311	.325	+29.6	+4.5	+35.4

The relative increases in hourly earnings from March 1933 to December 1934, like the absolute increases, were larger in the South than in the North, but the percentage increases were greater for females than for males because of the lower March 1933 figure to which the increase was applied. In the North the gains amounted to 20.2 percent for males and 22.1 percent for females while in the South they were 28.3 percent for males and 35.4 percent for females. In each case the major part of this increase came as a result of the introduction of the President's Reemployment Agreement, though this was especially true in the South where the earnings of males, for example, increased 21.1 percent from March to September 1933 and 6 percent from September 1933 to December 1934.

The distribution of the average hourly earnings of individual workers in the industry shows that the increase in earnings was not limited to any particular wage class but occurred more or less in all classes. There was a reduction in the proportion of lower-paid workers, accompanied by an increase in the proportion of higher-paid workers. This will be seen by an examination of table 2, which shows the per-

centage distribution of employees according to average earnings per hour by sex and region for the three pay-roll periods covered.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Employees by Average Hourly Earnings, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region, sex, and average hourly earnings	March 1933		September 1933		December 1934	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
<i>North</i>						
<b>Males:</b>						
Under 22.5 cents.....	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.4	(1)	(1)
22.5 and under 27.5 cents.....	4.0	7.0	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.2
27.5 and under 32.5 cents.....	7.2	14.2	7.2	9.1	1.9	2.1
32.5 and under 37.5 cents.....	12.2	26.4	9.0	18.1	5.1	7.2
37.5 and under 42.5 cents.....	14.2	40.6	13.8	31.9	14.0	21.2
42.5 and under 47.5 cents.....	13.0	53.6	10.3	42.2	12.8	34.0
47.5 and under 52.5 cents.....	12.4	66.0	11.4	53.6	10.3	44.3
52.5 and under 57.5 cents.....	7.7	73.7	10.5	64.1	9.7	54.0
57.5 and under 62.5 cents.....	5.4	79.1	7.6	71.7	8.3	62.3
62.5 and under 67.5 cents.....	4.8	83.9	6.2	77.9	8.3	70.6
67.5 and under 72.5 cents.....	3.4	87.3	5.9	83.8	6.9	77.5
72.5 and under 77.5 cents.....	2.9	90.2	4.8	88.6	6.4	83.9
77.5 and under 85 cents.....	3.1	93.3	3.4	92.0	5.3	89.2
85 cents and under \$1.....	4.4	97.7	5.5	97.5	7.0	96.2
\$1 and over.....	2.3	100.0	2.5	100.0	3.8	100.2
<b>Females:</b>						
Under 17.5 cents.....	4.4	4.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
17.5 and under 22.5 cents.....	15.5	19.9	1.3	1.3	(1)	(1)
22.5 and under 27.5 cents.....	22.3	42.2	5.4	6.7	1.9	1.9
27.5 and under 32.5 cents.....	13.7	55.9	41.6	48.3	21.3	23.2
32.5 and under 37.5 cents.....	16.3	72.2	19.2	67.5	29.9	53.1
37.5 and under 42.5 cents.....	11.6	83.8	11.7	79.2	24.5	77.6
42.5 and under 47.5 cents.....	6.3	90.1	8.1	87.3	8.7	86.3
47.5 and under 52.5 cents.....	5.6	95.7	5.9	93.2	5.9	92.2
52.5 and under 75 cents.....	3.9	99.6	6.1	99.3	6.6	98.8
75 cents and over.....	.4	100.0	.7	100.0	1.2	100.0
<i>South</i>						
<b>Males:</b>						
Under 17.5 cents.....	7.4	7.4	.6	.6	.1	.1
17.5 and under 22.5 cents.....	9.6	17.0	1.3	1.9	.3	.4
22.5 and under 27.5 cents.....	12.1	29.1	7.0	8.9	4.0	4.4
27.5 and under 32.5 cents.....	15.7	44.8	19.6	28.5	7.6	12.0
32.5 and under 37.5 cents.....	14.9	59.7	16.4	44.9	25.7	37.7
37.5 and under 42.5 cents.....	12.6	72.3	14.3	59.2	15.6	53.3
42.5 and under 47.5 cents.....	10.0	82.3	10.1	69.3	12.0	65.3
47.5 and under 52.5 cents.....	5.4	87.7	8.0	77.3	9.1	74.4
52.5 and under 57.5 cents.....	3.9	91.6	6.9	84.2	6.9	81.3
57.5 and under 62.5 cents.....	3.0	94.6	4.0	88.2	3.4	84.7
62.5 and under 67.5 cents.....	2.4	97.0	4.2	92.4	4.7	89.4
67.5 and under 72.5 cents.....	.9	97.9	2.1	94.5	3.8	93.2
72.5 and under 77.5 cents.....	.9	98.8	1.6	96.1	2.2	95.4
77.5 and under 85 cents.....	.8	99.6	1.9	98.0	1.7	97.1
85 cents and under \$1.....	.4	100.0	1.3	99.3	2.0	99.1
\$1 and over.....	(1)	100.0	.7	100.0	.9	100.0
<b>Females:</b>						
Under 12.5 cents.....	4.3	4.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
12.5 and under 17.5 cents.....	15.8	20.1	.2	.2	(1)	(1)
17.5 and under 22.5 cents.....	34.7	54.8	1.2	1.4	.4	.4
22.5 and under 27.5 cents.....	18.2	73.0	28.2	29.6	24.9	25.3
27.5 and under 32.5 cents.....	14.0	87.0	46.4	76.0	37.1	62.4
32.5 and under 37.5 cents.....	5.2	92.2	12.7	88.7	23.0	85.4
37.5 and under 42.5 cents.....	3.6	95.8	5.2	93.9	5.6	91.0
42.5 and under 47.5 cents.....	2.4	98.2	2.0	95.9	4.2	95.2
47.5 and under 52.5 cents.....	.6	98.8	2.0	97.9	2.6	97.8
52.5 and under 75 cents.....	1.2	100.0	1.9	99.8	2.0	99.8
75 cents and over.....			.2	100.0	.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

Among males in the North, the decrease in the percentages of employees which took place in practically every bracket of earnings up to 52.5 cents, and the increase in every class above that figure that occurred between March 1933 and September 1933, as a result of the President's Reemployment Agreement, continued after the code came into effect but at a slower rate. The group of workers receiving less than 52.5 cents declined from 66 percent of the total in March to 53.6 percent in September 1933, and fell to 44.3 percent in December. In the first interval 12.4 percent of the total number of male employees in the North moved from a rate of less than 52.5 cents to a higher rate; under the code another 9.3 percent were lifted to the higher level. In every class above 57.5 cents an hour there was a larger proportion of the workers in December 1934 than in September 1933. In general, the percentages earning less than 57.5 cents declined, though there was a slightly increased concentration between 37.5 cents and 47.5 cents, as a result of the minimum-wage provisions of the code. Whereas in September 1933, 18.1 percent of the males in the North earned less than 37.5 cents, in December 1934 only 7.2 percent earned less than this amount.

Between March 1933 and September 1933 the percentage of males in the South decreased in the classes under 27.5 cents, but increased in every class thereafter, the percentage of those earning less than that amount falling from 29.1 percent in March to 8.9 percent in September 1933. Under the code the group with these lowest earnings for men was still further reduced, only 4.4 percent earning less than 27.5 cents in December 1934. There was also a sharp reduction in the number of males earning 27.5 but less than 32.5 cents an hour.

Many employees were apparently lifted into the group earning 32.5 but less than 37.5 cents an hour, as the percentage of workers in this class (which embraces the southern minimum) rose from 16.4 in September 1933 to 25.7 in December 1934.

The changes, however, were most striking in the case of female employees in both North and South. Under the President's Reemployment Agreement the percentages of female workers in the North decreased in the wage brackets below 27.5 cents from 42.2 percent to 6.7 percent of the workers, and increased in nearly every class thereafter. By December 1934, the range from 32.5 to 37.5 cents had replaced the range from 27.5 to 32.5 cents in the North as the single earnings classification covering the largest number of workers. In the South 54.8 percent of the females had earned less than 22.5 cents in March 1933. These low earnings were almost discontinued after the President's Reemployment Agreement, and the point of concentration was shifted to the group of 27.5 to 32.5 cents an hour. This remained the modal group in December 1934, but the code resulted in reducing from 76 percent in September 1933 to 62.4 percent in December

1934 the proportion of females earning less than 32.5 cents and in correspondingly increasing the proportions earning amounts of more than 37.5 cents an hour.

The President's Reemployment Agreement did not provide a single basic minimum. Forty cents an hour was set for the North generally, for all "bakery employees" except those receiving less than that in 1929, and these were not to be paid "less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour."

This general 40-cent provision appears to have had some influence on the earnings of males, but little effect on the earnings of females. For males in the North the decline in the number earning less than 40 cents an hour was from 32.6 percent in March 1933 to 22.4 percent in September, but for females in the North the decrease was only from 79.1 percent in March to 75.4 percent in September.

In the South the minimum for all "bakery employees" was set at 30 cents per hour, and as a result the decline in that region in the percentages of males earning less than that amount was from 37.8 percent in March to 14.7 percent in September, while for females the decrease was from 82.6 percent to 52.2 percent.

The wage provisions of the code followed along the lines laid down by the President's Reemployment Agreement. Forty cents was continued as the general rate, with 32 cents for certain occupations. Moreover, there was established a differential in the South of 5 cents less per hour than in the North; this applied to all but salaried workers, whose differential was to be \$1 a week.

In spite of the minimum of 40 cents per hour for most employees in the North, there were still 11.5 percent of the males and 64.3 percent of the females receiving less than that amount in December 1934. About 6 percent of these males and about 40 percent of these females belonged to the three trades in which the minimum hourly rate was 32 cents. The remainder were either handicapped employees or those working in establishments not complying with the code.

In December 1934 in the South (where the minimum for most workers was 35 cents per hour), 21.5 percent of the males and 71.8 percent of the females earned less than the minimum. About 8 percent of the males and about 40 percent of the females belonged to the three trades whose minimum hourly rate was 28 cents.

#### Average Weekly Hours

ALONG with the increase in average hourly earnings there was also a pronounced reduction in average weekly hours in the industry between March 1933 and December 1934. This decline was 8.4 hours for males in the North, 10.6 hours for males in the South, 5.4 hours for females in the North, and 4.8 hours for females in the South. There was a tendency in this period to reduce hours to a common base in



1934. Thus, those groups working the longest hours in March 1933 had the greatest reduction in working time. In general, hours were reduced more for men than for women, and more in the South than in the North. The average weekly hours for March and September 1933 and December 1934, together with the percentage changes between these months, appear in table 3.

Table 3.—Average Weekly Hours in the Baking Industry, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region and sex	Average weekly hours			Percentage change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
North:						
Males <sup>2</sup> .....	48.0	42.6	39.6	-11.2	-7.0	-17.5
Females.....	42.8	39.6	37.4	-7.5	-5.6	-12.6
South:						
Males <sup>2</sup> .....	50.5	43.2	39.9	-14.5	-7.6	-21.0
Females.....	43.0	40.0	38.2	-7.0	-4.5	-11.2

<sup>2</sup> Excluding driver-salesmen.

As in the case of average hourly earnings, a larger part of the change in hours occurred under the President's Reemployment Agreement than under the code. For example, the hours of males in the North were reduced 11.2 percent between March and September 1933 and 7 percent between the latter month and December 1934.

Between March 1933 and September 1933 the percentage of employees working 48 hours or more was cut down very greatly. For example, in the case of southern males the reduction was from 84.1 percent to 23.9 percent. The 56-hour and the 60-hour weeks were practically abolished, even though in the South 24.7 percent of the males had worked 60 hours or more in March 1933.

In the establishments covered in this survey the largest number of workers had a 44-hour week in September 1933 under the President's Reemployment Agreement. The pronounced increase in the percentage of employees working 44 and under 48 hours per week between March and September 1933 was due to the provision in the President's Reemployment Agreement of a maximum of 44 hours per week for mechanical shops. Many of these bakeries had worked 48 to 56 hours per week in March 1933, as may be seen from the distributions for that month. However, under the provisions of the President's Reemployment Agreement, in September 1933, the concentration shifted to the group of 44 and less than 48 hours. For handcraft bakeries the President's Reemployment Agreement provided a maximum of 50 hours per week. Therefore, there are still found a considerable proportion of employees in the class working 48 and under



52 hours in the frequency distribution of September 1933.<sup>3</sup> The President's Reemployment Agreement had little effect on the proportion of workers securing less than 40 hours work per week.

Though the larger part of the change in hours was brought about under the President's Reemployment Agreement, there was some further decrease under the code, especially in the number of employees working 48 hours but less than 52 hours a week. There is no evidence that the code had any influence on the proportion of employees working less than 32 hours per week, but there is a marked increase for both sexes in the North and in the South in the number working 32 hours and less than 40 hours.

The provision of the code that had the most marked effect, as regards establishments covered in this survey, was that reducing the maximum hours for mechanical bakeries from 44 to 40 hours. As a class, the employees in this group of bakeries were dropped from a concentration at 44 to a concentration at 40 hours. For example, among the males in the North 49.6 percent worked 44 but less than 48 hours in September 1933; in December 1934, 51.7 percent worked 40 but less than 44 hours. This shift was more marked in the case of males than in the case of females, reflecting largely the fact that a smaller proportion of females than of males worked the longer week.

An analysis of the distribution of hours in the various groups covered by the code indicates that in the establishments surveyed the hour provisions of the code were being generally observed. Among the groups of employees engaged in direct labor, 2 percent or less of the male workers and virtually none of the female workers were working more than 48 hours, the upper limit for handcraft shops. The great majority worked 40 hours or less, the upper limit for the mechanical bakeries. Work of more than 48 hours bulked large only in the case of the miscellaneous classification of indirect male labor that contains many executives who are exempt from the code.

#### Average Weekly Earnings

IN VIEW of the fact that reductions in average weekly hours accompanied increases in average hourly earnings, the average weekly earnings per employee changed only slightly. The total gains in average weekly earnings between March 1933 and December 1934 amounted to \$1.15 or 4.6 percent for males in the North, \$1.63 or 8.4 percent for males in the South, 91 cents or 6.6 percent for females in the North, and \$2.06 or 20 percent for females in the South. It will be seen that each of these percentage increases was considerably less

<sup>3</sup> It should be remembered in this connection that had it been possible to cover the smallest establishments in this survey in the same proportions as they appear in the country, the proportion of employees working between 48 and 52 hours per week would have been larger.

than the corresponding one in average hourly earnings during the same period. (The respective average weekly earnings in December 1934 for males were \$26.03 in the North and \$20.92 in the South, and for females were \$14.66 in the North and \$12.38 in the South.) Thus, the largest gain in weekly earnings occurred among females in the South, the group with the lowest average weekly earnings.

Table 4 presents the average weekly earnings for March and September 1933 and December 1934 as well as the percentages of change between these months.

Table 4.—Average Weekly Earnings in the Baking Industry, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region and sex	Average weekly earnings			Percentage of change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
North:						
Males.....	\$24.88	\$25.12	\$26.03	+1.0	+3.6	+4.6
Females.....	13.75	14.40	14.66	+4.7	+1.8	+6.6
South:						
Males.....	19.29	20.74	20.92	+7.5	+ .9	+8.4
Females.....	10.32	12.44	12.38	+20.5	- .5	+20.0

The distribution of weekly earnings by sex and region for the three pay-roll periods is shown in table 5.

The shifts in the distribution for males in the North are not large. In December 1934 of every 100 male workers 21 earned less than \$18, 32 earned \$18 to \$26, 23 earned \$26 to \$34, and 24 earned \$34 or more. Among females in the North there was a decrease from 38.8 percent in March 1933 to 20.7 percent in December 1934 in the proportions earning less than \$12 and a corresponding increase in the proportions earning \$12 to \$18. Above this level the changes were small. In all periods the effective ceiling for females was \$30 per week. Similar relative stability in the distribution of the weekly earnings of males is found in the South, together with a marked increase in the earnings of the lowest-paid females. Thus, whereas two-thirds of the females earned less than \$12 in March 1933, only one-quarter earned less than this amount in September 1933 and one-third in December 1934. The effective ceiling for women in the South was \$26 in all periods.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution of Employees by Weekly Earnings in the Baking Industry, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region, sex, and weekly earnings	March 1933		September 1933		December 1934	
	Simple percentages	Cumulative percentages	Simple percentages	Cumulative percentages	Simple percentages	Cumulative percentages
<i>North</i>						
Males:						
Under \$6.....	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
\$6 and under \$10.....	2.2	5.2	1.7	4.2	1.9	4.1
\$10 and under \$14.....	5.4	10.6	4.0	8.2	3.3	7.4
\$14 and under \$18.....	10.0	20.6	14.5	22.7	14.0	21.4
\$18 and under \$22.....	16.7	37.3	17.8	40.5	16.2	37.6
\$22 and under \$26.....	20.7	58.0	17.1	57.6	16.2	53.8
\$26 and under \$30.....	14.3	72.3	12.1	69.7	11.9	65.7
\$30 and under \$34.....	11.4	83.7	11.1	80.8	11.0	76.7
\$34 and under \$38.....	6.8	90.5	8.4	89.2	9.7	86.4
\$38 and under \$42.....	3.3	93.8	4.3	93.5	6.2	92.6
\$42 and under \$46.....	4.3	98.1	3.9	97.4	4.2	96.8
\$46 and under \$50.....	.8	98.9	1.3	98.7	1.5	98.3
\$50 and over.....	1.1	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.7	100.0
Females:						
Under \$2.....	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.5	.5
\$2 and under \$4.....	4.3	5.3	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.8
\$4 and under \$6.....	2.7	8.0	2.1	6.2	1.5	5.3
\$6 and under \$8.....	6.3	14.3	2.3	8.5	2.3	7.6
\$8 and under \$10.....	8.4	22.7	6.8	15.3	3.9	11.5
\$10 and under \$12.....	16.1	38.8	7.3	22.6	9.2	20.7
\$12 and under \$14.....	13.6	52.4	22.8	45.4	22.5	43.2
\$14 and under \$18.....	22.1	74.5	32.0	77.4	35.4	78.6
\$18 and under \$22.....	16.5	91.0	14.7	92.1	14.3	92.9
\$22 and under \$26.....	6.3	97.3	5.3	97.4	4.7	97.6
\$26 and under \$30.....	1.5	98.8	1.3	98.7	1.1	98.7
\$30 and over.....	1.2	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.3	100.0
<i>South</i>						
Males:						
Under \$6.....	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8
\$6 and under \$10.....	6.5	11.8	2.6	5.7	2.6	5.4
\$10 and under \$14.....	14.0	25.8	19.0	24.7	12.8	18.2
\$14 and under \$18.....	17.3	43.1	20.0	44.7	25.0	43.2
\$18 and under \$22.....	20.4	63.5	17.5	62.2	19.1	62.3
\$22 and under \$26.....	17.2	80.7	13.6	75.8	13.5	75.8
\$26 and under \$30.....	7.5	88.2	7.9	83.7	7.7	83.5
\$30 and under \$34.....	6.7	94.9	6.2	89.9	5.7	89.2
\$34 and under \$38.....	2.6	97.5	4.9	94.8	5.5	94.7
\$38 and under \$42.....	1.7	99.2	2.5	97.3	2.4	97.1
\$42 and under \$46.....	.7	99.9	1.2	98.5	1.3	98.4
\$46 and under \$50.....	.1	100.0	.5	99.0	.5	98.9
\$50 and over.....			1.0	100.0	1.1	100.0
Females:						
Under \$2.....	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.8	.8
\$2 and under \$4.....	6.4	9.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.4
\$4 and under \$6.....	7.0	16.1	3.7	7.1	2.4	6.8
\$6 and under \$8.....	15.8	31.9	5.3	12.4	4.8	11.6
\$8 and under \$10.....	14.9	46.8	5.5	17.9	4.2	15.8
\$10 and under \$12.....	19.7	66.5	8.0	25.9	16.8	32.6
\$12 and under \$14.....	11.9	78.4	47.3	73.2	36.5	69.1
\$14 and under \$18.....	11.9	90.3	18.4	91.6	22.3	91.4
\$18 and under \$22.....	5.5	95.8	6.2	97.8	6.4	97.8
\$22 and under \$26.....	3.6	99.4	2.0	99.8	2.0	99.8
\$26 and under \$30.....	.3	99.7		99.8		99.8
\$30 and over.....	.3	100.0	.2	100.0	.2	100.0

## Occupational Differentials

NEITHER the President's Reemployment Agreement nor the code contained any provision establishing or maintaining specific differentials among the various occupations in the industry. However, provision was made for the readjustment of the hourly rates above the minimum in order to compensate in the weekly earnings for the reduction of hours, thus increasing the average hourly earnings of the higher-paid workers.

In both the North and the South the average earnings of skilled employees, such as hand bakers and ovenmen, were of course higher per hour and per week than those of semiskilled employees, who usually served as helpers to the skilled workers, or of unskilled employees such as wrappers and pan greasers.

The absolute amount of this differential in cents per hour, which is somewhat greater in the North than in the South, increased slightly from March 1933 to December 1934. In the North the differential of 16.5 cents between skilled workers and semiskilled workers in March 1933 had increased to 18.8 cents in December 1934, and in the same period the differential between skilled and unskilled increased from 18.5 cents to 20.4 cents. In the South the differential of 13.2 cents between skilled and semiskilled in March 1933 rose to 13.9 cents in December 1934, and the differential between skilled and unskilled in the same period rose from 13.6 cents to 14.2 cents.

In all periods the amount of the differential between semiskilled and unskilled was slight, in no case being over 2 cents an hour.

The nature of the occupation quite often determines the length of the work day, as well as the number of hours worked during the week. This was recognized to a considerable extent by the President's Re-employment Agreement and the code which set up varying maximum hours in accordance with occupational groupings or individual occupations.

Among the males engaged in direct labor in the North in March 1933 the differences in average weekly hours among the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled are small. In the South, however, skilled males worked 6.9 hours more per week than the semiskilled, and 5.4 more than unskilled. Hours for all these groups decreased from March to September 1933 and again from September 1933 to December 1934. In the North there was little differential in either period. In the South, though the differential was narrow, even in December 1934 skilled males were working 2.2 hours more per week than the unskilled and semiskilled. In hours, as in hourly earnings, the differential between semiskilled and unskilled workers was very slight.

The longest hours are worked by driver-salesmen, an occupation not governed by the code. The hours measure the time on the road and, as regards continuity of operation, are not necessarily comparable with the hours of labor of direct workers. The hours of these driver-salesmen in December 1934 averaged 54.8 per week in the North and 59 in the South, exceeding the average for skilled males by 16.6 and 18.9 hours respectively, whereas in March 1933 they had worked only 9.1 and 7.8 hours more than skilled direct workers in the two regions.

The changes in the differentials in average hourly earnings brought about by the President's Reemployment Agreement and the code

were so slight that changes in the differentials in weekly earnings are to be accounted for chiefly by changes in the differentials in hours. The differentials in weekly earnings remained almost unchanged as between workers whose hourly differentials remained approximately the same; this was the case for skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled males engaged in direct labor in the North. Considerable changes in the differentials of weekly earnings occurred for those groups whose weekly hours either declined considerably (as in the case of skilled male workers in the South whose hours between March 1933 and December 1934 declined 12.3 per week) or failed to decline to any appreciable extent (as was the case for driver-salesmen in both the North and the South, whose hours were unregulated by the President's Reemployment Agreement or the code).

The differentials in average weekly earnings which existed between occupations, classified by skill, in March 1933 and December 1934, can be determined from an analysis of the average weekly earnings shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Average Weekly Earnings in Broad Occupational Groupings in the Baking Industry, by Region and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region, sex, and occupational group	Average weekly earnings			Percentage of change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
<i>North</i>						
Males:						
Direct labor:						
Skilled.....	\$26.19	\$25.35	\$25.84	-3.2	+1.9	-1.3
Semiskilled.....	17.87	17.87	18.18	.0	+1.7	+1.7
Unskilled.....	17.94	17.88	18.09	-.3	+1.2	+.8
Indirect labor:						
Driver-salesmen.....	27.47	30.09	32.96	+9.5	+9.5	+20.0
Other.....	25.60	25.02	25.30	-2.3	+1.1	-1.2
Females:						
Direct labor, unskilled.....	10.96	11.95	12.53	+9.0	+4.9	+14.3
Indirect labor.....	15.13	15.81	16.16	+4.5	+2.2	+6.8
<i>South</i>						
Males:						
Direct labor:						
Skilled.....	20.64	21.26	20.65	+3.0	-2.9	+.4
Semiskilled.....	11.92	13.60	14.25	+14.1	+4.8	+19.5
Unskilled.....	12.12	13.81	14.15	+13.9	+2.5	+16.7
Indirect labor:						
Driver-salesmen.....	22.80	27.93	28.13	+22.5	+.7	+23.4
Other.....	19.27	19.63	19.72	+1.9	+.5	+2.3
Females:						
Direct labor, unskilled.....	8.10	11.28	11.04	+39.3	-2.1	+36.3
Indirect labor.....	11.18	13.00	13.25	+16.3	+1.9	+18.5

The sharp decline from 52.4 to 40.1 hours per week for southern skilled workers between March 1933 and December 1934 explains the fact that there was no advance in their weekly earnings, whereas semiskilled and unskilled males in the South whose weekly hours declined less earned \$2.33 and \$2.03 more, respectively, per week in December 1934 than in March 1933.



Females, who were for the most part engaged in unskilled direct labor in both North and South and whose earnings, both hourly and weekly, were considerably smaller than those of any other group in the baking industry in all periods covered, had shorter hours than any other group in the baking industry. As their hours were only a little above 40 in March 1933 the decline was relatively slight, even though they were decreased to 34.9 hours per week in the North and 36.3 in the South. This accounts for their increased weekly earnings of \$1.57 in the North and \$2.94 in the South.

In both North and South the largest gain in weekly earnings, both absolutely and relatively, over the period March 1933 to December 1934, was for driver-salesmen who occupy a unique position in the industry because their hourly rates increased while their weekly hours remained uncontrolled. In December 1934 they were working an average of 54.8 hours in the North and 59 in the South, and 21.5 percent in the South and 8 percent in the North worked 64 hours or more. As a result, driver-salesmen earned \$5.49 a week more in the North in December 1934 than in March 1933, an increase of 20 percent, and in the South earned \$5.33 more, an increase of 23.4 percent. This widened the differential between driver-salesmen and skilled workers whose earnings they most closely approximated in March 1933, so that by December 1934 the small differential of \$1.28 in the North had become a differential of \$7.12 and in the South had increased from \$2.16 to \$7.48.

#### Handcraft, Semihandcraft, and Mechanical Shops

THE substitute provision of the President's Reemployment Agreement relating to maximum hours had provided for a 44-hour week in mechanical shops and a 50-hour week in handcraft shops. The code set up a maximum of 48 hours for "handcraft" shops and 40 hours for "other than handcraft" shops. In view of the industry's contention that a new class, referred to as "semihandcraft" shops, should be established with a maximum week of 44 hours, it is important to see what changes occurred in the average weekly hours for the three types of shop during the period under consideration. These data, classified by region, appear in table 7.



Table 7.—Average Weekly Hours of Males in the Baking Industry, by Degree of Mechanization and Region, for Selected Periods <sup>1</sup>

Region and degree of mechanization	Average weekly hours			Percentage of change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934 <sup>2</sup>	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
North:						
Handcraft.....	50.7	48.4	44.9	-4.5	-7.2	-11.4
Semihandcraft.....	47.2	43.3	40.8	-8.3	-5.8	-13.6
Mechanical.....	46.5	41.0	37.4	-11.8	-8.8	-19.6
South:						
Handcraft.....	44.6	44.4	44.1	-.4	-.7	-1.1
Semihandcraft.....	52.3	45.3	38.7	-13.4	-14.6	-26.0
Mechanical.....	49.8	42.4	38.7	-14.9	-8.7	-22.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes only males engaged in direct labor. There were not enough females in northern handcraft shops or in southern handcraft and semihandcraft shops to justify the computation of an average. For this reason only the figures for males are given.

<sup>2</sup> Of the 259 establishments in the December 1934 sample, 39 were handcraft shops, 43 conformed to the proposed definition of semihandcraft shops, and 177 (with 19,132 of the 20,962 workers) were mechanical shops. The large proportion of mechanical bakeries is due to the fact that most of the handcraft and semihandcraft shops are small units which are difficult to schedule because of lack of adequate records. The baking industry is one in which the small unit still predominates, evidenced by the fact that in 1933 the average number of employees per establishment was approximately 12 (Bureau of Census estimates, 1933).

An examination of the figures for males in the North indicates that in March 1933 the employees in handcraft shops worked on the average 4.2 hours more than those in mechanical shops. On the other hand, there was very little difference in the average weekly hours between semihandcraft and mechanical establishments. In September 1933, however, the differential between the handcraft and mechanical bakeries increased to 7.4 hours, while the average weekly hours in semihandcraft shops now exceeded those in mechanical shops by 2.3. The differentials became slightly more marked in 1934, the former increasing to 7.5 hours and the latter to 3.4 hours. In other words, in December 1934, in the North, there was a differential such that semihandcraft shops occupied an intermediate position between the other two types of shops. The President's Reemployment Agreement and the code widened the differential between mechanical and each of the other two types of shops.

In the South a somewhat different situation was found. Here, the employees in handcraft shops, in March 1933, worked on the average 5.2 hours less than those in mechanical shops, but by September under the P. R. A. the situation was reversed, so that the workers in handcraft shops worked 2 hours more than those in mechanical shops. This differential was further increased to 5.4 hours in December 1934.

The average weekly hours of employees in semihandcraft shops in the South exceeded those in mechanical shops both in March and September 1933, when no specific definition of a mechanical shop existed. By December 1934, the code classing mechanical and semihandcraft shops together, this differential disappeared. The greatest

reduction of hours between March 1933 and December 1934 was for males in semihandcraft shops in the South where hours fell from 52.3 to 38.7, a decrease of 26 percent. In both North and South in mechanical shops females had shorter hours than males in March 1933 and the percentage of decrease in their hours between March 1933 and December 1934 was therefore less than for males.

In general, in both North and South, the greater the degree of mechanization the higher were both average hourly and weekly earnings. The existing differential between the earnings in mechanical and handcraft and between those in mechanical and semihandcraft shops increased for the most part from March to September 1933 and from the latter month to December 1934. Female weekly earnings equal approximately only one-half of male weekly earnings because of the shorter working hours. The difference in hourly earnings is less marked.

Table 8.—Average Hourly Earnings in the Baking Industry, by Degree of Mechanization, Region, and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region, sex, and degree of mechanization	Average hourly earnings			Percentage of change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
<i>North</i>						
Males:						
Handcraft.....	\$0.457	\$0.460	\$0.499	+0.7	+8.5	+9.2
Semihandcraft.....	.485	.512	.562	+5.6	+9.8	+15.9
Mechanical.....	.492	.543	.603	+10.4	+11.1	+22.6
Total.....	.491	.540	.590	+10.0	+9.3	+20.2
Females:						
Handcraft.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Semihandcraft.....	.310	.339	.372	+9.4	+9.7	+20.0
Mechanical.....	.324	.370	.397	+14.2	+7.3	+22.5
Total.....	.321	.364	.392	+13.4	+7.7	+22.1
<i>South</i>						
Males:						
Handcraft.....	.354	.380	.420	+7.3	+10.5	+18.6
Semihandcraft.....	.342	.392	.414	+14.6	+5.6	+21.1
Mechanical.....	.360	.440	.467	+22.2	+6.1	+29.7
Total.....	.360	.436	.462	+21.1	+6.0	+28.3
Females:						
Handcraft.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Semihandcraft.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mechanical.....	.244	.319	.332	+30.7	+4.1	+36.1
Total.....	.240	.311	.325	+29.6	+4.5	+35.4

<sup>1</sup> Not enough workers to justify the computation of an average.

### Unionism in the Baking Industry

UNIONISM is an important factor in the baking industry and the sample selected was chosen with a view to its being properly representative of both union and nonunion establishments. An establish-

ment was classified as "union" or "nonunion" on the basis of whether or not it had a contract with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. There were few union establishments among those studied in the South, but in the North 59 of the 196 bakeries included in the sample had union contracts.

For all but unskilled workers, who are largely unorganized in both types of shop, hours were shorter, and hourly and weekly earnings were higher, in union than in nonunion shops. Table 9 gives the average weekly earnings of male employees in the North by union and non-union shops and skill for the three pay-roll periods.

Table 9.—Average Weekly Earnings of Males Engaged in Direct Labor in the Baking Industry, in Union and Nonunion Shops, by Degree of Skill, in Selected Periods

Degree of skill	Average weekly earnings			Percentage of change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
Union shops:						
Skilled.....	\$31.59	\$29.77	\$29.98	-5.8	+0.7	-5.1
Semiskilled.....	18.97	18.89	19.65	-.4	+4.0	+3.6
Unskilled.....	17.79	17.44	17.75	-2.0	+1.8	-.2
Total.....	25.89	24.69	24.96	-4.6	+1.1	-3.6
Nonunion shops:						
Skilled.....	23.81	23.51	24.02	-1.3	+2.2	+.9
Semiskilled.....	17.51	17.60	17.78	+5	+1.0	+1.5
Unskilled.....	18.04	18.01	18.19	-.2	+1.0	+8
Total.....	20.73	20.42	20.64	-1.5	+1.1	-.4

These differentials were most marked in March 1933 and decreased subsequently, but even in December 1934 skilled workers in union shops earned \$5.96 more a week than skilled workers in nonunion shops, though they worked 4.1 hours less, their hourly rate being 23.9 cents higher. Semiskilled workers in union shops during the same period earned \$1.87 more than did those in nonunion shops, though they worked a slightly shorter week, their rate being 6 cents more an hour. But unskilled workers who were for the most part unorganized in both types of shop earned slightly more in nonunion than in union shops, their hours being approximately the same and their hourly rate being about 1½ cents more.

However, skilled workers in union shops were the only group to suffer a substantial decrease (5.1 percent) in weekly earnings between March 1933 and December 1934. This was due to a greater decrease in hours (16.3 percent) than was made up for by the increase in average hourly earnings.

In the union shops the differential between the hourly and weekly earnings of skilled and semiskilled and between those of skilled and

unskilled amounted in all instances to practically twice that found in nonunion shops. (See table 9.) The hourly and weekly differential between unskilled and semiskilled in both union and nonunion shops is small. As regards hours in the union shops there was very little difference in the average weekly hours of semiskilled and skilled, but an appreciable differential existed between unskilled and skilled. (The average weekly hours of unskilled exceeded those of skilled by 4.2 in March 1933, only 1.2 in September 1933 and again 3.0 in December 1934.)

In the nonunion shops, there was very little difference in the average weekly hours of skilled and unskilled, though among the workers covered in this survey the semiskilled appear to have averaged somewhat shorter hours than either of the above groups.

#### Size of City and Wages

THE fact that there are differences in wages according to size of city was recognized by both the President's Reemployment Agreement and the code, which set the minimum rates of pay on the basis of the population of cities. Population was therefore also considered in the selection of the 66 cities covered. Of those chosen, 22 had a population of 250,000 and over, 27 a population of 50,000 and under 250,000, and 17 a population of under 50,000.<sup>4</sup> Nearly all of the cities in the last group were county-seat towns serving rural areas.

In March 1933 there was a tendency for the average weekly hours to be slightly greater in the smaller cities, but this was largely eliminated by September 1933 and December 1934, due to the leveling process caused by the President's Reemployment Agreement and the code.

Direct variation of hourly earnings with the size of the city is shown in table 10, which shows the average earnings per hour and percentages of change during the three pay-roll periods, according to size of city for each region and sex.

Among males in the North in March 1933 the largest cities averaged 8.2 cents an hour more than those of 50,000 to 250,000 population. These in turn averaged 2.2 cents an hour more than the smallest cities. The differential between the largest and small cities persisted under the President's Reemployment Agreement and the code. The differential between the two classes of smaller cities disappeared under the President's Reemployment Agreement and amounted to 1.5 cents in December under the code.

<sup>4</sup> Based on estimates of the Bureau of the Census in 1933.

Table 10.—Average Hourly Earnings in the Baking Industry, by Size of City, Region, and Sex, in Selected Periods

Region, sex, and population of city	Average hourly earnings			Percentage change		
	March 1933	September 1933	December 1934	March to September 1933	September 1933 to December 1934	March 1933 to December 1934
<i>North</i>						
Males:						
250,000 population and over.....	\$0.507	\$0.557	\$0.608	+9.9	+9.2	+19.9
50,000 and under 250,000 population ..	.425	.466	.515	+9.6	+10.5	+21.2
Under 50,000 population.....	.403	.473	.500	+17.4	+5.7	+24.1
Total.....	.491	.540	.590	+10.0	+9.3	+20.2
Females:						
250,000 population and over.....	.333	.374	.399	+12.3	+6.7	+19.8
50,000 and under 250,000 population ..	.278	.317	.364	+14.0	+14.8	+30.9
Under 50,000 population.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	.321	.364	.392	+13.4	+7.7	+22.1
<i>South</i>						
Males:						
250,000 population and over.....	.358	.433	.460	+20.9	+6.2	+28.5
50,000 and under 250,000 population ..	.365	.445	.472	+21.9	+6.1	+29.3
Under 50,000 population.....	.325	.395	.417	+21.5	+5.6	+28.3
Total.....	.360	.436	.462	+21.1	+6.0	+28.3
Females:						
250,000 population and over.....	.259	.317	.338	+22.4	+6.6	+30.5
50,000 and under 250,000 population ..	.223	.304	.314	+36.3	+3.3	+40.8
Under 50,000 population.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	.240	.311	.325	+29.6	+4.5	+35.4

<sup>1</sup> Not enough workers to justify the computation of an average.

In the South for males the differentials based on city size were smaller than in the North. There was a difference of 4 cents in March 1933, of 5 cents in September 1933, and of 5.5 cents in December 1934 between average hourly earnings in cities of 50,000 to 250,000 population and the smaller cities. But the largest cities paid hourly earnings of approximately 1 cent an hour less than the cities of intermediate size in each of the three periods to males, though not to females.

### Occupational Distribution of Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1916 to 1933 <sup>1</sup>

ACCORDING to reports made by employers in Ohio covering total wage and salary payments to specified general occupation groups, wage earners received 82.4 percent of the total amount paid in 1916, 64.0 percent in 1932, and 66.4 percent in 1933. During the 18 years, 1916 to 1933, wage earners received the highest proportion of the total in 1917. The proportion decreased in 1919 and 1921 and increased in 1922 and 1923. Following 1923 there was a decrease each year, except one, until 1933, when there was an increase.

<sup>1</sup> By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University.



The proportion of the total paid to each of the three other general occupation groups (bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; salespeople (not traveling); and superintendents and managers) generally increased, and particularly so following 1920. In 1933 the percent paid to each of those three general occupation groups was less than in 1932.

The reports made by employers, as required by law, immediately after the close of each calendar year to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of this study. Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and of all employers of 3 or more from 1924 to 1933. Some reports were received each year from establishments employing fewer than the minimum indicated and all such returns are included in the compilations. Reports were not requested concerning employment by governmental units and interstate transportation.

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, time keepers, 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. Office clerks handling sales should be classified under bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks.

*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.

Employers were requested to report for the year, for each of the four general occupation groups, total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and value of board and lodging furnished.

Table 1 shows the occupational distribution of total wage and salary payments for all industries combined (manufactures, service, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, construction, agriculture, and fisheries) and separately for manufactures, "service"<sup>2</sup>, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities. The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics changed the classification of "offices" from "trade" to "service" beginning in 1925. In this study the change in classification has also been made for the earlier years covered. Data for 1922 for individual industries, such as "offices", were not tabulated by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> The principal industries and activities classified under the industry group "service" are: Hotels, restaurants, clubs, theaters, bowling alleys, servants in private homes, garages, laundering and dry cleaning, barbers and hair dressers, banks, offices, office buildings, welfare agencies, hospitals, churches, schools and colleges, photographers, shoe repairing, undertakers, cemeteries, etc.



Table 1.—Occupational Distribution of Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Percent of wage and salary payments paid to specified groups of workers in—									
	All industries <sup>1</sup>					Manufacture				
	Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Sales-people (not traveling)	Super-intendents and managers	Total	Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Sales-people (not traveling)	Super-intendents and managers	Total
1916	82.4	9.0	3.9	4.7	100.0	86.8	7.9	1.3	4.0	100.0
1917	82.9	9.0	3.5	4.6	100.0	87.4	7.9	.9	3.8	100.0
1918	82.8	9.4	3.1	4.7	100.0	87.6	7.8	.8	3.8	100.0
1919	79.9	11.2	3.6	5.3	100.0	84.9	9.7	.9	4.5	100.0
1920	80.8	10.9	3.5	4.8	100.0	86.3	8.9	.9	3.9	100.0
1921	72.9	14.5	5.3	7.3	100.0	79.7	12.4	1.5	6.4	100.0
1922	73.7	15.1	4.7	6.5	100.0	79.8	13.7	1.2	5.3	100.0
1923	78.0	11.6	4.5	5.9	100.0	84.7	9.5	1.2	4.6	100.0
1924	75.6	12.9	5.1	6.4	100.0	83.3	10.4	1.4	4.9	100.0
1925	75.9	12.4	5.2	6.5	100.0	83.4	10.2	1.5	4.9	100.0
1926	75.3	12.8	5.4	6.5	100.0	83.2	10.3	1.5	5.0	100.0
1927	74.3	13.4	5.7	6.6	100.0	82.3	11.0	1.6	5.1	100.0
1928	74.0	13.3	5.8	6.9	100.0	83.1	10.5	1.5	4.9	100.0
1929	73.6	13.9	5.9	6.6	100.0	82.7	10.9	1.6	4.8	100.0
1930	69.7	17.1	5.2	8.0	100.0	79.1	13.9	1.1	5.9	100.0
1931	66.8	18.2	6.3	8.7	100.0	77.2	14.7	1.2	6.9	100.0
1932	64.0	19.7	6.9	9.4	100.0	74.3	16.6	1.6	7.5	100.0
1933	66.4	18.9	6.7	8.0	100.0	78.7	14.1	1.3	5.9	100.0
Year	Service industries					Trade, wholesale and retail				
	Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Sales-people (not traveling)	Super-intendents and managers	Total	Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Sales-people (not traveling)	Super-intendents and managers	Total
1916	64.1	22.6	4.0	9.3	100.0	41.1	16.7	32.4	9.8	100.0
1917	62.0	23.1	4.9	10.0	100.0	41.8	16.7	31.3	10.2	100.0
1918	55.7	29.9	4.9	9.5	100.0	41.0	16.8	30.9	11.3	100.0
1919	51.8	32.7	5.2	10.3	100.0	39.7	17.3	31.8	11.2	100.0
1920	50.5	35.0	4.6	9.9	100.0	40.7	17.7	30.6	11.0	100.0
1921	51.2	33.8	4.4	10.6	100.0	39.0	17.8	31.5	11.7	100.0
1922	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1923	51.1	31.3	6.5	11.1	100.0	38.3	17.1	32.1	12.5	100.0
1924	50.6	30.5	6.1	12.8	100.0	38.3	16.6	32.9	12.2	100.0
1925	51.5	28.9	6.5	13.1	100.0	38.1	16.1	32.9	12.9	100.0
1926	51.6	29.4	7.1	11.9	100.0	37.9	16.3	33.2	12.6	100.0
1927	53.5	30.0	5.5	11.0	100.0	36.6	15.7	35.1	12.6	100.0
1928	49.5	31.6	6.7	12.2	100.0	35.0	15.1	34.8	15.1	100.0
1929	49.9	32.3	6.7	11.1	100.0	34.2	15.6	36.8	13.4	100.0
1930	48.5	36.4	3.0	12.1	100.0	35.1	16.6	32.7	15.6	100.0
1931	49.3	36.1	2.9	11.7	100.0	36.3	15.3	34.4	14.0	100.0
1932	51.1	34.8	2.4	11.7	100.0	36.0	15.1	34.6	14.3	100.0
1933	44.7	41.3	2.6	11.4	100.0	35.4	14.5	37.1	13.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Manufactures, "service" industries, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, construction, agriculture, and fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

Table 1.—Occupational Distribution of Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1916 to 1933—Continued

Year	Transportation and public utilities				Total
	Wage earners	Book-keepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Superintendents and managers	
1916.....	84.9	10.1	0.5	4.5	100.0
1917.....	85.0	10.1	.4	4.5	100.0
1918.....	84.9	10.6	.4	4.1	100.0
1919.....	84.7	10.3	.4	4.6	100.0
1920.....	84.9	10.1	3 1.1	3.9	100.0
1921.....	82.5	11.7	.4	5.4	100.0
1922.....	80.1	14.1	.5	5.3	100.0
1923.....	82.4	12.5	.6	4.5	100.0
1924.....	78.0	16.4	1.0	4.6	100.0
1925.....	80.2	13.9	1.0	4.9	100.0
1926.....	79.7	14.2	1.2	4.9	100.0
1927.....	78.4	15.2	1.2	5.2	100.0
1928.....	77.4	15.9	1.3	5.4	100.0
1929.....	75.5	17.0	1.7	5.8	100.0
1930.....	75.0	17.1	1.8	6.1	100.0
1931.....	72.0	19.3	1.6	7.1	100.0
1932.....	69.9	20.7	1.9	7.5	100.0
1933.....	71.0	19.8	2.0	7.2	100.0

<sup>3</sup> In accord with figures of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics. No further verification possible.

Table 2 shows total wage and salary payments in each year, 1916 to 1933, in all industries combined and in the general industry groups, manufactures, "service", wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities. The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics secures returns from a number of industries or activities seldom covered in statistical studies. Reporting lists in some of the activities have been developed slowly, particularly in the "service" industries, and, coverage for the State, therefore, is more nearly complete for the later years of the period under consideration than for the earlier ones.

Table 2.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in All Industries Combined, and in Specified General Industry Groups, in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	All industries <sup>1</sup>	Manufactures	Service	Trade, wholesale and retail	Transportation and public utilities
1916.....	\$745,825,481	\$556,606,666	\$30,643,737	\$60,758,073	\$42,420,156
1917.....	956,425,422	715,176,939	42,894,967	74,681,347	50,803,082
1918.....	1,200,381,098	925,371,025	54,743,454	85,244,886	59,413,702
1919.....	1,366,543,675	1,026,950,834	68,660,880	109,227,894	72,033,747
1920.....	1,800,341,711	1,324,739,255	104,171,225	144,473,320	92,555,283
1921.....	1,125,884,084	723,912,407	104,736,870	133,862,047	82,098,347
1922.....	1,272,411,929	869,071,760	(2)	(2)	80,457,503
1923.....	1,621,985,255	1,103,301,196	127,960,847	155,040,224	90,758,882
1924.....	1,601,399,023	1,040,473,514	153,114,973	168,940,812	102,711,831
1925.....	1,733,706,248	1,145,817,991	167,419,228	178,335,229	99,246,872
1926.....	1,806,778,764	1,169,860,736	183,479,643	191,208,559	117,509,152
1927.....	1,824,328,591	1,154,183,652	196,879,060	203,560,722	117,436,691
1928.....	1,891,141,237	1,204,800,840	205,961,707	210,359,637	124,421,214
1929.....	2,026,705,444	1,301,149,476	238,291,343	213,120,329	124,523,620
1930.....	1,711,154,497	1,018,765,451	230,365,631	207,344,931	127,708,764
1931.....	1,314,754,116	741,122,755	210,047,916	186,201,861	101,321,260
1932.....	946,162,741	514,507,469	168,416,743	145,316,929	80,682,891
1933.....	926,575,830	542,406,347	148,246,481	131,565,903	78,045,042

<sup>1</sup> Includes construction, agriculture, and fisheries which are not shown separately in this study.

<sup>2</sup> Total wage and salary payments in "service" and in wholesale and retail trade \$238,349,990. Data not available to show amount in each general industry group with "offices" transferred from trade to "service."

## Farm Wage and Labor Situation on October 1, 1935

FARM wage rates without board on October 1 averaged \$1.47 per day for the country as a whole, the rates ranging from 70 cents in South Carolina to \$2.50 in California and Massachusetts, as shown in the quarterly report on farm wage rates and related data issued by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a press release dated October 14. On October 1, 1934, the average for the country was \$1.34.

Table 1 shows average farm wage rates, supply of and demand for farm labor, and number of persons employed per farm on October 1, 1935, as compared with July 1, 1935, and July 1 and October 1, 1934, and with the annual average 1910-14.

Table 1.—Average Farm Wage Rates and Employment in October 1935 as Compared with July 1935 and July and October 1934

Item	Annual average, 1910-14	July 1, 1934	October 1, 1934	July 1, 1935	October 1, 1935
Farm wage index.....	100	90	93	99	102
Farm wage rates:					
Per month, with board.....	\$20.41	\$18.18	\$18.63	\$20.41	\$20.57
Per month, without board.....	\$29.09	\$27.29	\$27.83	\$30.08	\$30.38
Per day, with board.....	\$1.10	\$0.97	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.11
Per day, without board.....	\$1.43	\$1.30	\$1.34	\$1.41	\$1.47
Supply of and demand for farm labor (percent of normal):					
Supply.....		105.7	104.7	95.7	94.7
Demand.....		70.0	68.5	80.5	80.2
Supply as a percentage of demand.....		151.0	152.9	118.9	118.1
Farm employment <sup>1</sup> (persons per farm):					
Family labor.....		2.37	2.17	2.33	2.14
Hired labor.....		1.02	.94	.98	.96
Combined.....		3.39	3.11	3.31	3.10

<sup>1</sup> On farms of crop reporters.

Average farm wage rates per month and per day, with board and without board, on October 1, 1935, are given in table 2 by State and geographic division.

Table 2.—Average Farm Wage Rates on October 1, 1935, by State and Geographic Division

Geographic division and State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
United States.....	\$20.57	\$30.38	\$1.11	\$1.47
New England.....	27.44	49.94	1.66	2.31
Maine.....	27.50	43.75	1.60	2.10
New Hampshire.....	27.75	48.00	1.50	2.40
Vermont.....	26.00	45.00	1.40	2.10
Massachusetts.....	25.75	54.75	1.90	2.50
Rhode Island.....	40.00	66.25	1.95	2.45
Connecticut.....	28.50	53.50	1.70	2.45
Middle Atlantic.....	24.38	38.79	1.47	2.01
New York.....	25.25	39.25	1.50	2.10
New Jersey.....	27.00	46.25	1.60	2.20
Pennsylvania.....	22.50	36.00	1.40	1.85

Table 2.—Average Farm Wage Rates on October 1, 1935, by State and Geographic Division—Continued

Geographic division and State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
East North Central .....	\$23.46	\$33.58	\$1.33	\$1.75
Ohio .....	21.25	31.75	1.35	1.80
Indiana .....	22.50	32.75	1.25	1.60
Illinois .....	25.25	34.25	1.35	1.75
Michigan .....	22.50	33.75	1.35	1.80
Wisconsin .....	25.00	35.25	1.35	1.80
West North Central .....	23.61	33.08	1.35	1.81
Minnesota .....	26.00	37.00	1.65	2.20
Iowa .....	26.75	34.75	1.50	1.95
Missouri .....	19.00	27.00	.95	1.25
North Dakota .....	25.75	38.00	1.50	2.20
South Dakota .....	24.75	34.50	1.50	2.05
Nebraska .....	23.00	32.25	1.30	1.80
Kansas .....	21.75	32.25	1.25	1.65
South Atlantic .....	14.82	21.95	.78	1.03
Delaware .....	22.25	34.25	1.50	1.65
Maryland .....	22.75	33.50	1.25	1.70
Virginia .....	19.00	27.00	.95	1.25
West Virginia .....	20.00	30.00	1.00	1.40
North Carolina .....	16.00	24.25	.85	1.10
South Carolina .....	10.50	15.50	.55	.70
Georgia .....	11.00	16.00	.60	.80
Florida .....	14.00	23.00	.75	1.05
East South Central .....	13.96	20.03	.71	.92
Kentucky .....	17.00	24.00	.85	1.10
Tennessee .....	15.50	22.25	.75	.95
Alabama .....	11.75	17.25	.65	.85
Mississippi .....	11.75	16.75	.60	.80
West South Central .....	17.33	24.70	.87	1.11
Arkansas .....	13.75	20.50	.70	.90
Louisiana .....	14.00	19.75	.70	.95
Oklahoma .....	19.00	27.00	1.05	1.30
Texas .....	19.50	27.50	.95	1.20
Mountain .....	32.23	46.85	1.54	2.05
Montana .....	34.25	51.75	1.65	2.40
Idaho .....	36.50	50.25	1.75	2.35
Wyoming .....	32.50	47.25	1.55	2.20
Colorado .....	26.50	41.75	1.35	1.90
New Mexico .....	25.00	36.75	1.20	1.55
Arizona .....	37.25	50.75	1.60	1.95
Utah .....	39.00	55.00	1.85	2.20
Nevada .....	38.50	54.25	1.80	2.45
Pacific .....	35.76	57.27	1.70	2.42
Washington .....	27.50	47.50	1.70	2.30
Oregon .....	30.50	47.00	1.70	2.20
California .....	39.00	62.00	1.70	2.50

### Wages of Servants in France in 1935

THE wages of household and other servants in France have been the subject of study at different periods since 1913, the three latest studies having been made in 1926, 1930, and 1935. The 1935 study<sup>1</sup> shows a considerable reduction in the annual earnings of the different classes of servants as compared with 1930. From 1926 to 1930 the earnings increased from 32 to 54 percent for males and from 33 to 52 percent for females, while in 1935 the reductions from the average wages in 1930 ranged from 13 to 18 percent for males and from 3 to 11 percent for females. The information was furnished by the mayors of cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

<sup>1</sup> France. Statistique générale de la France. Bulletin, July-September 1935, p. 563: Salaires des domestiques et gens de maison en 1935.

The following table shows the average annual wages, in cash, of domestics and house servants receiving board and lodging in 1926, 1930, and 1935. These figures show only approximate earnings, as wages vary considerably according to the amount of tips, bonuses, and payments in kind which supplement the wages, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

Average Annual Cash Wages of Servants Receiving Board and Lodging in France in 1926, 1930, and 1935

[Franc at par=3.92 cents; exchange rate September 1935=6.59 cents]

Occupation	1926		1930		1935	
	Average wage	Index numbers (1913=100)	Average wage	Index numbers (1913=100)	Average wage	Index numbers (1913=100)
	<i>Francs</i>		<i>Francs</i>		<i>Francs</i>	
Cooks, male.....	7,452	506	10,088	685	8,618	585
Cooks, female.....	3,296	543	4,849	799	4,473	737
Cooks' helpers, male.....	3,910	582	5,183	771	4,272	636
Cooks' helpers, female.....	2,209	578	3,309	866	2,948	772
Valets.....	3,567	517	5,512	799	4,648	674
Maids.....	2,413	501	3,683	764	3,511	728
Coachmen.....	4,024	464	5,657	652	4,661	537
Chauffeurs.....	5,278	394	7,128	533	6,209	464
House servants, male.....	3,198	556	4,564	794	3,823	665
General servants, female.....	2,134	564	3,141	831	2,965	784
Charwomen.....	1.77	-----	1.41	-----	1.38	-----

<sup>1</sup> Per hour; do not receive board and lodging.

### Average Earnings in the Paper-Goods Industry in Germany in June 1935

AN INVESTIGATION of earnings in the paper industry in Germany was undertaken by the National Statistical Office in June 1935.<sup>1</sup> It covered 864 establishments with 32,650 workers, or about 45 percent of the total number of workers employed in that industry in Germany.

The following table shows the average hourly and weekly gross earnings in the paper-goods industry in Germany in June 1935:

<sup>1</sup> Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Sept. 2, 1935, pp. 686-688.

## Average Gross Earnings in the Paper-Goods Industry in Germany, June 1935

## Average hourly earnings

Mark (100 pfennigs) at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in June 1935=40.4 cents]

Process or product, and class and sex of workers	Population of locality (in thousands)								Average for all localities
	Over 1,000	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	50 to 100	25 to 50	10 to 25	10 and under	
	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>	<i>Pfennigs</i>
Bookbinding:									
Skilled workers, male	112.0	101.2	89.4	87.8	89.5	73.4	70.2	77.0	96.8
Unskilled workers, male	83.2	77.7	72.3	52.9	69.5	-----	-----	-----	75.8
Experienced workers, female	67.2	58.7	53.8	55.3	52.8	47.1	39.6	42.4	59.4
Inexperienced workers, female	34.7	30.7	35.9	28.7	32.9	29.1	-----	38.5	33.2
Account books:									
Skilled workers, male	107.8	98.3	96.4	87.7	88.5	76.2	-----	79.0	92.2
Unskilled workers, male	68.2	-----	71.9	70.5	45.2	49.9	-----	48.7	58.9
Experienced workers, female	57.9	51.9	54.9	48.2	47.0	35.7	33.7	43.4	49.3
Inexperienced workers, female	44.6	29.3	32.1	32.3	27.9	29.9	25.5	29.6	33.0
Wallpaper:									
Printers	-----	89.9	104.5	83.4	82.4	-----	86.5	81.0	87.3
Printer's helpers, male	-----	60.3	64.7	52.8	51.4	53.1	56.5	61.6	60.1
Laborers, female	38.6	-----	49.4	33.1	-----	-----	40.8	39.1	41.9
Envelops:									
Skilled workers, male	114.2	98.9	97.4	-----	-----	-----	80.4	-----	96.7
Semiskilled workers, male	102.4	83.5	89.6	-----	78.2	70.2	69.3	-----	80.1
Unskilled workers, male	75.3	71.3	62.6	-----	58.1	-----	51.2	-----	63.0
Laborers, female	54.1	45.7	48.0	32.3	43.8	35.9	39.1	34.5	45.2
Paper boxes:									
Skilled workers, male	106.4	98.6	84.6	81.3	81.1	79.9	89.2	74.2	86.1
Helpers, male	79.6	68.2	59.8	61.6	69.4	52.8	58.4	56.2	61.0
Skilled workers, female	59.9	55.2	45.1	39.9	45.8	36.3	37.0	39.1	45.8
Helpers, female	51.4	43.1	36.8	31.6	34.5	37.1	36.1	36.2	37.7
Cardboard:									
Male workers	78.2	72.9	69.9	-----	-----	70.6	56.9	58.9	64.7
Female workers	44.7	43.1	41.6	-----	-----	38.7	35.0	38.6	40.0

## Average weekly earnings

	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>
Bookbinding:									
Skilled workers, male	52.97	43.17	42.65	37.02	41.87	32.10	32.35	31.23	43.07
Unskilled workers, male	39.91	37.00	33.43	21.34	33.88	-----	-----	-----	35.54
Experienced workers, female	31.16	24.86	25.29	22.19	25.05	18.68	18.06	17.33	26.23
Inexperienced workers, female	15.93	11.46	16.52	12.05	14.82	12.46	-----	16.27	13.89
Account books:									
Skilled workers, male	50.76	46.10	46.12	37.05	41.66	31.49	-----	34.22	41.88
Unskilled workers, male	31.73	-----	33.60	31.40	21.38	20.58	-----	24.28	26.69
Experienced workers, female	26.92	23.98	25.45	20.20	22.33	13.88	16.19	19.33	21.97
Inexperienced workers, female	20.11	12.27	14.72	13.59	12.51	9.73	11.82	13.57	13.94
Wallpaper:									
Printers	-----	45.85	49.78	38.68	42.76	-----	42.32	38.25	41.76
Printer's helpers, male	-----	28.78	32.33	24.21	25.81	24.80	26.88	28.05	28.56
Laborers, female	18.17	-----	22.02	13.67	-----	-----	19.40	18.60	19.00
Envelops:									
Skilled workers, male	52.41	47.34	54.32	-----	-----	-----	38.00	-----	47.50
Semiskilled workers, male	48.25	39.50	43.00	-----	38.47	30.34	33.06	-----	37.98
Unskilled workers, male	36.29	33.30	31.30	-----	27.74	-----	24.55	-----	30.42
Laborers, female	24.46	21.08	22.44	15.27	20.03	15.76	18.17	16.73	20.74
Paper boxes:									
Skilled workers, male	47.25	47.77	38.27	36.43	40.40	39.67	41.37	34.70	40.48
Helpers, male	41.19	30.57	25.90	29.77	29.85	24.00	26.85	26.10	28.32
Skilled workers, female	24.26	24.26	18.79	18.23	21.86	15.30	16.24	16.87	19.96
Helpers, female	23.28	19.22	16.82	14.66	15.16	17.22	15.50	16.78	17.09
Cardboard:									
Male workers	38.07	34.24	32.35	-----	-----	35.99	26.67	28.70	31.13
Female workers	19.99	19.70	18.18	-----	-----	16.83	16.41	17.54	18.12

## Earnings of Masons in Germany, September 1934

AVERAGE hourly earnings of masons in the building trades in Germany in September 1934 were found to vary according to size of community, in an official investigation covering 4,425 estab-



lishments employing 47,900 masons in 1,484 localities.<sup>1</sup> Earnings were found to be lowest in the places with smallest population (5,000 and less) and highest in those with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants. The earnings in the latter were more than 40 percent above those in the former.

In the following table are shown the number of masons and average hourly earnings, in localities classified by number of inhabitants:

#### Hourly Earnings of Masons in the Building Trades in Germany, September 1934

[Mark (100 pfennigs) at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in September 1934=40.28 cents]

Population of locality	Number of masons	Hourly earnings	Population of locality	Number of masons	Hourly earnings
		Pfennigs			Pfennigs
All localities.....	47,900	76.43	50,000 to 100,000.....	4,137	81.77
			25,000 to 50,000.....	7,089	75.11
Over 1,000,000.....	2,343	109.44	10,000 to 25,000.....	7,933	72.01
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3,626	92.70	5,000 to 10,000.....	6,574	66.28
200,000 to 500,000.....	4,319	90.28	5,000 and less.....	8,990	61.21
100,000 to 200,000.....	2,889	87.13			

### Wage Increase for Managers of Village Cooperative Stores in Soviet Union

THE wages of the managers of the village cooperative stores in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) were increased by a decree of September 30, 1935, issued by the Soviet of the People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.<sup>2</sup> The wages before and after the increase were as follows:

#### Monthly Wages of Managers of Soviet Village Cooperative Stores Before and After September 30, 1935

Monthly turn-over of store	Monthly wages of managers	
	Old wages	New wages
	Rubles <sup>1</sup>	Rubles <sup>1</sup>
Up to 10,000 rubles.....	80-90	100-120
10,000 to 15,000 rubles.....	95-105	120-140
15,000 to 20,000 rubles.....	105-115	140-160
20,000 to 25,000 rubles.....	115-130	160-180
25,000 to 30,000 rubles.....	130-150	180-200
30,000 to 50,000 rubles.....	200	250
Over 50,000 rubles.....	250	300

<sup>1</sup> Gold ruble=51.5 cents on the basis of gold dollars. There are no available data as to the value of the ruble in relation to prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private, in the Soviet Union.

The decree provides that managers of the Soviet village cooperative stores receive, in addition to their regular monthly pay, a bonus of one-half of their monthly wage if the turn-over and surplus required under the prescribed half-year plan have been achieved.

<sup>1</sup> Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, June 2, 1935, pp. 446-448.

<sup>2</sup> Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. Izvestia (official daily), Moscow, Sept. 30, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

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### Operations of United States Employment Service, October 1935

OVER half a million placements in employment were reported by offices of the United States Employment Service in October. During the month 635,451 new applicants were registered and classified by employment offices throughout the country. At the month end the number of persons actively seeking work through the Service had risen to a total of 8,735,671.

Increasing activity on the Works Program was reflected by the 320,197 placements on relief works projects during October. This is an increase of 89.6 percent over the 168,921 placements on relief works projects reported in September. These placements are not shown in the State-by-State tabulations of activities for October. Despite the large volume of activity carried on in connection with the registration of relief employables and referral of workers to projects, Employment Service offices made an increased number of placements in gainful work at prevailing wage rates. A total of 246,431 verified placements of this type were reported, a gain of 6.1 percent over September levels. State-by-State totals of these placements are included in tabulations of October activities.

The 635,451 new registrations made in October represent a 3.1 percent decline from the September total but are still over twice the average monthly volume prevailing before universal registration of relief employables was required at the end of May. Continued high levels of new registrations was reflected in a slight gain in the active file. The 8,735,671 registered applicants at the end of October represented a gain of 0.4 percent over the September total.

The Employment Service made 25,270 placements of veterans in nonrelief employment during October, a gain of 6.5 percent over the number reported in September. Registrations for work by new veteran applicants totaled 29,031 in October, a decline of 7.7 percent from the September total. The active file of veteran job seekers likewise declined moderately. The month-end total of 525,524 veterans was 1.2 percent below the September total.

Offices of the affiliated State employment services made 103,654 work-relief-project placements, 32.4 percent of the Employment Service total, and 105,972 placements in regular work, 43 percent of

the total. These offices registered 359,964 new applicants, 56.6 percent, and reported 3,807,427 active registrants at the month end, 43.6 percent. During the month 18,459 war veterans, 63.6 percent, registered for employment with affiliated State employment offices, and 11,034 veteran placements, 43.7 percent, were made in nonrelief employment, while 245,733 veterans, 46.8 percent, were actively seeking work at the end of the month.

Offices of the National Reemployment Service made 216,543 work-relief-project placements, 67.6 percent of the Employment Service total, and 140,459 placements in regular work, 57 percent of the total. These offices registered 275,487 new applicants, 43.4 percent, and reported 4,928,244 active registrants at the month end, 56.4 percent. During the month 10,572 veterans, 36.4 percent, registered for employment with National Reemployment Service offices and 14,236 veteran placements, 56.3 percent, were made in nonrelief employment, while 279,791 veterans, 53.2 percent, were actively seeking work at the end of the month.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications <sup>1</sup>		Active file	
	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	Oct. 31	Per-centage change from Sept. 30
United States.....	246,431	<sup>2</sup> +6.1	635,451	<sup>2</sup> -3.1	1,145,727	<sup>2</sup> -2.5	8,735,671	<sup>2</sup> +0.4
Alabama.....	2,475	-25.3	6,930	-13.8	17,967	+2.2	141,468	-13.7
Arizona.....	3,046	+69.3	2,112	+38.9	3,989	+24.1	40,093	-3.3
Arkansas.....	4,318	-28.5	5,404	+7.6	12,356	-12.6	92,752	+1.1
California.....	26,484	+13.0	58,288	-30.8	80,408	-26.2	309,118	+1.0
Colorado.....	3,731	+13.9	9,132	+24.1	15,004	+1.3	94,742	+6.7
Connecticut.....	3,711	+13.3	7,703	+12.7	14,642	+11.1	67,837	+6
Delaware.....	404	-29.5	1,186	+11.5	2,281	+5.6	16,132	+4.3
Florida.....	3,639	+57.7	6,651	-29.7	14,264	-47.9	162,352	+4.5
Georgia.....	5,505	-2.3	11,644	-5	19,063	+17.2	289,963	+4
Idaho.....	2,963	+10.6	2,913	+2.8	5,977	-4.5	36,741	+5.0
Illinois.....	12,511	+2.4	42,492	-6.0	78,928	+1	297,447	+9.5
Indiana.....	6,545	-9.1	11,708	-3.3	19,690	-9.3	238,236	+1.2
Iowa.....	6,577	+9.4	6,330	+12.5	20,459	+9.1	83,573	+2.9
Kansas.....	3,534	-4.8	4,921	+20.9	11,812	+20.5	144,051	-14.4
Kentucky.....	3,205	+21.5	4,401	-11.2	8,316	+2.8	201,998	+2
Louisiana.....	1,685	+6.4	1,977	+59.2	3,709	+59.2	110,525	-37.0
Maine.....	1,473	+13.3	3,557	+14.9	9,172	+15.6	42,569	+12.6
Maryland.....	1,791	+16.7	5,805	+20.5	11,021	-1.4	100,646	+3.3
Massachusetts.....	3,362	-2.9	37,338	+57.7	46,799	+40.6	322,130	+14.1
Michigan.....	6,621	+45.3	21,680	-55.9	28,990	-47.6	259,799	+5.3
Minnesota.....	11,882	+8.1	13,594	-15.5	33,212	-11.6	145,648	+5.8
Mississippi.....	2,541	-22.6	11,384	-36.7	18,109	-37.0	169,122	+4.9
Missouri.....	7,006	-8.3	25,222	+7.7	50,376	-4.8	326,010	+10.6
Montana.....	4,612	-8.4	2,529	-37.4	10,037	-1.7	40,384	+1.5
Nebraska.....	7,541	+31.6	4,822	+25.6	16,247	+32.3	55,278	-15.8
Nevada.....	1,162	-1.9	988	-19.0	2,799	+12.6	6,985	+14.2
New Hampshire.....	741	+79.0	1,463	+11.7	2,707	+1.5	31,393	+2.4
New Jersey.....	4,611	+35.3	25,531	+17.7	37,795	+23.7	320,535	+6
New Mexico.....	2,951	+57.4	3,718	-14.0	6,369	-4.9	55,016	+3.7
New York.....	16,993	<sup>2</sup> +15.3	82,907	<sup>2</sup> +4.0	135,324	<sup>2</sup> +5.9	994,691	<sup>2</sup> +6.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.

<sup>2</sup> Based on revised September figure.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October 1935—Continued

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications		Active file	
	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	Oct. 31	Per-centage change from Sept. 30
North Carolina.....	6,563	+17.5	11,440	-46.4	25,441	-27.7	184,779	+1.0
North Dakota.....	2,568	+2.4	3,520	-1.5	10,855	+6.1	43,968	+9.2
Ohio.....	14,466	+4.0	29,525	+27.5	65,539	+3.9	322,296	+1.8
Oklahoma.....	2,228	+10.2	8,243	-9.9	20,587	-10.5	133,890	-19.7
Oregon.....	3,604	-56.4	3,820	+46.2	8,741	-15.9	90,227	+1.5
Pennsylvania.....	9,249	+29.9	43,268	+17.1	65,349	+6.8	1,265,059	+1.3
Rhode Island.....	528	+2.9	3,407	+56.9	4,505	+21.9	55,430	+3.5
South Carolina.....	3,451	+16.7	7,612	-14.9	12,874	-9.8	155,924	-7.0
South Dakota.....	2,942	+4.2	3,815	+24.1	9,695	+4.6	41,107	-34.8
Tennessee.....	1,890	+35.0	8,841	-42.3	12,661	-38.8	271,078	+2.5
Texas.....	7,884	+10.8	19,748	+56.5	41,169	+36.8	307,144	+1.7
Utah.....	2,588	-15.3	2,718	-9.2	8,370	-17.6	35,020	-2.1
Vermont.....	1,150	+17.0	750	+6.2	2,482	+17.7	13,026	-29.8
Virginia.....	4,581	+16.5	13,003	+6.2	22,785	+11.1	130,287	-11.3
Washington.....	4,868	-4.9	8,511	+24.7	16,317	+18.0	185,135	+1.6
West Virginia.....	2,905	-5.6	9,481	+35.6	19,543	+33.1	120,505	-12.8
Wisconsin.....	6,509	-11.4	27,376	+68.3	49,445	+29.3	137,938	+17.4
Wyoming.....	2,121	+22.6	2,091	+31.9	4,732	+10.4	11,240	-2.7
District of Columbia.....	2,716	+43.5	3,952	+9.3	6,815	+21.9	34,384	-36.4

<sup>2</sup> Based on revised September figure.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, October 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applica-tions <sup>1</sup>		Active file	
	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	Oct. 31	Per-centage change from Sept. 30
All States.....	105,972	+9.7	359,964	-0.7	580,430	-1.2	3,807,427	+2.1
Arizona.....	1,308	+157.0	1,089	+39.4	1,686	+38.5	14,060	-5.6
California.....	18,095	+19.0	52,330	-32.5	65,246	-31.4	251,735	+10.2
Colorado.....	1,242	-21.1	6,911	+46.5	8,730	+4.9	46,330	+17.1
Connecticut.....	2,857	+12.9	6,183	+18.0	10,346	+6.7	48,472	+2.0
Delaware <sup>2</sup> .....	404	-29.5	1,186	+11.5	2,281	+5.6	16,132	+4.3
Idaho.....	895	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,883	( <sup>4</sup> )	3,024	( <sup>4</sup> )	20,912	( <sup>4</sup> )
Illinois.....	8,712	+14.7	34,257	+1.8	51,829	+5.8	181,923	+13.1
Indiana.....	4,975	-4.9	8,484	-3.7	14,314	-5.7	125,306	+1.8
Iowa.....	2,875	-3.7	4,272	+12.5	11,858	+12.5	50,331	+7.2
Kansas (not affiliated).....	1,142	+4.6	1,181	+11.9	3,509	+45.5	29,984	-29.9
Louisiana <sup>3</sup> .....	1,685	+6.4	1,977	+59.2	3,709	+59.2	110,525	-37.0
Massachusetts.....	2,053	-10.4	17,268	+52.7	23,065	+40.7	132,139	+16.6
Minnesota.....	4,575	+14.8	7,680	-17.6	15,608	-14.6	70,550	+6.7
Missouri.....	2,041	+6	13,738	+3.2	30,293	-6.7	117,848	+21.5
Nevada.....	663	-6.8	709	-19.7	1,749	+14.5	4,701	+18.4
New Hampshire.....	153	-15.9	693	-3.3	1,099	-14.3	13,162	-7.1
New Jersey.....	4,096	+45.6	22,149	+17.8	31,919	+28.2	265,364	+2.0
New Mexico.....	1,318	+141.8	1,554	+29.7	2,663	+11.0	27,065	+3.4
New York.....	11,527	+16.5	71,609	+1.4	115,884	+3.0	648,174	+8.9
North Carolina <sup>3</sup> .....	6,563	+17.5	11,440	-46.4	25,441	-27.7	184,779	+1.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.<sup>2</sup> Computed from comparable reports only.<sup>3</sup> Includes temporary N. R. S. offices operating as S. E. S. branches.<sup>4</sup> Not comparable due to transfer of Lewiston office from N. R. S. to S. E. S.<sup>5</sup> Based on revised September figure.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, October 1935—Continued

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications		Active file	
	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	Oct. 31	Per-centage change from Sept. 30
Ohio.....	7,272	+7.2	21,993	+31.2	44,539	+1.7	179,348	+3.8
Oklahoma.....	786	-7.4	1,940	-14.0	5,184	-7.5	26,706	-1.0
Oregon.....	1,777	-68.8	1,923	+43.7	3,779	-43.6	65,988	-3
Pennsylvania.....	6,057	+54.0	28,444	+8.5	37,791	+10.6	781,315	-6
Rhode Island.....	291	-3.3	3,182	+66.2	3,911	+28.3	49,152	+4.1
Tennessee.....	1,051	+19.2	3,971	-38.1	5,739	-28.8	103,127	+2.6
Texas.....	1,345	+7.3	4,506	+39.6	8,089	+18.2	73,922	+5.8
Vermont <sup>3</sup> .....	1,150	+17.0	750	+6.2	2,482	+17.7	13,026	-29.8
Virginia.....	835	+23.5	1,802	+6.3	3,044	+14.9	18,525	+10.2
West Virginia.....	614	-13.0	2,348	+44.8	4,448	+53.3	24,960	-11.4
Wisconsin.....	3,759	-12.4	17,662	+101.6	28,578	+44.9	72,228	+20.2
Wyoming.....	1,150	+92.3	898	+13.7	1,778	+9.0	5,254	-9.5
District of Columbia.....	2,716	+43.5	3,952	+9.3	6,815	+21.9	34,384	-36.4

<sup>3</sup> Includes temporary N. R. S. offices operating as S. E. S. branches.<sup>5</sup> Based on revised September figure.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, October 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applica-tions <sup>1</sup>		Active file	
	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October	Per-centage change from Sep-tember	October 31	Per-centage change from Sept. 30
All States.....	140,459	+3.5	275,487	+6.1	565,297	+3.7	4,928,244	+0.8
Alabama.....	2,475	-25.3	6,930	-13.8	17,967	+2.2	141,468	-13.7
Arizona.....	1,738	+34.7	1,023	+38.4	2,303	+15.3	26,033	-2.0
Arkansas.....	4,318	-28.5	5,404	+7.6	12,356	-12.6	92,752	+1.1
California.....	8,389	+2.0	5,958	-11.9	15,162	+8.5	37,383	-8.7
Colorado.....	2,489	+46.3	2,221	-16.0	6,274	-3.4	48,412	-1.7
Connecticut.....	854	+14.6	1,520	-4.5	4,296	+23.3	19,365	-2.8
Florida.....	3,639	+57.7	6,651	-29.7	14,264	-47.9	162,352	+4.5
Georgia.....	5,505	-2.3	11,644	-5	19,063	+17.2	289,963	+4
Idaho.....	2,068	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,030	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,953	( <sup>2</sup> )	15,829	( <sup>2</sup> )
Illinois.....	3,799	-17.8	8,235	-28.6	27,099	-9.3	115,524	+4.2
Indiana.....	1,570	-20.3	3,224	-2.0	5,376	-17.8	112,930	+1.6
Iowa.....	3,702	+22.3	2,058	+12.6	8,601	+4.7	33,242	-3.1
Kansas.....	2,392	-8.7	3,710	+24.0	8,303	+12.3	114,067	-9.2
Kentucky.....	3,205	+21.5	4,401	-11.2	8,316	+2.8	201,998	+2
Maine.....	1,473	+13.3	3,557	+14.9	9,172	+15.6	42,569	+12.6
Maryland.....	1,791	+16.7	5,805	+20.5	11,021	-1.4	100,646	+3.3
Massachusetts.....	1,309	+11.8	20,070	+62.3	23,734	+40.5	189,991	+12.4
Michigan.....	6,621	+45.3	21,680	-55.9	28,990	-47.6	259,799	+5.3
Minnesota.....	7,307	+4.2	5,914	-12.7	17,604	-8.8	75,098	+5.0
Mississippi.....	2,541	-22.6	11,384	-36.7	18,109	-37.0	169,122	+4.9
Missouri.....	4,965	-11.5	11,484	+13.6	20,083	-1.7	203,162	+5.3
Montana.....	4,612	-8.4	2,529	-37.4	10,037	-1.7	40,384	+1.5
Nebraska.....	7,541	+31.6	4,822	+25.6	16,247	+32.3	55,278	-15.8
Nevada.....	509	+5.2	279	-17.2	1,050	+9.6	2,284	+6.2
New Hampshire.....	588	+153.4	770	+29.8	1,608	+16.2	18,231	+10.5
New Jersey.....	515	-13.4	3,382	+17.1	5,876	+4.2	55,171	+5.3
New Mexico.....	1,633	+22.8	2,164	-30.7	3,706	-13.7	27,951	+4.1
New York.....	5,466	+12.8	11,298	+23.8	19,440	+26.9	346,517	+1.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.<sup>2</sup> Computed from comparable reports only.<sup>3</sup> Based on revised September figure.<sup>4</sup> Based on revised September figure.



Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, October 1935—Continued

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications		Active file	
	October	Percentage change from September	October	Percentage change from September	October	Percentage change from September	October 31	Percentage change from Sept. 30
North Dakota.....	2,568	+2.4	3,520	-0.5	10,855	+6.1	43,968	+9.2
Ohio.....	7,194	+1.1	7,532	+17.7	21,000	+8.9	142,948	-6.0
Oklahoma.....	1,442	+23.0	6,303	-8.5	15,403	-11.5	107,184	-23.3
Oregon.....	1,827	-28.9	1,897	+48.8	4,962	+34.5	24,239	+2.7
Pennsylvania.....	3,192	+0.2	14,824	+38.1	27,558	+2.1	483,744	+1.6
Rhode Island.....	237	+11.8	225	-12.1	594	-8.3	6,278	-7.8
South Carolina.....	3,451	+16.7	7,612	-14.9	12,874	-9.8	155,924	-7.0
South Dakota.....	2,942	+4.2	3,815	+24.1	9,695	+4.6	41,107	-34.8
Tennessee.....	839	+62.0	4,870	-45.4	6,922	-45.2	167,951	+2.5
Texas.....	6,539	+11.6	15,242	+62.3	33,080	+42.3	233,222	+1.5
Utah.....	2,588	-15.3	2,718	-9.2	8,370	-17.6	35,020	-2.1
Virginia.....	3,746	+15.0	11,201	+6.2	19,741	+10.5	111,762	-14.1
Washington.....	4,868	-4.9	8,511	+24.7	16,317	+18.0	185,135	+1.6
West Virginia.....	2,291	-3.4	7,133	+32.8	15,095	+28.1	95,545	-13.2
Wisconsin.....	2,750	-9.9	9,714	+29.4	20,867	+12.6	65,710	+14.5
Wyoming.....	971	-14.2	1,193	+50.1	2,954	+11.3	5,986	+4.1

Table 4.—Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	October	Percentage change from September	October	Percentage change from September	Oct. 31	Percentage change from Sept. 30
United States.....	25,270	<sup>1</sup> +6.5	29,031	<sup>1</sup> -7.7	525,524	<sup>1</sup> -1.2
Alabama.....	313	-10.6	194	-33.1	6,553	-16.3
Arizona.....	280	+48.1	125	+47.1	2,184	-4.8
Arkansas.....	377	-26.8	190	-23.4	5,190	-1.8
California.....	3,140	+7.1	4,636	-34.0	28,780	+4.7
Colorado.....	365	-9.2	400	+19.4	6,231	+2.9
Connecticut.....	311	+43.3	347	+29.0	4,560	-3.2
Delaware.....	52	+2.0	34	-2.9	895	+1.4
Florida.....	232	+34.1	366	-20.6	8,802	+5.8
Georgia.....	393	+42.4	297	+3.5	11,038	-2.1
Idaho.....	220	+23.6	151	-15.2	1,586	+1.6
Illinois.....	1,500	+19.5	2,882	-8.4	24,157	+3.8
Indiana.....	762	<sup>1</sup> +4.2	576	+4.2	14,794	<sup>1</sup> -4
Iowa.....	780	+15.6	265	+7.3	5,846	+2.1
Kansas.....	546	-2.0	164	-8.4	9,057	-5.0
Kentucky.....	460	-14.8	175	-17.8	12,554	-1.4
Louisiana.....	224	-8.9	78	+27.9	8,337	-29.5
Maine.....	116	-18.3	177	-3.8	3,347	+14.1
Maryland.....	193	+27.8	227	+29.0	6,078	+1.5
Massachusetts.....	314	+18.9	1,721	+33.2	21,278	+0.9
Michigan.....	549	+34.6	1,323	-52.3	17,290	+5.2
Minnesota.....	1,118	+9.2	955	+21.2	10,657	+9.5
Mississippi.....	143	-20.1	157	-27.0	7,396	+2.6
Missouri.....	604	-27.1	1,070	+12.0	19,366	+9.4
Montana.....	431	+2.4	104	-10.3	2,332	+7
Nebraska.....	473	-10.9	222	+40.5	3,407	-21.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on revised September figure.



Table 4.—Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October 1935—Continued

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	October	Percent- age change from Septem- ber	October	Percent- age change from Septem- ber	Oct. 31	Percent- age change from Sept. 30
Nevada.....	166	+9.9	71	+1.4	361	+24.9
New Hampshire.....	46	+70.4	64	-11.1	2,369	+4
New Jersey.....	229	+40.5	1,173	+29.3	22,583	-4.1
New Mexico.....	318	+4.3	139	-6.7	3,362	+8
New York.....	1,024	+4.3	2,954	-2.4	59,828	+2.6
North Carolina.....	500	+13.9	289	-38.6	7,731	+1.3
North Dakota.....	184	-5	101	-6.5	1,956	+13.6
Ohio.....	1,407	+19.8	1,140	+26.7	22,162	-3.7
Oklahoma.....	261	+8.3	285	-6.9	12,542	-24.5
Oregon.....	473	-29.3	288	+37.8	6,907	+3.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,013	+14.6	1,766	+6.7	58,367	-5
Rhode Island.....	49	-16.9	97	-8.5	3,226	+1.6
South Carolina.....	237	+29.5	193	-6.8	6,538	-7.1
South Dakota.....	343	-11.8	107	+17.6	2,504	-23.6
Tennessee.....	256	-34.0	280	-5.7	14,312	+4.5
Texas.....	1,364	+20.5	668	+27.0	17,102	-3.7
Utah.....	354	-15.7	56	-49.5	1,802	-5.4
Vermont.....	69	+53.3	36	+300.0	453	-27.5
Virginia.....	356	.0	273	-16.5	6,352	-14.0
Washington.....	583	-2.3	269	+10.2	12,853	+1
West Virginia.....	270	-16.4	268	+21.3	6,739	-17.3
Wisconsin.....	1,205	+13.1	1,348	+60.1	10,228	+12.2
Wyoming.....	225	-2.2	86	+8.9	791	-7.9
District of Columbia.....	442	+61.3	244	-2.4	2,741	-33.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on revised September figure.

## Analysis of Employment Service Activities During July 1935

### Length of Unemployment of New Applicants

LESS than one-half of the 703,992 new applicants who registered with employment offices in July in the 46 States and District of Columbia which are included in detailed tabulations, reported unemployment exceeding 6 months' duration. Among the registrants 55.74 percent were working, were unemployed less than 6 months, or were persons not ordinarily employed. Contrasted to these, 12.41 percent of the new applicants reported unemployment of over 4 years' duration.

Nearly 10 percent of the men who registered during July were employed at the time of registration and 5.9 percent of the woman applicants were working. A total of 58,747 or 8.3 percent of all applicants were gainfully employed at the date of registration. Nearly as great a number were recent students, 52,914 applicants, 7.5 percent of the total, falling in this category. Only 5.9 percent of the male applicants were in this class, however, compared to 11.5 percent of the women. Third in these groups of persons not reporting an unemployment record were the 50,713 persons not ordinarily employed. Most of these were women, principally housewives, as large numbers of

women in relief families without outside work experience were registered in this classification in July. Twenty-three percent of all women fell in this category. Only 1 percent of the men registered reported that they were not ordinarily employed.

Persons unemployed 1 month or less made up the largest single group. A total of 115,119, 16.4 percent of all applicants, were in this group, 18 percent of the men and 12.4 percent of the women. Almost as large was the group unemployed from 1 to 6 months. Here 114,915 applicants, 16.3 percent of the total, were found, 17.7 percent of the men and 12.9 percent of the women reporting continuous unemployment of this duration.

Persons unemployed over 6 months, but not more than a year, numbered 88,615, 12.6 percent of all applicants, 13.5 percent of the men and 10.3 percent of the women coming in this group. The group reporting unemployment of 13 to 24 months contained 9.5 percent of all applicants, 10.2 percent of the men and 7.7 percent of the women. Successively smaller were the groups unemployed from 25 to 36 months, with 6.4 percent of all applicants, 7 percent of the men and 4.7 percent of the women, and from 37 to 48 months with 3.3 percent of all applicants, 3.8 percent of the men and 2 percent of the women.

A total of 87,389 registrants reported continuous unemployment of over 4 years' duration. This is 12.4 percent of all applicants covered by the tabulation. Included in this figure were 69,101 men, 13.7 percent of total male applicants, and 18,288 women, 9.2 percent of all women.

A chart showing the length of unemployment reported by July registrants appears on page 1619.

#### Industrial Classification of Applications and Placements

AGRICULTURE, forestry, and fishing were reported by the largest group of applicants registered with the Employment Service in July. A total of 141,164 men and women reported these industries as the field of their regular employment in the past. This is 27.9 percent of all persons reporting classifiable experience among the 703,992 registrants in the 46 States and District of Columbia for which complete tabulations are available. Over a third of the male registrants, 34.1 percent, were formerly employed in this field. As must be expected, however, only a small group of women, 5.5 percent, reported experience of this type.

Persons without classifiable work experience numbered 195,003 during July. This group included large numbers of recent students and of persons not ordinarily employed as indicated by tabulation of the length of unemployment of applicants.

Manufacturing was the second largest field of former employment, accounting for 20.8 percent of the classified total, 21.6 percent of the men and 18.1 percent of the women. Domestic and personal service

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF NEW APPLICANTS  
JULY 1935, 46 STATES AND D. C.\*

MEN

WOMEN



\* NEW YORK AND OHIO NOT INCLUDED

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 5,000

had provided work for 16.4 percent of all applicants in the past. Over half of the women, 53.7 percent, had been formerly employed in this field and 6 percent of the men.

Professional and commercial service and sales work represented the normal employment of 15.1 percent of the registrants, being equally representative of both men and women, with 15 percent of the men and 15.2 percent of the women. Building and construction was reported by 9.4 percent of the applicants, 11.9 percent of the men and 0.2 percent of the women. Public utilities and governmental work were reported by 5.4 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the applicants.

The largest field of placements in July was building and construction, with 54.3 percent of the total. This is accounted for by large requisitions for workers on governmental construction projects. During July 61.8 percent of the men for whom tabulations are available were in the group, but only 0.3 percent of the placements of women were so classified. Large placements of women in domestic and personal-service employment gave this field second rank, with 11.3 percent of the classified placements. More than half of the women placed were in this field, 67.3 percent of the tabulated total, and 3.5 percent of the men. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the third largest field of new employment, absorbing 11.1 percent of the classified total, 12 percent of the men and 4.5 percent of the women. Manufacturing took 5.8 percent, 5.1 percent of the men and 11.2 percent of the women. Employment by regular governmental units, including local and State governments, took 5.1 percent of the total, 4.9 percent of the men and 6 percent of the women. Professional and commercial service, with 3.3 percent of the total, 2.5 percent of the men and 8.7 percent of the women; and public-utility employment, with 1.4 percent of the total, 1.5 percent of the men and 0.2 percent of the women, followed in order as fields of employment. In addition, 19,163 placements on works projects were included in the tabulations.

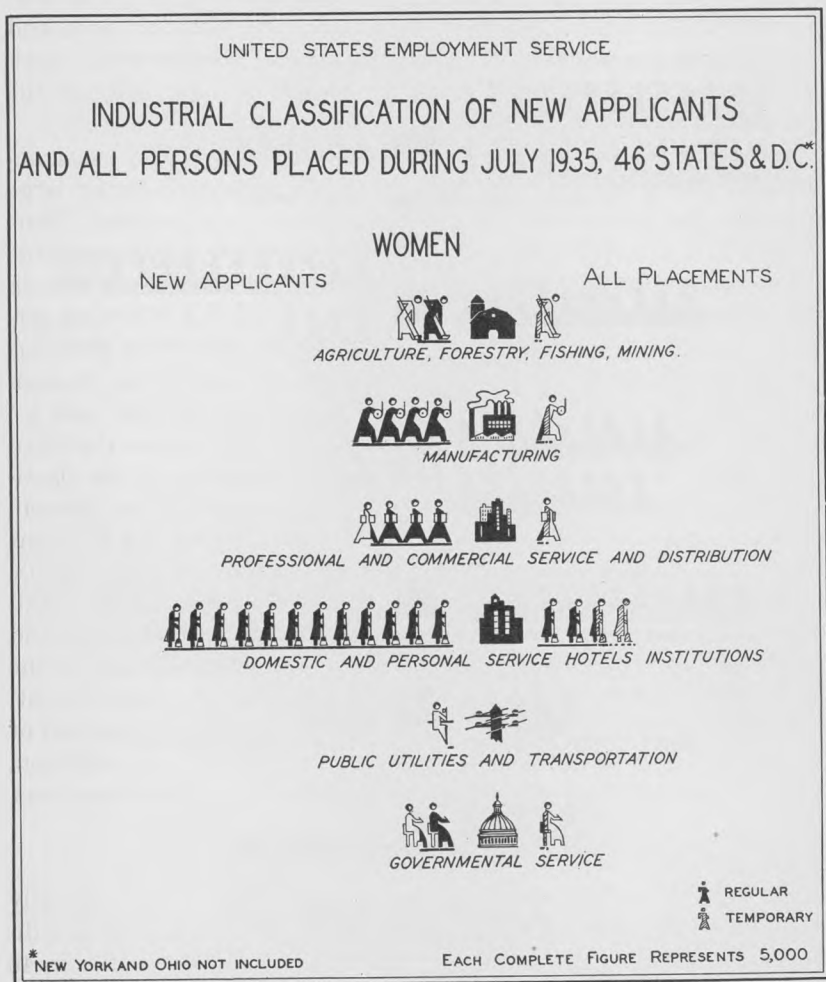
#### Age of New Applicants and Persons Placed

THE wide extent of unemployment among young people recently out of school and those with relatively short work experience is indicated by the age tabulations of employment-office activities in 46 States and the District of Columbia during July. In this month 18.2 percent of the new registrants were under 21 years of age and 43.8 percent were under 30 years of age.

This condition prevails both among men and women. Of the men registering in July, 16.1 percent were under 21 years of age and 42.3 percent were under 30. Among women 23.6 percent were under 21 years of age and 47.5 percent were under 30. In both cases the age group 21 to

29 contained the largest number of applicants, accounting for 26.2 percent of the men whose tabulated records are available, and 23.9 percent of the women.

Successively smaller numbers of applicants were found in the higher age brackets. Persons aged 30 to 39 made up 20.8 percent; those aged 40 to 49, 17.2 percent; from 50 to 59, 11.6 percent; and persons



aged 60 years or over, 6.7 percent. Little difference between the distribution of men and women was evident in these age groups.

A relatively heavy concentration of placements in the younger age groups was evident in the case of women placed. Women aged under 21 years received the largest number of placements of women, 28.7 percent of the total, followed by the group aged 21 to 30, with 28.6 percent. Women from 30 to 39 years of age received 20.1 percent of

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF NEW APPLICANTS  
AND ALL PERSONS PLACED DURING JULY 1935, 46 STATES & D.C.\*

MEN

NEW APPLICANTS

ALL PLACEMENTS



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING



BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION



MANUFACTURING



PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION



DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS





PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION



GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE



RELIEF WORKERS—C.C.C. AND W.P.A.

 REGULAR  
 TEMPORARY

\* NEW YORK AND OHIO NOT INCLUDED

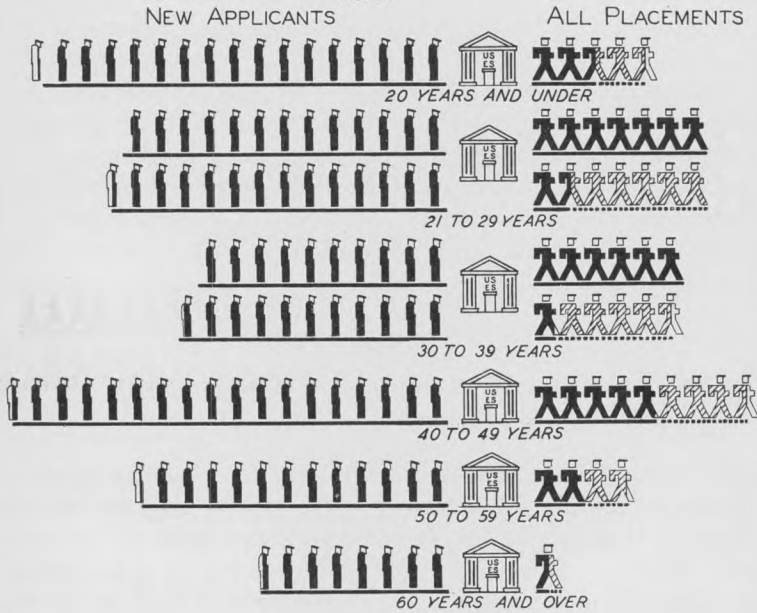
EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 5,000



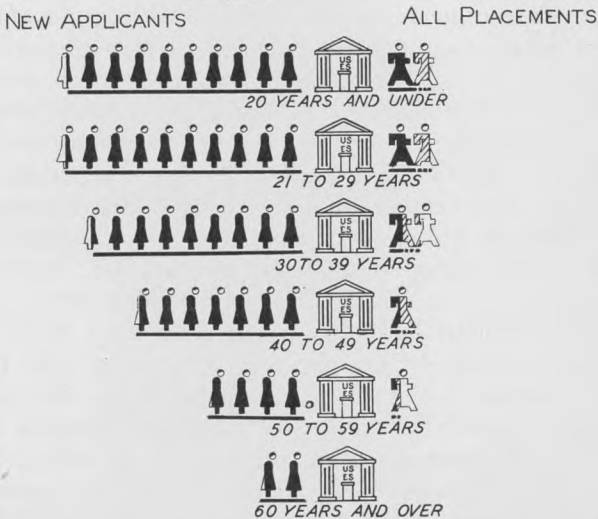
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AGE OF NEW APPLICANTS AND ALL PERSONS PLACED DURING JULY 1935, 46 STATES AND D.C.\*

MEN



WOMEN



REGULAR  
TEMPORARY

\* NEW YORK AND OHIO NOT INCLUDED

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 5,000

the jobs for women and those 40 to 49, 15.6 percent. The age groups 50 to 59 and 60 years and over accounted for 5.9 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, of the women placed.

Placements of men showed no such concentration in the youngest age groups. While the group aged 21 to 29 received 32.2 percent of placements of men, the group 30 to 39 accounted for 26.6 percent and that of 40 to 49 for 19.7 percent. Men aged 21 years and under received only 10.4 percent of July placements compared to the 16.1 of new applicants falling in this group. The higher age groups also accounted for a smaller proportion of placements than of registrations, the group 50 to 59 receiving 8.7 percent of placements compared to 12.2 percent of applications and that of 60 years and over receiving 2.3 percent of placements against 7.5 percent of the new registrations.

A chart indicating the age classifications of new applicants and of persons placed appears on page 1623.

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### Convention of International Association of Public Employment Services, 1935

THE Twenty-third Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held on October 6 and 7, 1935, in Asheville, N. C., as one of the series of conferences on labor subjects. The conference was attended by representatives of the Canadian membership in the association as well as by representatives from the public employment services in each of the 48 States.

The program included discussions on progress and plans of the United States Employment Service; relation of public employment services to the administration of unemployment insurance; the research and job specifications program; and public relations, supervision, and training as aspects of employment service administrative problems. Outstanding speakers of the convention were Mr. W. Frank Persons, Director of the United States Employment Service; Dr. William H. Stead, Associate Director for Standards and Research of the United States Employment Service; Mr. Walter Burr, Associate Director of the National Reemployment Service; Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, New York State; Mr. Glenn A. Bowers, Director of Unemployment Insurance, New York State.

The association elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Martin F. Carpenter, Director, Indiana State Employment Service; past president, Russell J. Eldridge, Director, New Jersey State Employment Service; first vice president, Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labor, Quebec, Canada; second vice president, William H. Lange, Director, New York State Employment Service; third vice president, Miss Helen Wood, Director,

Connecticut State Employment Service; secretary-treasurer, B. C. Seiple, Ohio State Employment Service; assistant secretary, Charles L. Hodge, Division of Labor Standards, Washington, D. C.

The new executive committee is as follows: P. J. Charlet, Associate Director, Louisiana State Employment Service; Harry Lippart, Director, Wisconsin State Employment Service; W. A. Pat Murphy, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor; J. Neish, Winnipeg superintendent, Canadian Employment Service; R. A. Rigg, Director, Canadian Employment Service; Mrs. M. L. West, Director, Virginia State Employment Service; Miss Mary LaDame, Associate Director, United States Employment Service.

The association voted to hold its next annual meeting in May 1936, in Indianapolis.

The annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was followed by a 1-day conference of the directors of State employment services and the State reemployment directors.

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### National Employment and Unemployment Office Established in Belgium

THE serious unemployment situation in Belgium and the rapidity of its development necessitated the adoption of various measures to improve and correlate the services of the unemployment insurance and employment systems, one of the principal needs being closer cooperation between the benefit system and the Government employment system. The first of a series of decrees<sup>1</sup> designed to improve these services was issued May 31, 1933. As the intercommunal unemployment funds were too decentralized, it was decided to abolish them altogether and to replace them by new administrative entities. Accordingly, by a decree of July 27, 1934,<sup>2</sup> employment and unemployment bureaus were created, the maximum number in any Province being fixed at three, while a central office to coordinate the work of all the offices was provided for. It was the purpose of these offices to insure, as far as possible, the employment of available labor and to control the operation of the insurance funds.

While the reorganization, which was put into effect November 1, 1934, resulted in some improvement, it did not have the results which had been anticipated, either in the field of placement of workers or in that of unemployment insurance. The causes for this were the too great rigidity of the organization, which did not allow for sufficient latitude and speed of action; the existence of a variety of exceptions to and interpretations of the regulations; and the existence of more

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934 (p. 280).

<sup>2</sup> Idem, November 1934 (p. 1113).

than one organization having the power to make regulations, which had resulted in the issuing of numerous and sometimes contradictory orders.

In order to effect the necessary reforms in the system, therefore, a National Bureau of Employment and Unemployment was established by a royal decree<sup>3</sup> of July 27, 1935. The decree empowered the new organization, with the agreement of the Minister of Labor, to take all the necessary steps to effect the reorganization of the system. The first task of the Bureau was to reestablish unity of administration and control under a directing committee, including, besides persons especially qualified on economic and social questions, representatives of employers' and workers' organizations.

The general system, as reorganized, has as its basis the accepted unemployment-insurance funds, which are in turn under the control of the regional organizations, the entire system being administered by the National Bureau. The principal duties of the regional organizations are to find work for the unemployed, assist in their eventual absorption into new occupations, and work for the proper placement of young unemployed persons. The regional offices also have control of the insurability of the unemployed, determination of their resources, and maintenance of the registers, as well as the management of the unemployment funds and the free labor exchanges. The National Bureau has general supervision over the national crisis funds, the permanent commission of unemployment-insurance funds, and the administration by the Ministry of Labor of the employment offices, the unemployment-insurance funds, and the free employment exchanges. Associated with the organization are the various commissions dealing with claims and disputes. The National Bureau of Employment and Unemployment will be administered by a general council and an administrative committee.

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### Operations of Public Employment Offices in France in 1934

**T**OTAL placements by the Department and municipal employment offices in France in 1934 numbered 1,151,124, of which 482,774 were collective placements of dockers in seaports. The figures represent a decrease from the preceding year, when 1,232,615 placements were effected. Employment at home or in the immediate locality was provided in 47 percent of the cases. The activities of the Department and municipal employment offices in France

<sup>3</sup> Belgium. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale. *Revue du Travail*, August 1935, p. 1012.

are shown in the annual report <sup>1</sup> of the Central Labor Service for the year 1934, from which these data were taken.

The following table shows the general results of the employment-office operations for each year from 1917 to 1934:

Placements Effected by French Employment Offices, 1917 to 1934

Year	Place-ments	Year	Place-ments	Year	Place-ments
1917.....	159,791	1923.....	1,446,426	1929.....	1,524,892
1918.....	326,513	1924.....	1,512,103	1930.....	1,417,426
1919.....	882,472	1925.....	1,450,939	1931.....	1,268,005
1920.....	1,078,294	1926.....	1,479,645	1932.....	1,230,646
1921.....	1,073,450	1927.....	1,231,894	1933.....	1,232,615
1922.....	1,277,946	1928.....	1,353,305	1934.....	1,151,124

<sup>1</sup> France. Ministère du Travail. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, July 26, 1935.

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Employment Reports for October 1935

Comparison of October 1935 with September 1935 and October 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding employment in October 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from September 1935 and October 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 rose 2.2 and 4.2 percent, respectively. Expressed in concrete numbers, the gains amounted to approximately 145,000 workers and \$6,000,000 in weekly wages. Compared with a year ago, factory employment showed an increase of 8.8 percent or 575,000 wage earners and weekly pay rolls showed a gain of 23.1 percent or \$28,600,000.

Sixty-nine of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval, and a like number showed larger pay rolls. The outstanding gain in employment over the month interval was an increase of 25.0 percent in the automobile industry and was due to the increased production of new models. Pronounced seasonal gains were shown in the beet-sugar industry (190.6 percent) and the cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal—industry (24.7 percent). The electric- and steam-car building industry reported a gain of 19.4 percent in number of workers and the radio and phonograph, lighting equipment, and wirework industries showed gains ranging from 9.5 to 12.9 percent.

Other industries which reported substantial percentage gains (ranging from 6.1 to 7.7 percent) in number of workers were hardware, tools, aluminum manufactures, brass-bronze-copper products, jewelry, stamped and enameled ware, and fertilizers. Gains of more than 5 percent were shown in the steam and hot-water heating apparatus, steam-railroad repair shop, and clock and watch industries. Smaller percentage gains in industries of major importance were: Cotton goods, 3.8; knit goods, 3.0; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies,



2.8; woolen and worsted goods, 2.7; furniture, 2.1; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, 1.6; newspapers, 1.3; women's clothing, 1.2; and foundries and machine shops, 1.1. The shipbuilding industry showed a gain of 4.9 percent and the machine-tool industry a gain of 2.2 percent. The last-named industry, which is an indicator of activity in industries using power-driven metal-cutting machinery, has expanded steadily each month since October 1934. The employment index (98.5) for October was the highest point recorded since November 1930.

The most pronounced declines in employment over the month interval were due to seasonal recessions and were shown in canning and preserving, 41 percent; ice cream, 10.9 percent; millinery, 9.6 percent; beverages, 5.2 percent; butter, 4.5 percent; fur-felt hats, 4.4 percent; and boots and shoes, 3.8 percent.

In nonmanufacturing 8 of the 17 industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 10 showed larger pay rolls. As in the preceding month, retail trade showed the greatest gain in number of workers (75,600). Wholesale trade establishments took on an additional 24,100 workers, and anthracite mining 18,300. In the aggregate, there were approximately 105,000 more workers on the pay rolls of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries and \$2,200,000 more in weekly wages.

During October employment in the various services of the United States Government showed a 15.5-percent increase over the previous month. Pay-roll disbursements of nearly \$200,000,000 were 9.7 percent higher than in September (table 3).

Gains in employment occurred in the executive, judicial, and military branches of the Federal Government; the legislative service, however, showed a slight loss. A substantial increase in the number of workers employed was registered on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. On the other hand, there was a decrease in employment on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. The Works Program with an increase in employment of 88.2 percent had the most pronounced gain for the month.

In the relief activities of the Federal Government, employment and pay rolls on the emergency-work program dropped sharply in October. A moderate increase, however, was shown in the number of workers engaged on the emergency conservation program (table 4.)

*Private employment.*—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings in October 1935 for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, 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, so 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, October 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index October 1935	Percentage change from—		Index October 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1935	Percentage change from—	
		Sep- tember 1935	Octo- ber 1934		Sep- tember 1935	Octo- ber 1934		Sep- tember 1935	Octo- ber 1934
All manufacturing industries combined.....	1923-25 =100 85.3	+2.2	+8.8	1923-25 =100 75.1	+4.2 (2)	+23.1 (2)	\$21.64 (2)	+2.0 (2)	+13.1 (2)
Class I steam railroads <sup>1</sup> .....	56.9	+7	+5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Coal mining:	1929= 100			1929= 100					
Anthracite.....	58.8	+27.7	+5	55.9	+46.5	+15.7	27.66	+14.7	+15.1
Bituminous.....	74.3	-3.6	-6.3	69.8	+16.1	+21.2	24.19	+20.5	+29.3
Metalliferous mining.....	51.6	+5.5	+19.2	38.7	+9.2	+37.2	23.34	+3.5	+15.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	50.0	-1	-3.5	36.5	+3.3	+13.7	18.30	+3.3	+17.7
Crude-petroleum producing.....	76.9	-1.0	-3.3	60.2	-4.6	-1.0	28.52	-3.6	+2.4
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.0	-6	-4	74.9	+1.5	.0	28.79	+2.2	+5
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	87.3	+5	+1.7	84.4	-1	+4.7	30.77	-6	+3.0
Electric-railroad and motor- bus operation and main- tenance.....	71.1	+1	-1.5	64.1	+1	+1.7	28.66	+(3)	+3.3
Trade:									
Wholesale.....	85.7	+2.4	+1.7	66.8	-6	+3.6	27.07	-3.0	+1.8
Retail.....	83.8	+2.4	+1.5	63.2	+1.1	+2.1	20.05	-1.5	+7
General merchandising.....	97.1	+5.3	+3.1	79.8	+3.4	+3.2	17.07	-1.7	+1
Other than general mer- chandising.....	80.3	+1.5	+1.0	59.8	+6	+1.9	22.68	-.9	+9
Hotels (cash payments only).....	81.6	+6	+9	64.3	+1.9	+2.6	13.59	+1.3	+1.7
Laundries.....	81.9	-1.3	+2	67.1	-1.1	+3.5	15.56	+1	+3.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	80.4	-2.1	+1	61.1	-3.1	+3.4	18.60	-1.0	+3.3
Banks.....	(2)	-4	+2.0	(2)	-3	+1.4	31.58	+1	-5
Brokerage.....	(2)	+3	+6.1	(2)	+1.4	+10.0	35.08	+1.1	+3.7
Insurance.....	(2)	-2	+7	(2)	-1.0	+3.1	35.55	-8	+2.4
Building construction.....	(2)	-(3)	+4.6	(2)	+1	+13.9	25.85	+2	+8.9

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary; source—Interstate Commerce Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in October 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in October 1935	Percentage change <sup>1</sup> from—		Average in October 1935	Percentage change <sup>1</sup> from—	
		September 1935	October 1934		September 1935	October 1934
All manufacturing industries combined.....	38.2	+1.9	+11.5	<i>Cents</i> 56.4	+0.2	+1.3
Class I steam railroads.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Coal mining:						
Anthracite.....	33.5	+12.0	+15.5	82.5	+1	-2
Bituminous.....	30.0	+10.7	+21.1	80.0	+8.7	+8.8
Metalliferous mining.....	39.5	+2.9	+14.4	58.4	+9	+2.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	38.7	+5.4	+14.1	47.2	-1.7	-3.2
Crude-petroleum producing.....	36.6	-4.4	-3.3	77.5	+3	+2.2
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph.....	38.1	-.5	-2.1	78.0	+2.6	+4.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	40.0	+2.8	+1.6	76.9	-3.4	+1.9
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	45.5	+4	+2.2	62.0	-.2	+1.1
Trade:						
Wholesale.....	42.0	+2	+3.0	64.3	-2.7	-1.0
Retail.....	42.5	-.2	+2.2	51.5	-1.2	-2.3
General merchandising.....	39.8	+8	+4.9	46.0	-2.1	-4.6
Other than general merchandising.....	43.3	-.5	-1.7	53.3	-.6	-1.5
Hotels.....	47.9	+8	+2.4	<sup>3</sup> 27.9	+4	+1
Laundries.....	40.5	-.2	+4.0	36.8	0	-.7
Dyeing and cleaning.....	42.2	-1.4	-1.0	44.1	+7	-9
Banks.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brokerage.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Insurance.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Building construction.....	32.3	+6	+9.9	80.1	0	+1.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.<sup>2</sup> Not available.<sup>3</sup> The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

*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, when the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the United States Government, October 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	October 1935	September 1935		October 1935	September 1935	
Total service.....	2,094,344	1,812,861	+15.5	\$199,752,392	\$182,048,766	+9.7
Executive service.....	796,830	794,679	+3	119,867,437	116,106,890	+3.2
Judicial service.....	1,885	1,829	+3.1	494,927	487,976	+1.4
Legislative service.....	5,120	5,137	-.3	1,210,247	1,206,041	+3
Military service.....	281,654	275,964	+2.1	21,893,635	21,834,559	+3
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	308,632	344,520	-10.4	21,692,439	22,772,317	-4.7
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	9,192	9,301	-1.2	952,790	957,846	-.5
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations.....	59,091	45,592	+29.6	4,193,129	3,199,785	+31.0
The Works Program.....	631,940	335,839	+88.2	29,447,788	15,483,352	+90.2

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, October 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Per-centage change	Pay roll		Per-centage change
	October 1935	September 1935		October 1935	September 1935	
All groups.....	1, 195, 289	1, 418, 025	-15.7	\$42, 461, 463	\$45, 552, 419	-6.8
Emergency Work Program.....	644, 639	883, 968	-27.1	17, 630, 711	21, 147, 711	-16.6
Emergency Conservation Work.....	550, 650	534, 057	+3.1	24, 830, 752	24, 404, 708	+1.7

### Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on 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 non-manufacturing—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 groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, information is not available for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

## Employment and Pay Rolls in September 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 September 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls (formerly Trend of Employment) pamphlet for September except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

### Part I—Private Employment

#### Manufacturing Industries

THE increase of 2.1 percent in factory employment in September brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to 83.5 percent of the 1923-25 average, the highest point since November 1930. The gain

of 3.6 percent in weekly wage disbursements brought the pay-roll index to 72.1, the highest level since May 1931.

The largest increases in employment were seasonal in character and were shown in the following industries: Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal (44.5 percent); confectionery (26.0 percent); canning and preserving (17.9 percent); radios (19.2 percent); fertilizers (18.8 percent); millinery (16.1 percent); jewelry (14.4 percent); and beet sugar (9.7 percent). Other industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were women's clothing (7.2 percent); stoves (5.2 percent); men's furnishings (4.5 percent); furniture (4.0 percent); cotton goods (3.9 percent); and shirts and collars (3.4 percent). The lighting-equipment industry had 9.0 percent more employees in September than in August. In the tools industry (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) employment increased 8.4 percent; in the manufacture of clocks and watches and time-recording devices employment increased 8.2 percent; and an advance of 6.7 percent was reported by the hardware industry. Somewhat smaller increases in employment were reported by the forgings, millwork, rubber goods (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes), typewriter, cash register, and shipbuilding industries. The machine-tool industry, an indicator of activity in industries using power-driven metal-cutting machinery, again reported an increase in employment (4.8 percent), gains having been reported each month since October 1934. The September employment index (96.4) is at the highest point reached since December 1930. Among the industries of major importance in which relatively smaller percentage gains were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundry and machine-shop products; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; and sawmills.

The most pronounced percentage decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 14.1 percent in ice cream. In the automobile industry employment was 11.7 percent below the August level.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25. In September reports were received from 23,404 establishments employing 3,919,025 workers whose weekly earnings were \$82,829,470. 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 and more than 60 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined were \$21.14 in September, a gain of 1.3 percent over August.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report man-hours. Consequently, average hours and

average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in September are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from August 1935 to September 1935 and from September 1934 to September 1935 are also given in this table.



Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, September 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934
<b>All industries<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>83.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+24.3</b>	<b>\$21.14</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+12.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<i>Cents</i> <b>56.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Durable goods<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>71.2</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+33.2</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+20.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+18.2</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
<b>Nondurable goods<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>96.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+17.3</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<i>Durable goods</i>															
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery</b> .....	<b>74.7</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+53.0</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+35.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+30.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	74.4	+1.0	+13.9	64.2	+4.3	+72.1	23.80	+3.2	+51.2	36.0	+3.2	+49.8	66.2	+1.5	+1.8
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	78.8	+2.2	+9.9	63.7	+3.9	+60.9	21.04	+1.7	+46.0	36.6	+1.7	+47.5	57.5	.0	-1.8
Cast-iron pipe.....	51.9	+1.3	-.4	29.9	+2.7	+6.0	15.80	+1.4	+6.6	32.0	+2.2	+5.0	48.7	-1.0	-6
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	76.6	+1.3	-.1	59.8	+4.6	+12.4	20.22	+3.3	+12.5	38.2	+3.2	+10.7	53.0	+1.6	+1.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	61.2	+5.7	+28.8	46.1	+8.9	+58.4	22.42	+3.0	+22.4	36.9	+3.4	+18.1	60.5	-1.0	+4.5
Hardware.....	51.8	+6.7	+13.1	40.0	+16.7	+57.5	20.82	+9.3	+40.3	37.5	+8.1	+39.5	55.7	+1.1	-1.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	96.0	+2.8	+60.8	62.0	+5.6	+100.0	21.58	+2.8	+24.2	38.6	+1.3	+26.7	55.9	+1.6	-1.6
Steam and hot-water-heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	54.7	+3.2	+12.1	39.2	+7.7	+27.7	22.87	+4.3	+13.5	38.7	+3.8	+10.8	59.0	+1.5	+1.1
Stoves.....	107.3	+5.2	+17.1	89.6	+11.5	+36.2	23.22	+5.9	+16.1	40.8	+4.6	+11.9	56.6	+1.5	+1.0
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	58.6	+1.1	.0	45.6	+3.9	+12.6	21.44	+2.7	+12.3	37.1	+2.2	+10.3	58.0	+1.7	+1.7
Tin cans and other tinware.....	105.4	+1.3	+4.4	105.7	+2.0	+9.9	21.29	+1.7	+5.3	40.3	-1.0	+4.1	52.9	+1.5	+1.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	65.0	+8.4	+13.6	61.0	+10.5	+29.8	21.21	+2.0	+13.6	39.0	+1.8	+7.2	53.9	.0	+7.2
Wirework.....	117.6	-.9	-2.2	113.2	+7.8	+23.0	20.93	+8.7	+25.9	36.6	+7.3	+19.8	57.0	+2	+4.4
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>91.1</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+16.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+35.3</b>	<b>23.67</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+15.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+16.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>.0</b>
Agricultural implements.....	118.5	+6	+74.8	136.8	-.5	+105.1	24.52	-1.0	+17.3	39.2	-2.0	+7.9	63.1	+1.3	+9.0
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	105.0	+3.0	-.9	88.2	+2.0	+3.6	27.55	-.1	+4.7	40.2	+1.5	+2.7	69.2	-1.6	+1.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	73.3	+4.0	+11.2	62.1	+7.4	+29.4	23.33	+3.2	+16.4	38.1	+3.3	+18.7	60.7	-2.2	-1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

1935

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, September 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>		
	Index Sep-tember 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index Sep-tember 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued</b>															
Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels	101.2	+0.1	+42.3	74.4	+0.6	+61.4	\$26.58	+0.5	+12.9	39.1	+0.3	+6.8	68.1	+0.3	+5.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	76.0	+2.6	+13.8	62.2	+3.6	+33.2	23.12	+1.0	+17.4	38.7	+1.0	+17.0	59.6	+2	+8
Machine tools	96.4	+4.8	+38.3	85.2	+5.8	+67.7	26.48	+1.0	+21.2	42.2	+5	+19.7	62.8	+3	+1.1
Radios and phonographs	254.9	+19.2	+15.9	166.3	+24.2	+30.9	20.45	+4.2	+13.2	39.5	+6.5	+21.4	51.9	-2.1	-6.9
Textile machinery and parts	62.9	+6	+1.1	50.4	-3	+11.0	21.99	-1.0	+9.6	35.8	-1.1	+8.8	61.5	-2	+7
Typewriters and parts	101.7	+4.2	+4	92.3	+15.4	-2	23.17	+10.8	-4	40.2	+9.5	-1.2	57.6	+1.1	+1.0
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>+25.6</b>	<b>25.32</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+23.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+21.6</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Aircraft	442.9	-2.3	+49.6	360.3	-4.8	+41.0	25.65	-2.5	-5.8	40.4	-1.9	+2.0	65.3	-3	-3.3
Automobiles	84.0	-11.7	+3.8	72.1	-10.6	+32.8	25.59	+1.3	+27.7	34.2	+3.0	+25.8	75.1	-1.4	+1.7
Cars, electric railroad and steam railroad	33.5	+4.0	-25.2	31.8	+4.6	-20.5	20.08	+6	+7.1	33.9	+3.4	+9.4	59.2	-2.5	-3.3
Locomotives	21.0	-2.2	-44.3	8.9	-2.3	-48.9	22.19	-1	-8.3	34.1	+6	-9.7	65.1	-6	+4
Shipbuilding	76.1	+5.1	+6.7	65.6	+6.5	+15.1	24.98	+1.3	+7.7	32.9	+6	+8.2	75.6	+2.3	+2.1
<b>Railroad repair shops</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>26.44</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+7.7</b>
Electric railroad	64.6	-1.1	-1.7	59.1	-9	+3.9	27.27	+2	+5.6	44.0	-2	+3.8	61.5	+5	+1.3
Steam railroad	51.7	-3	-6.0	48.5	+5	+8.0	26.25	+8	+15.1	38.3	0	+5.9	68.3	+6	-8.1
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+15.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+30.8</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+13.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Aluminum manufactures <sup>3</sup>	79.1	+4.8	+16.2	69.6	+5.8	+47.1	21.35	+9	+26.6	39.1	0	+6.7	54.5	+9	+3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	81.8	+4.6	+15.5	65.8	+7.7	+35.1	23.33	+2.9	+16.8	39.7	+2.8	+16.6	58.7	0	+1.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	87.3	+8.2	+20.6	77.0	+11.8	+30.1	19.92	+3.3	+7.9	41.4	+5.3	+6.0	48.1	-2.0	+1.9
Jewelry	83.0	+14.4	+12.6	68.2	+24.4	+18.2	21.77	+8.8	+5.3	40.9	+9.7	+9.9	52.1	-1.1	+6
Lighting equipment	78.1	+9.0	+21.1	69.5	+8.2	+33.7	21.05	-8	+10.3	39.2	+1.3	+14.5	53.7	-2.2	-3.2
Silverware and plated ware	69.8	+ <sup>(4)</sup>	+4	56.0	+7.6	+7.5	22.70	+7.6	+6.8	39.1	+6.5	+5.7	57.6	+7	+1.5
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	83.7	+3.7	+19.7	56.1	+5.5	+31.4	21.61	+1.7	+9.9	38.8	+2.6	+7.0	55.6	-7	+3.1
Stamped and enameled ware <sup>3</sup>	106.2	+4.2	+12.5	89.8	+9.2	+37.1	19.97	+4.7	+21.8	39.2	+4.5	+20.0	50.8	+2	+2.2
<b>Lumber and allied products</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+15.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+39.5</b>	<b>18.67</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+20.6</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+17.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+7</b>
Furniture	76.3	+4.0	+17.4	60.2	+7.6	+35.0	18.95	+3.4	+14.7	42.0	+3.7	+18.7	44.9	+4	-1.7
Lumber:															
Millwork	50.1	+5.6	+44.8	40.8	+8.0	+87.2	18.63	+2.3	+29.4	41.5	+3.8	+33.3	44.6	-1.3	-1.2
Sawmills	37.4	+2.2	+9.7	29.4	+5.5	+31.8	18.67	+3.3	+20.5	40.0	+1.5	+16.6	47.2	+6	+4.1

Turpentine and rosin.....	100.5	+1.4	+4.5	59.3	-1	+13.6	12.81	-1.5	+8.4										
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+21.6</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.0</b>				
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	34.0	+7	+11.8	22.5	+5.7	+39.8	16.83	+4.9	+24.5	37.7	+5.9	+21.4	44.6	+1.9	+1.6				
Cement.....	51.9	-3.6	-3.9	35.2	-1.6	+3.8	20.10	+2.1	+8.2	35.0	-3	+6.5	57.3	+2.1	+1.3				
Glass.....	95.8	+1	+9.7	85.6	+3.9	+27.0	20.93	+3.8	+16.0	35.9	+2.0	+10.2	58.5	+1.9	+4.2				
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	27.9	-6.0	-13.4	19.0	-7.5	-5.9	22.62	-1.6	+8.1	35.0	+2.0	+17.9	65.1	-3.4	-6.6				
Pottery.....	69.5	+3.7	+5.0	50.3	+8.0	+22.4	19.47	+4.2	+17.8	36.8	+4.0	+14.1	54.0	-1.4	+7.8				
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																			
<b>Textiles and their products.....</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+31.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+47.1</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>				
Fabrics.....	92.1	+2.4	+48.5	80.4	+5.1	+63.7	16.10	+2.6	+10.2	35.9	+3.5	+11.5	44.7	-1.7	-1.6				
Carpets and rugs.....	85.9	+2.6	+33.0	83.4	+3.4	+79.4	22.03	+7	+34.5	38.5	+5	+32.4	57.4	+1.5	+1.0				
Cotton goods.....	84.8	+3.9	+63.1	70.7	+9.1	+75.0	13.17	+4.9	+7.2	35.1	+5.7	+6.7	37.4	-1.8	-1.9				
Cotton small wares.....	82.3	+6.8	+15.6	71.8	+11.7	+28.7	16.76	+4.6	+11.4	37.5	+4.7	+15.9	44.4	-2.1	-3.5				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	104.7	+1.7	+14.9	86.0	+2.0	+13.8	19.38	+3	-1.1	36.3	+6	-6	53.0	-1.1	+3.3				
Hats, fur-felt.....	88.7	-2.0	+5.7	91.9	-8.0	+16.3	25.23	-6.1	+10.2	36.0	-6.0	+15.7	68.7	-1.9	+1.4				
Knit goods.....	114.0	+3.2	+13.3	114.8	+8.8	+26.2	17.15	+5.5	+11.4	36.3	+5.8	+10.4	44.4	-1.0	+3.8				
Silk and rayon goods.....	78.0	+3.4	+34.0	67.2	+3.3	+63.5	15.77	-1	+22.3	35.5	0	+26.4	49.4	+2	-3.4				
Woolen and worsted goods.....	95.9	-1.5	+167.9	75.8	-1.5	+211.9	18.12	-1	+16.3	36.7	+5	+21.1	54.2	-1.6	-2.2				
Wearing apparel.....	100.5	+4.7	+5.2	87.8	+11.4	+23.8	18.96	+6.5	+17.8	33.9	+5.0	+17.2	48.1	+1.4	-2.9				
Clothing, men's.....	95.4	+1.9	+6.6	80.4	+8.2	+29.3	19.71	+6.3	+21.2	33.2	+5.7	+21.3	58.1	+1.3	-1.5				
Clothing, women's.....	130.1	+7.2	+7.5	109.0	+11.4	+27.9	20.80	+3.9	+19.0	34.0	+3.0	+19.9	58.0	-1.5	+2.2				
Corsets and allied garments.....	87.6	+2.7	-1.1	84.4	+16.5	+4.2	15.62	+13.4	+5.8	34.1	+17.2	+1.8	45.0	-1.3	+2.2				
Men's furnishings.....	102.4	+4.5	+1.0	74.6	+10.7	+10.5	14.84	+5.9	+9.4	32.7	+5.5	+4.3	39.1	-1.3	+2.0				
Millinery.....	66.8	+16.1	-12.1	76.1	+45.0	+8	26.80	+24.8	+14.9										
Shirts and collars.....	109.5	+3.4	+5.8	109.1	+6.0	+17.1	13.20	+2.5	+10.7	33.9	+2.4	+10.5	39.0	-1.0	-1.4				
<b>Leather and its manufactures.....</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>18.59</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>				
Boots and shoes.....	87.3	-2.1	+2.1	71.1	-8.6	+5.0	17.76	-6.6	+2.9	34.9	-7.7	+2.6	51.9	+1.6	+1.7				
Leather.....	95.2	+8	+9.7	95.2	+1.1	+29.3	21.59	+3	+18.1	38.3	+3	+8.7	56.4	+1.7	+3.4				
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>				
Baking.....	114.6	+2.6	-1.0	101.6	+6.1	+2.0	22.27	+3.5	+3.1	41.4	+3.8	+4.5	53.5	-1.4	-1.7				
Beverages.....	171.9	-4.0	-2.7	171.0	-9.9	+2.4	29.99	-6.2	+5.3	39.5	-4.8	+5.6	76.3	+1.3	+2				
Butter.....	74.9	-2.6	-7.6	59.8	-1.0	-1.0	21.12	+1.6	+7.2										
Canning and preserving.....	213.3	+17.9	+4.4	229.4	+6.1	+15.0	12.72	-10.0	+10.2	35.8	-6.3	+9.3	35.9	-4.5	+4.1				
Confectionery.....	87.9	+26.0	-5.6	86.1	+42.5	+4.2	17.74	+13.1	+10.3	41.8	+17.7	+13.5	42.7	-4.5	-1.3				
Flour.....	77.0	+9	-4.0	72.6	+9.8	-5.8	23.29	+8.7	+10.3	42.5	+7.9	+10.9	54.7	+9	+1.6				
Ice cream.....	73.8	-14.1	-4.5	60.2	-13.1	-5	25.44	+1.2	+4.7	46.6	-1.1	-1.2	53.9	+1.5	+5.1				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	78.9	-6	-34.9	74.1	+1.3	-32.1	23.38	+1.9	+4.2	40.8	+2.0	-7.3	56.5	+2	+11.5				
Sugar, beet.....	84.6	+9.7	+10.0	82.8	+17.1	+41.5	23.43	+6.7	+29.2	46.7	+7.4	+24.3	51.0	-1.4	+1.4				
Sugar refining, cane.....	78.0	-4.9	-11.5	70.2	-1.5	-3.0	23.62	+3.6	+9.8	39.2	+3.7	+2.7	60.3	+7	+8.2				
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+5.5</b>				
Chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff.....	65.3	+1.5	-11.4	66.7	+2.4	-2.9	15.45	+2	+8.0	35.6	+3.3	+5.0	43.6	+7	+2.2				
Cigars and cigarettes.....	58.1	+1.9	-8.5	47.2	+6.8	-1.5	14.75	+4.8	+7.5	36.7	+3.7	+5	40.1	+3	+6.2				
<b>Paper and printing.....</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+2.3</b>				
Boxes, paper.....	88.8	+4.0	+2.7	85.3	+8.3	+9.6	19.34	+4.1	+6.6	40.0	+5.3	+8.6	48.5	-1.8	-1.4				
Paper and pulp.....	109.2	+4	+3.6	90.7	+4.0	+13.9	21.14	+3.6	+9.9	39.7	+3.4	+8.5	53.3	+2	+1.4				
Printing and publishing.....																			
Book and job.....	87.6	-(4)	+1.5	77.6	+1.4	+7.2	27.34	+1.4	+5.5	37.4	+3	+4.7	73.2	+5	+2.5				
Newspapers and periodicals.....	99.4	+3.0	+1.9	90.5	+4.9	+2.6	33.15	+1.8	+1.5	36.6	+1.5	-1.9	90.0	0	+4.5				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, September 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>				
	Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—			
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934	August 1935	September 1934
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																	
<b>Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining</b>	110.7	+2.6	+1.9	99.0	+2.1	+10.1	\$23.45	-0.6	+8.0	38.3	+1.6	+6.7	<i>Cents</i> 61.5	-1.9	+2.5		
Other than petroleum refining	110.8	+3.6	+3.0	97.8	+2.5	+11.3	21.15	-1.0	+8.1	39.2	+1.0	+6.5	54.6	-2.2	+2.2		
Chemicals	108.0	+3	(4)	98.8	-1.9	+7.3	25.19	-2.3	+7.1	39.2	-1.8	+7.4	63.9	-6	-9		
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	86.1	+44.5	-12.2	88.8	+42.0	-3.5	10.13	-1.7	+10.0	48.1	+11.6	+15.6	21.2	-12.0	-2.7		
Druggists' preparations	99.5	+2.2	-3.4	97.3	+5.7	+5.4	20.97	+3.4	+8.7	39.0	+5.4	+3.0	54.8	-2	+2.7		
Explosives	86.2	-3	-7.5	71.3	-7.4	+2.6	23.13	-7.1	+11.2	34.1	-7.6	+1.6	67.8	+4	+5.8		
Fertilizers	82.6	+18.8	-13.1	77.1	+21.8	-1.8	13.80	+2.5	+12.8	36.2	+4.3	+14.0	38.1	-1.8	-1.5		
Paints and varnishes	106.7	+1.1	+8.0	89.5	+2.0	+18.1	23.29	+9	+9.4	39.3	+3	+5.8	59.3	+9	+3.8		
Rayon and allied products	353.6	+3.9	+15.7	264.1	+4.2	+22.6	19.73	+3	+5.9	38.6	+8	+5.8	51.2	-4	(0)		
Soap	103.1	+5.2	+4.6	99.4	+6.0	+13.9	23.24	+7	+9.0	38.8	+2.1	-4.7	60.0	-1.5	+14.0		
Petroleum refining	110.1	-1.8	-2.5	102.8	+3	+6.7	28.67	+2.1	+9.4	35.7	+2.0	+7.5	81.1	.0	+4.0		
<b>Rubber products<sup>3</sup></b>	81.1	+2.5	+1.8	68.8	+7.0	+22.6	23.55	+4.3	+18.4	35.3	+4.4	+15.6	68.1	-3	+3.7		
Rubber boots and shoes <sup>3</sup>	58.2	+1.1	-8.2	50.4	+1.9	(4)	19.25	+8	+9.0	37.0	+5	+9.3	52.0	+4	+2.3		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	123.2	+5.2	+8.5	108.9	+10.4	+30.1	20.41	+5.0	+19.8	38.9	+4.6	+19.7	52.6	+2	-7		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	70.3	+9	-1	59.0	+5.7	+23.9	26.82	+4.8	+24.1	32.1	+5.2	+12.7	84.5	-1	+8.0		

<sup>1</sup> Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in the groups and in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

<sup>2</sup> Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

<sup>3</sup> Employment and pay-roll indexes have been revised over a period of months. The revised indexes, as well as the original indexes, are presented in table 2. An explanation of the changes accompanies that table.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

A recheck of the basic material from which the indexes of employment and pay rolls are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has disclosed certain mechanical errors that have affected the indexes for the stamped and enameled ware, aluminum, and rubber boot and shoe industries. The resulting changes in the separate industry indexes have caused modifications in the group indexes, and in some instances in the durable- and nondurable-goods groups and general indexes of employment and pay rolls. Corrections have been made, and the revised indexes together with the original indexes are shown in table 2.

For comparative purposes, the entire period from January 1933 to August 1935 has been covered in presenting these indexes, although no revisions have been made in the indexes prior to May 1933.

The earliest significant correction in the employment indexes was in the rubber boot and shoe industry, beginning with May 1933. This correction raised the level of employment for that month from 37.0 to 41.3, a change of about 12 percent, subsequently maintained throughout the series. It caused a revision also of the rubber-goods group index of employment commencing with the same month, but was not sufficient to affect the general index. The pay-roll indexes for this industry were not changed.

The revision of the pay-roll index in the stamped- and enameled-ware industry commences with October 1933 and of the employment index with November 1933. The November employment index was raised from 79.8 to 89.1. The October pay-roll change was from an index of 66.6 to 65.3. Although the corrections in the aluminum indexes in both employment and pay rolls start with July 1934, the maximum changes did not occur until September, when the employment level was raised from 57.5 to 68.1, and the pay-roll index from 41.4 to 47.3. The changes in these two industries affected the non-ferrous group indexes. The correction in the employment indexes of this group caused a revision of one-tenth of 1 percent in the general employment indexes in practically all months. The revision of the group pay-roll indexes changed the general pay-roll indexes in only 2 months—March 1934 and January 1935. The correction also caused slight changes in the previously published series of durable- and nondurable-goods group indexes.

Table 2.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

Month and year	All industries				Durable goods				Nondurable goods				Nonferrous metals and their products			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
<i>1933</i>																
January	60.2	60.2	39.5	39.5	45.4	45.4	27.6	27.6	76.0	76.0	54.5	54.5	52.2	52.2	31.5	31.5
February	61.1	61.1	40.2	40.2	45.8	45.8	27.7	27.7	77.6	77.6	56.2	56.2	53.2	53.2	32.0	32.0
March	58.8	58.8	37.1	37.1	43.9	43.9	25.3	25.3	74.7	74.7	52.1	52.1	50.8	50.8	29.1	29.1
April	59.9	59.9	38.8	38.8	44.4	44.4	26.6	26.6	76.5	76.5	54.4	54.4	51.9	51.9	30.5	30.5
May	62.6	62.6	42.7	42.7	47.0	47.0	30.8	30.8	79.3	79.3	57.9	57.9	54.1	54.1	35.3	35.3
June	66.9	66.9	47.2	47.2	50.7	50.7	34.7	34.7	84.3	84.3	63.1	63.1	58.4	58.4	40.0	40.0
July	71.5	71.5	50.8	50.8	55.3	55.3	38.0	38.0	88.9	88.9	67.0	67.0	61.7	61.7	43.1	43.1
August	76.4	76.4	56.8	56.8	60.1	60.1	43.9	43.9	93.9	93.9	73.3	73.3	69.2	69.2	48.3	48.3
September	80.0	80.0	59.1	59.1	63.4	63.4	44.7	44.7	97.8	97.8	77.6	77.6	74.3	74.3	51.6	51.6
October	79.6	79.6	59.4	59.4	63.2	63.2	45.4	45.4	97.2	97.2	77.3	77.3	75.6	75.6	53.8	53.8
November	76.2	76.3	55.5	55.5	61.2	61.3	42.5	42.5	92.2	92.4	72.1	72.2	72.6	74.0	52.4	52.2
December	74.4	74.5	54.5	54.5	60.7	60.8	42.3	42.3	89.1	89.2	70.1	70.1	69.8	71.1	50.2	50.1
Average.	69.0	69.0	48.5	48.5	53.4	53.4	35.8	35.8	85.6	85.6	64.6	64.6	62.0	62.0	41.5	41.4
<i>1934</i>																
January	73.3	73.4	54.0	54.0	59.8	59.9	41.6	41.6	87.9	88.0	69.7	69.7	67.3	68.5	47.1	47.0
February	77.7	77.8	60.6	60.6	63.5	63.6	47.9	47.9	93.0	93.1	76.9	76.9	70.9	72.3	52.2	52.1
March	80.8	80.9	64.8	64.7	67.1	67.2	52.8	52.8	95.4	95.5	80.1	79.9	75.1	76.6	56.8	56.5
April	82.4	82.4	67.3	67.3	70.0	70.1	57.4	57.4	95.8	95.6	80.0	80.0	76.9	78.6	58.9	58.7
May	82.5	82.5	67.1	67.1	71.5	71.6	58.6	58.6	94.3	94.2	78.1	78.1	77.8	79.5	60.6	60.4
June	81.1	81.1	64.9	64.9	70.8	70.9	56.9	56.9	92.3	92.2	75.1	75.1	75.9	77.5	57.9	57.8
July	78.7	78.8	60.5	60.5	67.4	67.5	49.9	49.9	90.8	90.9	73.9	73.9	73.1	74.7	53.6	53.5
August	79.5	79.6	62.2	62.2	66.1	66.2	50.0	50.0	94.0	94.1	77.9	77.9	73.4	74.9	53.2	53.0
September	75.8	75.9	58.0	58.0	64.2	64.4	45.5	45.5	88.2	88.3	74.0	74.0	73.2	75.4	54.0	54.2
October	78.4	78.4	61.0	61.0	62.8	62.9	46.4	46.4	95.1	95.0	79.6	79.6	75.1	77.2	57.5	57.8
November	76.8	76.9	59.5	59.5	62.2	62.3	46.1	46.1	92.4	92.5	76.6	76.6	76.0	78.2	58.8	59.1
December	78.0	78.1	63.2	63.2	64.3	64.4	50.4	50.4	92.7	92.8	79.5	79.5	76.9	79.2	61.5	61.8
Average.	78.8	78.8	61.9	61.9	65.8	65.9	50.3	50.3	92.7	92.7	76.8	76.8	74.3	76.1	56.0	56.0
<i>1935</i>																
January	78.7	78.8	64.1	64.2	66.1	66.2	52.5	52.5	92.3	92.3	79.0	79.2	75.9	78.3	58.4	58.7
February	81.2	81.3	69.1	69.1	69.3	69.4	58.6	58.6	94.1	94.1	82.5	82.5	79.2	81.6	63.4	63.7
March	82.4	82.5	70.7	70.7	70.8	71.0	60.5	60.5	94.8	94.9	83.8	83.8	80.5	83.0	64.6	65.0
April	82.4	82.5	70.8	70.8	71.6	71.8	61.8	61.8	94.0	94.1	82.3	82.3	80.9	83.4	64.4	64.7
May	81.1	81.2	68.5	68.5	71.3	71.4	60.1	60.2	91.6	91.7	79.1	79.1	80.4	82.9	63.3	63.7
June	79.6	79.7	66.4	66.4	69.5	69.7	57.6	57.6	90.4	90.4	77.6	77.5	79.5	81.8	62.6	62.9
July	79.5	79.6	65.3	65.3	69.3	69.4	55.6	55.6	90.5	90.6	77.7	77.7	80.0	80.2	59.6	59.9
August	81.7	81.8	69.7	69.6	70.4	70.5	58.9	59.0	94.0	94.0	83.2	83.2	80.0	82.0	64.6	64.7



Table 2.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Aluminum manufactures				Stamped and enameled ware				Rubber products				Rubber boots and shoes			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
<i>1933</i>																
January	60.7	60.7	40.0	40.0	61.6	61.6	36.7	36.7	61.8	61.8	36.9	36.9	47.9	47.9	33.7	33.7
February	62.0	62.0	42.1	42.1	68.0	68.0	42.7	42.7	62.2	62.2	37.2	37.2	45.8	45.8	32.4	32.4
March	61.8	61.8	40.8	40.8	62.8	62.8	37.7	37.7	59.8	59.8	32.6	32.6	42.1	42.1	25.4	25.4
April	62.3	62.3	39.9	39.9	67.1	67.1	41.7	41.7	59.6	59.6	35.0	35.0	42.4	42.4	26.9	26.9
May	64.0	64.0	45.0	45.0	70.0	70.0	46.6	46.6	62.4	63.2	43.7	43.7	37.0	41.3	30.9	30.9
June	67.7	67.7	50.4	50.4	75.3	75.3	51.6	51.6	69.3	70.2	53.3	53.3	39.3	43.9	34.2	34.2
July	72.3	72.3	53.1	53.1	80.0	80.0	54.0	54.0	77.4	78.4	60.4	60.4	45.5	50.8	42.1	42.1
August	80.3	80.3	59.2	59.2	89.3	89.3	62.3	62.3	86.6	87.8	61.9	61.9	53.1	59.3	50.3	50.3
September	84.5	84.5	59.5	59.5	92.4	92.4	62.7	62.7	88.8	90.2	61.4	61.4	62.8	70.1	56.4	56.4
October	83.2	83.2	62.2	62.2	93.3	93.3	66.6	65.3	88.7	90.1	62.9	62.9	63.9	71.4	58.6	58.6
November	81.7	81.7	60.1	60.1	79.8	79.8	63.6	62.4	86.7	88.1	58.3	58.3	65.1	72.7	58.6	58.6
December	80.9	80.9	58.5	58.5	78.2	78.2	60.9	59.8	83.9	85.3	59.0	59.0	65.6	73.3	60.2	60.2
Average.	71.8	71.8	50.9	50.9	76.5	78.0	52.3	52.0	73.9	74.7	50.2	50.2	50.9	55.1	42.5	42.5
<i>1934</i>																
January	78.0	78.0	50.9	50.9	72.7	81.3	56.8	55.8	82.0	83.3	58.7	58.7	60.0	67.0	52.2	52.2
February	79.6	79.6	61.1	61.1	79.8	89.2	66.2	65.0	84.6	85.8	65.2	65.2	56.1	62.7	47.7	47.7
March	81.5	81.5	64.2	64.2	87.5	97.8	75.8	74.5	87.1	88.3	70.5	70.5	55.3	61.7	48.3	48.3
April	82.2	82.2	67.0	67.0	94.0	105.1	80.8	79.4	90.0	91.2	73.4	73.4	55.8	62.3	51.4	51.4
May	78.1	78.1	63.5	63.5	95.6	106.9	83.6	82.1	89.1	90.2	70.3	70.3	47.8	53.7	42.8	42.8
June	76.0	76.0	59.1	59.1	93.0	104.0	80.1	78.7	85.6	86.7	66.5	66.5	46.6	52.3	41.1	41.1
July	67.5	67.4	43.8	44.5	90.3	101.0	72.9	71.7	83.9	85.2	61.9	61.9	53.4	60.0	49.4	49.4
August	67.7	67.4	40.8	41.2	87.1	97.4	70.8	69.5	80.7	82.0	58.8	58.8	55.2	62.0	50.5	50.5
September	57.5	68.1	41.4	47.3	84.4	94.4	66.7	65.5	78.4	79.7	56.1	56.1	56.4	63.4	50.4	50.4
October	61.8	73.2	51.1	58.5	82.9	92.7	70.4	69.1	77.4	78.7	58.3	58.3	54.7	61.5	50.3	50.3
November	62.5	73.8	53.8	61.3	83.9	93.8	71.9	70.6	76.6	77.9	58.1	58.1	53.9	60.6	49.8	49.8
December	62.2	73.5	56.2	63.9	87.5	97.8	79.1	77.6	79.0	82.2	66.0	66.0	52.8	59.3	52.1	52.1
Average.	71.2	74.9	54.4	56.9	86.6	96.8	72.9	71.6	82.9	84.1	63.7	63.7	54.0	60.5	48.8	48.8
<i>1935</i>																
January	61.2	72.3	51.1	58.1	89.1	99.6	77.6	76.2	81.8	83.1	69.4	69.4	52.6	59.2	51.3	51.3
February	65.0	76.8	58.7	66.8	94.3	105.4	86.8	85.2	83.0	84.2	71.9	71.9	52.5	59.1	49.4	49.4
March	66.9	79.0	61.2	69.6	97.0	108.4	91.4	89.7	83.3	84.5	70.6	70.6	51.7	58.2	49.8	49.8
April	66.6	78.7	60.9	69.3	97.6	109.1	89.6	88.0	82.5	83.6	71.2	71.2	47.1	52.9	43.8	43.8
May	66.3	78.3	59.8	68.0	95.6	106.9	84.8	83.3	81.3	82.4	66.5	66.5	47.2	53.1	43.2	43.2
June	64.5	76.2	56.8	64.6	91.7	102.5	79.0	77.6	79.8	80.9	64.9	64.9	47.0	52.9	41.8	41.8
July	63.2	74.6	51.2	58.3	89.8	100.4	75.2	73.9	77.3	78.3	61.3	61.3	45.3	51.0	41.7	41.7
August	63.9	75.5	57.8	65.8	91.1	101.9	83.8	82.3	77.9	79.1	64.3	64.3	51.2	57.6	49.4	49.4

## Indexes and Estimates of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

Indexes of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable-goods group, and for the non-durable-goods group, by months from January 1934 to September 1935, inclusive, are given in table 3. Estimates of employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined are also given in this table.

The diagram on page 1642 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to September 1935.

# EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS *in* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3-year average 1923-1925=100

U.S. Department of Labor  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Washington



Table 3.—Indexes and Estimates of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups <sup>1</sup>

[Indexes based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100.0]

Year and month	Estimated number of wage earners	Estimated pay rolls (1 week)	Indexes						
			All manufacturing industries combined		Durable-goods group		Nondurable-goods group		
			Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	
<i>1934</i>									
January.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,154,300	\$109,806,000	<sup>2</sup> 73.4	54.0	<sup>2</sup> 59.9	41.6	<sup>2</sup> 88.0	69.7	
February.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,522,500	123,395,000	<sup>2</sup> 77.8	60.6	<sup>2</sup> 63.6	47.9	<sup>2</sup> 93.1	76.9	
March.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,778,300	<sup>2</sup> 131,650,000	<sup>2</sup> 80.9	<sup>2</sup> 64.7	<sup>2</sup> 67.2	52.8	<sup>2</sup> 95.5	<sup>2</sup> 79.9	
April.....	6,906,100	136,962,000	82.4	67.3	<sup>2</sup> 70.1	57.4	<sup>2</sup> 95.6	80.0	
May.....	6,912,600	136,575,000	82.5	67.1	<sup>2</sup> 71.6	58.6	<sup>2</sup> 94.2	78.1	
June.....	6,799,900	132,040,000	81.1	64.9	<sup>2</sup> 70.9	56.9	<sup>2</sup> 92.2	75.1	
July.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,691,700	123,011,000	<sup>2</sup> 78.8	60.5	<sup>2</sup> 67.5	49.9	<sup>2</sup> 90.9	73.9	
August.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,674,400	126,603,000	<sup>2</sup> 79.6	62.2	<sup>2</sup> 66.2	<sup>2</sup> 49.9	<sup>2</sup> 94.1	77.9	
September.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,360,200	118,089,000	<sup>2</sup> 75.9	58.0	<sup>2</sup> 64.4	45.5	<sup>2</sup> 88.3	74.0	
October.....	6,569,500	124,138,000	78.4	61.0	<sup>2</sup> 62.9	46.4	<sup>2</sup> 95.0	79.6	
November.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,443,200	121,085,000	<sup>2</sup> 76.9	59.5	<sup>2</sup> 62.3	46.1	<sup>2</sup> 92.5	76.6	
December.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,544,400	128,593,000	<sup>2</sup> 78.1	63.2	<sup>2</sup> 64.4	50.4	<sup>2</sup> 92.8	79.5	
Average.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,605,600	<sup>2</sup> 125,996,000	78.8	61.9	<sup>2</sup> 65.9	50.3	92.7	76.8	
<i>1935</i>									
January.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,604,000	<sup>2</sup> 130,705,000	<sup>2</sup> 78.8	<sup>2</sup> 64.2	<sup>2</sup> 66.2	52.5	92.3	<sup>2</sup> 79.2	
February.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,817,300	140,618,000	<sup>2</sup> 81.3	69.1	<sup>2</sup> 69.4	58.6	94.1	82.5	
March.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,914,600	143,927,000	<sup>2</sup> 82.5	70.7	<sup>2</sup> 71.0	60.5	<sup>2</sup> 94.9	83.8	
April.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,914,300	144,075,000	<sup>2</sup> 82.5	70.8	<sup>2</sup> 71.8	61.8	<sup>2</sup> 94.1	83.3	
May.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,803,800	139,325,000	<sup>2</sup> 81.2	68.5	<sup>2</sup> 71.4	<sup>2</sup> 60.2	<sup>2</sup> 91.7	79.1	
June.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,677,400	135,044,000	<sup>2</sup> 79.7	66.4	<sup>2</sup> 69.7	57.6	90.4	<sup>2</sup> 77.5	
July.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,672,900	132,886,000	<sup>2</sup> 79.6	65.3	<sup>2</sup> 69.4	55.6	<sup>2</sup> 90.6	77.7	
August.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,859,200	141,596,000	<sup>2</sup> 81.8	69.6	<sup>2</sup> 70.5	<sup>2</sup> 59.0	94.0	83.2	
September.....	7,000,000	146,693,000	83.5	72.1	71.2	60.6	96.7	86.8	

<sup>1</sup> Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the December 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the March 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

### Trade, Public Utility,<sup>7</sup> Mining, and Service Industries, and Building Construction

TEN of the seventeen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed gains in employment from August to September and 13 showed increases in pay rolls. The outstanding increase in employment was in retail trade, the 5-percent gain in that industry representing the addition of approximately 151,900 workers to pay rolls. Primary factors in this large increase were an 18.2-percent gain reported by apparel stores and an 11.7-percent increase shown by the general merchandising group (department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses). Gains in employment were reported by each of the groups which fall under the classification, wholesale trade, except the petroleum and automotive-products groups, the net increase being 14,500, or 1.1 percent. Bituminous-coal mining absorbed an

additional 17,000 wage earners (5.1 percent), and anthracite mining, 10,400 workers (19.1 percent.) The gain in the bituminous-coal industry indicated greater production in anticipation of the strike which occurred in the last week of September. The increase of 2.7 percent in employment in private building construction is the seventh successive monthly gain reported in this industry. The figures include only persons engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing buildings, but do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, loans made by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, regular appropriations of Federal, State, and local governments, or by loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Metalliferous mining again showed a gain in employment (5.5 percent), due largely to activity in copper mining. Although the employment index for this industry is still less than 50 percent of the 1929 average, it is the highest point reached since January 1932. The gains in employment in power and light, hotels, dyeing and cleaning, and brokerage establishments ranged from 0.2 percent to 3.4 percent.

The remaining 7 industries showed a slight falling-off in employment, the percentage decreases ranging from 0.1 to 2.0. In the aggregate, the 17 nonmanufacturing industries showed approximately 195,000 more workers on their pay rolls in September than in August and paid out approximately \$7,100,000 more in weekly wages.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in September for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, together with percentage changes from August 1935 and September 1934, are shown in table 4. Similar information, except indexes of employment and pay rolls, is also presented for private building construction. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, or insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, September 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>1</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>			
	Index September 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934	
Coal mining:																
Anthracite.....	46.0	+19.1	-19.2	38.2	+34.9	-18.7	\$24.11	+13.3	+0.5	29.4	+21.5	+2.9	<i>Cents</i>	82.6	-0.5	-1.1
Bituminous.....	77.1	+5.1	-1.4	60.1	+31.2	+16.9	20.07	+24.8	+18.7	27.0	+26.8	+22.0	73.7	-1.3	-2	
Metalliferous mining.....	48.9	+5.5	+15.6	35.4	+6.0	+36.7	22.47	+4	+18.3	38.8	+2.1	+14.8	57.1	-1.9	+4.4	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	50.0	-2.0	-6.2	35.4	-2.6	+9.3	17.60	-6	+16.4	37.3	-1.1	+11.7	47.1	-2	-1.7	
Crude-petroleum producing.....	77.7	-1.5	-5.0	63.1	+3.4	+5.7	30.01	+5.0	+11.2	38.0	+5.3	+5.1	77.4	+1	+3.1	
Public utilities:																
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.4	-1	-7	74.2	-1.8	+2.8	27.90	-1.8	+3.5	37.9	-1.8	-6	75.9	-3	+4.8	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	86.9	+2	+1.3	84.5	+2.0	+6.6	31.06	+1.8	+5.2	38.8	-8	+4.4	79.8	+2.4	+1.6	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	71.0	-2	-2.1	64.0	+1.1	+2.6	28.61	+1.3	+4.6	45.3	+1.1	+3.2	62.1	+5	+1.3	
Trade:																
Wholesale.....	83.7	+1.1	+2	67.2	+3.7	+5.7	27.66	+2.6	+5.4	42.0	+1.2	+3.8	64.7	+1.1	+1.2	
Retail.....	81.6	+5.0	-1	62.4	+5.4	+3.0	20.43	-2	+3.1	42.4	+1.0	+3.9	51.5	-1.3	-1.2	
General merchandising.....	91.2	+11.7	-3	76.7	+11.1	+3.6	17.62	-5	+4.0	39.3	+2.9	+4.9	46.2	-3.3	-1.5	
Other than general merchandising.....	79.1	+3.2	0	59.4	+3.9	+2.8	22.64	+8	+2.7	43.4	+7	+3.4	53.1	-6	-1.3	
Hotels (cash payments only) <sup>2</sup> .....	81.1	+5	+1.4	63.1	+1.8	+3.4	13.40	+1.3	+2.0	47.7	0	+1.9	27.7	+1.1	+4	
Laundries.....	83.0	-1.4	+1	67.9	-1.9	+3.0	15.58	-4	+2.9	40.6	-1.7	+3.4	36.8	+1.1	-2	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	82.1	+3.4	+2.6	63.1	+8.4	+6.9	18.82	+4.8	+4.2	42.7	+3.1	-9	43.9	+1.9	-6	
Banks.....	(3)	-7	+2.0	(3)	-6	+1.4	31.60	+1	-5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Brokerage.....	(3)	+8	+3	(3)	(4)	+2.2	34.88	-8	+1.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Insurance.....	(3)	-3	+1.0	(3)	+1.2	+4.7	36.13	+1.4	+3.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Building construction.....	(3)	+2.7	+8.1	(3)	+5.3	+20.6	25.74	+2.5	+11.4	31.8	+2.9	+12.5	80.8	-5	+1.0	

<sup>1</sup> Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

<sup>2</sup> The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Indexes for Trade, Public Utility, Mining, Service Industries, and Building Construction

Indexes of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 5 for the period, January 1934 to September 1935.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to September 1935<sup>1</sup>

[12-month average, 1929=100.0]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and non-metallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	64.1	62.9	73.2	57.5	75.8	80.0	51.3	59.6	39.6	44.3	25.4	30.1	39.7	36.9	21.3	20.8
February.....	63.2	64.4	65.8	64.3	76.1	81.1	54.6	66.1	40.3	44.3	26.0	29.9	38.8	37.3	21.0	22.2
March.....	67.5	51.4	82.4	38.9	77.8	81.6	58.9	67.5	39.8	45.0	25.9	30.9	42.0	40.5	24.1	24.9
April.....	58.2	52.6	51.7	49.9	72.2	74.3	51.4	45.0	41.7	46.0	27.2	31.8	48.7	45.3	29.9	28.9
May.....	63.8	53.5	64.0	49.5	76.7	75.3	54.4	49.1	40.8	44.4	25.6	31.4	54.3	49.5	35.0	32.8
June.....	57.5	56.8	53.3	66.0	76.7	77.9	55.1	64.7	41.0	46.0	26.7	31.5	56.6	50.4	37.0	33.8
July.....	53.6	49.4	42.3	37.5	77.0	70.0	49.7	35.9	39.0	45.2	25.1	31.1	55.6	50.9	35.0	34.4
August.....	49.5	38.7	39.7	28.3	77.1	73.4	50.4	45.8	42.7	46.3	27.0	33.4	54.7	51.0	34.0	36.3
September.....	56.9	46.0	47.0	38.2	78.2	77.1	51.4	60.1	42.3	48.9	25.9	35.4	53.3	50.0	32.4	35.4
October.....	58.5	.....	48.3	.....	79.3	.....	57.6	.....	43.3	.....	28.2	.....	51.8	.....	32.1	.....
November.....	60.7	.....	51.2	.....	79.8	.....	58.3	.....	43.2	.....	28.5	.....	49.5	.....	29.4	.....
December.....	61.6	.....	52.3	.....	79.7	.....	57.0	.....	44.4	.....	29.4	.....	42.1	.....	23.6	.....
Average.....	59.6	.....	55.9	.....	77.2	.....	54.2	.....	41.6	.....	26.7	.....	48.9	.....	29.6	.....

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance <sup>2</sup>			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	73.2	74.9	53.0	55.5	70.2	70.5	69.0	73.9	82.2	82.7	73.8	78.0	70.5	71.2	59.2	62.9
February.....	72.4	74.2	50.5	54.9	69.8	70.0	67.9	72.9	81.2	82.2	74.4	78.3	71.0	71.0	60.1	63.1
March.....	72.8	74.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	69.8	70.4	75.3	81.7	82.2	75.6	79.4	71.7	71.3	62.2	63.4
April.....	74.0	74.9	53.4	56.7	70.2	69.7	68.8	73.1	82.4	82.6	76.8	79.0	72.2	71.4	62.9	63.3
May.....	76.7	76.0	56.4	57.8	70.2	70.0	71.4	73.7	83.1	83.2	77.6	79.8	72.6	71.6	63.0	63.6
June.....	80.0	76.7	56.9	59.2	70.4	70.2	71.3	74.4	84.0	83.8	77.8	79.8	73.2	71.7	63.2	63.9
July.....	81.6	77.4	60.0	59.9	71.0	70.3	72.3	75.7	85.0	84.7	81.1	81.5	73.1	71.5	63.8	63.4
August.....	82.7	78.9	61.2	61.1	71.0	70.5	74.0	75.5	85.6	86.7	79.9	82.8	72.8	71.2	62.8	63.3
September.....	81.8	77.9	59.7	63.2	70.9	70.4	72.2	74.2	85.8	86.9	79.3	84.5	72.5	71.0	62.4	64.0
October.....	79.5	.....	60.8	.....	70.3	.....	74.9	.....	85.8	.....	80.6	.....	72.2	.....	63.0	.....
November.....	78.8	.....	59.0	.....	69.9	.....	72.2	.....	85.5	.....	79.6	.....	71.8	.....	61.8	.....
December.....	78.7	.....	59.5	.....	69.7	.....	73.2	.....	83.6	.....	78.3	.....	71.0	.....	62.3	.....
Average.....	77.7	.....	56.9	.....	70.3	.....	71.5	.....	83.8	.....	77.9	.....	72.1	.....	62.2	.....

<sup>1</sup> Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

<sup>2</sup> Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.



Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to September 1935—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	80.6	84.2	60.3	63.9	79.8	79.5	59.0	59.7	86.6	87.3	71.1	73.5	78.0	77.4	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	84.6	61.0	64.6	79.6	79.2	58.8	59.3	85.0	86.2	68.9	72.3	78.2	77.3	56.7	56.6
March	81.8	84.0	62.0	65.2	81.5	80.2	59.8	60.4	90.1	88.7	71.5	74.1	79.3	78.0	57.4	57.6
April	82.1	83.2	63.1	64.8	82.5	83.6	61.2	62.5	91.0	94.5	74.0	77.5	80.3	80.7	58.5	59.4
May	82.8	82.5	62.6	64.6	82.9	82.2	61.5	62.0	92.0	91.4	74.5	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.0
June	82.3	82.1	62.8	64.6	82.6	82.1	61.4	62.4	90.6	90.7	73.9	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.5
July	82.2	82.1	63.8	64.6	79.0	79.1	60.1	60.5	83.0	84.5	69.5	71.8	77.9	77.7	58.2	58.1
August	82.5	82.8	62.7	64.8	77.8	77.7	58.4	59.2	81.2	81.7	66.9	69.0	76.9	76.7	56.6	57.2
September	83.5	83.7	63.6	67.2	81.7	81.6	60.6	62.4	91.5	91.2	74.0	76.7	79.1	79.1	57.8	59.4
October	84.3	-----	64.5	-----	82.6	-----	61.9	-----	94.2	-----	77.3	-----	79.5	-----	58.7	-----
November	85.1	-----	64.2	-----	83.7	-----	61.9	-----	99.9	-----	80.2	-----	79.4	-----	58.1	-----
December	85.0	-----	64.8	-----	91.1	-----	66.2	-----	128.4	-----	99.0	-----	81.3	-----	59.4	-----
Average	82.8	-----	63.0	-----	82.1	-----	60.9	-----	92.8	-----	75.1	-----	79.2	-----	58.0	-----

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	76.4	80.3	57.2	62.2	78.5	79.6	61.7	63.9	68.1	70.3	46.8	50.4
February	78.9	81.1	60.9	63.5	78.4	79.6	61.7	64.1	68.1	69.6	46.3	49.8
March	80.4	80.8	62.2	63.9	79.2	79.7	62.7	64.6	72.4	72.5	51.7	53.5
April	81.5	81.1	62.7	63.6	80.5	80.0	64.4	65.5	79.9	79.9	60.8	61.9
May	81.8	81.6	62.9	63.7	82.1	81.1	66.9	66.6	84.3	80.9	65.1	61.7
June	81.9	81.3	62.9	63.5	84.0	82.3	68.3	68.2	84.9	83.6	64.1	65.7
July	80.4	80.3	61.5	62.1	84.6	84.4	68.2	70.9	80.5	81.7	58.9	61.5
August	80.0	80.7	60.2	62.0	83.7	84.2	66.6	69.2	78.6	79.4	56.7	58.2
September	80.0	81.1	61.0	63.1	82.9	83.0	65.9	67.9	80.0	82.1	59.0	63.1
October	80.9	-----	62.7	-----	81.7	-----	64.8	-----	80.3	-----	59.1	-----
November	80.6	-----	62.4	-----	80.3	-----	63.7	-----	75.8	-----	53.9	-----
December	80.0	-----	62.2	-----	79.5	-----	63.3	-----	72.4	-----	51.1	-----
Average	80.2	-----	61.6	-----	81.3	-----	64.9	-----	77.1	-----	56.1	-----

## Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 996,726 workers, exclusive of executives and officials, employed in September by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over. This is 0.2 percent less than the number employed in August (999,143). The total compensation in September of all employees except executives and officials was \$131,558,448 compared with \$135,942,163 in August, a decline of 3.2 percent.

The Commission's preliminary index of employment for September, taking the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, is 56.5. The August index is 56.6.

Table 6 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of August and September 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire months. 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 table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933.

Table 6.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Class I Steam Railroads, August and September 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 sums of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	August 1935	September 1935	August 1935	September 1935
All employees.....	999, 143	996, 726	\$135, 942, 163	\$131, 558, 448
Professional, clerical, and general.....	163, 182	162, 789	25, 025, 342	24, 318, 751
Clerks.....	84, 756	84, 733	12, 436, 699	11, 965, 097
Stenographers and typists.....	15, 424	15, 388	2, 088, 657	2, 033, 172
Maintenance of way and structures.....	230, 961	222, 946	20, 962, 497	19, 121, 049
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	35, 061	32, 134	2, 500, 036	1, 856, 235
Track and roadway section laborers.....	115, 071	111, 385	7, 799, 954	6, 908, 552
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	267, 009	267, 238	33, 187, 194	32, 035, 601
Carmen.....	54, 357	54, 914	7, 631, 888	7, 450, 865
Electrical workers.....	8, 497	8, 419	1, 334, 596	1, 230, 791
Machinists.....	37, 768	37, 649	5, 483, 668	5, 258, 201
Skilled trades.....	58, 329	58, 426	6, 011, 730	5, 797, 455
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	20, 256	20, 250	1, 752, 920	1, 692, 465
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	17, 518	17, 665	1, 192, 285	1, 138, 119
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	123, 131	124, 401	15, 719, 301	15, 232, 563
Station agents.....	23, 438	23, 420	3, 751, 764	3, 563, 431
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	14, 171	14, 229	2, 224, 422	2, 139, 803
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	17, 019	17, 862	1, 570, 897	1, 579, 410
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	16, 613	16, 640	1, 215, 978	1, 204, 342
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers.....	12, 142	12, 132	2, 363, 187	2, 270, 527
Transportation, train and engine.....	202, 658	207, 220	38, 684, 642	38, 579, 957
Road conductors.....	22, 799	23, 289	5, 551, 314	5, 497, 705
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	46, 403	47, 525	7, 530, 557	7, 522, 912
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	34, 598	35, 091	5, 066, 393	5, 102, 489
Road engineers and motormen.....	27, 429	28, 173	7, 408, 200	7, 373, 542
Road firemen and helpers.....	29, 733	30, 595	5, 347, 333	5, 328, 945

#### Trend of Private Employment, by States

CHANGES in employment and pay rolls from August to September 1935 are shown by States in table 7 for all groups combined (except building construction) and for all manufacturing industries combined. Data for nonmanufacturing groups which were formerly published in this table are omitted from this printed report but are available in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The percentage changes shown in the table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the manufacturing

group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

Table 7.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in August and September 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—all groups				Manufacturing					
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>13,849</b>	<b>810,193</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>\$17,427,320</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>540,422</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>\$10,909,847</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Maine.....	794	52,678	+1.6	972,738	+1.9	270	42,964	+2.8	766,626	+3.8
New Hampshire.....	655	34,890	-7.4	690,582	-2.8	179	27,766	-8.1	531,870	-3.8
Vermont.....	437	16,081	(-)	322,223	+3	128	9,701	-5	193,278	+2
Massachusetts.....	<i>28,619</i>	<i>440,074</i>	<i>+2.2</i>	<i>9,729,942</i>	<i>+2.3</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>245,538</i>	<i>+2.4</i>	<i>5,013,854</i>	<i>+3.6</i>
Rhode Island.....	1,251	88,216	+3.9	1,785,905	+5.8	410	67,895	+5.1	1,284,118	+8.2
Connecticut.....	2,093	178,254	+2.9	3,925,930	+5.9	642	146,558	+3.5	3,120,101	+7.2
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> .....	<b>25,784</b>	<b>1,743,435</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>41,354,928</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>1,092,730</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>24,423,181</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
New York.....	12,876	703,533	+2.7	18,250,808	+2.4	<i>3,194</i>	<i>404,283</i>	<i>+4.1</i>	<i>10,039,725</i>	<i>+5.4</i>
New Jersey.....	3,804	264,994	+2.6	6,160,726	+2.3	<i>4,752</i>	<i>229,130</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>5,147,276</i>	<i>+2.3</i>
Pennsylvania.....	9,104	774,908	+3.6	16,943,394	+8.3	<i>2,290</i>	<i>459,317</i>	<i>+2.1</i>	<i>9,236,180</i>	<i>+2.0</i>
<b>East North Central</b> .....	<b>18,989</b>	<b>1,801,829</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>41,839,135</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>1,328,567</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>31,023,644</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Ohio.....	8,198	527,583	+3.1	12,296,042	+6.4	2,240	379,153	+3.1	8,905,876	+6.8
Indiana.....	<i>1,795</i>	<i>203,225</i>	<i>+3.1</i>	<i>4,308,574</i>	<i>+4.2</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>165,581</i>	<i>+3.2</i>	<i>3,458,265</i>	<i>+3.8</i>
Illinois.....	<i>3,410</i>	<i>487,774</i>	<i>+3.6</i>	<i>11,207,742</i>	<i>+4.4</i>	<i>2,047</i>	<i>315,856</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>7,048,713</i>	<i>+3.9</i>
Michigan.....	3,576	410,964	+3.9	10,117,310	-2.8	809	332,108	-6.3	8,481,912	-5
Wisconsin.....	<i>61,010</i>	<i>172,283</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>3,909,467</i>	<i>+6.6</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>137,869</i>	<i>7 -</i>	<i>3,128,873</i>	<i>7 +5.2</i>
<b>West North Central</b> .....	<b>11,900</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>8,785,797</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>182,094</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>3,787,601</b>	<b>-1</b>
Minnesota.....	2,211	91,799	+3.1	2,063,613	+6.1	368	40,614	+9	860,196	+5.0
Iowa.....	1,747	57,369	+6.3	1,181,509	+8.3	391	30,759	+9.2	602,914	+8.4
Missouri.....	3,308	160,267	+1.2	3,464,473	-2	772	76,901	-2.5	1,549,109	-6.6
North Dakota.....	607	5,220	+5	119,277	+3.9	48	865	-8.8	20,863	-8.2
South Dakota.....	582	5,400	+5	120,392	+2.8	36	1,434	+6	31,386	+3
Nebraska.....	1,676	31,931	+2.5	708,229	+5.7	148	10,635	+1.7	239,539	+4.5
Kansas.....	<i>81,769</i>	<i>50,549</i>	<i>+1.7</i>	<i>1,128,304</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>20,886</i>	<i>+8</i>	<i>483,694</i>	<i>+1.6</i>
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>10,894</b>	<b>722,236</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>13,039,681</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>468,540</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>7,662,714</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
Delaware.....	240	13,933	-5.9	296,176	+5	83	9,536	-8.6	189,581	(-)
Maryland.....	<i>1,673</i>	<i>108,112</i>	<i>+3.6</i>	<i>2,301,175</i>	<i>+3.8</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>69,602</i>	<i>+3.8</i>	<i>1,417,734</i>	<i>7 +6.5</i>
Dist. Columbia.....	1,000	35,462	+3.8	845,124	+5.3	37	3,490	+2.4	117,283	+3.2
Virginia.....	2,131	91,747	+2.0	1,659,027	+2.3	418	59,341	+9	1,032,963	+1.6
West Virginia.....	1,241	140,874	+1.4	3,036,410	+12.7	240	53,792	+1.3	1,161,103	+3.3
North Carolina.....	1,297	140,267	+3.8	2,017,079	+8.1	574	130,224	+3.9	1,441,067	+8.5
South Carolina.....	710	61,428	+2.9	817,626	+9.6	193	54,422	+3.0	695,400	+10.9
Georgia.....	1,459	94,933	+3.7	1,440,018	+5.9	350	71,145	+4.1	954,585	+6.4
Florida.....	1,113	35,480	+5.6	627,046	+7.0	182	16,988	+2.9	252,998	+3.3
<b>East South Central</b> .....	<b>4,745</b>	<b>254,307</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>4,301,929</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>150,008</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>2,360,742</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
Kentucky.....	1,577	83,908	+3.2	1,601,088	+11.7	271	33,294	+6.6	623,980	+7.4
Tennessee.....	1,325	84,114	+2.9	1,419,611	+4.3	308	58,736	+3.2	939,396	+4.7
Alabama.....	1,243	70,148	+2.9	1,044,292	+8.4	225	48,343	+2.0	674,950	+6.6
Mississippi.....	600	16,137	+4.1	236,938	+5.0	97	9,635	+6.7	122,416	+7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in August and September 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Con.

Geographic division and State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935
<b>West South Central</b> .....	<b>4,261</b>	<b>159,282</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>\$3,234,123</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>79,731</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>\$1,521,632</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
Arkansas.....	<sup>9</sup> 601	22,810	+2.1	363,702	+2.6	249	16,348	+2.2	241,818	+3.9
Louisiana.....	981	41,681	+5.0	752,215	+4.2	208	21,089	+9.2	323,729	+4.8
Oklahoma.....	1,475	36,906	-1.8	807,035	+2.7	136	10,029	-4.0	208,543	-1.4
Texas.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,044	57,885	+ .6	1,311,171	- .3	301	32,265	+ .1	747,542	-1.8
<b>Mountain</b> .....	<b>4,757</b>	<b>120,989</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>2,783,969</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>34,784</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>744,782</b>	<b>- .8</b>
Montana.....	804	17,672	+2.5	468,005	+3.7	76	4,117	-3.7	100,096	-5.2
Idaho.....	463	10,639	+1.4	244,173	+2.9	56	4,328	-2.1	102,396	-1.5
Wyoming.....	360	9,214	+4.2	250,635	+17.0	43	1,897	+ .6	53,794	+3.3
Colorado.....	1,292	41,852	+1.6	922,768	+3.5	176	13,841	-2.3	283,451	-4.1
New Mexico.....	375	6,828	-1.3	130,969	+1.4	23	908	+3.8	14,266	+2.3
Arizona.....	589	12,461	+8.5	288,272	+12.8	39	2,237	-3.8	49,042	+4.7
Utah.....	628	19,109	+3.9	393,230	+3.6	104	6,682	+3.0	119,613	+6.9
Nevada.....	246	3,214	+3.1	85,917	+5.8	28	774	+1.4	22,124	+5.0
<b>Pacific</b> .....	<b>6,396</b>	<b>448,476</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>10,835,363</b>	<b>+ .3</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>251,266</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>5,794,962</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Washington.....	3,153	93,165	+7.9	2,165,793	+9.9	476	51,893	+12.1	1,160,130	+15.2
Oregon.....	1,265	51,602	+7.0	1,161,336	+5.6	248	29,692	+13.6	622,708	+7.8
California.....	<sup>10</sup> 1,978	303,709	-1.9	7,508,234	-2.9	1,025	169,681	-3.7	4,012,124	-6.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Includes construction, municipal, agricultural and office employment, amusement and recreation, and professional services, and trucking and handling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.

<sup>4</sup> Includes laundries.

<sup>5</sup> Includes miscellaneous services, building and contracting, and restaurants.

<sup>6</sup> Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

<sup>7</sup> Weighted percentage change.

<sup>8</sup> Includes construction, miscellaneous services (theaters), and restaurants.

<sup>9</sup> Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

<sup>10</sup> Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

### Private Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of September employment and pay-roll totals with August totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 8. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 8.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in September 1935, as Compared with August 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from August 1935
		August 1935	September 1935		August 1935	September 1935	
New York City-----	9,196	530,525	547,186	+3.1	\$14,445,999	\$14,861,044	+2.9
Chicago, Ill.-----	3,644	334,767	344,000	+2.8	8,290,525	8,669,083	+4.6
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	2,688	214,100	219,961	+2.7	5,040,496	5,255,341	+4.3
Detroit, Mich.-----	1,515	284,246	262,790	-7.5	7,187,246	6,849,621	-4.7
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	2,602	129,862	129,962	+1	3,196,294	3,273,959	+2.4
Cleveland, Ohio-----	1,833	125,220	129,558	+3.5	2,917,200	3,112,064	+6.7
St. Louis, Mo.-----	1,756	115,515	116,850	+1.2	2,584,547	2,582,499	-.1
Baltimore, Md.-----	1,326	79,734	80,381	+8	1,733,744	1,737,964	+2
Boston, Mass.-----	3,895	159,045	159,849	+5	3,781,967	3,814,616	+9
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	1,401	143,927	148,542	+3.2	3,248,496	3,480,816	+7.2
San Francisco, Calif.-----	1,581	89,849	91,465	+1.8	2,304,812	2,354,570	+2.2
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	781	55,085	55,904	+1.5	1,312,189	1,337,173	+1.9
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	716	69,710	71,244	+2.2	1,646,343	1,676,514	+1.8

## Part II.—Public Employment

EXCLUSIVE of relief work, employment in the various Federal activities increased in September. In relief work both the emergency-work program and the emergency-conservation program showed losses in the number of workers employed. In the regular agencies of the Federal Government, employment increased in September; all branches except the legislative registered gains over August. A substantial gain was registered in construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations, but losses were reported in construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and in construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. The most pronounced gain for the month occurred in the number of employees engaged on The Works Program.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for September is given in table 9.

Table 9.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, September 1935

Class	Employment		Per-centage change	Pay roll		Per-centage change
	September	August		September	August	
Federal service:						
Executive.....	1 794, 679	771, 464	+3.0	\$116, 106, 890	\$115, 624, 800	+0.4
Judicial.....	1, 829	1, 732	+5.6	487, 976	470, 939	+3.6
Legislative.....	5, 137	5, 147	- .2	1, 206, 041	1, 204, 204	+ .2
Military.....	275, 964	269, 459	+2.4	21, 834, 559	20, 846, 275	+4.7
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	2 344, 520	394, 509	-12.7	3 22, 772, 317	25, 292, 656	-10.0
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	9, 301	9, 415	-1.2	957, 846	1, 020, 208	-6.1
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations.....	45, 592	36, 491	+24.9	3, 199, 785	2, 694, 822	+18.7
The Works Program.....	335, 839	143, 094	+134.7	15, 483, 352	4, 340, 749	+256.7
Relief work:						
Emergency work program.....	883, 968	1, 410, 513	-37.3	21, 147, 711	38, 925, 474	-45.7
Emergency conservation work.....	4 534, 057	5 590, 362	-9.5	4 24, 397, 417	5 26, 235, 863	-7.0

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 273 employees transferred but not reported by the department to which they were assigned.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 317 wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$10,575 paid to wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>4</sup> 46,912 employees and a pay roll of \$6,182,757 included in executive service.

<sup>5</sup> 44,093 employees and a pay roll of \$5,872,916 included in executive service.

#### Executive, Legislative, Military, and Judicial Services of the Federal Government

DURING September, employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government increased by nearly 30,000 in comparison with the preceding month. The executive, judicial, and military services registered gains, but a small decline was reported in the legislative service.

The information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the different departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

How the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government in September compares with the number employed in August and the corresponding month of the previous year is shown in table 10. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately.



Table 10.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, September 1934, August 1935, and September 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total
Number of employees:									
September 1934-----	86,062	8,626	94,688	508,118	94,174	602,292	594,180	102,800	696,980
August 1935-----	97,294	9,721	107,015	547,958	116,491	664,449	645,252	126,212	771,464
September 1935-----	99,922	9,242	109,164	562,901	122,614	685,515	662,823	131,856	<sup>3</sup> 794,679
Gain or loss:									
September 1934 to Sep- tember 1935-----	+13,860	+616	+14,476	+54,783	+28,440	+83,223	+68,643	+29,056	+97,699
August 1935 to Septem- ber 1935-----	+2,628	-479	+2,149	+14,943	+6,123	+21,066	+17,571	+5,644	<sup>4</sup> +23,215
Percentage change:									
September 1934 to Sep- tember 1935-----	+16.10	+7.14	+15.29	+10.78	+30.20	+13.82	+11.55	+28.26	+14.02
August 1935 to Septem- ber 1935-----	+2.70	-4.93	+2.01	+2.73	+5.26	+3.17	+2.72	-4.47	+3.01
Labor turn-over, Septem- ber 1935:									
Additions <sup>5</sup> -----	4,659	1,248	5,307	16,298	33,093	49,391	20,357	34,341	54,698
Separations <sup>5</sup> -----	2,000	828	2,828	9,042	19,340	28,382	11,042	20,168	31,210
Turn-over rate per 100-----	2.03	8.73	2.62	1.63	16.18	4.20	1.69	15.63	3.59

<sup>1</sup> Not including field employees of the Post Office Department, or 56,542 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of \$2,127,997.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include 273 employees transferred, but not reported by the department to which they were assigned.

<sup>4</sup> Of these employees 21.6 percent were transferred from several State relief administrations which administered relief activities financed by funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

<sup>5</sup> Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Employment in the executive branches of the Federal Government in September was 3 percent higher than in the preceding month. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the level of employment in the regular branches of the Federal Government shows an increase of 14 percent. Of the 794,679 employees in September, 13.7 percent were employed in the District of Columbia, and 86.3 percent outside the District.

The sharpest gains in Federal employment during the month interval occurred in the War Department and the Works Progress Administration. However, the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor also accounted for a substantial part of the gain in employment during the month. On the other hand, the largest losses in employment were reported by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Recovery Administration, the Panama Canal, and the Resettlement Administration.

## Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

DETAILS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds in September are given, by type of project, in table 11.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects .....	<sup>2</sup> 207, 623	199, 595	\$13, 776, 618	21, 365, 808	\$0. 645	\$23, 861, 023
Building construction .....	13, 183	10, 979	828, 106	970, 375	. 853	3, 268, 405
Forestry .....	127	114	10, 294	12, 588	. 818	11, 037
Naval vessels .....	26, 079	25, 106	2, 968, 526	3, 654, 648	. 812	3, 639, 140
Public roads <sup>3</sup> .....	(4)	115, 053	5, 320, 200	10, 037, 000	. 530	10, 500, 000
Reclamation .....	18, 442	18, 012	1, 896, 837	2, 809, 963	. 675	2, 538, 562
River, harbor, and flood control .....	26, 591	22, 984	2, 255, 305	3, 074, 147	. 734	3, 196, 252
Streets and roads .....	6, 017	5, 467	322, 088	557, 028	. 578	287, 715
Water and sewerage .....	271	221	17, 654	23, 174	. 762	85, 659
Miscellaneous .....	1, 860	1, 659	157, 608	226, 885	. 695	334, 253
Non-Federal projects <sup>4</sup>						
All projects .....	131, 504	108, 511	\$8, 402, 407	10, 327, 648	\$0. 814	\$16, 581, 826
Building construction .....	59, 984	49, 317	4, 139, 914	4, 474, 545	. 925	8, 906, 573
Railroad construction .....	5, 149	4, 263	227, 368	364, 724	. 623	64, 155
Streets and roads .....	19, 498	15, 508	1, 004, 601	1, 482, 462	. 678	1, 996, 840
Water and sewerage .....	39, 782	33, 692	2, 525, 820	3, 270, 962	. 772	4, 394, 001
Miscellaneous .....	6, 774	5, 469	494, 129	717, 462	. 689	1, 191, 684

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes weekly average for public roads.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

<sup>4</sup> Not available; average number included in total.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

On Federal construction projects the number of workers employed decreased by 46,578 in September. Employment was less on every type project except naval vessel construction and water and sewerage work. The increase in employment in the construction of naval vessels was caused chiefly by the resumption of work in one shipyard after a settlement of labor difficulties. Public-road work, with a loss of 38,642 workers, showed the most pronounced curtailment of employment. A decrease of 6,823 workers on reclamation projects was caused by the completion of the activities of the Soil Conservation Service under the Public Works Administration and the transfer of the financing of portions of certain projects from the Public Works Administration to The Works Program.

On non-Federal construction projects there were 3,169 fewer employees in September than in August. Losses in employment oc-

curred in building construction, in railroad construction, and in street and road projects. On the other hand, employment increased on miscellaneous projects and on water and sewerage construction.

On Federal projects earnings per hour averaged 64½ cents. Average hourly earnings ranged from 85 cents in building construction to 53 cents on public-road projects. On non-Federal projects average hourly earnings were 81 cents; the highest average hourly wage, 92½ cents, was paid on building-construction projects.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms which have been awarded contracts or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or one of its political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments are made to commercial firms. In making allotments to the States or their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The remaining 70 percent of the cost is financed by the recipient. The Public Works Administration, in some instances, provides the additional financing by means of a loan; in other cases the loan is procured from outside sources. Loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity.

Grants are not made to commercial firms, though loans are made. For the most part, commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i. e., construction, is shown in table 11, page 1654. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 13, p. 1656.)

#### Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

The decrease in employment on Federal construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration was shared by all parts of the country. The reduction was greatest, however, in the West North Central region where 15,679 fewer workers were employed. Although the reduction in the number of workers engaged on Federal construction projects was country-wide, employment on non-Federal projects increased in 4 of the 9 geographic divisions.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All divisions.....	207, 623	199, 595	\$13, 776, 618	21, 365, 808	\$0. 645	<sup>2</sup> \$23, 861, 023
New England.....	12, 320	12, 001	1, 086, 039	1, 471, 075	. 738	808, 509
Middle Atlantic.....	24, 696	23, 376	1, 876, 119	2, 673, 350	. 702	2, 219, 160
East North Central.....	29, 526	28, 331	1, 947, 496	2, 773, 390	. 702	1, 372, 812
West North Central.....	25, 608	24, 175	1, 205, 320	2, 133, 363	. 665	728, 493
South Atlantic.....	34, 611	33, 291	2, 169, 420	3, 396, 025	. 639	3, 258, 109
East South Central.....	28, 790	28, 412	1, 880, 641	3, 381, 900	. 556	1, 665, 466
West South Central.....	18, 150	17, 963	687, 667	1, 541, 784	. 446	118, 467
Mountain.....	18, 949	18, 184	1, 653, 950	2, 331, 890	. 709	1, 730, 598
Pacific.....	12, 083	11, 326	1, 120, 346	1, 369, 429	. 818	1, 143, 198
Outside continental United States..	2, 890	2, 536	149, 620	293, 602	. 510	316, 211
Non-Federal projects <sup>3</sup>						
All divisions.....	131, 504	108, 511	\$8, 402, 407	10, 327, 648	\$0. 814	\$16, 581, 826
New England.....	9, 977	8, 303	661, 635	857, 842	. 771	1, 336, 535
Middle Atlantic.....	28, 603	23, 697	2, 133, 308	2, 264, 635	. 942	4, 673, 053
East North Central.....	23, 466	19, 359	1, 441, 944	1, 653, 422	. 872	2, 757, 227
West North Central.....	21, 301	17, 633	1, 382, 764	1, 858, 282	. 744	2, 780, 791
South Atlantic.....	11, 896	10, 038	613, 501	905, 133	. 678	1, 124, 799
East South Central.....	5, 583	4, 573	256, 570	393, 481	. 652	545, 205
West South Central.....	10, 716	8, 490	485, 471	767, 185	. 633	1, 223, 588
Mountain.....	4, 861	3, 999	338, 202	408, 160	. 829	506, 153
Pacific.....	14, 202	11, 693	1, 048, 636	1, 158, 569	. 905	1, 532, 836
Outside continental United States..	582	464	29, 901	43, 446	. 688	73, 066

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$10,500,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops.....	5, 393	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$593, 292	785, 317	\$0. 755	( <sup>2</sup> )
Railroad shops						
All divisions.....	862	847	\$46, 461	66, 620	\$0. 697	\$12, 047
New England.....	44	44	2, 909	3, 667	. 793	5, 438
Middle Atlantic.....	818	803	43, 552	62, 953	. 692	6, 609
Commercial shops						
All divisions.....	4, 531	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$546, 831	718, 697	\$0. 761	( <sup>2</sup> )
Middle Atlantic.....	4, 061	( <sup>2</sup> )	473, 568	609, 425	. 777	( <sup>2</sup> )
East North Central.....	414	( <sup>2</sup> )	63, 642	90, 996	. 699	( <sup>2</sup> )
West North Central.....	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	5, 533	9, 663	. 573	( <sup>2</sup> )
West South Central.....	26	( <sup>2</sup> )	4, 088	8, 613	. 475	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

Details of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are shown in table 12, by geographic divisions.

Allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the railroads for the purpose of building and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars provided jobs for 5,393 workers in September (see table 13). This is 242 employees less than the number reported engaged on work of this kind in August.

## Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects from the beginning of the program in July 1933 to September 1935 are shown in table 14.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to September 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds

Year and month	Maximum number of wage earners <sup>1</sup>	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to September 1935, inclusive <sup>2</sup>	-----	\$533, 804, 376	873, 208, 415	\$. 611	\$1, 012, 023, 213
<i>1933</i>					
July.....	267	26, 433	35, 217	. 751	( <sup>3</sup> )
August.....	4, 719	131, 937	206, 990	. 637	( <sup>3</sup> ) 202, 100
September.....	39, 535	1, 784, 996	3, 296, 162	. 542	1, 628, 537
October.....	146, 747	6, 353, 835	12, 029, 751	. 528	<sup>4</sup> 23, 351, 150
November.....	255, 512	11, 552, 547	21, 759, 245	. 531	24, 568, 577
December.....	300, 758	13, 091, 587	24, 391, 546	. 537	25, 702, 750
<i>1934</i>					
January.....	298, 069	12, 646, 241	23, 409, 908	. 540	24, 206, 352
February.....	311, 381	14, 348, 094	26, 544, 346	. 541	25, 269, 537
March.....	307, 274	14, 113, 247	25, 501, 446	. 553	<sup>5</sup> 69, 766, 559
April.....	382, 220	18, 785, 405	32, 937, 649	. 570	<sup>5</sup> 68, 526, 223
May.....	506, 056	25, 942, 387	46, 052, 698	. 563	<sup>5</sup> 50, 468, 427
June.....	610, 752	33, 808, 429	59, 873, 309	. 565	<sup>5</sup> 60, 797, 939
July.....	644, 729	34, 845, 461	60, 736, 768	. 574	<sup>5</sup> 53, 377, 997
August.....	629, 907	36, 480, 027	61, 925, 300	. 589	<sup>5</sup> 54, 192, 443
September.....	575, 655	32, 758, 795	53, 427, 096	. 613	<sup>5</sup> 50, 878, 000
October.....	507, 886	29, 289, 216	46, 632, 214	. 628	<sup>5</sup> 50, 234, 495
November.....	470, 467	28, 791, 297	46, 454, 108	. 620	54, 228, 457
December.....	382, 594	22, 443, 944	34, 955, 156	. 642	<sup>5</sup> 45, 683, 081
<i>1935</i>					
January.....	304, 723	18, 462, 677	27, 478, 022	. 672	<sup>5</sup> 30, 746, 857
February.....	272, 273	16, 896, 475	25, 144, 558	. 672	29, 264, 484
March.....	281, 461	17, 400, 798	26, 008, 063	. 669	27, 276, 566
April.....	333, 045	20, 939, 741	31, 387, 712	. 667	31, 645, 166
May.....	394, 875	24, 490, 087	36, 763, 164	. 667	<sup>5</sup> 36, 893, 840
June.....	414, 306	25, 386, 962	38, 800, 178	. 654	<sup>5</sup> 42, 017, 642
July.....	405, 332	24, 668, 785	37, 845, 047	. 660	41, 936, 424
August.....	394, 509	25, 292, 656	37, 133, 989	. 681	47, 644, 714
September <sup>2</sup> .....	344, 520	22, 772, 317	32, 478, 773	. 701	<sup>5</sup> 41, 514, 896

<sup>1</sup> 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-roads projects.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed during September 1935 on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Orders placed for materials during July and August 1933, with exception of public-roads projects included in October 1933.

<sup>4</sup> Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.

<sup>5</sup> Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.



From July 1933 to September 1935 employees have received nearly \$534,000,000 in wages for work at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. During the same period the number of man-hours worked exceeded 873,000,000 and hourly earnings averaged 61 cents.

#### Value of Material Orders Placed

From the beginning of the public-works program to September 15, 1935, orders were placed for materials valued at over \$1,012,000,000. It is estimated that in fabricating this material, approximately 3,306,000 man-months of labor have been, or will be created.

Materials for which orders were placed in September will create about 135,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In the manufacture of brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. No estimate is made of the labor required in taking the clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the manufacturing process. In fabricating steel rails, the only labor counted is that occurring in the rolling mills. An estimate is not made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials, each firm receiving a material order which is to be financed from the public-works fund, from the United States Government, or from State governments or their political subdivisions is sent a questionnaire. It is requested that the manufacturer fill in this form estimating the number of man-hours created in the plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufacturers, 1933.

#### The Works Program

THE Works Program provided employment for nearly 336,000 wage earners in September.<sup>1</sup> This is an increase of approximately 193,000 in comparison with the number employed in August. Of the total number employed, 259,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration and 76,000 were employed by the various Federal agencies receiving allotments from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise expressly stated, when September is referred to in this study, it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Sept. 15.



A detailed record by type of project, of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in September is given in table 15.

Compared with the previous month, pronounced increases in employment were registered in all types of Federal projects financed by The Works Program. Professional, technical, and clerical projects and grade-crossing-elimination projects, appearing for the first time in September, had 3,007 and 255 employees, respectively.

Details concerning projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are given by type of project for the first time in September. Of the total number employed on these projects more than 88,000 were engaged in highway, street, and road work.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in September are given in table 16, by geographic divisions.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects.....	76,524	69,132	\$3,754,773	7,815,795	\$0.480	\$4,071,945
Building construction.....	10,396	9,169	457,339	915,514	.500	580,780
Electrification.....	86	85	2,466	6,251	.394	13,957
Forestry.....	16,352	16,352	733,255	1,763,068	.416	(?)
Grade-crossing eliminations.....	255	188	6,214	13,382	.464	33,587
Public roads.....	1,881	1,394	55,066	130,406	.422	94,589
Reclamation.....	7,994	7,948	652,681	909,610	.718	955,051
River, harbor, and flood control.....	9,977	8,241	487,153	977,163	.499	1,250,839
Streets and roads.....	4,029	3,547	183,794	406,179	.452	195,433
Water and sewerage.....	484	473	11,496	27,302	.421	47,475
Professional, technical, and clerical.....	3,007	3,007	162,695	291,180	.559	136,238
Miscellaneous.....	22,063	18,728	1,002,614	2,375,740	.422	763,996
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration						
All projects.....	<sup>2</sup> 259,315	-----	\$11,728,579	24,517,735	\$0.478	\$5,291,460
Highway, road, and street.....	88,690	-----	3,020,780	7,815,161	.387	2,170,536
Public building.....	36,183	-----	1,628,678	2,906,783	.580	662,561
Housing.....	1,310	-----	84,701	133,126	.636	279
Recreational facilities <sup>3</sup> .....	65,115	-----	2,584,599	5,148,074	.502	720,304
Conservation.....	6,627	-----	171,327	435,467	.393	184,675
Publicly owned or operated utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	17,555	-----	675,218	1,453,171	.465	420,615
Rural electrification and electric utilities.....	88	-----	3,176	7,467	.425	0
Transportation.....	5,111	-----	116,313	379,209	.307	45,957
Professional, technical, and clerical.....	30,682	-----	1,827,357	2,993,197	.611	57,544
Not elsewhere classified.....	36,653	-----	1,616,435	3,346,080	.483	1,028,989

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Data not reported.

<sup>3</sup> A total of 28,699 persons who worked on projects of more than 1 type are shown in each of the types of projects on which they worked. The number of different persons employed during the month is shown in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Value of material orders placed from the beginning of program to Sept. 30, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Exclusive of electric utilities.

Employment in September on Federal projects financed by The Works Program increased sharply in all geographic divisions. Compared with August, the gain in the number of workers for all divisions was approximately 47,000. The largest gain for the month was reported by the Pacific Coast States, where 8,758 more workers were employed in September than in August.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All divisions.....	76,524	69,132	\$3,754,773	7,815,795	\$0.480	\$4,071,945
New England.....	4,458	3,787	214,558	466,391	.460	142,997
Middle Atlantic.....	14,145	12,670	795,133	1,453,200	.547	765,404
East North Central.....	9,549	8,298	431,883	917,478	.471	422,757
West North Central.....	8,121	7,102	374,140	848,192	.441	452,560
South Atlantic.....	11,098	9,947	405,035	1,016,051	.399	504,521
East South Central.....	2,875	2,621	98,012	256,806	.352	47,741
West South Central.....	3,214	2,941	115,343	292,761	.394	71,683
Mountain.....	11,003	10,584	487,958	1,116,194	.437	77,482
Pacific.....	11,718	10,850	784,903	1,386,389	.566	782,898
Outside continental United States.....	343	332	47,808	62,333	.767	50,534
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration						
All divisions.....	3,259,315	(4)	\$11,728,579	24,517,735	\$0.478	\$5,291,460
New England.....	268	(4)	9,544	30,480	.313	(4)
Middle Atlantic.....	124,291	(4)	8,167,867	14,031,574	.582	(4)
East North Central.....	63,077	(4)	2,190,360	4,863,336	.450	(4)
West North Central.....	2,827	(4)	85,919	192,595	.446	(4)
South Atlantic.....	26,597	(4)	520,556	2,095,784	.248	(4)
East South Central.....	28,546	(4)	471,937	2,133,011	.221	(4)
West South Central.....	12,318	(4)	244,049	1,058,956	.230	(4)
Mountain.....	1,391	(4)	38,347	111,999	.342	(4)

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$753,368 for which a distribution by geographic divisions is not available.

<sup>3</sup> A total of 28,699 persons who worked on projects of more than one type are shown in each of the types of projects on which they worked. The number of different persons employed during the month is shown in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Value of material orders placed from the beginning of program to Sept. 30, 1935.

#### Monthly Trends

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to September 1935 are given in table 17.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July to September 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners <sup>1</sup>	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Federal projects					
July to September 1935, inclusive.....		\$5,247,602	11,214,915	\$0.468	\$5,920,296
<i>1935</i>					
July.....	5,131	276,839	607,318	.456	164,004
August.....	32,672	1,215,990	2,791,802	.436	1,684,347
September.....	76,524	3,754,773	7,815,795	.480	4,071,945
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration					
August to September 1935, inclusive.....		\$15,019,903	30,495,501	\$0.493	\$5,291,460
<i>1935</i>					
August.....	113,299	3,291,324	5,977,766	.551	3,202,136
September.....	259,315	11,728,579	24,517,735	.478	2,089,324

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

The total value of material orders placed on Federal projects financed from the Works Program fund from the beginning of the program to September 15, 1935, amounted to \$5,920,000. It is estimated that in fabricating these materials approximately 19,300 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

From the beginning of the program to September 30, 1935, orders for materials on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration have amounted to more than \$5,290,000. It is estimated that in fabricating these materials approximately 17,300 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

#### Emergency-Work Program

EMPLOYMENT on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration declined sharply between the last week in August and the last week in September. For the week ended September 26 the number of workers on the pay rolls of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration totaled 581,966. Compared with the number reported for the week ended August 29 this represents a decrease of 27 percent. Pay-roll disbursements also showed a pronounced decrease. The total pay roll of more than \$5,200,000 was 27 percent less than in the week ending August 29. (See table 18.)

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending Aug. 29 and Sept. 26

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Sept. 26	Aug. 29	Sept. 26	Aug. 29
All divisions.....	581,966	800,108	\$5,231,103	\$7,143,194
Percentage change.....	-27.3		-26.8	
New England.....	130,615	131,896	1,651,651	1,482,722
Middle Atlantic.....	69,668	93,262	940,425	1,559,577
East North Central.....	42,910	95,235	505,224	1,033,854
West North Central.....	40,282	76,063	270,785	503,766
South Atlantic.....	101,356	153,806	582,050	814,036
East South Central.....	55,701	58,120	282,828	287,806
West South Central.....	97,916	120,407	539,055	554,617
Mountain.....	29,816	35,111	281,195	362,470
Pacific.....	12,702	36,203	177,890	544,346

The monthly record of the number of workers employed and pay-roll disbursements of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from the beginning of the program in April 1934 through September 1935 is given in table 19.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, April 1934 to September 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
<i>1934</i>			<i>1935</i>		
April.....	1,176,818	\$38,970,679	January.....	2,472,091	\$71,683,578
May.....	1,362,648	42,702,606	February.....	2,461,730	63,621,526
June.....	1,504,838	42,423,574	March.....	2,402,018	62,865,956
July.....	1,725,517	47,367,349	April.....	2,308,838	62,344,399
August.....	1,924,173	54,921,432	May.....	2,228,545	64,559,740
September.....	1,950,227	50,289,798	June.....	2,021,060	54,260,051
October.....	1,996,716	53,902,023	July.....	1,928,789	53,136,834
November.....	2,159,145	62,849,769	August.....	1,410,513	38,925,474
December.....	2,315,753	61,925,877	September.....	885,765	21,337,302

#### Emergency Conservation Work

A DECREASE is likewise shown for September in the number of men employed in Civilian Conservation Camps. As against 590,362 in August, the total number of workers at Civilian Conservation Camps dropped to 534,057 in September, a decline of 9.5 percent (table 20). Reductions were reported both in the enrolled personnel and the number of supervisory and technical workers, but the number of reserve officers and educational advisers increased slightly. Pay-roll disbursements for the month totaled \$24,397,000, a decrease of 7 percent compared with August. Although below the level of the month preceding, both the number of workers and wage disbursements in September were higher than for any month except August since the beginning of the program.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, August and September 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	September	August	September	August
All groups.....	534,057	<sup>2</sup> 590,362	\$24,397,417	\$26,235,863
Enrolled personnel.....	<sup>1</sup> 460,143	<sup>1</sup> 515,970	<sup>1</sup> 14,370,261	<sup>1</sup> 16,113,738
Reserve officers.....	10,552	10,527	2,651,734	2,643,841
Educational advisers <sup>2</sup> .....	2,190	1,968	367,336	329,642
Supervisory and technical <sup>3</sup> .....	<sup>4</sup> 61,172	<sup>5</sup> 61,897	<sup>4</sup> 7,008,086	<sup>5</sup> 7,148,642

<sup>1</sup> Includes enrolled employees in the Virgin and Hawaiian Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Included in executive service table.

<sup>3</sup> Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers, also supervisory employees in the Virgin and Hawaiian Islands.

<sup>4</sup> 44,722 employees and pay roll of \$5,815,421 included in executive service table.

<sup>5</sup> 42,125 employees and pay roll of \$5,543,274 included in executive service table.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45; 8 percent, \$36; and the remaining 87 percent, \$30. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

#### State-Road Projects

COMPARED with August, a moderate decrease occurred in September in the number of employees working on State-road projects. The decrease was due to a 4.7 percent drop in the number of workers employed in maintenance. On the other hand, employment in new road construction showed a small gain. Of the 197,000 workers employed on State-road projects in September, 21 percent were engaged in building new roads and 79 percent in maintenance work. Pay-roll disbursements of more than \$8,400,000 were 6.9 percent less than in August. Both employment and pay rolls, however, with the exception of August were higher than in any previous month of the current year.

Details concerning employment and pay-roll disbursements in building and maintaining State roads in August and September are given in table 21, by geographic divisions.

Table 21.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Division, August and September 1935<sup>1</sup>

Geographic division	New roads				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	September	August	September	August	September	August	September	August
All divisions.....	40,431	40,130	\$1,840,666	\$1,907,601	156,187	163,960	\$6,594,559	\$7,155,503
Percentage change.....	+0.75	-----	-3.51	-----	-4.74	-----	-7.84	-----
New England.....	15,037	11,812	658,808	668,726	10,174	18,578	615,517	924,499
Middle Atlantic.....	1,561	1,824	116,599	145,118	34,732	28,721	1,080,608	1,131,523
East North Central.....	6,939	7,234	416,248	433,814	23,668	24,713	1,129,250	1,265,313
West North Central.....	2,195	2,748	103,050	108,764	21,898	22,549	875,625	764,367
South Atlantic.....	6,874	8,205	122,894	143,989	29,113	31,543	933,502	1,026,321
East South Central.....	2,176	2,426	85,014	86,991	9,944	10,700	333,625	362,174
West South Central.....	2,288	3,092	86,000	116,424	13,774	14,291	668,267	770,225
Mountain.....	1,371	1,299	103,420	85,747	7,542	7,017	484,576	427,643
Pacific.....	1,990	1,490	148,633	118,028	5,187	5,678	434,913	470,423
Outside continental United States.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	155	170	9,283	13,015

<sup>1</sup> Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works funds.

### Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

CONSTRUCTION projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided employment for 9,301 workers in September. This was slightly lower than in August when 9,415 workers were employed. Pay-roll disbursements were also moderately lower than in the previous month.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during September are given in table 22, by type of project.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, September 1935

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.....	9,301	\$957,846	1,271,475	\$0.753	\$1,016,202
Bridges.....	2,478	199,043	210,057	.948	287,272
Building construction.....	32	1,692	1,815	.932	3,766
Railroad construction.....	41	5,601	8,019	.698	734
Reclamation.....	370	19,596	40,935	.479	2,536
Water and sewerage.....	5,020	582,550	798,450	.731	695,003
Miscellaneous.....	1,360	148,364	212,199	.699	26,291

With the exception of bridge and railroad construction, employment on every type of project was lower in September than in August. From the viewpoint of the amount of work created, water and sewerage projects were by far the most important, accounting for virtually two-thirds of the total number of man-hours worked on con-



struction projects of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in September. Hourly earnings on all types of projects averaged 75 cents.

Table 23 gives a break-down by geographic divisions of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in September.

Table 23.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions, September 1935

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.....	9,301	\$957,846	1,271,475	\$0.753	\$1,016,202
Middle Atlantic.....	68	3,755	4,205	.893	3,766
East North Central.....	357	34,130	32,102	1.063	57,097
East South Central.....	41	5,601	8,019	.698	734
West South Central.....	78	11,738	12,089	.971	-----
Mountain.....	370	19,596	40,935	.479	2,536
Pacific.....	8,357	883,026	1,174,125	.752	952,069

Between March 15, 1934, and September 15, 1935, the value of materials ordered for projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaled more than \$44,000,000. Over \$37,000,000 (85 percent) of this total was expended for the following 9 types of materials: Steelworks and rolling-mill products; lumber and timber products; explosives; cement; concrete products; structural and reinforcing steel; copper products; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; and foundry and machine-shop products. The value of orders placed between August 15 and September 15 of \$241,997 for wire and wirework was larger than for any other type of material.

#### Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

MORE than 45,000 workers were employed at the site of construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in September. This represents an increase of more than 9,000 in comparison with the number employed in August. Pay rolls for September totaled \$3,199,000, an increase of \$504,000 over the previous month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects which were under way previous to that date. Detailed statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed from direct appropriation made to the various Federal departments and agencies are shown in table 24, by type of project.

Table 24.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup> employed	Weekly average				
All projects.....	45,592	42,387	\$3,199,785	5,066,873	\$0.632	\$5,801,445
Building construction.....	6,689	5,503	420,855	555,082	.758	1,571,684
Naval vessels.....	7,703	7,426	868,622	1,044,120	.832	1,461,959
Public roads <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> ) 461	13,878	919,247	1,475,058	.623	1,814,238
Reclamation.....	461	397	31,236	56,412	.554	42,291
River, harbor, and flood control.....	12,330	11,343	788,226	1,572,695	.501	716,464
Streets and roads.....	2,959	2,546	103,438	254,274	.407	52,391
Water and sewerage.....	37	36	3,674	3,924	.936	1,009
Miscellaneous.....	1,535	1,258	64,487	105,308	.612	141,409

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes weekly average for public roads.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

<sup>4</sup> Not available; average number included in total.

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations are given in table 25, by geographic division.

Table 25.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations by Geographic Division, September 1935

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 <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
All divisions.....	45,592	42,387	\$3,199,785	5,066,873	\$0.632	\$5,801,445
New England.....	3,930	3,770	350,694	460,489	.781	498,266
Middle Atlantic.....	4,576	4,101	394,208	490,817	.803	1,611,986
East North Central.....	5,031	4,550	253,158	430,541	.588	139,271
West North Central.....	5,645	5,388	269,024	530,307	.507	209,154
South Atlantic.....	6,688	6,053	588,631	855,389	.688	678,958
East South Central.....	2,624	2,199	118,835	263,391	.451	107,239
West South Central.....	7,145	6,623	416,763	871,216	.478	518,251
Mountain.....	5,119	5,027	378,432	577,260	.656	71,701
Pacific.....	4,310	4,188	386,480	516,335	.749	152,224
Outside continental United States.....	524	488	34,560	71,128	.486	157

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,814,238 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

The value of materials for which orders were placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations for the period July 1, 1934, to September 15, 1935, amounted to more than \$36,600,000.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS

### Summary of Building Construction Reports for October 1935

A SUBSTANTIAL improvement was shown in building-construction activity in October. The value of building construction for which permits were issued in October in the principal cities of the United States, amounted to \$87,145,000, an increase of 18 percent in comparison with the \$74,093,000 reported by the same cities in September. All classes of construction shared in the increase.

A pronounced increase was also registered in building activity in October over the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of buildings for which permits were issued in October 1935 was 78 percent greater than in October 1934. The greatest improvement occurred in new residential buildings, but marked gains were also shown in new nonresidential buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

Comparisons, October 1935 with October 1934

A SUMMARY of building construction in 746 identical cities for October 1934 and October 1935 is presented in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 746 Identical Cities, October 1934 and October 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	October 1935	October 1934	Percentage change	October 1935	October 1934	Percentage change
All construction.....	47,272	39,581	+19.4	\$86,999,917	\$48,852,349	+78.1
New residential buildings.....	5,940	2,408	+146.7	34,312,021	11,527,609	+197.7
New nonresidential buildings.....	9,639	7,576	+27.2	30,348,381	19,371,965	+56.7
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	31,693	29,597	+7.1	22,339,515	17,952,775	+24.4

The number of buildings for which permits were issued in October was 47,272, a gain of 19.4 percent compared with the 39,581 reported in the same month of 1934. The most pronounced gain was registered in the number of new residential buildings, but substantial increases were also shown in the number of new nonresidential buildings and of

additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. The estimated cost of new residential buildings in October, as measured by the value of buildings for which permits were issued, was nearly \$23,000,000 greater than in the corresponding month of the previous year; for new nonresidential buildings the gain was approximately \$11,000,000; and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings the increase was in excess of \$4,300,000.

Table 2 gives, in summary form, the estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the months of October 1934 and October 1935.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 746 Identical Cities, October 1934 and October 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	October 1935	October 1934	Percentage change	October 1935	October 1934	Percentage change
All types.....	\$33,937,851	\$11,468,334	+195.9	8,574	3,319	+158.3
1-family.....	23,040,305	8,169,811	+182.0	5,481	2,220	+146.9
2-family <sup>1</sup> .....	1,301,689	936,320	+39.0	439	247	+77.7
Multifamily <sup>2</sup> .....	9,595,857	2,362,203	+306.2	2,654	852	+211.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1934, the number of families provided for in new dwellings in October increased 158 percent. All types of family-dwelling units showed pronounced increases. The value of new housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in October was \$22,470,000 greater than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The greatest improvement, 306 percent, was in multifamily dwellings.

#### Comparisons, October 1935 with September 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 753 identical cities for September and October 1935 is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 753 Identical Cities, September and October 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	October 1935	September 1935	Percentage change	October 1935	September 1935	Percentage change
All construction.....	47,378	43,685	+8.5	\$87,144,722	\$74,092,872	+17.6
New residential buildings.....	5,962	5,163	+15.5	34,372,492	25,609,347	+34.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	9,672	8,012	+20.7	30,427,029	27,936,287	+8.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	31,744	30,510	+4.0	22,345,201	20,547,238	+8.8

The number of buildings for which permits were issued in October increased in comparison with the previous month. Gains were registered in all classes of construction; but new nonresidential buildings, with a 21-percent increase, showed the sharpest rise. Measured by permits issued, the most pronounced gain in the estimated cost of construction, 34 percent, occurred in new residential buildings. An increase of 9 percent was shown for both new nonresidential buildings, and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for by dwellings for which permits were issued in September and October 1935 are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 753 Identical Cities, September and October 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	October 1935	September 1935	Percent- age change	October 1935	September 1935	Percent- age change
All types.....	\$33,998,322	\$25,512,847	+33.3	8,596	6,676	+28.8
1-family.....	23,100,776	20,171,729	+14.5	5,503	4,776	+15.2
2-family <sup>1</sup> .....	1,301,689	1,338,080	-2.7	439	447	-1.8
Multifamily <sup>2</sup> .....	9,595,857	4,003,038	+139.7	2,654	1,453	+82.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in October showed a 33-percent increase over the previous month. Substantial increases in expenditures were indicated for multifamily and 1-family dwellings, but a slight decrease was shown for 2-family dwellings. The number of families provided for by all types of dwellings increased by 29 percent in October. Gains were shown in the number of families provided for by 1-family and multifamily dwellings. On the other hand, a small decrease was indicated in the number of families provided for by 2-family dwellings.

#### Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during October for the following important building projects: In New York City—in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost nearly \$600,000, and for school buildings to cost \$1,450,000; in the Borough of Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost over \$2,500,000, and for a school building to cost \$1,200,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for apartment houses to cost over \$1,600,000; in the Borough of Queens for two school buildings to cost \$650,000; in the Borough of Richmond for an institutional building to cost \$920,000; in Rochester, N. Y., for a factory building

to cost nearly \$400,000; in Chicago, Ill., for factory buildings to cost over \$1,000,000; in Anderson, Ind., for a steel mill to cost approximately \$500,000; in Indianapolis, Ind., for an automobile assembly body plant to cost \$750,000; in Detroit, Mich., for factory buildings to cost over \$300,000; and in Washington, D. C., for buildings at the sewage disposal plant to cost over \$600,000. The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration awarded contracts for a low-cost housing project in Cleveland, Ohio, to cost over \$2,500,000, and for a project in Montgomery, Ala., to cost over \$330,000. A contract was awarded by the Veterans' Administration for a hospital at Waco, Tex., to cost over \$1,100,000.

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### Building Construction in September 1935: Revised Figures

**D**ETAILED figures on building construction, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of September 1935 are presented in this article. The data are the same as published in the pamphlet, except for certain minor revisions or corrections.

#### Building Construction in Principal Cities

REPORTS from the principal cities in the United States indicate that the value of all types of construction for which permits were issued during September totaled \$74,553,000, as against \$88,585,000 in August—a decrease of 15.8 percent.

Although falling somewhat short of the August peak, the September rate of building activity was still far above the level of a year ago. Measured by the value of permits issued, building construction in September showed an increase of 88 percent over the corresponding month of last year. The greatest improvement in comparison with September 1934 was in residential building. Substantial gains also occurred in nonresidential construction and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

At the end of the third quarter of 1935 the building construction industry showed an increase of 62.5 percent over the corresponding months of last year, the value of buildings for which permits were issued during the 9 months amounting to \$587,000,000 as against \$361,000,000 in 1934. At the same time the value of residential buildings (for which permits were issued) rose from \$76,683,000 during the first 9 months of 1934 to \$197,494,000 in the same period of 1935, a gain of 157.5 percent.

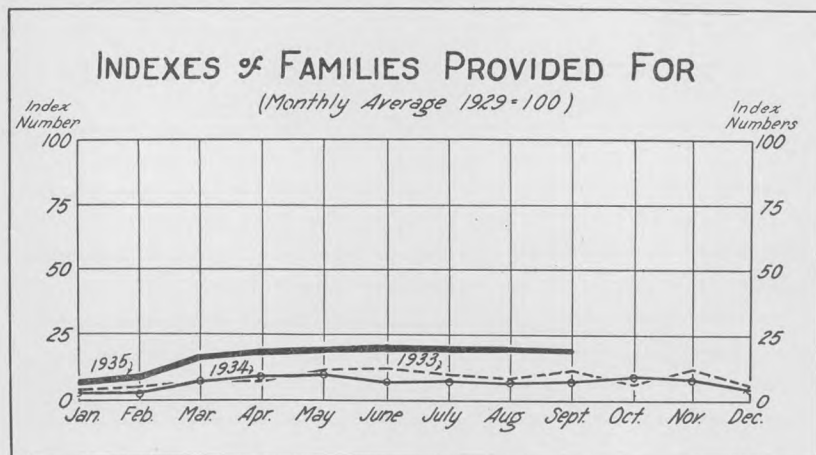


Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, August and September 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change
All construction.....	41,874	42,451	-1.4	\$74,553,340	\$88,585,411	-15.8
New residential buildings.....	5,226	5,867	-10.9	25,797,768	28,108,199	-8.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	8,087	7,334	+10.3	28,112,609	36,293,936	-22.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	28,561	29,250	-2.4	20,642,963	24,183,276	-14.6

The information in the current survey is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The 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 State agencies collect and forward the information to the Bureau. The cost figures shown in the accompanying tables are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the 770 cities covered are included. The figures, however, do include the value of contracts awarded for Federal and State buildings in the cities covered. In September the value of Federal and State awards amounted to \$10,777,227 as against \$21,489,357 in August.

Index numbers of indicated expenditures for each of the different types of building construction and of the number of family-dwelling units provided are given in table 2. The monthly trends for the major classes of building construction and for the number of family-dwelling units provided during 1933, 1934, and the first 9 months of 1935, are shown graphically by the accompanying charts.



### INDEXES OF VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

(Monthly Average 1929-1930)

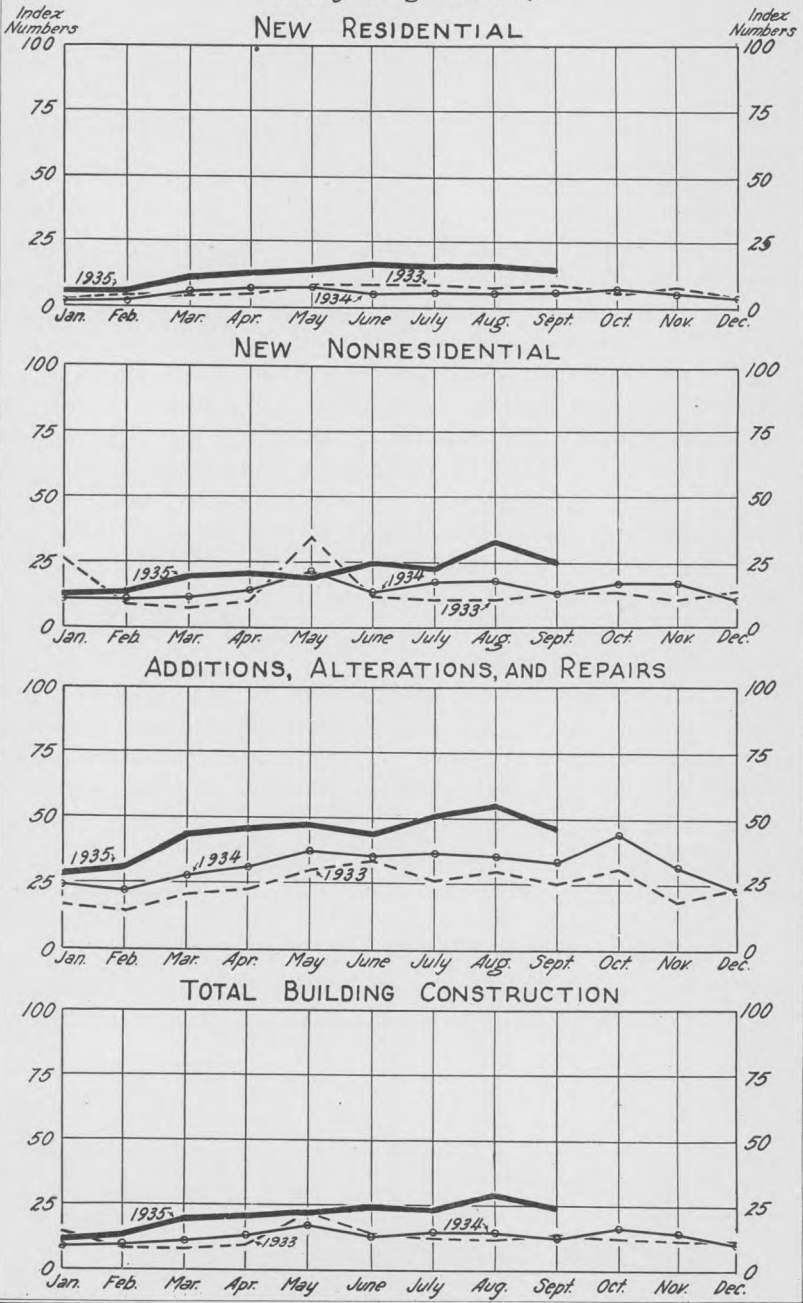


Table 2.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Construction

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential build-ings	New non-residential build-ings	Additions, altera-tions, and repairs	Total construc-tion
September..... 1929	70.2	63.7	81.3	95.0	73.7
August..... 1930	48.7	43.4	67.2	58.6	54.4
September.....	51.3	44.4	73.8	64.2	58.2
August..... 1931	36.6	33.5	63.9	48.3	47.3
September.....	30.1	24.8	41.8	41.0	33.5
August..... 1932	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6
September.....	10.8	7.5	11.4	21.7	10.7
August..... 1933	8.9	7.1	10.4	29.4	11.9
September.....	11.8	8.6	12.8	25.5	13.1
August..... 1934	7.6	5.4	17.0	34.1	14.1
September.....	7.4	5.7	12.6	32.0	12.3
January..... 1935	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
February.....	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5
March.....	16.6	11.4	18.6	41.6	19.2
April.....	18.9	13.0	21.2	45.5	21.6
May.....	20.0	14.2	19.9	47.2	22.0
June.....	20.8	16.1	24.4	43.6	24.3
July.....	20.6	15.3	22.2	50.9	24.1
August.....	20.6	15.5	32.5	54.8	28.5
September.....	19.0	14.2	25.2	46.8	24.0

## Comparison with Previous Month

WITH no allowance made for the difference in the number of working days, the aggregate value of building permits issued in the 770 cities for which information was available was 15.8 percent less in September than in the preceding month. This decline, however, was by no means evenly distributed and building construction in some parts of the country was much less sharply curtailed than in others. The geographical differences are brought to light by table 3.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, August and September 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	September 1935	August 1935	Per- centage change	September 1935	August 1935	Per- centage change
All divisions.....	\$25,797,768	\$28,108,199	-8.2	\$28,112,609	\$36,293,936	-22.5
New England.....	1,656,946	2,035,932	-18.6	1,538,123	1,886,001	-18.4
Middle Atlantic.....	7,531,579	8,261,549	-8.8	8,363,568	8,576,338	-2.5
East North Central.....	4,818,044	4,248,773	+13.4	4,348,398	4,807,040	-9.5
West North Central.....	1,893,223	2,037,034	-7.1	4,471,670	863,439	+417.9
South Atlantic.....	3,831,892	3,639,737	+5.3	3,953,963	11,325,930	-65.9
East South Central.....	420,160	749,458	-43.9	605,066	1,105,940	-45.3
West South Central.....	1,375,897	2,459,876	-44.1	2,416,846	2,647,923	-8.7
Mountain.....	646,015	539,003	+19.9	174,415	895,844	-80.5
Pacific.....	3,624,012	4,136,837	-12.4	2,240,560	4,185,481	-46.5

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	September 1935	August 1935	Per- centage change	September 1935	August 1935	Per- centage change	
All divisions.....	\$20,642,963	\$24,183,276	-14.6	\$74,553,340	\$88,585,411	-15.8	770
New England.....	1,648,133	2,703,650	-39.0	4,843,202	6,625,583	-26.9	110
Middle Atlantic.....	7,143,441	7,216,141	-1.0	23,038,588	24,054,028	-4.2	170
East North Central.....	3,421,651	3,539,505	-3.3	12,588,093	12,595,318	- . 1	185
West North Central.....	1,370,870	1,475,519	-7.1	7,735,763	4,375,992	+76.8	67
South Atlantic.....	2,045,218	3,622,542	-43.5	9,831,073	18,588,209	-47.1	81
East South Central.....	486,446	713,786	-31.8	1,511,672	2,569,184	-41.2	31
West South Central.....	1,386,426	1,275,671	+8.7	5,179,169	6,383,470	-18.9	47
Mountain.....	590,027	844,220	-30.1	1,410,457	2,279,067	-38.1	23
Pacific.....	2,550,751	2,792,242	-8.6	8,415,323	11,114,560	-24.3	56

An interesting feature of table 3 is that in some parts of the country residential buildings continued to forge ahead. In the Mountain division the value of residential permits issued in September was nearly 20 percent above the August level and the South Atlantic and East North Central regions also showed gains. With respect to the total value of building permits issued, all regions except the West North Central showed a decline in comparison with the record for the previous month. The sharp increase of 76.8 percent in the West North Central division was due to an award for a new post office building in St. Louis, Mo. The abrupt decrease shown for the South Atlantic division is explained by the fact that in August the \$9,800,000 contract for the new Interior Department building in Washington, D. C., was awarded.

The living quarters provided for 6,717 families in the new dwellings for which permits were issued in September showed a decrease of 7.9 percent as compared with the number of family-dwelling units provided by the residential buildings for which permits were issued in the previous month. Details of the number and cost of the family-dwelling units provided in August and September in the 770 identical cities are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 770 Identical Cities, August and September 1935

Kind of dwelling	Number of families provided for		Estimated cost		Percentage change	
	September 1935	August 1935	September 1935	August 1935	Families	Estimated cost
All types.....	6,717	7,297	\$25,700,668	\$27,821,199	-7.9	-7.6
1-family.....	4,835	5,529	20,380,800	22,858,669	-12.6	-10.8
2-family <sup>1</sup> .....	455	412	1,360,180	1,069,230	+10.4	+27.2
Multifamily <sup>2</sup> .....	1,427	1,356	3,959,688	3,893,300	+5.2	+1.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Compared with August, increases were shown in both the number and estimated cost of 2-family and multifamily dwellings in September. A decrease was shown, however, in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings and the indicated expenditures for dwellings of this type also declined.

#### Comparison with Year Ago

TABLE 5 compares the estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building construction in 766 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over in September 1935, with the cost of the corresponding types of buildings in the same month of last year.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 766 Identical Cities, September 1934 and September 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change
All divisions.....	\$25,713,873	\$9,615,674	+167.4	\$28,138,324	\$15,179,088	+85.4
New England.....	1,659,946	823,440	+101.6	1,537,173	1,449,422	+6.1
Middle Atlantic.....	7,524,579	3,638,191	+106.8	8,363,693	2,832,329	+195.3
East North Central.....	4,739,644	1,710,750	+177.1	4,326,593	2,917,687	+48.3
West North Central.....	1,861,353	644,101	+189.0	4,470,270	1,378,055	+224.4
South Atlantic.....	3,217,792	924,060	+313.2	3,953,963	3,281,027	+20.5
East South Central.....	420,160	128,890	+226.0	605,066	477,846	+26.6
West South Central.....	1,378,322	429,892	+220.6	2,420,341	1,197,357	+102.1
Mountain.....	686,315	174,350	+293.6	220,665	133,681	+65.1
Pacific.....	3,625,762	1,142,000	+217.5	2,240,560	1,511,684	+48.2

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions.....	\$20,650,581	\$14,812,577	+39.4	\$74,502,778	\$39,607,339	+88.1	766
New England.....	1,643,458	2,018,825	-18.6	4,840,577	4,291,687	+12.8	110
Middle Atlantic.....	7,143,091	4,299,666	+66.1	23,031,363	10,770,186	+113.8	170
East North Central.....	3,416,611	2,258,152	+51.3	12,482,848	6,886,589	+81.3	179
West North Central.....	1,369,020	798,860	+71.4	7,700,643	2,821,016	+173.0	67
South Atlantic.....	2,044,418	2,330,099	-12.3	9,816,173	6,535,186	+50.2	80
East South Central.....	486,446	584,681	-16.8	1,511,672	1,191,417	+26.9	31
West South Central.....	1,384,131	623,095	+122.1	5,182,794	2,250,344	+130.3	47
Mountain.....	610,219	287,155	+112.5	1,517,199	595,186	+154.9	25
Pacific.....	2,553,187	1,612,044	+58.4	8,419,509	4,265,728	+97.4	57

The estimated valuation of residential construction as indicated by permits issued in September showed increases over the corresponding month of last year in all nine geographic divisions. The increases ranged from 101.6 percent in New England to 313.2 percent in the South Atlantic region. The value of permits issued for new non-residential buildings also increased in all sections of the country. In three divisions, however, the value of additions, alterations, and repairs fell somewhat short of the level in September 1934.

Table 6 shows, by type of dwelling, the number and estimated cost of dwelling units provided in new residential buildings for which permits were issued in 766 identical cities in September 1934 and September 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 766 Identical Cities, September 1934 and September 1935

Kind of dwelling	Number of families provided for		Estimated cost		Percentage change	
	September 1935	September 1934	September 1935	September 1934	Number	Estimated cost
All types.....	6,685	2,524	\$25,616,773	\$8,709,574	+164.9	+194.1
1-family.....	4,813	1,750	20,318,305	6,432,878	+175.0	+215.9
2-family <sup>1</sup> .....	445	171	1,338,780	482,196	+160.2	+177.6
Multifamily <sup>2</sup> .....	1,427	603	3,959,688	1,794,500	+136.7	+120.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

From this table it will be seen that the number of family-dwelling units provided in September 1935 was 165 percent above the level of the corresponding month of last year. All types of dwellings shared in the increase.

### Construction from Public Funds

IN COMPARISON with the previous month, the value of Federal construction awards in September showed a sharp decline. The value of awards for the month totaled slightly more than \$100,000,000 compared with approximately \$170,000,000 in August. Data concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work approved during the months of August and September 1935 for Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, regular governmental appropriations, and Works Progress Administration funds are shown in table 7, by type of construction.



Table 7.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction and White-Collar Projects Financed from Federal Funds, August and September 1935

Type of construction	Total		The Works Program <sup>1</sup>		Regular governmental appropriations	
	September 1935	August 1935	September 1935	August 1935	September 1935	August 1935
All types.....	\$105,678,759	\$168,382,718	\$39,133,049	\$90,705,661	\$31,227,893	\$21,720,472
Building.....	29,608,813	35,581,444	6,665,171	7,155,320	7,423,378	2,096,649
Electrification.....	90,565	904,175	13,100	320,800	44,200	583,375
Forestry.....	89,402	45,000	89,402	-----	0	0
Naval vessels.....	1,489,526	1,001,700	-----	-----	1,417,500	994,500
Public roads:						
Roads.....	25,308,050	21,282,824	2,985,664	1,756,993	17,331,314	11,203,124
Grade-crossing elimination.....	1,288,367	436,584	1,288,367	436,584	-----	-----
Railroad construction and repair.....	0	1,060,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reclamation.....	2,415,771	25,846,381	1,022,577	24,479,116	172,100	183,700
River, harbor, and flood-control.....	21,441,778	34,609,461	15,855,336	30,362,604	4,120,350	2,429,575
Streets and roads <sup>2</sup> .....	6,310,804	10,344,111	840,908	3,424,626	235,195	3,819,690
Water and sewerage systems.....	5,165,957	13,106,663	117,834	371,136	3,280	34,000
White-collar projects.....	6,388,388	5,826,086	6,388,388	5,826,086	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	6,081,338	18,338,289	3,866,302	16,572,396	480,576	375,859

Type of construction	Public Works Administration					
	Federal		Non-Federal			
	September 1935	August 1935	N. I. R. A		E. R. A. A. 1935	
September 1935			August 1935	September 1935	August 1935	
All types.....	\$11,519,024	\$25,707,547	\$21,003,660	\$27,656,169	\$2,795,133	\$2,592,869
Building.....	3,218,957	13,565,434	10,713,886	12,656,249	1,587,421	107,792
Electrification.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	33,265	-----
Forestry.....	0	45,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Naval vessels.....	72,026	7,200	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public roads:						
Roads.....	4,991,072	8,322,707	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grade-crossing elimination.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Railroad construction and repair.....	-----	-----	0	1,060,000	-----	-----
Reclamation.....	1,221,094	1,183,565	-----	-----	-----	-----
River, harbor, and flood-control.....	1,466,092	1,817,282	-----	-----	-----	-----
Streets and roads <sup>2</sup> .....	365,062	508,470	3,749,365	2,591,325	1,120,274	-----
Water and sewerage systems.....	7,696	18,504	4,982,974	10,197,946	54,173	2,485,077
White-collar projects.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	177,025	239,385	1,557,435	1,150,649	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Does not include data for that part of The Works Program operated by the Works Progress Administration.

<sup>2</sup> Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

An increase was shown in the value of awards for construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations. Decreases, however, were shown in the value of awards financed by the Public Works Administration and from the funds of the new Works Program. Among the more important construction projects for which contracts were awarded during September were: For New York State Barge Canal improvement, to cost over \$1,000,000; for additional awards on the Tygart River Reservoir near Grafton, W. Va., to cost over \$2,900,000; for dredging in the San Diego Harbor, to cost over \$1,200,000; for the construction of Dam No. 11, Mississippi River near Dubuque, Iowa, to cost nearly \$2,400,000; for additional work on the Triborough Bridge, in New York City, to cost over \$3,300,000; for additional work on the Midtown Hudson Tunnel, connecting Weehawken, N. J., and New York City, to cost nearly \$800,000; for bridges in Allegheny County, Pa., to cost over \$1,600,000; and for additional sewers in the Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill., to cost over \$1,000,000.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards financed wholly by appropriations from the States as reported by the various State governments for September 1934 and August and September 1935, is shown in table 8, by geographic divisions.

Table 8.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by the State Governments, by Geographic Divisions

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934
All divisions.....	\$1,632,375	\$491,378	\$2,628,784	\$7,032,633	\$5,687,335	\$11,828,673
New England.....	21,149	38,846	237,191	594,064	120,137	639,544
Middle Atlantic.....	0	220,604	840,235	556,940	66,466	3,522,968
East North Central.....	98,196	45,450	167,096	358,545	635,295	4,462,838
West North Central.....	71,238	87,379	182,087	475,483	424,403	281,544
South Atlantic.....	169,324	30,805	321,268	1,764,366	1,201,052	446,959
East South Central.....	33,000	27,300	200,747	37,677	574,429	258,267
West South Central.....	1,198,997	36,261	412,647	871,123	1,089,324	1,015,147
Mountain.....	2,656	1,733	2,811	67,001	75,050	349,104
Pacific.....	37,815	0	264,702	2,307,434	1,501,179	852,302

The values of awards for both State building and highway construction registered substantial gains as compared with the previous month, but showed decreases in comparison with September 1934.

## RETAIL PRICES

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### Food Prices in October 1935

IN ORDER to measure more accurately the movement of food costs in each of the reporting cities and for the United States as a whole, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently revised its index of retail food prices. Three fundamental changes have been made in the method of computing the index: First, the number of commodities has been increased from 42 to 84; second, the consumption weights for these commodities have been readjusted to conform with actual wage-earner purchases in each city as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget survey in the period 1917-19; third, in making the regional and United States indexes, city prices have been weighted by the population affected.

A more detailed explanation of these changes is given on pages 1686-1690.

Retail prices of food in the larger cities of the United States rose moderately during October. Between September 24 and October 22 the index of retail prices of 84 foods combined (1923-25=100.0) advanced from 79.9 to 80.5, an increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent. When converted to a 1913 base these indexes are 126.6 and 127.6.

Eggs, fruits, and vegetables showed the largest increases in price, chiefly as a result of normal seasonal variations. The upward movement in the price of cereals, dairy products, and sugar and sweets was compensated in part by declines in the prices of meats, fats and oils, and beverages and chocolate.

Cereal prices rose 1.8 percent in October, due largely to increases of 4.1 percent in the average price for wheat flour, 2.3 percent for white bread, and 2.7 percent for rye bread. The price of wheat flour increased from 2.2 to 10.5 percent in 45 cities; in the remaining 6 cities there was no change. The price of white bread advanced in 15 cities; in 10 of these and in 5 other cities the price of rye bread also increased. Cereal prices as a group are now at the highest level since October 1930.

In contrast to the rise in cereal prices, there was a definite downward tendency in the price of meats, which declined 1.6 percent during the month. Beef and pork prices dropped much more sharply than veal, lamb, and poultry prices. In general, the cheaper cuts of meat showed greater resistance to price declines. The price of beef liver, for example, showed no change, and a slight advance was reported in the price of salt pork.

The rise of 1.6 percent in the price of dairy products resulted in the main from an increase of 5.6 percent in the price of butter which advanced in all but two of the reporting cities.

Egg prices rose 3.7 percent during October. Although this increase was less than the normal seasonal advance for the month, it raised egg prices to the highest level since November 1930.

An analysis of the price changes in the three subgroups of fruits and vegetables indicates that the increase of 2.1 percent was caused by the seasonal advance in the price of fresh fruits and vegetables. While the price of fresh fruits and vegetables rose 2.8 percent, the price of canned and of dried fruits and vegetables declined 1.2 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Within the fresh fruits and vegetables group the largest and most diverse changes took place in the price of fresh green beans which advanced on the average 65.8 percent. In some northern cities much larger increases were reported, while in some of the southwestern cities prices dropped as much as 30.4 percent. During October lemons rose 9.1 percent in price, and lettuce rose 7.4 percent. On the other hand, sweetpotato prices dropped 9.7 percent and spinach prices fell 23.2 percent.

Chocolate prices dropped 5.3 percent in October, leading to a decline of four-tenths of 1 percent in prices for the beverages and chocolate group.

The downward movement in price of lard and lard compound paralleled that of pork.

The price of both sugar and corn sirup rose slightly during the month.

Table 1.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Large Cities Combined<sup>1</sup>  
by Commodity Groups

October and September 1935 and October 1934

[1923-25=100.0]

Commodity group	1935 <sup>2</sup>			1934 <sup>2</sup>	
	Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Sept. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 9
All foods.....	80.5	79.9	79.9	75.7	75.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	94.4	93.4	92.7	92.0	91.9
Meats.....	100.6	101.3	102.2	80.3	81.4
Dairy products.....	74.4	73.5	73.2	73.1	73.1
Eggs.....	85.8	83.8	82.3	78.2	73.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	53.4	51.7	52.3	60.9	62.0
Fresh.....	50.7	48.8	49.3	58.8	60.1
Canned.....	79.9	79.9	80.9	82.5	82.0
Dried.....	60.0	60.7	61.0	63.9	63.8
Beverages and chocolate.....	68.0	68.1	68.3	73.2	73.0
Fats and oils.....	86.3	87.2	87.4	64.5	64.1
Sugar and sweets.....	66.9	66.7	66.5	65.6	65.7

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by consumption representing purchases of all foods, and by population.

<sup>2</sup> Computed with revised weights and based on prices of 42 foods prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date. (See p. 1685.)

Average prices of 84 commodities for 51 large cities combined are shown in table 2. These average prices are weighted both by family purchases in the cities represented and by the population affected. This table compares average prices in October with those for September 24, 1935.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined<sup>1</sup>

October and September 1935

[\* Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to January 1935]

Article	1935			Article	1935		
	Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Sept. 24 <sup>2</sup>		Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Sept. 24 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>				<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>			
<b>Cereals:</b>				<b>Fresh:</b>			
*Corn flakes...8-oz. package	Ct. 8.1	Ct. 8.1	Ct. 8.2	Apples.....pound	Ct. 4.4	Ct. 4.5	Ct. 4.5
*Corn meal.....pound	5.0	5.1	5.0	*Bananas.....do	6.2	6.1	6.2
*Flour, wheat.....do	5.3	5.2	5.1	Lemons.....dozen	30.2	28.6	28.1
Hominy grits				*Oranges.....do	33.5	33.7	34.3
24-oz. package	9.1	9.1	9.2	Beans, green.....pound	13.1	9.0	7.9
*Macaroni.....pound	15.5	15.4	15.6	*Cabbage.....do	2.5	2.5	2.6
*Rice.....do	8.5	8.4	8.4	Carrots.....bunch	4.5	4.4	4.3
*Rolled oats.....do	7.4	7.4	7.5	Celery.....stalk	8.1	8.3	8.2
*Wheat cereal				Lettuce.....head	8.4	8.2	7.7
28-oz. package	24.3	24.2	24.2	*Onions.....pound	3.7	3.6	3.7
<b>Bakery products:</b>				*Potatoes.....do	1.8	1.6	1.7
*Bread, white.....pound	8.4	8.3	8.2	Spinach.....do	6.3	7.3	8.2
Bread, whole-wheat do	9.4	9.4	9.3	Sweetpotatoes do	2.8	3.0	3.1
Bread, rye.....do	9.1	9.0	8.9	<b>Canned:</b>			
Cake.....do	24.0	24.0	23.9	Peaches.....no. 2½ can	19.3	19.4	19.4
Soda crackers.....do	18.2	18.2	18.1	Pears.....do	22.7	22.7	22.8
<b>Meats:</b>				Pineapple.....do	22.6	22.6	22.6
<b>Beef:</b>				Asparagus.....no. 2 can	25.7	25.7	25.8
*Sirloin steak.....do	40.1	40.2	41.3	Beans, green.....do	11.5	11.5	11.5
*Round steak.....do	36.2	36.8	37.5	*Beans with pork			
*Rib roast.....do	31.5	31.4	31.6	16-oz. can	7.0	6.9	6.9
*Chuck roast.....do	24.4	24.6	24.9	*Corn.....no. 2 can	11.9	11.9	12.2
*Plate.....do	17.2	17.4	17.3	*Peas.....do	16.4	16.3	16.6
Liver.....do	24.9	24.9	24.9	*Tomatoes.....do	9.4	9.4	9.6
Veal: Cutlets.....do	41.4	41.3	41.6	Tomato soup, 10½-oz. can	8.0	8.1	8.0
<b>Pork:</b>				<b>Dried:</b>			
*Chops.....do	38.8	39.6	40.0	Peaches.....pound	16.4	16.4	16.3
Loin roast.....do	32.7	33.2	33.4	*Prunes.....do	10.5	10.6	10.8
*Bacon, sliced.....do	46.2	46.4	46.9	*Raisins.....do	9.6	9.7	9.8
Bacon, strip.....do	40.3	40.6	41.5	Black-eyed peas.....do	8.6	8.6	8.6
*Ham, sliced.....do	51.5	52.3	53.1	Lima beans.....do	9.9	9.8	9.8
Ham, whole.....do	33.9	34.5	34.9	*Navy beans.....do	6.0	6.0	6.1
Salt pork.....do	29.2	29.1	29.1	<b>Beverages and chocolate:</b>			
Lamb:				*Coffee.....do	24.4	24.4	24.5
Breast.....do	13.0	13.0	13.2	*Tea.....do	68.2	68.2	68.3
Chuck.....do	21.9	21.7	22.2	Cocoa.....8-oz. can	10.9	10.9	10.9
*Leg.....do	28.1	28.2	28.3	Chocolate.....8-oz. package	18.1	18.4	19.1
Rib chops.....do	34.3	34.2	34.5	<b>Fats and oils:</b>			
Poultry: *Roasting chickens				*Lard, pure.....pound	21.7	22.1	22.3
do.....do	30.9	30.8	31.1	Lard, compound.....do	17.0	17.3	17.3
<b>Fish:</b>				*Vegetable shortening.....do	22.0	22.0	22.0
Salmon, pink...16-oz. can	13.3	13.3	13.3	Salad oil.....pint	24.9	24.8	24.7
*Salmon, red.....do	24.1	23.8	23.4	Mayonnaise.....½ pint	16.9	16.9	16.9
<b>Dairy products:</b>				*Oleomargarine.....pound	19.0	19.0	18.9
*Butter.....pound	34.3	33.2	32.7	Peanut butter.....do	22.0	22.1	22.2
*Cheese.....do	26.8	26.7	26.7	<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>			
Cream.....½ pint	14.3	14.4	14.3	*Sugar.....do	5.9	5.8	5.8
*Milk, fresh.....quart	11.5	11.4	11.4	Corn sirup.....24-oz. can	13.8	13.8	13.7
*Milk, evaporated				Molasses.....18-oz. can	14.4	14.4	14.4
14½-oz. can	6.8	6.8	6.9	Strawberry preserves.pound	20.4	20.3	20.4
*Eggs.....dozen	44.7	43.7	42.9				

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by consumption representing purchases of all foods, and by population.

<sup>2</sup> Computed with revised weights.

## Details by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH retail prices of food rose eight-tenths of 1 percent during October for the 51 large cities combined, this advance was not general throughout the country. Price increases in 27 cities were partially offset by decreases in 19. In five cities prices remained substantially unchanged. Both increases and decreases were reported from each of the nine regional areas except the Pacific, where there was a rise in price in three cities and no change in the fourth.

The advance in prices was more uniform among the larger cities with a larger proportion of the decreases among the smaller cities. Under the revised system of weights, the price changes in the larger cities have a more decisive influence upon the combined index for the United States than formerly. This explains in part the rise in the combined index when nearly half of the 51 cities reported either no change, or a decline in food prices.

The greatest price advance, 2.6 percent in Los Angeles, was largely caused by increases in the price of eggs, wheat flour, white bread, and apples. Indianapolis reported the greatest drop, 1.3 percent, chiefly as a result of a decline in meat and potato prices.

Index numbers of the average retail cost of all foods by cities for October and September 1935, and for earlier periods as indicated, beginning with October 15, 1930, are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Cities <sup>1</sup>  
October and September 1935 and October 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1930

[1923-25=100.0]

Region and city	1935 <sup>2</sup>			1934 <sup>2</sup>		1933 <sup>2</sup>	1932 <sup>2</sup>	1930 <sup>2</sup>
	Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Sept. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Oct. 24	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
Average: 51 cities combined.....	80.5	79.9	79.9	75.7	75.8	70.9	66.3	97.8
New England.....	79.6	79.2	80.0	76.5	76.2	70.9	67.1	98.4
Boston.....	77.9	77.5	78.4	74.8	74.3	69.4	66.1	98.5
Bridgeport.....	85.2	84.9	84.3	79.8	79.2	74.3	71.2	98.4
Fall River.....	80.5	80.3	80.3	77.0	76.5	70.9	64.9	96.3
Manchester.....	80.8	80.1	80.8	75.7	76.7	71.0	65.3	96.5
New Haven.....	83.3	83.2	83.8	81.0	80.6	74.4	70.4	100.1
Portland, Maine.....	78.7	78.7	78.9	75.1	75.8	71.4	66.3	97.4
Providence.....	78.8	78.1	78.9	76.1	76.1	70.9	65.4	96.5
Middle Atlantic.....	81.6	80.5	80.7	76.7	76.6	72.5	68.9	97.8
Buffalo.....	79.4	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.7	70.8	65.9	97.2
Newark.....	84.0	82.9	83.5	79.2	78.3	73.8	71.9	98.9
New York.....	82.6	81.5	81.8	77.8	77.2	74.3	71.7	97.8
Philadelphia.....	82.3	80.7	80.8	77.7	78.3	72.5	68.5	98.2
Pittsburgh.....	79.1	78.7	78.1	74.1	73.3	68.8	64.2	97.9
Rochester.....	79.1	79.2	79.8	74.0	75.2	70.3	63.5	96.4
Scranton.....	78.1	77.0	77.0	72.2	72.8	71.1	64.8	96.4

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by consumption representing purchases of all foods, and by population.

<sup>2</sup> Computed with revised weights and based upon prices of 42 foods prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date. (See p. 1685.)



Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Cities—Continued  
October and September 1935 and October 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1930

[1923-25=100.0]

Region and city	1935			1934		1933	1932	1930
	Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Sept. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 9	Oct. 24	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
East North Central.....	80.3	80.1	79.8	74.1	74.6	69.4	64.2	98.8
Chicago.....	80.3	80.1	79.8	73.8	74.5	69.7	69.0	101.1
Cincinnati.....	84.2	83.4	82.7	76.3	76.6	72.1	63.1	105.5
Cleveland.....	78.7	79.0	78.9	74.0	74.2	68.3	62.1	95.2
Columbus, Ohio.....	81.5	82.2	82.6	77.6	77.6	71.8	62.9	99.3
Detroit.....	79.9	79.2	78.7	72.8	73.0	67.8	58.2	95.3
Indianapolis.....	78.4	78.2	78.5	72.1	73.5	68.6	63.4	99.7
Milwaukee.....	82.5	81.7	81.0	76.4	77.4	71.6	67.2	99.7
Peoria.....	80.4	80.9	81.2	75.0	76.0	71.3	63.8	97.7
Springfield, Ill.....	78.3	78.2	79.2	72.8	73.5	67.7	61.7	98.7
West North Central.....	82.1	81.6	81.8	78.7	78.5	70.6	64.9	98.1
Kansas City.....	81.4	80.9	81.4	79.6	78.5	69.3	67.2	97.5
Minneapolis.....	83.7	82.7	82.3	80.7	80.4	72.4	65.7	99.5
Omaha.....	80.6	80.9	81.7	74.7	75.1	67.6	62.5	94.2
St. Louis.....	83.5	83.0	83.1	79.0	79.1	71.9	64.5	100.0
St. Paul.....	81.2	80.2	80.0	78.6	78.6	71.1	63.4	97.0
South Atlantic.....	81.6	81.0	81.2	75.1	75.8	70.8	65.2	97.9
Atlanta.....	78.7	78.4	79.5	72.9	74.6	68.5	61.1	98.8
Baltimore.....	84.9	83.8	83.7	78.0	77.8	73.2	67.0	96.7
Charleston, S. C.....	82.1	81.6	82.0	73.6	74.6	69.5	65.5	98.8
Jacksonville.....	78.5	78.4	78.7	71.9	73.2	66.3	62.4	94.1
Norfolk.....	80.7	79.7	79.8	75.2	76.3	72.2	67.6	101.7
Richmond.....	77.4	77.6	77.6	72.6	73.1	67.4	62.7	96.4
Savannah.....	82.0	81.7	82.0	74.9	75.7	69.8	64.6	97.9
Washington, D. C.....	85.2	84.5	84.2	77.1	77.5	74.3	68.4	100.0
East South Central.....	77.6	77.7	77.7	73.4	74.1	67.4	61.0	97.4
Birmingham.....	73.0	74.0	73.3	69.5	70.4	64.6	59.2	95.9
Louisville.....	87.5	86.6	87.0	80.5	81.1	72.4	63.3	100.3
Memphis.....	77.6	76.2	78.1	75.5	75.8	69.1	63.6	97.9
Mobile.....	76.3	76.2	76.3	71.9	73.3	66.1	62.4	98.8
West South Central.....	79.2	79.3	79.1	76.0	76.1	69.1	63.2	96.0
Dallas.....	78.9	78.8	78.1	75.5	75.0	68.4	63.0	96.8
Houston.....	77.3	77.5	78.2	75.5	75.4	67.2	60.3	94.3
Little Rock.....	76.8	77.0	76.7	74.3	74.2	66.5	61.9	97.7
New Orleans.....	83.0	82.8	82.3	78.0	79.0	73.3	67.9	97.0
Mountain.....	82.3	82.5	82.3	78.1	78.2	69.5	65.1	93.9
Butte.....	76.3	76.5	76.4	74.2	73.6	63.7	62.6	92.3
Denver.....	85.2	85.4	85.1	79.8	80.8	72.2	67.0	93.6
Salt Lake City.....	79.2	79.4	79.3	76.2	75.3	66.5	62.4	94.9
Pacific.....	77.2	75.9	76.0	73.3	74.1	70.8	65.8	95.1
Los Angeles.....	73.6	71.6	71.7	70.5	70.9	68.7	61.4	92.3
Portland, Oreg.....	76.9	76.4	76.9	74.3	75.0	67.7	66.2	92.9
San Francisco.....	81.4	80.5	80.4	75.5	77.4	74.3	71.2	99.3
Seattle.....	77.2	76.8	77.1	75.6	74.9	70.4	65.1	94.1

## Retail Food Costs, 1930 to October 1935

RETAIL food costs on October 22, 1935, were 6.3 above the level of October 23, 1934. The increases were greatest in the cities of the East North Central and the South Atlantic areas where costs rose between 8 and 9 percent. They were least in the New England and the West South Central areas where they rose 4 percent. The largest advance, 11.5 percent, was reported by Charleston, S. C.; the smallest, 2.1 percent, by Seattle.

Despite the recent decline, meat costs were 25.3 percent higher than a year ago. Fats and oils, with a rise of 33.8 percent, showed the greatest advance during this period; fruits and vegetables, with a drop of 12.3 percent, made the largest decline. Beverages and chocolate with a drop of 7.1 percent was the only other group to show a decline in cost. Cereals, dairy products, and sugar and sweets advanced only slightly, while eggs increased 9.7 percent.

Food costs were 17.7 percent below the level of October 15, 1930. Cereals and sugar and sweets are the only groups whose costs were higher than on the corresponding date 5 years ago.

Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in 51 large cities combined for those dates from October 15, 1930, to October 22, 1935, for which revised indexes have been computed are shown by commodity groups in table 4.

Table 4.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Large Cities Combined,<sup>1</sup> by Commodity Groups  
1930-35, Inclusive <sup>2</sup>  
[1923-25=100.0]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages and chocolate	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
						Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1930												
Oct. 15.....	97.8	93.1	111.1	96.5	95.1	95.3	96.0	91.0	91.6	92.9	88.5	66.4
Nov. 15.....	95.2	92.1	107.0	94.5	102.1	88.1	88.2	89.5	85.0	92.2	87.2	66.7
1932												
Oct. 15.....	66.3	73.9	73.1	65.4	73.2	51.3	49.7	68.5	53.2	74.5	50.4	58.9
Nov. 15.....	65.6	73.3	70.0	65.8	78.4	50.4	49.0	67.6	50.6	73.8	49.9	58.8
1933												
Oct. 24.....	70.9	86.9	68.3	68.8	70.5	67.3	67.5	73.0	59.2	68.4	50.2	64.6
Nov. 7.....	70.8	87.1	67.9	69.4	72.3	66.2	66.2	73.1	59.0	68.4	50.3	64.6
1934												
Oct. 9.....	75.8	91.9	81.4	73.1	73.9	62.0	60.1	82.0	63.8	73.0	64.1	65.7
Oct. 23.....	75.7	92.0	80.3	73.1	78.2	60.9	58.8	82.5	63.9	73.2	64.5	65.6
Nov. 6.....	75.4	92.1	77.7	74.7	81.2	60.0	57.7	83.0	63.8	73.0	65.0	65.8
1935												
Apr. 9.....	81.3	92.3	95.1	80.3	60.7	66.7	65.3	84.4	62.7	71.6	80.6	62.7
Apr. 23.....	82.0	92.2	96.5	79.3	61.8	68.9	67.8	84.2	63.1	71.3	80.9	63.0
May 7.....	81.6	92.4	96.9	76.8	64.9	67.7	66.4	84.4	63.0	71.0	81.0	64.2
May 21.....	81.4	92.9	98.0	75.6	65.9	66.2	64.7	84.3	62.8	70.6	80.9	64.6
June 4.....	82.0	92.3	99.9	74.5	65.9	67.9	66.6	84.4	62.9	70.8	81.5	64.9
Sept. 24.....	79.9	92.7	102.2	73.2	82.3	52.3	49.3	80.9	61.0	68.3	87.4	66.5
Oct. 8.....	79.9	93.4	101.3	73.5	83.8	51.7	48.8	79.9	60.7	68.1	87.2	66.7
Oct. 22.....	80.5	94.4	100.6	74.4	85.8	53.4	50.7	79.9	60.0	68.0	86.3	66.9

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by consumption representing purchases of all foods, and by population.

<sup>2</sup> Computed with revised weights and based upon prices of 42 foods prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date. (See p. 1685.)

#### Indexes of the Retail Cost of 42 Foods by Cities, as Previously Computed

CITY indexes, showing the retail cost of 42 foods, were not published in the price pamphlets for August and September. Table 5 presents these indexes and closes the series. Beginning with October 8 all city indexes are computed with revised consumption weights and the base period has been changed from 1913 to 1923-25.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities  
September and August 1935

Region and city	Index 1913=100.0				Region and city	Index 1913=100.0			
	September		August			September		August	
	24	10	27	13		24	10	27	13
Average: 51 cities combined	124.0	123.9	123.0	122.3					
New England:					South Atlantic:				
Boston	122.6	122.5	121.3	120.5	Atlanta	126.6	124.7	125.0	122.6
Fall River	121.0	119.1	118.2	117.5	Baltimore	134.6	133.9	133.0	131.7
Manchester	124.9	124.7	123.8	122.7	Charleston, S. C.	128.6	127.8	125.5	124.7
New Haven	126.5	126.0	125.0	123.8	Jacksonville	119.5	119.0	116.7	115.6
Providence	123.8	124.5	122.5	121.4	Richmond	132.8	132.6	131.6	129.7
					Washington	135.9	136.1	135.5	133.6
Middle Atlantic:					East South Central:				
Buffalo	129.0	129.3	127.1	126.8	Birmingham	122.2	122.3	122.1	121.7
Newark	123.8	124.0	123.0	123.3	Louisville	122.6	122.3	120.3	119.8
New York	127.8	127.6	126.3	126.4	Memphis	116.6	118.6	118.8	117.1
Philadelphia	127.2	127.7	126.7	126.6	West South Central:				
Pittsburgh	121.0	121.2	119.3	118.3	Dallas	119.6	120.0	117.9	118.3
Seranton	125.4	125.5	123.9	123.8	Little Rock	114.6	115.5	115.3	114.5
East North Central:					New Orleans	126.6	125.4	124.7	122.8
Chicago	130.1	130.9	131.5	131.0	Mountain:				
Cincinnati	130.5	130.2	130.6	130.1	Denver	118.2	118.3	118.2	117.9
Cleveland	123.8	123.5	122.0	121.8	Salt Lake City	110.2	109.7	109.0	108.3
Detroit	128.7	129.1	127.4	127.3	Pacific:				
Indianapolis	119.7	119.5	119.9	118.6	Los Angeles	110.8	109.3	108.4	107.5
Milwaukee	129.6	129.5	129.7	129.7	Portland, Ore.	110.4	109.7	109.7	109.2
West North Central:					San Francisco	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.0
Kansas City	121.8	121.6	121.7	120.2	Seattle	116.3	115.5	115.4	114.6
Minneapolis	126.9	126.5	125.6	126.4					
Omaha	122.2	122.0	121.5	121.0					
St. Louis	127.7	130.8	130.7	128.4					

## Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL food prices in Hawaii are given in the biweekly press releases showing prices of foods by cities. Copies are available upon request.

### Revision of Index of Retail Food Costs

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has increased the number of items included in its index of retail food costs in order to give a more accurate picture of changes in food prices as they affect the family budget. The revised indexes are computed with average prices in 1923-25 as 100.0, in order to make the indexes of retail food costs comparable with the indexes of factory pay rolls published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, the indexes of industrial production published by the Federal Reserve Board, and the monthly business indexes published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, all of which are computed on a 1923-25 base.

The present revision of the food-cost index was initiated at the suggestion of the advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor appointed by the American Statistical Association at Secretary Perkins' request in March 1933.

From time to time in the past the Bureau of Labor Statistics has expanded the list of foods for which retail prices are collected. Before January 1921, the indexes of food costs published by the Bureau were based on prices of 22 foods. Since that date these indexes have included 42 foods. The list of foods for which retail prices are collected has been gradually extended since August 1933, and 84 foods are now included in the new indexes. The additional 42 foods were linked into the index as of January 2, 1935.

In increasing the number of food items priced from 42 to 84, better representation has been given to the price movements of meats, and of fruits and vegetables which, for the first time, receive a weight proportionate to their importance in family consumption. The number of meats for which prices are collected has been increased from 11 items to 21, of fruits and vegetables from 12 to 29, and of cereals and bakery products from 8 to 13. The addition of these and other foods results in a more comprehensive and better balanced "all foods" index. The Bureau contemplates no change in its method of collection of retail prices and intends to continue the publication of average prices of food for each city and for all cities combined.

The number of items included in the old indexes and in the revised indexes is shown in table 6. The table is computed from weighted costs with prices as of September 24, 1935, using weights of 42 specific foods for the old index, and imputed weights representing purchases of all foods applied to the 84 items for the revised index. The foods to be included and the groups for which sub-indexes will be computed are indicated in table 2.

Table 6.—Distribution of Food Costs on the Basis of 42 Foods with Individual Weightings and on the Basis of 84 Foods with Representative Weightings: Prices as of September 24, 1935

Item	Distribution based on prices of 42 foods each weighted by the quantity purchased of that particular food		Distribution based on prices of 84 foods each weighted by the quantity purchased of all similar foods	
	Number of items	Percentage distribution	Number of items	Percentage distribution
All foods.....	42	100.00	84	100.00
Cereal and bakery products.....	8	21.92	13	19.57
Meats.....	11	27.33	21	30.20
Dairy products.....	4	21.27	5	17.71
Eggs.....	1	7.46	1	6.37
Fruits and vegetables.....	12	8.71	29	14.83
Beverages and chocolate.....	2	5.17	4	4.03
Fats and oils.....	3	4.74	7	3.85
Sugar and sweets.....	1	3.40	4	3.44

The method of combining the prices collated into an index of the cost of food to wage earners and lower-salaried workers has been changed in order to secure a more accurate representation of foods of different types. Since January 1921 the 42 foods included in the Bureau's indexes of food costs have been weighted by the average annual purchases of these particular foods by 8,531 families of this group in the period 1917-19 in 51 cities from which the Bureau obtains retail food prices. Regional weights were used in the computation of the city indexes, representing average purchases in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western areas.

The method of weighting average prices by purchases of the specific foods for which prices are secured has hitherto given an inadequate representation to the price movements of meats, fruits, and vegetables, and has overweighted dairy products, cereals, and eggs. An increase in the number of commodities prices would solve the problem of

balanced weighting for the entire index when the prices secured are weighted by the purchases of the specific foods priced, only if all commodities purchased were priced.

The new weights for the 84 items were therefore prepared by grouping the data on food expenditures, bringing together the amounts spent for foods considered to move similarly in price, and weighting the prices of a given group of foods not by expenditures for the specific foods priced alone, but by expenditures for the entire subgroup. Quantity weights now in use for 84 foods in each of the 51 cities are mimeographed and are available upon request.

An examination of detailed figures on average quantities of food purchased in different cities in 1917-19 showed much diversity of food consumption from city to city. Accordingly, insofar as adequate figures were available, revised weights were computed for the food-cost index for each city in which prices are secured, based on the food-purchasing habits of that city. An article in the *Monthly Labor Review* for September 1935 (pp. 819-837) explains in detail the methods used in securing these revised weights.

The revised food-cost index for the United States—that is, for the 51 cities combined—is computed from the sum of the food costs for the cities weighted by population. Heretofore the number of quotations secured in any city varied roughly with the population of that city, and it has been customary, after weighting for each city the chain-store and independent-store prices, to average without further weighting all the quotations secured for each food priced, and to multiply these average prices by weights representing average quantities purchased in the United States.

It is believed that the result would more accurately represent the food-price situation in the larger cities of the United States as a whole if the food costs for each city were weighted according to the population, not only of the metropolitan areas where the retail-price information is collected, but also of adjacent metropolitan areas where prices are considered to move in similar directions.

The revised method of computing the indexes for the 51 cities combined enables the Bureau to calculate an average price for the United States for each of the 84 foods weighted both by family purchases in the cities represented and by the populations affected. Average prices so calculated were first released for October 8 and all price comparisons for that period were made with prices similarly computed. The revised method of computing these average prices supercedes the simple arithmetic averages previously used.

Revised indexes of total food costs were first released in March 1935, with the revised indexes of the cost of other commodities and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. With the release of prices as of October 8, 1935, the revision went



into effect for the biweekly indexes of retail food costs. The result of the changes just described has been to increase slightly the food-cost index on the 1913 base. On September 24, 1935, the index for the larger cities of the United States combined, based on 42 foods, was 124.0. The revised index, based on 84 foods and adjusted to the new weights, is 126.6.

The new series are shown in table 7, both on the 1923-25 and the 1913 bases. Revised indexes for other dates in the past will be released as soon as completed.

Table 7.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs for 51 Larger Cities of the United States Combined, Revised

Date	Index as previously published 1913= 100.0	Index as revised		Date	Index as previously published 1913= 100.0	Index as revised	
		1913= 100.0	1923-25= 100.0			1913= 100.0	1923-25= 100.0
1919—Mar. 15.....	175.3	176.0	111.0	1928—Mar. 15.....	151.4	161.9	102.1
June 15.....	184.0	185.9	117.3	June 15.....	152.6	162.4	102.5
Sept. 15.....	188.3	189.7	119.7	Sept. 15.....	157.8	167.2	105.5
Dec. 15.....	196.6	200.4	126.4	Dec. 15.....	155.8	163.6	103.2
1920—Mar. 15.....	200.0	210.8	133.0	1929—Mar. 15.....	153.0	160.7	101.4
June 15.....	218.7	231.6	146.1	June 15.....	154.8	164.3	103.7
Sept. 15.....	203.7	205.3	129.6	Sept. 15.....	160.8	171.1	108.0
Dec. 15.....	177.9	183.3	115.7	Dec. 15.....	158.0	167.5	105.7
1921—Mar. 15.....	156.1	161.8	102.1	1930—Mar. 15.....	150.1	161.7	102.0
May 15.....	144.7	151.8	95.8	June 15.....	147.9	160.4	101.2
June 15.....	144.4	152.7	96.4	Sept. 15.....	145.6	155.8	98.3
Sept. 15.....	153.1	161.7	102.1	Oct. 15.....	144.4	155.0	97.8
Dec. 15.....	149.9	157.9	99.7	Dec. 15.....	137.2	145.9	92.1
1922—Mar. 15.....	138.7	148.1	93.5	1931—Mar. 15.....	126.4	134.8	85.1
June 15.....	140.7	151.5	95.6	June 15.....	118.3	127.7	80.6
Sept. 15.....	139.7	147.9	93.3	Sept. 15.....	119.4	127.7	80.6
Dec. 15.....	146.6	153.2	96.7	Dec. 15.....	114.3	120.8	76.2
1923—Mar. 15.....	141.9	149.9	94.6	1932—Mar. 15.....	105.0	112.0	70.7
June 15.....	144.3	154.0	97.2	June 15.....	100.1	107.2	67.6
Sept. 15.....	149.3	159.4	100.6	Sept. 15.....	100.3	105.6	66.6
Dec. 15.....	150.3	157.7	99.5	Dec. 15.....	98.7	102.6	64.7
1924—Mar. 15.....	143.7	151.9	95.9	1933—Mar. 15.....	90.5	94.7	59.8
June 15.....	142.4	152.1	96.0	June 15.....	96.7	102.8	64.9
Sept. 15.....	146.8	154.1	97.3	Sept. 12.....	107.0	113.8	71.8
Dec. 15.....	151.5	157.7	99.5	Dec. 15.....	104.4	110.0	69.4
1925—Mar. 15.....	151.1	158.4	100.0	1934—Mar. 13.....	108.2	115.3	72.7
June 15.....	155.1	165.1	104.2	June 15.....	108.9	116.1	73.3
Sept. 15.....	159.0	168.3	106.2	Sept. 11.....	116.8	122.1	77.0
Dec. 15.....	165.5	176.1	111.1	Oct. 9.....	115.6	120.1	75.8
1926—Mar. 15.....	159.9	172.8	109.0	Nov. 15.....	115.0	119.1	75.2
June 15.....	159.7	172.6	108.9	1935—Jan. 2.....	115.9	120.1	75.8
Sept. 15.....	158.5	168.4	106.2	Mar. 12.....	121.7	126.1	79.6
Dec. 15.....	161.8	171.3	108.1	Mar. 26.....	121.7	126.5	79.8
1927—Mar. 15.....	153.8	162.8	102.8	Apr. 9.....	124.1	128.8	81.3
June 15.....	158.5	172.2	108.7	July 2.....	121.8	127.4	80.4
Sept. 15.....	154.0	163.9	103.4	July 16.....	121.7	127.1	80.2
Dec. 15.....	155.9	165.8	104.7	Sept. 24.....	124.0	126.6	79.9
				Oct. 8.....	124.0	126.6	79.9

The biweekly releases on changes in retail-food costs will contain a table showing indexes for the 51 cities combined for "all foods" and for commodity groups for the current price-reporting period, for 2 weeks ago, 4 weeks ago, and for corresponding periods of 1, 2, and 3 years ago. There will also be a table showing, for each city, for each geographical area, and for the 51 cities combined, the percentage

change in the current period over the preceding period of 2 weeks ago and over the corresponding period for a year ago. Until revised figures are available for all intervening periods in 1935, from January 2 to October 8, ratios will be computed upon comparable aggregates for the current period and for January 2, 1935, and are preliminary and subject to revision.

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### Electricity Prices in October 1935

**R**ESIDENTIAL 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 5-room house, including living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms.

Since July, rate changes reducing the price of electricity have become effective in 6 of the 51 cities. The greatest decrease is shown for cities in the Middle Atlantic area. New rate schedules for New York, Rochester, and Philadelphia provide reductions of from 13.8 percent to 38.3 percent for customers using 250 kilowatt-hours and from 4.5 percent to 13.4 percent for users of 100 kilowatt-hours. Lesser reductions are shown for customers using current for lighting and small appliances only.

Reductions in rates were reported by two cities in the East North Central area. In Cincinnati the order of advantage in these changes is the reverse of that for the Middle Atlantic cities. The maximum reduction, 9.6 percent, is made to consumers using 25 kilowatts, and a diminishing rate of change applies to larger users. In Peoria, however, the larger users alone are benefited by the lower rates. Rate changes in Jacksonville, Fla., are unique in that the reductions apply neither to the smallest nor to the largest of the four use classifications. Consumers using about 100 kilowatt-hours, which for the average family in a 5-room house would cover the current requirements for a refrigerator in addition to lighting and small appliances, are the principal beneficiaries of the change, with a 29.3 percent reduction. On the basis of comparative costs it appears that this change brings the pattern of rates in Jacksonville more nearly in line with that of other cities in the South Atlantic area.

Total and unit net monthly prices of electricity for each of 51 cities are shown in table 8.

The specifications used as the basis for application of rates are:

Floor area: 1,000 square feet.

Connected load:	<i>Watts</i>
Lighting and appliances-----	700
Refrigeration-----	300
Cooking-----	6,000

Measured demand:	<i>Watts</i>
Lighting and appliances-----	600
Refrigeration-----	100
Cooking-----	2,300

Outlets: Fourteen 50-watt.

Active room count: In accordance with schedule of rates.

Table 8.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity Based on Rates as of Oct. 15, 1935, by Cities

[P=private utility, M=municipal plant]

Region 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
<b>New England:</b>					<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Boston-----P	\$1.55	\$2.30	\$5.10	\$9.60	6.2	5.8	5.1	3.8
Bridgeport-----P	1.31	2.05	4.87	8.90	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.6
Fall River-----P	1.75	2.60	5.20	9.35	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.7
Manchester-----P	2.00	2.80	5.00	8.00	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.2
New Haven-----P	1.31	2.05	4.87	8.90	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.6
Portland, Maine-----P	1.88	2.63	4.73	7.73	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.1
Providence-----P	1.87	2.81	5.60	9.63	7.5	7.0	5.6	3.9
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>								
Buffalo-----P	1.13	1.70	3.06	5.31	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.1
Newark-----P	1.92	2.60	4.50	8.75	7.7	6.5	4.5	3.5
<b>New York:<sup>1</sup></b>								
Bronx-----P	1.79	2.55	4.90	8.21	7.2	6.4	4.9	3.3
Brooklyn-----P	1.79	2.55	4.90	8.21	7.2	6.4	4.9	3.3
Manhattan-----P	1.79	2.55	4.90	8.21	7.2	6.4	4.9	3.3
Queens-----P	1.79	2.55	4.90	8.21	7.2	6.4	4.9	3.3
Richmond-----P	2.17	3.26	6.38	13.01	8.7	8.2	6.4	5.2
Philadelphia-----P	2.19	3.17	5.62	9.09	8.8	7.9	5.6	3.6
Pittsburgh-----P	1.50	2.25	4.25	7.50	6.0	5.6	4.3	3.0
Rochester-----P	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.4
Seranton-----P	1.59	2.26	4.56	7.81	6.4	5.7	4.6	3.1
<b>East North Central:</b>								
Chicago <sup>2</sup> -----P	1.51	2.04	3.75	8.02	6.0	5.1	3.8	3.2
Cincinnati-----P	1.13	1.58	2.88	5.88	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.4
Cleveland-----P	1.00	1.60	4.00	9.88	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Columbus-----M	.88	1.31	3.05	7.40	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Detroit <sup>2,3</sup> -----P	1.25	1.95	4.50	8.50	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.4
Indianapolis-----P	1.00	1.58	3.80	8.30	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.3
Milwaukee-----P	1.43	1.99	3.65	7.12	5.7	5.0	3.7	2.8
Peoria-----P	1.44	2.30	4.80	8.53	5.8	5.8	4.8	3.4
Springfield, Ill.-----P	1.41	1.90	3.60	6.48	5.6	4.8	3.6	2.6
-----M	1.50	2.01	3.57	6.32	6.0	5.0	3.6	2.5
-----M	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

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity Based on Rates as of Oct. 15, 1935, by Cities—Continued

[P=private utility. M=municipal plant]

Region 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
West North Central:					<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Kansas City <sup>1</sup> .....P..	\$1.65	\$2.32	\$4.04	\$7.83	6.6	5.8	4.0	3.1
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
St. Louis <sup>2</sup> .....P..	1.20	1.73	3.16	6.28	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.5
St. Paul.....P..	1.08	1.44	2.88	5.76	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9
St. Paul.....P..	1.75	2.30	4.00	7.15	7.0	5.8	4.0	2.3
South Atlantic:								
Atlanta:								
Immediate.....P..	1.62	2.37	4.57	8.32	6.5	5.9	4.6	3.3
Inducement <sup>3</sup> .....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 <sup>4</sup> .....P..	1.71	2.54	4.62	7.24	6.8	6.4	4.6	2.2
Jacksonville.....M..	1.75	2.70	4.95	7.95	7.0	6.8	5.0	3.1
Norfolk.....P..	1.50	2.25	4.80	7.80	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.1
Richmond.....P..	1.50	2.25	4.80	7.80	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.9
Savannah.....P..	1.63	2.38	4.57	8.32	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.3
Washington.....P..	.98	1.56	3.50	5.67	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.3
East South Central:								
Birmingham:								
Immediate.....P..	1.55	2.30	4.05	7.60	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.0
Objective <sup>5</sup> .....P..	.98	1.56	3.20	6.95	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.8
Louisville <sup>3</sup> .....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 <sup>5</sup> .....P..	1.45	2.13	3.95	6.58	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6
West South Central:								
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 <sup>1</sup> .....P..	2.14	2.96	5.20	9.79	8.6	7.4	5.2	3.9
New Orleans.....P..	1.88	2.85	5.50	10.25	7.5	7.1	5.5	4.1
Mountain:								
Butte.....P..	2.00	2.60	4.50	8.00	8.0	6.5	4.5	3.2
Denver <sup>1</sup> .....P..	1.63	2.45	4.90	9.49	6.1	6.1	4.9	3.8
Salt Lake City <sup>1</sup> .....P..	1.92	2.99	4.92	7.85	7.7	7.5	4.9	3.1
Objective <sup>4</sup> .....P..	1.63	2.30	3.83	7.14	6.5	5.8	3.8	2.9
Pacific:								
Los Angeles.....P..	1.20	1.81	3.31	6.31	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.5
.....P..	1.25	2.00	5.00	7.00	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.8
.....M..	1.20	1.81	3.31	6.31	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.5
Portland, Oreg.....P..	1.88	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
.....P..	1.88	1.95	3.39	6.09	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
San Francisco.....P..	1.63	2.10	4.20	7.85	6.1	5.3	4.2	3.1
Seattle.....P..	1.25	2.00	3.20	6.08	5.0	5.0	3.2	2.4
.....M..	1.25	2.00	3.20	6.10	5.0	5.0	3.2	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Prices include 2 percent sales tax.<sup>2</sup> Prices include free lamp-renewal service.<sup>3</sup> Prices include 3 percent sales tax.<sup>4</sup> Prices include 1 percent sales tax.<sup>5</sup> The "inducement" rate in Atlanta and "objective" rate in Charleston, S. C., Birmingham, Mobile, and Salt Lake City are designed to encourage greater use of electricity.

Percentage decreases in the monthly prices of specified amounts of electricity from July 15 to October 15 are shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Percentage Decrease in the Total Monthly Price of Specified Amounts of Electricity, by Cities

Oct. 15, 1935, Compared with July 15, 1935

[P=private utility. M=municipal plant]

Region and city	Percentage decrease, July 15 to Oct. 15, 1935			
	25 kilo-watt-hours	40 kilo-watt-hours	100 kilo-watt-hours	250 kilo-watt-hours
Middle Atlantic:				
New York:				
Bronx..... P..	2.7	1.9	13.4	38.3
Brooklyn..... P..	2.7	1.9	13.4	38.3
Manhattan..... P..	2.7	1.9	13.4	38.3
Queens..... P..	2.7	1.9	13.4	38.3
Philadelphia..... P..	5.1	6.3	4.5	13.8
Rochester..... P..	3.6	5.8	8.8	21.9
East North Central:				
Cincinnati..... P..	9.6	7.1	4.0	2.0
Peoria..... P..	.0	.0	6.3	7.2
South Atlantic:				
Jacksonville..... M..	.0	3.6	29.3	.0

### Coal Prices in October 1935

SINCE July 1935 retail prices of coal have been collected quarterly and will be shown for January, April, July, and October. This series will continue the monthly reports shown for June 1920 to July 1935, inclusive.

The rise in the retail price of coal between July 15 and October 15 was largely seasonal. Bituminous coal prices increased 3.6 percent during the period to a level seven-tenths of 1 percent above that of October 15, 1934. Pennsylvania anthracite prices have fluctuated over a wider range, and despite an advance of 8.1 percent for the quarter were still 2 percent lower in October than a year ago.

Retail prices of coal as of the 15th of the month are collected from each of the 51 cities from which retail prices of food are obtained. Prices of bituminous coal of several kinds are received from 38 of the cities. Of these 38 cities, 12 also report on stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and 6 report on anthracite from other fields. In addition to the 38 cities there are 13 cities which report prices for Pennsylvania anthracite alone. For each city, prices are shown for those coals sold in considerable quantities for household use. Prices are for curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined  
October and July 1935 and October 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100.0)			Percentage change, Oct. 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934, Oct. 15	1935		1934, Oct. 15	1935, July 15	1934, Oct. 15
	Oct. 15	July 15		Oct. 15	July 15			
Bituminous coal (38 cities).....	\$8. 41	\$8. 12	\$8. 35	154. 7	149. 3	153. 6	+3. 6	+0. 7
Pennsylvania anthracite (25 cities):								
Stove.....	13. 04	12. 06	13. 32	168. 8	156. 1	172. 4	+8. 1	-2. 1
Chestnut.....	12. 83	11. 86	13. 11	162. 1	149. 9	165. 7	+8. 1	-2. 2

#### Details by Regions and Cities

PRICES of bituminous coal from July 15 to October 15 advanced generally in all cities of the northern and Pacific areas. In the southern and mountain areas, prices either advanced or showed very slight decreases for all cities except Charleston, S. C., Denver, and Memphis. In these cities the percentage decline was as follows: Charleston, S. C., 6.7; Denver, 8.4; and Memphis, 12.1. Retail prices in each of the 38 cities on October 15 and July 15, 1935, and October 15, 1934, are shown in table 11.



Table 11.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

October and July 1935 and October 1934

Region, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934, Oct. 15	Region, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934, Oct. 15
	Oct. 15	July 15			Oct. 15	July 15	
Middle Atlantic:				South Atlantic—Con.			
Pittsburgh:				Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes.....	\$4.42	\$4.02	\$4.20	Prepared sizes.....	\$9.33	\$10.00	\$10.00
East North Central:				Jacksonville:			
Chicago:				Prepared sizes.....	11.13	9.56	11.13
Prepared sizes:				Norfolk:			
High volatile.....	8.46	8.12	8.24	Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	10.73	10.28	10.01	High volatile.....	7.50	7.00	8.00
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	9.50	8.50	9.50
Low volatile.....	7.91	7.86	7.71	Run of mine:			
Cincinnati:				Low volatile.....	7.50	7.00	7.88
Prepared sizes:				Richmond:			
High volatile.....	5.80	4.98	5.85	Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	7.57	6.66	7.50	High volatile.....	8.08	7.58	7.67
Cleveland:				Low volatile.....	9.33	8.62	8.87
Prepared sizes:				Run of mine:			
High volatile.....	6.62	6.82	6.75	Low volatile.....	7.40	7.15	7.75
Low volatile.....	9.41	8.75	8.79	Savannah:			
Columbus:				Prepared sizes.....	1 8.95	1 8.78	1 10.03
Prepared sizes:				Washington, D. C.:			
High volatile.....	6.26	5.97	6.47	Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	7.86	7.57	7.70	High volatile.....	2 8.81	2 8.50	2 9.00
Detroit:				Low volatile.....	2 10.52	2 9.72	2 10.47
Prepared sizes:				Run of mine:			
High volatile.....	7.36	7.06	7.17	Mixed.....	2 8.02	2 8.02	2 8.02
Low volatile.....	8.63	7.79	8.52	East South Central:			
Run of mine:				Birmingham:			
Low volatile.....	7.73	7.34	7.98	Prepared sizes.....	6.18	5.80	6.29
Indianapolis:				Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes:			
High volatile.....	6.09	5.91	6.42	High volatile.....	5.73	5.42	6.25
Low volatile.....	8.65	7.92	8.55	Low volatile.....	8.11	7.21	7.79
Run of mine:				Memphis:			
Low volatile.....	7.40	6.84	7.45	Prepared sizes.....	6.32	7.19	7.18
Milwaukee:				Mobile:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	8.59	8.19	8.64
High volatile.....	8.42	8.21	7.98	West South Central:			
Low volatile.....	11.22	10.53	10.70	Dallas:			
Peoria:				Prepared sizes.....	10.14	10.21	10.25
Prepared sizes.....	7.33	6.98	6.73	Houston:			
Springfield, Ill.:				Prepared sizes.....	11.43	11.29	11.25
Prepared sizes.....	4.57	4.53	4.54	Little Rock:			
West North Central:				Prepared sizes.....	8.13	8.22	8.17
Kansas City:				New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes.....	5.94	5.74	6.31	Prepared sizes.....	9.93	9.60	9.93
Minneapolis:				Mountain:			
Prepared sizes:				Butte:			
High volatile.....	10.42	10.44	10.31	Prepared sizes.....	9.77	9.76	9.80
Low volatile.....	13.17	13.04	12.97	Denver:			
Omaha:				Prepared sizes.....	7.08	7.73	7.81
Prepared sizes.....	8.55	8.34	8.55	Salt Lake City:			
St. Louis:				Prepared sizes.....	7.60	7.15	7.38
Prepared sizes.....	5.39	4.95	5.63	Pacific:			
St. Paul:				Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes.....	16.74	16.36	16.78
High volatile.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	Portland, Ore.:			
Low volatile.....	13.18	13.11	13.10	Prepared sizes.....	12.39	12.10	11.59
South Atlantic:				San Francisco:			
Atlanta:				Prepared sizes.....	16.35	15.11	15.04
Prepared sizes.....	6.98	6.23	7.02	Seattle:			
Baltimore:				Prepared sizes.....	10.12	9.97	9.82
Prepared sizes:							
Low volatile.....	9.00	8.50	9.38				
Run of mine:							
High volatile.....	7.29	7.18	7.36				

<sup>1</sup> 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 prices.

<sup>2</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

During the period from July 15 to October 15 prices of Pennsylvania anthracite advanced in all cities with the exception of Pittsburgh where no change was recorded. Average retail prices in each of 25 cities on October 15 and July 15, 1935, and October 15, 1934, are shown in table 12.

Table 12.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

October and July 1935 and October 1934

Region, city, and size of coal	1935		1934, Oct. 15	Region, city, and size of coal	1935		1934, Oct. 15
	Oct. 15	July 15			Oct. 15	July 15	
<i>Pennsylvania anthracite</i>							
New England:				East North Central:			
Boston:				Chicago:			
Stove.....	\$12.90	\$11.90	\$13.75	Stove.....	\$13.98	\$13.58	\$13.82
Chestnut.....	12.90	11.90	13.50	Chestnut.....	13.73	13.33	13.57
Bridgeport:				Cleveland:			
Stove.....	13.00	12.00	13.50	Stove.....	13.22	12.36	12.48
Chestnut.....	13.00	12.00	13.50	Chestnut.....	12.97	12.10	12.23
Fall River:				Detroit:			
Stove.....	13.75	12.75	14.50	Stove.....	12.45	11.55	12.27
Chestnut.....	13.50	12.50	14.25	Chestnut.....	12.19	11.29	12.15
Manchester:				Milwaukee:			
Stove.....	14.50	14.00	15.33	Stove.....	14.11	13.17	13.55
Chestnut.....	14.50	14.00	15.33	Chestnut.....	13.86	12.92	13.30
New Haven:				West North Central:			
Stove.....	13.15	12.15	13.65	Minneapolis:			
Chestnut.....	13.15	12.15	13.65	Stove.....	15.75	15.23	15.80
Portland, Maine:				Chestnut.....	15.50	15.00	15.55
Stove.....	14.50	13.50	14.50	St. Louis:			
Chestnut.....	14.25	13.25	14.25	Stove.....	14.11	13.22	13.70
Providence:				Chestnut.....	13.86	12.97	13.51
Stove.....	14.25	13.75	14.75	St. Paul:			
Chestnut.....	13.95	13.45	14.50	Stove.....	15.70	15.25	15.80
Middle Atlantic:				Chestnut.....	15.45	15.00	15.55
Buffalo:				South Atlantic:			
Stove.....	13.00	12.05	12.90	Baltimore:			
Chestnut.....	12.75	11.80	12.65	Stove.....	11.75	9.75	13.00
Newark:				Chestnut.....	11.50	9.50	12.75
Stove.....	11.48	10.00	13.20	Norfolk:			
Chestnut.....	11.22	9.74	12.80	Stove.....	13.50	12.50	13.50
New York:				Chestnut.....	13.50	12.50	13.50
Stove.....	11.73	10.81	12.45	Richmond:			
Chestnut.....	11.48	10.56	12.20	Stove.....	13.50	12.00	13.00
Philadelphia:				Chestnut.....	13.50	12.00	13.00
Stove.....	11.00	9.25	11.25	Washington, D. C.:			
Chestnut.....	10.50	9.00	11.00	Stove.....	<sup>1</sup> 13.50	<sup>1</sup> 12.05	<sup>1</sup> 14.30
Pittsburgh:				Chestnut.....	<sup>1</sup> 13.20	<sup>1</sup> 11.75	<sup>1</sup> 14.00
Stove.....	12.75	12.75	12.75				
Chestnut.....	12.75	12.75	12.75				
Rochester:							
Stove.....	12.24	11.61	13.10				
Chestnut.....	11.88	11.38	12.85				
Seranton:							
Stove.....	8.78	7.78	8.63				
Chestnut.....	8.53	7.53	8.38				
<i>Other anthracite</i>							
West North Central:				Mountain:			
Kansas City:				Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace....	\$10.74	\$10.50	\$10.78	Colorado, furnace....	\$15.81	\$15.81	\$15.50
Stove.....	12.00	11.75	11.40	Stove.....	15.81	15.81	15.50
West South Central:				Pacific:			
Dallas:				San Francisco:			
Arkansas, egg.....	13.00	13.00	13.50	New Mexico, egg.....	23.69	25.75	25.63
Houston:				Colorado, egg.....	23.69	25.24	25.11
Arkansas, egg.....	13.83	13.83	14.50				
Little Rock:							
Arkansas, egg.....	10.00	10.71	10.50				

<sup>1</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

## Coal Prices, 1926 to October 1935

RETAIL prices of coal have been collected from the cities covered in the retail-food-price study. For the years 1913-19 prices were collected semiannually on January 15 and July 15. From June 1920 to July 1935 prices were collected on the 15th of each month. Beginning with July 1935 it is planned to collect these prices on the 15th of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Table 13 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, 1926 to 1933, and quarterly from January 15, 1934, to October 15, 1935.

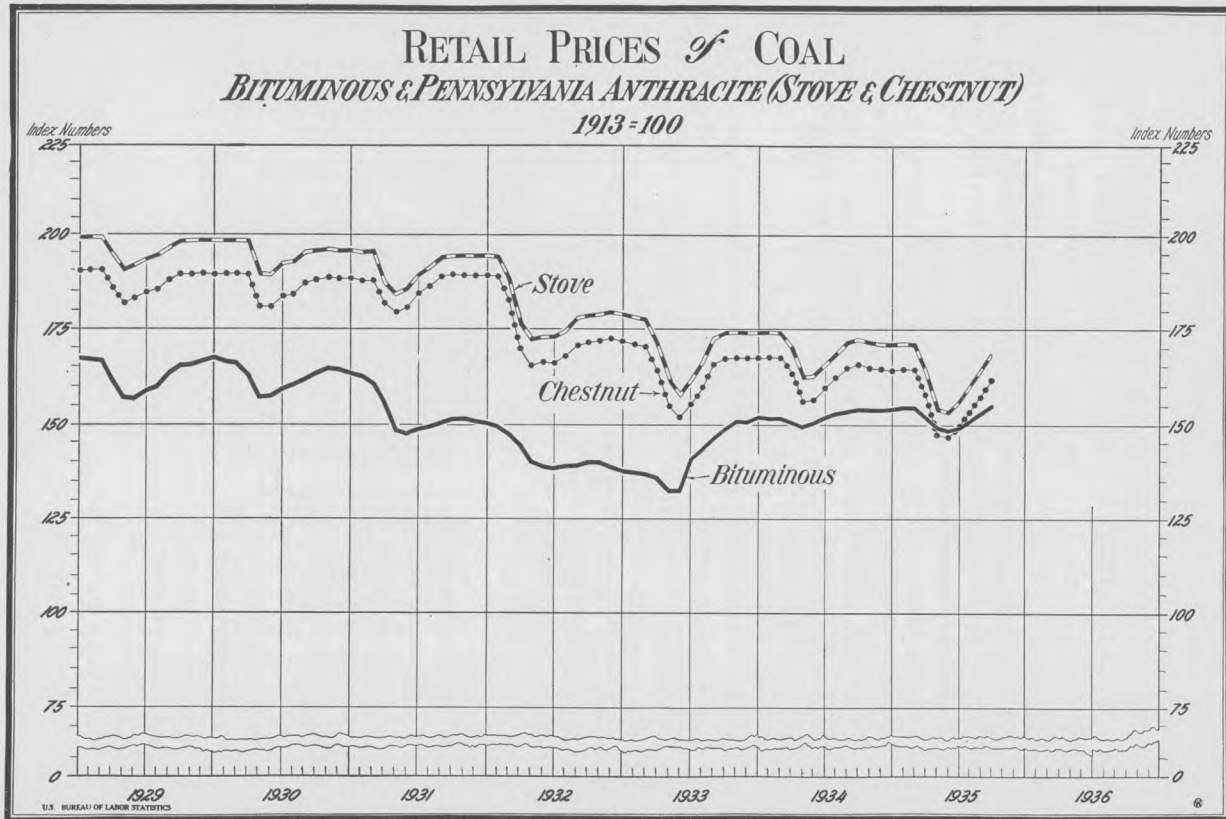
The accompanying chart (p. 1698) shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to July 15, 1935, inclusive, and quarterly to October 15, 1935.

Table 13.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Average price, 2,000 pounds			Relative price (1913=100.0)			Year and month	Average price, 2,000 pounds			Relative price, (1913=100.0)		
	Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite <sup>1</sup>		Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite			Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite		Bituminous	Pennsylvania anthracite	
		Stove	Chestnut		Stove	Chestnut			Stove	Chestnut			
1926: Jan.	\$9.74	(?)	(?)	179.3	(?)	(?)	1932: Jan.	\$8.17	\$15.00	\$14.97	150.3	194.2	189.1
July	8.70	\$15.43	\$15.19	160.1	199.7	191.9	July	7.50	13.37	13.16	138.0	173.0	166.2
1927: Jan.	9.96	15.66	15.42	183.3	202.7	194.8	1933: Jan.	7.46	13.82	13.61	137.3	178.9	171.9
July	8.91	15.15	14.81	163.9	196.1	187.1	July	7.64	12.47	12.26	140.7	161.3	155.0
1928: Jan.	9.30	15.44	15.08	171.1	199.8	190.6	1934: Jan.	8.24	13.44	13.25	151.6	174.0	167.4
July	8.69	14.91	14.63	159.9	192.9	184.9	Apr.	8.18	13.14	12.94	150.5	170.1	163.5
1929: Jan.	9.09	15.38	15.06	167.2	199.1	190.3	July	8.23	12.79	12.60	151.5	165.5	159.2
July	8.62	14.94	14.63	158.6	193.4	184.8	Oct.	8.35	13.32	13.11	153.6	172.4	165.7
1930: Jan.	9.11	15.33	15.00	167.6	198.4	189.5	1935: Jan.	8.37	13.21	13.01	154.0	171.0	164.4
July	8.65	14.84	14.53	159.1	192.1	183.6	Apr.	8.24	12.67	12.47	151.7	164.0	157.6
1931: Jan.	8.87	15.12	14.88	163.2	195.8	188.1	July	8.12	12.06	11.86	149.3	156.1	149.9
July	8.09	14.61	14.59	148.9	189.1	184.3	Oct.	8.41	13.04	12.83	154.7	168.8	162.1

<sup>1</sup> The prices in the table are unweighted averages of quotations from 38 cities for bituminous coal and from 25 cities for Pennsylvania anthracite.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient data.



## WHOLESALE PRICES

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### Wholesale Prices in October 1935

(With Summary Data for First Half of November)

A SLIGHT downward movement marked the trend of wholesale commodity prices from the first week of October through the week ending November 2. In the week ended November 9, however, the tendency was reversed and 8 of the 10 major commodity groups included in the composite index averaged higher. The index for the large industrial group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods in this week advanced to a new high for the year.

The all-commodity index for the month of October stood at 80.5 of the 1926 average. For the week ending November 2 it was 79.8, and for the week ending November 9 it rose to 80.1. The general level of wholesale prices for October was 15 percent below that of the corresponding month of 1929. Compared with October 1933, however, the composite index showed an increase of 13 percent, and was 5 percent higher than in October 1934.

In October, the index for the large group of industrial commodities stood at 78.3, which was 14.5 percent below the level of October 1929. The index for this group was 1.5 percent higher than in October 1933 and 0.4 percent higher than in the corresponding month of last year.

Prices of agricultural commodities in October were nearly 25 percent below the corresponding month of 1929 but were 40 percent above the same month of 1933. Compared with October 1934 the agricultural commodity index showed an increase of about 11 percent.

Fluctuations in nonagricultural commodity prices were less pronounced over the 6-year period. The index for this group in October was 80.9, a decline of 13 percent compared with October 1929. The current level is 8.7 percent above October 1933 and 4.3 percent above October 1934.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities for October 1935 Compared with October 1934, 1933, and 1929

[1926=100.0]

Commodity groups	October 1935	October 1934	Per-centage change	October 1933	Per-centage change	October 1929	Per-centage change
All commodities.....	80.5	76.5	+5.2	71.2	+13.1	95.1	-15.4
Farm products.....	78.2	70.6	+10.8	55.7	+40.4	104.0	-24.8
Foods.....	85.0	74.8	+13.6	64.2	+32.4	101.4	-16.2
Hides and leather products.....	93.6	83.8	+11.7	89.0	+5.2	110.3	-15.1
Textile products.....	72.9	70.3	+3.7	77.1	-5.4	89.5	-18.5
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.4	74.6	-1.6	73.6	-3	83.1	-11.7
Metals and metal products.....	86.5	86.3	+.2	83.0	+4.2	99.8	-13.3
Building materials.....	86.1	85.2	+1.1	83.9	+2.6	95.9	-10.2
Chemicals and drugs.....	81.1	77.1	+5.2	72.7	+11.6	94.0	-13.7
House-furnishing goods.....	80.6	81.7	-1.3	81.2	-7	94.7	-14.9
Miscellaneous commodities.....	67.5	69.7	-3.2	65.3	+3.4	83.2	-18.9
Raw materials.....	77.1	72.1	+6.9	61.8	+24.8	97.1	-20.6
Semimanufactured articles.....	76.3	71.5	+6.7	72.8	+4.8	94.7	-19.4
Finished products.....	82.7	79.2	+4.4	75.4	+9.7	94.2	-12.2
All commodities other than farm products.....	80.9	77.6	+4.3	74.4	+8.7	93.2	-13.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.3	78.0	+.4	77.2	+1.4	91.6	-14.5

## Weekly Fluctuations

WHOLESALE commodity prices declined 0.6 percent during the first week of October. The following 2 weeks prices strengthened slightly and the index advanced to 80.7 percent of the 1926 average. During the last week of October and the first week of November, however, the tendency was again downward, reaching 79.8 in the week ending November 2. Two consecutive increases of 0.4 percent followed and for the week ending November 16 the all-commodity index was 80.4.

Farm-product prices were unstable throughout the 6-week period. With the exception of the slight strengthening in the second week of October, the general tendency was downward. Average prices of grains and livestock and poultry fell sharply during October and continued to decline through the week ending November 16. Other farm products including cotton, eggs, potatoes, and wool, on the contrary, were higher. As a result of higher prices for these items, the farm-products group as a whole advanced fractionally during the weeks ending November 9 and 16. The index for November 16 was 2 percent below that for the corresponding week of last month.

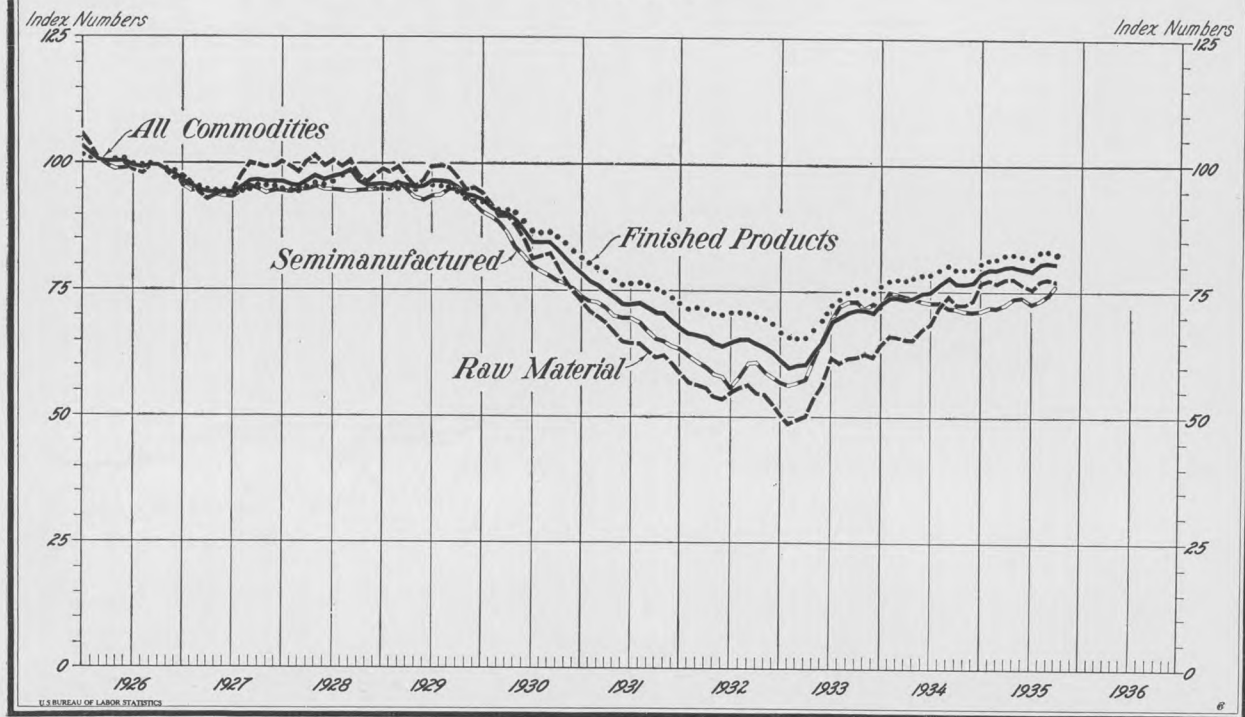
Wholesale prices of foods also moved downward in October and early November, although firmer prices were registered for the second and third weeks of November. Steady decreases were reported in average prices of cereal products and meats. On the other hand, dairy products and fruits and vegetables averaged higher. The current food index, 84.9, is 12.5 percent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

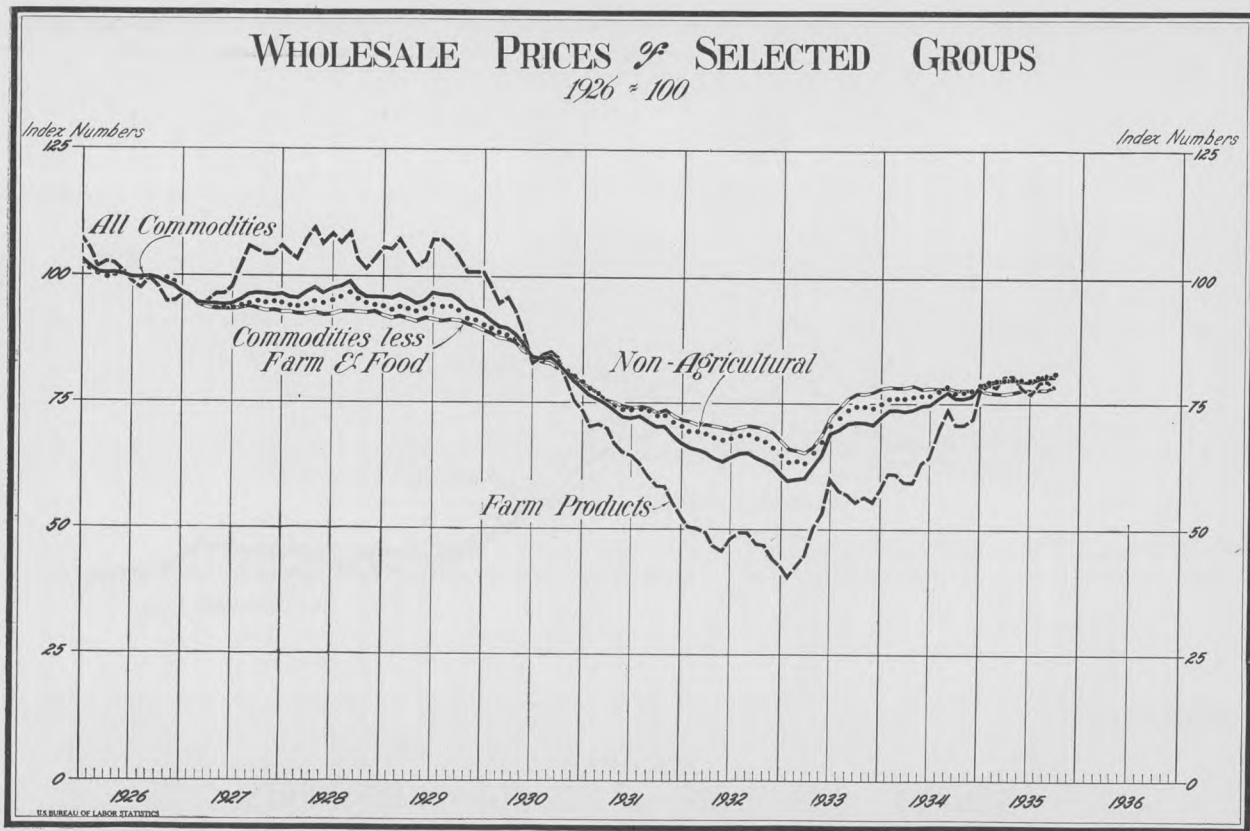
The advance in the hides and leather-products group, which began in early spring, continued through the first half of November. Sharp



# WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100





advances in prices of hides, skins, and leather were mainly responsible for the rise, although shoes and other leather products also recorded minor increases.

During the 7-week period—October 5 to November 16, inclusive—textile products maintained the gradual upward trend which began early in the year. The subgroups of cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, silk and rayon, and other textile products averaged higher. Clothing and knit goods showed little or no change.

Fuel and lighting-material prices receded during the second week of October, then strengthened and followed a steady upward course throughout the period covered. Higher average prices for coal and petroleum products were chiefly responsible for the rise.

The metals and metal products group showed little variation during the 7-week period. The index for the week ending November 16 (86.3) was at the same level as the first week of October. Toward the middle of November, prices of iron and steel, motor vehicles, and non-ferrous metals became firmer. Average prices of plumbing and heating fixtures were slightly lower. The agricultural implements subgroup remained unchanged.

Wholesale prices of building materials were slightly below the level of the first week of October. Brick and tile, paint materials, and other building materials averaged lower, and lumber higher. Cement and structural steel were unchanged.

In October, the index for the chemicals and drugs group rose consistently each week. It then declined 0.2 percent during the week ending November 2 and remained at this level during the 2 succeeding weeks.

The house-furnishing goods group recorded a minor advance due to higher prices for furnishings. Average prices of furniture were stationary.

Cattle-feed prices advanced between October 5 and October 12, then declined steadily the following 5 weeks. Crude-rubber prices rose during October and the first week of November, then eased off slightly. A minor drop was reported in paper and pulp prices in mid-November.

The large industrial group of "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods" advanced to a new high for the year with an index of 79.0 on November 16. The net gain over the 7-week period was nearly 1 percent. The present index is 2 percent above the level of mid-November 1934.

Table 2 shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for each week of October; November 2, 9, and 16, 1935; November 17, 1934; and November 18, 1933.

Table 2.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities  
[1926=100.0]

Commodity groups	Nov. 16, 1935	Nov. 9, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935	Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 19, 1935	Oct. 12, 1935	Oct. 5, 1935	Nov. 17, 1934	Nov. 18, 1933
All commodities.....	80.4	80.1	79.8	80.3	80.7	80.7	80.5	76.7	71.7
Farm products.....	77.8	77.5	77.4	78.6	79.5	80.1	79.5	71.5	58.7
Foods.....	84.9	84.1	83.8	84.8	85.6	85.7	85.3	75.5	65.4
Hides and leather products.....	95.8	95.6	95.1	95.1	94.4	93.8	92.5	84.9	88.5
Textile products.....	73.0	72.8	72.7	72.8	72.5	72.1	71.7	69.3	75.8
Fuel and lighting materials.....	75.6	75.5	74.3	74.3	74.2	74.1	74.6	76.1	74.5
Metals and metal products.....	86.3	86.2	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.8	86.3	85.3	83.5
Building materials.....	86.0	85.7	85.6	85.9	86.2	86.1	86.1	85.0	84.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.3	81.1	80.7	80.2	77.0	73.5
House-furnishing goods.....	82.1	82.1	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	82.7	82.1
Miscellaneous commodities.....	67.4	67.4	67.5	67.4	67.6	67.5	67.2	70.6	65.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	79.0	78.9	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.2	78.3	78.3	77.5

## Wholesale Price Level in October

BETWEEN September and October wholesale commodity prices moved moderately lower. The index of all commodities for the month stood at 80.5 percent of the 1926 average, a decrease of 0.2 percent in comparison with September. Despite this decline, wholesale prices in October were still about 5 percent above the level of the corresponding month of last year.

Three groups—farm products, foods, and metals and metal products—accounted for the decrease during the month. Higher levels were shown for the remaining seven groups—hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities.

Table 3 summarizes the changes in wholesale prices during October by commodity groups.

Table 3.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from September to October 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities.....	255	80	449
Farm products.....	44	22	1
Foods.....	76	31	37
Hides and leather products.....	23	0	18
Textile products.....	49	3	60
Fuel and lighting materials.....	11	5	8
Metals and metal products.....	23	7	100
Building materials.....	21	13	75
Chemicals and drugs.....	12	2	79
House-furnishing goods.....	6	3	52
Miscellaneous.....	11	4	37

The raw-materials group, which includes basic farm products, hides and skins, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, crude rubber, scrap steel, and similar commodities, declined 0.3 percent during the month. Although lower than in the previous month the index for

this group is approximately 7 percent higher than a year ago. The large group of finished products, including more than 500 manufactured items, declined 0.5 percent from September to October. This decline brought the index to 82.7, which is 4.4 percent above the level of October 1934.

The index for the semimanufactured group—raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and other similar processed articles—rose to 76.3 percent of the 1926 average, a new high for the year.

An increase of 0.6 percent in the large industrial group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods placed the index at 78.3, the highest point reached this year. All commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural commodities) advanced fractionally during September and October.

Market prices of farm products declined 1.6 percent during the month, due to sagging prices of livestock and poultry and a minor decrease in the subgroup of other farm products including apples, milk, and onions. Grains averaged higher, although lower prices were reported for barley and oats. Individual farm products for which higher prices were reported were corn, rye, wheat, steers, sheep, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, hay, seeds, potatoes, and wool. The index for the group as a whole, 78.2, is 10.8 percent above a year ago.

Wholesale food prices dropped 1.3 percent from September to October. Meats followed the trend of livestock prices and declined 5.6 percent. Fruits and vegetables were 1.5 percent lower. Average prices of dairy products, cereal products, and other foods, including cocoa beans, coffee, copra, fish, oleo oil, oleomargarine, pepper, sugar, tallow, and vegetable oils, on the contrary, were higher. Additional individual food items which averaged higher were butter, cheese, flour, hominy grits, corn meal, dried fruits, canned vegetables, beef, mutton, and mess pork. Lower prices were shown for canned fruits, fresh beef, lamb, veal, cured and fresh pork, poultry, lard, salt, and vinegar. The October food index, 85.0, was 13.6 percent above the corresponding month of last year.

A fractional decrease was registered by the metals and metal-products group due to lower prices for motor vehicles. Nonferrous metals were up 3.4 percent, and iron and steel also averaged higher. Wholesale prices of agricultural implements and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

The hides and leather-products group, with an increase of 3 percent, advanced to the highest point reached since November 1930. Hides and skins were up 11 percent; leather, 4.3 percent; other leather products, 0.6 percent; and shoes, 0.5 percent.

The index for the textile-products group rose to the highest level reached this year (72.9) because of pronounced advances in prices of

cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods. The subgroup of other textile products, on the other hand, was lower. Clothing remained unchanged.

Chemicals and drugs group advanced to 81.1 percent of the 1926 average. Higher prices were reported for chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and mixed fertilizers. Average prices for fertilizer materials were unchanged.

During October advancing prices were reported for coal, coke, electricity, and gas. Petroleum products, however, were lower. The index for the fuel and lighting-materials group as a whole advanced to 73.4.

Building materials advanced 0.2 percent to 86.1 percent of the 1926 average. Decreases in the brick and tile and lumber subgroups were more than offset by increases in paint and paint materials and other building materials. Average prices of cement and structural steel were stationary.

Crude rubber prices rose over 8 percent during October. Cattle feed was 5.4 percent higher. The subgroup of automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp remained unchanged.

Influenced by higher prices for furnishings, the index number for the house-furnishing-goods group advanced to 80.6. Average prices of furniture were stationary.

The index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for October 1935, compared with September 1935, and with October for each of the past 6 years are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	October 1935	September 1935	October 1934	October 1933	October 1932	October 1931	October 1930	October 1929
All commodities.....	80.5	80.7	76.5	71.2	64.4	70.3	83.0	95.1
Farm products.....	78.2	79.5	70.6	55.7	46.9	58.8	82.5	104.0
Grains.....	86.4	83.5	85.0	58.2	34.4	44.3	72.1	99.1
Livestock and poultry.....	86.6	92.0	55.3	45.4	45.0	57.6	82.4	98.8
Other farm products.....	70.3	70.4	75.4	61.2	52.1	64.2	86.1	109.0
Foods.....	85.0	86.1	74.8	64.2	60.5	73.3	88.8	101.4
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	77.0	76.0	77.1	66.0	60.5	86.1	98.5	106.0
Cereal products.....	98.9	96.8	91.0	85.0	64.1	70.6	77.7	88.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	59.1	60.0	67.6	62.5	52.2	68.2	90.6	108.4
Meats.....	97.1	102.9	70.0	51.0	56.4	71.1	96.7	106.7
Other foods.....	81.2	80.8	71.0	64.4	65.4	69.7	79.2	97.3
Hides and leather products.....	93.6	90.9	83.8	89.0	72.8	82.5	96.6	110.3
Boots and shoes.....	98.8	98.3	97.7	98.9	84.6	93.1	100.3	106.1
Hides and skins.....	92.9	83.8	59.7	71.2	49.6	50.0	83.6	117.9
Leather.....	86.6	83.0	70.5	83.2	64.1	80.7	96.7	114.2
Other leather products.....	85.0	84.5	85.9	85.1	81.9	101.1	104.8	106.7
Textile products.....	72.9	71.8	70.3	77.1	55.0	63.0	74.7	89.5
Clothing.....	80.8	80.8	79.1	84.8	62.5	73.9	83.9	89.1
Cotton goods.....	84.6	83.2	86.6	88.8	56.2	59.7	77.0	98.5
Knit goods.....	63.2	61.6	60.5	74.7	50.9	59.2	75.0	87.5
Silk and rayon.....	35.1	32.9	24.8	32.0	30.8	41.7	47.0	79.6
Woolen and worsted goods.....	79.1	76.9	74.8	84.5	56.5	64.6	75.0	86.7
Other textile products.....	68.3	69.9	68.5	75.3	67.7	72.4	80.7	91.9



Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	October 1935	Sep- tem- ber 1935	October 1934	October 1933	October 1932	October 1931	October 1930	October 1929
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.4	73.0	74.6	73.6	71.1	67.8	77.6	83.1
Anthracite.....	82.5	80.6	82.0	81.8	88.7	94.2	89.7	91.2
Bituminous coal.....	98.0	96.2	96.4	89.8	81.1	83.6	89.2	92.0
Coke.....	88.8	88.6	85.6	82.6	76.7	81.5	83.9	84.4
Electricity.....	(1)	87.5	94.5	92.3	104.6	102.1	97.3	94.4
Gas.....	(1)	91.9	96.9	100.5	104.4	100.8	99.7	93.1
Petroleum products.....	50.1	50.6	50.4	52.7	47.4	39.2	59.4	70.8
Metals and metal products.....	86.5	86.6	86.3	83.0	80.3	82.8	87.9	99.8
Agricultural implements.....	93.7	93.7	92.0	83.7	84.7	85.6	94.5	97.6
Iron and steel.....	86.9	86.8	86.2	82.4	80.4	81.7	87.1	94.5
Motor vehicles.....	92.9	94.3	94.7	90.9	92.7	95.4	96.3	106.0
Nonferrous metals.....	70.9	68.6	68.1	67.0	50.7	54.9	69.7	104.6
Plumbing and heating.....	71.1	71.1	68.1	74.7	67.5	81.6	83.4	92.2
Building materials.....	86.1	85.9	85.2	83.9	70.7	76.1	86.3	95.9
Brick and tile.....	88.3	88.8	91.2	84.6	75.3	82.6	87.7	94.0
Cement.....	95.5	94.9	93.9	91.2	79.0	75.1	91.7	85.6
Lumber.....	82.0	82.1	82.0	84.2	56.6	65.2	79.8	95.6
Paint and paint materials.....	81.9	80.8	79.4	76.1	68.3	77.0	85.4	99.8
Plumbing and heating.....	71.1	71.1	68.1	74.7	67.5	81.6	83.4	92.2
Structural steel.....	92.0	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	81.7	81.7	97.0
Other building materials.....	90.5	90.3	89.3	87.1	80.0	82.0	91.8	97.1
Chemicals and drugs.....	81.1	80.2	77.1	72.7	72.7	75.6	86.7	94.0
Chemicals.....	88.3	86.9	81.1	78.6	79.8	79.7	90.5	99.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	74.2	73.8	73.5	56.8	55.9	61.6	67.5	71.4
Fertilizer materials.....	67.2	67.2	65.7	67.6	63.4	70.2	83.6	90.1
Mixed fertilizers.....	67.9	67.8	73.0	68.3	66.5	77.2	92.9	97.4
House-furnishing goods.....	80.6	80.5	81.7	81.2	73.7	81.0	92.1	94.7
Furnishings.....	84.2	84.0	84.4	82.8	74.7	79.8	90.9	93.9
Furniture.....	76.9	76.9	79.0	79.8	72.8	82.4	93.4	95.5
Miscellaneous.....	67.5	67.1	69.7	65.3	64.1	66.6	74.7	83.2
Automobile tires and tubes.....	45.0	45.0	44.7	43.2	44.6	46.0	50.1	53.9
Cattle feed.....	71.6	67.9	97.6	60.4	42.7	49.4	89.6	130.4
Paper and pulp.....	79.7	79.7	82.4	82.4	73.4	80.5	85.1	88.7
Rubber, crude.....	26.0	24.0	28.6	15.6	7.3	10.2	16.9	40.7
Other miscellaneous.....	80.2	80.0	81.1	78.6	82.1	86.9	92.0	99.7
Raw materials.....	77.1	77.3	72.1	61.8	54.6	61.5	79.9	97.1
Semimanufactured articles.....	76.3	74.4	71.5	72.8	60.7	65.2	76.8	94.7
Finished products.....	82.7	83.1	79.2	75.4	69.6	75.1	85.4	94.2
All commodities other than farm products.....	80.9	80.8	77.6	74.4	68.1	72.6	83.1	93.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.3	77.8	78.0	77.2	70.2	72.9	82.1	91.6

<sup>1</sup> Data not yet available.

## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Commodity Groups

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices by commodity groups, by years from 1926 to 1934, inclusive, by months from October 1934 to 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for October 5 through November 16, 1935, are shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

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
<b>By years:</b>											
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
<b>By months:</b>											
<b>1934:</b>											
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
<b>1935:</b>											
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
March.....	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April.....	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May.....	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
June.....	78.3	82.8	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4	79.8
July.....	77.1	82.1	89.3	70.2	74.7	86.4	85.2	78.7	80.4	67.7	79.4
August.....	79.3	84.9	89.6	70.9	74.1	86.6	85.4	78.6	80.5	67.3	80.5
September.....	79.5	86.1	90.9	71.8	73.0	86.6	85.9	80.2	80.5	67.1	80.7
October.....	78.2	85.0	93.6	72.9	73.4	86.5	86.1	81.1	80.6	67.5	80.5
<b>By weeks:</b>											
Oct. 5, 1935.....	79.5	85.3	92.5	71.7	74.6	86.3	86.1	80.2	81.8	67.2	80.5
Oct. 12, 1935.....	80.1	85.7	93.8	72.1	74.1	85.8	86.1	80.7	81.8	67.5	80.7
Oct. 19, 1935.....	79.5	85.6	94.4	72.5	74.2	85.9	86.2	81.1	81.8	67.6	80.7
Oct. 26, 1935.....	78.6	84.8	95.1	72.8	74.3	85.9	85.9	81.3	81.9	67.4	80.3
Nov. 2, 1935.....	77.4	83.8	95.1	72.7	74.3	85.9	85.6	81.1	82.0	67.5	79.8
Nov. 9, 1935.....	77.5	84.1	95.6	72.8	75.5	86.2	85.7	81.1	82.1	67.4	80.1
Nov. 16, 1935.....	77.8	84.9	95.8	73.0	75.6	86.3	86.0	81.1	82.1	67.4	80.4

The price trend since 1926 is shown in table 6 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, commodities other than farm products, and commodities other than those designated as "Farm products and foods." 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" is contained in the October 1934 issue of the Wholesale Prices pamphlet.

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

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
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	March....	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April....	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9	77.2
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0	77.6
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June....	76.4	73.9	82.2	80.0	78.0
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	July.....	75.8	72.8	82.0	79.8	78.0
1934.....	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4	August..	77.1	73.2	83.0	80.6	77.9
1934:						Septem-					
October..	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0	ber.....	77.3	74.4	83.1	80.8	77.8
November..	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0	October..	77.1	76.3	82.7	80.9	78.3
December..	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0						

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale

THE purchasing power of the dollar by groups and subgroups of commodities for September and October 1935 in comparison with October of the past 6 years is shown in table 7. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in October 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base or 100 is shown to be 80.5. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01242 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.242.

The purchasing power of the dollar in terms of subgroups, groups, and special groups of commodities for former periods will be found in preceding monthly pamphlets.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=\$1.000]

Groups and subgroups	October 1935	September 1935	October 1934	October 1933	October 1932	October 1931	October 1930	October 1929
All commodities.....	\$1.242	\$1.239	\$1.307	\$1.404	\$1.553	\$1.422	\$1.205	\$1.052
Farm products.....	1.279	1.258	1.416	1.795	2.132	1.701	1.212	.962
Grains.....	1.157	1.198	1.176	1.718	2.907	2.257	1.387	1.009
Livestock and poultry.....	1.155	1.087	1.808	2.203	2.222	1.736	1.214	1.012
Other farm products.....	1.422	1.420	1.326	1.634	1.919	1.558	1.161	.917
Foods.....	1.176	1.161	1.337	1.558	1.653	1.364	1.126	.986
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.299	1.316	1.297	1.515	1.653	1.161	1.015	.943
Cereal products.....	1.011	1.033	1.099	1.176	1.560	1.416	1.287	1.134
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.692	1.667	1.479	1.600	1.916	1.466	1.104	.923
Meats.....	1.030	.972	1.429	1.961	1.773	1.406	1.034	.937
Other foods.....	1.232	1.238	1.408	1.553	1.529	1.435	1.263	1.028

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=\$1.000]

Groups and subgroups	October 1935	September 1935	October 1934	October 1933	October 1932	October 1931	October 1930	October 1929
Hides and leather products.....	\$1.068	\$1.100	\$1.193	\$1.124	\$1.374	\$1.212	\$1.035	\$0.907
Boots and shoes.....	1.012	1.017	1.024	1.011	1.182	1.074	.997	.943
Hides and skins.....	1.076	1.193	1.675	1.404	2.016	2.000	1.196	.848
Leather.....	1.155	1.205	1.418	1.202	1.560	1.239	1.034	.876
Other leather products.....	1.176	1.183	1.164	1.175	1.221	.989	.954	.937
Textile products.....	1.372	1.393	1.422	1.297	1.818	1.587	1.359	1.117
Clothing.....	1.238	1.238	1.264	1.179	1.600	1.353	1.192	1.122
Cotton goods.....	1.182	1.202	1.155	1.126	1.779	1.675	1.299	1.015
Knit goods.....	1.582	1.623	1.653	1.359	1.965	1.680	1.333	1.143
Silk and rayon.....	2.849	3.040	4.032	3.125	3.247	2.398	2.128	1.256
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.264	1.300	1.337	1.183	1.770	1.548	1.333	1.153
Other textile products.....	1.464	1.431	1.460	1.328	1.477	1.548	1.239	1.088
Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.362	1.380	1.340	1.359	1.406	1.475	1.289	1.203
Anthracite.....	1.212	1.241	1.220	1.222	1.127	1.062	1.115	1.096
Bituminous coal.....	1.020	1.040	1.037	1.114	1.233	1.196	1.121	1.087
Coke.....	1.126	1.129	1.168	1.211	1.304	1.227	1.192	1.185
Electricity.....	(1)	1.143	1.058	1.083	.956	.979	1.028	1.059
Gas.....	(1)	1.088	1.032	.995	.958	.992	1.003	1.074
Petroleum products.....	1.996	1.976	1.984	1.898	2.110	2.551	1.684	1.412
Metals and metal products.....	1.156	1.155	1.159	1.205	1.245	1.208	1.138	1.002
Agricultural implements.....	1.067	1.067	1.087	1.195	1.181	1.168	1.058	1.025
Iron and steel.....	1.151	1.152	1.160	1.214	1.244	1.224	1.148	1.058
Motor vehicles.....	1.076	1.060	1.056	1.100	1.079	1.048	1.038	.943
Nonferrous metals.....	1.410	1.458	1.468	1.493	1.972	1.821	1.435	.956
Plumbing and heating.....	1.406	1.406	1.468	1.339	1.481	1.225	1.199	1.085
Building materials.....	1.161	1.164	1.174	1.192	1.414	1.314	1.159	1.043
Brick and tile.....	1.133	1.126	1.096	1.182	1.328	1.211	1.140	1.064
Cement.....	1.047	1.054	1.065	1.096	1.266	1.332	1.091	1.168
Lumber.....	1.220	1.218	1.220	1.188	1.767	1.634	1.253	1.046
Paint and paint materials.....	1.221	1.238	1.259	1.314	1.464	1.599	1.299	1.171
Plumbing and heating.....	1.406	1.406	1.468	1.339	1.481	1.225	1.199	1.085
Structural steel.....	1.087	1.087	1.087	1.152	1.224	1.224	1.224	1.031
Other building materials.....	1.105	1.107	1.120	1.148	1.250	1.220	1.089	1.030
Chemicals and drugs.....	1.233	1.247	1.297	1.376	1.376	1.323	1.153	1.064
Chemicals.....	1.133	1.151	1.233	1.272	1.253	1.255	1.105	1.007
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.348	1.355	1.361	1.761	1.789	1.623	1.481	1.401
Fertilizer materials.....	1.488	1.488	1.522	1.479	1.577	1.425	1.196	1.110
Mixed fertilizers.....	1.473	1.475	1.370	1.464	1.504	1.295	1.076	1.027
House-furnishing goods.....	1.241	1.242	1.224	1.232	1.357	1.235	1.086	1.056
Furnishings.....	1.188	1.190	1.185	1.208	1.339	1.253	1.100	1.065
Furniture.....	1.300	1.300	1.266	1.253	1.374	1.214	1.071	1.047
Miscellaneous.....	1.481	1.490	1.435	1.531	1.560	1.602	1.339	1.202
Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.222	2.222	2.237	2.315	2.242	2.174	1.996	1.855
Cattle feed.....	1.397	1.473	1.025	1.656	2.342	2.024	1.116	.767
Paper and pulp.....	1.255	1.255	1.214	1.214	1.362	1.242	1.175	1.127
Rubber, crude.....	3.846	4.167	3.497	6.410	13.699	9.804	5.917	2.457
Other miscellaneous.....	1.247	1.250	1.233	1.272	1.218	1.151	1.087	1.003
Raw materials.....	1.297	1.294	1.387	1.618	1.832	1.626	1.252	1.030
Semimanufactured articles.....	1.311	1.344	1.399	1.374	1.647	1.634	1.302	1.056
Finished products.....	1.209	1.203	1.263	1.326	1.437	1.332	1.171	1.062
All commodities other than farm products.....	1.236	1.238	1.289	1.344	1.468	1.377	1.203	1.073
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.277	1.285	1.282	1.295	1.425	1.372	1.218	1.092

<sup>1</sup> Data not yet available.

## Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain countries being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number

of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926-34, inclusive, and by months since January 1933.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country-----	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency--	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period-----	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January-June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities-----	784	92	47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 <sup>1</sup>	(Paper) -----	(Silver) 155 <sup>2</sup>
1926-----	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0
1927-----	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7	-----	104.4
1928-----	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	195.5	101.7
1929-----	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930-----	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931-----	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932-----	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933-----	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.1	346.0	103.8
1934-----	74.9	1,471	110	473	63.6	71.6	343.6	97.1
<i>1933</i>								
January-----	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February-----	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.5	63.6	344.7	107.6
March-----	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April-----	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May-----	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.6	104.2
June-----	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.5	357.8	104.5
July-----	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August-----	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.5	355.8	101.7
September-----	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October-----	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November-----	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.9	330.2	99.9
December-----	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
<i>1934</i>								
January-----	72.2	1,456	109	484	59.1	70.6	328.6	97.2
February-----	73.6	1,452	110	488	62.6	72.1	331.4	98.0
March-----	73.7	1,459	113	478	61.7	72.1	336.9	96.6
April-----	73.3	1,471	112	474	61.6	71.1	342.6	94.6
May-----	73.7	1,456	110	470	63.0	71.1	343.1	94.9
June-----	74.6	1,463	110	472	64.2	72.1	351.7	95.7
July-----	74.8	1,483	110	471	64.2	72.0	352.5	97.1
August-----	76.4	1,500	110	474	65.7	72.2	354.1	99.8
September-----	77.6	1,493	108	470	65.5	72.0	352.6	97.3
October-----	76.5	1,493	108	467	66.2	71.4	344.2	96.1
November-----	76.5	1,470	109	466	64.8	71.2	343.3	98.3
December-----	76.9	1,459	109	468	63.8	71.2	341.8	99.0
<i>1935</i>								
January-----	78.8	1,459	110	472	64.5	71.4	346.7	99.4
February-----	79.5	1,451	109	466	64.3	71.9	340.3	99.9
March-----	79.4	1,443	109	464	64.2	72.0	336.7	96.4
April-----	80.1	1,444	109	531	66.0	72.5	334.9	95.9
May-----	80.2	1,458	110	552	64.7	72.3	339.3	95.0
June-----	79.8	1,466	111	555	64.3	71.5	339.6	92.1
July-----	79.4	1,479	112	553	64.2	71.5	342.4	90.5
August-----	80.5	-----	111	552	64.0	71.6	-----	91.9
September-----	80.7	-----	110	560	-----	72.3	-----	91.1

<sup>1</sup> Revised for commodities since January 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Czecho- slovakia	Den- mark	Finland	France	Ger- many	India	Italy	Japan	Jugo- slavia
Computing agency.....	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Statisti- cal Dep- art- ment	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	General Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Federal Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Depart- ment, etc., <sup>3</sup> Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokio	National Bank
Base period.....	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	October 1900 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities.....	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	72	(Paper) 140	56	55
1926.....	\$ 944.0	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7	100.0
1927.....	\$ 968.0	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6	103.4
1928.....	\$ 969.0	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1	106.2
1929.....	\$ 913.0	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8	100.6
1930.....	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0	86.6
1931.....	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0	72.9
1932.....	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1	65.2
1933.....	96.3	125	89	398	93.3	87	279.5	179.5	64.4
1934.....	83.9	132	90	376	98.4	89	273.0	177.6	63.2
<i>1933</i>									
January.....	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0	67.6
February.....	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6	68.4
March.....	95.5	123	89	390	91.1	82	281.3	177.4	67.0
April.....	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2	66.3
May.....	96.3	123	88	383	91.9	87	278.8	176.8	64.9
June.....	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6	66.1
July.....	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1	63.7
August.....	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0	60.4
September.....	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4	60.7
October.....	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4	61.5
November.....	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7	63.1
December.....	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5	62.3
<i>1934</i>									
January.....	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5	62.9
February.....	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5	63.6
March.....	\$ 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9	63.3
April.....	\$ 80.8	128	89	387	95.8	89	273.1	176.9	63.0
May.....	\$ 80.2	128	89	381	95.2	90	272.6	176.2	64.1
June.....	\$ 80.5	128	89	379	97.2	90	272.2	174.5	65.6
July.....	\$ 85.1	129	89	374	98.9	89	269.8	174.1	62.8
August.....	\$ 83.9	134	90	371	100.1	89	271.4	176.9	61.1
September.....	\$ 84.0	135	90	365	100.4	89	269.9	179.2	63.2
October.....	\$ 83.8	135	90	357	101.0	89	271.8	181.8	63.6
November.....	\$ 84.2	136	90	356	101.2	88	274.1	181.1	62.7
December.....	\$ 84.2	135	90	344	101.0	88	275.9	181.1	62.3
<i>1935</i>									
January.....	\$ 84.5	135	90	350	101.1	94	277.2	181.5	64.5
February.....	\$ 85.1	135	90	343	100.9	90	278.4	184.1	63.9
March.....	\$ 85.3	132	90	335	100.7	87	288.3	183.5	63.0
April.....	\$ 84.9	132	90	336	100.8	88	296.1	182.3	62.9
May.....	\$ 85.7	131	90	340	100.8	91	302.3	182.4	64.0
June.....	\$ 86.1	130	90	330	101.2	91	307.8	180.2	63.9
July.....	\$ 88.0	131	90	322	101.8	91	310.1	180.2	63.3
August.....	\$ 86.0	134	90	330	102.4	89	322.9	182.9	64.8
September.....	\$ 85.9	136	91	333	102.3	89	-----	188.9	67.8

<sup>3</sup> Paper revised.<sup>4</sup> New gold parity.<sup>5</sup> Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.



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Table 8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Nether-lands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Peru	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer-land	United King- dom
Computing agency.....	Central Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bank of Reserve	Central Office of Statistics	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Department	Board of Trade
Base period.....	1913 (100)	1909-13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1930 (100)
Commodities.....	48	180	95	(Paper) 58	238	188	160	78	* 200
1926.....	145	1,553	-----	203.2	-----	1,387	149	144.5	-----
1927.....	148	1,478	-----	202.6	-----	1,395	146	142.2	-----
1928.....	149	1,492	157	191.9	100.0	1,354	148	144.6	-----
1929.....	142	1,488	149	185.7	96.3	1,305	140	141.2	-----
1930.....	117	1,449	137	178.0	85.5	1,155	122	126.5	100.0
1931.....	97	1,346	122	175.1	74.6	1,119	111	109.7	87.8
1932.....	79	1,297	122	170.3	65.5	1,032	109	96.0	85.6
1933.....	74	1,308	122	180.2	59.1	1,047	107	91.0	85.7
1934.....	78	1,330	124	188.1	55.8	1,143	114	89.8	88.1
<i>1933</i>									
January.....	75	1,266	122	172.2	59.3	983	106	91.3	84.7
February.....	74	1,315	121	172.1	60.4	-----	106	90.1	83.5
March.....	72	1,316	121	173.7	59.8	-----	105	90.0	82.7
April.....	71	1,315	121	178.6	59.9	1,013	105	91.1	82.8
May.....	72	1,323	121	178.4	59.6	-----	106	91.6	84.3
June.....	73	1,321	121	180.0	60.1	-----	106	91.2	86.2
July.....	73	1,327	121	181.0	60.6	1,072	108	91.7	86.8
August.....	73	1,325	122	182.1	57.9	-----	108	90.9	87.2
September.....	75	1,317	123	184.2	58.1	-----	109	90.8	87.8
October.....	75	1,317	123	186.6	57.9	1,122	109	90.7	87.5
November.....	76	1,318	122	186.3	57.6	-----	110	91.0	87.6
December.....	77	1,320	122	186.9	57.6	-----	110	91.3	87.6
<i>1934</i>									
January.....	79	1,336	120	186.8	57.8	1,193	112	91.8	88.2
February.....	80	1,339	122	186.6	57.6	-----	112	91.4	89.2
March.....	79	1,340	122	184.1	57.3	-----	112	90.9	88.7
April.....	79	1,332	123	187.4	56.8	1,171	113	89.6	87.2
May.....	77	1,340	123	187.8	56.0	-----	113	89.0	87.9
June.....	76	1,337	123	189.8	55.8	-----	114	89.0	87.3
July.....	77	1,336	124	188.8	55.9	1,102	114	88.9	87.0
August.....	78	1,342	127	191.4	55.8	-----	114	89.8	89.4
September.....	77	1,337	126	190.9	55.0	-----	114	89.1	88.8
October.....	77	1,338	127	187.9	54.4	1,109	114	89.6	87.5
November.....	77	1,340	126	187.0	53.6	-----	115	89.4	87.8
December.....	78	1,338	125	185.3	53.4	-----	115	89.0	87.8
<i>1935</i>									
January.....	78	1,345	125	186.3	52.7	1,074	115	88.3	88.3
February.....	77	1,360	125	188.2	52.2	-----	115	87.6	88.0
March.....	75	1,365	126	191.2	52.1	-----	115	86.4	86.9
April.....	76	1,367	125	190.6	52.2	1,044	115	87.1	87.5
May.....	75	1,371	125	190.4	52.7	-----	115	87.6	88.2
June.....	75	1,382	126	191.5	52.6	-----	116	88.6	88.4
July.....	74	1,395	127	190.7	52.9	1,069	116	89.9	88.0
August.....	73	1,403	128	188.6	53.6	-----	115	91.4	88.4
September.....	-----	-----	128	186.7	54.2	-----	115	92.2	89.6

\* Revised for commodities since January 1930.

## COST OF LIVING

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### Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, July 15, 1935

THE COST of living in the larger cities of the United States increased 1.9 percent in the 4-month period from November 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935, but decreased one-tenth of 1 percent in the following 4-month period from March 15 to July 15. The Bureau's index of the cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers for March 15, 1935, was 140.4, and 140.2 for July 15, 1935, based on costs in 1913 as 100.0, while for November 15, 1934, the index was 137.8. The survey upon which these figures are based covers 32 cities, each with a population of over 50,000 persons, scattered throughout the United States.

The index numbers present changes in the cost of goods purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers from time to time in the 32 cities surveyed. They do not measure differences in the cost of these goods from city to city.

There are serious technical obstacles in the way of determining the cost of the same level of living from one part of the country to another. Differences in climate and custom make it difficult to determine what goods must be included in the budgets which would provide the same level of living in, for example, New Orleans and Boston. Even if such budgets were established, there would remain the problem of pricing goods of identical quality in different communities. Most consumers' goods are not graded according to standard specifications, and even store buyers are frequently ignorant of the technical description of the goods they buy and sell. The Bureau has varied the type of goods priced from city to city to meet the purchasing habits of moderate-income families in the separate cities. In any one city the kind and quality of goods priced are held constant from year to year insofar as possible. Since 1921, when the indexes were first computed in their present form, certain changes in the list of goods priced have been made as a result of fundamental changes in consumer-purchasing habits, but comparisons from one pricing period to another are based on the cost of goods of identical kind and quality.

The indexes for the various cities may be used to indicate comparative rate of change in the cost of goods purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, even though conclusions as to differences in comparative cost in dollars between cities are invalid. For example, the July 15, 1935, index of the cost of all items purchased by this group in Birmingham was 74.1 as compared with 100 in 1923-25; that for Washington 85.6, showing that costs for moderate-income families have declined considerably more in the decade in the first city than in the second.

The indexes are constructed by pricing, from time to time, a list of the goods most important in the spending of the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers as shown by the Bureau's study of the expenditures of 12,096 families in 1917-19. In the construction of the index, price changes are weighted according to the importance of these items in family spending, as shown by the 1917-19 study. A new study, now under way, will furnish weights which more nearly approximate present-day consumption.

Certain methodological revisions have been made which are incorporated in the indexes which follow. (A description of the methods used in these revisions appeared in an article in the *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1935, p. 819.) Food prices were taken from retail-price quotations secured in 51 cities. For the year 1935 they cover 84 articles of food instead of 42 as in the past. These quotations were obtained from a representative number of grocers, meat dealers, bakers, and dairymen in each city. Fuel and light prices, including gas, electricity, coal, and other fuel and light items, were obtained by mail from regular correspondents. All other prices were secured in 32 cities by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau.

Prices of men's and boys' clothing were secured on 31 articles. The principal articles were suits, overcoats, hats, caps, overalls, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, underwear, and furnishings. Prices of women's and girls' clothing were taken on 37 articles, including coats, dresses, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, kimonos, hosiery, underclothing, and yard goods used in making dresses and aprons.

The number of dwellings for which rent data were secured varied from 400 in Mobile to 2,500 in New York City.

The furniture and house-furnishing articles on which prices were obtained included living-room furniture, dining-room and bedroom suites, rugs, linoleum, household linens, bedding, sewing machines, stoves, brooms, refrigerators, and kitchen tables.

The miscellaneous group of items included transportation costs, motion pictures, newspapers, medical and dental services, hospital

care, spectacles, laundry, cleaning supplies, barber service, toilet articles and preparations, telephone rates for residential service, and tobacco products.

For each of the items included in the clothing, house-furnishing goods, and the miscellaneous groups, at least 4 quotations were secured in each city except in New York City where at least 5 quotations were obtained. Wherever possible, more quotations were secured and used. For items such as street-car fares, telephone rates, and newspapers, 4 quotations were not always possible.

#### Changes from November 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935

IN THE 4-month period from November 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935, increases in the total cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers took place in all cities.

Food costs, which rose by 6 percent on the average in the large cities of the United States, showed larger increases than any other group of commodities, increasing as much as 11.1 percent in Chicago, and approximately 10 percent in Indianapolis, Detroit, and Cincinnati.

Clothing costs for the 32 cities combined showed a slight increase, though in the majority of cities small decreases occurred. There was a net increase in clothing costs in 9 of the 32 cities. In Cincinnati and Cleveland, substantial increases were indicated. In connection with this rise and the large rise in food costs in these two Ohio cities, it should be remembered that the Ohio sales tax became effective during the period. The greatest decline shown was in Washington, D. C., where clothing prices fell by 1.7 percent.

Average rental costs for the 32 cities combined declined slightly, the decrease being less than two-tenths of 1 percent. The change was very slight in most cities, the greatest decline being 1.2 percent in San Francisco. Ten of the 32 cities showed increases, with Detroit showing by far the greatest rise, 3.3 percent. No other city showed as much as a 2-percent increase.

Sharp declines in fuel and light costs were shown in Atlanta and Baltimore—the first, because of a drop in gas prices, and the second, because of a drop in coal prices. In general, increases in these items in certain cities were offset by declines in other cities, the net change for the country as a whole being an advance of three-tenths of 1 percent.

On the average, both the house-furnishings and miscellaneous groups showed slight increases, but 16 cities showed slight declines in the cost of miscellaneous items.

Percentage changes in costs from November 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935, are shown in table 1 for the various groups of items, by cities and for all the reporting cities combined.

Table 1.—Percentage Change from November 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935, in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

Geographical area and city	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average: 32 large cities of the United States.....	+1.9	+6.0	+0.2	-0.2	+0.3	+0.7	+0.1
New England:							
Boston.....	+1.1	+1.1	-0.8	-0.6	(1)	-0.7	-0.1
Portland, Maine.....	+0.3	+2.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	(2)
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	+2.1	+8.4	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	+1.0	(1)
New York.....	+1.8	+4.4	+1.4	-0.6	+0.9	+1.5	+0.9
Philadelphia.....	+1.0	+4.3	-1.5	-0.7	+0.4	+0.1	-0.1
Pittsburgh.....	+1.8	+5.7	+0.4	-0.6	(1)	+1.2	+0.2
Scranton.....	+1.6	+6.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	+0.3
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	+3.7	+11.1	+1.7	+0.1	+1.1	+0.2	-0.1
Cincinnati.....	+3.4	+9.7	+3.0	-0.2	+2.3	+2.3	-0.5
Cleveland.....	+3.2	+8.9	+2.6	-0.2	+0.8	+2.9	+1.3
Detroit.....	+3.2	+10.0	-0.6	+3.3	(1)	-0.7	+0.4
Indianapolis.....	+3.2	+10.3	-0.8	(1)	-0.3	+0.1	+1.4
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	+1.5	+4.9	(2)	-0.3	+0.2	+0.2	-0.1
Minneapolis.....	+2.1	+7.6	(1)	(2)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
St. Louis.....	+2.5	+7.3	+0.2	-0.4	+3.8	+1.4	(1)
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	+1.6	+6.9	-0.9	+0.4	-5.3	-0.2	+0.2
Baltimore.....	+1.3	+5.8	-0.5	-0.8	-5.4	+0.8	(1)
Jacksonville.....	+0.9	+3.5	-0.1	+0.8	+0.5	+1.2	-0.5
Norfolk.....	+1.2	+6.1	-0.4	-0.7	(2)	-0.5	-0.2
Richmond.....	+1.5	+4.9	-0.7	-0.6	(2)	+2.1	+0.2
Savannah.....	+0.8	+4.9	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	+1.1	-0.9
Washington, D. C.....	+1.6	+6.7	-1.7	+0.5	-0.4	(2)	-1.6
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	+0.2	+4.1	-0.3	+1.1	-2.1	-1.3	-2.6
Memphis.....	+0.9	+4.8	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	-1.4	-1.3
Mobile.....	+1.5	+6.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
West South Central:							
Houston.....	+1.2	+3.7	-0.1	+1.6	+0.6	+0.1	-0.3
New Orleans.....	+1.3	+7.3	-0.8	-1.1	+1.5	+1.6	-3.2
Mountain: Denver.....	+2.7	+8.1	+1.2	-0.6	-1.5	+1.7	+0.5
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	+1.7	+5.2	+0.2	+0.2	(1)	+1.5	+0.5
Portland, Oreg.....	+1.6	+3.4	-0.1	+0.6	+0.1	+1.3	+1.5
San Francisco.....	+0.4	+2.8	-0.3	-1.2	+0.4	+1.6	-1.0
Seattle.....	+1.6	+6.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+0.2	+0.3

<sup>1</sup> Change of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> No change.

## Changes from March 15, 1935, to July 15, 1935

IN THE following 4-month period, from March 15 to July 15, 1935, the index of living costs remained virtually unchanged. Rises in the average costs of foodstuffs, house-furnishing goods, and in rents were offset by declines in fuel and light, clothing, and miscellaneous items. As a result, the all-items index showed a decline of one-tenth of 1 percent over this period.

The index for the United States, based on costs in 1913 as 100.0, was 140.2 on July 15, as compared with 140.4 on March 15, 1935. As compared with June 1934 the index was up by 2.7 percent. It was 8.0 percent above June 1933 and 17.7 percent below June 1930.

In all groups of items, with the exception of fuel and light, the changes reported from March 15 to July 15, 1935, were small. This was true both of the increases in food, rent, and house-furnishing goods, and of the decreases in clothing and miscellaneous items, each



of which amounted to less than 1 percent. Fuel and light costs, on the other hand, showed a substantial decline, due largely to seasonal decreases in the price of fuel.

Food costs, which showed an increase in each of the reporting cities between November 15, 1934, and March 15, 1935, showed an increase in only 20 cities out of the 32 between March 15 and July 15. The greatest increase occurred in Baltimore, where the advance was 4.0 percent. Portland, Maine, and Jacksonville, Fla., registered advances of 3.8 percent. The greatest decline occurred in Houston, where food costs decreased 3.6 percent. There were also slight declines in New York City and in Chicago. All other cities in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central areas showed increasing food costs during the period. The reporting cities in the Pacific area showed declines in total food costs.

Changes in clothing costs were of minor significance. They were less than 1 percent in all cities except Seattle, where an increase of 2.2 percent occurred, due primarily to a sales tax imposed since May 1.

Net changes in rent costs were also slight. In many cities new lease contracts have been made at higher levels than those prevailing last March, with a resultant increase in the average rent paid by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. In only two cities, however, did average rents paid by this group increase more than 1 percent during the 4-month period. These were Detroit, where an increase of 4.0 percent occurred, and Chicago, where there was a rise of 1.2 percent. The increase in rent costs in Detroit continues the movement noted in March when Detroit was the only one of the 32 cities to show a substantial increase over the previous 4 months. The recent advance in rent levels in Detroit has not, however, been great enough to compensate for the declines which have occurred in that city since December 1929. The index of rent costs for Detroit for July 15, 1935, was 44 percent lower than it was in December 1929.

Fuel and light costs decreased in each of the 32 cities except Memphis and Seattle. These two cities showed negligible increases. In most cities the decrease was due to the seasonal drop in the price of coal. In Cincinnati, where a decrease of 18.5 percent was shown, the drop was attributable to a decline in the rates charged for natural gas, as well as to a drop in coal prices.

Similarly, prices of house-furnishing goods showed little variation, on the average. Increases were reported in 18 cities, but the changes were small. Changes in the cost of miscellaneous goods and services were minor, with a slight net decline.



Percentage changes in costs from March 15 to July 15, 1935, are shown in table 2 for the various groups of items, by cities and for the reporting cities combined.

Table 2.—Percentage Change from March 15, 1935, to July 15, 1935, in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

Geographical area and city	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average: Larger cities of the United States.....	-0.1	+0.7	-0.2	+0.3	-4.9	+0.3	-0.2
<b>New England:</b>							
Boston.....	-2	+1.5	-6	-3	-8.0	(1)	-2
Portland, Maine.....	+7	+3.8	-5	-6	-4.7	-3	(1)
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>							
Buffalo.....	+5	+2.8	+2	+1	-2.6	-7	-2
New York.....	-7	-1	-3	-2	-5.5	+1.3	-9
Philadelphia.....	(1)	+2.1	-1	(1)	-10.9	+5	+4
Pittsburgh.....	(1)	+1	-7	+1	-8	+1	+3
Scranton.....	+3	+2.4	+1	-1.0	-7.6	-1	+4
<b>East North Central:</b>							
Chicago.....	-3	-1.5	+3	+1.2	-1.5	+9	+3
Cincinnati.....	-1.3	+5	-6	+1	-18.5	-1.9	(1)
Cleveland.....	+1	+1.3	-8	+5	-8	-2.0	-3
Detroit.....	+1.1	+2.8	-5	+4.0	-2.4	+9	-4
Indianapolis.....	-2	+1.8	+1	+6	-4.7	+1.2	-1.7
<b>West North Central:</b>							
Kansas City.....	-1.1	-1.5	-1	-7	-1.9	-6	-1.1
Minneapolis.....	+2	+2.5	-4	(1)	-4.0	-6	-3
St. Louis.....	+2	+2.7	-4	-4	-9.7	+1.4	(2)
<b>South Atlantic:</b>							
Atlanta.....	-1	+1	-2	+8	-5.3	+2	+4
Baltimore.....	+7	+4.0	(1)	(1)	-8.9	+4	-3
Jacksonville.....	+1.0	+3.8	+4	(1)	-1.5	(2)	+1
Norfolk.....	-5	-8	(1)	(1)	-4.4	+2	(2)
Richmond.....	-3	-2	-4	-2	-2.8	+1	+3
Savannah.....	+3	+1.3	-4	+1	-2.8	+1	+9
Washington.....	+3	+1.4	-3	+2	-5.0	+1.5	+2
<b>East South Central:</b>							
Birmingham.....	+7	+2.6	-4	+1	-4.5	-1	+6
Memphis.....	-1.2	-2.8	-7	(1)	+2	-6	-1.1
Mobile.....	-6	-9	-1	-5	-2.6	-5	-3
<b>West South Central:</b>							
Houston.....	-1.2	-3.6	-5	+3	-2.9	-1	+1
New Orleans.....	-1	+7	(1)	-3	-2.2	+2	-6
<b>Mountain: Denver.....</b>	(1)	+4	-4	+4	-2	+1.0	-6
<b>Pacific:</b>							
Los Angeles.....	-5	-2.5	+1	+2	-2	+1.3	+3
Portland, Oreg.....	+1	-4	+1	+8	-1.5	-5	+5
San Francisco.....	-1.1	-2.8	+1	-2	(1)	+5	-7
Seattle.....	+1	-2.1	+2.2	+3	+6	+1.7	+6

<sup>1</sup> Change less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>2</sup> No change.

Percentage changes in cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers from peak and from low points to July 15, 1935, are presented in table 3. The index for the larger cities of the United States combined reached a low point in June 1933, when it stood at 129.8, as compared with 100.0 in 1913. The index for July 15, 1935, was 140.2 on this base. June 1920 was the high point in this index, at which time the all-items index reached 211.3, as compared with 100.0 in 1913. The highest point reached since 1920 was in December 1925, when the index was 181.3 (1913=100.0).

Table 3.—Percentage Change in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers for Specified Periods

Geographical area and city	Percentage decrease from June 1920 to July 15, 1935	Percentage decrease from December 1925 to July 15, 1935	Percentage increase from June 1933 to July 15, 1935
Average: 32 large cities of the United States.....	33.7	22.7	8.0
New England:			
Boston.....	32.2	21.5	7.9
Portland, Maine.....	22.1	17.4	8.4
Middle Atlantic:			
Buffalo.....	32.3	21.6	7.0
New York.....	29.8	20.7	6.3
Philadelphia.....	32.3	23.6	7.3
Pittsburgh.....	34.2	24.3	8.1
Scranton.....	32.5	22.5	8.4
East North Central:			
Chicago.....	35.0	27.1	7.4
Cincinnati.....	33.1	20.0	7.3
Cleveland.....	32.5	20.6	8.3
Detroit.....	40.8	26.9	14.3
Indianapolis.....	38.2	23.8	7.9
West North Central:			
Kansas City.....	39.2	22.3	5.3
Minneapolis.....	33.5	20.8	9.2
St. Louis.....	34.6	22.1	8.6
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta.....	40.2	24.7	9.8
Baltimore.....	30.0	19.1	8.7
Jacksonville.....	36.7	27.1	10.3
Norfolk.....	36.2	19.2	10.0
Richmond.....	34.4	21.5	9.2
Savannah.....	38.0	22.6	7.5
Washington.....	30.2	17.5	9.5
East South Central:			
Birmingham.....	41.6	28.8	10.2
Memphis.....	36.4	23.4	7.4
Mobile.....	35.9	22.0	9.1
West South Central:			
Houston.....	36.6	23.6	9.4
New Orleans.....	30.1	19.7	8.7
Mountain: Denver.....	35.2	20.7	9.0
Pacific:			
Los Angeles.....	32.5	25.3	6.7
Portland, Oreg.....	38.2	21.7	8.5
San Francisco.....	29.6	19.3	6.0
Seattle.....	34.5	19.7	5.4

## Changes from 1913 to July 15, 1935

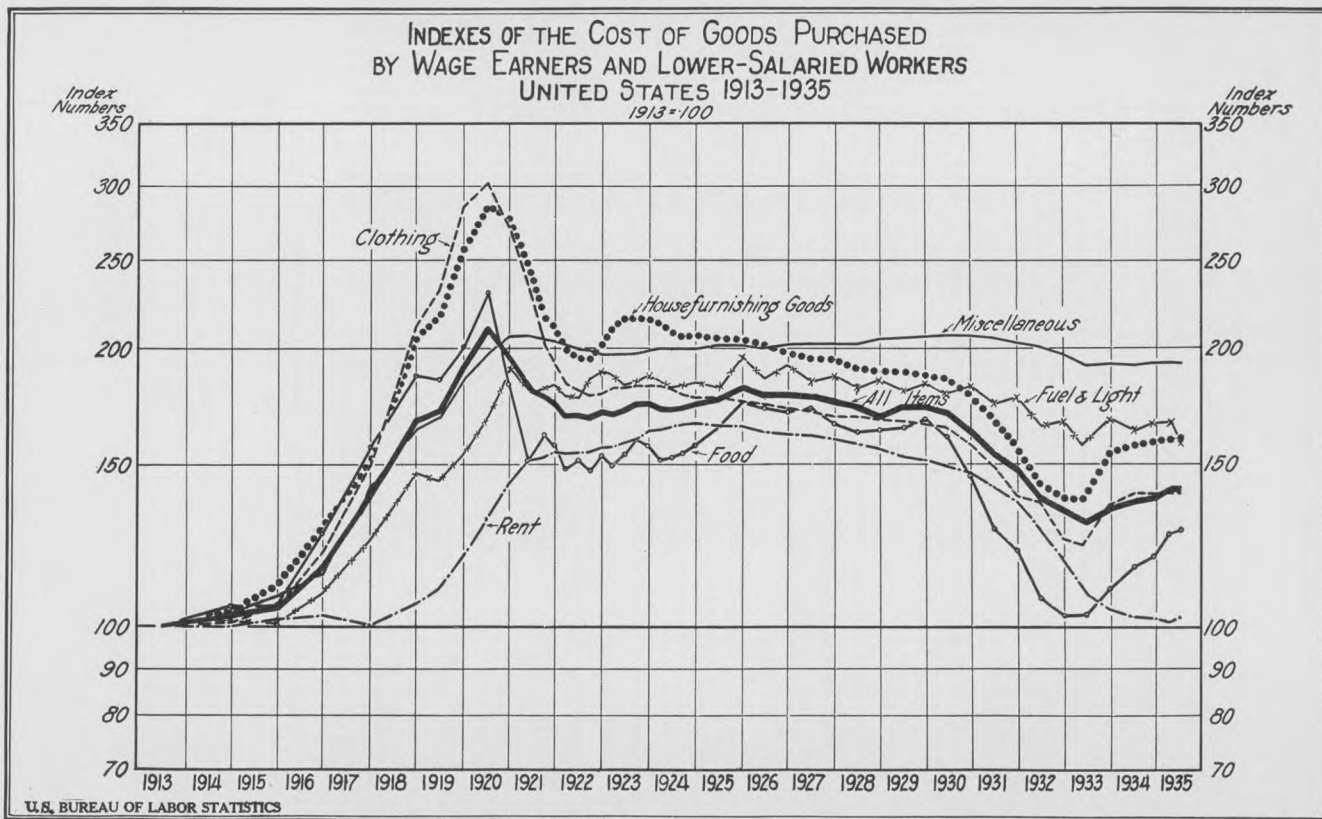
Revised indexes of the average cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the larger cities of the United States combined, from 1913 to July 15, 1935, are presented in table 4, by groups of items. Because of the revision referred to, these figures differ in many instances from those previously published.

Data for all pricing periods are included in this table in order that complete series as revised may be presented in one publication.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 32 Large Cities of the United States Combined, 1913 to July 15, 1935<sup>1</sup>

Date	Index numbers (1913=100.0)						
	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average, 1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
December 1914.....	102.7	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0
December 1915.....	104.7	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4
December 1916.....	116.6	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3
December 1917.....	138.3	157.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5
December 1918.....	166.9	187.3	213.4	105.3	146.0	205.0	163.3
June 1919.....	171.1	185.9	231.1	109.6	144.2	218.0	168.0
December 1919.....	191.4	200.4	286.3	119.0	153.1	257.8	185.4
June 1920.....	211.3	231.6	302.6	129.2	169.3	287.2	197.8
December 1920.....	195.6	183.3	271.1	142.5	192.0	278.3	205.8
May 1921.....	179.1	161.8	233.0	150.9	182.2	239.7	205.8
September 1921.....	177.2	161.7	201.3	151.9	181.6	216.3	204.4
December 1921.....	174.8	157.9	192.5	154.4	183.4	210.5	203.4
March 1922.....	168.8	148.1	185.8	154.1	178.1	199.1	200.1
June 1922.....	169.0	151.5	180.3	154.6	177.2	195.5	198.4
September 1922.....	168.0	147.9	178.2	154.9	186.6	195.8	197.9
December 1922.....	170.3	153.2	178.4	156.0	189.0	201.8	197.3
March 1923.....	170.0	149.9	181.0	156.8	187.7	211.0	197.5
June 1923.....	171.8	154.0	181.4	158.4	182.7	215.5	197.6
September 1923.....	174.5	159.4	182.9	159.9	184.8	215.7	198.6
December 1923.....	174.7	157.7	182.8	162.3	187.2	215.6	199.4
March 1924.....	172.5	151.9	182.2	163.2	185.0	214.0	198.9
June 1924.....	172.3	152.1	180.6	164.9	180.8	208.4	199.1
September 1924.....	172.9	154.1	178.7	165.1	183.1	206.7	199.1
December 1924.....	174.3	157.7	177.5	166.6	184.3	207.7	199.8
June 1925.....	176.7	165.1	176.9	165.1	181.4	205.2	201.1
December 1925.....	181.3	176.1	175.8	165.0	196.0	205.0	201.6
June 1926.....	178.7	172.6	174.2	163.5	185.2	200.9	201.5
December 1926.....	178.3	171.3	172.7	162.8	191.4	198.6	202.1
June 1927.....	177.7	172.2	171.0	161.1	184.8	195.8	202.8
December 1927.....	175.1	165.8	168.7	159.4	187.0	195.0	203.7
June 1928.....	172.9	162.4	168.4	157.2	181.6	191.0	203.6
December 1928.....	173.3	163.6	167.4	155.5	185.3	189.8	205.0
June 1929.....	172.8	164.3	166.6	153.5	180.2	189.1	205.4
December 1929.....	173.7	167.5	165.6	151.9	184.2	188.4	206.1
June 1930.....	170.3	160.4	164.3	149.8	178.1	186.1	206.8
December 1930.....	163.6	145.9	158.1	146.7	182.2	178.4	206.3
June 1931.....	153.9	127.7	149.7	142.1	174.2	166.2	205.0
December 1931.....	148.4	120.8	139.3	136.6	177.0	156.9	203.1
June 1932.....	138.9	107.2	131.9	127.8	165.0	143.4	200.2
December 1932.....	133.5	102.6	124.7	118.3	166.9	137.5	197.1
June 1933.....	129.8	102.8	122.8	108.7	157.8	137.8	192.3
December 1933.....	134.6	110.0	136.7	104.0	167.3	154.1	193.0
June 1934.....	136.5	116.1	139.8	102.1	162.9	157.2	192.7
November 15, 1934.....	137.8	119.1	139.7	102.0	165.4	158.3	192.9
March 15, 1935.....	140.4	126.3	139.9	101.8	165.9	159.4	193.1
July 15, 1935.....	140.2	127.1	139.6	102.1	157.8	159.8	192.8

<sup>1</sup> Details by cities may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## Indexes on 1923-25 Base

THE indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers with average costs in 1923-25 as a base are presented in table 5 for July 15, 1935.<sup>1</sup> This period was chosen because of the fact that other indexes, frequently used in conjunction with the cost-of-living index (notably the Bureau's index of employment and pay rolls and the indexes of industrial production published by the Federal Reserve Board) have been prepared on this base. More or less consistent declines are shown in all cities since the years 1923-25.

Compared with the base period 1923-25, the index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers was 80.4 on July 15, 1935, 80.5 on March 15, 1935, and 79.0 on November 15, 1934.

The indexes for the larger cities of the United States combined show that food costs declined more rapidly than other costs from 1923-25 up to December 1932. They have increased since that date and on July 15, 1935, the indexes of clothing, rent, and house-furnishing goods on the 1923-25 base were lower than the index of food costs. On that date the index of rent costs was lower than that of any other group.

All the indexes for rents in separate cities for July 15, 1935, were below 80, on the 1923-25 base, with the exception of Washington, D. C., where the index was 84.4. The figures for Birmingham, Los Angeles, and Detroit all showed rent costs less than half as great as in 1923-25.

The cost of miscellaneous commodities showed little change. The July 15, 1935, indexes for this group of goods fluctuated between 89.7 in Detroit and 103.4 in Baltimore, but most of the cities showed slight declines since 1923-25.

<sup>1</sup> Details for previous dates may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 32 Large Cities, July 15, 1935<sup>1</sup>

[Average 1923-25=100.0]

Geographical area and city	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
Average: 32 large cities of the United States.....	80.4	80.2	77.8	62.7	85.2	76.2	96.7
<b>New England:</b>							
Boston.....	82.7	77.7	82.8	76.2	81.4	76.2	98.5
Portland, Maine.....	85.2	80.3	80.3	77.2	84.2	84.9	103.3
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>							
Buffalo.....	82.0	81.4	75.9	64.3	98.1	79.0	98.8
New York.....	83.1	80.8	78.2	75.3	86.9	73.5	97.3
Philadelphia.....	80.4	82.0	73.6	65.2	76.1	75.1	95.7
Pittsburgh.....	79.1	78.1	76.1	60.9	98.4	75.3	96.3
Scranton.....	82.1	77.6	79.5	73.5	76.1	83.4	98.5
<b>East North Central:</b>							
Chicago.....	76.0	80.5	72.0	50.4	87.8	69.0	98.8
Cincinnati.....	84.0	83.6	76.7	72.8	88.1	81.3	96.5
Cleveland.....	81.4	80.3	78.8	57.2	98.9	73.3	102.3
Detroit.....	75.1	81.0	77.6	49.9	79.6	76.3	89.7
Indianapolis.....	78.8	78.9	74.3	56.0	85.7	80.1	93.0
<b>West North Central:</b>							
Kansas City.....	79.5	80.3	75.9	57.7	81.0	73.6	96.8
Minneapolis.....	81.5	86.3	76.4	62.7	89.4	78.4	93.8
St. Louis.....	81.6	85.8	77.6	54.9	82.5	81.5	100.3
<b>South Atlantic:</b>							
Atlanta.....	78.3	76.8	80.4	56.4	68.2	85.1	92.6
Baltimore.....	84.5	85.1	78.7	70.1	79.4	74.6	103.4
Jacksonville.....	78.6	76.8	78.6	54.0	89.5	78.6	91.2
Norfolk.....	83.5	78.7	84.1	62.8	80.4	80.9	103.0
Richmond.....	82.7	75.3	83.0	68.6	79.2	86.8	99.7
Savannah.....	80.3	79.1	81.2	58.6	80.4	81.6	95.6
Washington.....	85.6	83.7	76.3	84.4	82.8	79.6	97.3
<b>East South Central:</b>							
Birmingham.....	74.1	72.5	82.0	44.0	77.7	74.0	92.1
Memphis.....	78.6	76.6	83.0	53.2	86.8	82.6	94.4
Mobile.....	81.7	75.0	86.4	62.7	70.0	80.6	99.8
<b>West South Central:</b>							
Houston.....	78.3	74.8	73.0	63.8	72.0	80.2	95.6
New Orleans.....	81.9	84.0	75.6	70.9	76.9	81.5	90.4
<b>Mountain: Denver.....</b>	81.2	86.1	76.1	55.6	78.0	83.3	97.0
<b>Pacific:</b>							
Los Angeles.....	75.0	72.8	81.0	44.4	102.9	73.9	91.7
Portland, Ore.....	78.8	77.3	77.5	51.5	81.1	76.9	98.0
San Francisco.....	83.4	80.0	85.6	69.9	82.2	78.4	97.4
Seattle.....	82.3	78.5	83.7	60.9	92.0	84.1	96.3

<sup>1</sup> Details by cities for previous dates may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Revision of Methods

THE revised procedure used in calculating the all-items indexes (explained in an article which appeared in the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review) involves the computation of dollar aggregates for each date for which the indexes are calculated. These aggregates are based on group expenditures by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 1917-19 and the group indexes of the cost of goods at retail. Aggregate costs so computed for each group of items are added together, and from the totals so obtained the all-items indexes are calculated.

Formerly, the all-items indexes were computed by weighting the percentage change from the base period for food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items by the percentages which these groups represented in the total expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 1917-19. The weighted



percentage change was added algebraically to 100 to give the cost of living index. This method gives the same results as weighting the group indexes by these percentages.

The effect of the revised method of weighting (the "aggregative" method) is the same as if the group indexes for each item were multiplied by the percentage distribution of costs in the base period of the index. The following table shows the percentage distribution of actual expenditures by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the larger cities of the country in 1917-19, and of the average cost of equivalent goods in 1913 and in 1923-25. Differences between these three columns result from the fact that there have been striking variations in the rate at which costs of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items have changed since 1913.

Table 6.—Percentage Distribution of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in the United States

Groups	In 1913	In 1917-19	In 1923-25
Food.....	34.8	38.2	31.6
Clothing.....	13.7	16.6	14.1
Rent.....	21.2	13.4	19.8
Fuel and light.....	5.6	5.3	6.0
House-furnishing goods.....	4.0	5.1	4.8
Miscellaneous items.....	20.7	21.3	23.7
All items.....	100.0	99.9	100.0

### Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and certain foreign countries for June and December 1932, 1933, 1934, and March and July 1935 is shown in the following table. In cases where data for July 1935 are not available, the latest information is given and the month noted. The number of countries included varies according to the available information.

A general index and index numbers for the individual groups of items are presented for all countries shown with the exception of Australia, Ireland, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Peru, and South Africa. Four countries publish a general index and an index number for food only.

Caution should be observed in the use of the figures because of differences in the base periods, in the number and kind of articles included, and the number of localities represented. There are also very radical differences in the method of the construction and calculation of the indexes.

The trend in the general cost of living and for the groups of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent for the countries for which such information is published in original sources, is shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries

Country.....	United States	Australia (30 towns)	Austria, Vienna	Belgium	Canada	China, Shanghai	Czechoslovakia, Prague	Estonia, Tallin
Commodities included.....	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, house-furnishing goods, miscellaneous (revised)	Food, clothing, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries <sup>1</sup>	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries <sup>2</sup>	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc.
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Office of Statistics	Bureau of Statistics
Base period.....	1913=100	1923-27 =1,000	July 1914 =100	1913=100	1926=100	1926=100	July 1914 =100	1913=100
<b>General:</b>								
1932—June.....	138.9	§ 835	109	179.7	81.0	121.3	103.6	95
December.....	133.5	§ 811	107	187.9	79.5	108.0	103.8	89
1933—June.....	129.8	§ 803	106	177.2	77.0	105.4	102.7	85
December.....	134.6	§ 805	106	183.3	77.9	102.6	99.6	90
1934—June.....	136.5	§ 818	105	168.5	78.0	98.5	84.7	88
December.....	§ 137.8	§ 820	105	174.5	78.9	110.4	82.7	85
1935—March.....	140.4	§ 824	104	164.7	78.8	104.8	83.3	87
July.....	140.2	§ 827	105	174.8	78.8	105.2	85.5	87
<b>Food:</b>								
1932—June.....	107.2	803	113	143.8	62.1	107.3	101.4	80
December.....	102.6	759	109	156.9	64.0	84.5	102.3	75
1933—June.....	102.8	759	106	143.4	62.2	84.1	98.8	74
December.....	110.0	769	104	153.6	66.6	79.8	92.7	79
1934—June.....	116.1	777	102	134.0	67.6	75.4	79.6	77
December.....	§ 119.1	794	100	144.0	69.3	90.4	75.8	72
1935—March.....	126.3	795	98	130.8	69.5	85.7	76.7	76
July.....	127.1	§ 805	102	143.8	69.3	90.3	83.5	76
<b>Clothing:</b>								
1932—June.....	131.9	-----	162	236.1	71.9	98.3	100.5	141
December.....	124.7	-----	162	231.9	69.2	92.0	96.1	136
1933—June.....	122.8	-----	159	225.2	66.1	89.5	95.4	120
December.....	136.7	-----	157	222.3	69.2	87.4	95.4	134
1934—June.....	139.8	-----	157	215.9	70.1	83.4	81.0	129
December.....	§ 139.7	-----	157	212.0	71.0	82.7	82.1	129
1935—March.....	139.9	-----	157	206.6	70.3	80.7	83.0	128
July.....	139.6	-----	157	214.1	69.9	77.9	83.0	131
<b>Fuel and light:</b>								
1932—June.....	165.0	-----	104	173.8	90.9	131.7	117.5	65
December.....	166.9	-----	105	177.0	89.3	128.7	117.4	64
1933—June.....	167.8	-----	105	164.9	87.6	115.9	114.7	57
December.....	167.3	-----	112	161.7	87.2	114.4	114.7	60
1934—June.....	162.9	-----	109	151.7	87.2	101.2	95.6	60
December.....	§ 165.4	-----	109	149.6	88.4	113.7	96.2	62
1935—March.....	165.9	-----	109	149.8	88.7	123.3	96.2	54
July.....	167.8	-----	109	155.0	84.7	101.8	93.7	56
<b>Rent:</b>								
1932—June.....	127.8	-----	28	398.5	93.9	107.3	54.4	144
December.....	118.3	-----	28	397.5	90.0	108.8	54.4	135
1933—June.....	108.7	-----	28	394.8	84.0	109.8	54.9	120
December.....	104.0	-----	28	393.1	80.4	110.2	54.9	114
1934—June.....	102.1	-----	29	392.2	79.7	110.3	45.7	112
December.....	§ 102.0	-----	31	391.2	80.3	111.4	45.7	112
1935—March.....	101.8	-----	31	389.8	80.3	111.4	45.7	112
July.....	102.1	-----	31	391.6	81.4	111.4	45.7	112

<sup>1</sup> In schillings.  
<sup>2</sup> Gold.

<sup>3</sup> Quarter.  
<sup>4</sup> November.

<sup>5</sup> June.

Table 7.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Finland	France, Paris	Germany	Hungary	India, Bombay	Ireland	Italy, Milan	Jugo- slavia, Beograd
Commodities in- cluded.....	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, light, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sun- dries	Food, clothing, fuel and light
Computing agency...	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commis- sion for study of cost of living	Federal Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Industry	Depart- ment of Industry and Com- merce	Municip- al Ad- minis- tration	National Bank
Base period.....	January- June 1914= 100	January- June 1914= 100	1913-14= 100	1914= 100	July 1914= 100	July 1913-14= 100	January- June 1914=100	1926= 100
General:								
1932—June.....	1,003.4	3 535	120.5	98.9	107	3 159	471.7	75.1
December.....	1,021.1	3 516	118.2	94.8	110	3 155	468.0	74.3
1933—June.....	985.3	3 516	118.0	92.1	104	3 148	446.7	74.5
December.....	990.6	3 526	120.6	87.8	98	3 156	449.9	74.2
1934—June.....	965.8	3 522	120.5	90.4	95	3 149	419.3	70.9
December.....	1,001.2	3 504	122.2	88.2	99	3 157	423.8	69.4
1935—March.....	979.0	3 494	122.2	89.4	98	3 153	422.9	70.7
July.....	996.0	3 490	124.3	92.8	101	3 151	430.3	68.0
Food:								
1932—June.....	871.0	3 567	115.6	93.3	99	3 144	438.0	77.0
December.....	910.2	3 531	112.9	86.7	103	3 135	433.9	76.0
1933—June.....	881.7	3 532	113.7	84.4	95	3 126	402.9	75.3
December.....	881.2	3 548	117.8	74.3	88	3 140	408.9	73.5
1934—June.....	852.0	3 544	117.8	79.6	85	3 129	383.3	72.2
December.....	922.1	3 516	119.1	75.7	90	3 143	390.5	70.9
1935—March.....	884.6	3 494	118.8	78.2	89	3 136	389.8	72.6
July.....	908.9	3 491	122.9	84.7	93	3 132	397.4	71.0
Clothing:								
1932—June.....	979.1	3 499	112.0	111.2	115	-----	371.8	71.2
December.....	978.2	3 499	107.3	109.1	116	-----	366.1	70.5
1933—June.....	963.6	3 499	105.8	101.3	115	-----	347.7	77.1
December.....	958.6	3 504	108.2	104.4	111	-----	347.6	78.0
1934—June.....	958.0	3 504	109.8	101.7	111	-----	329.3	76.9
December.....	957.7	3 490	116.1	101.7	114	-----	331.4	74.8
1935—March.....	956.7	3 490	117.2	101.7	114	-----	331.4	73.7
July.....	956.3	3 490	117.8	101.7	112	-----	352.5	71.2
Fuel and light:								
1932—June.....	865.9	3 592	125.4	136.6	137	-----	403.6	81.2
December.....	887.4	3 617	128.0	133.7	137	-----	394.4	78.7
1933—June.....	878.1	3 585	125.1	128.8	136	-----	393.3	75.2
December.....	897.1	3 613	128.0	133.7	136	-----	392.2	75.7
1934—June.....	898.8	3 563	124.6	135.2	136	-----	382.2	73.4
December.....	896.7	3 595	127.5	133.7	136	-----	388.5	73.7
1935—March.....	922.3	3 592	127.6	133.1	136	-----	382.9	73.2
July.....	913.4	3 592	124.6	132.7	136	-----	384.4	71.4
Rent:								
1932—June.....	1,263.9	3 360	121.4	86.3	158	-----	445.1	-----
December.....	1,252.0	3 375	121.4	86.3	158	-----	490.5	-----
1933—June.....	1,132.1	3 375	121.3	86.3	158	-----	488.9	-----
December.....	1,132.1	3 375	121.3	86.3	158	-----	491.0	-----
1934—June.....	1,082.6	3 375	121.3	86.3	158	-----	431.9	-----
December.....	1,082.6	3 375	121.2	86.3	158	-----	431.7	-----
1935—March.....	1,082.6	3 400	121.2	86.3	158	-----	431.1	-----
July.....	1,101.2	3 400	121.2	86.3	158	-----	431.1	-----

3 Quarter.

6 First quarter.

Table 7.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Netherlands, Amsterdam	New Zealand	Norway	Peru, Lima	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United King- dom
Commodities includ- ed.....	Food, all com- modities	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, rent, sundries	Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxation, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries
Computing agency...	Bureau of Sta- tistics	Census and Sta- tistics Office	Central Statisti- cal Office	Office of Investi- gations	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Base period.....	1911-13= 100	1926-30= 1,000	July 1914 =100	1913=100	1914= 1,000	July 1914 =100	June 1914 =100	July 1914 =100
<b>General:</b>								
1932—June.....	140.9	3 839	149	152	1, 179	3 157	138	142
December.....	140.2	3 806	148	150	1, 146	3 156	134	143
1933—June.....	137.4	3 796	147	149	1, 148	3 153	131	136
December.....	142.5	3 800	146	148	1, 174	3 154	131	143
1934—June.....	139.9	3 812	148	151	1, 164	3 153	129	138
December.....	138.8	3 810	149	150	1, 157	3 155	129	144
1935—March.....	136.7	3 826	149	152	1, 157	3 155	127	141
July.....	135.8	3 833	151	152	1, 156	3 156	128	143
<b>Food:</b>								
1932—June.....	119.2	778	133	144	963	3 125	125	123
December.....	119.2	713	132	137	926	3 125	120	125
1933—June.....	116.5	723	130	138	989	3 119	116	114
December.....	128.3	751	129	140	1, 050	3 123	117	126
1934—June.....	123.1	778	132	149	1, 041	3 120	115	117
December.....	122.3	792	134	146	1, 021	3 125	114	127
1935—March.....	118.3	819	135	148	1, 024	3 126	112	122
July.....	117.6	836	140	147	1, 019	3 129	115	126
<b>Clothing:</b>								
1932—June.....	-----	3 826	144	159	-----	3 168	127	190
December.....	-----	3 784	143	147	-----	3 167	122	188
1933—June.....	-----	3 821	142	150	-----	3 163	117	185
December.....	-----	3 823	143	150	-----	3 163	115	185
1934—June.....	-----	3 833	144	158	-----	3 165	115	188
December.....	-----	3 834	144	167	-----	3 167	115	188
1935—March.....	-----	3 831	144	167	-----	3 167	115	188
July.....	-----	3 828	143	170	-----	3 167	114	188
<b>Fuel and light:</b>								
1932—June.....	-----	3 978	146	-----	-----	3 149	121	170
December.....	-----	3 954	142	-----	-----	3 144	121	173
1933—June.....	-----	3 894	139	-----	-----	3 139	118	168
December.....	-----	3 849	137	-----	-----	3 136	119	170
1934—June.....	-----	3 856	136	-----	-----	3 136	116	168
December.....	-----	3 835	138	-----	-----	3 136	116	170
1935—March.....	-----	3 837	138	-----	-----	3 137	115	173
July.....	-----	3 872	139	-----	-----	3 137	113	168
<b>Rent:</b>								
1932—June.....	-----	3 816	172	155	-----	3 206	187	154
December.....	-----	3 795	172	155	-----	3 206	187	155
1933—June.....	-----	3 768	172	150	-----	3 202	184	156
December.....	-----	3 761	168	150	-----	3 202	184	156
1934—June.....	-----	3 758	168	146	-----	3 202	182	156
December.....	-----	3 756	166	146	-----	3 201	182	156
1935—March.....	-----	3 766	166	153	-----	3 198	182	156
July.....	-----	3 766	166	153	-----	3 198	180	158

3 Quarter.

4 June.

## Family-Budget Survey in Japan, 1933-34

THE average actual monthly income from work and other sources for households of salaried employees and wage earners in Japan was 90.35 yen,<sup>1</sup> according to an inquiry made from September 1933 to August 1934. The average actual monthly expenditures of these families were 78.91 yen, of which 34.13 percent was expended for food and drink, 17.42 percent for lodging, 4.87 percent for fuel and light, 12.36 percent for clothing, and 31.22 percent for miscellaneous items, leaving a surplus of 11.44 yen. More detailed statistics from the report of this survey are published in the *Résumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon* issued by the Japanese General Statistical Bureau, which is the source of the following table.

## Income and Expenditures of Households of Salaried Employees and Wage Earners in Japan, by Income Groups, September 1933 to August 1934

## Amount

[Yen at par=about 50 cents in United States currency. Average exchange rate for years 1933 and 1934, 25.6 and 29.7 cents, respectively]

Item	All groups	Average monthly income of—						
		Under 50 yen	Over 50 but under 60 yen	Over 60 but under 70 yen	Over 70 but under 80 yen	Over 80 but under 90 yen	Over 90 but under 100 yen	Over 100 yen
Average number of persons per household...	4.10	3.74	3.90	3.85	4.08	4.08	4.23	4.19
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Actual income.....	90.35	43.54	56.90	65.36	75.02	84.83	95.11	115.66
From work.....	83.03	40.24	53.32	60.65	69.87	78.62	88.40	104.53
From other sources.....	7.32	3.30	3.58	4.71	5.15	6.21	6.71	11.13
Actual expenditures.....	78.91	44.87	52.86	60.08	67.02	74.95	82.96	97.92
Food and drink.....	26.93	20.15	21.81	23.21	24.27	26.14	28.55	30.41
Rice and corn.....	8.52	7.48	8.41	8.21	8.52	8.39	8.82	8.61
Other foods.....	9.98	7.79	8.05	8.55	8.89	9.81	10.74	11.21
Sweetmeats.....	5.95	3.83	4.13	4.91	5.09	5.65	6.44	7.06
Meals outside of home.....	2.48	1.05	1.22	1.54	1.77	2.29	2.55	3.53
Lodging.....	13.75	7.63	9.50	10.94	11.96	13.13	14.59	16.57
Fuel and light.....	3.84	3.17	3.19	3.43	3.56	3.66	3.92	4.34
Clothing.....	9.75	3.72	5.76	6.35	7.96	9.19	10.47	12.80
Miscellaneous.....	24.64	10.20	12.60	16.15	19.27	22.83	25.43	33.80
Sanitation and hygiene, education, etc.....	9.16	5.78	5.08	6.48	7.08	8.62	9.67	12.13
General taxes.....	.62	.19	.38	.43	.50	.58	.62	.83
Culture, amusements, travel.....	5.32	1.41	2.54	3.43	4.27	4.97	5.12	7.45
Other.....	9.37	2.81	4.45	5.69	7.25	8.53	9.85	13.16
Not specified.....	.17	.01	.15	.12	.17	.13	.17	.23
Surplus (income over expenses).....	11.44	1 1.33	4.04	5.28	8.00	9.88	12.15	17.74

<sup>1</sup> Deficit.

<sup>1</sup> Yen at par=about 50 cents in United States currency. Exchange rate for calendar years 1933 and 1934, 25.6 and 29.7 cents, respectively.

## Income and Expenditures of Households of Salaried Employees and Wage Earners in Japan, by Income Groups, September 1933 to August 1934—Con.

Percent

Item	All groups	Average monthly income of—						
		Under 50 yen	Over 50 but under 60 yen	Over 60 but under 70 yen	Over 70 but under 80 yen	Over 80 but under 90 yen	Over 90 but under 100 yen	Over 100 yen
Actual income.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
From work.....	91.90	92.42	93.71	92.79	93.14	92.68	92.95	90.38
From other sources.....	8.10	7.58	6.29	7.21	6.86	7.32	7.05	9.62
Actual expenditures.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Food and drink.....	34.13	44.91	41.26	38.63	36.21	34.88	34.41	31.06
Rice and corn.....	10.80	16.67	15.91	13.67	12.71	11.19	10.63	8.79
Other foods.....	12.65	17.36	15.23	14.23	13.26	13.09	12.95	11.45
Sweetmeats.....	7.54	8.54	7.81	8.17	7.60	7.54	7.76	7.21
Meals outside of home.....	3.14	2.34	2.31	2.56	2.64	3.06	3.07	3.61
Lodging.....	17.42	17.00	17.97	18.21	17.85	17.52	17.59	16.92
Fuel and light.....	4.87	7.07	6.03	5.71	5.31	4.88	4.73	4.43
Clothing.....	12.36	8.29	10.90	10.57	11.88	12.26	12.62	13.07
Miscellaneous.....	31.22	22.73	23.84	26.88	28.75	30.46	30.65	34.52
Sanitation and hygiene, education, etc.....	11.61	12.89	9.62	10.78	10.56	11.51	11.66	12.39
General taxes.....	.79	.42	.72	.72	.75	.77	.75	.85
Culture, amusements, travel.....	6.74	3.14	4.80	5.71	6.37	6.63	6.17	7.61
Other.....	11.87	6.26	8.42	9.47	10.82	11.38	11.87	13.44
Not specified.....	.21	.02	.28	.20	.25	.17	.20	.23



# IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

## British Conference on Empire Migration <sup>1</sup>

INCREASED employment throughout the British Empire by means of organized migration, supervised and financed by the State, was the objective of an Empire Migration Conference held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in September. The conference was attended by representatives of five overseas Dominions, and of the social welfare, trade-union, and empire-settlement movements in Great Britain.

The conference drew up a memorandum to be presented to the Government which outlines the general policy and program decided upon. The immediate objective is declared to be:

The establishment of an Empire Migration and Settlement Authority, charged with responsibility and statutory authority by the Government of Great Britain, and recognized by the Dominions, to carry out a program of voluntary Empire migration adequately financed and properly supervised.

The plan in general contemplates increasing population in established areas, and developing new areas and opening them to pioneer settlement. The second type of development calls for public works, such as harbors and canals, river improvements, irrigation projects, power plants, and communications, as well as clearing of the land and the construction of dwellings and other necessary facilities.

The position was taken that migration is an Empire investment, and that, as such, capital expenditures should be met by the Government and grants-in-aid made to the individual emigrants. Emphasis was placed upon the need for careful study and planning before the enterprises were actually undertaken and upon the necessity of placing them, when organized, in the hands of experienced men.

In addition to the outline of policy, which was unanimously adopted, the conference concurred in the following resolutions:

1. That the conference is of opinion that organized migration, with adequate finance, and properly supervised settlement overseas, would lead to an increase of employment both in the United Kingdom and in many parts of the overseas Dominions.

2. That the conference calls on the Government to take immediate action to formulate, with the assistance of Dominion representatives, and to put into operation plans which will ensure the speedy commencement of a great voluntary emigration movement.

At the adjournment of the 2-day conference, a permanent standing committee was created, with headquarters at Newcastle, composed of one representative from each of the Dominions and from each of the organizations in attendance at the initial gathering.

<sup>1</sup> Based on reports by Paul C. Squire, American consul, Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Oct. 3, 1935.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

## Official—United States

ARKANSAS.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Eleventh biennial report, 1932-1934.* Little Rock [1934?]. 38 pp.

Average earnings per day, weekly rates of pay, and average weekly pay checks in various industries are included in the statistics presented in this report. A table giving annual pay rolls shows a percentage increase of 27.4 from 1933 to 1934 for all the industrial and commercial groups listed. Only 6 of the 42 groups covered showed a decline in pay roll; among the 36 remaining groups the increases ranged from 1.9 percent in hotels and restaurants to 124 percent for automobile bodies.

— Emergency Relief Administration. *A review of work relief activities in Arkansas, April 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935.* Little Rock, 1935. 152 pp., maps, charts, plans, illus.

A report on the work done in the State with relief funds. It contains a chapter on the Dyess Colony, a subsistence homestead project for 600 families.

INDIANA.—Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. Federal Emergency Education Division. *Recreation manual and suggestions for recreation programs.* Indianapolis [1935?]. 52 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)

Outlines the essentials of a recreation program, giving emphasis to the type of leadership needed and the method of development of creative features such as music and the drama, physical activities, social life, and special programs for Halloween, Christmas, and other holidays.

— Industrial Board. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.* [Indianapolis, 1934?] 49 pp.

Contains reports of the departments of compensation, factory and building inspection, boiler inspection, and women and children. Statistics of the compensation department show that 17,813 industrial accidents, including 104 fatalities, were reported during the year. Compensation benefits in cases closed during the year amounted to \$1,906,445.

IOWA.—Planning Board. Committee on Health and Housing. *Federal, State, and local agencies concerned with housing in Iowa.* Ames, 1935. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Information on the agencies concerned with housing, their purposes and general programs.

— Committee on Population and Social Trends. *The Iowa community—its program, with special reference to recreation and leisure-time activities.* [Des Moines?], 1935. 33 pp., map, charts. (Mimeographed.)

An analysis of the needs and facilities of Iowa communities with a suggested program for recreational and leisure-time activities.

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. *The scope and development of workmen's compensation laws.* Topeka, 1934. 13 pp.

Summarizes the model law on workmen's compensation issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation and shows the scope of workmen's compensation laws in the various States.

— Labor Department. *Annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1934.* Topeka, 1935. 98 pp., charts, folders.

This review of the department's activities includes statistics on industrial accidents, employment and pay rolls, unemployment, employment offices and their work, retail prices, factory and mine inspection, and the collection of wage claims, in Kansas.

KENTUCKY.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Unemployment relief in Kentucky, by Mrs. Robert Kutak. [Frankfort, 1934?] 8 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

MAINE.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Reviewing the E. R. A. in Maine. [Augusta, 1935.] 34 pp., map, charts, illus.*

Reviews rural rehabilitation, fishermen's relief, transient relief, civilian conservation work, women's work, and social-service work, and describes some of the projects included in the work-relief program.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1934. Boston [1935?]. 186 pp.*

The reports of the several divisions of the department of labor and industries, given in this volume, present information on industrial accidents, safety measures, occupational diseases, conciliation and arbitration, operations under the minimum-wage law, employment and unemployment, work of public employment offices, wages, and cost of living.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.). Board of School Directors. Street Trades Department. *Annual report, July 1, 1934–July 1, 1935. Milwaukee, 1935. 45 pp., maps, charts. (Mimeographed.)*

Contains a report of the year's activities in enforcing street trade laws, and a report on newsboys' clubs.

NEW JERSEY.—Department of Banking and Insurance. *Annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1934. Trenton, 1935. 129 pp.*

One section of the report covers 35 credit unions chartered in the State and shows for each the loans outstanding, assets and liabilities, and receipts and disbursements for the year.

— Emergency Relief Administration. *Bibliography: Social case work, with particular emphasis on unemployment relief, comprising principally articles in The Family from October 1932 through July 1934. [Trenton, 1934?] 21 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Among the subjects covered are budgets and nutrition, the family, child welfare, housing, mental hygiene, social insurance, social backgrounds, unemployment, and social planning.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Report of the Industrial Commissioner to the Hotel and Restaurant Wage Board. Appendixes A–I. New York, 1935. 2 vols.*

— Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. *Work relief projects of the public works type in the State of New York—an estimate of their worth and of the effectiveness of their management and prosecution. Albany, 1935. 108 pp.*

— Planning Board. *A progress report to the National Resources Board on the making of a State plan for New York, March 1 to September 1, 1934. Albany [1935?]. Various paging, charts, maps. (Mimeographed.)*

Includes sections on housing, distribution of population, part-time farming, rural land planning, provision for recreation, and the public-works program.

— Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. *Administration of public unemployment relief in New York State, its scope, accomplishments, and cost, April 1, 1934–March 31, 1935. Albany, 1935. 37 pp., charts.*

OKLAHOMA.—Industrial Commission. *Report covering the period from January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934. [Oklahoma City], 1935. 32 pp.*

Monthly statistical statements of industrial-injury cases, classified as to nature of injury, disposal of claims, amount of compensation, and medical awards. A summary for the calendar year shows that 21,196 notices of injury were filed with the commission, and that awards on 9,073 cases amounted to \$1,704,077.42.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Public Instruction. *A program of self-analysis and job guidance for adults, 1934–1935. Harrisburg, 1935. 15 pp.*

The program stresses the principle that the individual's problem of securing employment calls for sustained personal effort in self-analysis, occupational analysis, self-improvement, and systematic opportunity seeking.

PUERTO RICO.—Departamento del Trabajo. *Negociado de la Mujer y el Niño en la Industria. Informes sobre las condiciones generales de la industria de trenes de lavado en Puerto Rico durante el año fiscal 1933-34 y sobre la industria de la aguja en Puerto Rico en su aspecto del trabajo a domicilio y bazares, año fiscal 1933-34.* San Juan, 1935. 56 pp.

An investigation of working conditions of women in laundries and in the sewing trades (homework) in Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1933-34, with recommendations for betterment of conditions.

— Department of Labor. *Bulletin No. 6: A report dealing with labor statistics, cost of living, housing conditions, and craftsmanship of workers in Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year 1933-1934, by Artemio P. Rodriguez.* San Juan, 1935. 121 pp., illus. (In English.)

Data on housing conditions from this report are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

RHODE ISLAND.—Commission to Investigate Problems of the Cotton Textile Industry. *Report.* Providence, 1935. 13 pp.

WASHINGTON.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Publication No. 1: Public relief in Washington, 1853-1933, by Marion Hathway and John A. Rademaker.* Olympia, 1934. 111 pp.

Discussion of the statutory provisions for poor relief, mothers' pensions, indigent soldiers' relief, old-age pensions, and relief of the indigent blind, and data on expenditures for each of these types of relief, 1853 to 1933.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor. *Labor Disputes Act: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), March and April 1935, on H. R. 6288.* Washington, 1935. 367 pp.

— Committee on the District of Columbia. Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs. *Rent commission: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) on H. R. 3809.* Washington, 1935. 162 pp.

Statements in support of and in opposition to a rent commission for the District of Columbia.

— Committee on Ways and Means. *Extension of National Industrial Recovery Act: Report No. 1115, to accompany S. J. Res. 113 (74th Cong., 1st sess.).* Washington, 1935. 7 pp.

Sets forth the proposed amendments to title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The title is reproduced in full and the minority views of the committee are given.

— Bituminous coal conservation bill of 1935: *Report No. 1800, to accompany H. R. 9100 (74th Cong., 1st sess.).* Washington, 1935. 61 pp.

— Stabilization of bituminous coal mining industry: *Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before a subcommittee, June 1935, on H. R. 8479.* Washington, 1935. 661 pp.

Statements presented to the committee in support of and in opposition to the proposed legislation for stabilization of the bituminous coal industry.

— Senate. Committee on Education and Labor. *Slum and low-rent public housing: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), June 4-7, 1935, on S. 2392, a bill to promote the public health, safety, and welfare by providing for the elimination of insanitary and dangerous housing conditions, to relieve congested areas, to aid in the construction and supervision of low-rental dwelling accommodations, and to further recovery through the employment of labor and materials.* Washington, 1935. 226 pp., charts, folders.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 282: Material and labor costs involved in the construction of a large apartment building, by Bernard H. Topkis.* Washington, 1935. 11 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

— *Serial No. R. 283: Cost of accidents to railroad employees, 1932, by Otto S. Beyer and Edwin M. Fitch.* Washington, 1935. 7 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

— *Serial No. R. 284: Wages and hours of labor in the pipe-line branch of the petroleum industry.* Washington, 1935. 11 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

- UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 285: Federal Social Security Act, August 1935. Washington, 1935. 12 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*
- *Serial No. R. 286: Status of State legislation in regard to Federal Social Security Act. Washington, 1935. 2 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*
- Division of Labor Standards. *Some important features of occupational disease legislation. Washington, August 1935. 8 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 135: The commercialization of the home through industrial homework. Washington, 1935. 49 pp., map, illus. A popular treatment of the extent and undermining effects of industrial homework.*
- *Reading list of references on household employment. Washington, September 1935. 19 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 385: Engineering factors in the ventilation of metal mines, by G. E. McElroy. Washington, 1935. 196 pp., charts, folders, illus.*
- Office of Education. Vocational Division. *Civilian Conservation Corps Vocational Series: No. 1, A manual for instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps camps; No. 2, Automobile repairing; No. 3, Automotive electricity; No. 4, Carpentry; No. 5, Concrete construction; No. 6, Cooking; No. 7, Conservation of natural resources; No. 8, Forestry; No. 9, House wiring; No. 10, Elementary masonry and bricklaying; No. 11, Mechanical drawing; No. 12, Photography; No. 13, Radio servicing; No. 14, Soil conservation; No. 15, Plane surveying. Washington, 1935. [Various paging.]*
- These 15 pamphlets present outlines of instruction for educational advisers and instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps camps.
- Information Service. *Services of the Federal Government to home owners and tenants. Washington, 1935. 36 pp.*
- In addition to outlining the activities of Federal Government agencies in the housing field, including improvement of home planning and building, the pamphlet lists such publications of these agencies as may be of assistance to home owners, tenants, and builders in choosing construction materials and equipment.
- Social Security Board. *Actuarial factors in State unemployment compensation plans (based upon standards of the suggested unemployment compensation bill). Washington, September 1935. 13 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- The estimates of this coverage and cost of State unemployment compensation systems made in this pamphlet are discussed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.
- *The Federal-State program for unemployment compensation (revised). Washington, October 1, 1935. 8 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

### Official—Foreign Countries

- AMSTERDAM (NETHERLANDS).—Afdeling Algemeene Secretarie en Arbeidszaken. *Verslag omtrent de bemoeiingen der Gemeente Amsterdam in arbeidszaken en de verzekering tegen werkloosheid in 1934. [Amsterdam, 1935?] 108 pp.*
- A report on public unemployment insurance in the city of Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1934. The subjects covered include legislation, organization of the insurance system, employment and unemployment, insurance benefits and relief, financial statements, etc.
- AUSTRIA.—Gewerbe-Inspektorat. *Die Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1934. Vienna, 1935. 140 pp., illus.*
- Annual report on activities of factory inspectors, labor-protection legislation, and general economic condition of workers in Austria.
- BENGAL (INDIA).—Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1934. Alipore, 1935. 104 pp., chart, folders.*
- The rates of wages in Bengal were practically stationary in 1934, according to this report. No collective improvement in the standard of living of industrial wage earners was apparent, except in the case of jute mill operatives, whose labor and employment conditions were more stable than in the preceding year.



CANADA.—Royal Commission on Price Spreads. *Report. Ottawa, 1935. 506 pp., charts.*

The report surveys the economic background of Canadian business, the corporate system, the labor and wage situation, the problem of the primary producer, distribution, protection of the consumer, government control of business, and various conditions with respect to a number of specific industries.

Certain recommendations of the Commission regarding labor were published in the July 1935 Monthly Labor Review.

ESTONIA.—Statistika Keskbüroo. *Töðharud ja leibkonnad, 1. III 1934 rahvaloenduse andmed, vihk III. Tallinn, 1935. 227 pp.*

Data as to families and their occupations in Estonia, obtained in the population census of March 1, 1934. The volume is in Estonian with French translations of the table of contents and table heads.

FRANCE.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. *Statistique de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies, pays de protectorat et territoires sous mandat français pour l'année 1932. Book II. Paris, 1934. 252 pp.*

This annual statistical report of the French Bureau of Mines, covering coal and mineral mining, metallurgical works, and steam engines, includes data on wages and hours, number of workers, and social insurance.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeits- und Reichswirtschaftsrat. *Neue Formen der Gemeinschaftsarbeit. Berlin, 1935. (In German, French, and English. English section, 28 pp.)*

An account of new forms of community work in Germany, provided for through an agreement entered into by the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Labor, and the leader of the Labor Front.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Health. Committee on Garden Cities and Satellite Towns. *Report. London, 1935. 31 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

— Ministry of Labor. *Memorandum on the establishment and conduct of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls, England and Wales. London, 1934. 38 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Holidays with pay for seamen (report II for Preparatory Maritime Conference, Geneva, November 1935). Geneva, 1935. 101 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

— *Hours of work on board ship and manning (report I for Preparatory Maritime Conference, Geneva, November 1935). Geneva, 1935. 180 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

— *Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 20: Three sources of unemployment—the combined action of population changes, technical progress, and economic development, by Wladimir Woytinsky. Geneva, 1935. 166 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

IRISH FREE STATE.—Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report for the year ending December 31, 1934. Dublin, 1935. 42 pp.*

Contains statistical data on industrial and provident societies, building associations, and trade unions. The material dealing with trade unions shows aggregate membership, income, and expenditures for the year 1934.

JAPAN.—Cabinet Impérial. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. Tokyo, 1935. 163 pp., maps. (In Japanese and French.)*

The results of a family-budget survey presented in this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Publications Department. *Health, social questions, traffic in opium. Geneva, 1935. 58 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American Agent, Boston.)*

A bibliography covering reports of organizations, committees, and international conferences, as well as special studies dealing with specific diseases or social conditions.



NETHERLANDS.—Departement van Sociale Zaken. *Jaarverslag der inspectie van den havenarbeid over 1934. Hague, 1935. 49 pp.*

Annual report on the inspection of labor conditions in harbors of the Netherlands, including information on accidents, industrial disputes, and unemployment.

— Rijkzverzekeringsbank. *Ongevallenstatistiek, 1933. Amsterdam, 1935. 132 pp.*

Industrial-accident statistics by industries, occupations, locality, and severity; insurance benefits paid; etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).—Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. *Report for 12 months ended June 30, 1934. Sydney, 1935. 37 pp.*

NORWAY.—Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Statistisk årbok for Norge, 1935. Oslo, 1935. 262 pp. (In Norwegian and French.)*

This statistical yearbook for Norway contains data on social insurance, employment and unemployment, employment service, wages, industrial disputes, labor agreements, labor unions, housing, prices and cost of living, consumers' and agricultural cooperative societies, etc. While some of the information is for 1935, most of it is for 1934 and earlier years.

OSLO (NORWAY).—Arbeidskontor. *Årsberetning, 1934. Oslo, 1935. 27 pp., charts.*

Annual report of the employment service of the city of Oslo.

— Trygdekasse. *Årsberetning, 1934. Oslo, 1935. 37 pp.*

Report on operations of the sickness insurance fund in the city of Oslo during 1934.

SOVIET UNION (U. S. S. R.).—State Planning Commission. Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics. *The U. S. S. R. in figures, 1935. Moscow, 1935. 323 pp. (In English.)*

Among the subjects covered in this volume are production, mechanization, extent of socialization of industry and agriculture, national income, employment, annual wages and salaries, labor turn-over, health protection, and industrial accidents.

SWITZERLAND.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, 1934. Berne, 1935. 503 pp. (In French and German.)*

Includes data on various types of social insurance, education, prices, unemployment insurance, wages, housing, industrial disputes, and industrial accidents.

— Office Fédéral des Assurances sociales. *Assurance-maladie: Recueil de décisions de principe prises jusqu'au 31 juillet 1935. Berne, 1935. 10 pp.*

Decisions rendered by the Swiss Federal Council or the Federal Department of Public Economy relative to sickness and accident insurance laws.

TOKYO (JAPAN).—Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical abstract for Tokyo, 1933. Tokyo, 1935. 171 pp., map, charts. (In English.)*

One section of this volume deals with labor statistics, including number of factories and workmen, hours of labor, average daily wages, labor disputes, number of trade unions, and number of unemployed.

VIENNA (AUSTRIA).—Statistisches Amt. *Statistisches Taschenbuch der Stadt Wien für das Jahr 1934. Vienna, 1935. 90 pp.*

A statistical notebook for the city of Vienna giving information on employment service, unemployment, vocational guidance, social insurance, etc.

## Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Adjustment Service Series Report IV: Use of tests in the Adjustment Service, by Garret L. Bergen and others. New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 70 pp., charts.*

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. *1935 year book on coal-mine mechanization. Washington, 1935. 374 pp., charts, illus.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Economic Science and Statistics Section. *Britain in depression: A record of British industries since 1929. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 473 pp., charts.*

A reference work on the effects of world depression on British industries. Part I is a general survey, one section of which, entitled Industrial Relations, reviews

the industrial disputes, wage and hour movements, and labor legislation of the period. Part II is a compilation of reports for each of 20 major industries. Most of these reports deal chiefly with production, trade, prices, and marketing, but some of them also discuss employment fluctuations and wage conditions. The section on the building industry reviews housing legislation and its results.

BROWNING, GRACE A. *The development of poor relief legislation in Kansas. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1935. 157 pp. (Social Service Monographs No. 25.)*

BUEHLER, E. C. *Free medical care—socialized medicine. New York, Noble & Noble, Inc., 1935. 360 pp. (Debater's Help Book, vol. II.)*

Collection of articles on the subject of socialized medicine, presenting both sides of the question. The book is designed to be used as a debaters' manual and presents carefully prepared briefs. A bibliography is included.

DICKINSON, JOHN. *Hold fast the middle way: An outline of economic challenges and alternatives. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1935. 239 pp.*

DIETRICH, JOHN H. *The cooperative movement. Minneapolis, Midland Cooperative Oil Association, 1933. 16 pp.*

A general account of the inception and growth of the consumers' cooperative movement, the principles on which it is based, and the benefits which result.

EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS. Vol. I, 1935. Washington, 1013 Thirteenth Street NW., 1935. 503 pp.

These reports include digests of research upon current legislation, labor activities, and housing projects.

— Vol. II, 1935: No. 1, *Six months of the second New Deal Congress*, 43 pp.; No. 4, *Stabilization of the bituminous coal industry*, by Bryant Putney, 17 pp.; No. 6, *New State laws for price maintenance*, by M. R. Bendiner, 16 pp. Washington, 1013 Thirteenth Street NW., 1935.

GAYER, ARTHUR D. *Public works in prosperity and depression. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (Publication No. 29), 1935. 460 pp., charts.*

The author outlines the history of public works and the extent to which such projects have been undertaken by the Federal, State, and municipal Governments. It is concluded that unless such work is planned for in advance it cannot take up the slack in times of depression and that in no case can public works expenditures provide increased employment permanently when conditions change basically unless private expenditures contract in the same proportion. The claim made for public works is that employment may be furnished temporarily when private industry is unwilling to expand, thus stimulating a revival of business activity.

HARDY, JACK. *The clothing workers: A study of the conditions and struggles in the needle trades. New York, International Publishers, 1935. 256 pp.*

Treats of the clothing industry and its organizations, from the "left-wing" viewpoint. Contains data on wages and hours, speeding-up practices, unemployment, and occupational hazards in the industry.

HIGGS, HENRY. *Bibliography of economics, 1751-1775. Cambridge, England, University Press, 1935. 742 pp. (Prepared for the British Academy.)*

HISTORY OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1932. Vol. IV: *Labor movements*, by Selig Perlman and Philip Taft. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. 683 pp.

Beginning, in point of time, at the close of the original two-volume work of John R. Commons and associates on the History of Labor in the United States (published by the Macmillan Co. in 1918), this fourth volume in the series presents a detailed record of the outstanding events, successes, and failures in the trade-union and labor party movements from the close of the 19th century to 1932.

HOLLAND, W. L., Editor. *Commodity control in the Pacific area: A symposium on recent experience. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 452 pp.*

Based largely upon the discussion at the Banff conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in August 1933. Contains papers dealing with attempts at commodity control in various countries, including the planned agricultural adjustment and stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board in the United States, and the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool, a cooperative organization of farmers.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE. Industrial Arts Department. *Index to 2,500 books on industrial arts education and vocational industrial education, 1820-1934*, by Rolland O. Gray and William L. Hunter. Ames, Iowa, 1935. 108 pp. (Mimeographed.)

IOWA, STATE UNIVERSITY OF. College of Commerce. Bureau of Business Research. *Iowa studies in business, No. XIV: Iowa income, 1909-1934*. Iowa City, 1935. 122 pp., charts.

Official and private sources are drawn upon in estimating the various kinds of income, such as wages and salaries, farm income, and income from mining, over the period 1909-1934, inclusive. The study was made to determine the amount and sources of income and their purchasing power.

JAHRBUCH FÜR NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE WIRTSCHAFT. Edited by Otto Mönckmeier. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1935. 324 pp., charts.

This yearbook deals with the economic policies of the National Socialist Workers' Party in Germany. The first and main part of the volume contains articles by various authors, who base their observations and reasonings on the expressions of Adolf Hitler in his book "Mein Kampf"; the second part deals with the economic legislation of the National Socialist regime in Germany.

JOHNSON, JULIA E., Compiler. *Socialization of medicine*. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1935. 335 pp. (The Reference Shelf, vol. 10, no. 5.)

In this volume articles both for and against the socialization of medicine, by recognized authorities in the field, are presented. A brief is included, and there is a comprehensive bibliography.

KERR, CLARK, and TAYLOR, PAUL S. *The self-help cooperatives in California*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1935. (Reprint from *Essays in Social Economics*, May, 1935, pp. 191-225.)

Reviewed in this issue.

McKEE, SAMUEL, JR. *Labor in Colonial New York, 1664-1776*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. 195 pp.

A study of each of the four systems of labor—free labor, apprenticeship, indentured servitude, and slave labor—in New York, from the date of the English occupation to the Revolution, based on original sources, chiefly colonial records and early newspapers.

McLACHLAN, N. W. *Noise: A comprehensive survey from every point of view*. London, Oxford University Press, 1935. 148 pp., charts, illus.

This discussion of the problems of noise and methods of solution covers, among other topics, the measurement of noise frequency analysis; various types of noise such as sounds produced by traffic, trains, airplanes, motor vehicles, and electrical machines, and vibration due to machinery; and physiological and psychological effects of noise.

MATHIOT, ANDRÉ. *Les accidents causés par les travaux publics*. Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1934. 253 pp.

A study of legal questions arising out of accidents occurring in connection with public works.

MEAD, RICHARD RAMSAY. *An analysis of the decline of the anthracite industry since 1921*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1935. 122 pp.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD GARDEN APARTMENTS BUILDING CORPORATION. *Five-year report*. Chicago, 1935. 39 pp., illus.

A descriptive booklet concerned with the development and present status of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments. The project is described as semi-public and privately financed, and as undertaken to demonstrate the possibilities of large-scale provision of housing facilities for a moderate income group.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE. *Proceedings, including joint sessions with National Association of Jewish Center Executives and National Council for Jewish Education, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 15-18, 1935*. New York, 71 West 47th Street, 1935. 214 pp.

The proceedings included discussions of various economic and social problems, from a Jewish standpoint. Among the addresses were the following: Occupational adjustment problems among Jews; Federal programs and care of the aged; Community planning for the aged.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. *Proceedings of the seventy-second annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., June 30-July 6, 1934. Washington, [1935?]. 1006 pp.*

Among the many subjects dealt with in the addresses presented in this volume are: Education for adults in the Civilian Conservation Corps; Trends and accomplishments in the field of immigration and naturalization; A typical State emergency relief program in adult education; The Tennessee Valley development; Problems of Federal Emergency Relief Administration; What New York City has done and is doing in education for leisure; Educational needs of unemployed adults; and various phases of vocational education.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. *Approaches to the measurement and reward of effective work of individual government employees, by Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., and John C. Laffan. New York, 309 East 34th Street, 1935. 45 pp. (Supplement to National Municipal Review, October 1935.)*

An analysis of the subject of employee rating with special reference to the New York City Civil Service.

NYSTROM, PAUL H. *Trends dangerous to consumers under the N. R. A. New York, Institute of Distribution, Inc., 570 Seventh Avenue, 1935. 29 pp.*

Points out the dangers and weaknesses, from the writer's viewpoint, of the price-fixing provisions of the N. R. A. codes.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Research Studies XXVI: Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania, by Anne Bezanson, Robert D. Gray, and Miriam Hussey. Philadelphia, 1935. 445 pp., charts, folders.*

The first in a series of detailed studies of the history of prices in the Philadelphia area. The purpose is to make available information on wholesale prices between 1720 and 1775. The authors believe that analysis of the price data adds to the understanding of the process of economic development.

PERKINS, FRANCES. *The status of labor in modern society: Charter day address delivered at the University of California, March 23, 1935. Washington, [Department of Labor], 1935. 26 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Some economic and social principles which the Secretary of Labor stated in this address should be embodied in our American system are: High wages on a national basis, continuity of income, stabilizing of employment, reasonable profits, and social guidance for the conservation and maximum utilization of natural resources.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK, 1935. *Proceedings of American Society of Municipal Engineers and International Association of Public Works Officials; National congress on public works and municipal engineering held at Rochester, N. Y., September 24-28, 1934. Chicago, Joint Secretariat, 850 East 58th Street, 1935. 317 pp.*

The material published in this volume is classified under several general topics, which include public works management, city planning and housing, work-relief problems, and engineers in the depression. Articles on compensation and employment of engineers as affected by the depression, and help for unemployed engineers, are given under the head "Engineers in the Depression."

SACHET ADRIEN. *Traité théorique et pratique de la législation sur les accidents du travail et les maladies professionnelles. Revised by François Casteil. Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1934. 749 pp.*

The eighth edition of an analysis of the section of the French Labor Code dealing with industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

SMILLIE, WILSON G. *Public health administration in the United States. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. 453 pp., maps, charts.*

This volume, which is designed for use as a textbook, deals with the basic, essential public-health functions of government, and the relationship of the various Federal, State, and local units of government, as well as voluntary agencies and the various professional groups, to public health service.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS. Agricultural Experiment Station. Department of Rural Sociology. *Rural relief in South Dakota, with special attention to rural relief families under the New Deal relief program, by Paul H. Landis. [Brookings?], 1934. 63 pp. (Study made in cooperation with the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.)*

SPENCER, WILLIAM H. *The National Labor Relations Act, its scope, purposes, and implications.* Chicago, 1935. 98 pp. (*Studies in Business Administration*, vol. VI, no. 1, School of Business, University of Chicago.)

SPIVAK, JOHN L. *America faces the barricades.* New York, Covici-Friede, 1935. 287 pp.

A review of the labor, economic, and political situation in the United States, based upon personal observations of the author and interviews with wage earners and business and professional men in various parts of the country.

STIEFF, FREDERICK PHILIP. *The government of a great American city.* Baltimore, H. G. Roebuck & Son, 1935. 379 pp.

Baltimore was chosen as the subject for this comprehensive analysis of city government. Among the many topics covered are salaries in police and fire departments, vocational training, and the civil-service system.

STRAUS, NATHAN. *A housing program for the United States. Address delivered April 11, 1935, before the School of Architecture, Princeton University.* [New York?], 1935. 19 pp., chart.

A brief résumé of housing needs, with attention to capacity to pay rent on the part of those in the lowest income classes. A section is devoted to slums and overcrowding, with a formula to be used in apportioning land and building space.

TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY OF. *Studies of Unemployment in Knox County, Tennessee, No. 1: Families applying for rural rehabilitation services, 1935. Report prepared by William E. Cole and Frank B. Ward.* [Nashville?], 1935. 12 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)

One of a series of studies sponsored by the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration.

WOLFE, ERNEST J. *Industrial and agricultural work relief projects in the United States. A report submitted to the [New York] Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief.* New York, 79 Madison Avenue, 1935. 68 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Reviewed in this issue.

